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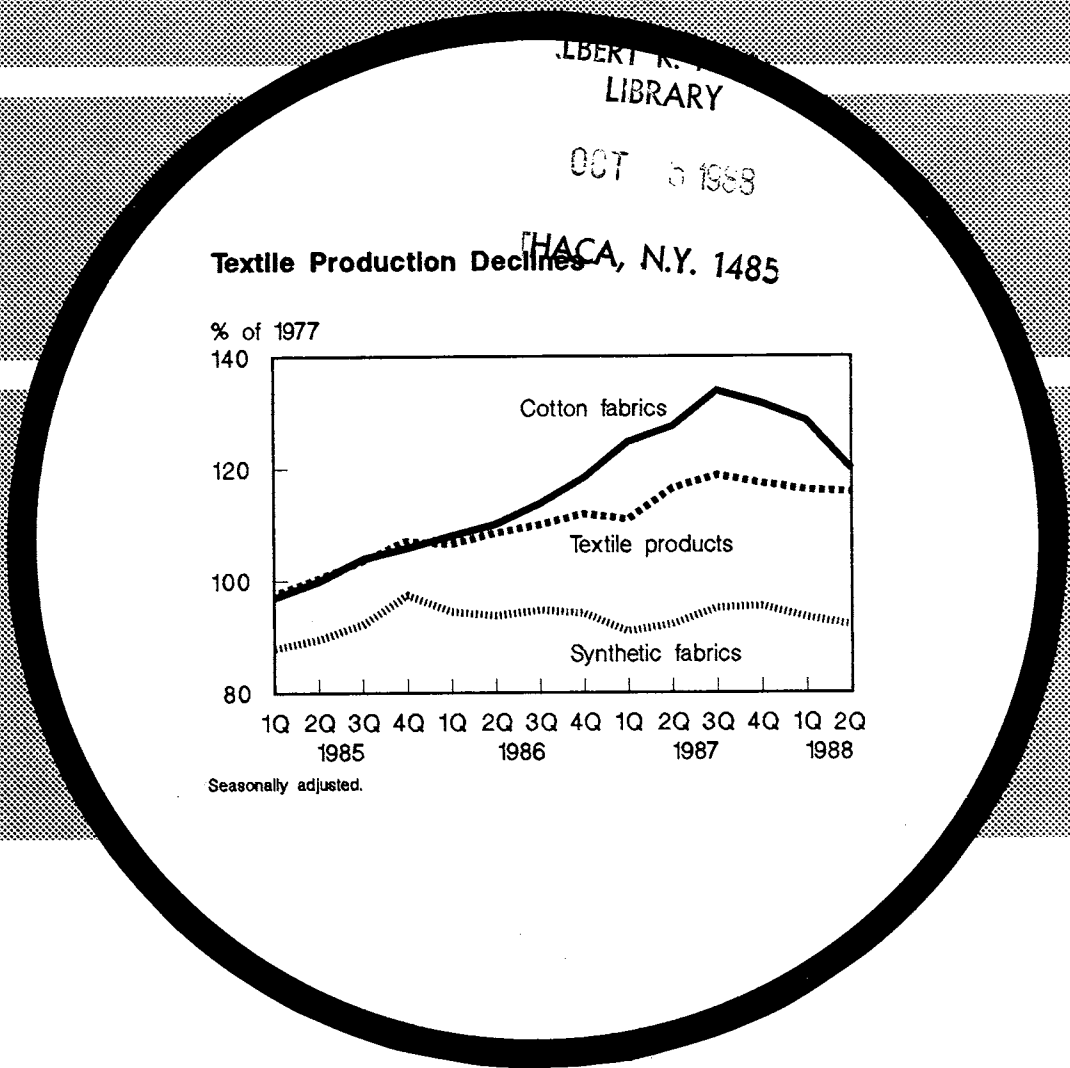
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Cotton and Wool

Situation and Outlook Yearbook



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SUMMARY

Based on August 1 crop conditions, 1988 U.S. cotton production is estimated at 14.9 million bales, up from 14.8 million in 1987. Harvested acreage is up 16 percent to 11.6 million acres, reflecting this year's smaller acreage reduction program. The average cotton yield in 1988 is forecast at 616 pounds per harvested acre, 3 percent above the previous 5-year average, but 13 percent below last year's record yield. Lower yields are expected in all regions of the Cotton Belt, ranging from a 4-percent decline in the Southeast to 13-15 percent declines elsewhere.

