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Cotton and Wool

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Situation and Outlook Report

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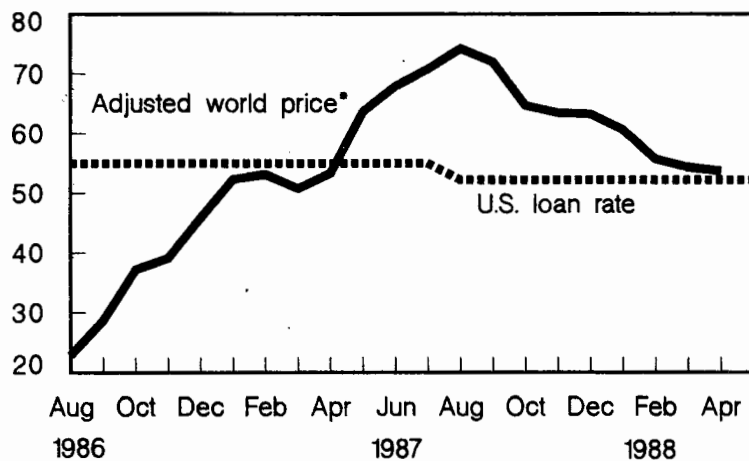
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World Cotton Prices Continue To Fall

Cents per pound



* Northern Europe price adjusted to SLM 1-1/16 inch at average U.S. producing location.

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SUMMARY

Demand prospects for U.S. cotton in 1988/89 indicate offtake could drop 1 million bales below the current marketing year's estimated 14.4 million. Domestic mill use is expected to fall to 7.4 million bales, a 400,000-bale decline. Increasing textile inventories, reduced demand for denim, and a possible slowdown in the economy may lead to lower cotton consumption next season. The continuing growth of cotton textile imports also will likely pressure domestic mill use.

U.S. cotton exports are likely to fall from this season's level because of increased foreign supplies and weaker foreign mill demand in importing countries. The initial U.S. cotton export forecast is 6 million bales, down nearly a tenth, which implies a reduction in the U.S. share of world cotton trade. Next season, the United States could capture about a 26-percent share, compared to 28 percent in 1987/88.

World consumption is expected to stabilize at 82 million bales, as weaker economic growth slows demand and users reduce inventories. Greater use by major cotton producers, such as China, India, and the Soviet Union, whose production still primarily fills the needs of expanding domestic demand, is expected to offset reduced importers' consumption. But as importers' demand drops, trade will fall further, from 24 to 23 million bales. Smaller demand and larger production will intensify export competition. World stocks are also projected to accumulate further, ending at 33.2 million bales, almost 4 percent above beginning stocks.

The 1988 U.S. cotton crop is projected at 14 million bales, 5 percent below last year, as lower yields are likely to more than offset larger acreage. The U.S. planting intentions survey conducted in March indicated 11.6 million acres of cotton could be planted this year, up 8 percent from 1987. Participation in the 12.5-percent upland cotton acreage reduction program for 1988 is estimated at 88 percent, down slightly from 1987. The preliminary 1988 U.S. upland cotton base is estimated at 14.6 million acres, compared to 14.7 million in 1987.

In 1988/89, world cotton production is projected to rise another 4 million bales to 83.5 million, with growth in both area and yields. Despite lower prices, gains in area are likely in countries recovering from poor weather in 1987/88, and in countries whose area plans are based primarily on domestic need.

Domestic mill use in 1987/88 is expected to increase for the third consecutive year, as monthly consumption continues high. Weaker cotton prices may also support consumption rates for the remainder of this season. For the first 9 months of the 1987/88 marketing year, the seasonally adjusted annual cotton consumption rate has averaged 7.8 million bales. However, the consumption rate for December through April dropped nearly 400,000 bales below last November's rate. During the last 5 months, consumption rates have averaged 7.6 million bales.

Despite lower consumption rates and increased stocks, cotton's share of fibers used on the cotton system has remained about two-thirds. Based on strong early-season usage and the realignment in relative fiber prices, mill use is expected to increase to 7.8 million bales in 1987/88.

World consumption, estimated at 81.9 million bales in 1987/88, is projected to be only about 0.5 percent less than the 1986/87 record and the second highest historically. Continued strong consumer preference for natural fibers, competitive prices for cotton relative to polyester, and an early-season continuation of last year's strong economic growth helped keep demand high. However, the uncertain economic outlook since mid-October has moderated this year's use. Foreign use is estimated to be off about 1 percent, falling from 74.8 to 74.1 million bales, with all of the drop occurring in China. Importers are still expected to show slight gains in consumption.

U.S. cotton prices have climbed 8-9 cents per pound above foreign competitor's price's in recent weeks. During April, Memphis territory A-type cotton averaged 72 cents per

pound, c.i.f. Northern Europe, while price quotations from Central America were 64 cents. Similarly, for coarse count cottons, Orleans/Texas prices averaged 67 cents per pound, c.i.f. Northern Europe, compared to 58 cents for Pakistani growths. As a result, U.S. export prospects are declining. Total 1987/88 cotton exports are forecast at 6.6 million bales, a decrease of 100,000 from last season.

Reduced export demand and lower cotton prices this season have resulted in substantial CCC loan entries. Cotton under loan on April 30, 1988, totaled over 4.1 million running bales. Almost 5.3 million bales of 1987-crop cotton have been entered this season, with Southern Plains cotton comprising 41 percent of the total. Only 12 percent of the Southern

Plains 1987 crop placed under loan has been redeemed this season.

Raw wool mill consumption in the first quarter of 1988 was 38 million pounds, clean, almost 9 percent above the previous quarter and 3.5 percent above a year earlier. However, mill consumption in 1988 is estimated to total 135 million pounds, 5.5 percent below last year because of higher prices. Apparel wool consumption in the first quarter was 33.4 million pounds, more than 5 percent above the previous quarter but more than 1 percent below a year earlier. Apparel mills in 1987 consumed a record proportion of 60's and finer wool, averaging more than 66 percent of total raw wool use.

TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

In early 1988, the U.S. economy continues to expand—supporting predictions of moderate growth for the year. Real Gross National Product increased 3.9 percent (\$37.2 billion) in first-quarter 1988, compared with a 4.4-percent increase for the year-earlier period. The composite index of leading economic indicators increased 0.2 percent in March—following a 1.5-percent gain in February. Real disposable personal income increased 3.2 percent in first-quarter 1988, compared with an increase of 6 percent in the fourth quarter of 1987. Personal saving as a percentage of disposable personal income was 4.6 percent in first-quarter 1988—down slightly from the previous quarter's 4.8-percent rate, but above the 1986 and 1987 annual averages of 4.3 and 3.7 percent, respectively.

After decreasing \$16.1 billion in fourth-quarter 1987, real personal consumption expenditures increased \$23.6 billion in the first quarter of 1988. The majority of the rebound is attributable to durable goods purchases. Through the first quarter of 1988, real personal consumption expenditures on nondurable goods continue to be flat. Nondurables expenditures (1982 dollars) were \$877.2 and \$878.1 billion in 1986 and 1987, respectively. The seasonally adjusted annual rate for first-quarter 1988 was \$874.2 billion.

The U.S. nominal merchandise trade balance improved through the first quarter of 1988. After a surprisingly large \$13.8-billion deficit in February, it was a much smaller \$9.7 billion in March. The next smallest deficit was observed in March 1985 (\$9.8 billion).

The improvement is largely due to a surge in exports. Agricultural commodity trade (\$3.0-billion surplus through March) is improved over the first 3 months of 1987, with the largest percentage gains occurring in cotton and wheat sales. Through the first quarter of 1988, export value of clothing and footwear is 38 percent ahead of first-quarter 1987, while import value is up 9 percent.

Clothing exports through March are \$330.9 million (\$240.1 in 1987) and imports are \$5,386.7 million (\$5,099.6 in 1987). Thus, while small compared with import value, export value of clothing is increasing rapidly (see special article this issue). In terms of quantity, January-March imports of cotton, wool, man-made fiber, and silk blends and non-cotton vegetable fiber textiles and apparel decreased 3.6 percent, 10.3 percent, 6.1 percent, and 27.0 percent, respectively, from the same period in 1987.

U.S. industrial production increased 0.7 percent in April as the index rose to 135.6 (1977=100). In March, the latest month for which data are available, clothing production increased 0.6 percent, the third straight monthly increase, and output of textile

materials rose 1.4 percent. U.S. industry capacity utilization rose 0.3 percent in April to 82.7 percent. Capacity utilization for the textile mill products industry rose slightly in March to 90.6 percent.

For the year March 1987 to March 1988, the U.S. import price index for all commodities less fuel rose 8.9 percent. Textile prices increased 8.7 percent and clothing prices increased 8.1 percent. Textile export prices for the same period increased 3.1 percent. The U.S. trade balance in these products should benefit from the relatively sharper increases in import prices.

In March, the unemployment rate for the civilian labor force fell to 5.6 percent, the lowest this decade. The declining national unemployment rate was weakly evidenced by monthly unemployment rates in the textile mill products and apparel industries. In February, unemployment in the textile mills product sector fell to 4.2 percent, the lowest in several months. In March, unemployment in the apparel sector fell to 7.3 percent, the lowest observed in the 1980's. By April, these sharp monthly drops were erased as unemployment rose to 7.1 and 9.0 percent in the textile products and apparel sectors, respectively.

The consumer price index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) increased 0.4 percent in April, after rising 0.5 percent in March. Among individual items, April prices of apparel and upkeep were major contributors to the increase. The large March increase in the CPI-U and continuing high employment and income have raised expectations of inflation. As a result, interest rates have risen. At the end of the first quarter of 1988, some analysts' expectations of impending recession were replaced by concern that the economy might be expanding too quickly.

U.S. COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Upland Cotton Situation

Final 1987 Yields Revised Up

Upland cotton production in 1987 totaled 14.5 million bales, 52 percent above the 1986 crop and the largest since 1981's 15.6 million (table A). Harvested area was 9.9 million acres, and the national average yield rose to a record 702 pounds per harvested acre, up 155 pounds from 1986 and 74 pounds above the previous record in 1985.

Table A. --Final 1987 and 1986 upland cotton acreage, yield, and production 1/

| Region | Planted | Harvested | Yield | Production |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| | -----1,000 acres----- | | Lbs./acre | 1,000 bales |
| Southeast 2/ | | | | |
| 1986 | 761 | 722 | 492 | 741 |
| 1987 | 832 | 823 | 571 | 979 |
| Delta 3/ | | | | |
| 1986 | 2,608 | 2,545 | 577 | 3,057 |
| 1987 | 2,810 | 2,784 | 791 | 4,587 |
| Southwest 4/ | | | | |
| 1986 | 5,251 | 3,801 | 347 | 2,746 |
| 1987 | 5,121 | 4,801 | 498 | 4,982 |
| West 5/ | | | | |
| 1986 | 1,313 | 1,289 | 1,110 | 2,982 |
| 1987 | 1,506 | 1,491 | 1,264 | 3,927 |
| Total | | | | |
| 1986 | 9,933 | 8,357 | 547 | 9,525 |
| 1987 | 10,269 | 9,899 | 702 | 14,475 |

1/ Based on May Crop Production Report. 2/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. 3/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. 4/ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. 5/ Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

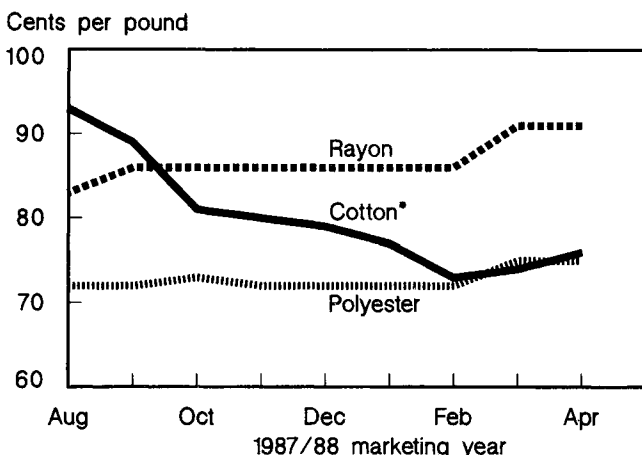
In contrast to the 1986 crop, the 1987 crop benefited from excellent growing and harvesting conditions in all areas except the Southeast. As a result of near-ideal conditions, yield records were set in Arizona, Arkansas, California, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas.

Planted acreage was 10.3 million, up 336,200 acres from the previous season. Strong participation in the 1987 upland cotton program limited upland cotton acreage. Preliminary estimates indicate U.S. growers enrolled 91 percent of the 14.7-million-acre cotton base in the program. Participants idled 3.1 million acres under the 25-percent acreage reduction program, and an additional 699,000 acres were enrolled under the 50/92 provision of the 1985 farm bill. Of the total acreage idled, 55 percent or 2.1 million acres were in the Southern Plains.

Mill-Delivered Cotton Prices Fall

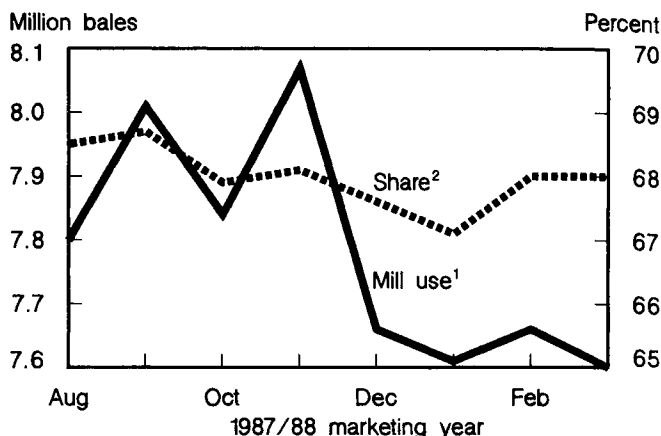
Domestic mill use in 1987/88 is expected to increase for the third consecutive year, as monthly consumption continues at high levels. Weaker cotton prices may also support consumption rates for the remainder of this season. The mill-delivered price of SLM 1-1/16 cotton, on a raw-fiber-equivalent basis, averaged 93 cents per pound in August, compared to 72 cents for polyester and 83 cents for rayon (figure 1). However, cotton prices have declined to 76 cents per pound, while polyester and rayon prices have increased to 75 and 91 cents per pound, respectively.

Figure 1
Cotton Prices Become More Competitive with Manmade Fibers



* Raw fiber equivalent delivered at mills.

Figure 2
U.S. Upland Mill Use Remains Strong



1/ Seasonally adjusted annual rate. 2/ Cotton's share of total fibers on the cotton system.

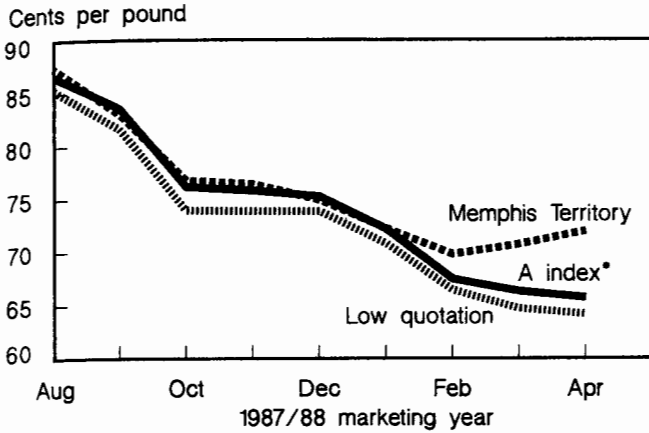
For the first 9 months of the 1987/88 marketing year, the seasonally adjusted upland consumption rate has averaged 7.8 million bales. However, the consumption rate for December through April dropped nearly 400,000 bales below last November's rate (figure 2). During the last 5 months, consumption rates have averaged 7.6 million bales. In addition, mill stocks of upland cotton at the end of April represented a 28-day supply, the highest level since July 1986. Despite lower consumption rates and increased stocks, cotton's share of fibers used on the cotton system has remained near 68 percent of total fibers consumed this season. Based on the strong early-season usage and the realignment in relative fiber prices, upland mill use is expected to increase to 7.7 million bales in 1987/88.

U.S. Export Prospects Declining

U.S. cotton prices have climbed 8-9 cents per pound above foreign competitors' prices in recent weeks. During April, Memphis territory A-type cotton averaged 72 cents per pound, c.i.f. Northern Europe, while price quotations from Central America were 64 cents (figure 3). Similarly, for coarse count cottons, Orleans/Texas cotton prices averaged 67 cents per pound, c.i.f. Northern Europe, compared to 58 cents for Pakistani growths (figure 4). As a result, U.S. export prospects are declining.

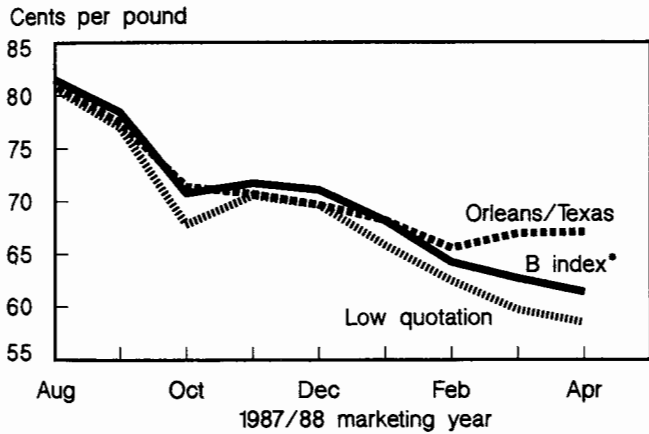
Total 1987/88 exports of upland cotton are forecast at 6.4 million bales, a decrease of 100,000 from last season. Export

Figure 3
Cotton Price Relationships Favor Foreign Growths



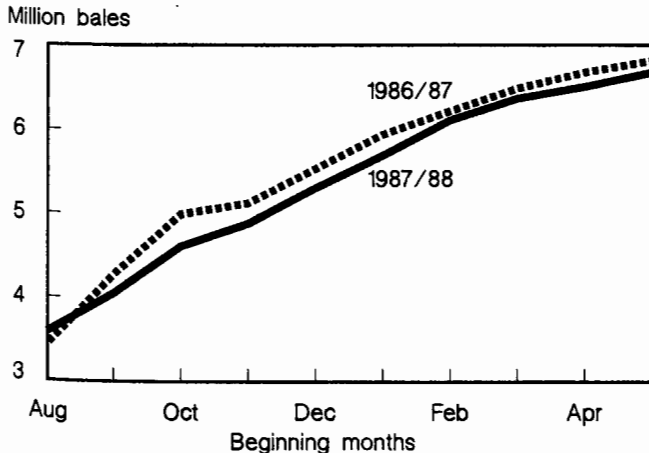
* Average of the cheapest five types of M 1-3/32 inch staple length offered on the European market.

Figure 4
U.S. and Foreign Coarse Count Cotton Prices Diverge



* Average of the cheapest three types of coarse count cottons offered on the European market.

Figure 5
U.S. Export Commitments Fall Below Last Season's Pace



Shipments plus outstanding sales.

commitments (shipments plus outstanding sales) for 1987/88 have lagged last season's since September. At the beginning of May, 1987/88 upland commitments totaled 6.7 million bales, compared to 6.8 million in the previous year (figure 5).

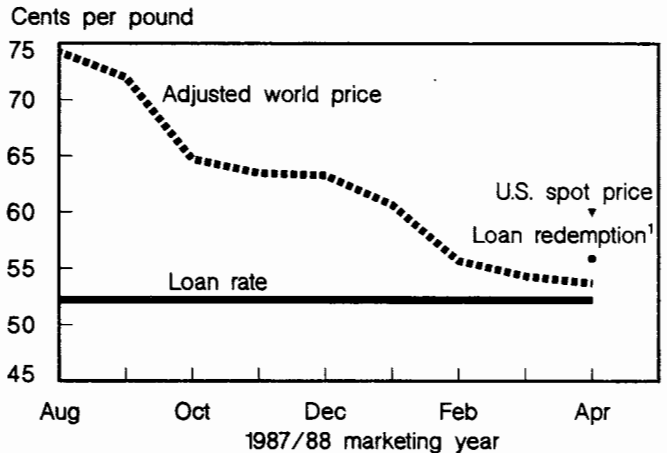
Noncompetitive U.S. Prices

Since 91 percent of the 1987 upland cotton base is enrolled in the cotton program and eligible for CCC loan, U.S. spot prices currently reflect the cost of redeeming loans. Loans may be redeemed with cash at the loan rate plus interest and storage. Loans may be exchanged with certificates at the adjusted world price (AWP) plus storage during months 1 through 10 of the loan term. If the loan is extended for another 8 months, storage for the first 10 months is forgiven, but it accrues for months 11 through 18 of the term of the loan. In addition, a loan equity payment is made (the payment required to entice growers to redeem loans or to sell their right to redeem loans).

Storage and interest charges for 6 months would add about 3.5 cents per pound to redeem cotton from loan. Loan equity payments are currently trading at \$25-\$30 per bale, or 5.2 - 6.2 cents per pound. Therefore, the loan redemption price, including equity, is nearly 8 cents above competitor prices as measured by the AWP (figure 6, table B).

The marketing loan provisions for U.S. cotton are not implemented unless the AWP drops below the loan rate. Although the marketing loan was triggered on May 12, 1988,

Figure 6
U.S. Prices Not Competitive



1/ Loan rate plus 6 months' storage and interest charges.

Table B.-- U.S. cotton prices, 1987/88

| Month and day | Average spot market price <u>1/</u> | July futures price <u>1/</u> | Adjusted world price <u>2/</u> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cents per pound | | | |
| Aug. 6 | 75.75 | 78.13 | 73.68 |
| 13 | 76.89 | 79.65 | 73.03 |
| 20 | 77.17 | 80.20 | 75.37 |
| 27 | 76.82 | 80.81 | 75.00 |
| Sept. 3 | 73.42 | 76.60 | 73.87 |
| 10 | 70.48 | 74.78 | 71.97 |
| 17 | 71.44 | 75.80 | 70.99 |
| 24 | 71.40 | 76.05 | 71.21 |
| Oct. 1 | 68.12 | 73.32 | 69.18 |
| 8 | 66.98 | 72.80 | 67.27 |
| 15 | 65.20 | 71.20 | 64.87 |
| 22 | 62.44 | 68.10 | 62.51 |
| 29 | 61.35 | 66.70 | 59.82 |
| Nov. 5 | 63.84 | 69.35 | 61.97 |
| 12 | 64.18 | 69.90 | 62.72 |
| 19 | 65.18 | 70.66 | 64.82 |
| 27 | 66.72 | 72.21 | 64.39 |
| Dec. 3 | 62.17 | 66.80 | 64.56 |
| 10 | 61.16 | 66.35 | 62.19 |
| 17 | 62.62 | 68.90 | 61.63 |
| 24 | 63.87 | 71.20 | 63.67 |
| 31 | 62.48 | 68.20 | 64.38 |
| Jan. 7 | 61.28 | 66.40 | 62.62 |
| 14 | 60.44 | 66.13 | 61.40 |
| 21 | 59.39 | 65.80 | 60.07 |
| 28 | 56.98 | 62.75 | 58.56 |
| Feb. 4 | 57.64 | 63.52 | 56.59 |
| 11 | 57.71 | 62.50 | 56.00 |
| 18 | 59.86 | 64.00 | 55.37 |
| 25 | 57.44 | 60.40 | 54.79 |
| Mar. 3 | 58.52 | 61.15 | 54.36 |
| 10 | 58.48 | 61.05 | 54.21 |
| 17 | 60.82 | 62.85 | 54.51 |
| 24 | 60.76 | 62.85 | 54.57 |
| 31 | 60.28 | 61.98 | 54.07 |
| Apr. 7 | 59.16 | 60.72 | 53.39 |
| 14 | 60.34 | 61.12 | 54.06 |
| 21 | 60.61 | 60.89 | 53.71 |
| 28 | 61.41 | 62.88 | 53.97 |

1/ Spot and July futures prices are for SLM 1-1/16 inch cotton, the U.S. base quality. 2/ Adjusted world price is the Northern Europe price adjusted to SLM 1-1/16 inch at average U.S. producing location. Adjusted world prices are applicable for the week following the date shown.

for a 1-week period, U.S. cotton was still not competitive with foreign growths. The AWP dropped solely as a result of lower competitor prices, since U.S. growths were not included among the lowest quotes. However, this situation may be partially alleviated when 1987-crop loans are phased into extended loan status beginning this July.

Upland cotton loans mature 10 months from the first day of the month in which the loan is made. Growers may request an 8-month extension. However, loan extensions are prohibited whenever the average spot price of base grade upland cotton for the preceding month exceeds 130 percent of the average spot price for the preceding 36 months. As soon as the loan is extended, cotton may be exchanged with certificates at the AWP, free of all accrued carrying charges. Storage accrues during months 11 through 18 of the loan term. Although a loan equity payment would still be required, the redemption cost would be significantly lower.

Carryover Stocks Increase

U.S. upland cotton stocks declined over 4 million bales during the 1986/87 marketing year. Further reductions were expected this season. However, record yields and lower export projections will likely result in carryover supplies near 5.4 million bales, 1.4 million above the level specified in the Food Security Act of 1985.

Reduced export demand and lower cotton prices this season have resulted in substantial CCC loan entries. Upland cotton under loan on April 30, 1988 totaled over 4.1 million running bales (table C). Almost 5.3 million bales of 1987-crop cotton have been entered this season, with Southern Plains cotton comprising 41 percent of the total. Only 12 percent of the Southern Plains 1987 cotton crop placed under loan has been redeemed this season.

OUTLOOK FOR 1988/89

Larger Acreage, High Program Participation

The U.S. planting intentions survey conducted in March indicated 11.4 million acres of upland cotton could be planted this year (table D). Upland acreage was 10.3 million in 1987 and 9.9 million in 1986. Participation in the 12.5-percent acreage reduction program (ARP) for 1988 is estimated at 88 percent, down slightly from 1987 when 91 percent of the acreage participated. The preliminary 1988 U.S. upland cotton base is estimated at 14.6 million acres, compared to 14.7 million in 1987 and 15.6 in 1986. Most of

Table C.—Cotton loan statistics 1/

| Region | Loans made | | | Loans repaid | | | Loans outstanding | | | Loans forfeited | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|---------|-------------------|-------|---------|-----------------|------|------|
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 |
| -----1,000 running bales----- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Southeast 2/ | 584.6 | 549.5 | 276.8 | 565.0 | 516.9 | 44.5 | 3.7 | 31.3 | 232.3 | 14.0 | 1.3 | — |
| Delta 3/ | 2,403.7 | 2,553.6 | 1,789.3 | 2,320.6 | 2,461.7 | 787.3 | 24.4 | 88.2 | 1,002.0 | 58.7 | 3.7 | — |
| Southern Plains 4/ | 2,787.2 | 1,860.2 | 2,156.5 | 2,682.3 | 1,743.1 | 270.8 | 22.9 | 114.9 | 1,885.7 | 82.0 | 2.2 | — |
| West 5/ | 1,513.4 | 1,204.9 | 1,069.1 | 1,506.7 | 1,174.7 | 400.8 | 3.0 | 30.0 | 668.3 | 3.7 | 0.2 | — |
| U.S. | 7,289.8 | 6,168.3 | 5,292.6 | 7,076.5 | 5,896.5 | 1,503.6 | 54.0 | 264.8 | 3,789.0 | 158.2 | 7.0 | — |

1/ Loans through April 30, 1988. 2/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. 3/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. 4/ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. 5/ Arizona, California, and New Mexico.

Table D.—Estimated upland cotton acreage, 1987-88

| Region 1/ | 1987 | Indicated 1988 2/ | Percentage Increase |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Thousand acres | | | |
| Southeast | 832 | 920 | 11 |
| Delta | 2,810 | 3,350 | 19 |
| Southern Plains | 5,121 | 5,441 | 6 |
| West | 1,506 | 1,700 | 13 |
| Total | 10,269 | 11,411 | 11 |

1/ Southeast: AL, GA, SC, NC, VA, FL; Delta: MS, LA, AR, TN, MO; Southern Plains: TX, OK, KS; West: CA, NM, AZ. 2/ Based on March 31, 1988 Prospective Plantings report.

the base reduction reflects enrollment in the 10-year conservation reserve program.

Participants in the 1988 upland cotton program will be eligible for target price protection of 75.9 cents a pound on normal production from their permitted acreage. Even though target prices were lowered, the price weakness this season, the reduced ARP requirement, and other uncertainties surrounding the 1988/89 marketing year resulted in high enrollment.

A regional breakdown of prospective planting indicates that growers in the Southeast intend to plant 920,000 acres, 11 percent above last year. In the Southeast, total cotton acreage (planted plus idled under annual programs) has risen in recent years. The cotton base in the Southeast is above 1.1 million acres, a 34-percent increase from 1982

(table E). The boll weevil eradication program has been partly responsible for the gains.

Delta cotton growers intend to plant 3.4 million acres, up 19 percent. Cotton planted plus diverted acreage has risen in the 1980's, as acreage of competing crops, primarily soybeans, has been reduced (figure 7).

Cotton growers in the Southern Plains revealed plans to plant 5.4 million acres, 6 percent above last year. Cotton planted plus diverted has declined in recent years. Since 1982, this region's cotton base has dropped over 1.4 million acres. Even so, growers are expected to underplant their permitted acreage by 12 percent in 1988.

Upland cotton growers in the West indicated they would plant 1.7 million acres this year, 13 percent more than last year. The largest percentage increase could be in California, where prospective acreage is up 15 percent. Although the region's acreage base has declined slightly, growers are expected to underplant permitted acreage by 11 percent this year.

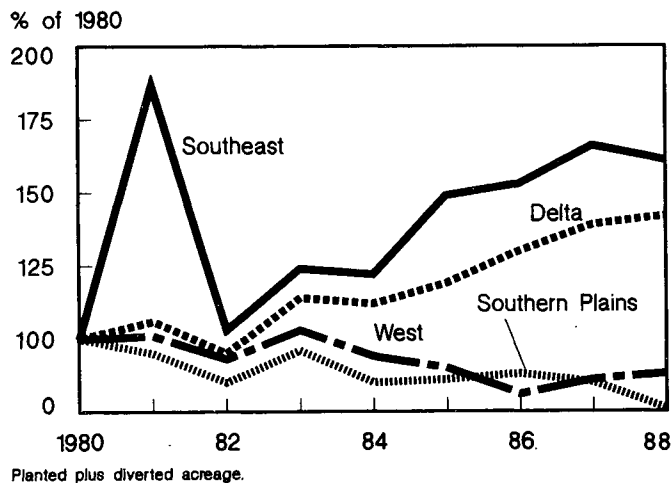
Annual variability in cotton yields makes preseason production forecasts hazardous at best. During the 1983-87 period, yield per planted acre ranged from 449 to 677 pounds, averaging 551. Assuming actual acreage is close to the March planting intentions of 11.4 million, yield experience of just the past 5 years suggests production could range from about 10.7 million to 16.1 million bales. The initial USDA forecast has pegged 1988 upland cotton production at 13.7 million bales.

Table E.—Use of upland cotton acreage bases by region, 1982–88

| Year | Southeast 1/ | | Delta 2/ | | Southern Plains 3/ | | West 4/ | |
|---------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Acreage base | Percentage of base used 5/ | Acreage base | Percentage of base used 5/ | Acreage base | Percentage of base used 5/ | Acreage base | Percentage of base used 5/ |
| | 1,000 acres | | 1,000 acres | | 1,000 acres | | 1,000 acres | |
| 1982 | 850 | 84 | 3,252 | 85 | 8,884 | 82 | 2,322 | 90 |
| 1983 | 881 | 99 | 3,348 | 99 | 8,869 | 93 | 2,331 | 101 |
| 1984 | 926 | 92 | 3,462 | 94 | 8,825 | 83 | 2,351 | 90 |
| 1985 | 1,000 | 106 | 3,584 | 98 | 8,868 | 85 | 2,372 | 90 |
| 1986 | 1,087 | 96 | 3,706 | 95 | 8,534 | 89 | 2,237 | 82 |
| 1987 | 1,092 | 104 | 3,673 | 103 | 7,640 | 95 | 2,264 | 86 |
| 1988 6/ | 1,139 | 97 | 3,725 | 104 | 7,464 | 88 | 2,235 | 89 |

1/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. 2/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. 3/ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. 4/ Arizona, California, and New Mexico. 5/ Includes planted plus diverted acres. 6/ Estimated, based on March 31, 1988 Prospective Plantings report and program enrollment report. Total acreage bases in 1987 and 1988 are reduced by base acres accepted into the Conservation Reserve Program with signed contracts.

Figure 7
Cotton Acreage Continues To Rise in Delta



U.S. upland cotton exports are likely to fall from this season's level because of increased foreign supplies and weaker foreign mill demand in importing countries. The initial U.S. upland export forecast is 5.8 million bales, down nearly a tenth, which implies a reduction in the United States share of world cotton trade. Next season, the United States could capture about a 26-percent share, compared to 28 percent in 1987/88.

Total upland cotton use may approach 13.1 million bales next season. Therefore, year-ending stock levels are expected to increase to 6.1 million bales by the end of the 1988/89 marketing year, representing about a 120-day mill supply.

Cotton Use Expected To Fall

Demand prospects for U.S. cotton in 1988/89 indicate offtake could drop 1 million bales below the current marketing year's estimated 14.4 million. Domestic mill use of upland cotton is expected to fall to 7.3 million bales, a 400,000-bale decline. Increasing textile inventories, reduced demand for denim, and a possible slowdown in the economy may lead to lower cotton consumption next season. The continuing growth of cotton textile imports also will likely pressure mill use.

ELS COTTON SITUATION

ELS Yields and Production Revised Up

Extra-long staple (ELS) cotton production in 1987 totaled a record 284,600 bales, a 38-percent increase from the previous year (table F). This season's average yield was a record 1,000 pounds per harvested acre, up 110 pounds from last season. Harvested area increased to 136,600 acres, 23 percent above last season.