The total supply of cotton is forecast at 20.5 million bales for 1988/89, the largest since the 1966/67 season. With production expected to exceed total use again this season, stocks at the end of 1988/89 could increase to 8.9 million bales, compared with an estimated 1987/88 carryover of 5.6 million.

Although U.S. textile imports remain at very high levels, domestic mills used more cotton in 1987/88 than at any time since 1972/73. Strong early-season usage, partially associated with large denim demand, led to the higher consumption. Mill use for 1987/88 was an estimated 7.7 million bales. This season, slower denim business and larger textile inventories could contribute to mill use falling to near 7.0 million bales. Domestic per capita cotton consumption may fall over 2 pounds this season.

U.S. cotton export sales, including rollover, for delivery during 1987/88 reached 3.7 million bales by the start of last season, the highest preseason commitments in the 1980's. At the beginning of the 1988/89 marketing year, export sales totaled only 2.4 million bales, a result of noncompetitive U.S. prices and improved 1988 foreign production prospects. The current 1988/89 U.S. cotton export forecast is 4.7 million bales, nearly 2 million below last season. The U.S. share of global cotton trade is projected at 20 percent, compared to 27 percent in 1987/88.

World cotton production in 1988/89 is expected to rise to nearly 86 million bales, 7 percent above 1987/88 and the second largest on record. Foreign production is projected up almost 5 million bales and may total 71 million bales. These gains reflect both increased area

and improved yields. India, Greece, Turkey, and Australia expect record crops.

World cotton exports are projected to decline 2 percent or about 500,000 bales in 1988/89, but remain the third highest on record. Exports are expected to rise among many foreign producers because of substantial carryover supplies from last season in Pakistan and the Southern Hemisphere, and recoveries from weather-related declines in several northern producing countries.

World consumption is forecast at nearly 83 million bales, about matching 1987/88. Consumption is expected to increase primarily among producers while falling among importers. Foreign consumption is projected to rise 1 percent and total nearly 76 million bales. World stocks are expected to increase nearly 9 percent and total over 35 million bales by the end of this season. All of the stock buildup is expected to occur in the United States, while foreign stocks are expected to decline 2 percent.

World and U.S. cotton prices generally moved lower last season, reflecting larger 1987 U.S. and foreign production, stable world consumption, adequate carryover supplies, and larger 1988 production prospects in most major producing countries. Prices in Northern Europe—the "A" and "B" indices—have declined nearly 21 and 25 percent, respectively, since last August. The average U.S. spot price for Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch cotton continued to fall last season through April, then strengthened this spring due to early season weather problems before dropping lower during July and averaging 57 cents per pound.

U.S. cotton has not been competitively priced in world markets for several months. Reduced export sales, together with the large 1987 crop and the potential for another large crop in 1988, are expected to result in a significant increase in U.S. stocks and higher program costs this season. To make U.S. cotton more competitive, the Secretary of Agriculture on August 19 amended the regulations for determining the prevailing world market price, adjusted to U.S. quality and location. The transportation adjustment component of the formula has been revised to

reflect actual transportation costs more accurately. Also, the adjustment for coarse count cotton has been modified.

In addition, several provisions of the price support loan program were revised on August 22. The most important revision is that when the U.S. upland cotton loan rate plus the sum of accrued interest and warehouse charges (except compression) exceeds the adjusted world price, the Commodity Credit Corporation will not require payment of that portion of the interest, and will pay that portion of warehouse charges that is determined to permit upland cotton loan collateral to be redeemed with cash at the adjusted world price.

These changes in the upland cotton program have lowered the adjusted world price

for base quality cotton as well as coarse count cotton, and reduced the cost of redeeming cotton under loan with cash. These revisions are expected to have a significant influence on U.S. export potential for the remainder of this marketing year.

Raw wool mill consumption in second-quarter 1988 was 37 million pounds, clean, 5 percent below the first quarter. The woolen system used 14 million pounds, 11 percent below the previous quarter, while the worsted system's use, at 19 million, was 3 percent more. Carpet mills used 4 million pounds, 15 percent below the first quarter. Both woolen and worsted mills are using a smaller share of the finer grades because of higher prices. Stocks of raw wool on January 1, 1988 were 45 million pounds, clean, 10 percent below 2 years earlier.

TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

The U.S. economy continues to expand during 1988, as evidenced by the following:

- o Real gross national product increased 3.3 percent in the second quarter, following a 3.4-percent rise in the first quarter;
- o Industrial production rose .4 percent in June, .8 percent in July, and has not slipped since September of the past year;
- o Capacity utilization increased .4 percent in July to 83.5 percent--its highest level in over 7 years;
- o In June the index of leading economic indicators rose a strong 1.4 percent;
- o Unemployment during the first half of 1988 is well below average;
- o Personal income continues to increase, with substantial gains in wages and salaries.

The driving force behind the expansion is demand--strong export demand for U.S. goods and increasing domestic demand for plant and equipment. With some industrial sectors operating near 90 percent of capacity, many analysts foresee upward pressure on prices resulting in inflation. Not surprisingly, recent monetary policy has focused on tightening credit through higher interest rates in order to alleviate these pressures.

Many of the trends in the general U.S. economy are paralleled in the textile and apparel sectors, while some are not. Comparison of January-June dollar values of imports and exports for 1987 and 1988 reveals that in 1988, general merchandise imports are up 11 percent, textile yarn and fabric imports are up 1 percent, and clothing imports are up 1 percent; while general exports are up 31 percent, textile yarn and fabric exports are up 22 percent, and clothing exports are up 36 percent over the same period in 1987. Thus, in the textile and apparel sectors, imports have lagged and exports have kept pace with the general trend.

While the value of imports has remained rather stable recently, the quantity of imports has declined. Comparison of January-June imports for 1987 and 1988 indicates that cotton, wool, and manmade fiber textile imports in 1988 are down 7.7, 15.7, and 7.2 percent, respectively, from the like period of 1987. Import price increases have compensated for decreased volume to maintain the value of imports.

The U.S. import price index for all commodities, less fuel, rose 8.7 percent from June 1987 to June 1988. Textile import prices increased 7.9 percent and clothing import prices increased 5.1 percent. In the second

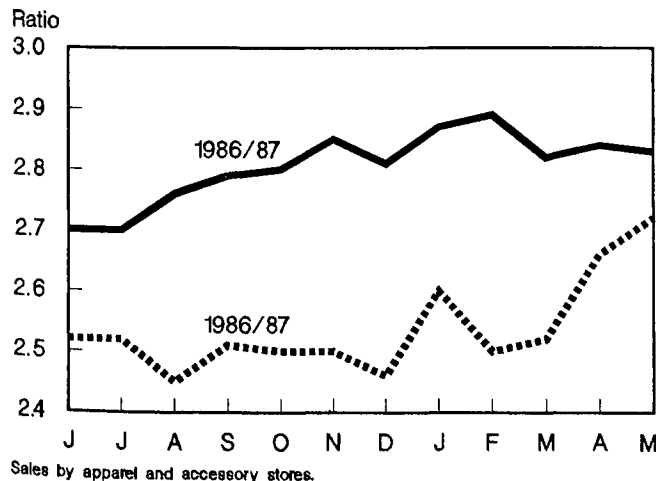
quarter of 1988, import prices for clothing decreased .7 percent. The relatively small import price increase for clothing seems to indicate that foreign producers are more willing to absorb exchange rate losses than to give up market share.

The U.S. unemployment rate for all wage and salary workers stood at 5.4, 5.0, and 5.1 percent in May, June, and July, respectively. Unemployment in the textile mill products sector (and apparel, in parenthesis) for these three months was 6.1 (7.1), 4.1 (7.5), and 4.1 (6.8) percent, respectively. For both sectors, these rates indicate an improvement over early-1988 levels.