Table F--Final 1987 and 1986 ELS cotton acreage, yield, and production ^{1/}

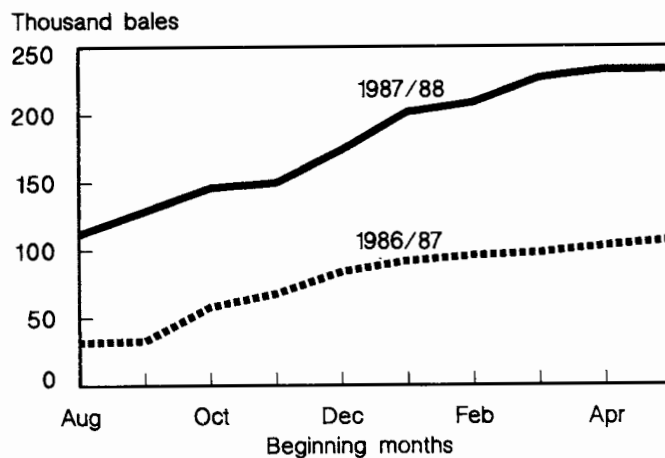
| State | Planted | Harvested | Yield | Production |
|------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| | - - - 1,000 acres - - - | | Lbs/acre | 1,000 bales |
| Arizona | | | | |
| 1986 | 74.0 | 73.8 | 965 | 148.3 |
| 1987 | 91.0 | 90.8 | 1,126 | 213.0 |
| Texas | | | | |
| 1986 | 26.4 | 26.2 | 751 | 41.0 |
| 1987 | 32.0 | 31.0 | 787 | 50.8 |
| New Mexico | | | | |
| 1986 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 718 | 16.6 |
| 1987 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 642 | 18.6 |
| California | | | | |
| 1986 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 1987 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1,173 | 2.2 |
| Total | | | | |
| 1986 | 111.5 | 111.1 | 890 | 205.9 |
| 1987 | 137.9 | 136.6 | 1,000 | 284.6 |

^{1/} Based on May Crop Production Report.

In 1987, only 14,240 acres, or 17 percent, of the ELS cotton base was enrolled in the program. Eligible producers will not receive a deficiency payment under the program because the national average market price exceeded the 97.7 cents per pound established target price. The national average price received by producers from August 1987 through March 1988 was 103.7 cents per pound.

Total disappearance is expected to reach 300,000 bales, 66 percent above last season. Strong demand by foreign mills, because of reduced foreign supplies, is the major factor. ELS export commitments on May 1 had reached 233,000 bales (figure 8). This season's exports are expected to total 240,000 bales, more than double a year ago. Domestic mill use is expected to total 60,000 bales, down 12 percent from last season. As a result, ELS carryover stocks may fall to 60,000 bales by the end of 1987/88, a 29-percent reduction.

Figure 8
Record ELS Exports



Shipments plus outstanding sales.

Larger 1988 Acreage and Production

The U.S. planting intentions survey conducted in March indicated that 167,000 acres of ELS cotton could be planted this year. ELS acreage was 137,900 in 1987 and 111,500 in 1986. Participation in the 10-percent acreage reduction program for 1988 is estimated at 10 percent, down slightly from last season as market prices have moved above target prices. The preliminary 1988 ELS cotton base is estimated at 104,950 acres compared to 85,738 in 1987 and 78,041 in 1986. Producers are building their acreage bases as prices and demand prospects for ELS cotton improve.

Demand for ELS cotton is expected to remain strong in 1988/89. Domestic mill use may about match this season's use of 60,000 bales. Although ELS exports are not expected to match 1987/88 shipments of 240,000 bales, they are expected to fall only slightly. The initial 1988/89 USDA forecast for ELS exports is 225,000 bales, down only 6 percent. Preseason export sales for 1988 ELS cotton are currently above the 1987 level. As of May 1, 1988, commitments totaled 98,000 bales, compared to 37,000 a year earlier. However, increased foreign ELS production will likely limit growth in U.S. exports next season. As a result, stocks may increase slightly.

WORLD COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Stocks Fall Less Than Expected in 1987/88

World stocks in 1987/88 are expected to drop 2.4 million bales, from 34.4 to 32 million, at the end of this season (table G). However, stocks will not fall as much as earlier expected because of larger-than-expected production gains and slower consumption growth in the second half of the season.

World 1987/88 production is now estimated at 79.5 million bales, 9 million over 1986/87. Both area and yields rose substantially. Although U.S. production was up sharply, foreign production also rose 7 percent, with most of the increase originating in China, Pakistan, Australia, Brazil,

Table G.—World cotton supply and use, 1987/88 and 1988/89 1/

| Year beginning August 1 | United States | Foreign | World |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------|-------|
| Million 480-pound bales | | | |
| 1987/88 | | | |
| Supply | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 5.0 | 29.4 | 34.4 |
| Production | 14.8 | 64.7 | 79.5 |
| Imports | 2/ | 24.3 | 24.3 |
| Use | | | |
| Mill use | 7.8 | 74.1 | 81.9 |
| Exports | 6.6 | 17.3 | 23.9 |
| Ending stocks | 5.5 | 26.5 | 32.0 |
| 1988/89 | | | |
| Supply | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 5.5 | 26.5 | 32.0 |
| Production | 14.0 | 69.5 | 83.5 |
| Imports | 2/ | 23.0 | 23.0 |
| Use | | | |
| Mill use | 7.4 | 74.6 | 82.0 |
| Exports | 6.0 | 17.0 | 23.0 |
| Ending stocks | 6.2 | 27.0 | 33.2 |

1/ Based on May 10, 1988 Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report, 1988/89 projected.
2/ Less than 5,000 bales.

Paraguay, and Argentina. Producers expanded area because of higher prices at planting time. But, except for Australia, these producers also experienced excellent late-season weather that enabled yields to soar.

Estimated at 81.9 million bales, 1987/88 world consumption is projected to be only about 0.5 percent less than the 1986/87 record and the second highest ever. Continued strong consumer preference for natural fibers, competitive prices for cotton relative to polyester, and an early-season continuation of last year's strong economic growth helped keep demand high. However, the uncertain economic outlook since mid-October has moderated this year's use. Foreign use is estimated to be off about 1 percent, falling from 74.8 to 74.1 million bales, with all of the drop occurring in China. Cotton importers are still expected to show slight gains in consumption.

Because importers had accumulated significant stocks last season and because demand has slowed as 1987/88 has progressed,

world trade is estimated at 24 million bales, down from 26 million the previous season. But smaller foreign supplies, particularly earlier in the season, account for some of the decline. So, the U.S. export share should rise moderately from 25.5 percent last season to 27.5 in 1987/88.

Greater Competition Expected in 1988/89

In 1988/89, world cotton production is projected to rise another 4 million bales to 83.5 million, with growth in both area and yields. Despite lower prices, gains in area are likely in countries recovering from poor weather in 1987/88 and where area plans are based primarily on domestic need. World consumption is expected to stabilize at 82 million bales, as weaker world economic growth slows demand and users reduce inventories.

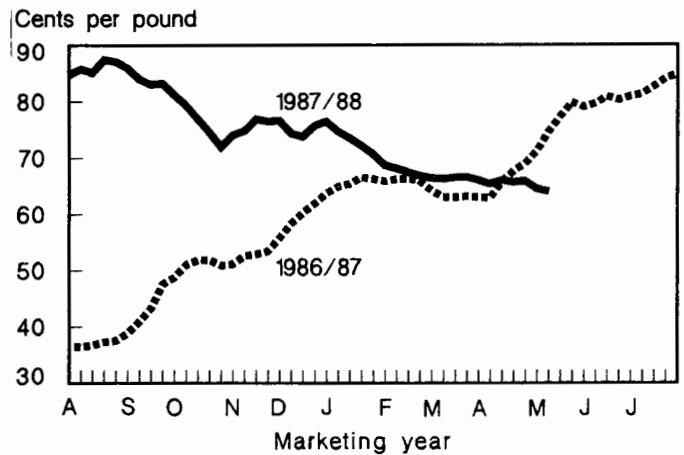
Greater use by major cotton producers, such as China, India, and the Soviet Union, whose production still primarily fills the needs of expanding domestic demand, is expected to offset reduced importers' consumption. But, as importers' demand drops, trade will fall further from 24 to 23 million bales. Smaller demand and larger production will intensify export competition, and the U.S. share of exports is expected to drop back again to about 26 percent. World stocks are also projected to accumulate further, ending at 33.2 million bales, almost 4 percent above beginning stocks.

Production To Rise Despite Relatively Low Prices

Earlier in 1988, world prices had been somewhat above the prices of the previous April, the Northern Hemisphere's peak planting time. However, because 1988 prices continued falling, it's now clear that spring 1988 prices were the same to slightly less than those of spring 1987 (figure 9). The A Index price on the Northern European market averaged 66.21 cents per pound for April 1987 and 65.75 cents per pound for April 1988. The B Index on the same market for coarser cottons averaged 61.33 cents in April 1987 and 61.30 cents in April 1988.

Because prices were not much above the previous season, and falling, many important northern producers may have been more

Figure 9
Price Signals at Planting Similar to Last Season



A Index, C.I.F. Northern Europe.

discouraged than earlier anticipated and decided not to expand area. However, total foreign area is still likely to rise because of increases in two of the largest producers, China and India, where plantings primarily reflect domestic rather than world prices. But, excluding these two countries, foreign area may be little changed to down slightly in 1988/89.

Yield, however, is likely to push production up substantially in 1988/89 if weather is normal. Recovery from this season's weather-reduced levels would boost yields in India, the Soviet Union, Egypt, and Greece. With yields of other foreign producers at recent-average levels, foreign production would rise about 7 percent.

Little Change in Consumption Expected

Consumption is expected to stabilize in 1988/89. Some growth will occur among producers with large populations, such as India and China. But, declines are possible among major importers such as Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. Cotton, however, should remain competitive with polyester in most markets because of lower prices.

Since October, the outlook for slower 1988/89 worldwide economic growth has led textile retailers to reduce inventories and minimize lead time in purchases. Prices for yarn and textiles have weakened. Demand for cotton has also begun to decline as mills respond by decreasing cotton stocks and buying cotton only on an as-needed basis.

In some nations, especially in Latin America, rising inflation is contributing to declining cotton consumption by depressing consumer purchasing power. And demand for some cottons, such as denims, has slowed recently, although this could be just a seasonal shift.

At the same time that cotton demand is declining, the falling value of the dollar has increased the competitiveness of U.S. textiles both at home and abroad. Foreign textile competitors may be forced to seek some new markets or reduce textile production.

Major producers, such as China and India, are expected to increase cotton consumption in 1988/89 as population expansion and the desire to continue increasing textile exports generally raise demand. Pakistan also seeks to continue expanding textile exports, and despite export duties this year, their yarns have still been among the more competitively priced. Many other cotton producers are also trying to move toward using more of their own cotton for value-added textile exports. Because cotton producers account for more than half of foreign consumption, their use growth may offset any declines among importers.

Japan, the largest cotton importer, could have stable cotton consumption in 1988/89. In recent years, in order to remain competitive with the low-cost yarn imports flooding its domestic market, Japan has increased production of the more expensive, higher-quality, finer-count cotton goods, and imports growing amounts of this type of cotton.

Another large importer, Western Europe, may reduce cotton consumption in 1988/89 because of increased internal competition from textile imports. This decline is likely even though, like Japan, some of these manufacturers have also increased higher-quality textile production in an effort to compete.

If demand for coarser cottons such as denims continues to slow in major markets, the other major importers, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong, could also reduce consumption in 1988/89. A large portion of the textiles manufactured by these producers is denim.

The recently fast-growing markets such as Thailand and Indonesia will continue to produce textiles at a lower cost than the United States, the EC, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong. But much of their textile production is also of the coarser variety. Cotton consumption here probably will not fall, but growth should slow.

U.S. WOOL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Mill Consumption Up

Raw wool mill consumption in the first quarter of 1988 was 37.9 million pounds, clean, almost 9 percent above the previous quarter and 3.5 percent above a year earlier (table H). However, mill consumption in 1988 is estimated to total 135 million pounds, 5.5 percent below last year due to higher prices (table I).

Apparel wool consumption in the first quarter was 33.4 million pounds, more than 5 percent above the previous quarter but more than 1 percent below a year earlier. The worsted system used 18.3 million pounds while the woolen system used 15.1 million.

Revised 1987 data show that mills consumed 142.8 million pounds, clean, 9.5 percent above the 1982-86 average. Apparel mills used 129.7 million pounds, slightly more than 9 percent above the 1982-86 average, while carpet use, at 13.1 million, was 14 percent greater than the previous 5-year average.

Apparel mills in 1987 consumed a record proportion of 60's and finer wool, averaging more than 66 percent of total raw wool use. The worsted system's share was a record 78 percent, while the woolen system's use was 53 percent, the second highest ever. These data reflect the current popularity of the better quality coating and sportswear and the preference for lightweight worsted fabrics.

By April U.S. prices of territory raw wool reached record highs, reflecting the strong domestic and overseas demand since early 1987. This price rise has been relatively greater for the finer grades. The 64's at \$4.63 per pound in mid-May were 2.3 times higher than the first-quarter 1987 level, while the

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

| Year | Apparel wool | Carpet wool | Total |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|---------|
| 1,000 pounds | | | |
| 1982 | 105,857 | 9,825 | 115,682 |
| 1983 | 126,729 | 13,851 | 140,580 |
| 1984 | 128,982 | 13,088 | 142,070 |
| 1985 | 106,051 | 10,562 | 116,613 |
| 1986 | 126,768 | 9,960 | 136,728 |
| 1987 2/ | 129,677 | 13,092 | 142,769 |
| Jan.—Mar. | | | |
| 1982 | 31,988 | 2,576 | 34,564 |
| 1983 | 30,214 | 3,462 | 33,676 |
| 1984 | 36,623 | 3,438 | 40,061 |
| 1985 | 26,846 | 3,000 | 29,846 |
| 1986 | 32,465 | 2,583 | 35,048 |
| 1987 2/ | 33,801 | 2,828 | 36,629 |
| 1988 1/ | 33,385 | 4,527 | 37,912 |
| Apr.—June | | | |
| 1982 | 26,960 | 2,405 | 29,365 |
| 1983 | 32,636 | 3,644 | 36,280 |
| 1984 | 36,252 | 3,940 | 40,192 |
| 1985 | 27,882 | 2,537 | 30,419 |
| 1986 | 33,653 | 2,387 | 36,040 |
| 1987 2/ | 34,175 | 3,333 | 37,508 |
| July—Sept. | | | |
| 1982 | 22,415 | 2,728 | 25,143 |
| 1983 | 30,712 | 3,865 | 34,577 |
| 1984 | 29,326 | 2,721 | 32,047 |
| 1985 | 25,025 | 2,887 | 27,912 |
| 1986 | 30,106 | 2,739 | 32,845 |
| 1987 2/ | 30,041 | 3,748 | 33,789 |
| Oct.—Dec. | | | |
| 1982 | 24,494 | 2,116 | 26,610 |
| 1983 | 33,167 | 2,880 | 36,047 |
| 1984 | 26,781 | 2,989 | 29,770 |
| 1985 | 26,298 | 2,138 | 28,436 |
| 1986 | 30,544 | 2,251 | 32,795 |
| 1987 2/ | 31,660 | 3,183 | 34,843 |

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

62's were \$3.63, almost twice the earlier price. By comparison, among the more medium grades the 56's at \$2.16 were up 52 percent and the 54's at \$1.90 were 39 percent higher.

The simple average price received by farmers for raw wool, grease basis, in May was \$1.65, up from \$1.53 in April and \$1.18 in March (table J). The weighted average price in 1987 was \$0.917, up 37 percent from 1986.

The domestic prices of Australian wool reached record highs in April and mid-May, 2-3 times the first quarter 1987 level. The

Table I.—Wool supply and disappearance, clean content

| Item | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 1/ |
|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Million pounds | | | | | | |
| Stocks, January 1 | 58.4 | 58.9 | 51.6 | 50.6 | 52.8 | 60 |
| Production | 55.1 | 51.1 | 47.2 | 45.5 | 46.0 | 48 |
| Imports | 78.1 | 94.2 | 79.5 | 97.0 | 105.1 | 80 |
| Diff. unacc. | 8.9 | -10.0 | -9.7 | -2.8 | 0.0 | 0 |
| Total supply | 200.5 | 194.2 | 168.6 | 190.3 | 203.9 | 188 |
| Mill use | 140.6 | 142.1 | 116.6 | 136.7 | 142.8 | 135 |
| Exports | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1 |
| Total use | 141.6 | 142.6 | 118.0 | 137.5 | 143.8 | 136 |
| Stocks, December 31 | 58.9 | 51.6 | 50.6 | 52.8 | 60.1 | 52 |

1/ Estimated by the USDA. All projections are rounded.

Source: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

finer grades had a relatively greater increase than the medium grades. By mid-May the 80's at \$9.84, clean, were up almost 2.9 times the earlier period, while the 70's at \$8.07 and the 64's at \$5.54 were up by factors of 2.8 and 2.2, respectively. In contrast, the 58's at \$3.75 and the 56's at \$3.18 were up by factors of 2.0 and 1.8, respectively.

The Department of Agriculture has estimated that sheep producers will receive about \$90 million in federal price support payments on shorn and pulled wool for the 1987 marketing year. Similar payments in 1986 were \$107 million. The 1987 support price for shorn wool was \$1.81 per pound, determined in accordance with the National

Table J.—Average U.S. farm prices per pound for shorn wool, grease basis 1/

| Month | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| Cents | | | | | | |
| January | 50.1 | 58.4 | 59.2 | 52.2 | 58.7 | 75.2 |
| February | 57.1 | 67.1 | 58.7 | 54.4 | 69.1 | 93.3 |
| March | 56.0 | 79.3 | 61.0 | 61.9 | 78.7 | 118.0 |
| April | 65.7 | 87.9 | 67.9 | 70.0 | 99.7 | 153.0 |
| May | 65.0 | 86.5 | 68.5 | 73.7 | 106.0 | 165.0 |
| June | 63.5 | 86.6 | 69.8 | 75.5 | 108.0 | |
| July | 62.7 | 82.3 | 64.0 | 67.5 | 87.0 | |
| August | 59.6 | 78.5 | 60.2 | 65.9 | 83.1 | |
| September | 57.2 | 74.3 | 59.5 | 57.6 | 93.6 | |
| October | 66.4 | 80.2 | 66.6 | 69.7 | 95.5 | |
| November | 70.1 | 67.5 | 58.5 | 64.0 | 84.1 | |
| December | 64.1 | 69.4 | 56.8 | 59.4 | 81.4 | |
| Average | 61.3 | 79.5 | 63.3 | 66.8 | 91.7 | |

1/ Weighted market average price.

Source: Agricultural Prices, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Wool Act of 1954, as amended. The 1988 support price is \$1.78 per pound for shorn wool.

The 1987 national average market price for shorn wool, 91.7 cents per pound, was 89.3 cents less than the support price. The 1987 payment rate of 97.4 percent (89.3 divided by 91.7) is the percentage which brings the average price received by all producers up to the support price. The payment rate is applied to the net proceeds received by producers for wool marketed during the marketing year. Hence, if a producer sold wool in 1987 for a total of \$1,000, the incentive payment would be \$974. In accordance with price support regulations, USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation will not make payments on the amount of a producer's sales proceeds that exceed four times the national average shorn wool price or \$3.67 per pound, greasy basis, for 1987 marketings.

Producers will receive \$3.57 per hundredweight in federal payments for unshorn lambs that were sold or slaughtered during the 1987 marketing year.

Imports of clean raw wool in the first quarter of 1988 were 33.5 million pounds, up 39 percent from the previous quarter and 28 percent more than a year earlier. (table K) Dutiable wool imports were 26.8 million pounds, 50 percent above the previous quarter and 76 percent above a year earlier. About 95 percent came from three countries: Australia - 88 percent, Uruguay - 4 percent, and New Zealand - 3 percent. This quarterly record resulted from large imports of finer-than-58's, 24.7 million pounds, almost one-third more than the previous record in second-quarter 1986. They reflect the strong current domestic mill demand. Duty-free imports, 6.8 million pounds, were 16 percent above than the fourth quarter and 6 percent more than a year earlier. About 97 percent came from three countries: New Zealand - 84 percent, the United Kingdom - 9 percent, and Argentina - 4 percent.

The share of raw wool imports entering the United States through the New England and Middle Atlantic customs districts declined from 45 percent in 1985 to 22 percent in the first quarter of 1988 (table L). Conversely, the percentage entering through the South

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

| Year | Dutiable | Duty-free | Total |
|--------------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1,000 pounds | | | |
| 1982 | 39,988 | 21,433 | 61,421 |
| 1983 | 49,371 | 28,688 | 78,059 |
| 1984 | 63,271 | 30,906 | 94,177 |
| 1985 | 50,164 | 29,308 | 79,472 |
| 1986 | 66,090 | 30,901 | 96,991 |
| 1987 | 74,054 | 31,066 | 105,120 |
| Jan.—Mar. | | | |
| 1982 | 15,356 | 5,515 | 20,871 |
| 1983 | 10,549 | 5,639 | 16,188 |
| 1984 | 20,665 | 7,303 | 27,968 |
| 1985 | 15,139 | 7,397 | 22,536 |
| 1986 | 19,749 | 6,910 | 26,658 |
| 1987 | 20,434 | 5,805 | 26,239 |
| 1988 | 26,763 | 6,753 | 33,516 |
| Apr.—June | | | |
| 1982 | 10,798 | 6,620 | 17,418 |
| 1983 | 12,216 | 6,902 | 19,118 |
| 1984 | 16,761 | 8,126 | 24,887 |
| 1985 | 9,661 | 7,951 | 17,612 |
| 1986 | 16,744 | 7,401 | 24,145 |
| 1987 | 21,829 | 9,126 | 30,954 |
| July—Sept. | | | |
| 1982 | 7,417 | 5,464 | 12,881 |
| 1983 | 10,818 | 6,614 | 17,432 |
| 1984 | 12,035 | 10,003 | 22,038 |
| 1985 | 11,573 | 7,158 | 18,731 |
| 1986 | 12,922 | 8,235 | 21,157 |
| 1987 | 13,974 | 9,761 | 23,735 |
| Oct.—Dec. | | | |
| 1982 | 6,418 | 3,834 | 10,252 |
| 1983 | 15,788 | 9,533 | 25,321 |
| 1984 | 13,810 | 5,474 | 19,284 |
| 1985 | 13,790 | 6,803 | 20,593 |
| 1986 | 16,676 | 8,355 | 25,032 |
| 1987 | 17,818 | 6,374 | 24,192 |

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Atlantic and other districts has risen from 55 percent to 78 percent. A greater share of duty-free raw wool entered through the New England and Middle Atlantic customs districts than the share of the dutiable. In the first quarter of 1988, about 74 percent of the duty-free wool came through the New England and Middle Atlantic regions compared with 9 percent of the dutiable. In contrast, most of the dutiable raw wool, 91 percent, entered through the South Atlantic and other customs districts, while 26 percent of the duty-free did.

Import trends indicate that the New England and Middle Atlantic mills' use of medium grades has remained somewhat constant in the 3-year period, while their

share of the finer grades has declined. In contrast, use of the finer grades not only has increased in this country but is being

concentrated outside the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

Table L.—Raw wool imports by regions 1/

| Region | Duty-free | | | | Dutiable | | | | Total | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|------|------|---------|----------|------|------|---------|-------|------|------|---------|
| | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1Q 1988 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1Q 1988 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1Q 1988 |
| | Percent | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New England | 34 | 34 | 30 | 19 | 28 | 25 | 16 | 8 | 30 | 28 | 20 | 10 |
| Middle Atlantic | 36 | 33 | 38 | 55 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| South Atlantic and other 2/ | 30 | 33 | 32 | 26 | 69 | 73 | 82 | 91 | 55 | 60 | 67 | 78 |
| Total | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

1/ Imports entered through customs districts in the respective regions. 2/ Includes customs districts along the Gulf, the Mexican border, the Pacific Coast, and the Canadian border.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

WORLD WOOL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Sheep Numbers and Wool Production Up

The latest data indicate that world sheep numbers reached a record 1.12 billion at the commencement of the 1987/88 season, an increase of 1.7 percent over the previous season. This expansion was heavily concentrated in Australia, the Soviet Union, and China. Preliminary data indicate that Australian flocks would grow 4 percent to 164.7 million by March 1988, and 169 million is forecast for March 1989. In Australia, these increases reflect the high returns from sheep relative to wheat and beef. The Soviet Union has had a 50-percent bonus plan and favorable weather. China enacted improved economic incentives.

The size of the 1987/88 world wool clip, 3.94 billion pounds, clean, broke all previous records and was 5 percent above the average of the previous 5 seasons. Australia alone accounted for 70 percent of this increase. The composition of the current season's world wool production is divided as follows: merino—45 percent, crossbred—27 percent, and carpet types—28 percent.

Demand for Australian wool continued unabated through the first quarter. The Australian Market Indicator (a weighted average index of 13 wool categories) rose to an average of A 1081 cents, 70 percent above

a year earlier and 20 percent above the previous quarter. After the Easter recess the market indicator reached a plateau by late April and mid-May averaging A 1251, 8 percent above March and almost double the Australian Wool Corporation (AWC) floor level of A 645 cents. However, by the third week of May the M1 had declined 5 percent to A 1191. Eastern European and Chinese interests who had been strongly supporting the market earlier stopped buying. The stock level in mid-May averaged slightly less than 14,000 bales, a record low and 4 percent of the level a year earlier.

The New Zealand wool market gradually strengthened through the first 4 months of 1988. The market indicator rose from a season low of NZ 573 cents, clean, in January to NZ 612 in April. The market eased in early May, causing the market indicator to decline to NZ 592 by May 12. Wool stocks rose to a season high of 96,600 bales in March from 80,900 in January. Through April the New Zealand Wool Board had purchased 10.9 percent of the season's offering, compared to 7.5 percent last season. The stock level dropped to 83,486 bales on April 24, and increased slightly to 86,159 bales by May 8.

During the first 4 months of 1988 the South African wool market experienced relatively strong demand. The market indicator rose an average of 12.5 percent each month, reaching SA 2231 cents in April from

1395 in December. Other factors causing this upsurge included a rise of price levels in Australia and a decline in the external value of the rand. Also reflecting this market upturn was the 34-percent decline of the South African Wool Board stocks from December's season high of 26,515 bales to 17,367 on April 30. The market eased in early May with the market indicator declining to 2200 May 4 and 2174 May 11.

MOHAIR

American exports of mohair during the first quarter of 1988 totaled 3.3 million pounds, clean, 3.7 percent more than the comparable 1987 period but more than 75 percent above the average of the previous 5 years. About 84 percent went to two countries: the United Kingdom, 78 percent, and 7 percent to India.

Mohair production in Texas was 16.2 million pounds in 1987, 1 percent above 1986. The number of goats clipped was 2 million, the same as the previous year. The weighted average price was \$2.63 per pound, less than 5 percent above 1986. The value of 1987 production was \$42.6 million, up 6 percent from the previous year. The clip averaged 8.1 pounds per goat, versus 8.0 in 1986.

Spring mohair sales through mid-May have been described as brisk. About 80 percent of the spring clip, estimated to be about 8 million pounds, greasy, has been sold. The unsold inventory, about 2 million pounds, greasy, is about 20 percent less than in the comparable period last year. Adult mohair prices in mid-May were about \$1.70 compared to \$2.00 last year. Young goat at \$3.00 and kid at \$5.00 were the same as last year. Because of the current drought in Texas, the price of fall kid hair might rise to the \$6-7 range because it will be a finer grade. Finer hair results from a lower nutritional intake. Because of the drought, U.S. ranchers reportedly have been shipping some Angora goats to Mexico. The price of Angora goats has declined 20 percent since the beginning of the year.

Mohair producers will receive about \$40 million in federal price support payments for the 1987 marketing year. Similar payments in

1986 were about \$43 million. The 1987 support price was \$4.95, and in 1988 it is \$4.69. The 1987 national average market price for mohair, \$2.63, was \$2.43 less than the support price. The 1987 payment rate of 88.2 percent (\$2.32 divided by \$2.63) is the percentage which brings the average mohair price received by all producers up to the support price. The payment rate is applied to the net proceeds received by producers for mohair marketed during the marketing year. For every \$1,000 of mohair sales, a producer would receive \$882 in the form of a government payment. In accordance with price support regulations, USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation will not make payments on the amount of a producer's sales proceeds that exceed four times the average mohair price or \$10.52 per pound, greasy basis, for 1987 marketings.

South Africa has sold about 80 percent of its clip, estimated to be about 21 million pounds, greasy. The clip last year was 23 million pounds. Their current inventory is about 8 million pounds, less than half as much as a year earlier. World prices have been depressed since last fall because of fashion trends which largely exclude mohair use. Overseas reports indicate that the USSR has purchased the complete Turkish clip. Their end use is chiefly coats and sweaters. Angora goat herds in Australia, New Zealand, and Argentina have remained about the same size. Instead, ranchers in those countries have expanded their sheep inventories because of the greater profit realized from the currently high wool prices.

MANMADE FIBERS

The manmade fiber industry in first-quarter 1988 continued the relatively high activity experienced last year. Total factory shipments, 2.26 billion pounds, were more than 1 percent above both the fourth quarter and first-quarter 1987. Production, while slightly less than the fourth quarter, was 3.3 percent above the first. End of the quarter stock levels in producers' plants were 2.6 percent below the comparable 1987 level. Mill consumption, 2.27 billion pounds, was 1 percent above the fourth quarter and 1.8 percent above the first quarter.

Domestic shipments of noncellulosic fibers in the first quarter, 1.96 billion pounds, were 2 percent above a year earlier. Staple fiber shipments were slightly less, while filament fiber was up 4.7 percent. Almost all this increase was olefin filament use in floor covering and broad-woven fabric.

Plants producing nonglass manmade fibers operated in the first quarter at about the same average quarterly capacity as in 1987. Staple plants operated at an average capacity of 89 percent, compared with an average of 88 percent in 1987. To obtain a desired return on investment, producers need to operate at 85 to 90 percent of capacity.

Fourth-quarter consumption for the three major fiber groups is shown in table 17. The

carpet market remains the largest single manmade fiber market. Nylon continues to be the most popular carpet fiber at 411 million pounds, down 14 percent from the third quarter. This decline reflects a slowing down in the construction industry. Preliminary first-quarter data indicate that 455 million pounds of nylon fiber were shipped to carpet mills, an increase of 11 percent.

The knit market used about 331 million pounds in the fourth quarter, 2.5 percent below the previous quarter. Most of this decline occurred in acrylic fibers because of an overproduction of warm-weather acrylic fiber products, such as sweaters and jackets.

RELATIVE VALUES OF COTTON FIBER PROPERTIES TO THE MILL BY END-USE AND SPINNING TECHNOLOGY

Eluned Jones-Russell and Thomas L. Sporleder*

Abstract: Optimization techniques may be used to consider the problem of minimizing the blended cost of cotton at the mill level. The relative value of fiber properties to the mill, which are estimated in this paper, vary substantially. The analysis suggests that fiber strength is at least as important as length or grade among mills with ring spinning, and of greater importance with open-end spinning. Fiber strength is indicated as being of greater importance than micronaire for both ring and open-end systems.

Keywords: Cotton end-use demand, spinning technology, relative, fiber property values.

Introduction

Blending of growths of cotton at the mill to produce a laydown mix meeting a minimum set of input requirements has been shown to approximate a cost minimization process (Jones-Russell and Sporleder). The use of linear programming techniques to derive laydown mixes yields a minimum cost blend price associated with each mix, and a set of relative values associated with each of the fiber properties in the set of primary input requirements; length, grade, micronaire, and strength.

Fiber properties are influenced by environmental, varietal, production and harvesting conditions. Thus, the change in the laydown mix is expected to be greater between years than within years. Total and regional supplies for all growths, and for each specific growth, vary between crop years. The mix of fiber properties in the various growths, available from the various geographic regions, are expected to affect the blend price through the relative values of the properties. Growths that have the same set of fiber properties—grade, staple, strength, and micronaire—can be regarded as near substitutes at the mill level.

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Methods

Eight end-use categories were divided into two general classes—coarse and fine yarn counts. The coarse yarns include those produced for denim, duck, towelling, and corduroy end uses. These yarn counts are in the Ne10–Ne25 range; also the range for which open-end spinning is considered efficient. Cotton sheeting, polyester/cotton sheeting, printcloth, and apparel end uses are spun on either ring or air-jet spinning systems (Jones-Russell et al). Mill surveys of fiber input requirements for different end uses provide the minimum input requirements for each end use and spinning technology interaction (Jones-Russell and Sporleder, 1988).

The solution to a cost minimizing linear program provides an 'optimum' blend price, and set of relative values for each fiber property by end use and spinning technology interaction. Quarterly blend prices are derived for all end uses on the ring system for the each crop year from 1975–1984. Blend prices are derived for denim end uses spun on the open-end rotor system beginning with the 1979 crop; and for duck, towelling, and corduroy beginning with the 1981 crop.¹ Blend prices are derived for air-jet spun polyester/cotton sheeting and apparel end uses for the 1984 crop (Jones-Russell and Sporleder).

1/ Yarn prices for denim weight yarn counts spun on the open-end system were first documented in 1979, whereas those for duck, towelling, and corduroy were first documented in 1981.

The fourth calendar quarter reflects a significant percent of ginnings for the new year's crop, and is considered the first crop quarter. The derived price indices and relative values of fiber properties are reported only for the fourth quarter because of space limitations.

Relative Values of Fiber Properties

The relative importance, or value, of fiber in spinning each end use and spinning technology is estimated from the optimization technique. These relative values vary substantially and provide important information concerning the most desirable fiber properties. It is important to note that other fiber properties, such as length uniformity, or maturity, may have relative values in excess of the relative values for grade, staple, micronaire, and strength considered in this analysis. However, limitations on data do not permit such properties as length uniformity to be considered.

Coarse Yarn Count End Uses

Staple length was the most important fiber property for denim, duck, towelling and corduroy prior to 1981, and continues as a crucial fiber property. The rapid rise in relative value of fiber strength for both ring and open-end spun end uses can be attributed to the adoption of high volume instrument

(H.V.I.) testing of cotton fiber at this time. H.V.I. allows fiber strength information to be available on a cost effective basis (Rogers and Vaughn). The increased importance of fiber strength is apparent in the relative values reported in tables 1 and 2 and figures 1 and 2. However, the relatively greater importance of fiber strength in open-end spinning is apparent from 1981 in denim and duck end-uses.