As more people work, personal income has increased. Through the first 6 months of 1988, real disposable personal income (DPI) increased 1.46 percent, while real personal consumption expenditures (PCE) increased 1.6 percent. In 1987 (and 1986), real DPI increased 1.72 (3.86) percent and real PCE increased 2.68 (4.26) percent for the year, respectively.

During the last year, consumption expenditure increases have largely accrued to durable goods producers, and this pattern continues. However, sales to apparel and accessory stores posted sizable gains in June (1.4 percent) and July (1.6 percent). Slow sales helped push the inventory/sales ratio to very high levels earlier in the year, before stocks were drawn down and sales strengthened (Figure 1).

Figure 1
Inventory/Sales Ratio Remains Large



A comparison of growth rates for real disposable income and real personal consumption expenditures reveals that through mid-1988 the pattern was similar to 1986, a year of low inflation. In 1988, consumers do not appear to be outspending income increases, and yet there are signs of upward pressure on prices. Through July, the consumer price index for urban consumers indicated prices increasing at a 4.5-percent annual rate. One significant difference in the general economies of 1986 and 1988 is the level of industrial capacity utilization (other differences would be falling oil prices in 1986 and the decrease in the value of the dollar). For all of 1986, utilization averaged 79.4 percent, and now it is about 4 percentage points higher. Capacity constraints may thus limit output and push prices upward.

While some industrial sectors are approaching the 90-percent utilization level, the textile mill sector has been operating at or near this level for some time (Figure 2). The high levels in textile mills are due largely to slow capacity increases over the last decade (Figure 3). Should textile mills experience demand increases similar to those among other sectors, severe constraints may arise. However, recent data indicate textile mill capacity utilization is slackening somewhat. Perhaps this trend portends less pressure on consumer prices for textile products.

As inflation continues to dominate concerns about the 1988 U.S. economy, recent trends in apparel prices have eased concern in

Figure 2
Textile Mill Capacity Utilization High

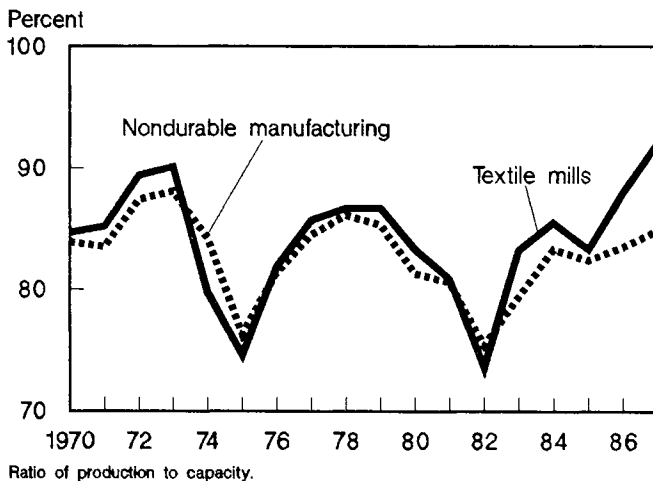
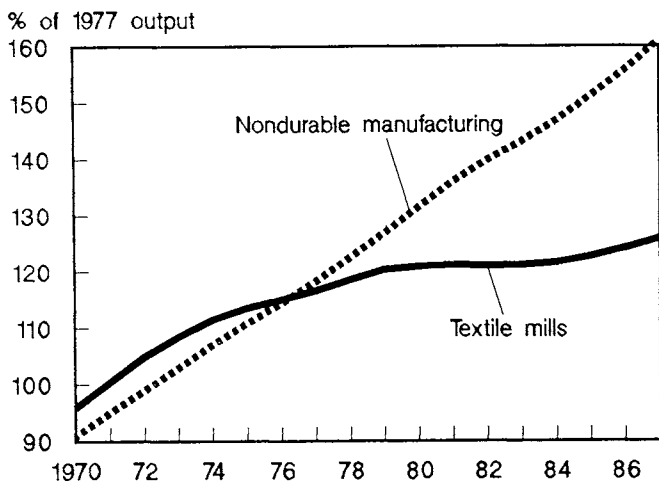


Figure 3

Textile Mill Capacity Lags



that area. Prices for apparel and upkeep decreased .3 percent in June and .6 percent in July to an annual rate of 5.6 percent—still high, but much improved over the double-digit rate of early 1988.

U.S. COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Upland Cotton Situation

Overview

The 1987 upland cotton crop totaled 14.5 million bales, 52 percent above a year earlier. 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.

The 1988 U.S. upland cotton crop is forecast at 14.5 million bales, based on August 1 conditions. Planted acreage of 12.0 million was 16 percent more than 1987, while forecast yield of 611 pounds per acre would be 13 percent below the previous year. The total supply of upland cotton is forecast at 20.1 million bales for 1988/89, 664,000 above the previous year and the largest since 1966.

Mill use of upland cotton during 1987/88 was 7.6 million bales, 4 percent more than the previous season and the largest since 1972/73. However, mill consumption in 1988/89 is

expected to drop to near 6.9 million bales, reflecting higher textile inventories and reduced demand for denim. Upland exports are projected to fall to 4.4 million bales, a decline of 31 percent from 1987/88. Fierce competition from near-record and generally lower-priced foreign crops has reduced U.S. export prospects. Ending stocks on August 1, 1989 could increase to 8.8 million bales, based on production and use projections.

Crop Conditions Improve

Based on August 1 crop conditions, 1988 upland production is estimated at 14.5 million bales, about matching the 1987 crop. Based on past differences between the August estimate and final production, chances are 2 out of 3 that 1988 production will range between 13.3 and 15.8 million bales.

Planted acreage in 1988 is estimated at 12.0 million acres, about 1.7 million more than a year earlier. Participation in the 12.5-percent acreage reduction program (ARP) is projected at 88 percent, down slightly from 1987 which had 92-percent participation. Participation rates dropped slightly in all states except Arizona, where 83 percent of the base is enrolled in the ARP, compared to 79 percent in 1987.

The 1988 cotton acreage base increased by almost 100,000 acres from the 1987 level to 14.6 million acres. However, since 1986/87, about 1.0 million acres of cotton base have been enrolled in the conservation reserve program. For 1988/89, actual plantings represent only 92 percent of participants' permitted plantings, plus the nonparticipants' base. In the Southwest, permitted plantings by participants alone are 6.0 million acres, while total planted acreage is only 5.8 million. However, actual plantings in the Delta represent 102 percent of full plantings (table A).

The average cotton yield in 1988 is forecast at 611 pounds per harvested acre, 3 percent above the previous 5-year average of 596 pounds, but 13 percent below last year's record yield. Lower yields are expected in all regions of the Cotton Belt. However, yields in the Southeast are expected to be down only 4 percent, compared to reductions of 13-15 percent elsewhere (table B).

Table A. --Estimated 1988 upland cotton acreage

Region 1/	Base 2/	Enrolled 3/	Full plantings 4/	Actual planted 5	Planting proportion 6/
----- 1,000 acres -----					Ratio
Southeast	1,141	1,032	1,013	980	0.97
Delta	3,725	3,410	3,300	3,380	1.02
Southwest	7,464	6,853	6,607	5,841	0.88
West	2,235	1,522	2,044	1,760	0.86
Total	14,565	12,817	12,963	11,951	0.92

1/ States in order of greater base acres are: Southeast: AL, GA, SC, NC, FL, VA; Delta: MS, LA, AR, TN, MO; Southwest: TX, OK, KS; West: CA, AZ, NM, NV. 2/ Acres eligible for cotton program benefits. 3/ Acres enrolled in the 1988 cotton program. 4/ Enrolled acres less 12.5 percent plus the nonparticipants' base. Nonparticipants may exceed their base acres. 5/ August crop production report. 6/ Actual plantings as a proportion of full plantings.

Table B. --Estimated 1988 and actual 1987 upland cotton acreage, yield, and production 1/

Region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	----- 1,000 acres -----		Lbs./acre	1,000 bales
Southeast 2/				
1987	832	823	571	979
1988	980	956	549	1,093
Delta 3/				
1987	2,810	2,784	791	4,587
1988	3,380	3,228	675	4,540
Southwest 4/				
1987	5,121	4,801	498	4,982
1988	5,841	5,511	430	4,941
West 5/				
1987	1,506	1,491	1,264	3,927
1988	1,760	1,740	1,096	3,974
Total				
1987	10,269	9,899	702	14,475
1988	11,961	11,435	611	14,548

1/ Based on August 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.