Mill survey data for 1978 indicated a relatively low strength requirement (21 grams per tex) for denim end uses spun on the open-end system. Data from the early stages of commercial use of open-end spinning and subsequent data (1984) indicate the minimum

Figure 1
Average Value of Fiber Properties: Denim

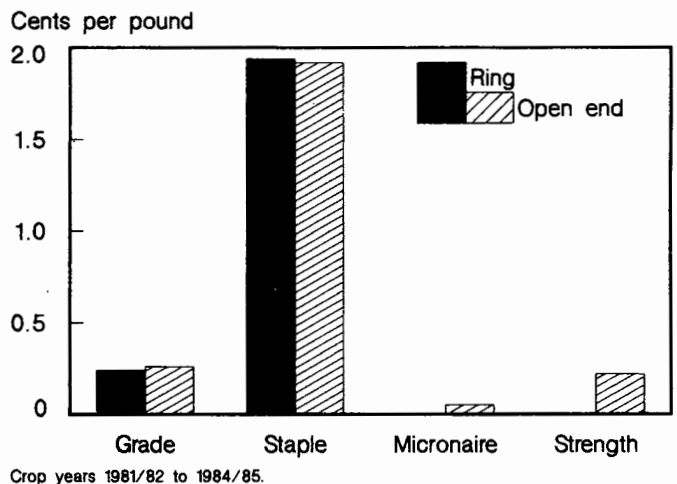


Table 1: Relative values of cotton fiber properties in denim end uses, by spinning technology, Crop Years 1975/76 through 1984/85.

| Crop year | Grade | | Staple | | Micronaire | | Strength | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | Ring | Open-End | Ring | Open-End | Ring | Open-End | Ring | Open-End |
| Cents/lb. cotton fiber | | | | | | | | |
| 1975/76 | 0.06 | NA ¹ | 1.02 | NA ¹ | 0.16 | NA ¹ | 0 | NA ¹ |
| 1976/77 | 0.07 | NA | 1.22 | NA | 0.41 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1977/78 | 0 | NA | 0.81 | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1978/79 | 0.25 | NA | 1.42 | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1979/80 | 0.17 | 0.19 | 1.16 | 1.22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1980/81 | 0.27 | 0.30 | 2.37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1981/82 | 0.32 | 0.32 | 1.82 | 1.93 | 0 | 0.21 | 0 | 0.86 |
| 1982/83 | 0.38 | 0.38 | 2.09 | 2.09 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983/84 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 2.14 | 2.14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1984/85 | 0.52 | 0 | 1.70 | 1.54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.02 |
| Av. 81/82-84/85 | 0.24 | 0.26 | 1.94 | 1.92 | 0 | 0.05 | 0 | 0.22 |
| Av. all years | 0.39 | NA | 1.57 | NA | 0.06 | NA | 0 | NA |

¹ NA - Minimum fiber property requirements not available since open-end spinning not used commercially and, therefore, relative values of fiber properties cannot be estimated.

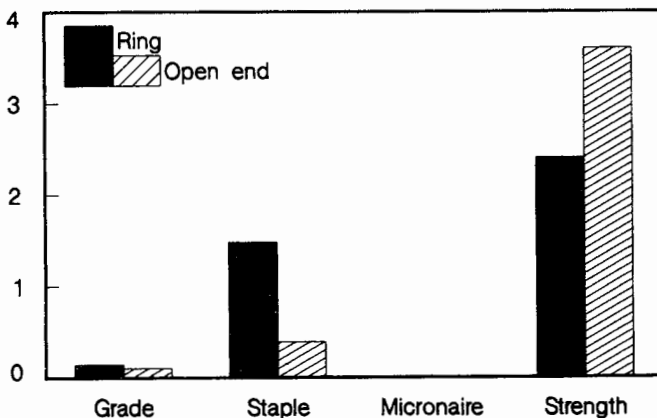
Table 2: Relative values of cotton fiber properties in duck end uses, by spinning technology, crop years 1975/76 through 1984/85.

| Crop year | Grade | | Staple | | Micronaire | | Strength | |
|------------------------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | Ring | Open-End | Ring | Open-End | Ring | Open-End | Ring | Open-End |
| Cents/lb. cotton fiber | | | | | | | | |
| 1975/76 | 0.06 | NA [†] | 1.02 | NA [†] | 0.17 | NA [†] | 0.02 | NA [†] |
| 1976/77 | 0 | NA | 1.85 | NA | 0.09 | NA | 0.22 | NA |
| 1977/78 | 0 | NA | 0.81 | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1978/79 | 0 | NA | 2.08 | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1979/80 | 0 | NA | 1.97 | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1980/81 | 0 | NA | 2.37 | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1981/82 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.31 | 3.31 |
| 1982/83 | 0 | 0.40 | 1.65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.91 | 3.74 |
| 1983/84 | 0 | 0 | 1.37 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.01 | 7.32 |
| 1984/85 | 0.56 | 0 | 1.66 | 1.54 | 0 | 0 | 0.38 | 0.02 |
| Av. 75/76-84/85 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 1.48 | 0.39 | 0 | 0 | 2.40 | 3.60 |
| Av. all years | 0.06 | NA | 1.17 | NA | 0.03 | NA | 0.98 | NA |

[†] NA - Minimum fiber property requirements not available since open-end spinning not used commercially and, therefore, relative values of fiber properties cannot be estimated.

Figure 2
Average Value of Fiber Properties:
Duck

Cents per pound



Crop years 1981/82 to 1984/85.

strength requirement to be considerably higher (24 grams per tex). The latter information is more compatible with spinning manufacturers' statements that, in general, 25 grams/tex fiber strength is necessary for efficient open-end spinning of yarns (Deussen).

Staple typically is important in ring-spun duck end uses, table 2, but the impact of open-end spinning and H.V.I. has increased the relative value of strength. For example, for crop year (CY) 1984/85, the relative value of staple for ring-spun duck was 1.66 cents per pound while the relative value of strength was about 0.4 cents per pound. This compares to 2.4 cents per pound and 0 cents per pound for CY 1980/81.

For duck end uses, the average value for strength in open-end was 50 percent higher than strength in ring, based on CY's 1981/82 through 1984/85. However, the average value for staple in ring spinning was nearly four times greater compared to open-end for the same period. It is apparent that evolving technology is an important factor in cotton pricing.

Fine Yarn Count End Uses

This class of yarn counts includes the polyester/cotton end uses. The constraints in the fiber input cost minimization reflect requirements for cotton fiber inputs. Where polyester/cotton blends are prevalent in an end-use category, strength and micronaire may be provided by polyester.

The importance of strength, particularly in 100-percent cotton end uses, was apparently not widely recognized before 1981. The large relative values associated with staple reflect the high opportunity cost associated with requiring an additional 1/32" fiber staple length in laydown mixes that already indicate a 1 1/16" - 1 1/4" staple minimum.

Since consumption of polyester/cotton printcloth was not sufficient to be reported prior to 1979, blend prices were derived

beginning with the 1978/79 crop. Comparison of polyester/cotton and 100-percent cotton printcloth indicates staple is most important, (tables 3 and 4 and figures 3 and 4). The average value for staple in polyester/cotton

printcloth end-uses was more than twice the average value for staple in 100-percent cotton printcloth. However, strength is more important in 100-percent cotton printcloth than polyester/cotton printcloth.

Table 3: Relative values of cotton fiber characteristics demanded in 100 percent cotton and polyester/cotton printcloth end uses.

| Crop year | 100 Percent Cotton Printcloth | | | | Polyester/Cotton Printcloth | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------|------------|----------|
| | Grade | Staple | Micronaire | Strength | Grade | Staple | Micronaire | Strength |
| Cents/lb. cotton fiber | | | | | | | | |
| 1975/76 | 0.28 | 1.11 | 0.21 | 0.07 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1976/77 | 0.36 | 2.41 | 0.06 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1977/78 | 0.28 | 1.34 | 0 | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| 1978/79 | 0.40 | 2.29 | 0 | 0 | 0.44 | 7.36 | 0 | 0 |
| 1979/80 | 0.40 | 2.52 | 0 | 0 | 0.50 | 4.11 | 0 | 0 |
| 1980/81 | 0.41 | 3.09 | 0 | 0 | 0.14 | 4.31 | 0 | 0 |
| 1981/82 | 0.22 | 1.45 | 0 | 1.43 | 0.53 | 2.33 | 0 | 0 |
| 1982/83 | 0.60 | 2.53 | 0 | 0.24 | 0.62 | 3.05 | 0 | 0 |
| 1983/84 | 0.76 | 2.56 | 0 | 2.48 | 0.73 | 9.51 | 0 | 0 |
| 1984/85 | 0.56 | 1.66 | 0 | 0.38 | 0.56 | 1.66 | 0 | 0.38 |
| Av. 81/82-84/85 | 0.53 | 1.69 | 0 | 1.13 | 0.61 | 4.14 | 0 | 0.09 |
| Av. all years | 0.43 | 2.10 | 0.03 | 0.46 | 0.50 | 4.62 | 0 | 0.05 |

¹NA - Minimum fiber property requirements not available since polyester/cotton printcloth not produced in significant amounts prior to 1979, and, therefore, relative values of fiber properties cannot be estimated.

Table 4: Relative values of cotton fiber characteristics demanded in polyester/cotton apparel end uses.

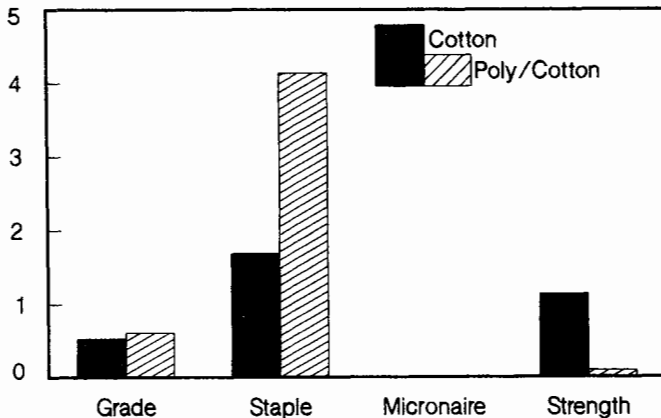
| Crop year | Grade | | Staple | | Micronaire | | Strength | |
|-----------------|-------|-----------------|--------|-----------------|------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|
| | Ring | Air-Jet | Ring | Air-Jet | Ring | Air-Jet | Ring | Air-Jet |
| 1975/76 | 0.29 | NA ¹ | 1.11 | NA ¹ | 0.21 | NA ¹ | 0.07 | NA ¹ |
| 1976/77 | 0.36 | NA | 2.43 | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1977/78 | 0.28 | NA | 1.34 | NA | 0 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1978/79 | 0.25 | NA | 1.65 | NA | 0 | NA | 0.33 | NA |
| 1979/80 | 0.11 | NA | 1.17 | NA | 0.38 | NA | 0.64 | NA |
| 1980/81 | 0.38 | NA | 2.82 | NA | 0.26 | NA | 0 | NA |
| 1981/82 | 0 | NA | 0.88 | NA | 0 | NA | 2.49 | NA |
| 1982/83 | 0.44 | NA | 1.93 | NA | 0 | NA | 0.97 | NA |
| 1983/84 | 0.23 | NA | 1.65 | NA | 0 | NA | 4.13 | NA |
| 1984/85 | 0.56 | 0.52 | 1.66 | 3.44 | 0 | 0 | 0.38 | 0 |
| Av. 81/82-84/85 | 0.31 | NA | 1.53 | NA | 0 | NA | 1.99 | NA |
| Av. all years | 0.29 | NA | 1.66 | NA | 0.08 | NA | 0.90 | NA |

¹NA - Minimum fiber property requirements not available since air-jet spinning technology had not been commercially accepted prior to 1984, and, therefore, relative values of fiber properties cannot be estimated.

Figure 3

Average Value of Fiber Properties: Printcloth

Cents per pound

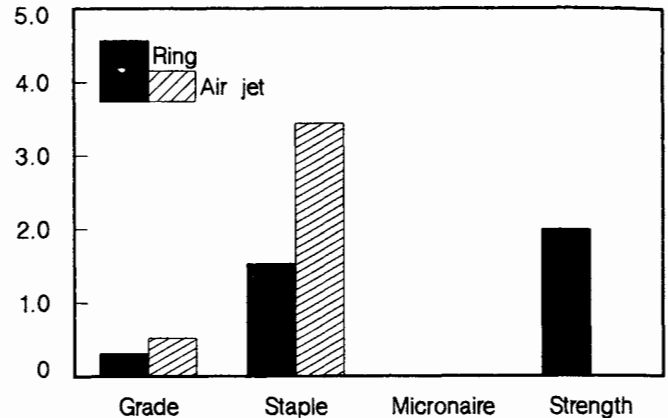


Crop years 1981/82 to 1984/85. Ring spinning only.

Figure 4

Average Value of Fiber Properties: Poly/Cotton Apparel

Cents per pound



Crop years 1981/82 to 1984/85. Air jet is for crop year 1984/85 only.

Summary

The impact of new spinning technology on cotton fiber demand is considerable. Research studies (Price and Lupton) and spinning equipment manufacturers have compared the differences in fiber properties required in the laydown mix blends for spinning yarns on open-end and on ring. Prior to the introduction of High Volume Instrument testing fiber strength was not usually measured.

The change in importance of primary fiber properties is clearly illustrated and quantified through the relative values estimated for each end-use and spinning technology interaction. Results show marked differences in the importance of fiber properties for use on ring and open-end rotor systems, particularly in relation to the value to the mill of fiber strength in open-end spinning. Of the primary fiber properties, staple is the most important for denim and

strength is most important for duck. For the finer yarn counts, such as printcloth and apparel, staple and strength are comparable in importance, but early evidence indicates that staple will be important in air-jet. The estimated relative values of the fiber properties provide a strong argument for the inclusion of a fiber strength factor in determining market grades and hence, in determining market spot prices.

Clearly, spinning technology has an important influence on the relative value of fiber properties. The analysis presented here strongly suggests that producers, shippers, and textile mills should have available, on a routine basis, estimates of the relative value of fiber properties by crop year. Such information could be valuable to decisionmakers in the industry. Evolving technology, such as air-jet spinning, will hold important implications for future relative fiber properties.

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GROWTH RATES OF U.S. APPAREL IMPORTS, 1978-86

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Abstract: U.S. consumption and trade in apparel products has changed dramatically in the 1980's. This study examines the changes from 1978-86 and identifies factors influencing apparel trade over the period. Data utilized are annual observations on U.S. production, consumption, and imports of selected apparel items. The analysis provides insights concerning future trends in apparel trade.

Keywords: Apparel trade, market share, imports, exchange rate.

Introduction

Recently, U.S. imports of apparel products have come under close scrutiny from policymakers, industry representatives, and analysts. Policymakers see a large and persistent U.S. trade deficit to which apparel imports contribute. Domestic industry representatives see declining market share and above-average unemployment in the apparel products sector. Analysts see changes, the explanations for which range from the systematic demise of a "sunset industry" to a healthy industry caught between macroeconomic tides. These alternative views generate varying recommendations concerning the appropriate direction for future import growth.

This paper examines the trends in U.S. consumption and imports of specific apparel products from 1978 to 1986. Additionally, regression techniques are used to calculate import growth rates for specific apparel items and identify factors influencing import levels. The time frame in the study is constrained by availability of annual apparel import data by item. Since imports have gained such

significance within the period covered, the available data are deemed sufficient. However, relatively few observations limit regression model complexity.

Growth in Consumption and Import Share

The quantity of apparel items consumed in the United States increased substantially during 1978-86.^{1/} However, among individual apparel items the consumption trends indicate that some markets have remained relatively stable. For instance, among men's and boys' (MB) apparel items, recent consumption of sweaters, pajamas, and suits is nearly unchanged from 1978 levels (table 1). Among women's, girls', and infants' (WGI) apparel items, consumption is quite stable for dresses and pajamas.

1/ Apparel items considered in this study are limited to men's and boys' sweaters, shirts, pajamas, trousers, suits, and underwear; and women's, girls', and infants' sweaters, dresses, skirts, blouses and shirts, slacks and shorts, and pajamas.

Table 1--Imports' share of quantity consumed (%) and annual apparent consumption (million dozen) for selected apparel items, 1978-86^{1/}

| Item | Year | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
| Men's and boys' | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweaters | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 45.0 | 42.6 | 42.7 | 38.7 | 47.1 | 47.2 | 46.2 | 62.7 | 66.3 |
| Consumption | 7.1 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 8.0 |
| Shirts | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 28.1 | 25.5 | 31.4 | 33.4 | 34.9 | 35.5 | 41.9 | 41.0 | 46.8 |
| Consumption | 89.5 | 77.5 | 84.4 | 86.4 | 90.6 | 90.9 | 96.3 | 102.9 | 95.3 |
| Pajamas | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 23.3 | 28.3 | 30.4 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 33.8 | 37.2 | 43.0 | 42.5 |
| Consumption | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| Suits | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 15.0 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 15.6 | 18.5 | 20.8 | 27.0 | 28.9 | 25.5 |
| Consumption | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Underwear | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 7.1 |
| Consumption | 61.1 | 65.9 | 58.2 | 57.5 | 57.9 | 60.5 | 66.7 | 66.8 | 68.5 |
| Trousers | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 18.6 | 17.4 | 18.3 | 22.4 | 22.3 | 23.8 | 23.9 | 25.4 | 27.7 |
| Consumption | 44.3 | 40.4 | 41.4 | 37.4 | 42.0 | 48.6 | 47.3 | 55.3 | 61.5 |
| Women's, girls' and infants' | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweaters | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 55.2 | 56.7 | 64.9 | 60.0 | 74.1 | 63.8 | 64.9 | 72.0 | 76.3 |
| Consumption | 15.5 | 13.4 | 15.8 | 16.9 | 26.9 | 19.6 | 21.8 | 31.3 | 32.1 |
| Dresses | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 4.6 | 7.4 | 9.9 | 12.1 | 18.4 | 14.3 | 16.9 | 21.2 | 25.9 |
| Consumption | 22.2 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 19.4 | 22.7 | 21.7 | 23.3 | 22.6 | 21.8 |
| Skirts | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 14.5 | 16.7 | 16.2 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 24.4 | 29.9 | 33.2 | 45.0 |
| Consumption | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 12.4 | 12.6 | 12.9 | 15.6 |
| Blouses | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 40.5 | 37.4 | 40.2 | 41.7 | 39.2 | 43.7 | 47.2 | 51.7 | 58.2 |
| Consumption | 87.8 | 78.7 | 81.4 | 83.0 | 93.0 | 96.2 | 95.8 | 97.0 | 109.0 |
| Slacks | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 34.7 | 33.0 | 34.0 | 32.9 | 34.5 | 37.1 | 39.9 | 46.2 | 52.9 |
| Consumption | 41.4 | 38.9 | 41.2 | 46.8 | 50.0 | 53.5 | 54.8 | 59.4 | 64.6 |
| Pajamas | | | | | | | | | |
| Import share | 3.6 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 9.8 | 14.4 | 19.2 |
| Consumption | 21.8 | 17.9 | 19.50 | 21.3 | 20.8 | 21.9 | 21.4 | 20.3 | 19.5 |

^{1/} Apparent consumption represents new domestic supply and is obtained by adding manufacturers' shipments and imports and subtracting exports.

While consumption (of some apparel items) has been stable, imports have claimed a steadily increasing share of all apparel items. In 1978, imports accounted for the majority of consumption only in the WGI sweater category. By 1986, imports were also the majority of blouse, slacks, and MB sweater consumption. Import shares have increased the most in markets where domestic consumption has been stable.

Viewing the data trends, it is noted that both consumption and import share were stable for most items during 1978-80. Since

then, with the exceptions noted above, domestic consumption and import share have increased. This change suggests that changes in economic conditions may explain the subsequent growth in import share.

Growth in Value of Imports

From 1978 to 1986 the nominal value of apparel products imported into the United States has tripled—rising from \$5,623 million to \$17,734 million (figure 1). At first impression, the data appear to indicate a marked rise in the rate of increase in import

value during recent years. To estimate growth rates over time it is appropriate to fit the following model:

$$VIM_t = a(1+g)^t e^{u_t} \quad \text{Eq. (1)}$$

where:

- VIM_t is the value of imports in year t ,
- a is a parameter,
- g is a parameter representing the compound rate of growth of VIM_t ,
- e is the base for hyperbolic logarithms, and
- u_t is a disturbance term.

The above model may be linearized by taking its log, as follows:

$$\log VIM_t = \log a + t \log(1+g) + u_t.$$

Ordinary least squares regression is appropriate for estimating the equation and yields--

$$\log VIM_t = 8.35^{**} + t .154^{**}, R^2 = .97$$

(140.9) (14.6)

Eq.(2).

The values in parentheses represent the t -statistics associated with the respective coefficients. Single and double asterisks indicate significance at the .05 and .01 probability levels, respectively.

From Eqs. 1 and 2, g --the compound annual rate of growth in value of imports, may be determined by solving,

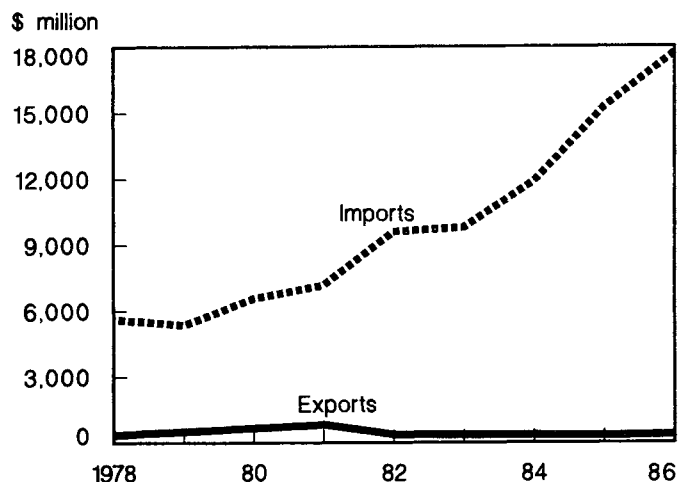
$$.154 = \log(1+g).$$

In this case, g is equal to .1664, indicating that the value of imports has increased at a relatively constant rate of 16.6 percent per year during 1978-86. This is a much more stable rate than might be expected from a casual inspection of figure 1. For comparison, the import value of manufactured goods grew at a compound annual rate of 13.8 percent during 1978-86.

The rapid growth in import value has contributed to a large apparel trade deficit (figure 1). In 1978, the United States exported \$367.9 million of apparel items while importing \$5,623.2 million of the same items.

Figure 1

Value of U.S. Apparel Imports and Exports



In that year, \$15 of imports entered the United States for every \$1 of exports. In 1986, there were \$46 in imports for every \$1 of exports. While import value has increased substantially, U.S. exports have decreased, making the deficit larger. In 1982, the trade deficit took a decided turn for the worse as import value increased substantially and export value fell. This period coincides with a rapidly appreciating exchange value of the dollar, and a marked divergence in import and domestic product prices.

When Eq. 1 is estimated for individual apparel items, results indicate that rates of growth in value of imports vary widely (table 2). The largest growth rates are noted among women's, girls', and infants' apparel items, with generally lower rates observed for men's and boys' apparel items.

Regression statistics indicate the estimated model performs well for the apparel import data. Coefficients are highly significant and the R^2 s are generally large--with the exception of men's and boys' sweater and suit items. The lower R^2 s for these two items suggest that the growth rates are not as stable over time as for the other items.

Factors Influencing Imports

To identify factors influencing the level of imports of selected apparel items, regression techniques are employed to relate the annual quantity of imports to factors believed to influence import levels during

Table 2--Estimated compound annual growth rates of value of imports for selected apparel items, 1978-86

| | Estimated annual growth rate (%) | Estimated model ^{1/} | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | | Intercept | Growth coefficient | R ² (%) |
| Men's and boys': | | | | |
| Sweaters | 15.3 | 4.82** (22.7) | .1422** (4.4) | 73 |
| Shirts | 14.4 | 6.55** (67.9) | .1344 (9.1) | 92 |
| Pajamas | 10.8 | 3.31** (62.4) | .1029** (12.7) | 96 |
| Suits | 8.7 | 4.81** (34.5) | .0836* (3.4) | 62 |
| Underwear | 22.8 | 1.91** (11.7) | .2052** (7.1) | 88 |
| Trousers | 14.1 | 5.88** (70.0) | .1323** (8.9) | 92 |
| Women's, girls', and infants': | | | | |
| Sweaters | 21.8 | 5.86** (32.4) | .1973** (7.1) | 88 |
| Dresses | 30.6 | 4.18** (26.6) | .2669** (11.1) | 95 |
| Skirts | 29.7 | 4.03** (33.7) | .2604** (12.2) | 96 |
| Blouses | 15.3 | 6.84** (104.4) | .1426** (12.3) | 96 |
| Slacks | 17.3 | 6.18** (118.6) | .1600** (17.3) | 98 |
| Pajamas | 31.2 | 2.81** (20.1) | .2715** (10.9) | 94 |

^{1/} Single and double astericks represent significance at the .05 and .01 levels, respectively. Values in parentheses represent t-statistics associated with the respective coefficients.

1978-86. Explanatory variables are annual real price per unit of domestic production and annual real multilateral trade-weighted exchange value of the dollar. The latter is lagged one year to allow for impediments to immediate adjustment, such as contractual obligations or lack of perfect knowledge. The exchange value index used in this study, chosen to reflect the dollar's value against currencies of major apparel importers, reveals that from 1978 to 1980, the dollar was quite stable against importer's currencies. In the early 1980's, the value of the dollar rose sharply, peaking in 1985. The dollar's value fell sharply thereafter, and by the end of 1987 was near its 1978-80 average.

The estimated model for each apparel item is of the form:

$$\log QIM_t = b_0 + b_1 \log USP_t + b_2 \log EXCH_{t-1} \quad \text{Eq. (3)}$$

where:

QIM_t is the quantity of imports in year t,
 USP_t is the per unit price of domestic production in year t, and
 $EXCH_{t-1}$ is the real trade-weighted exchange value of the U.S. dollar in year t-1.

The estimated b_1 and b_2 in Eq. 3 are elasticities. The elasticity of the quantity of imports with respect to price is represented by b_1 , while b_2 measures the response of quantity of imports to changes in the exchange rate. The estimated equations and related statistics are presented in table 3. Based upon the R^2 s, the model appears to fit the data well. The Durbin-Watson statistics indicate autocorrelation is not a problem.

Table 3--Estimated equations for import quantity, by item

| Item | Estimated model ^{1/} | | | | R ² | D.W. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|----|----------------|------|
| | Intercept | U.S. price coefficient | Exchange rate coefficient | | | |
| Men's and boys': | | | | | | |
| Sweaters | 3.82*** (4.1) | -1.03* (-2.3) | 1.77*** (7.3) | 91 | 1.11 | |
| Shirts | 6.13** (3.4) | .55 (.4) | 1.36*** (5.1) | 83 | 1.94 | |
| Pajamas | 5.32*** (3.8) | -.53 (-.73) | 1.01*** (4.3) | 78 | 1.26 | |
| Suits | 9.62** (3.4) | -3.71 (-1.8) | 2.60** (2.5) | 64 | 1.91 | |
| Underwear | -8.29 (-1.5) | -1.89 (-.5) | 3.71*** (4.4) | 87 | 1.41 | |
| Trousers | 2.78* (2.2) | .66 (1.6) | 1.71*** (10.0) | 95 | 1.55 | |
| Women's, girls', and infants': | | | | | | |
| Sweaters | 5.00 (1.8) | -1.61 (-1.2) | 1.90*** (4.0) | 76 | 2.07 | |
| Dresses | -11.4* (-2.0) | 7.24 (1.9) | 1.60 (1.7) | 77 | 2.05 | |
| Skirts | -7.99*** (-4.0) | 3.50** (2.9) | 2.69*** (5.9) | 93 | 1.68 | |
| Blouses | 7.95*** (9.7) | -.41 (-.61) | 1.20*** (4.9) | 87 | 1.78 | |
| Slacks | 4.75*** (5.1) | .26 (.82) | 1.56*** (7.4) | 92 | 1.12 | |
| Pajamas | -6.65** (-3.2) | 3.06 (1.4) | 2.97*** (5.1) | 91 | 2.06 | |

1/ Single, double, and triple asterisks represent significance at the .1, .05, and .01 levels, respectively. Values in parentheses represent t-statistics associated with the respective coefficients.

Domestic Price and Exchange Rate Effects

The U.S. price coefficient is generally not significant and is not properly signed in one-half of the estimated equations. Quantity of imports would normally be expected to vary positively with the price of U.S. production. Examination of unit prices of apparel imports and domestic production reveals that historically, import prices have been lower than domestic prices--sometimes by as much as one-half, leaving them some room for increase before domestic output becomes price competitive (table 4). Perhaps this price difference explains the apparent lack of influence of U.S. price on the quantity of imports.

The divergence of U.S. and import prices has a noticeable impact on import market share in several instances, as seen from tables 1 and 4. For instance, among MB apparel items, 1984 import prices for shirts and suits

fell significantly from previous year prices, while U.S. prices increased or fell slightly (table 4). At the same time, imports' share of consumption surged and was maintained thereafter (table 1). A similar phenomenon occurred in the MB underwear market in 1983. The data suggest importers' willingness and ability to capture market share through lower prices--assisted by upward trending domestic prices.

The exchange rate coefficient is highly significant in most regressions. Only in the WGI dresses category did the exchange rate fail to show significance. In all regressions the sign of the exchange rate coefficient is as expected. Quantity of imports would be expected to vary positively with the exchange rate. That is, as the value of the dollar increases, the volume of imports increases due to increased competitiveness.

Table 4--Import and domestic price per unit for selected apparel items, 1978-86^{1/}

| Item | Year | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 |
| Men's and boys' | U.S. dollars | | | | | | | | |
| Sweaters | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 6.04 | 6.77 | 8.36 | 9.32 | 9.05 | 9.99 | 10.20 | 10.39 | 10.25 |
| Import | 6.46 | 6.65 | 6.99 | 6.32 | 7.64 | 8.06 | 9.63 | 9.62 | 10.02 |
| Shirts | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 3.40 | 3.96 | 4.26 | 4.42 | 4.47 | 4.47 | 4.60 | 4.91 | 4.57 |
| Import | 3.34 | 3.88 | 4.18 | 3.36 | 4.54 | 4.38 | 3.90 | 5.13 | 4.97 |
| Pajamas | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 4.79 | 5.46 | 5.02 | 5.79 | 5.59 | 5.50 | 5.66 | 6.25 | 6.44 |
| Import | 3.30 | 3.66 | 3.66 | 3.93 | 3.77 | 3.97 | 4.44 | 4.12 | 4.09 |
| Suits | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 59.91 | 61.28 | 67.88 | 71.05 | 79.96 | 88.14 | 85.61 | 96.99 | 97.59 |
| Import | 41.05 | 39.23 | 46.27 | 37.75 | 48.23 | 51.66 | 41.57 | 54.29 | 62.76 |
| Underwear | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 1.02 | 1.04 | 1.17 | 1.29 | 1.30 | 1.36 | 1.43 | 1.46 | 1.44 |
| Import | .78 | .91 | .91 | .90 | .76 | .67 | .86 | .81 | .81 |
| Trousers | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 7.43 | 7.69 | 9.64 | 11.42 | 10.30 | 10.07 | 10.16 | 10.05 | 10.09 |
| Import | 4.91 | 5.42 | 5.89 | 4.98 | 5.86 | 5.76 | 6.11 | 6.66 | 6.31 |
| Women's, girls', and infants' | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweaters | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 5.90 | 6.16 | 6.20 | 6.07 | 6.44 | 6.67 | 6.94 | 6.57 | 7.77 |
| Import | 5.57 | 5.87 | 6.48 | 7.17 | 7.09 | 6.86 | 8.77 | 8.51 | 8.85 |
| Dresses | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 12.18 | 12.71 | 13.61 | 15.63 | 16.40 | 16.69 | 16.28 | 17.24 | 17.57 |
| Import | 7.39 | 7.51 | 8.44 | 9.75 | 9.54 | 10.27 | 11.41 | 11.82 | 12.56 |
| Skirts | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 7.85 | 9.43 | 10.35 | 11.05 | 10.95 | 12.45 | 12.52 | 12.13 | 12.71 |
| Import | 7.39 | 7.06 | 7.14 | 6.75 | 7.24 | 6.70 | 7.76 | 8.43 | 8.89 |
| Blouses | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 4.33 | 4.68 | 5.14 | 5.89 | 6.19 | 6.55 | 6.41 | 6.51 | 6.61 |
| Import | 2.96 | 3.37 | 3.47 | 3.89 | 3.97 | 4.12 | 4.58 | 5.64 | 5.01 |
| Slacks | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 5.80 | 5.93 | 7.29 | 8.34 | 8.42 | 8.63 | 8.90 | 8.94 | 8.60 |
| Import | 3.68 | 4.09 | 4.56 | 5.20 | 4.73 | 4.97 | 5.68 | 5.62 | 5.27 |
| Pajamas | | | | | | | | | |
| Domestic | 3.70 | 4.27 | 4.59 | 4.93 | 5.13 | 5.12 | 5.27 | 5.73 | 5.81 |
| Import | 3.29 | 3.59 | 3.91 | 3.99 | 4.08 | 4.05 | 4.44 | 4.49 | 4.29 |

^{1/} Import price represents the c.i.f. (cost, insurance, and freight) value at the first port of entry in the United States plus U.S. import duties. "807" imports are included. Domestic price represents the f.o.b. plant value of manufacturers' shipments. Domestic merchandise exports are excluded.

The magnitude of the coefficient for the lagged exchange rate variable ranges from 1.01 for the MB pajamas category to 3.71 for the MB underwear category. The 1.01 coefficient for MB pajamas, as an elasticity, may be interpreted to indicate that a 10-percent rise in the exchange rate results in a 10.1-percent rise in the quantity of imports, after an appropriate time lag.

Implications for Apparel Trade

Based upon the dollar's recent decline in value vis-a-vis major foreign currencies and

the significant impact of exchange rates upon import quantity, the trade deficit in apparel items would be expected to improve. However, the apparel trade balance is not as tractable as it may appear. A weakening dollar does not immediately reverse a value-denominated trade deficit. If the volume of exports and imports remains unchanged, the value-denominated deficit could increase, at least initially, due to higher import prices.

Much will depend upon how importers react to the weaker dollar. Current bilateral

trade agreements for apparel are designed to limit growth in annual import quantity to modest increases over 1986 levels. Importers may maintain their present volume to keep the market share gained over the past years. Under this scenario, domestic manufacturers will not quickly regain share of the U.S. market. Import prices and domestic prices likely will need to move closer together before U.S. manufacturers see their market share increase. Given past price disparities, this may take some time.

The more immediate impact of the exchange rate fluctuation is likely to be found in the export sector. U.S. exports become relatively less expensive as the dollar's value

falls. While the impact of exports on the trade deficit will depend upon how import and export prices move, the quantity of exports should increase. Increased demand for exports should increase apparel industry utilization and ease the above-average unemployment in the sector.

Future prospects for the apparel industry and trade balance appear favorable. Domestic producers should experience increased export demand and a greater share of the U.S. market. On the other hand, apparel consumers who benefited from very stable real apparel prices during the 1978-86 period, are likely to face increasing prices as importers adjust to a cheaper dollar.

RAW-FIBER EQUIVALENT OF U.S. TEXTILE IMPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, 1987

by

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Abstract: U.S. cotton textile imports totaled nearly 4.9 million bales on a raw-fiber equivalent basis in 1987, up 22 percent from 1986. Of the 1987 import total, estimates are that 939,000 bales or about one-fifth originated as U.S.-produced raw cotton. Raw fiber equivalents of textile imports for wool, manmade fiber, vegetable fibers other than cotton (linen, jute, ramie), and silk are also presented for 1987.

Keywords: Textile imports, raw fiber equivalents, cotton trade.

Introduction

This article continues an annual series measuring the raw fiber equivalent of cotton textile imports by country of origin. Data covering calendar years 1982-86 have been published in previous issues of the *Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook Reports*. Raw fiber equivalents of wool and manmade fiber textiles are presented for the third year, and similar data for imports of the vegetable fibers and silk are shown for the first time in this article.

Measuring textile imports on a "raw-fiber-equivalent" basis takes into account the equivalent domestic fiber production displaced by imports. That is,

estimates reflect the processing and manufacturing gains and losses, and also the non-fiber content of imported items. This allows for direct comparison and analysis with other fiber industry data series.

Textile Imports by Country of Origin

U.S. imports of foreign cotton textiles reached record proportions again in 1987, totaling over 2.3 billion pounds or nearly 4.9 million bale-equivalents, compared with the 1986 record of 4.0 million bales (table 26). Moreover, during 1987, foreign-produced textiles supplied over 40 percent of all cotton textiles consumed domestically, increasing from 39 percent a year earlier.

Imports increased during 1987 in all product categories, and from most foreign countries. While Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, and Korea continued as the four largest suppliers, accounting for over 44 percent of the market, a growing proportion came from numerous emerging textile-producing nations. Between 1986 and 1987, cotton textile imports from the "big four" rose only 4.5 percent, but shipments from India and Pakistan increased more than 43 percent to a combined total of almost 466,000 equivalent bales. In the Western Hemisphere, countries such as Mexico, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic are boosting textile output to obtain much-needed foreign exchange earnings.

More than 82 percent of the 1987 cotton textile imports were apparel and woven, knit, and narrow fabric; apparel accounted for 54 percent while fabric imports totaled 28 percent. Over one-half of the cotton apparel imports were from five countries: Hong Kong 20 percent, China 13 percent, Taiwan 9 percent, Korea 8 percent, and the Philippines 3 percent. Almost 54 percent of the cotton fabric came from 6 countries: China and Hong Kong 12 percent each, Taiwan 1 percent, India 8 percent, Korea 6 percent, and Brazil 5 percent. Similar data showing imports by country of origin for manmade fibers, wool, linen, and silk textile products are presented in tables 27, 28, 29 and 30.

Wool textile imports totaled 276.1 million pounds during 1987 and over 87 percent were in three categories: apparel (58 percent), floor covering (19 percent), and woven, knit, and narrow fabric (11 percent). Almost 70 percent of the wool apparel imports were from six countries: Hong Kong 19 percent, Korea 15 percent, Taiwan 4 percent, China 11 percent, Italy 7 percent, and the United Kingdom 3 percent. More than 70 percent of the wool floor covering imports were from 6 countries: India 20 percent, Belgium 17 percent, China 15 percent, the United Kingdom 8 percent, Iran 5 percent, and Ireland 4 percent. More than 76 percent of the woolen fabric imports originated in five countries: Italy 41 percent, the United Kingdom 14 percent, Korea and Japan 9 percent each, and China 4 percent.

More than 69 percent of the manmade fiber textiles imported in 1987 as textiles were in apparel (57 percent), and in woven,

knit, and narrow fabric (12 percent). About 69 percent of the imported manmade fibers apparel imports came from six countries: Taiwan 23 percent, Korea 16 percent, China and Hong Kong 11 percent each, and Mexico and the Philippines 4 percent each. More than 71 percent of the imported manmade fiber fabric came from six countries: Japan 19 percent, Korea 16 percent, Italy 12 percent, Canada and Taiwan 9 percent each, and China 6 percent.

Almost all (94 percent) of the silk imported as textile products came in as apparel (69 percent) and woven and knit fabric (26 percent). More than 87 percent of silk apparel came from four countries: Hong Kong 33 percent, Korea 27 percent, China 21 percent, and Italy 5 percent. About 72 percent of silk fabric originated in six countries: Italy 21 percent, China 16 percent, India and Japan 10 percent each, Korea 8 percent and Hong Kong 8 percent.

More than 87 percent of the non-cotton vegetable fibers (linen, jute, and ramie) coming in as textile products was in three categories: woven and knit fabric (41 percent), cordage, thread, yarns, etc. (31 percent), and apparel (16 percent). Almost 92 percent of the non-cotton vegetable fiber fabric imports came from two countries: Bangladesh, 57 percent and India, 35 percent. Nearly all of the non-cotton vegetable fiber cord, thread, and yarn imports came from five countries: Brazil 61 percent, Mexico 11 percent, Haiti and the Philippines 8 percent each, and Portugal 7 percent. About 93 percent of the non-cotton vegetable fibers imported as apparel came from three countries: China 37 percent, Hong Kong 25 percent, Korea 24 percent, and Taiwan 7 percent.

U.S. Cotton Content of Textile Imports

Much interest and discussion in recent years has focused on how much U.S.-produced raw cotton is contained in imported textile products. These data provide the basis for analysis of tariff and trade issues, and are useful in targeting specific countries for various U.S. cotton export promotion efforts.

Estimates were made of "raw cotton return ratios" for all textile-producing nations. For each country, the total volume of

cotton consumed by textile mills was compared with U.S. raw cotton exports to that particular country. The proportion of mill use of cotton supplied by U.S. exports was assumed to represent the return ratio for foreign textile products imported into the United States. This assumption is valid for most major textile-producing countries, where very little semi-processed fabric is imported for apparel manufacture and later exported. For a few countries such as Peru and the Dominican Republic, little or no U.S. raw cotton is purchased, but U.S. exported fabric is used to produce apparel and other finished products. Moreover, other countries may import U.S. raw cotton but also purchase fabric from non-U.S. sources for further manufacture.

During 1987, an estimated 19 percent of the cotton contained in U.S. textile imports

originated in the United States (table 1). The proportion is down from estimates of 25-27 percent a few years earlier. Despite generally strong U.S. cotton exports, an increasing share of the U.S. textile import market is being accounted for by non-U.S. cotton consuming countries. For example, in 1987, approximately 36 percent of all U.S. cotton textile imports came from countries that purchase less than 1 percent of U.S. raw cotton exports.

Data in table 1 indicate that countries such as India, Pakistan, China, and Hong Kong ship very large quantities of textiles to the United States, yet, very little contains U.S.-grown cotton. In contrast, Korea and Taiwan are major purchasers of U.S. cotton, but also account for a large share of U.S. textile imports, with return ratios of .743 and .460, respectively.

Table 1.--Estimated U.S. raw cotton content of textile imports, by country, 1987

| Textile exporting nation | U.S. cotton textile imports | Return ratio 1/ | Estimated U.S. raw cotton content |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Million lbs. | No. | Million lbs. |
| Canada | 19.1 | .350 | 6.7 |
| Mexico | 66.4 | .244 | 16.2 |
| El Salvador | 11.8 | .552 | 6.5 |
| Dominican Republic | 35.0 | — | — |
| Peru | 15.4 | — | — |
| Brazil | 80.6 | .011 | 0.9 |
| Argentina | 17.0 | .030 | 0.5 |
| United Kingdom | 10.4 | .249 | 2.6 |
| Ireland | 2.7 | .679 | 1.8 |
| France | 15.6 | .161 | 2.5 |
| Portugal | 22.9 | .093 | 2.1 |
| Italy | 22.9 | .183 | 4.2 |
| Turkey | 65.3 | .050 | 3.3 |
| India | 132.3 | — | — |
| Pakistan | 91.3 | .001 | 0.1 |
| Bangladesh | 37.6 | .343 | 12.9 |
| Malaysia | 38.0 | .368 | 14.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 38.8 | .025 | 1.0 |
| Thailand | 65.1 | .197 | 12.8 |
| Singapore | 34.2 | .064 | 2.2 |
| Indonesia | 66.4 | .409 | 27.2 |
| Philippines | 50.7 | .827 | 41.9 |
| China (PRC) | 326.6 | .001 | 0.3 |
| Korea | 154.1 | .743 | 114.5 |
| Hong Kong | 340.3 | .046 | 15.7 |
| Taiwan | 212.9 | .460 | 97.9 |
| Japan | 47.6 | .501 | 23.9 |
| Egypt | 47.0 | .053 | 2.5 |
| All other | 267.5 | .137 | 36.6 |
| Total | 2,335.5 | .193 | 450.8 |

— = 0

1/ Proportion of U.S.-produced cotton used in foreign textile mills.

Similar estimates for other textile-producing countries are also given in table 1. Overall, about 451 million pounds, or a raw-fiber equivalent of 939,000 bales of

U.S.-produced raw cotton were contained in U.S. cotton textile imports in 1987, representing 19 percent of total volume.

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Table 1.—Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States

| State | Planted acres | | | | Harvested acres | | | | Lint yield per harvested acre | | | | Production | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------------------|--------|-------|------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|----------------------|--------|-------|------------|
| | Average 1982-86 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 1/ | Average 1982-86 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 1/ | Average 1982-86 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 1/ | Average 1982-86 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 1/ |
| | -- -1,000 acres-- | | | | -- -1,000 acres-- | | | | -- -Pounds-- | | | | -- -1,000 bales 2/-- | | | |
| Alabama | 292 | 330 | 315 | 335 | 290 | 329 | 313 | 333 | 637 | 795 | 506 | 572 | 393 | 545 | 330 | 397 |
| Arizona 3/ | 360 | 360 | 250 | 290 | 358 | 359 | 249 | 289 | 1,222 | 1,241 | 1,301 | 1,410 | 904 | 928 | 675 | 849 |
| Arkansas | 431 | 465 | 490 | 555 | 413 | 440 | 480 | 550 | 639 | 767 | 602 | 786 | 555 | 703 | 602 | 901 |
| California 3/ | 1,216 | 1,330 | 1,000 | 1,150 | 1,206 | 1,320 | 990 | 1,140 | 1,058 | 1,132 | 1,088 | 1,259 | 2,663 | 3,114 | 2,245 | 2,989 |
| Florida | 18 | 25 | 20 | 30 | 17 | 22 | 19 | 29 | 696 | 693 | 707 | 646 | 25 | 33 | 28 | 39 |
| Georgia | 188 | 255 | 225 | 250 | 177 | 245 | 195 | 245 | 629 | 725 | 455 | 662 | 237 | 370 | 185 | 338 |
| Kansas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 237 | 320 | 336 | 480 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Louisiana | 579 | 640 | 580 | 605 | 570 | 630 | 570 | 600 | 649 | 565 | 567 | 782 | 775 | 742 | 673 | 977 |
| Mississippi | 960 | 1,050 | 1,020 | 1,020 | 947 | 1,040 | 1,000 | 1,010 | 719 | 764 | 571 | 829 | 1,431 | 1,655 | 1,190 | 1,745 |
| Missouri | 151 | 152 | 178 | 190 | 143 | 150 | 160 | 189 | 564 | 653 | 588 | 838 | 173 | 204 | 196 | 330 |
| New Mexico 3/ | 69 | 70 | 63 | 66 | 58 | 54 | 50 | 62 | 619 | 631 | 595 | 689 | 74 | 71 | 62 | 89 |
| North Carolina | 80 | 88 | 82 | 96 | 79 | 87 | 81 | 95 | 588 | 646 | 646 | 495 | 98 | 117 | 109 | 98 |
| Oklahoma | 399 | 370 | 400 | 420 | 367 | 360 | 350 | 400 | 277 | 380 | 288 | 415 | 212 | 285 | 210 | 346 |
| South Carolina | 102 | 124 | 118 | 120 | 101 | 122 | 113 | 119 | 603 | 708 | 370 | 428 | 129 | 180 | 87 | 106 |
| Tennessee | 300 | 340 | 340 | 440 | 293 | 335 | 335 | 435 | 528 | 600 | 567 | 700 | 323 | 419 | 396 | 634 |
| Texas 3/ | 5,000 | 5,000 | 4,850 | 4,700 | 4,130 | 4,650 | 3,450 | 4,400 | 351 | 404 | 353 | 506 | 3,041 | 3,910 | 2,535 | 4,635 |
| Virginia | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 505 | 443 | 554 | 373 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Total: Upland | 10,147 | 10,601 | 9,933 | 10,269 | 9,150 | 10,145 | 8,357 | 9,899 | 574 | 628 | 547 | 702 | 11,039 | 13,277 | 9,525 | 14,475 |
| American-Pima | 82 | 84 | 112 | 138 | 82 | 84 | 111 | 137 | 793 | 891 | 890 | 1,000 | 137 | 155 | 206 | 285 |
| United States | 10,229 | 10,685 | 10,045 | 10,407 | 9,232 | 10,229 | 8,468 | 10,035 | 576 | 630 | 552 | 706 | 11,176 | 13,432 | 9,731 | 14,760 |

1/ Crop Production report, May 10, 1988. 2/ Bales of 480-pounds net weight. 3/ Upland only.

Table 2.--U.S. cotton supply and use, 1980/81-87/88

| Crop year | Area | | | Supply | | | | Disappearance | | | | | Farm price 5/ |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|---------------|--------|------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | Planted | Harvested | Yield | Beginning stocks 1/ | Produc- tion 2/ | Imports | Total | Mill use 3/ | Exports | Total | Unac- counted 4/ | Ending stocks | |
| | 1,000 acres | | Lbs./ acre | ----- | | | | 1,000 | 480-lb. bales | ----- | | | Cents/ lb. |
| ALL KINDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 14,534 | 13,215 | 404 | 3,000 | 11,122 | 27 | 14,149 | 5,891 | 5,926 | 11,817 | 336 | 2,668 | 74.7 |
| 1981 | 14,330 | 13,841 | 542 | 2,668 | 15,646 | 26 | 18,340 | 5,264 | 6,567 | 11,831 | 123 | 6,632 | 54.3 |
| 1982 | 11,345 | 9,734 | 590 | 6,632 | 11,963 | 20 | 18,615 | 5,512 | 5,207 | 10,719 | 41 | 7,937 | 59.4 |
| 1983 | 7,926 | 7,348 | 508 | 7,937 | 7,771 | 12 | 15,721 | 5,928 | 6,786 | 12,714 | -232 | 2,775 | 66.4 |
| 1984 | 11,145 | 10,380 | 600 | 2,775 | 12,982 | 24 | 15,781 | 5,540 | 6,215 | 11,755 | 76 | 4,102 | 57.8 |
| 1985 | 10,685 | 10,229 | 630 | 4,102 | 13,432 | 33 | 17,567 | 6,399 | 1,960 | 8,359 | 140 | 9,348 | 56.5 |
| 1986 6/ | 10,045 | 8,468 | 552 | 9,348 | 9,731 | 3 | 19,082 | 7,452 | 6,684 | 14,136 | 80 | 5,026 | 52.4 |
| 1987 7/ | 10,407 | 10,035 | 706 | 5,026 | 14,760 | 3 | 19,789 | 7,800 | 6,600 | 14,400 | 111 | 5,500 | 8/ |
| UPLAND | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 14,461 | 13,143 | 402 | 2,962 | 11,018 | 26 | 14,006 | 5,828 | 5,893 | 11,721 | 329 | 2,614 | 74.4 |
| 1981 | 14,272 | 13,783 | 542 | 2,614 | 15,566 | 18 | 18,198 | 5,216 | 6,555 | 11,771 | 140 | 6,567 | 54.0 |
| 1982 | 11,274 | 9,663 | 589 | 6,567 | 11,864 | 12 | 18,443 | 5,457 | 5,194 | 10,651 | 52 | 7,844 | 59.1 |
| 1983 | 7,863 | 7,285 | 506 | 7,844 | 7,676 | 8 | 15,529 | 5,861 | 6,750 | 12,611 | -225 | 2,693 | 66.0 |
| 1984 | 11,065 | 10,299 | 599 | 2,693 | 12,852 | 21 | 15,566 | 5,491 | 6,125 | 11,616 | 74 | 4,024 | 57.5 |
| 1985 | 10,601 | 10,145 | 628 | 4,024 | 13,277 | 33 | 17,334 | 6,338 | 1,855 | 8,193 | 148 | 9,289 | 56.1 |
| 1986 6/ | 9,933 | 8,357 | 547 | 9,289 | 9,525 | 3 | 18,817 | 7,385 | 6,570 | 13,955 | 80 | 4,942 | 51.5 |
| 1987 7/ | 10,269 | 9,899 | 702 | 4,942 | 14,475 | 3 | 19,420 | 7,740 | 6,360 | 14,100 | 120 | 5,440 | 8/ |
| EXTRA-LONG STAPLE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1980 | 72.5 | 71.7 | 698 | 38 | 104.2 | 1 | 143 | 63 | 33 | 96 | 7 | 54 | 108.0 |
| 1981 | 58.6 | 58.0 | 659 | 54 | 79.6 | 8 | 142 | 48 | 12 | 60 | -17 | 65 | 96.9 |
| 1982 | 70.9 | 70.5 | 672 | 65 | 98.7 | 8 | 172 | 56 | 13 | 69 | -10 | 93 | 98.5 |
| 1983 | 63.0 | 62.7 | 725 | 93 | 94.7 | 4 | 192 | 67 | 36 | 103 | -7 | 82 | 106.0 |
| 1984 | 80.1 | 79.6 | 786 | 82 | 130.4 | 3 | 215 | 49 | 90 | 139 | 2 | 78 | 91.9 |
| 1985 | 84.0 | 83.6 | 891 | 78 | 155.1 | 0 | 233 | 61 | 105 | 166 | -8 | 59 | 90.9 |
| 1986 6/ | 111.5 | 111.1 | 890 | 59 | 205.9 | 0 | 265 | 67 | 114 | 175 | -10 | 84 | 89.9 |
| 1987 7/ | 137.9 | 136.6 | 1,000 | 84 | 284.6 | 0 | 369 | 60 | 240 | 300 | -9 | 60 | 8/ |

1/ Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-lb. 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. 5/ Season average, including allowance for unredeemed loans. 6/ Estimated.
7/ Projected. 8/ USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price forecasts.

Table 3.—Cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by months, United States, 1985/86–87/88 1/--Continued

| Date | Supply | | | | Disappearance | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|--------|----------------|---------|-----------------|-------------------|---------|--------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Beginning stocks 2/ | | | Total | Ginnings 5/ | Imports | Total supply | Mill use 6/ | Exports | Total use | Unac- counted | Ending stocks 7/ |
| At mills | Public storage 3/ | Other 4/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 480-lb. net weight bales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1985/86 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug | 768 | 3,070 | 264 | 4,102 | 704 | 1 | 4,807 | 526 | 207 | 733 | | 4,074 |
| Sep | 718 | 2,960 | 396 | 4,074 | 1,808 | 0 | 5,882 | 497 | 200 | 697 | | 5,185 |
| Oct | 650 | 3,922 | 613 | 5,185 | 3,941 | 9 | 9,135 | 591 | 218 | 809 | | 8,326 |
| Nov | 583 | 6,413 | 1,330 | 8,326 | 3,932 | 4 | 12,262 | 502 | 235 | 737 | | 11,525 |
| Dec | 597 | 9,390 | 1,538 | 11,525 | 2,390 | 12 | 13,927 | 457 | 197 | 654 | | 13,273 |
| Jan | 633 | 11,184 | 1,456 | 13,273 | 602 | 5 | 13,880 | 574 | 187 | 761 | | 13,119 |
| Feb | 720 | 11,258 | 1,141 | 13,119 | 55 | 2 | 13,176 | 522 | 192 | 714 | | 12,462 |
| Mar | 763 | 10,730 | 969 | 12,462 | | 0 | 12,462 | 542 | 188 | 730 | | 11,732 |
| Apr | 813 | 10,116 | 803 | 11,732 | | 0 | 11,732 | 571 | 173 | 744 | | 10,988 |
| May | 827 | 9,504 | 657 | 10,988 | | 0 | 10,988 | 580 | 81 | 661 | | 10,327 |
| Jun | 819 | 8,851 | 657 | 10,327 | | 0 | 10,326 | 538 | 59 | 597 | | 9,730 |
| Jul | 826 | 8,359 | 545 | 9,730 | | 0 | 9,730 | 499 | 23 | 522 | 140 | 9,348 |
| Season | 768 | 3,070 | 264 | 4,102 | 13,432 | 33 | 17,567 | 6,399 | 1,960 | 8,359 | 140 | 9,348 |
| 1986/87 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug | 812 | 8,502 | 34 | 9,348 | 642 | 0 | 9,990 | 581 | 393 | 974 | | 9,016 |
| Sept | 696 | 7,988 | 332 | 9,016 | 1,834 | 0 | 10,850 | 603 | 387 | 990 | | 9,860 |
| Oct | 610 | 8,377 | 873 | 9,860 | 2,964 | 0 | 12,824 | 660 | 648 | 1,308 | | 11,516 |
| Nov | 590 | 9,998 | 928 | 11,516 | 2,267 | 0 | 13,783 | 554 | 552 | 1,106 | | 12,677 |
| Dec | 606 | 10,631 | 1,440 | 12,677 | 1,125 | 1 | 13,803 | 556 | 570 | 1,126 | | 12,677 |
| Jan | 650 | 10,690 | 1,337 | 12,677 | 702 | 1 | 13,380 | 621 | 747 | 1,368 | | 12,012 |
| Feb | 670 | 10,486 | 856 | 12,012 | 197 | 0 | 12,209 | 587 | 544 | 1,131 | | 11,078 |
| Mar | 741 | 9,520 | 817 | 1,078 | | 0 | 11,078 | 676 | 653 | 1,329 | | 9,749 |
| Apr | 731 | 8,204 | 814 | 9,749 | | 0 | 9,749 | 661 | 660 | 1,321 | | 8,428 |
| May | 754 | 7,164 | 510 | 8,428 | | 0 | 8,428 | 642 | 488 | 1,130 | | 7,298 |
| Jun | 745 | 6,167 | 386 | 7,298 | | 0 | 7,299 | 655 | 468 | 1,123 | | 6,176 |
| Jul | 707 | 5,054 | 415 | 6,176 | | | 6,176 | 656 | 575 | 1,231 | 80 | 5,026 |
| Season | 812 | 8,502 | 34 | 9,348 | 9,731 | 3 | 19,082 | 7,452 | 6,684 | 14,136 | 80 | 5,026 |
| 1987/88 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug | 713 | 4,000 | 313 | 5,026 | 440 | 0 | 5,466 | 666 | 420 | 1,086 | | 4,380 |
| Sept | 678 | 3,388 | 314 | 4,380 | 2,842 | 0 | 7,222 | 694 | 315 | 1,009 | | 6,213 |
| Oct | 607 | 5,104 | 502 | 6,213 | 4,452 | 0 | 10,665 | 713 | 367 | 1,080 | | 9,585 |
| Nov | 557 | 7,766 | 1,262 | 9,585 | 3,642 | 0 | 13,227 | 666 | 615 | 1,281 | | 11,946 |
| Dec | 569 | 9,911 | 1,466 | 11,946 | 2,255 | 1 | 14,202 | 645 | 721 | 1,366 | | 12,836 |
| Jan | 664 | 11,023 | 1,149 | 12,836 | 925 | 0 | 13,761 | 621 | 633 | 1,284 | | 12,477 |
| Feb | 750 | 10,616 | 1,111 | 12,477 | 185 | 0 | 12,662 | 649 | 740 | 1,389 | | 11,273 |
| Mar 8/ | 811 | 9,540 | 922 | 11,273 | | 0 | 11,273 | 706 | 779 | 1,485 | | 9,788 |

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

Table 4.—Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound U.S. cotton, c.i.f. Northern Europe, 1983-87 ^{1/}

| Year beginning August 1 | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Average |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Cents per pound | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| "A" Index ^{2/} | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 90.80 | 89.85 | 88.11 | 89.13 | 89.36 | 87.58 | 87.44 | 88.43 | 88.99 | 88.88 | 83.71 | 78.99 | 87.61 |
| 1984 | 75.52 | 73.16 | 73.63 | 72.64 | 71.98 | 71.40 | 69.21 | 67.34 | 66.26 | 65.07 | 62.85 | 61.10 | 69.18 |
| 1985 | 56.97 | 53.43 | 49.01 | 48.04 | 48.25 | 51.82 | 54.52 | 52.35 | 48.50 | 45.42 | 41.04 | 37.44 | 48.90 |
| 1986 | 37.16 | 43.50 | 51.23 | 52.81 | 59.17 | 65.68 | 65.85 | 62.96 | 66.21 | 76.60 | 79.30 | 83.24 | 61.98 |
| 1987 | 86.60 | 83.61 | 76.17 | 75.83 | 75.29 | 72.19 | 67.49 | 66.34 | 65.75 | 65.58 | | | |
| Memphis ^{3/} | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 88.94 | 88.15 | 88.06 | 88.81 | 89.25 | 85.50 | 85.38 | 88.20 | 89.63 | 91.25 | 83.00 | 78.94 | 87.09 |
| 1984 | 75.85 | 74.00 | 74.69 | 73.25 | 74.00 | 74.75 | 72.94 | 73.70 | 75.94 | 74.80 | 72.44 | 70.38 | 73.90 |
| 1985 | 68.20 | 67.94 | 68.56 | 68.45 | 67.67 | 69.15 | 70.07 | 71.75 | 72.88 | 73.55 | 41.25 | 38.05 | 64.79 |
| 1986 | 37.75 | 44.69 | 52.35 | 54.25 | 62.08 | 65.31 | 64.75 | 62.56 | 65.20 | 75.06 | 76.19 | 81.75 | 61.83 |
| 1987 | 87.38 | 83.06 | 76.77 | 76.44 | 74.95 | 72.75 | 69.81 | 70.75 | 72.38 | 75.31 | | | |
| Calif./Ariz. ^{3/} | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 91.88 | 91.75 | 91.50 | 92.31 | 92.25 | 88.31 | 89.13 | 91.90 | 92.13 | 94.92 | 84.65 | 79.69 | 90.04 |
| 1984 | 75.90 | 74.38 | 75.19 | 74.00 | 74.08 | 74.25 | 72.13 | 72.94 | 75.81 | 73.70 | 71.94 | 70.63 | 73.75 |
| 1985 | 68.55 | 67.38 | 68.25 | 68.15 | 67.17 | 68.45 | 69.19 | 70.75 | 72.25 | 73.25 | 40.25 | 35.95 | 64.13 |
| 1986 | 36.69 | 45.44 | 54.55 | 57.00 | 65.75 | 69.25 | 68.44 | 64.69 | 67.75 | 78.75 | 80.63 | 86.65 | 64.63 |
| 1987 | 91.81 | 87.81 | 80.95 | 79.19 | 78.25 | 76.25 | 73.50 | 74.80 | 76.13 | 78.63 | | | |
| "B" Index ^{4/} | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 76.53 | 76.44 | 76.01 | 79.59 | 83.06 | 82.96 | 81.36 | 81.89 | 84.83 | 87.09 | 80.74 | 73.98 | 80.37 |
| 1984 | 69.26 | 66.11 | 65.18 | 64.50 | 63.48 | 61.96 | 58.58 | 54.55 | 54.78 | 54.98 | 52.21 | 48.98 | 59.55 |
| 1985 | 47.03 | 45.35 | 43.61 | 41.42 | 40.83 | 43.15 | 45.14 | 43.19 | 40.88 | 38.70 | 33.03 | 28.77 | 40.93 |
| 1986 | 27.75 | 32.55 | 40.19 | 43.95 | 52.32 | 60.88 | 61.41 | 58.00 | 61.33 | 71.40 | 72.90 | 76.96 | 54.97 |
| 1987 | 81.55 | 78.44 | 70.77 | 71.73 | 71.08 | 68.15 | 64.21 | 62.69 | 61.30 | 59.50 | | | |
| Orleans/Texas ^{5/} | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 73.38 | 73.25 | 71.88 | 74.63 | 77.88 | 76.81 | 77.56 | 79.10 | 82.25 | 85.81 | 75.44 | 72.00 | 76.67 |
| 1984 | 68.65 | 66.44 | 66.25 | 65.40 | 65.08 | 65.94 | 63.88 | 62.15 | 62.69 | 62.40 | 61.13 | 60.50 | 64.21 |
| 1985 | 60.90 | 61.00 | 61.69 | 61.65 | 61.58 | 61.50 | 61.75 | 62.07 | 62.13 | 63.85 | 31.32 | 27.80 | 56.44 |
| 1986 | 28.00 | 32.56 | 41.55 | 44.82 | 53.17 | 59.12 | 60.81 | 57.50 | 60.10 | 68.94 | 70.56 | 75.40 | 54.38 |
| 1987 | 80.94 | 77.44 | 71.40 | 70.69 | 69.65 | 68.19 | 65.56 | 66.95 | 67.38 | 69.88 | | | |

^{1/} All prices are based on Thursday quotes. ^{2/} The "A" index is an average of the cheapest five types of M 1-3/32" staple length cotton offered on the European market. ^{3/} The Memphis and California/Arizona territories are based on Middling 1-3/32". ^{4/} The "B" Index is based on coarse grades of cotton varying in staple length from 1" to 1-3/32". ^{5/} Based on SLM 1" cotton.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services LTD.

Table 5.—CIF Northern Europe price quotations for principal growth of "A" type cotton

| Month & week | California/ Arizona | Memphis Territory | Russia | China | Africa | Central America | Australia | Turkey | Paraguay | Mexico | Pakistan 1/ | "A" index 2/ |
|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------------------|-----------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|-----------------|
| U.S. cents per pound | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 6 | 90.75 | 86.00 | 86.00 | 90.25 | 86.00 | 85.00 | 89.50 | 90.00 | 89.50 | 85.75 | 84.50 | 85.45 |
| 13 | 91.00 | 86.50 | 86.25 | 90.50 | 87.00 | 86.50 | 89.50 | 91.00 | 91.00 | 86.75 | 84.50 | 86.10 |
| 20 | 92.50 | 88.25 | 87.50 | 91.00 | 87.50 | 87.50 | 90.50 | 92.75 | 89.00 | 87.75 | 86.00 | 87.25 |
| 27 | 93.00 | 88.75 | 88.00 | 91.50 | 88.00 | 87.50 | 90.75 | 93.25 | 90.00 | 88.25 | 86.25 | 87.60 |
| Sept. 3 | 88.00 | 84.00 | 85.00 | 89.50 | 86.00 | 85.00 | 86.75 | 92.50 | 88.00 | 86.00 | 82.50 | 84.50 |
| 10 | 85.75 | 81.25 | 83.50 | 86.00 | 84.00 | 83.00 | 85.00 | 93.50 | 84.00 | 85.00 | 79.50 | 82.25 |
| 17 | 88.50 | 83.50 | 85.00 | 88.50 | 85.50 | 83.50 | 85.50 | 94.50 | 86.00 | 86.50 | 82.00 | 83.90 |
| 24 | 89.00 | 83.50 | 84.50 | 89.00 | 85.50 | 83.00 | 85.50 | 96.00 | 86.00 | 86.00 | 82.50 | 83.80 |
| Oct. 1 | 84.50 | 80.00 | 80.50 | 86.50 | 82.00 | 80.00 | 84.00 | 100.00 | 84.75 | 83.00 | 78.00 | 80.10 |
| 8 | 83.75 | 79.25 | 79.50 | 85.00 | 80.75 | 78.75 | 83.75 | 100.00 | 83.50 | 81.75 | 76.50 | 79.00 |
| 15 | 82.00 | 77.25 | 77.00 | 82.00 | 77.75 | 75.75 | 81.00 | 98.00 | 79.75 | 78.75 | 75.80 | 71.25 |
| 22 | 79.00 | 75.25 | 76.25 | 81.75 | 75.00 | 74.25 | 79.00 | 95.00 | 78.50 | 76.25 | 72.00 | 74.55 |
| 29 | 75.50 | 72.00 | 74.00 | 79.00 | 73.50 | 71.00 | 76.00 | 91.00 | 73.50 | 73.50 | 67.50 | 71.50 |
| Nov. 5 | 78.25 | 75.25 | 76.25 | 81.50 | 75.25 | 73.25 | 79.00 | 91.00 | 77.00 | 76.50 | 75.00 | 75.00 |
| 12 | 77.00 | 74.25 | 75.50 | 81.25 | 74.75 | 72.75 | 78.00 | 93.00 | 75.25 | 75.75 | 74.50 | 74.30 |
| 19 | 81.00 | 78.25 | 78.75 | 81.75 | 77.00 | 75.50 | 80.50 | 94.00 | 78.00 | 77.75 | 79.00 | 77.30 |
| 26 | 80.50 | 78.00 | 79.00 | 80.00 | 76.75 | 74.00 | 80.00 | 94.00 | 78.00 | 77.25 | 77.50 | 76.70 |
| Dec. 3 | 80.00 | 76.50 | 78.00 | 77.50 | 76.25 | 74.75 | 78.00 | 95.00 | 77.50 | 77.00 | 76.50 | 76.20 |
| 10 | 76.25 | 74.00 | 75.50 | 77.00 | 75.25 | 72.00 | 76.75 | 95.00 | 74.75 | 75.75 | 75.00 | 74.20 |
| 17 | 77.00 | 73.50 | 76.00 | 77.50 | 75.25 | 73.00 | 76.75 | 96.00 | 75.50 | 75.50 | 75.50 | 74.55 |
| 24 | 78.50 | 75.00 | 77.00 | 78.00 | 75.25 | 74.00 | 78.25 | 96.00 | 77.00 | 76.25 | 76.25 | 75.35 |
| 31 | 79.00 | 75.75 | 77.50 | 78.75 | 75.50 | 75.50 | 78.75 | 94.50 | 78.00 | 77.00 | 77.00 | 76.15 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 77.75 | 74.25 | 75.50 | 77.25 | 75.00 | 73.50 | 77.50 | 91.00 | 75.50 | 75.25 | 74.00 | 74.40 |
| 14 | 77.75 | 74.25 | 74.75 | 76.75 | 73.75 | 72.75 | 77.25 | 90.00 | 75.00 | 75.00 | 72.75 | 73.65 |
| 21 | 75.50 | 72.00 | 73.00 | 74.50 | 72.75 | 69.50 | 75.50 | 90.00 | 72.25 | 71.75 | 70.00 | 71.10 |
| 28 | 74.00 | 70.50 | 71.50 | 76.00 | 71.75 | 68.00 | 73.50 | 88.00 | 70.50 | 71.50 | 67.50 | 69.60 |
| Feb. 4 | 73.25 | 69.50 | 71.50 | 75.50 | 70.50 | 66.50 | 72.00 | 85.00 | 68.00 | 68.00 | 67.50 | 67.90 |
| 11 | 73.25 | 69.50 | 71.00 | 74.75 | 70.00 | 66.75 | 72.00 | 83.00 | 67.00 | 67.25 | 67.50 | 67.60 |
| 18 | 75.50 | 72.25 | 72.00 | 75.25 | 70.00 | 67.00 | 73.25 | 82.00 | 68.25 | 68.00 | 67.25 | 68.10 |
| 25 | 72.00 | 68.00 | 70.50 | 74.00 | 68.00 | 65.75 | 70.00 | 81.00 | 66.25 | 66.25 | 65.50 | 66.35 |
| Mar. 3 | 74.00 | 70.00 | 71.25 | 74.50 | 67.50 | 66.25 | 71.75 | 81.00 | 67.25 | 66.50 | 65.50 | 66.60 |
| 10 | 73.25 | 69.50 | 71.00 | 74.00 | 66.75 | 65.00 | 70.75 | 77.50 | 67.00 | 65.50 | 65.00 | 65.85 |
| 17 | 75.75 | 71.75 | 73.00 | 74.25 | 67.25 | 66.25 | 73.00 | 76.00 | 68.50 | 66.50 | 65.25 | 66.75 |
| 24 | 75.25 | 71.00 | 73.50 | 73.75 | 67.75 | 67.00 | 72.25 | 76.50 | 66.75 | 66.50 | 64.25 | 66.45 |
| 31 | 75.75 | 71.50 | 73.00 | 73.00 | 66.50 | 67.00 | 71.75 | 76.50 | 66.50 | 66.75 | 63.50 | 66.05 |
| Apr. 7 | 74.75 | 70.50 | 72.25 | 72.25 | 66.50 | 65.50 | 70.50 | 76.50 | 66.00 | 65.75 | 63.00 | 65.35 |
| 14 | 76.25 | 72.75 | 73.00 | 72.00 | 66.75 | 66.00 | 69.00 | 76.00 | 66.75 | 67.00 | 65.00 | 66.30 |
| 21 | 76.50 | 72.75 | 72.50 | 71.50 | 66.00 | 65.25 | 68.25 | 76.00 | 66.00 | 66.00 | 64.50 | 65.55 |
| 28 | 77.00 | 73.50 | 73.50 | 71.00 | 66.50 | 65.50 | 69.00 | 76.00 | 66.00 | 66.50 | 64.50 | 65.80 |
| May 5 | 77.00 | 73.25 | 73.50 | 70.00 | 66.75 | 65.50 | 67.50 | 76.00 | 65.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 64.15 |
| 12 | 77.25 | 74.00 | 73.50 | 69.50 | 66.50 | 64.50 | 67.50 | 75.50 | 65.25 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 64.20 |
| 19 | 80.25 | 77.00 | 76.25 | 72.75 | 69.00 | 67.50 | 70.25 | 75.50 | 67.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 66.95 |
| 26 | 80.00 | 77.00 | 76.00 | 72.00 | 70.00 | 69.00 | 71.75 | 75.50 | 68.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 67.00 |

1/ On August 1, 1987 Pakistan type 1505 has been included in the "A" Index selection.