Cotton Textile Imports Fall

During the first 6 months of 1988, U.S. imports of foreign cotton textiles totaled 2.2 million bale-equivalents, 7 percent below the same period in 1987. In addition, U.S. textile exports increased 8 percent above year-ago levels. Even though the weaker dollar has led to a slight improvement in the cotton textile trade balance, the deficit is expected to be near 3.8 million bale-equivalents for calendar year 1988. Cotton textile imports may account for more than 40 percent of total domestic consumption this year (table C).

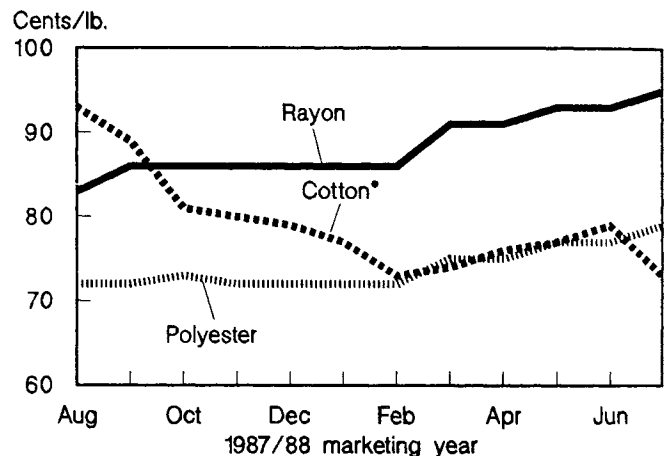
Although textile imports remain at very high levels, U.S. mills used more upland cotton in 1987/88 than at any time since 1972/73. Strong early-season usage, partially associated with large denim demand, led to higher mill consumption last season. Upland mill use for 1987/88 was an estimated 7.6 million bales. This season, slower denim business and larger textile inventories could contribute to mill use falling to 6.9 million bales. Weaker cotton prices relative to polyester may result in some substitution in favor of cotton in blends (figure 4). However, domestic cotton consumption could fall over 2 pounds per capita in 1988.

Cotton Export Prospects Fall

Upland cotton export sales, including rollover for delivery in 1987/88, had reached 3.5 million bales by the start of the season, the highest preseason commitments in the 1980's (table D). In 1987/88 preseason sales accounted for 55 percent of actual U.S. shipments during the marketing year and have averaged 53 percent for the past 4 seasons. As of July 31, 1988, preseason sales plus carryover totaled only 2.2 million bales. Noncompetitive U.S. prices and improved 1988

Figure 4

Cotton Prices Become More Competitive



* Raw fiber equivalent delivered at mills.

Table C. --Per capita domestic cotton consumption 1/

Calendar year	Mill consumption	Textiles		Trade deficit 2/	Domestic consumption
		Imports	Exports		
Pounds					
1973	17.26	2.66	1.53	1.13	18.39
1974	15.47	2.35	1.83	0.52	15.99
1975	14.01	2.32	1.64	0.68	14.69
1976	15.66	3.25	1.90	1.35	17.01
1977	14.40	3.04	1.68	1.36	15.76
1978	13.66	3.80	1.66	2.14	15.80
1979	13.67	3.31	2.12	1.19	14.86
1980	13.34	3.56	2.32	1.24	14.58
1981	11.82	4.19	1.60	2.58	14.40
1982	10.72	3.86	1.11	2.75	13.49
1983	12.00	4.84	0.94	3.90	15.90
1984	11.50	6.18	0.87	5.31	16.81
1985	11.80	6.75	0.87	5.88	17.68
1986	13.48	7.91	1.14	6.77	20.25
1987	15.51	9.58	1.22	8.36	23.87
1988 3/	14.09	8.74	1.29	7.45	21.54

1/ U.S. mill consumption of cotton plus the trade deficit in cotton textiles. 2/ Imports minus exports. 3/ Based on January-June data.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table D. --Preseason upland cotton export sales, carryover sales, and actual exports