2/ The "A" index is an average of the cheapest five types of M 1-3/32" staple length cotton offered on the European market. N.Q.=No quotes.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services LTD.

Table 6.—CIF Northern Europe price quotations for principal growth of coarse count cotton

| Month & week | Orleans/ Texas | Pakistan | China | Russia | Turkey | Southern Brazil | Argentina | "B" index 1/ |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| U.S. cents per pound | | | | | | | | |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | |
| Aug. 6 | 79.50 | 80.00 | N.Q. | 82.00 | 81.25 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 80.25 |
| 13 | 80.25 | 80.00 | N.Q. | 82.50 | 82.50 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 80.90 |
| 20 | 82.00 | 81.50 | N.Q. | 83.75 | 84.25 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 82.40 |
| 27 | 82.00 | 81.75 | N.Q. | 84.25 | 84.75 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 82.65 |
| Sept. 3 | 78.00 | 78.50 | N.Q. | 81.50 | 84.75 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 79.35 |
| 10 | 75.50 | 75.00 | N.Q. | 80.00 | 85.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 76.85 |
| 17 | 78.25 | 77.50 | N.Q. | 81.00 | 87.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 78.90 |
| 24 | 78.00 | 77.50 | N.Q. | 80.50 | 89.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 78.65 |
| Oct. 1 | 74.50 | 72.50 | N.Q. | 76.00 | 90.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 74.35 |
| 8 | 73.75 | 71.25 | N.Q. | 75.00 | 90.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 73.35 |
| 15 | 71.75 | 66.25 | N.Q. | 72.75 | 88.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 70.25 |
| 22 | 69.75 | 66.50 | N.Q. | 72.00 | 85.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 69.40 |
| 29 | 67.25 | 62.50 | N.Q. | 69.75 | 83.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 66.50 |
| Nov. 5 | 70.00 | 69.50 | N.Q. | 72.50 | 83.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 70.65 |
| 12 | 68.50 | 68.50 | N.Q. | 71.75 | 85.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 69.60 |
| 19 | 72.50 | 73.50 | N.Q. | 75.00 | 85.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 73.65 |
| 26 | 71.75 | 72.00 | N.Q. | 75.25 | 85.00 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 73.00 |
| Dec. 3 | 70.00 | 72.00 | N.Q. | 74.25 | 85.00 | N.Q. | 75.50 | 72.10 |
| 10 | 67.75 | 69.75 | N.Q. | 72.75 | 85.00 | N.Q. | 71.50 | 69.65 |
| 17 | 69.00 | 70.00 | N.Q. | 73.00 | 86.00 | N.Q. | 72.50 | 70.50 |
| 24 | 70.25 | 70.25 | N.Q. | 74.00 | 86.00 | N.Q. | 73.00 | 71.15 |
| 31 | 71.25 | 71.25 | N.Q. | 75.00 | 84.50 | N.Q. | 73.50 | 72.00 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. 7 | 69.50 | 68.50 | N.Q. | 73.00 | 81.00 | N.Q. | 72.00 | 70.00 |
| 14 | 69.50 | 67.25 | N.Q. | 72.25 | 80.00 | N.Q. | 72.25 | 69.65 |
| 21 | 67.75 | 65.00 | N.Q. | 70.50 | 80.00 | N.Q. | 70.00 | 67.60 |
| 28 | 66.00 | 62.50 | N.Q. | 68.75 | 78.00 | N.Q. | 67.50 | 65.35 |
| Feb. 4 | 65.00 | 62.50 | N.Q. | 68.25 | 75.00 | N.Q. | 66.00 | 64.50 |
| 11 | 65.00 | 63.00 | N.Q. | 67.75 | 73.00 | N.Q. | 65.00 | 64.35 |
| 18 | 67.50 | 63.00 | N.Q. | 68.50 | 72.00 | N.Q. | 64.50 | 65.00 |
| 25 | 64.75 | 61.25 | N.Q. | 67.50 | 72.50 | N.Q. | 63.00 | 63.00 |
| Mar. 3 | 66.00 | 61.25 | N.Q. | 68.25 | 69.00 | N.Q. | 64.00 | 63.75 |
| 10 | 65.75 | 60.00 | N.Q. | 67.75 | 66.50 | N.Q. | 62.75 | 62.85 |
| 17 | 68.25 | 60.00 | N.Q. | 70.00 | 66.50 | N.Q. | 62.50 | 63.10 |
| 24 | 67.75 | 59.00 | N.Q. | 70.50 | 66.50 | N.Q. | 61.50 | 62.35 |
| 31 | 67.00 | 58.25 | N.Q. | 70.00 | 65.00 | N.Q. | 61.00 | 61.40 |
| Apr. 7 | 66.50 | 57.75 | N.Q. | 68.25 | 64.75 | N.Q. | 61.25 | 61.25 |
| 14 | 67.25 | 59.25 | N.Q. | 68.25 | 64.75 | N.Q. | 61.50 | 61.85 |
| 21 | 67.50 | 58.50 | N.Q. | 67.75 | 64.75 | N.Q. | 60.00 | 61.10 |
| 28 | 68.25 | 58.50 | N.Q. | 68.50 | 65.00 | N.Q. | 59.50 | 61.00 |
| May 5 | 68.50 | 58.75 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 64.50 | N.Q. | 59.75 | 58.85 |
| 12 | 68.50 | 59.50 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 63.50 | N.Q. | 57.25 | 57.90 |
| 19 | 71.50 | 62.25 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 63.50 | N.Q. | 59.50 | 60.75 |
| 26 | 71.00 | 61.75 | N.Q. | N.Q. | 63.50 | N.Q. | 60.50 | 60.50 |

1/ The "B" index is based on coarse grades of cotton varying in staple length from 1" to 1-3/32". It is an average of the cheapest three types of seven styles, so marked. N.Q.=No quotes.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services LTD.

Table 7.—Cotton: Strict low middling, spot prices in designated U.S. markets
loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, 1983/84–1987/88

| Year beginning August 1 | Average spot market prices per pound (net weight) ^{1/} | | | | | | Prices received by farmers (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 per pound | | | | | | |
| 1983/84 | 62.54 | 66.32 | 70.71 | 73.11 | 73.55 | 75.37 | ^{3/} 65.3 |
| 1984/85 | 52.39 | 55.98 | 58.30 | 60.51 | 60.29 | 60.49 | ^{3/} 58.7 |
| Loan rate ^{4/} | 45.20 | 49.15 | 52.70 | 55.00 | 55.40 | 55.60 | |
| 1985/86 | | | | | | | |
| August | 49.66 | 52.88 | 55.75 | 57.87 | 57.40 | 57.13 | 56.6 |
| September | 48.62 | 51.96 | 54.27 | 56.38 | 55.89 | 55.90 | 55.9 |
| October | 49.35 | 52.64 | 54.04 | 56.14 | 55.66 | 55.34 | 57.3 |
| November | 49.75 | 53.11 | 54.02 | 56.03 | 55.55 | 55.02 | 56.5 |
| December | 49.85 | 53.26 | 54.25 | 56.25 | 55.77 | 55.43 | 53.7 |
| January | 51.03 | 54.68 | 56.35 | 58.39 | 57.92 | 58.06 | 54.0 |
| February | 51.84 | 55.83 | 57.67 | 59.81 | 59.34 | 59.35 | 56.9 |
| March | 53.41 | 57.32 | 59.50 | 61.75 | 61.28 | 61.30 | 58.1 |
| April | 54.01 | 58.01 | 60.37 | 62.62 | 62.15 | 61.97 | 59.2 |
| May | 55.21 | 59.15 | 61.70 | 63.95 | 63.48 | 64.36 | 58.5 |
| June | 56.50 | 60.33 | 62.99 | 65.24 | 64.77 | 65.50 | 58.5 |
| July | 56.70 | 60.52 | 63.48 | 65.73 | 66.20 | 67.83 | 61.5 |
| Season | 52.16 | 55.81 | 57.87 | 60.01 | 59.62 | 59.77 | ^{3/} 56.8 |
| Loan rate ^{4/} | 49.08 | 52.68 | 55.03 | 57.28 | 57.68 | 57.88 | |
| 1986/87 | | | | | | | |
| August | 17.90 | 21.63 | 24.50 | 26.81 | 27.39 | 28.75 | 46.8 |
| September | 23.00 | 26.80 | 31.19 | 33.56 | 35.56 | 36.44 | 48.6 |
| October | 32.50 | 35.89 | 41.44 | 43.95 | 44.53 | 46.61 | 50.0 |
| November | 35.45 | 38.75 | 43.05 | 45.74 | 46.27 | 48.43 | 52.6 |
| December | 44.37 | 47.84 | 51.57 | 54.18 | 54.71 | 56.07 | 52.7 |
| January | 49.17 | 51.76 | 54.80 | 57.17 | 57.70 | 59.91 | 52.1 |
| February | 47.65 | 50.79 | 52.63 | 54.75 | 55.26 | 57.29 | 46.4 |
| March | 48.12 | 51.07 | 52.42 | 54.60 | 55.12 | 56.53 | 47.5 |
| April | 51.34 | 54.02 | 55.43 | 57.72 | 58.24 | 60.34 | 50.4 |
| May | 59.10 | 61.33 | 63.58 | 65.94 | 66.46 | 69.18 | 60.0 |
| June | 63.74 | 65.97 | 68.06 | 70.42 | 70.94 | 74.21 | 66.2 |
| July | 65.20 | 67.43 | 70.71 | 73.07 | 73.59 | 76.86 | 68.3 |
| Season | 44.80 | 47.77 | 50.78 | 53.16 | 53.81 | 55.89 | ^{3/} 51.5 |
| Loan rate ^{4/} | 47.40 | 50.85 | 52.85 | 55.00 | 55.45 | 55.60 | |
| 1987/88 | | | | | | | |
| August | 67.07 | 70.30 | 73.37 | 75.89 | 76.42 | 77.95 | 65.3 |
| September | 63.14 | 66.48 | 68.82 | 71.41 | 71.99 | 72.72 | 64.9 |
| October | 55.95 | 59.31 | 61.65 | 64.30 | 64.84 | 65.36 | 64.1 |
| November | 56.30 | 59.40 | 62.16 | 64.66 | 65.17 | 65.90 | 64.4 |
| December | 55.87 | 58.68 | 60.05 | 62.26 | 62.76 | 63.39 | 64.2 |
| January | 54.63 | 55.79 | 57.44 | 59.69 | 60.14 | 60.96 | 60.6 |
| February | 53.97 | 54.80 | 55.65 | 57.83 | 58.28 | 59.06 | 56.8 |
| March | 55.71 | 56.62 | 57.46 | 59.64 | 60.12 | 61.40 | 57.7 |
| April | 56.00 | 57.27 | 57.88 | 60.07 | 60.55 | 61.19 | ^{5/} 57.3 |
| Loan rate ^{4/} | 44.55 | 48.00 | 49.95 | 52.25 | 52.75 | 52.85 | |

^{1/} Spot market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9.

^{2/} Prices do not include an allowance for loans outstanding and government purchases. ^{3/} Weighted market average. U.S. prices based on U.S. monthly prices weighted by monthly marketings during the period August through the following July. ^{4/} SLM 1-1/16" average location. ^{5/} Mid-month price.

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Table 8.—CCC loan premiums and discounts for grade and staple length of 1988-crop American upland cotton, basis grade 41 staple 34 (SLM 1-1/16"), net weight

| Grade | Code | -----Staple length (inches)----- | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| | | 13/16 (26) through 29/32 (29) | 15/16 (30) | 31/32 (31) | 1 (32) | 1-1/32 (33) | 1-1/16 (34) | 1-3/32 (35) | 1-1/8 (36) | 1-5/32 (37) & longer |
| Points per pound | | | | | | | | | | |
| WHITE | | | | | | | | | | |
| SM & BETTER | (11 & 21) | - 705 | - 550 | - 360 | - 210 | - 60 | + 175 | + 225 | + 230 | + 350 |
| MID PLUS | (30) | - 725 | - 575 | - 385 | - 240 | - 75 | + 160 | + 210 | + 220 | + 335 |
| MID | (31) | - 735 | - 580 | - 395 | - 265 | - 90 | + 145 | + 200 | + 210 | + 320 |
| SLM PLUS | (40) | - 775 | - 630 | - 445 | - 315 | - 165 | + 55 | + 105 | + 120 | + 225 |
| SLM | (41) | - 805 | - 650 | - 470 | - 365 | - 215 | BASE | + 50 | + 65 | + 120 |
| LM PLUS | (50) | - 890 | - 760 | - 575 | - 495 | - 345 | - 195 | - 165 | - 140 | - 115 |
| LM | (51) | - 950 | - 835 | - 675 | - 620 | - 470 | - 350 | - 325 | - 300 | - 250 |
| SGO PLUS | (60) | -1175 | -1110 | -1090 | -1090 | - 940 | - 855 | - 830 | - 780 | - 660 |
| SGO | (61) | -1265 | -1200 | -1165 | -1165 | -1015 | - 970 | - 955 | - 890 | - 800 |
| GO PLUS | (70) | -1505 | -1505 | -1505 | -1505 | -1355 | -1355 | -1355 | -1300 | -1255 |
| GO | (71) | -1575 | -1575 | -1575 | -1575 | -1425 | -1425 | -1425 | -1390 | -1345 |
| LIGHT SPOTTED: | | | | | | | | | | |
| SM & BETTER | (12 & 22) | - 765 | - 615 | - 425 | - 300 | - 150 | + 55 | + 105 | + 125 | + 240 |
| MID | (32) | - 800 | - 650 | - 470 | - 365 | - 215 | - 5 | + 45 | + 55 | + 115 |
| SLM | (42) | - 865 | - 745 | - 575 | - 505 | - 355 | - 260 | - 225 | - 215 | - 215 |
| LM | (52) | -1055 | - 955 | - 905 | - 905 | - 755 | - 755 | - 755 | - 755 | - 755 |
| SGO | (62) | -1365 | -1350 | -1350 | -1350 | -1200 | -1200 | -1200 | -1200 | -1200 |
| SPOTTED: | | | | | | | | | | |
| SM & BETTER | (13 & 23) | - 985 | - 890 | - 820 | - 765 | - 575 | - 400 | - 370 | - 355 | - 345 |
| MID | (33) | -1090 | -1000 | - 925 | - 915 | - 765 | - 685 | - 660 | - 650 | - 535 |
| SLM | (43) | -1225 | -1175 | -1175 | -1175 | -1025 | -1025 | -1025 | -1025 | -1025 |
| LM | (53) | -1430 | -1430 | -1430 | -1430 | -1280 | -1280 | -1280 | -1280 | -1280 |
| SGO | (63) | -1620 | -1620 | -1620 | -1620 | -1470 | -1470 | -1470 | -1470 | -1470 |
| TINGED: 1/ | | | | | | | | | | |
| SM | (24) | -1630 | -1545 | -1520 | -1520 | -1370 | -1315 | -1305 | -1300 | -1300 |
| MID | (34) | -1690 | -1605 | -1600 | -1600 | -1450 | -1420 | -1415 | -1405 | -1405 |
| SLM | (44) | -1735 | -1685 | -1685 | -1685 | -1535 | -1535 | -1535 | -1535 | -1535 |
| LM | (54) | -1905 | -1900 | -1900 | -1900 | -1750 | -1750 | -1750 | -1750 | -1750 |
| LIGHT GRAY: | | | | | | | | | | |
| SM & BETTER | (16 & 26) | - 965 | - 795 | - 625 | - 485 | - 310 | + 15 | + 70 | + 95 | + 135 |
| MID | (36) | -1095 | - 960 | - 800 | - 755 | - 605 | - 440 | - 395 | - 315 | - 280 |
| SLM | (46) | -1315 | -1245 | -1200 | -1200 | -1050 | - 975 | - 940 | - 805 | - 735 |
| GRAY: | | | | | | | | | | |
| SM & BETTER | (17 & 27) | -1085 | - 950 | - 810 | - 790 | - 640 | - 535 | - 490 | - 415 | - 395 |
| MID | (37) | -1320 | -1245 | -1240 | -1240 | -1090 | -1055 | -1000 | - 885 | - 845 |
| SLM | (47) | -1675 | -1675 | -1675 | -1675 | -1525 | -1525 | -1485 | -1460 | -1435 |

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

Source: USDA, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 9.—CCC loan schedule of micronaire differences for 1988-crop

| Micronaire reading | Upland | | Micronaire reading | Extra long staple |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| | Staples 32 (1") & shorter | Staples 33 (1-1/32") & longer | | |
| Points per pound | | | Points per pound | |
| 5.3 and above | -225 | -205 | 3.5 and above | 0 |
| 5.0 through 5.2 | -125 | -115 | 3.3 through 3.4 | -475 |
| 3.5 through 4.9 | 0 | 0 | 3.0 through 3.2 | -1,625 |
| 3.3 through 3.4 | -175 | -200 | 2.7 through 2.9 | -2,245 |
| 3.0 through 3.2 | -345 | -435 | | |
| 2.7 through 2.9 | -555 | -705 | | |
| 2.6 and below | -980 | -1,095 | | |

Source: USDA, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 10.—CCC schedule of loan rates for eligible qualities of 1988-crop extra long staple cotton (American Pima) stored in approved warehouses at all locations, micronaire 3.5 and above ^{1/}

| Grade | Staple (inches) | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | 1-3/8 (44) | 1-7/16 (46) & longer |
| Cents per pound | | |
| 01 | 88.55 | 88.95 |
| 02 | 88.30 | 88.70 |
| 03 | 87.60 | 88.00 |
| 04 | 79.45 | 79.85 |
| 05 | 54.20 | 54.40 |
| 06 | 40.30 | 40.50 |

^{1/} A micronaire premium of 175 points (1.75 cents) per pound is reflected in the loan rates for the eligible qualities; thus, the national average loan rate reflected in the above schedule is 83.15 cents per pound. Cotton with micronaire readings below the micronaire range "3.5 and above" will be subject to the discounts in the schedule of micronaire differences for ELS cotton in the above table.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 11.—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, 1981 to 1987

| Calendar year | Cotton <u>1/</u> | | Rayon <u>2/</u> | | Polyester <u>3/</u> | | Price ratios <u>4/</u> | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| | Actual | Raw fiber equivalent <u>5/</u> | Actual | Raw fiber equivalent <u>5/</u> | Actual | Raw fiber equivalent <u>5/</u> | Cotton/rayon | Cotton/polyester |
| | ----- Cents per pound ----- | | | | | | Percent | |
| 1981 | 80 | 89 | 86 | 90 | 85 | 88 | .99 | 1.01 |
| 1982 | 68 | 76 | 84 | 88 | 77 | 80 | .86 | .95 |
| 1983 | 78 | 86 | 80 | 84 | 73 | 76 | 1.02 | 1.13 |
| 1984 | 76 | 84 | 84 | 88 | 79 | 82 | .95 | 1.02 |
| 1985 | 66 | 73 | 79 | 82 | 66 | 69 | .89 | 1.06 |
| 1986 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 65 | 72 | 78 | 81 | 63 | 66 | .88 | 1.19 |
| February | 66 | 73 | 78 | 81 | 63 | 66 | .90 | 1.11 |
| March | 68 | 76 | 78 | 81 | 63 | 66 | .94 | 1.16 |
| April | 69 | 76 | 75 | 78 | 63 | 66 | .97 | 1.15 |
| May | 70 | 78 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 65 | 1.00 | 1.20 |
| June | 71 | 79 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 65 | 1.01 | 1.22 |
| July | 74 | 82 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 65 | 1.05 | 1.26 |
| August | 35 | 39 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 65 | .50 | .60 |
| September | 44 | 49 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 65 | .63 | .75 |
| October | 53 | 58 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 65 | .74 | .89 |
| November | 55 | 61 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 65 | .78 | .94 |
| December | 62 | 69 | 75 | 78 | 62 | 65 | .88 | 1.06 |
| Average | 61 | 68 | 76 | 79 | 62 | 65 | .86 | 1.05 |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 65 | 73 | 80 | 83 | 62 | 65 | .88 | 1.12 |
| February | 62 | 69 | 80 | 83 | 62 | 65 | .83 | 1.06 |
| March | 63 | 70 | 80 | 83 | 62 | 65 | .84 | 1.08 |
| April | 66 | 73 | 80 | 83 | 62 | 65 | .88 | 1.12 |
| May | 75 | 83 | 80 | 83 | 62 | 65 | 1.00 | 1.28 |
| June | 81 | 90 | 80 | 83 | 64 | 67 | 1.08 | 1.34 |
| July | 81 | 90 | 80 | 83 | 69 | 72 | 1.08 | 1.25 |
| August | 84 | 93 | 80 | 83 | 69 | 72 | 1.12 | 1.29 |
| September | 80 | 89 | 83 | 86 | 69 | 72 | 1.03 | 1.24 |
| October | 73 | 81 | 83 | 86 | 70 | 73 | .94 | 1.11 |
| November | 72 | 80 | 83 | 86 | 69 | 72 | .93 | 1.11 |
| December | 71 | 79 | 83 | 86 | 69 | 72 | .93 | 1.10 |
| Average | 73 | 81 | 81 | 84 | 66 | 69 | .96 | 1.17 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | |
| January | 69 | 77 | 83 | 86 | 69 | 72 | .90 | 1.07 |
| February | 66 | 73 | 83 | 86 | 69 | 72 | .85 | 1.01 |
| March | 67 | 74 | 87 | 91 | 72 | 75 | .81 | .99 |
| April | 68 | 76 | 87 | 91 | 72 | 75 | .84 | 1.01 |

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/ Raw fiber equivalent. 5/ Actual prices converted to estimated raw fiber equivalent as follows: cotton, divided by 0.90, rayon and polyester, divided by 0.96.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service and Trade reports.

Table 12.—Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

| Year beginning August 1 | Cotton | Manmade | | Total | Total fibers | Cotton's share of fibers |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------------|
| | | Rayon and acetate staple | Non-cellulosic staple | | | |
| | | | 1,000 pounds | | | Percent |
| 1983/84 | 2,791,905 | 259,441 | 1,594,668 | 1,854,109 | 4,646,014 | 60.1 |
| 1984/85 | 2,618,685 | 231,197 | 1,336,595 | 1,567,792 | 4,186,477 | 62.6 |
| 1985/86 | | | | | | |
| August | 228,144 | 19,137 | 107,370 | 126,507 | 354,651 | 64.3 |
| September | 280,014 | 23,287 | 137,468 | 160,755 | 440,769 | 63.5 |
| October | 245,334 | 21,558 | 118,298 | 139,856 | 385,190 | 63.7 |
| November | 237,619 | 20,561 | 117,357 | 137,918 | 375,537 | 63.3 |
| December | 242,236 | 20,487 | 120,122 | 140,609 | 382,845 | 63.3 |
| January | 296,684 | 24,353 | 139,126 | 163,479 | 460,163 | 64.5 |
| February | 248,171 | 19,551 | 119,011 | 138,562 | 386,733 | 64.2 |
| March | 245,470 | 17,993 | 114,385 | 132,378 | 377,848 | 65.0 |
| April | 309,301 | 23,706 | 141,984 | 165,690 | 474,991 | 65.1 |
| May | 250,584 | 20,068 | 114,421 | 134,489 | 385,073 | 65.1 |
| June | 243,561 | 19,475 | 111,640 | 131,115 | 374,676 | 65.0 |
| July | 259,724 | 23,283 | 124,046 | 147,329 | 407,053 | 63.8 |
| Season | 3,086,842 | 253,459 | 1,465,228 | 1,718,687 | 4,805,529 | 64.2 |
| 1986/87 | | | | | | |
| August | 276,770 | 21,453 | 116,348 | 137,801 | 404,183 | 65.9 |
| September | 261,122 | 20,479 | 116,978 | 137,457 | 398,579 | 65.5 |
| October | 340,287 | 27,216 | 148,697 | 175,913 | 516,200 | 65.9 |
| November | 263,464 | 22,422 | 116,704 | 139,126 | 402,590 | 65.4 |
| December | 287,383 | 21,089 | 124,745 | 145,834 | 433,217 | 66.3 |
| January | 272,040 | 20,829 | 111,041 | 131,870 | 403,910 | 67.4 |
| February | 278,811 | 19,017 | 115,407 | 134,424 | 413,235 | 67.5 |
| March | 356,721 | 24,936 | 147,977 | 172,913 | 538,634 | 67.9 |
| April | 284,897 | 19,225 | 116,906 | 136,131 | 421,028 | 67.6 |
| May | 291,180 | 18,961 | 116,363 | 135,324 | 426,504 | 68.3 |
| June | 354,011 | 23,796 | 142,649 | 166,445 | 520,456 | 68.0 |
| July | 269,166 | 17,348 | 108,007 | 125,355 | 394,521 | 68.2 |
| Season | 3,544,852 | 256,711 | 1,481,822 | 1,738,593 | 5,283,445 | 67.1 |
| 1987/88 <u>1/</u> | | | | | | |
| August | 302,388 | 20,768 | 118,130 | 138,898 | 441,286 | 68.5 |
| September | 375,691 | 25,497 | 145,385 | 170,882 | 546,573 | 68.7 |
| October | 309,556 | 21,219 | 125,084 | 146,303 | 455,859 | 67.9 |
| November | 302,378 | 21,311 | 120,124 | 141,435 | 443,813 | 68.1 |
| December | 304,699 | 24,375 | 121,521 | 145,896 | 450,595 | 67.6 |
| January | 283,354 | 19,748 | 119,056 | 138,804 | 422,158 | 67.1 |
| February | 293,931 | 21,066 | 116,977 | 138,043 | 431,974 | 68.0 |
| March | 366,159 | 26,421 | 147,427 | 173,949 | 540,007 | 67.8 |
| April | 277,968 | 22,231 | 113,340 | 135,571 | 413,539 | 67.2 |

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 13.—Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

| Year | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| UPLAND COTTON | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 480-lb. bales | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984/85 | 22,204 | 21,125 | 22,168 | 20,205 | 17,571 | 20,732 | 21,731 | 21,599 | 21,785 | 22,792 | 21,818 | 19,187 |
| 1985/86 | 23,765 | 23,334 | 25,556 | 24,752 | 20,186 | 24,724 | 25,851 | 25,570 | 25,775 | 25,689 | 25,371 | 21,644 |
| 1986/87 | 27,748 | 27,220 | 28,357 | 27,444 | 23,949 | 28,337 | 29,043 | 30,476 | 29,676 | 30,331 | 29,501 | 28,038 |
| 1987/88 | 31,499 | 31,307 | 32,246 | 31,735 | 25,358 | 29,516 | 30,620 | 30,302 | 1/ | | | |
| Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984/85 | 21,536 | 20,899 | 20,718 | 19,848 | 20,338 | 20,608 | 20,755 | 20,768 | 21,274 | 21,811 | 22,038 | 22,389 |
| 1985/86 | 22,873 | 23,102 | 23,684 | 24,458 | 23,554 | 24,650 | 24,714 | 24,681 | 25,196 | 24,513 | 25,627 | 25,197 |
| 1986/87 | 26,604 | 26,931 | 26,232 | 26,905 | 28,208 | 28,196 | 27,819 | 29,532 | 29,009 | 29,053 | 29,739 | 32,717 |
| 1987/88 | 29,998 | 30,844 | 30,109 | 31,235 | 29,486 | 29,282 | 29,442 | 29,221 | 1/ | | | |
| MANMADE STAPLE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rayon and acetate | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984/85 | 974 | 980 | 1,021 | 872 | 741 | 844 | 881 | 899 | 812 | 932 | 894 | 830 |
| 1985/86 | 957 | 931 | 1,078 | 1,028 | 819 | 974 | 978 | 900 | 948 | 1,003 | 974 | 931 |
| 1986/87 | 1,073 | 1,024 | 1,089 | 1,121 | 844 | 1,041 | 951 | 997 | 961 | 948 | 952 | 867 |
| 1987/88 | 1,038 | 1,020 | 1,061 | 1,066 | 975 | 987 | 1,053 | 1,056 | 1/ | | | |
| Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984/85 | 963 | 977 | 961 | 822 | 864 | 845 | 851 | 852 | 806 | 881 | 861 | 1,016 |
| 1985/86 | 946 | 927 | 1,017 | 971 | 957 | 976 | 945 | 853 | 940 | 948 | 936 | 1,141 |
| 1986/87 | 1,051 | 1,019 | 1,008 | 1,074 | 987 | 1,046 | 914 | 963 | 955 | 902 | 923 | 1,035 |
| 1987/88 | 1,010 | 1,015 | 984 | 1,003 | 1,144 | 977 | 1,033 | 1,025 | 1/ | | | |
| Noncellulosic 2/ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Unadjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984/85 | 5,678 | 5,438 | 5,605 | 4,939 | 4,267 | 5,050 | 5,392 | 5,159 | 5,237 | 5,275 | 5,233 | 4,532 |
| 1985/86 | 5,369 | 5,498 | 5,915 | 5,868 | 4,805 | 5,565 | 5,951 | 5,719 | 5,679 | 5,721 | 5,582 | 4,962 |
| 1986/87 | 5,817 | 5,849 | 5,948 | 5,835 | 4,990 | 5,552 | 5,770 | 5,919 | 5,845 | 5,818 | 5,706 | 5,400 |
| 1987/88 | 5,907 | 5,815 | 6,254 | 6,006 | 4,861 | 5,953 | 5,849 | 5,802 | 1/ | | | |
| Adjusted | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1984/85 | 5,518 | 5,389 | 5,288 | 4,984 | 4,979 | 4,985 | 5,049 | 4,946 | 5,124 | 5,126 | 5,161 | 5,245 |
| 1985/86 | 5,208 | 5,444 | 5,580 | 5,933 | 5,613 | 5,494 | 5,567 | 5,483 | 5,557 | 5,554 | 5,500 | 5,743 |
| 1986/87 | 5,664 | 5,763 | 5,569 | 5,847 | 5,809 | 5,508 | 5,418 | 5,724 | 5,742 | 5,654 | 5,655 | 6,200 |
| 1987/88 | 5,757 | 5,690 | 5,878 | 5,935 | 5,626 | 5,983 | 5,508 | 5,633 | 1/ | | | |

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

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 14.--Mill consumption of cotton, wool,
and manmade fibers, quarterly, 1984-1987

| Year | Cotton | Wool | Cellulosic | Non-cellulosic | Total manmade | Total fiber | Cotton's share of total fiber |
|----------------|---------|-------|------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Million pounds | | | | | | | (Percent) |
| 1984 1Q | 738.2 | 40.1 | 159.8 | 1,873.1 | 2,032.9 | 2,811.2 | 26.3 |
| 2Q | 695.4 | 40.2 | 152.7 | 1,906.6 | 2,059.3 | 2,794.9 | 24.9 |
| 3Q | 648.8 | 32.0 | 143.3 | 1,785.9 | 1,929.2 | 2,610.0 | 24.9 |
| 4Q | 633.7 | 29.8 | 132.1 | 1,812.6 | 1,944.7 | 2,608.2 | 25.0 |
| Total | 2,716.1 | 142.1 | 587.9 | 7,378.2 | 7,966.1 | 10,824.3 | 25.1 |
| 1985 1Q | 662.3 | 29.9 | 127.0 | 1,818.7 | 1,945.7 | 2,637.9 | 25.1 |
| 2Q | 695.6 | 30.4 | 132.5 | 1,934.4 | 2,066.9 | 2,792.9 | 24.9 |
| 3Q | 711.4 | 27.9 | 138.2 | 1,956.7 | 2,094.9 | 2,834.2 | 25.1 |
| 4Q | 744.1 | 28.4 | 147.9 | 1,970.1 | 2,118.0 | 2,890.5 | 25.1 |
| Total | 2,813.4 | 116.6 | 545.6 | 7,679.9 | 8,225.5 | 11,155.5 | 25.2 |
| 1986 1Q | 786.3 | 35.0 | 150.8 | 1,944.4 | 2,095.2 | 2,916.5 | 27.0 |
| 2Q | 810.6 | 36.0 | 153.5 | 1,976.1 | 2,129.6 | 2,976.2 | 27.2 |
| 3Q | 809.7 | 32.9 | 153.6 | 2,049.1 | 2,202.7 | 3,045.6 | 26.6 |
| 4Q | 849.7 | 32.8 | 150.4 | 2,074.1 | 2,224.5 | 3,107.0 | 27.3 |
| Total | 3,256.3 | 136.7 | 608.3 | 8,043.7 | 8,652.0 | 12,045.0 | 27.0 |
| 1987 1Q | 904.4 | 36.6 | 140.2 | 2,090.8 | 2,231.0 | 3,172.0 | 28.5 |
| 2Q | 939.9 | 37.5 | 143.2 | 2,147.7 | 2,290.9 | 3,268.3 | 28.8 |
| 3Q | 967.5 | 33.8 | 146.2 | 2,129.8 | 2,276.0 | 3,277.3 | 29.5 |
| 4Q | 971.9 | 34.9 | 156.0 | 2,094.0 | 2,250.0 | 3,256.8 | 29.8 |
| Total | 3,783.7 | 142.8 | 585.6 | 8,462.3 | 9,047.9 | 12,974.4 | 29.2 |
| 1988 1Q | 946.2 | 37.9 | 153.4 | 2,118.1 | 2,271.5 | 3,255.6 | 29.1 |

Source: Bureau of the Census and Textile Organon

Table 15.—U.S. fiber consumption: Total and per capita, by type of fiber

| Year and fiber | U.S. mill use | Percent of fibers | Textile trade 1/ | | Total domestic consumption 2/ | Percent of fibers | Per capita 3/ | |
|-----------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | | Exports | Imports | | | Mill use | Domestic consumption |
| | Million pounds | Percent | Million pounds | | | Percent | Pounds | |
| COTTON | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 2,716.1 | 25.1 | 206.1 | 1,465.5 | 3,975.5 | 30.2 | 11.5 | 16.8 |
| 1985 | 2,813.4 | 25.2 | 213.2 | 1,629.2 | 4,229.4 | 30.5 | 11.8 | 17.7 |
| 1986 | 3,256.3 | 27.0 | 274.8 | 1,910.5 | 4,892.0 | 31.0 | 13.5 | 20.2 |
| 1987 | 3,783.75 | 29.1 | 298.0 | 2,335.7 | 5,821.4 | 33.9 | 15.5 | 23.9 |
| WOOL | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 142.1 | 1.3 | 12.0 | 210.2 | 340.2 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 1.4 |
| 1985 | 116.6 | 1.0 | 17.8 | 264.8 | 363.6 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 1.5 |
| 1986 | 136.7 | 1.2 | 16.0 | 275.6 | 396.3 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| 1987 | 142.8 | 1.1 | 23.5 | 276.1 | 395.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.6 |
| MANMADE FIBERS | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 7,966.1 | 73.5 | 487.9 | 1,342.6 | 8,820.8 | 67.1 | 33.6 | 37.2 |
| 1985 | 8,225.5 | 73.8 | 449.2 | 1,491.0 | 9,267.3 | 66.8 | 34.3 | 38.7 |
| 1986 | 8,652.0 | 71.8 | 519.3 | 1,703.0 | 9,835.7 | 62.4 | 35.8 | 40.7 |
| 1987 | 9,047.9 | 69.7 | 591.9 | 1,805.4 | 10,261.4 | 59.7 | 37.1 | 42.1 |
| FLAX AND SILK | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 7.9 | 0.1 | --- | --- | 7.9 | 0.1 | 4/ | 4/ |
| 1985 | 5.1 | 4/ | --- | --- | 5.1 | 4/ | 4/ | 4/ |
| 1986 | 4.7 | 4/ | --- | 632.2 | 636.9 | 4.1 | 4/ | 2.6 |
| 1987 | 6.0 5/ | 4/ | --- | 702.7 | 708.7 | 4.1 | 4/ | 2.9 |
| ALL FIBERS 6/ | | | | | | | | |
| 1984 | 10,832.2 | 100.0 | 706.0 | 3,018.3 | 13,144.4 | 100.0 | 45.7 | 55.4 |
| 1985 | 11,160.6 | 100.0 | 680.2 | 3,385.0 | 13,865.4 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 57.9 |
| 1986 | 12,049.7 | 100.0 | 810.1 | 4,521.3 | 15,760.9 | 100.0 | 49.9 | 65.3 |
| 1987 | 12,980.4 | 100.0 | 913.4 | 5,119.9 | 17,186.9 | 100.0 | 53.2 | 70.5 |

1/ Raw fiber equivalent of imports and exports of textile products. 2/ Total domestic consumption is U.S. mill consumption plus net textile product trade balance. 3/ July 1 population for 1984= 237.0 million, 1985= 239.3 million, 1986= 241.6 million, and 1987= 243.9 million. 4/ Less than 0.05 pounds or 0.1 percent. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Includes flax and silk.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.—Manmade fiber production and capacity, 1985-89 1/ 2/

| Fiber | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | | | | | 1988 | | | | | Planned 1989 capacity | Average annual change 1987-89 | |
|---------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| | | | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | Year | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q | 4Q | Year | | | |
| Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percent |
| GRAND TOTAL ALL FIBERS 3/ | 10,359 | 10,054 | 2,482 | 2,480 | 2,501 | 2,523 | 9,986 | 2,535 | 2,554 | 2,570 | 2,590 | 10,249 | 10,463 | 2.4 | |
| Capacity | 8,144 | 8,469 | 2,182 | 2,275 | 2,228 | 2,260 | 8,945 | 2,253 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 79 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 89 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL STAPLE | 5,465 | 5,211 | 1,279 | 1,277 | 1,295 | 1,315 | 5,166 | 1,317 | 1,323 | 1,326 | 1,330 | 5,296 | 5,334 | 1.6 | |
| Capacity | 4,126 | 4,395 | 1,171 | 1,209 | 1,163 | 1,178 | 4,721 | 1,175 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 75 | 84 | 92 | 95 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 89 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL FILAMENT 3/ | 4,894 | 4,843 | 1,203 | 1,203 | 1,206 | 1,208 | 4,820 | 1,218 | 1,231 | 1,244 | 1,260 | 4,953 | 5,129 | 3.2 | |
| Capacity | 4,018 | 4,074 | 1,011 | 1,066 | 1,065 | 1,082 | 4,224 | 1,078 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 82 | 84 | 84 | 90 | 88 | 90 | 88 | 89 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POLYESTER TOTAL | 4,253 | 4,067 | 966 | 954 | 959 | 962 | 3,841 | 965 | 969 | 969 | 972 | 3,875 | 3,894 | +0.7 | |
| Capacity | 3,341 | 3,305 | 869 | 899 | 873 | 900 | 3,541 | 877 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 79 | 81 | 90 | 94 | 91 | 94 | 92 | 91 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STAPLE | 2,787 | 2,616 | 618 | 613 | 622 | 630 | 2,483 | 633 | 636 | 635 | 636 | 2,540 | 2,543 | +1.2 | |
| Capacity | 2,020 | 2,132 | 581 | 596 | 579 | 606 | 2,362 | 593 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 72 | 81 | 94 | 97 | 94 | 96 | 95 | 94 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FILAMENT | 1,466 | 1,451 | 348 | 341 | 337 | 332 | 1,358 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 336 | 1,335 | 1,351 | -0.3 | |
| Capacity | 1,321 | 1,173 | 288 | 303 | 294 | 294 | 1,179 | 284 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 90 | 81 | 83 | 89 | 87 | 89 | 87 | 86 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NYLON TOTAL | 2,926 | 2,869 | 726 | 734 | 738 | 741 | 2,939 | 742 | 744 | 756 | 767 | 3,009 | 3,116 | +3.0 | |
| Capacity | 2,342 | 2,514 | 661 | 688 | 686 | 654 | 2,689 | 662 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 80 | 88 | 91 | 94 | 93 | 88 | 91 | 89 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STAPLE | 1,068 | 1,073 | 272 | 276 | 280 | 284 | 1,112 | 284 | 284 | 288 | 291 | 1,147 | 1,169 | +1.1 | |
| Capacity | 827 | 908 | 247 | 261 | 253 | 231 | 992 | 232 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 77 | 85 | 91 | 95 | 90 | 81 | 89 | 82 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FILAMENT | 1,858 | 1,796 | 454 | 458 | 458 | 457 | 1,827 | 458 | 460 | 468 | 476 | 1,862 | 1,947 | +3.3 | |
| Capacity | 1,515 | 1,606 | 414 | 427 | 433 | 423 | 1,697 | 430 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 82 | 89 | 91 | 93 | 95 | 93 | 93 | 94 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OLEFIN TOTAL | 1,655 | 1,744 | 445 | 445 | 458 | 471 | 1,819 | 481 | 492 | 497 | 502 | 1,972 | 2,057 | +6.5 | |
| Capacity | 1,250 | 1,393 | 342 | 376 | 379 | 398 | 1,495 | 402 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 76 | 80 | 77 | 84 | 83 | 85 | 82 | 84 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STAPLE | 384 | 425 | 112 | 110 | 115 | 121 | 458 | 121 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 490 | 500 | +4.6 | |
| Capacity | 295 | 335 | 86 | 92 | 92 | 91 | 361 | 94 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 77 | 79 | 77 | 84 | 81 | 75 | 79 | 78 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FILAMENT | 1,271 | 1,319 | 333 | 335 | 343 | 350 | 1,361 | 360 | 369 | 374 | 379 | 1,482 | 1,557 | +7.2 | |
| Capacity | 955 | 1,058 | 256 | 284 | 287 | 307 | 1,134 | 308 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 75 | 80 | 77 | 85 | 84 | 88 | 83 | 86 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ACRYLIC STAPLE | 712 | 626 | 161 | 162 | 162 | 163 | 648 | 163 | 163 | 164 | 164 | 656 | 657 | +0.7 | |
| Capacity | 631 | 616 | 156 | 159 | 135 | 142 | 592 | 149 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 89 | 97 | 97 | 98 | 83 | 87 | 91 | 91 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NON-CELLULOSIC TOTAL 3/ | 9,576 | 9,336 | 2,305 | 2,303 | 2,324 | 2,345 | 9,277 | 2,358 | 2,376 | 2,393 | 2,413 | 9,540 | 9,754 | +2.6 | |
| Capacity | 7,586 | 7,850 | 2,035 | 2,127 | 2,079 | 2,099 | 8,340 | 2,097 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 79 | 84 | 88 | 92 | 89 | 90 | 90 | 89 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STAPLE | 4,951 | 4,740 | 1,163 | 1,161 | 1,179 | 1,198 | 4,701 | 1,201 | 1,206 | 1,210 | 1,214 | 4,831 | 4,869 | +1.8 | |
| Capacity | 3,773 | 3,991 | 1,070 | 1,108 | 1,059 | 1,070 | 4,307 | 1,068 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 76 | 84 | 92 | 95 | 90 | 89 | 92 | 89 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FILAMENT 3/ | 4,625 | 4,596 | 1,142 | 1,142 | 1,145 | 1,147 | 4,576 | 1,157 | 1,170 | 1,183 | 1,199 | 4,709 | 4,885 | +3.4 | |
| Capacity | 3,813 | 3,859 | 965 | 1,019 | 1,020 | 1,029 | 4,033 | 1,029 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 82 | 84 | 85 | 89 | 89 | 90 | 88 | 89 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CELLULOSIC STAPLE | 514 | 471 | 116 | 116 | 116 | 117 | 465 | 116 | 117 | 116 | 116 | 465 | 465 | — | |
| Capacity | 353 | 404 | 101 | 101 | 104 | 108 | 414 | 107 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 69 | 86 | 87 | 87 | 90 | 92 | 89 | 92 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CELLULOSIC FILAMENT | 269 | 247 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 244 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 61 | 244 | 244 | — | |
| Capacity | 205 | 215 | 46 | 47 | 45 | 53 | 191 | 49 | | | | | | | |
| Production | 74 | 87 | 75 | 77 | 74 | 87 | 78 | 80 | | | | | | | |
| Percent | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1/ Capacity data as of November 1987. 2/ Includes estimated spandex capacity and production not shown. 3/ Glass fibers are not included.

Source: Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 17.--Domestic shipments of manmade fibers by major category, 1984-88 1/

| Fiber type | 1984 | | | | 1985 | | | | 1986 | | | | 1987 | | | | 1988 |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 Q | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | 1 Q | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | 1 Q | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | 1 Q | 2 Q | 3 Q | 4 Q | 1 Q |
| Million pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Woven products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 586.7 | 570.4 | 544.1 | 531.6 | 498.4 | 513.5 | 519.5 | 542.3 | 534.4 | 533.6 | 536.7 | 535.4 | 524.7 | 563.2 | 559.1 | 586.3 | -- |
| Polyester | 387.4 | 374.7 | 362.5 | 350.9 | 320.7 | 326.9 | 327.3 | 335.0 | 326.2 | 319.0 | 319.8 | 312.7 | 314.4 | 334.0 | 316.2 | 329.8 | -- |
| Rayon | 48.9 | 42.8 | 43.2 | 42.8 | 39.0 | 39.4 | 44.6 | 51.9 | 53.9 | 53.2 | 55.1 | 55.8 | 52.9 | 55.2 | 59.9 | 62.7 | -- |
| Olefin | 60.6 | 63.4 | 56.6 | 61.7 | 64.8 | 71.0 | 65.5 | 66.5 | 66.9 | 76.2 | 78.6 | 85.3 | 77.8 | 85.4 | 90.4 | 102.0 | -- |
| Nylon | 43.6 | 45.8 | 42.0 | 41.7 | 36.1 | 32.2 | 34.8 | 36.8 | 38.2 | 38.0 | 35.1 | 35.8 | 37.1 | 39.0 | 43.1 | 41.0 | -- |
| Acetate | 29.9 | 30.8 | 27.5 | 21.3 | 22.9 | 27.0 | 29.3 | 33.6 | 32.8 | 32.1 | 32.0 | 31.4 | 26.7 | 32.1 | 31.8 | 34.4 | -- |
| Acrylic | 16.3 | 12.9 | 12.3 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 18.0 | 18.5 | 16.4 | 15.1 | 16.1 | 14.4 | 15.8 | 17.5 | 17.7 | 16.4 | -- |
| Knit products: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 345.9 | 333.3 | 291.5 | 282.3 | 296.6 | 330.1 | 338.1 | 331.0 | 345.8 | 364.3 | 357.2 | 355.4 | 368.6 | 375.0 | 339.8 | 331.3 | -- |
| Polyester | 166.0 | 154.5 | 131.7 | 139.2 | 137.9 | 163.1 | 171.5 | 165.8 | 167.8 | 165.5 | 171.5 | 183.0 | 181.5 | 196.2 | 182.5 | 190.9 | -- |
| Nylon | 73.1 | 64.5 | 62.5 | 61.1 | 65.2 | 62.2 | 64.4 | 65.7 | 68.3 | 65.1 | 60.0 | 59.4 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 60.9 | -- |
| Acrylic | 86.4 | 92.1 | 79.5 | 65.3 | 76.1 | 87.2 | 86.6 | 86.4 | 95.9 | 117.7 | 111.6 | 99.9 | 112.7 | 105.2 | 87.5 | 72.1 | -- |
| Acetate | 18.5 | 20.8 | 15.7 | 14.5 | 15.9 | 15.8 | 12.8 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 14.3 | 12.3 | 11.2 | 9.1 | 8.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | -- |
| Rayon | 1.9 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.1 | -- |
| Carpets: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 521.3 | 543.8 | 517.2 | 549.0 | 525.0 | 606.7 | 626.0 | 623.0 | 582.7 | 623.9 | 694.7 | 700.3 | 686.3 | 722.0 | 732.8 | 675.0 | -- |
| Nylon | 385.7 | 393.8 | 370.5 | 371.2 | 340.4 | 397.5 | 423.0 | 428.4 | 387.1 | 406.4 | 476.4 | 449.3 | 458.7 | 474.7 | 476.7 | 411.0 | 455.9 |
| Olefin | 104.2 | 114.4 | 114.6 | 145.2 | 153.8 | 175.2 | 172.6 | 162.5 | 164.2 | 178.9 | 181.9 | 212.5 | 180.8 | 196.6 | 204.7 | 203.9 | -- |
| Polyester | 31.2 | 35.6 | 32.0 | 32.6 | 30.7 | 33.9 | 30.3 | 31.9 | 31.3 | 38.4 | 36.9 | 38.4 | 46.8 | 50.7 | 51.4 | 60.1 | 66.7 |
| Rayon | 0.2 | -- | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -- | 0.1 | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

1/ Filament plus staple. 2/ Data only available for carpets; nylon and polyester. -- = figures not available.

Source: Textile Organon.

Table 18.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. textile imports, 1983-88

| Year and month | Yarn, thread, and broad-woven fabric | | | | | Primarily manufactured products | | | | | | | | | | Grand total imports 9/ | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-----------|
| | Yarn | Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn | Broad woven fabric | | Total | Pile fabrics and mfrs. 2/ | Table damask and mfrs. | Bed clothes and towels 3/ | Gloves, hosiery, and hdkf. | Other wearing apparel 4/ | Lace fabric and articles 5/ | Household and clothing articles 6/ | Misc. products 7/ | Floor covering | Knit fabric 8/ | | Total |
| | | | 100 percent cotton | Blends 1/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 40,881 | 1,250 | 274,467 | 64,108 | 380,706 | 7,721 | 438 | 70,067 | 25,383 | 597,423 | 5,957 | 11,855 | 28,426 | 7,526 | NA | 754,796 | 1,135,502 |
| 1984 | 52,897 | 1,809 | 360,701 | 90,126 | 505,533 | 12,572 | 489 | 106,468 | 26,609 | 733,111 | 9,651 | 18,652 | 37,741 | 14,649 | NA | 959,942 | 1,465,575 |
| 1985 | 53,818 | 2,588 | 341,896 | 93,569 | 491,874 | 17,916 | 515 | 127,494 | 30,052 | 865,476 | 10,372 | 19,681 | 46,197 | 17,984 | 1,608 | 1,137,294 | 1,629,166 |
| 1986 | 103,249 | 2,672 | 431,289 | 97,468 | 634,678 | 19,576 | 822 | 133,637 | 27,054 | 988,906 | 6,787 | 30,095 | 46,410 | 18,389 | 4,123 | 1,275,799 | 1,910,477 |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 10,034 | 224 | 41,244 | 6,045 | 57,547 | 1,465 | 61 | 12,563 | 2,759 | 105,856 | 499 | 1,929 | 7,328 | 1,459 | 339 | 134,258 | 191,805 |
| Feb. | 10,908 | 219 | 50,617 | 6,459 | 68,203 | 1,702 | 89 | 12,788 | 3,033 | 115,268 | 572 | 1,939 | 6,491 | 1,171 | 344 | 143,397 | 211,600 |
| Mar. | 7,856 | 325 | 50,035 | 7,269 | 65,485 | 1,992 | 75 | 12,928 | 2,246 | 103,206 | 654 | 2,643 | 5,294 | 1,715 | 424 | 131,177 | 196,662 |
| Apr. | 7,220 | 201 | 42,559 | 7,437 | 57,417 | 1,757 | 100 | 12,113 | 2,060 | 94,901 | 522 | 2,352 | 4,602 | 1,439 | 540 | 120,386 | 177,803 |
| May | 6,189 | 220 | 43,882 | 6,961 | 57,253 | 1,522 | 57 | 11,270 | 2,150 | 98,593 | 672 | 2,381 | 3,358 | 1,640 | 355 | 121,998 | 179,250 |
| Jun. | 8,833 | 239 | 51,069 | 7,248 | 67,390 | 1,528 | 72 | 12,833 | 2,551 | 113,386 | 606 | 2,119 | 4,172 | 1,641 | 629 | 139,538 | 206,926 |
| Jul. | 11,558 | 144 | 50,037 | 7,039 | 68,778 | 1,928 | 85 | 12,569 | 2,276 | 122,870 | 494 | 3,236 | 3,194 | 1,719 | 629 | 148,999 | 217,778 |
| Aug. | 11,500 | 212 | 48,575 | 7,096 | 67,383 | 1,858 | 92 | 13,125 | 2,849 | 112,861 | 658 | 3,672 | 3,271 | 1,440 | 616 | 140,442 | 207,825 |
| Sept. | 13,363 | 169 | 43,185 | 5,752 | 62,468 | 1,790 | 155 | 11,696 | 2,788 | 92,537 | 532 | 3,131 | 3,148 | 1,731 | 955 | 118,464 | 180,932 |
| Oct. | 15,275 | 182 | 48,165 | 6,746 | 70,369 | 1,385 | 98 | 13,281 | 2,978 | 99,143 | 641 | 2,506 | 3,004 | 1,649 | 1,008 | 125,692 | 196,601 |
| Nov. | 16,005 | 219 | 45,894 | 6,894 | 69,012 | 1,766 | 135 | 14,361 | 2,448 | 83,985 | 667 | 2,188 | 4,317 | 1,858 | 1,274 | 113,000 | 182,001 |
| Dec. | 13,228 | 158 | 43,983 | 7,583 | 64,953 | 1,460 | 58 | 13,218 | 3,453 | 91,434 | 596 | 2,662 | 4,974 | 3,195 | 1,037 | 122,087 | 187,039 |
| Total | 131,969 | 2,512 | 559,245 | 82,529 | 776,258 | 20,153 | 1,077 | 152,745 | 31,591 | 1,234,040 | 7,113 | 30,758 | 53,153 | 20,657 | 8,150 | 1,559,438 | 2,335,692 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 10,748 | 208 | 29,636 | 6,761 | 47,353 | 1,900 | 83 | 13,948 | 4,197 | 120,630 | 814 | 2,807 | 5,745 | 2,321 | 1,511 | 153,955 | 201,309 |
| Feb. | 8,389 | 224 | 33,381 | 7,246 | 49,241 | 1,761 | 98 | 14,634 | 3,631 | 112,999 | 633 | 3,097 | 5,798 | 2,237 | 868 | 145,755 | 194,996 |
| Mar. | 8,442 | 505 | 36,290 | 6,431 | 51,668 | 2,045 | 57 | 14,537 | 3,313 | 93,429 | 808 | 3,020 | 4,790 | 2,242 | 884 | 125,125 | 176,793 |

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, narrow fabrics, 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, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled or waterproof fabrics. 8/ Included in miscellaneous product before 1985. 9/ Includes quantities in the TSUSA 706 luggage categories. The raw fiber equivalent quantity for January-December 1983, was 14,091 thousand pounds; January-December 1984, 18,749 thousand pounds; January-December 1985, 25,032 thousand pounds; and January-December 1986, 30,236 thousand pounds.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.--Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. textile exports, 1983-88

| Year and month | Semi-manufactured | | | | | Manufactured products | | | | | | | | | | | Grand total exports |
|----------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---|--------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|----------------|------------------------|---------|---------------------|
| | Yarn | Sewing thread, crochet, darning, and embroidery cotton yarn | Twine and cordage | Broad-woven fabric standard constructions 1/ | Other broad-woven fabric 2/ | Total | Knit fabric | Blankets, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets | Towels | Household 3/ | Wearing apparel | | Other household and clothing articles 6/ | Floor covering | Industrial products 7/ | Total | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | Knit 4/ | Other than knit 5/ | | | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 18,854 | 11,577 | 793 | 51,667 | 7,747 | 90,636 | 2,434 | 8,725 | 5,705 | 715 | 27,957 | 44,113 | 13,736 | 13,986 | 11,601 | 128,977 | 219,614 |
| 1984 | 11,186 | 8,369 | 647 | 55,848 | 5,997 | 82,047 | 2,917 | 9,008 | 4,470 | 655 | 25,904 | 42,360 | 13,894 | 9,813 | 15,014 | 124,032 | 206,081 |
| 1985 | 16,843 | 8,466 | 528 | 74,919 | 5,134 | 105,892 | 2,235 | 9,802 | 3,582 | 492 | 25,326 | 30,158 | 11,037 | 8,155 | 16,541 | 107,332 | 213,224 |
| 1986 | 9,892 | 6,049 | 628 | 118,154 | 6,202 | 140,925 | 2,091 | 8,192 | 4,515 | 612 | 27,413 | 46,437 | 13,860 | 9,793 | 20,992 | 133,904 | 274,828 |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 969 | 469 | 40 | 7,863 | 368 | 9,709 | 171 | 485 | 358 | 40 | 2,110 | 3,878 | 869 | 1,171 | 698 | 9,780 | 19,489 |
| Feb. | 898 | 344 | 75 | 11,519 | 360 | 13,196 | 330 | 326 | 332 | 92 | 3,569 | 4,922 | 1,065 | 1,773 | 809 | 13,217 | 26,414 |
| Mar. | 973 | 483 | 62 | 10,070 | 576 | 12,163 | 151 | 594 | 442 | 86 | 4,297 | 5,120 | 1,079 | 1,849 | 828 | 14,447 | 26,610 |
| Apr. | 840 | 200 | 37 | 8,693 | 663 | 10,433 | 143 | 829 | 615 | 58 | 4,111 | 5,223 | 686 | 1,803 | 844 | 14,310 | 24,745 |
| May | 643 | 217 | 102 | 8,303 | 471 | 9,736 | 187 | 873 | 611 | 81 | 4,240 | 5,120 | 862 | 1,663 | 1,006 | 14,642 | 24,379 |
| Jun. | 2,368 | 233 | 49 | 7,430 | 520 | 10,601 | 169 | 757 | 641 | 60 | 3,950 | 4,736 | 876 | 2,292 | 1,007 | 14,489 | 25,088 |
| Jul. | 1,767 | 246 | 108 | 6,670 | 346 | 9,107 | 126 | 916 | 503 | 93 | 4,178 | 5,357 | 2,609 | 1,688 | 839 | 16,310 | 25,416 |
| Aug. | 913 | 1,416 | 114 | 8,164 | 436 | 11,043 | 202 | 793 | 629 | 46 | 4,076 | 4,415 | 853 | 1,661 | 962 | 13,636 | 24,680 |
| Sept. | 895 | 1,107 | 160 | 6,957 | 431 | 9,550 | 130 | 657 | 381 | 72 | 4,068 | 5,618 | 1,111 | 1,813 | 1,028 | 14,878 | 24,428 |
| Oct. | 1,092 | 234 | 51 | 7,936 | 562 | 9,875 | 179 | 610 | 520 | 116 | 4,416 | 5,487 | 868 | 2,461 | 1,297 | 15,956 | 25,829 |
| Nov. | 994 | 145 | 88 | 8,190 | 441 | 9,857 | 202 | 755 | 579 | 70 | 4,628 | 5,441 | 1,180 | 1,811 | 1,377 | 16,044 | 25,901 |
| Dec. | 1,169 | 113 | 41 | 7,741 | 469 | 9,533 | 154 | 921 | 613 | 91 | 4,180 | 5,267 | 1,131 | 1,688 | 1,447 | 15,491 | 25,025 |
| Total | 13,491 | 5,207 | 927 | 99,536 | 5,643 | 124,803 | 2,144 | 8,516 | 6,224 | 905 | 47,823 | 60,584 | 13,189 | 21,673 | 12,142 | 173,200 | 298,004 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 2,118 | 142 | 88 | 7,346 | 424 | 10,119 | 485 | 536 | 452 | 53 | 3,804 | 4,857 | 2,509 | 4,420 | 952 | 18,068 | 28,186 |
| Feb. | 3,959 | 154 | 217 | 6,410 | 505 | 11,244 | 472 | 774 | 355 | 51 | 4,930 | 4,564 | 2,528 | 5,095 | 1,427 | 20,195 | 31,441 |
| Mar. | 4,923 | 179 | 380 | 8,245 | 457 | 14,185 | 993 | 1,029 | 722 | 80 | 5,326 | 6,693 | 3,122 | 6,010 | 1,420 | 25,394 | 39,579 |

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.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.—Raw manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. textile imports, 1983-88

| Year and month | Tops, yarn, thread, and woven fabric | | | | | | Primarily manufactured product | | | | | | | | | | Grand total imports <u>6/</u> |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| | Sliver tops, and roving <u>1/</u> | Yarns thrown or plied <u>1/</u> | Yarns spun | Sewing thread and hand-work yarns | Rayon tire fabric including cord fabrics | Board-woven fabric | Total | Wearing apparel | | | Laces and lace articles <u>3/</u> | Narrow fabric <u>4/</u> | Knit fabric | Floor covering | Other manu- fact- ures <u>5/</u> | Total | |
| | | | | | | | Knit <u>2/</u> | Not knit | Hand-ker chiefs | | | | | | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 4,907 | 10,683 | 38,976 | 3,442 | 1,273 | 123,215 | 182,496 | 241,296 | 333,091 | 1,578 | 6,376 | 12,699 | 2,196 | 22,013 | 267,745 | 886,994 | 1,069,490 |
| 1984 | 4,689 | 15,379 | 46,265 | 5,719 | 466 | 154,947 | 227,465 | 270,573 | 416,895 | 1,707 | 8,962 | 12,441 | 3,043 | 34,116 | 367,367 | 1,115,104 | 1,342,569 |
| 1985 | 2,057 | 23,675 | 45,541 | 9,670 | 915 | 186,198 | 268,057 | 341,372 | 458,731 | 463 | 9,133 | 18,449 | 9,700 | 43,012 | 342,110 | 1,222,970 | 1,491,026 |
| 1986 | 3,424 | 23,599 | 64,540 | 4,730 | 2,676 | 207,180 | 306,147 | 431,179 | 498,179 | 408 | 7,850 | 25,308 | 12,496 | 50,682 | 370,701 | 1,396,808 | 1,702,952 |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 395 | 971 | 4,233 | 848 | 434 | 13,979 | 20,860 | 30,044 | 51,629 | 3 | 281 | 898 | 838 | 3,221 | 28,995 | 115,909 | 136,769 |
| Feb. | 287 | 1,034 | 5,576 | 676 | 209 | 14,075 | 21,858 | 34,182 | 52,370 | 77 | 338 | 1,035 | 1,879 | 3,781 | 34,348 | 128,009 | 149,867 |
| Mar. | 290 | 1,319 | 4,715 | 752 | 274 | 14,533 | 21,882 | 31,175 | 44,293 | 56 | 411 | 1,370 | 2,047 | 5,036 | 31,456 | 115,845 | 137,727 |
| Apr. | 692 | 1,208 | 5,778 | 705 | 301 | 15,746 | 24,429 | 37,820 | 43,029 | 22 | 687 | 1,456 | 1,125 | 3,950 | 35,620 | 123,709 | 148,139 |
| May | 612 | 1,382 | 6,108 | 703 | 437 | 17,678 | 26,921 | 47,374 | 44,379 | 26 | 917 | 1,330 | 1,472 | 4,072 | 35,503 | 135,072 | 161,993 |
| Jun. | 1,053 | 1,227 | 6,423 | 936 | 652 | 16,808 | 27,098 | 53,955 | 50,621 | 48 | 986 | 1,359 | 1,263 | 4,146 | 38,851 | 151,229 | 178,328 |
| Jul. | 614 | 1,052 | 6,235 | 829 | 681 | 17,540 | 26,951 | 62,096 | 54,546 | 61 | 1,136 | 1,446 | 991 | 3,996 | 39,495 | 163,768 | 190,718 |
| Aug. | 268 | 1,064 | 5,383 | 574 | 467 | 17,480 | 25,236 | 54,509 | 49,371 | 56 | 1,034 | 1,438 | 959 | 4,273 | 37,198 | 148,838 | 174,074 |
| Sept. | 738 | 1,342 | 4,751 | 862 | 362 | 12,264 | 20,318 | 45,886 | 39,522 | 34 | 971 | 1,092 | 657 | 4,010 | 33,081 | 125,253 | 145,572 |
| Oct. | 430 | 1,060 | 5,752 | 767 | 582 | 14,483 | 23,075 | 40,598 | 42,055 | 13 | 777 | 1,256 | 822 | 4,028 | 34,979 | 124,528 | 147,602 |
| Nov. | 244 | 1,157 | 4,315 | 667 | 463 | 13,314 | 20,159 | 24,703 | 34,827 | 38 | 589 | 965 | 1,254 | 3,496 | 27,963 | 93,835 | 113,995 |
| Dec. | 170 | 991 | 4,247 | 531 | 737 | 14,615 | 21,211 | 23,017 | 41,223 | 5 | 558 | 991 | 1,262 | 3,758 | 28,633 | 99,447 | 120,658 |
| Total | 5,793 | 13,727 | 63,516 | 8,850 | 5,599 | 182,515 | 279,998 | 485,359 | 547,865 | 439 | 8,685 | 14,636 | 14,569 | 47,767 | 406,122 | 1,525,442 | 1,805,442 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 279 | 1,379 | 4,330 | 611 | 995 | 14,626 | 22,220 | 28,538 | 53,857 | 27 | 639 | 1,034 | 1,389 | 30,784 | 3,492 | 119,761 | 141,980 |
| Feb. | 296 | 884 | 3,213 | 890 | 1,087 | 12,492 | 18,861 | 26,865 | 49,177 | 57 | 693 | 1,105 | 497 | 33,900 | 3,858 | 116,152 | 135,014 |
| Mar. | 362 | 1,003 | 3,319 | 550 | 1,067 | 14,929 | 21,231 | 23,633 | 40,962 | 55 | 637 | 996 | 771 | 32,811 | 4,383 | 104,248 | 125,478 |