Crop year	Preseason sales 1/	Carryover 2/	Total	Crop year exports
Million bales				
1980	2.6	0.8	3.4	5.9
1981	1.2	.4	1.6	6.6
1982	1.4	.5	1.9	5.2
1983	2.2	.7	2.9	6.8
1984	2.4	.7	3.1	6.1
1985	.8	.5	1.3	1.9
1986	3.1	.2	3.3	6.6
1987	3.1	.4	3.5	3/ 6.4
1988	1.8	.4	2.2	4/ 4.4

1/ New-crop sales as of July 31. 2/ Undelivered old-crop sales as of July 31. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Projected.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

foreign production prospects have contributed to lower U.S. export sales. The current 1988/89 upland cotton export forecast is 4.4 million bales, 2.0 million below last season.

Cotton Prices Fell Last Season

World and U.S. cotton prices generally moved lower last season, reflecting larger 1987 U.S. and foreign production, stable world consumption, adequate carryover supplies, and larger 1988 production prospects in most major producing countries. Prices in Northern Europe--the "A" and "B" indexes--have declined nearly 21 and 25 percent, respectively, since last August (table E).

The average U.S. spot price for Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch cotton continued to fall last season through April, then strengthened this spring due to early-season weather problems before dropping lower during July. The adjusted world price, representing the U.S. equivalent of world prices, followed a pattern similar to spot prices and established a seasonal low in July, averaging 52.18 cents per pound. During the 1987/88 season, the marketing loan provisions for U.S. cotton were implemented for a 1-week period in May and the last 2 weeks in July.

Lower cotton prices last season resulted in substantial CCC loan entries. Upland cotton under loan at the end of the marketing year totaled 3.2 million running bales (table F). Almost 5.4 million bales of 1987-crop

cotton have been entered this season, with Southern Plains cotton making 41 percent of the total. Only 29 percent of the 1987 Southern Plains crop placed under loan was redeemed last season.

New-Crop Prices Noncompetitive

U.S. price quotations for 1988-crop cotton delivered on the Northern European market climbed 5-7 cents per pound above foreign competitor prices this summer. During June, Memphis Territory A-type cotton averaged 72 cents per pound, c.i.f. Northern Europe, while price quotations from Pakistan, which are generally the lowest in the index, were 66 cents. In recent weeks, Memphis Territory prices have remained 5 cents above Pakistani quotes (figure 5). Similarly, for coarse count cottons, Orleans/Texas price quotations ranged 4-7 cents above Pakistani B-type cotton bids. In July, Orleans/Texas quotes for November/December delivery, c.i.f. Northern Europe, averaged 61 cents per pound compared to 55 cents for Pakistani growths (figure 6). More recently, the price difference has declined to about 4 cents a pound.

Program Changes Should Enhance U.S. Exports

U.S. 1987-crop cotton has generally not been competitive in world markets since last February, and 1988-crop cotton since May. As a result, both old-crop and new-crop export sales have declined. Reduced sales, together with the larger-than-expected 1987 crop and the potential for another large crop in 1988, have resulted in a significant increase in U.S. stocks, lower cotton prices, and higher program costs.

To make U.S. cotton more competitive in world markets, the Secretary of Agriculture on August 19 amended the regulations for determining the prevailing world market price for upland cotton, adjusted to U.S. quality and location (adjusted world price).

1. *Transportation Adjustment* - The period for determining the adjustment of the Northern Europe price to average designated U.S. spot market has been reduced from 156 weeks to 52 weeks, and includes authority to further adjust the 52-week calculation if, based on periodic reviews of actual transportation costs, it is determined that the calculated adjustment is not reflecting actual transportation costs.