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 veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edging, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. 4/ Includes braids (except hat braids), fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches wide, garters, suspenders, braces, tubing, cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. 5/ Not elsewhere classified. 6/ Includes quantities in the TSUSA 706 luggage categories. The raw fiber equivalent quantity for January-December 1983 was 180,553 thousand pounds; January-December 1984, 228,002 thousand pounds; January-December 1985, 157,422 thousand pounds; and January-December 1986, 169,369 thousand pounds.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.--Raw manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. textile exports, 1983-88

| Year and month | Tops, yarn, thread, and woven fabric | | | | | | Primarily manufactured products | | | | | | | | | Total | Grand total exports |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------------------|
| | Sliver tops, and roving <u>1/</u> | Yarns spun | Sewing thread and handwork yarns | Tire cord and tire cord fabric | Broad-woven fabric <u>2/</u> | Total | Hosiery | Under-wear and night-wear | Outer wear | House furnishings | Knit or crocheted fabric | Narrow fabric <u>3/</u> | Floor covering | Other manufactures <u>4/</u> | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 4,528 | 25,682 | 5,076 | 23,245 | 108,661 | 167,191 | 2,891 | 12,045 | 55,902 | 10,701 | 14,237 | 25,722 | 114,539 | 57,482 | 293,523 | 460,713 | |
| 1984 | 5,681 | 26,228 | 6,419 | 31,329 | 109,400 | 179,058 | 2,244 | 11,387 | 65,814 | 11,041 | 12,865 | 30,331 | 91,729 | 83,400 | 308,813 | 487,870 | |
| 1985 | 8,543 | 37,748 | 4,773 | 30,350 | 124,873 | 206,290 | 2,515 | 9,354 | 53,356 | 9,884 | 11,832 | 21,875 | 60,407 | 73,632 | 242,861 | 449,152 | |
| 1986 | 4,632 | 38,228 | 5,042 | 46,290 | 134,581 | 228,772 | 3,011 | 12,151 | 59,744 | 8,745 | 11,719 | 37,949 | 78,072 | 79,141 | 290,534 | 519,307 | |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 292 | 2,230 | 403 | 5,625 | 8,118 | 16,669 | 180 | 839 | 4,817 | 507 | 809 | 2,938 | 5,277 | 5,978 | 21,345 | 38,013 | |
| Feb. | 507 | 2,518 | 601 | 3,814 | 12,174 | 19,613 | 220 | 1,053 | 5,504 | 937 | 830 | 3,253 | 6,189 | 7,434 | 25,419 | 45,034 | |
| Mar. | 329 | 3,475 | 455 | 4,162 | 13,581 | 22,002 | 190 | 1,110 | 5,775 | 716 | 884 | 4,390 | 8,701 | 7,694 | 29,460 | 51,462 | |
| Apr. | 281 | 3,729 | 488 | 4,479 | 15,245 | 24,221 | 217 | 1,152 | 6,409 | 715 | 856 | 3,921 | 9,406 | 7,302 | 29,977 | 54,200 | |
| May | 395 | 4,168 | 1,044 | 5,729 | 12,756 | 24,092 | 313 | 1,373 | 5,005 | 890 | 1,166 | 4,151 | 7,149 | 8,558 | 28,606 | 52,697 | |
| Jun. | 405 | 3,277 | 455 | 4,580 | 14,732 | 23,450 | 314 | 1,189 | 5,145 | 862 | 1,179 | 3,462 | 8,912 | 7,716 | 28,781 | 52,228 | |
| Jul. | 426 | 3,102 | 276 | 4,102 | 9,309 | 17,215 | 274 | 1,156 | 5,356 | 1,161 | 1,031 | 3,077 | 6,204 | 7,140 | 25,399 | 42,614 | |
| Aug. | 323 | 2,943 | 527 | 3,697 | 13,518 | 21,007 | 379 | 1,236 | 4,726 | 1,031 | 963 | 4,333 | 7,001 | 7,576 | 27,245 | 48,253 | |
| Sept. | 710 | 3,533 | 410 | 5,160 | 13,786 | 23,599 | 325 | 1,428 | 5,505 | 904 | 836 | 3,938 | 7,974 | 7,864 | 28,774 | 52,373 | |
| Oct. | 472 | 3,988 | 431 | 4,908 | 12,803 | 22,603 | 375 | 1,192 | 5,899 | 823 | 1,050 | 3,974 | 7,152 | 8,170 | 28,636 | 51,237 | |
| Nov. | 362 | 5,379 | 383 | 3,132 | 13,365 | 22,620 | 306 | 1,143 | 5,979 | 1,196 | 1,012 | 4,242 | 7,814 | 8,350 | 30,041 | 52,663 | |
| Dec. | 689 | 4,395 | 494 | 4,372 | 13,266 | 23,217 | 314 | 830 | 5,304 | 856 | 991 | 3,968 | 8,612 | 7,003 | 27,877 | 51,094 | |
| Total | 5,191 | 42,737 | 5,967 | 53,760 | 152,653 | 260,308 | 3,407 | 13,701 | 65,424 | 10,598 | 11,607 | 45,647 | 90,391 | 90,785 | 331,560 | 591,868 | |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 874 | 6,205 | 1,818 | 5,125 | 12,541 | 26,563 | 267 | 1,097 | 4,950 | 1,051 | 2,653 | 8,033 | 11,886 | 6,924 | 36,861 | 63,424 | |
| Feb. | 1,809 | 5,725 | 1,912 | 8,899 | 12,813 | 31,157 | 345 | 1,187 | 5,227 | 1,007 | 2,696 | 8,156 | 14,026 | 8,498 | 41,142 | 72,300 | |
| Mar. | 1,546 | 8,128 | 2,530 | 8,402 | 16,560 | 37,165 | 370 | 1,323 | 6,594 | 1,316 | 3,671 | 10,847 | 15,365 | 12,026 | 51,513 | 88,678 | |

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.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 22.—Raw wool equivalent of U.S. textile imports, 1983-88 ^{1/}

| Year and month | Noils | Wastes ^{2/} | Tops and advanced wool | Yarns | Broad-woven fabric ^{3/} | Wool blankets ^{4/} | Wearing apparel | | | Carpets and rugs | Knit fabric | Narrow fabrics | Grand total imports |
|----------------|--------|----------------------|------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | | Knit | Other than knit ^{5/} | Other manufactures | | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 12,200 | 5,706 | 798 | 7,623 | 28,130 | 643 | 30,279 | 28,526 | 1,047 | 34,829 | 6/ | 6/ | 149,781 |
| 1984 | 13,960 | 6,127 | 3,244 | 13,223 | 39,068 | 1,217 | 40,030 | 40,901 | 1,340 | 51,055 | 6/ | 6/ | 210,165 |
| 1985 | 10,065 | 4,509 | 2,012 | 12,072 | 35,828 | 1,314 | 65,586 | 71,527 | 1,288 | 59,228 | 475 | 978 | 264,822 |
| 1986 | 9,898 | 5,205 | 1,838 | 11,814 | 25,058 | 2,373 | 80,193 | 75,375 | 1,829 | 60,572 | 606 | 862 | 275,623 |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 794 | 346 | 23 | 747 | 1,933 | 112 | 3,121 | 5,249 | 73 | 4,185 | 56 | 44 | 16,683 |
| Feb. | 902 | 453 | 129 | 1,228 | 2,626 | 37 | 2,565 | 4,518 | 77 | 4,411 | 45 | 51 | 17,042 |
| Mar. | 516 | 395 | 140 | 1,116 | 3,011 | 61 | 2,601 | 4,355 | 104 | 5,400 | 69 | 56 | 17,824 |
| Apr. | 747 | 813 | 102 | 1,369 | 3,298 | 56 | 4,363 | 4,750 | 110 | 4,284 | 100 | 41 | 20,033 |
| May | 918 | 476 | 136 | 1,685 | 3,723 | 19 | 7,159 | 6,751 | 148 | 4,549 | 117 | 44 | 25,725 |
| Jun. | 1,309 | 735 | 78 | 1,258 | 3,050 | 28 | 11,469 | 8,024 | 116 | 4,568 | 111 | 47 | 30,793 |
| Jul. | 1,309 | 724 | 36 | 1,683 | 2,863 | 113 | 13,521 | 10,453 | 135 | 4,143 | 103 | 50 | 35,133 |
| Aug. | 801 | 625 | 66 | 856 | 1,991 | 126 | 13,134 | 10,309 | 139 | 3,680 | 44 | 32 | 31,803 |
| Sept. | 1,243 | 361 | 80 | 857 | 1,445 | 186 | 9,814 | 7,715 | 127 | 3,642 | 14 | 40 | 25,524 |
| Oct. | 1,323 | 632 | 43 | 863 | 1,652 | 177 | 8,374 | 6,341 | 129 | 4,852 | 13 | 41 | 24,431 |
| Nov. | 849 | 568 | 56 | 954 | 1,512 | 217 | 3,542 | 4,312 | 156 | 3,826 | 14 | 40 | 16,046 |
| Dec. | 659 | 298 | 72 | 991 | 1,898 | 118 | 1,958 | 4,490 | 162 | 4,318 | 46 | 45 | 15,055 |
| Total | 11,370 | 6,417 | 961 | 13,607 | 29,002 | 1,250 | 81,621 | 77,267 | 1,476 | 51,858 | 732 | 531 | 276,092 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,047 | 422 | 7 | 846 | 2,019 | 64 | 2,557 | 4,936 | 135 | 3,911 | 35 | 27 | 16,006 |
| Feb. | 478 | 309 | 60 | 842 | 2,123 | 63 | 1,880 | 4,754 | 106 | 3,480 | 68 | 38 | 14,201 |
| Mar. | 643 | 519 | 24 | 1,228 | 3,507 | 60 | 1,722 | 3,884 | 208 | 3,921 | 34 | 54 | 15,804 |

^{1/} Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty hair. ^{2/} Not including rags. ^{3/} Includes pile fabric and manufactures, tapestry and upholstery goods press and billiard cloths. ^{4/} Includes carriage and automobile robes, steamer rugs, etc. ^{5/} Includes laces, lace articles, veils and veilings, nets and nettings, when reported in pounds. ^{6/} Included in "Other Manufactures" for earlier years.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.—Raw wool equivalent of U.S. textile exports, 1983-88 ^{1/}

| Year and month | Noils and wastes ^{2/} | Tops and advanced wool | Yarns | Broad-woven fabric ^{3/} | Wool blankets | Wearing apparel | | Felts | Other manufactures ^{4/} | Carpets and rugs | Knit fabric | Grand total exports |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | Knit | Other than knit | | | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1983 | 1,860 | 3,770 | 250 | 1,073 | 29 | 2,110 | 865 | 297 | 953 | 140 | 232 | 11,579 |
| 1984 | 2,540 | 2,458 | 416 | 1,124 | 40 | 1,739 | 1,139 | 313 | 1,613 | 129 | 517 | 12,028 |
| 1985 | 1,892 | 8,643 | 460 | 1,446 | 30 | 2,158 | 1,661 | 173 | 988 | 107 | 200 | 17,761 |
| 1986 ^{1/} | 1,863 | 5,788 | 466 | 2,150 | 36 | 1,910 | 1,863 | 101 | 1,537 | 157 | 159 | 16,030 |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 142 | 664 | 37 | 111 | 2 | 111 | 43 | 1 | 98 | 8 | 5 | 1,222 |
| Feb. | 134 | 902 | 54 | 281 | 1 | 93 | 36 | 2 | 117 | 4 | 16 | 1,604 |
| Mar. | 176 | 833 | 43 | 165 | 1 | 77 | 128 | 13 | 147 | 12 | 3 | 1,598 |
| Apr. | 215 | 843 | 69 | 166 | 2 | 129 | 105 | 16 | 178 | 18 | 0 | 1,741 |
| May | 92 | 1,162 | 49 | 188 | 5 | 123 | 174 | 17 | 164 | 21 | 1 | 1,996 |
| Jun. | 93 | 1,274 | 29 | 179 | 3 | 192 | 111 | 6 | 111 | 4 | 26 | 2,028 |
| Jul. | 186 | 1,187 | 10 | 167 | 4 | 115 | 158 | 4 | 132 | 6 | 1 | 1,970 |
| Aug. | 61 | 1,570 | 21 | 216 | 3 | 275 | 176 | 0 | 116 | 3 | 3 | 2,444 |
| Sept. | 406 | 572 | 15 | 243 | 1 | 148 | 151 | 12 | 114 | 10 | 29 | 1,701 |
| Oct. | 141 | 861 | 31 | 197 | 4 | 415 | 197 | 5 | 178 | 19 | 62 | 2,110 |
| Nov. | 300 | 1,249 | 78 | 155 | 1 | 424 | 196 | 16 | 201 | 12 | 6 | 2,638 |
| Dec. | 194 | 1,141 | 53 | 138 | 4 | 472 | 163 | 4 | 168 | 21 | 15 | 2,373 |
| Total | 2,140 | 12,258 | 489 | 2,206 | 31 | 2,574 | 1,638 | 96 | 1,724 | 138 | 167 | 23,461 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 117 | 2,616 | 197 | 135 | 2 | 550 | 201 | 13 | 250 | 13 | 6 | 4,200 |
| Feb. | 153 | 2,851 | 82 | 262 | 2 | 322 | 214 | 59 | 415 | 18 | 59 | 4,437 |
| Mar. | 243 | 3,697 | 132 | 273 | 5 | 406 | 337 | 37 | 618 | 17 | 117 | 5,882 |

^{1/} Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like speciality hair. ^{2/} Not including rags. ^{3/} Includes both broad and narrow woven fabrics. ^{4/} Census Bureau's Schedule B classification designated manufactures, n.e.c.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.—Raw fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of vegetable fibers other than cotton textile manufactures, 1986–88

| Year and month | Yarn | Cordage, thread, crochet, etc. yarns | Broad-woven fabric | Knit fabric | Narrow and misc. fabric | Wearing apparel | | Handkerchiefs | Bedding, drapes, and towels | Lace articles | Floor covering | Misc. products | Grand total imports |
|----------------|--------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | Knit | Not knit | | | | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 18,596 | 196,761 | 255,231 | 50 | 2,098 | 51,150 | 21,187 | 51 | 4,359 | 305 | 8,786 | 30,179 | 589,113 |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 824 | 34,653 | 24,273 | 11 | 142 | 7,824 | 3,199 | 1 | 212 | 6 | 938 | 2,684 | 74,767 |
| Feb. | 1,891 | 15,536 | 25,473 | 7 | 138 | 5,186 | 3,336 | 2 | 250 | 7 | 1,044 | 3,761 | 56,631 |
| Mar. | 1,735 | 29,136 | 24,005 | 3 | 157 | 3,338 | 2,984 | 2 | 271 | 9 | 885 | 3,524 | 66,049 |
| Apr. | 1,295 | 20,086 | 25,790 | 1 | 61 | 4,890 | 2,008 | 2 | 368 | 10 | 881 | 3,700 | 59,092 |
| May | 2,221 | 30,003 | 34,046 | 7 | 276 | 7,484 | 1,239 | 1 | 440 | 7 | 955 | 4,179 | 80,858 |
| Jun. | 2,152 | 23,649 | 12,814 | 11 | 186 | 8,286 | 988 | 1 | 230 | 22 | 942 | 3,407 | 52,688 |
| Jul. | 1,632 | 6,507 | 15,272 | 18 | 781 | 9,150 | 941 | 1 | 418 | 32 | 973 | 3,007 | 38,732 |
| Aug. | 1,593 | 15,929 | 11,146 | 9 | 992 | 10,293 | 1,421 | 2 | 493 | 11 | 941 | 4,768 | 47,598 |
| Sept. | 1,874 | 4,757 | 18,658 | 74 | 976 | 7,429 | 1,311 | 2 | 552 | 40 | 690 | 5,053 | 41,416 |
| Oct. | 2,106 | 5,162 | 23,894 | 14 | 745 | 6,666 | 1,272 | 1 | 446 | 13 | 834 | 5,239 | 46,962 |
| Nov. | 1,901 | 6,911 | 30,400 | 2 | 256 | 4,430 | 1,661 | 3 | 284 | 10 | 648 | 3,922 | 50,428 |
| Dec. | 1,744 | 12,693 | 21,310 | 15 | 433 | 4,460 | 3,386 | 2 | 226 | 8 | 668 | 3,928 | 48,873 |
| Total | 20,968 | 205,022 | 267,081 | 172 | 5,143 | 79,436 | 23,746 | 20 | 4,190 | 175 | 10,399 | 47,172 | 663,524 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 1,719 | 18,520 | 15,647 | 32 | 371 | 3,808 | 5,397 | 1 | 201 | 9 | 545 | 3,872 | 50,122 |
| Feb. | 2,817 | 26,305 | 29,379 | 4 | 217 | 2,570 | 3,816 | 1 | 342 | 8 | 397 | 3,788 | 69,644 |
| Mar. | 2,022 | 56,636 | 18,737 | 2 | 354 | 1,583 | 2,640 | 2 | 241 | 18 | 781 | 5,032 | 88,048 |

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.—Raw fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of silk textile manufactures, 1986-88

| Year and month | Yarn | Cordage, thread, crochet, etc. yarns | Broad-woven fabric | Knit fabric | Narrow and misc. fabric | Wearing apparel | | Handkerchiefs | Bedding, drapes, and towels | Lace articles | Floor covering | Misc. products | Grand total imports |
|----------------|------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------------------|-----------------|----------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | | Knit | Not knit | | | | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1986 | 550 | 53 | 10,015 | 2 | 70 | 14,804 | 15,090 | 382 | 162 | 61 | 37 | 1,830 | 43,056 |
| 1987 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 46 | 1 | 725 | 0 | 6 | 559 | 1,420 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 116 | 2,890 |
| Feb. | 39 | 2 | 749 | 1 | 3 | 320 | 1,472 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 108 | 2,712 |
| Mar. | 63 | 3 | 862 | 0 | 8 | 390 | 1,661 | 17 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 38 | 3,060 |
| Apr. | 54 | 1 | 735 | 0 | 3 | 519 | 1,412 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 55 | 2,808 |
| May | 40 | 0 | 789 | 1 | 5 | 813 | 1,131 | 11 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 56 | 2,864 |
| Jun. | 68 | 6 | 871 | 0 | 7 | 795 | 1,195 | 14 | 17 | 3 | 6 | 64 | 3,046 |
| Jul. | 53 | 2 | 932 | 0 | 6 | 812 | 1,290 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 87 | 3,213 |
| Aug. | 53 | 1 | 964 | 0 | 10 | 1,229 | 1,293 | 8 | 7 | 35 | 6 | 106 | 3,712 |
| Spet. | 59 | 3 | 839 | 1 | 7 | 1,247 | 1,322 | 15 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 52 | 3,566 |
| Oct. | 54 | 1 | 959 | 0 | 14 | 1,478 | 1,704 | 21 | 9 | 18 | 4 | 63 | 4,325 |
| Nov. | 34 | 4 | 929 | 2 | 14 | 878 | 1,788 | 16 | 16 | 4 | 2 | 45 | 3,732 |
| Dec. | 42 | 1 | 821 | 0 | 7 | 553 | 1,719 | 19 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 23 | 3,198 |
| Total | 605 | 25 | 10,175 | 5 | 90 | 9,593 | 17,407 | 153 | 122 | 95 | 43 | 813 | 39,126 |
| 1988 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan. | 48 | 1 | 660 | 0 | 6 | 658 | 2,148 | 14 | 17 | 6 | 8 | 20 | 3,586 |
| Feb. | 87 | 1 | 868 | 0 | 14 | 488 | 2,148 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 35 | 3,660 |
| Mar. | 59 | 1 | 718 | 0 | 25 | 402 | 1,539 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 74 | 2,848 |

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 26.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports by country, 1987

| Country of origin | Yarn, thread, and woven fabric | | | | Primarily manufactured products | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Yarn | Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn | Woven fabric | | Total semi-manufactured | Pile fabrics and mfrs. | Table damask and mfrs. | Bed clothes and towels | Gloves, hosiery, and hdkfs. |
| | | | 100 percent cotton | Blends | | | | | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 98 | 81 | 7,121 | 2,894 | 10,194 | 98 | --- | 1,213 | 121 |
| Mexico | 11,573 | 1 | 11,488 | 129 | 23,191 | 25 | --- | 1,785 | 7 |
| El Salvador | 7,759 | --- | 204 | --- | 7,963 | 402 | --- | 1,703 | --- |
| Jamaica | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 89 | 96 |
| Haiti | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 18 | 156 |
| Dominican Republic | 257 | --- | --- | 100 | 356 | --- | --- | 7 | 213 |
| Colombia | 3,105 | 22 | 14,450 | --- | 17,576 | 47 | --- | 1,033 | 5 |
| Peru | 700 | 13 | 11,749 | 43 | 12,505 | --- | --- | 378 | --- |
| Brazil | 14,203 | 246 | 31,151 | 390 | 45,989 | 403 | --- | 14,809 | 21 |
| Argentina | 4,469 | --- | 10,944 | 137 | 15,550 | --- | --- | 746 | --- |
| Belize | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Bolivia | 2,950 | --- | --- | --- | 2,950 | --- | --- | 5 | --- |
| Br. Virgin Islands | 34 | --- | 4 | 6 | 44 | --- | --- | 8 | 318 |
| Chile | 203 | --- | 1,481 | 112 | 1,795 | --- | --- | 2 | --- |
| Costa Rica | 365 | --- | 3 | 22 | 390 | 16 | --- | --- | 174 |
| Guatemala | 2,227 | --- | 606 | 232 | 3,065 | 645 | --- | 498 | 547 |
| Honduras | --- | --- | 934 | 14 | 949 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Panama | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13 |
| Venezuela | 1 | 14 | 561 | --- | 577 | --- | --- | 7 | --- |
| Uruguay | --- | --- | 53 | --- | 53 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other | 477 | --- | 353 | 7 | 837 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total | 48,421 | 378 | 91,104 | 4,086 | 143,989 | 1,639 | --- | 22,300 | 1,668 |
| Western Europe: | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 384 | 44 | 2,065 | 256 | 2,749 | 19 | 422 | 553 | 128 |
| Ireland | 63 | --- | 914 | 7 | 984 | 118 | 1 | 454 | 1 |
| France | 259 | 907 | 9,249 | 883 | 11,297 | 473 | 39 | 485 | 53 |
| Belgium | 54 | 82 | 690 | 771 | 1,597 | 176 | 14 | 678 | 3 |
| West Germany | 959 | 67 | 3,820 | 1,172 | 6,018 | 129 | 29 | 630 | 51 |
| Switzerland | 1,690 | 66 | 1,348 | 178 | 3,282 | 180 | 10 | 143 | 95 |
| Spain | 2,149 | 14 | 981 | 128 | 3,272 | 1 | 14 | 686 | 16 |
| Portugal | 5 | 20 | 6,377 | 156 | 6,558 | 25 | --- | 5,068 | 9 |
| Italy | 1,104 | 100 | 3,096 | 5,304 | 9,604 | 135 | 5 | 153 | 92 |
| Netherlands | 100 | 43 | 703 | 569 | 1,416 | 71 | --- | 18 | 1 |
| Greece | --- | --- | 1,355 | 10 | 1,366 | --- | --- | 3 | 3 |
| Other | 78 | 44 | 926 | 236 | 1,284 | 15 | 1 | 145 | 26 |
| Total | 6,844 | 1,388 | 31,524 | 9,671 | 49,427 | 1,341 | 534 | 9,017 | 478 |
| Eastern Europe: | | | | | | | | | |
| East Germany | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Poland | --- | --- | 95 | 1 | 95 | 2 | --- | 80 | --- |
| Romania | 1 | --- | 506 | 372 | 879 | --- | --- | 414 | --- |
| U.S.S.R. | --- | --- | 6,321 | --- | 6,322 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Czechoslovakia | 1 | --- | 164 | 12 | 176 | --- | 193 | 7 | 25 |
| Hungary | 1,726 | --- | 4,324 | 5 | 6,055 | --- | 37 | 127 | 1 |
| Bulgaria | 73 | --- | 588 | 69 | 730 | --- | --- | 8 | --- |
| Yugoslavia | 3,886 | --- | 2,383 | 816 | 7,085 | 8 | --- | 240 | --- |
| Total | 5,687 | --- | 14,379 | 1,275 | 21,342 | 10 | 230 | 877 | 26 |
| Asia/Oceania: | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 7,047 | 43 | 54,780 | 83 | 61,953 | 402 | 2 | 7,683 | 463 |
| Pakistan | 219 | --- | 24,627 | 2,086 | 26,931 | 3,591 | --- | 30,235 | 1,215 |
| Sri Lanka | --- | --- | 33 | --- | 33 | 340 | --- | 4,562 | 1,036 |
| Thailand | 11,609 | 47 | 17,559 | 6,058 | 35,273 | 1,211 | --- | 3,230 | 410 |
| Singapore | --- | --- | 447 | 2 | 449 | 19 | --- | 9 | 292 |
| Indonesia | 845 | --- | 11,432 | 11,692 | 23,970 | --- | --- | 1,806 | 1,407 |
| Philippines | 41 | --- | 4,096 | 9 | 4,146 | 71 | --- | 1,937 | 1,823 |
| Macao | --- | --- | 178 | --- | 178 | --- | --- | --- | 331 |
| China—Mainland | 4,199 | 519 | 64,832 | 11,803 | 81,352 | 7,647 | 307 | 41,650 | 9,830 |
| Korea | 5,221 | --- | 31,212 | 6,131 | 42,563 | 60 | --- | 1,679 | 974 |
| Hong Kong | 2 | 35 | 67,450 | 7,410 | 74,896 | 443 | 1 | 4,509 | 7,525 |
| Taiwan | 668 | 60 | 57,282 | 11,160 | 69,170 | 1,950 | --- | 14,145 | 1,040 |
| Japan | 622 | 10 | 19,486 | 4,948 | 25,066 | 1,234 | 3 | 459 | 1,809 |
| Bangladesh | 391 | --- | --- | --- | 391 | 50 | --- | 765 | 359 |
| Mauritius | --- | --- | 22 | 4 | 27 | 15 | --- | 221 | 32 |
| Malaysia | 3,556 | --- | 5,885 | 5,271 | 14,712 | --- | --- | 1,509 | 271 |
| Turkey | 10,698 | 31 | 24,495 | 484 | 35,709 | 45 | --- | 2,748 | 1 |
| Iraq | --- | --- | 109 | --- | 109 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Iran | --- | 1 | 582 | 9 | 592 | 6 | --- | 12 | 3 |
| Israel | 3,025 | --- | 947 | 70 | 4,042 | 77 | --- | 2,631 | 23 |
| Other | 292 | --- | 766 | 75 | 1,133 | --- | --- | 306 | 66 |
| Total | 48,434 | 746 | 386,220 | 67,295 | 502,695 | 17,161 | 312 | 120,095 | 28,909 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 22,410 | --- | 19,882 | 21 | 42,312 | --- | --- | 203 | 200 |
| South Africa | 32 | --- | 63 | --- | 94 | --- | --- | 218 | 36 |
| Morocco | --- | --- | 455 | 26 | 481 | --- | --- | 18 | 15 |
| Tunisia | 88 | --- | 1,983 | 2 | 2,074 | --- | --- | 9 | --- |
| Cameroon | --- | --- | 1,151 | --- | 1,151 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ivory Coast | --- | --- | 2,589 | --- | 2,589 | --- | --- | 8 | --- |
| Nigeria | 26 | --- | 4,370 | --- | 4,396 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Mauritius | --- | --- | 22 | 4 | 27 | 15 | --- | 221 | 32 |
| Zimbabwe | --- | --- | 2,931 | --- | 2,931 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Malawi | --- | --- | 1,098 | --- | 1,098 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lesotho | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Other | 29 | 1 | 1,498 | 9 | 1,537 | --- | --- | 1 | 260 |
| Total | 22,585 | 1 | 36,042 | 62 | 58,690 | 16 | --- | 678 | 543 |
| Residual | -2 | -1 | -24 | 140 | 115 | -14 | 1 | -222 | -33 |
| World total | 131,969 | 2,512 | 559,245 | 82,529 | 776,258 | 20,153 | 1,077 | 152,745 | 31,591 |

Continued —

Table 26.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports by country, 1987—Continued

| Country of origin | Primarily manufactured products | | | | | | | Grand total |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|
| | Other wearing apparel | Lace fabrics and articles | Household and clothing articles | Misc. products | Floor covering | Knit fabric | Total primarily manufactured | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5,216 | 94 | 115 | 1,212 | 32 | 807 | 8,908 | 19,102 |
| Mexico | 39,606 | 7 | 235 | 1,490 | 4 | 95 | 43,254 | 66,445 |
| El Salvador | 1,616 | 5 | 8 | 15 | 35 | — | 3,784 | 11,748 |
| Jamaica | 22,937 | 2 | 35 | 1 | — | — | 23,160 | 23,161 |
| Haiti | 12,344 | 18 | 106 | 961 | 74 | — | 13,677 | 13,677 |
| Dominican Republic | 33,464 | 305 | 144 | 498 | — | — | 34,630 | 34,986 |
| Colombia | 3,519 | 2 | 11 | 9 | — | — | 4,627 | 22,203 |
| Peru | 2,368 | 9 | 13 | 2 | — | 94 | 2,863 | 15,368 |
| Brazil | 17,496 | 50 | 1,178 | 209 | 9 | 395 | 34,568 | 80,558 |
| Argentina | 688 | — | — | — | — | 4 | 1,439 | 16,989 |
| Belize | 3,398 | — | — | — | — | — | 3,398 | 3,398 |
| Bolivia | 164 | — | — | — | — | — | 170 | 3,119 |
| Br. Virgin Islands | 1,145 | — | 19 | 13 | — | — | 1,504 | 1,548 |
| Chile | 1,629 | — | — | — | — | — | 1,631 | 3,427 |
| Costa Rica | 14,107 | 6 | 110 | 9 | — | — | 14,421 | 14,811 |
| Guatemala | 4,681 | 9 | 29 | 40 | 10 | 404 | 6,863 | 9,929 |
| Honduras | 3,304 | — | 35 | — | — | — | 3,339 | 4,288 |
| Panama | 3,239 | — | 48 | 787 | — | — | 4,088 | 4,088 |
| Venezuela | 1,190 | — | 25 | 18 | — | — | 1,240 | 1,817 |
| Uruguay | 2,807 | — | — | 2 | 3 | — | 2,812 | 2,865 |
| Other | 1,527 | — | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 1,535 | 2,374 |
| Total | 176,446 | 507 | 2,118 | 5,267 | 168 | 1,798 | 211,912 | 355,900 |
| Western Europe: | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 3,741 | 398 | 434 | 971 | 843 | 93 | 7,602 | 10,351 |
| Ireland | 878 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 240 | 5 | 1,705 | 2,689 |
| France | 2,499 | 158 | 63 | 187 | 5 | 326 | 4,288 | 15,585 |
| Belgium | 1,177 | 14 | 64 | 27 | 830 | — | 1,983 | 3,580 |
| West Germany | 1,172 | 184 | 91 | 1,269 | 58 | 297 | 3,910 | 9,928 |
| Switzerland | 638 | 22 | 106 | 415 | 38 | 125 | 1,773 | 5,055 |
| Spain | 367 | 14 | 310 | 22 | 181 | 1 | 1,612 | 4,884 |
| Portugal | 10,960 | 7 | 102 | 32 | 90 | 5 | 16,299 | 22,857 |
| Italy | 11,772 | 75 | 78 | 535 | 19 | 418 | 13,282 | 22,885 |
| Netherlands | 599 | 34 | 15 | 75 | 281 | 35 | 1,128 | 2,544 |
| Greece | 3,227 | 1 | — | 2 | 201 | — | 3,437 | 4,803 |
| Other | 1,857 | 10 | 138 | 81 | 111 | 111 | 2,493 | 3,777 |
| Total | 37,887 | 919 | 1,404 | 3,619 | 2,897 | 1,416 | 59,512 | 108,939 |
| Eastern Europe: | | | | | | | | |
| East Germany | 877 | — | — | 4 | — | — | 881 | 881 |
| Poland | 2,019 | — | — | 7 | — | — | 2,108 | 2,203 |
| Romania | 11,739 | — | — | — | 12 | — | 12,166 | 13,045 |
| U.S.S.R. | 50 | — | — | — | — | — | 50 | 6,371 |
| Czechoslovakia | 28 | 55 | 86 | 10 | — | — | 405 | 581 |
| Hungary | 973 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 14 | — | 1,162 | 7,217 |
| Buglaria | 411 | — | — | — | — | — | 419 | 1,149 |
| Yugoslavia | 4,177 | — | 7 | 373 | — | — | 4,806 | 11,891 |
| Total | 20,274 | 56 | 94 | 402 | 27 | — | 21,997 | 43,338 |
| Asia/Oceania: | | | | | | | | |
| India | 37,297 | 83 | 8,947 | 617 | 14,817 | 5 | 70,316 | 132,269 |
| Pakistan | 28,759 | 22 | 258 | 283 | 17 | 11 | 64,391 | 91,322 |
| Sri Lanka | 32,432 | — | 31 | 292 | — | — | 38,693 | 38,726 |
| Thailand | 21,758 | 4 | 220 | 2,892 | 71 | 56 | 29,852 | 65,124 |
| Singapore | 33,311 | — | 2 | 18 | 1 | 135 | 33,786 | 34,236 |
| Indonesia | 38,577 | — | 659 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 42,465 | 66,434 |
| Philippines | 41,401 | 166 | 651 | 510 | 25 | — | 46,584 | 50,730 |
| Macao | 23,375 | 1 | 12 | 30 | — | — | 23,748 | 23,927 |
| China—Mainland | 150,656 | 2,642 | 13,587 | 16,786 | 802 | 1,293 | 245,198 | 326,551 |
| Korea | 102,915 | 62 | 586 | 4,843 | 200 | 243 | 111,561 | 154,124 |
| Hong Kong | 246,328 | 1,784 | 743 | 2,420 | 24 | 1,587 | 265,365 | 340,262 |
| Taiwan | 109,626 | 422 | 1,342 | 14,407 | 23 | 786 | 143,742 | 212,912 |
| Japan | 17,352 | 37 | 79 | 383 | 1,098 | 104 | 22,558 | 47,624 |
| Bangladesh | 36,022 | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | 37,199 | 37,590 |
| Mauritius | 12,619 | — | — | — | — | — | 12,887 | 12,914 |
| Malaysia | 21,434 | — | 16 | 10 | — | 19 | 23,258 | 37,971 |
| Turkey | 25,856 | 396 | 231 | 8 | 245 | 90 | 29,621 | 65,330 |
| Iraq | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 109 |
| Iran | 22 | — | 1 | — | 5 | — | 49 | 641 |
| Israel | 3,146 | — | 2 | 118 | 5 | 590 | 6,592 | 10,635 |
| Other | 9,156 | 13 | 59 | 67 | 209 | 2 | 9,877 | 11,010 |
| Total | 992,042 | 5,631 | 27,428 | 43,691 | 17,546 | 4,930 | 1,257,745 | 1,760,439 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 4,316 | — | 2 | 3 | 12 | — | 4,736 | 47,049 |
| South Africa | 130 | — | — | — | — | — | 385 | 479 |
| Morocco | 924 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 964 | 1,445 |
| Tunisia | 140 | — | — | — | 5 | — | 155 | 2,228 |
| Cameroon | 13 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 1,164 |
| Ivory Coast | 59 | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 70 | 2,659 |
| Nigeria | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4,400 |
| Mauritius | 12,619 | — | — | — | — | — | 12,887 | 12,914 |
| Zimbabwe | 329 | — | — | — | — | — | 330 | 3,260 |
| Malawi | 62 | — | — | — | — | — | 62 | 1,160 |
| Lesotho | 469 | — | — | — | — | — | 469 | 469 |
| Other | 793 | — | 7 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1,067 | 2,599 |
| Total | 19,858 | — | 9 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 21,136 | 79,826 |
| Residual | -12,467 | — | -295 | 166 | -1 | — | -12,888 | -12,750 |
| World total | 1,234,040 | 7,113 | 30,758 | 53,153 | 20,657 | 8,150 | 1,559,438 | 2,335,692 |

—=0

/ Difference between official total and sum of subtotals. Totals may not add because of rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. imports by country, 1987

| Country of origin | Semi-manufactured products | | | | | | Manufactured products | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Sliver tops & roving | Yarns thrown or plied | Yarns spun | Sewing thread & handwork yarns | Rayon tire fabric including cord fabric | Woven cloth | Total semi-manufactured | Wearing apparel knit | Wearing apparel other than knit |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 16 | 4,557 | 1,002 | 1,829 | 4,027 | 16,442 | 27,872 | 1,302 | 1,436 |
| Mexico | 82 | 1,514 | 8,221 | 221 | --- | 943 | 10,981 | 6,104 | 38,773 |
| El Salvador | --- | --- | 225 | --- | --- | --- | 225 | 247 | 1,096 |
| Jamaica | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4,966 | 3,109 |
| Haiti | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9 | 9 | 6,360 | 4,837 |
| Dominican Republic | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 164 | 164 | 7,010 | 15,956 |
| Argentina | --- | --- | 28 | --- | --- | 84 | 112 | 48 | 75 |
| Brazil | --- | 1 | 3,860 | 62 | --- | 893 | 4,816 | 976 | 2,276 |
| Colombia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 724 | 724 | 661 | 2,094 |
| Br. Virgin Islands | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 3 | 4 | 901 | 768 |
| Costa Rica | --- | --- | 13 | --- | --- | 73 | 86 | 3,502 | 6,038 |
| Guatemala | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 79 | 79 | 286 | 1,779 |
| Honduras | --- | --- | 340 | --- | --- | 3 | 343 | 777 | 1,896 |
| Panama | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 | 2,111 | 470 |
| Uruguay | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 110 | 882 |
| Other | --- | --- | 96 | 50 | --- | 430 | 577 | 789 | 1,961 |
| Total | 98 | 6,072 | 13,786 | 2,163 | 4,027 | 19,850 | 45,995 | 36,148 | 83,448 |
| Western Europe: | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 2,744 | 585 | 903 | 140 | --- | 1,161 | 5,537 | 1,030 | 880 |
| Ireland | --- | --- | 4 | --- | --- | 126 | 130 | 143 | 261 |
| France | 221 | 373 | 510 | 271 | 10 | 3,732 | 5,117 | 479 | 987 |
| Belgium | 394 | 173 | 4 | 170 | 6 | 2,291 | 3,039 | 51 | 29 |
| West Germany | 482 | 745 | 2,345 | 119 | 235 | 8,331 | 12,257 | 245 | 472 |
| Switzerland | 42 | 22 | 51 | 166 | --- | 962 | 1,243 | 70 | 315 |
| Spain | 2 | 28 | 996 | 45 | --- | 988 | 2,058 | 151 | 80 |
| Portugal | --- | --- | 377 | 2 | --- | 134 | 513 | 2,276 | 1,055 |
| Italy | 63 | 714 | 10,206 | 74 | --- | 23,390 | 34,446 | 2,990 | 3,257 |
| Sweden | --- | --- | 20 | 21 | --- | 132 | 174 | 47 | 58 |
| Finland | --- | --- | 85 | 1 | --- | 111 | 197 | 8 | 54 |
| Netherlands | --- | 1,074 | 20 | 37 | --- | 1,182 | 2,314 | 36 | 154 |
| Austria | --- | 324 | 1,046 | 4 | --- | 293 | 1,667 | 98 | 84 |
| Greece | --- | 2 | 1,889 | --- | --- | 6 | 1,897 | 682 | 273 |
| Other | --- | 1 | 4 | 3 | --- | 63 | 71 | 235 | 277 |
| Total | 3,950 | 4,041 | 18,430 | 1,054 | 252 | 42,903 | 70,662 | 8,541 | 8,234 |
| Eastern Europe: | | | | | | | | | |
| East Germany | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10 | 10 | 204 | 31 |
| Poland | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 218 | 218 | 890 | 645 |
| Romania | --- | --- | 3,352 | --- | --- | 396 | 3,748 | 5,525 | 4,197 |
| U.S.S.R. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10 | 15 |
| Czechoslovakia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 | 6 | 18 | 93 |
| Hungary | --- | --- | 852 | 4 | --- | 264 | 1,121 | 882 | 1,326 |
| Bulgaria | --- | --- | 19 | --- | --- | 17 | 36 | 243 | 72 |
| Yugoslavia | --- | --- | 456 | --- | --- | 596 | 1,052 | 1,178 | 2,044 |
| Total | --- | --- | 4,679 | 4 | --- | 1,507 | 6,190 | 8,950 | 8,424 |
| Asia/Oceania: | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 61 | --- | 21 | 2 | --- | 351 | 434 | 669 | 17,119 |
| Pakistan | --- | --- | 494 | --- | --- | 3,721 | 4,215 | 3,827 | 4,897 |
| Sri Lanka | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10 | 10 | 7,010 | 14,312 |
| Thailand | --- | 726 | 1,240 | 625 | --- | 5,388 | 7,979 | 8,258 | 5,531 |
| Singapore | 4 | --- | 1,051 | 63 | --- | 5 | 1,124 | 25,827 | 8,391 |
| Indonesia | --- | --- | 671 | 267 | --- | 7,695 | 8,633 | 12,088 | 16,334 |
| Philippines | --- | --- | 578 | 196 | --- | 163 | 936 | 21,027 | 16,428 |
| Macao | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8,428 | 7,008 |
| China-Mainland | --- | --- | 7,124 | 575 | --- | 11,622 | 19,321 | 34,104 | 79,657 |
| Korea | 123 | 322 | 2,167 | 673 | 1,243 | 28,819 | 33,348 | 86,412 | 81,520 |
| Hong Kong | --- | --- | 117 | 607 | --- | 1,938 | 2,662 | 60,097 | 57,162 |
| Taiwan | 228 | 933 | 160 | 1,199 | --- | 15,797 | 18,317 | 133,026 | 100,594 |
| Japan | 1,330 | 1,453 | 6,006 | 125 | --- | 38,321 | 47,233 | 2,725 | 5,608 |
| Bangladesh | --- | --- | 16 | --- | --- | --- | 17 | 8,919 | 11,291 |
| Mauritius | --- | --- | 489 | --- | --- | 1 | 490 | 1,302 | 4,289 |
| Malaysia | --- | --- | 1,418 | 293 | --- | 3,061 | 4,772 | 11,237 | 8,032 |
| Turkey | --- | --- | 3,208 | 774 | --- | 841 | 4,823 | 3,144 | 4,825 |
| Iraq | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Iran | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 16 | 16 | 3 | 5 |
| Israel | --- | --- | 189 | 227 | 78 | 309 | 803 | 1,867 | 480 |
| Other | --- | --- | 351 | --- | --- | 47 | 398 | 607 | 2,348 |
| Total | 1,745 | 3,434 | 25,302 | 5,625 | 1,321 | 118,105 | 155,531 | 430,580 | 445,831 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | --- | --- | 1,244 | --- | --- | 5 | 1,249 | 627 | 432 |
| South Africa | --- | --- | 41 | --- | --- | --- | 41 | 39 | 9 |
| Morocco | --- | 157 | --- | --- | --- | 43 | 200 | 115 | 400 |
| Tunisia | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 45 | 45 | 10 | 165 |
| Mauritius | --- | --- | 489 | --- | --- | 1 | 490 | 1,302 | 4,289 |
| Lesotho | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 19 | 40 |
| Other | --- | 24 | 4 | 3 | --- | 24 | 55 | 200 | 432 |
| Total | --- | 181 | 1,778 | 3 | --- | 118 | 2,080 | 2,312 | 5,767 |
| Residual | --- | -1 | -459 | 1 | -1 | 32 | -460 | -1,172 | -3,839 |
| World total | 5,793 | 13,727 | 63,516 | 8,850 | 5,599 | 182,515 | 279,998 | 485,359 | 547,865 |

Continued—

Table 27.—Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. Imports by country, 1987—Continued

| Country of origin | Manufactured products | | | | | | | Grand total |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | Handkerchiefs | Laces and lace articles | Narrow fabrics | Knit cloth in piece | Other manufactures | Floor covering | Total manufactured | |
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | --- | 105 | 1,330 | 2,133 | 12,108 | 12,202 | 30,616 | 58,489 |
| Mexico | --- | 317 | 945 | 468 | 17,634 | 3,871 | 68,114 | 79,095 |
| El Salvador | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 4 | --- | 1,349 | 1,574 |
| Jamaica | --- | --- | --- | --- | 79 | --- | 8,154 | 8,154 |
| Haiti | --- | 160 | 83 | --- | 4,390 | 3 | 15,834 | 15,844 |
| Dominican Republic | --- | 189 | --- | --- | 604 | 13 | 23,772 | 23,936 |
| Argentina | --- | --- | 10 | 3 | 1,040 | --- | 1,176 | 1,288 |
| Brazil | --- | 11 | 62 | 65 | 1,317 | 448 | 5,156 | 9,972 |
| Colombia | --- | 261 | 9 | --- | 8 | --- | 3,033 | 3,757 |
| Br. Virgin Islands | --- | --- | 2 | --- | 22 | --- | 1,693 | 1,696 |
| Coata Rica | --- | --- | --- | 975 | 127 | --- | 10,643 | 10,729 |
| Guatemala | --- | --- | 135 | 26 | 74 | --- | 2,300 | 2,379 |
| Honduras | --- | --- | --- | --- | 59 | --- | 2,732 | 3,075 |
| Panama | --- | --- | --- | --- | 299 | --- | 2,880 | 2,881 |
| Uruguay | --- | 3 | 55 | --- | --- | 3 | 1,052 | 1,052 |
| Other | --- | 3 | 4 | 3 | 178 | 4 | 2,943 | 3,520 |
| Total | 1 | 1,050 | 2,637 | 3,674 | 37,944 | 16,545 | 181,447 | 227,442 |
| Western Europe: | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | --- | 344 | 625 | 225 | 6,863 | 1,456 | 11,422 | 16,959 |
| Ireland | --- | --- | 331 | 6 | 48 | 429 | 1,217 | 1,347 |
| France | 3 | 271 | 544 | 256 | 1,197 | 91 | 3,827 | 8,944 |
| Belgium | --- | 9 | 852 | 8 | 1,497 | 12,796 | 15,242 | 18,281 |
| West Germany | 1 | 554 | 820 | 359 | 7,580 | 2,947 | 12,977 | 29,234 |
| Switzerland | --- | 204 | 239 | 74 | 3,569 | 83 | 4,555 | 5,798 |
| Spain | --- | 81 | 13 | 67 | 7,363 | 232 | 7,988 | 10,046 |
| Portugal | 1 | 9 | 1,235 | 2,357 | 3,926 | 13 | 10,871 | 11,384 |
| Italy | 6 | 271 | 629 | 848 | 5,643 | 959 | 14,602 | 49,048 |
| Sweden | --- | 3 | 65 | 30 | 4,851 | 33 | 5,086 | 5,260 |
| Finland | --- | --- | 4 | 5 | 1,201 | 8 | 1,280 | 1,477 |
| Netherlands | --- | 101 | 171 | 7 | 1,976 | 1,709 | 4,153 | 6,467 |
| Austria | --- | 39 | 58 | 10 | 1,826 | 21 | 2,137 | 3,803 |
| Greece | --- | 126 | 45 | --- | 1,136 | 37 | 2,298 | 4,195 |
| Other | --- | 98 | 11 | 184 | 200 | 92 | 1,098 | 1,169 |
| Total | 10 | 2,107 | 5,642 | 4,436 | 48,876 | 20,907 | 98,753 | 169,414 |
| Eastern Europe: | | | | | | | | |
| East Germany | --- | --- | --- | 11 | 1 | --- | 247 | 257 |
| Poland | --- | 19 | --- | 47 | 78 | --- | 1,679 | 1,897 |
| Romania | --- | 10 | --- | --- | 392 | 11 | 10,135 | 13,884 |
| U.S.S.R. | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 25 | 25 |
| Czechoslovakia | --- | --- | --- | --- | 71 | --- | 183 | 189 |
| Hungary | --- | 14 | --- | --- | 1,039 | --- | 3,262 | 4,383 |
| Bulgaria | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 316 | 351 |
| Yugoslavia | --- | --- | --- | 93 | 2,486 | --- | 5,801 | 6,852 |
| Total | --- | 43 | --- | 150 | 4,069 | 11 | 21,648 | 27,839 |
| Asia/Oceania: | | | | | | | | |
| India | 1 | 593 | 12 | 2 | 468 | 372 | 19,236 | 19,670 |
| Pakistan | --- | 50 | 33 | --- | 564 | 13 | 9,384 | 13,599 |
| Sri Lanka | 1 | 4 | --- | --- | 231 | --- | 21,559 | 21,568 |
| Thailand | 2 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 15,465 | 101 | 29,383 | 37,362 |
| Singapore | --- | 1 | 26 | 273 | 67 | --- | 34,586 | 35,709 |
| Indonesia | --- | 27 | --- | 40 | 340 | --- | 28,830 | 37,463 |
| Philippines | 2 | 391 | 4 | 209 | 2,960 | 24 | 41,044 | 41,980 |
| Macao | --- | 22 | --- | --- | 9,149 | --- | 24,608 | 24,608 |
| China-Mainland | 81 | 373 | 326 | 582 | 84,422 | 463 | 200,008 | 219,328 |
| Korea | 283 | 787 | 1,628 | 2,636 | 53,940 | 665 | 227,872 | 261,220 |
| Hong Kong | 4 | 57 | 133 | 129 | 10,711 | 15 | 128,309 | 130,971 |
| Taiwan | 32 | 1,406 | 2,669 | 1,086 | 121,852 | 265 | 360,930 | 379,248 |
| Japan | 10 | 1,717 | 1,370 | 1,298 | 8,840 | 7,843 | 29,410 | 76,644 |
| Banagladesh | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 67 | --- | 20,278 | 20,295 |
| Mauritius | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 42 | --- | 5,634 | 6,125 |
| Malaysia | 12 | 2 | 32 | 28 | 268 | --- | 19,612 | 24,384 |
| Turkey | --- | --- | 18 | --- | 2,703 | 344 | 11,035 | 15,858 |
| Iraq | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Iran | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 83 | 96 | 112 |
| Israel | --- | 17 | 20 | 3 | 2,241 | 39 | 4,667 | 5,470 |
| Other | --- | 4 | 60 | 21 | 226 | 46 | 3,311 | 3,710 |
| Total | 428 | 5,460 | 6,349 | 6,309 | 314,563 | 10,275 | 1,219,796 | 1,375,327 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7 | 1,066 | 2,314 |
| South Africa | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 50 | 91 |
| Morocco | --- | 9 | --- | --- | 37 | 21 | 582 | 782 |
| Tunisia | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22 | --- | 197 | 242 |
| Mauritius | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 42 | --- | 5,634 | 6,125 |
| Lesotho | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 58 | 58 |
| Other | --- | 14 | --- | 1 | 180 | 1 | 829 | 884 |
| Total | --- | 24 | --- | 1 | 281 | 29 | 8,416 | 10,496 |
| Residual | --- | 1 | 8 | -1 | 389 | --- | -4,618 | -5,076 |
| World total | 439 | 8,685 | 14,636 | 14,569 | 406,122 | 47,767 | 1,525,442 | 1,805,442 |

--- = 0

Totals may not add because of rounding.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 28.—Raw wool equivalent of U.S. imports by country, 1987

| Country of origin | Noils | Wastes | Tops and advanced wool | Yarns | Woven fabrics | Wool blankets | Wearing apparel knit | Wearing apparel other than knit | Other manufac-tures | Carpet and rugs | Knit fabrics | Narrow and misc. fabrics | Total |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|------------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WESTERN HEMISPHERE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 157 | 51 | --- | 764 | 308 | 3 | 276 | 1,425 | 636 | 147 | 4 | 2 | 3,773 |
| Mexico | --- | --- | --- | 222 | 145 | 16 | 152 | 3,102 | 66 | 240 | --- | --- | 3,944 |
| Dom. Republic | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 234 | 2,818 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3,053 |
| Colombia | 126 | --- | --- | 1 | 7 | --- | 4 | 537 | 23 | --- | --- | 4 | 701 |
| Peru | 25 | --- | 112 | 135 | 226 | 7 | 158 | 8 | 68 | 6 | --- | --- | 744 |
| Brazil | 809 | --- | 23 | 802 | 855 | --- | 231 | 219 | 3 | 46 | --- | --- | 2,987 |
| Argentina | 395 | 373 | --- | 9 | 97 | --- | 82 | 119 | 24 | --- | --- | --- | 1,099 |
| Costa Rica | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 2 | --- | 86 | 1,528 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,619 |
| Uruguay | 3,836 | 696 | 102 | 25 | 795 | 1 | 755 | 2,142 | 20 | 14 | 65 | --- | 8,452 |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | --- | 103 | 4 | 974 | 953 | 32 | 8 | --- | 1 | 2,077 |
| Total | 5,349 | 1,120 | 236 | 1,961 | 2,538 | 31 | 2,953 | 12,851 | 872 | 462 | 70 | 7 | 28,450 |
| WESTERN EUROPE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 2,714 | 3,164 | 271 | 2,453 | 3,973 | 256 | 3,695 | 1,584 | 32 | 4,376 | 12 | 147 | 22,676 |
| Ireland | 32 | --- | --- | 34 | 187 | 22 | 592 | 257 | 1 | 2,139 | --- | 1 | 3,265 |
| France | 630 | 123 | 38 | 605 | 224 | 25 | 269 | 1,082 | 14 | 145 | 19 | 8 | 3,183 |
| Belgium | 156 | 95 | 37 | 3,012 | 39 | --- | 16 | 10 | 21 | 9,038 | 1 | 16 | 12,441 |
| West Germany | 58 | 105 | --- | 837 | 684 | 13 | 287 | 1,238 | 73 | 494 | 219 | 146 | 4,153 |
| Switzerland | --- | --- | 7 | 221 | 283 | 9 | 41 | 157 | 8 | 378 | 4 | 16 | 1,126 |
| Spain | --- | --- | --- | 363 | 65 | --- | 151 | 42 | 89 | 2,090 | --- | --- | 2,801 |
| Italy | 30 | 426 | 18 | 1,273 | 12,075 | 22 | 5,813 | 4,843 | 46 | 112 | 211 | 41 | 24,910 |
| Netherlands | --- | 52 | 7 | 73 | 126 | --- | 12 | 96 | 3 | 2,026 | --- | 123 | 2,517 |
| Greece | --- | --- | --- | 945 | --- | 5 | 74 | 150 | 3 | 1,093 | --- | --- | 2,272 |
| Portugal | --- | 4 | --- | 14 | 168 | --- | 263 | 179 | 6 | 128 | --- | --- | 762 |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | 206 | 205 | 151 | 594 | 371 | 4 | 677 | 29 | 7 | 2,244 |
| Total | 3,619 | 3,969 | 377 | 10,035 | 18,029 | 504 | 11,808 | 10,011 | 299 | 22,697 | 496 | 506 | 82,350 |
| EASTERN EUROPE: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Germany | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 75 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 77 |
| Poland | --- | --- | --- | --- | 759 | 2 | 176 | 1,167 | 2 | 1 | --- | --- | 2,107 |
| Romania | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 48 | 442 | 1,112 | --- | 741 | --- | --- | 2,344 |
| U.S.S.R. | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Czechoslovakia | --- | --- | --- | --- | 279 | --- | 144 | 794 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,218 |
| Hungary | --- | --- | --- | --- | 271 | --- | 285 | 1,800 | --- | 9 | --- | --- | 2,366 |
| Bulgaria | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 33 | 316 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 351 |
| Yugoslavia | --- | --- | --- | --- | 219 | --- | 214 | 2,873 | --- | 7 | 3 | --- | 3,316 |
| Total | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,532 | 50 | 1,297 | 8,139 | 2 | 760 | 3 | --- | 11,783 |
| ASIA/OCEANIA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 25 | 1 | 183 | 83 | 28 | 10,266 | --- | --- | 10,589 |
| Pakistan | --- | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 33 | 95 | 1 | 2,005 | --- | --- | 2,137 |
| Sri Lanka | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,040 | 955 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,995 |
| Thailand | --- | --- | --- | 90 | 2 | --- | 625 | 681 | --- | 213 | --- | --- | 1,610 |
| Singapore | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1,105 | 386 | --- | 8 | --- | --- | 1,500 |
| Indonesia | --- | --- | --- | 14 | --- | --- | 1,159 | 295 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,467 |
| Philippines | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 836 | 748 | --- | 123 | --- | --- | 1,710 |
| Macao | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,311 | 889 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 2,202 |
| China-Mainland | --- | --- | 2 | 18 | 1,123 | 3 | 7,849 | 10,205 | 80 | 7,726 | --- | --- | 27,006 |
| Korea | --- | --- | --- | 87 | 2,811 | --- | 11,377 | 12,560 | --- | 71 | --- | --- | 26,906 |
| Hong Kong | 39 | 60 | --- | 22 | 15 | 1 | 25,402 | 4,800 | 3 | 270 | 43 | --- | 30,656 |
| Taiwan | --- | 3 | --- | 206 | 16 | 2 | 11,400 | 11,364 | 60 | 50 | 42 | 2 | 23,146 |
| Japan | --- | --- | --- | 308 | 2,639 | --- | 350 | 1,560 | 29 | 2,127 | 77 | 2 | 7,093 |
| Australia | 1,052 | 1,069 | 322 | 39 | 61 | 267 | 87 | 35 | 4 | 310 | --- | 10 | 3,256 |
| New Zealand | --- | 83 | 24 | 696 | 140 | 389 | 60 | 3 | 60 | 668 | --- | 1 | 2,124 |
| Malaysia | --- | --- | --- | 39 | --- | --- | 1,124 | 678 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1,842 |
| Turkey | --- | --- | --- | 39 | 23 | --- | 133 | 320 | 8 | 590 | --- | --- | 1,113 |
| Iraq | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | 3 |
| Iran | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 4 | --- | 7 | --- | 2,818 | --- | --- | 2,829 |
| Israel | 290 | --- | --- | --- | 25 | 4 | 181 | 326 | 2 | 271 | 3 | --- | 1,104 |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 1,246 | 205 | 3 | 197 | --- | --- | 1,655 |
| Total | 1,381 | 1,215 | 348 | 1,566 | 6,892 | 667 | 65,503 | 46,196 | 279 | 27,716 | 165 | 15 | 151,943 |
| AFRICA: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | 900 | 113 | --- | 40 | --- | --- | 1 | 10 | 4 | 40 | --- | --- | 1,109 |
| South Africa | 121 | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 1 | 5 | 13 | 8 | --- | --- | 151 |
| Lesotho | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 1 | 2 | --- | --- | 4 |
| Morocco | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | --- | 14 | 31 | 1 | 154 | --- | --- | 202 |
| Mauritania | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 693 | 64 | 2 | 8 | --- | --- | 769 |
| Other | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 6 | --- | 45 | 24 | 3 | 18 | --- | 1 | 101 |
| Total | 1,021 | 113 | --- | 45 | 10 | --- | 755 | 135 | 23 | 232 | --- | 1 | 2,337 |
| Residual | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | -1 | -695 | -65 | 1 | --- | -2 | 2 | -771 |
| World Total | 11,370 | 6,417 | 961 | 13,607 | 29,002 | 1,250 | 81,621 | 77,267 | 1,476 | 51,858 | 732 | 531 | 276,092 |

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.—Raw fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of vegetable fibers other than cotton textile manufactures by country, 1987

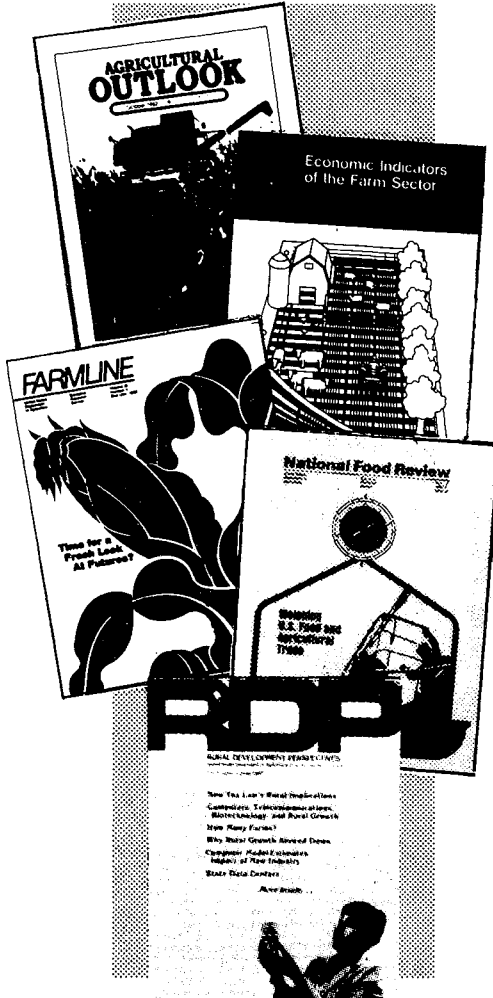
| Country of origin | Yarn | Cord thread, crochet, knitting yarn | Woven Fabric | Knit Fabric | Narrow and Misc. Fabric | Wearing Apparel Knit | Wearing Apparel not Knit | Handkerchiefs | Bedding, drapes, and towels | Lace Articles | Floor Covering | Misc. Products | Total |
|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------|
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 725 | 2,094 | 668 | 5 | 194 | 6 | 57 | — | 9 | 7 | 3,201 | 1,357 | 8,323 |
| Mexico | 1,344 | 22,297 | 1,553 | — | 171 | 13 | 16 | — | 6 | 3 | — | 3,165 | 28,569 |
| Haiti | — | 15,482 | — | — | 772 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | 5 | 376 | 16,643 |
| Dominican Republic | — | — | — | — | — | 54 | 96 | — | — | — | — | 1,624 | 1,773 |
| Brazil | 31 | 124,585 | 537 | — | 2 | 4 | 11 | — | 5 | — | 11 | 643 | 125,830 |
| Other | 2 | 49 | 86 | 50 | 1 | 56 | 206 | — | 13 | — | 4 | 247 | 714 |
| Total | 2,102 | 164,507 | 2,844 | 55 | 1,140 | 133 | 388 | — | 38 | 10 | 3,221 | 7,412 | 181,852 |
| Western Europe: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 868 | 56 | 989 | 1 | 43 | 87 | 46 | 5 | 65 | 4 | 62 | 1,788 | 4,015 |
| Belgium | 195 | 1,279 | 2,292 | — | 49 | 1 | 1 | — | 23 | 1 | 298 | 4 | 4,143 |
| West Germany | 41 | — | 230 | 13 | 29 | 25 | 63 | — | 59 | 8 | 4,864 | 162 | 5,494 |
| Portugal | 94 | 14,039 | 107 | — | — | 17 | 12 | 4 | 57 | 2 | 36 | — | 14,368 |
| Italy | 25 | 201 | 1,918 | 3 | 37 | 145 | 532 | — | 22 | 2 | 1 | 330 | 3,214 |
| Other | 289 | 56 | 612 | 2 | 93 | 79 | 268 | 1 | 134 | 38 | 331 | 141 | 2,045 |
| Total | 1,512 | 15,631 | 6,148 | 19 | 251 | 353 | 921 | 10 | 360 | 56 | 5,593 | 2,425 | 33,279 |
| Eastern Europe: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Germany | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Poland | — | — | 1,717 | — | — | — | 134 | — | 438 | — | — | — | 2,289 |
| Romania | — | — | 613 | — | — | 8 | 714 | — | 265 | — | — | — | 1,600 |
| U.S.S.R. | — | — | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 |
| Czechoslovakia | — | — | 717 | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | — | — | — | 731 |
| Hungary | 64 | 100 | 265 | — | — | — | 248 | — | 10 | — | — | 4 | 690 |
| Bulgaria | — | — | 742 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 742 |
| Yugoslavia | — | — | 191 | — | — | — | 58 | — | — | — | — | — | 250 |
| Total | 64 | 100 | 4,248 | — | — | 10 | 1,154 | — | 726 | — | — | 4 | 6,306 |
| Asia/Oceania: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 3,396 | 41 | 95,592 | — | 314 | 25 | 300 | — | 503 | 1 | 946 | 6,073 | 107,191 |
| Sri Lanka | 2,910 | 1,270 | — | — | — | 35 | 110 | — | 1 | — | 121 | — | 4,448 |
| Thailand | 1,722 | 2,957 | 138 | — | — | 2,533 | 56 | — | 30 | — | — | 4,775 | 12,210 |
| Philippines | 928 | 16,606 | 95 | — | 2 | 390 | 322 | 6 | 924 | 16 | 5 | 4,876 | 24,168 |
| Macao | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2,028 | 66 | — | — | — | — | — | 2,095 |
| China—Mainland | 6 | 56 | 839 | 55 | 237 | 26,453 | 11,729 | 1 | 1,065 | 54 | 25 | 5,559 | 46,079 |
| Korea | 1 | — | 219 | 5 | 3 | 20,045 | 1,423 | — | 1 | — | — | 6,124 | 27,821 |
| Hong Kong | 3 | 14 | 446 | 10 | 435 | 20,659 | 5,595 | — | 90 | 3 | 14 | 426 | 27,694 |
| Taiwan | 46 | 275 | 101 | 19 | 136 | 5,859 | 1,001 | — | 334 | 27 | 311 | 4,634 | 12,743 |
| Japan | 126 | 2 | 1,290 | — | 1,417 | 79 | 123 | 1 | 10 | — | 2 | 414 | 3,463 |
| Bangladesh | 7,817 | 269 | 154,931 | — | 1,160 | 18 | 142 | — | 19 | 10 | 158 | 3,893 | 168,418 |
| Iraq | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Iran | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Israel | — | — | 1 | 6 | — | 5 | 27 | — | 1 | — | — | 32 | 71 |
| Other | 219 | — | 168 | 1 | 40 | 789 | 367 | — | 83 | — | 1 | 176 | 1,844 |
| Total | 17,174 | 21,489 | 253,821 | 97 | 3,744 | 78,918 | 21,261 | 9 | 3,060 | 111 | 1,583 | 36,981 | 438,247 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | — | 67 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 68 |
| Tunisia | — | — | 24 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 293 | 317 |
| Tanzania | 67 | 3,184 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3,251 |
| Maritius | 47 | — | — | — | — | 44 | 7 | — | — | — | — | — | 98 |
| Lesotho | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Other | 48 | — | — | — | — | 21 | 20 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 57 | 152 |
| Total | 162 | 3,251 | 24 | — | — | 67 | 27 | — | 3 | — | 3 | 350 | 3,887 |
| Residual | -46 | 43 | -4 | 1 | 8 | -45 | 5 | 2 | 3 | -2 | -1 | — | -47 |
| World Total | 20,968 | 205,022 | 267,081 | 172 | 5,143 | 79,436 | 23,746 | 20 | 4,190 | 175 | 10,399 | 47,172 | 663,524 |

Continued —

Table 30.—Silk equivalent of U.S. imports by country, 1987

| Country of origin | Yarn | Cord thread, crochet, knitting yarn | Woven Fabric | Knit Fabric | Narrow and Misc. Fabric | Wearing Apparel Knit | Wearing Apparel, not Knit | Handkerchiefs | Bedding, drapes, and towels | Lace Articles | Floor Covering | Misc. Products | Total |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1,000 pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | --- | --- | 151 | --- | --- | 13 | 67 | --- | 2 | --- | --- | 17 | 251 |
| Mexico | --- | --- | 6 | --- | --- | 12 | 31 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | 10 | 62 |
| Haiti | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 23 | 25 |
| Dominican Republic | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 36 | 108 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 148 |
| Colombia | 23 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 24 |
| Brazil | 16 | --- | 23 | --- | --- | 3 | 29 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 70 |
| Argentina | --- | --- | 9 | --- | --- | --- | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13 |
| Costa Rica | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 10 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 13 |
| Guatemala | --- | --- | 14 | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14 |
| Panama | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 | 25 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 28 |
| Other | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | 19 | 14 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 38 |
| Total | 16 | --- | 206 | --- | --- | 89 | 314 | 1 | 2 | 2 | --- | 55 | 685 |
| Western Europe: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom | 1 | 9 | 264 | 1 | 1 | 53 | 93 | 2 | --- | 1 | --- | 23 | 446 |
| France | 20 | 2 | 78 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 166 | 1 | 2 | 13 | --- | 2 | 308 |
| West Germany | 14 | 6 | 142 | --- | 3 | 22 | 34 | --- | 3 | 1 | --- | 2 | 227 |
| Switzerland | 98 | 1 | 92 | --- | 27 | 7 | 30 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | 257 |
| Italy | 40 | 5 | 2,133 | 2 | 8 | 198 | 1,237 | 65 | 4 | 1 | --- | 17 | 3,709 |
| Cyprus | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 192 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 193 |
| Other | 40 | 5 | 2,133 | 2 | 8 | 198 | 65 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 27 | 3 | 254 |
| Total | 174 | 23 | 2,804 | 4 | 47 | 350 | 1,817 | 70 | 11 | 21 | 27 | 47 | 5,396 |
| Eastern Europe: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| East Germany | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Poland | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3 | 15 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 19 |
| Romania | --- | --- | 11 | --- | --- | --- | 73 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 84 |
| Czechoslovakia | --- | --- | 12 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12 |
| Hungary | --- | --- | 12 | --- | --- | --- | 93 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 106 |
| Bulgaria | --- | --- | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 4 |
| Yugoslavia | --- | --- | 50 | --- | --- | --- | 19 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 69 |
| Total | --- | --- | 90 | --- | --- | 4 | 201 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 295 |
| Asia/Oceania: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | --- | --- | 1,063 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 308 | 10 | 27 | --- | 6 | 2 | 1,442 |
| Thailand | --- | --- | 417 | --- | --- | 169 | 15 | --- | 7 | 3 | --- | 32 | 643 |
| Indonesia | --- | --- | 602 | --- | --- | 54 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 657 |
| Philippines | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 31 | 130 | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 3 | 165 |
| Macao | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 107 | 15 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 124 |
| China-Mainland | 283 | --- | 1,622 | 1 | 26 | 1,399 | 4,306 | 40 | 21 | 50 | 7 | 257 | 8,013 |
| Korea | 12 | --- | 831 | --- | --- | 4,745 | 2,595 | 2 | --- | 3 | --- | 72 | 8,260 |
| Hong Kong | 24 | --- | 691 | --- | --- | 2,103 | 6,811 | 28 | 37 | 7 | 1 | 94 | 9,796 |
| Taiwan | --- | --- | 494 | --- | 4 | 309 | 136 | --- | 2 | 7 | --- | 236 | 1,188 |
| Japan | 90 | 1 | 1,064 | --- | 5 | 88 | 363 | 3 | 15 | 1 | --- | 5 | 1,635 |
| Malaysia | 6 | --- | 257 | --- | --- | 33 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 299 |
| Iraq | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Iran | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Israel | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 5 | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14 |
| Other | --- | --- | 17 | 1 | 2 | 73 | 90 | --- | 7 | 3 | 1 | 39 | 178 |
| Total | 414 | 2 | 7,060 | 3 | 41 | 9,137 | 14,770 | 83 | 110 | 71 | 15 | 710 | 32,416 |
| Africa: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Morocco | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | --- | 10 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11 |
| Ivory Coast | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | 6 | 28 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 37 |
| Kenya | --- | --- | 3 | --- | --- | --- | 9 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12 |
| Maritius | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 25 |
| Lesotho | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 6 |
| Other | --- | --- | 1 | --- | --- | 1 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 |
| Total | --- | --- | 8 | --- | --- | 33 | 53 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 96 |
| Residual | 1 | 0 | 7 | -2 | 2 | -20 | 252 | 0 | -1 | 2 | 1 | -1 | 264 |
| World Total | 605 | 25 | 10,175 | 5 | 90 | 9,593 | 17,407 | 153 | 122 | 95 | 43 | 813 | 39,126 |

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