Table E. --World and U.S. cotton prices in 1987/88

Month	Northern Europe 1/		Spot	United States 2/ futures	Adjusted world
	A	B			
----- Cents/lb. -----					
August	86.60	81.55	75.89	69.08	74.27
September	83.61	78.44	71.41	66.94	72.01
October	76.17	70.77	64.30	64.21	64.73
November	75.83	71.73	64.66	64.26	63.48
December	75.29	71.08	62.26	63.26	63.29
January	72.19	68.15	59.69	62.53	60.62
February	67.49	64.21	57.83	59.50	55.69
March	66.34	62.69	59.64	57.61	54.34
April	65.75	61.30	60.07	56.07	53.78
May	65.58	61.30	61.55	59.48	53.52
June	68.78	62.73	62.86	63.84	56.70
July	68.23	61.50	57.40	57.12	52.19

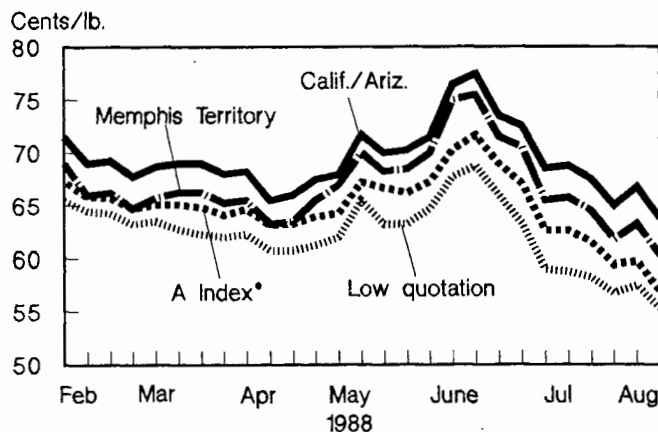
1/ A=Northern Europe price for Middling, 1-3/32 inch; B=Northern Europe coarse count price. Monthly prices are averages of Thursday quotes. 2/ Spot and December futures for SLM, 1-1/16 inch at average U.S. producing location.

Table F.--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/	584.7	550.0	280.9	568.8	539.2	108.4	2.0	9.4	172.5	13.9	1.4	—
Delta 3/	2,403.6	2,553.3	1,811.2	2,334.9	2,494.9	1,008.6	8.5	53.8	802.6	60.2	4.6	—
Southern Plains 4/	2,786.9	1,860.1	2,196.1	2,700.9	1,801.7	636.6	3.2	56.0	1,559.5	82.8	2.4	—
West 5/	1,513.6	1,205.2	1,073.4	1,508.6	1,197.7	586.1	1.3	7.3	487.3	3.7	0.2	6/
U.S.	7,288.8	6,168.6	5,361.6	7,113.2	6,033.5	2,339.7	15.0	126.5	3,021.9	160.6	8.6	—

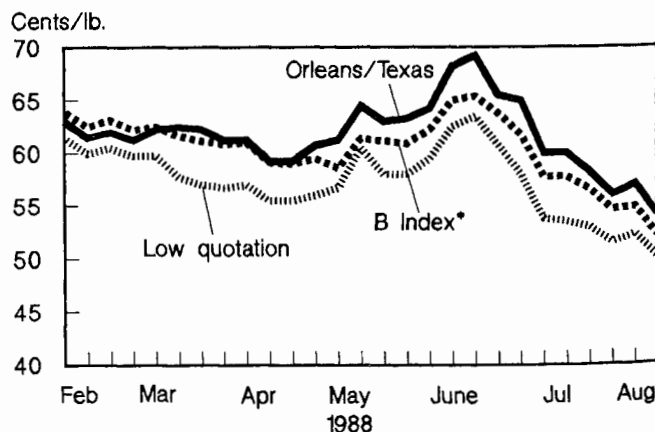
1/ Loans through July 31, 1988. 2/ Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. 3/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. 4/ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. 5/ Arizona, California, and New Mexico. 6/ Less than 100 bales have been forfeited.

Figure 5
New-Crop Cotton Prices Favor Foreign Growths



* Average of the cheapest five types of M 1-8/32 inch staple length offered on the European market for Nov-Dec 1988 delivery.

Figure 6
U.S. and Foreign Coarse Count Cotton Prices Fall



* Average of the cheapest three types of coarse count cotton offered on the European market for Nov-Dec 1988 delivery.

2. *Coarse Count Adjustment* – The additional adjustment for coarse count cotton will be modified by: (a) removing the 1-cent minimum adjustment and (b) applying the adjustment to any grade of upland cotton with a staple length of 1 1/32 inch or shorter and to the following grades of upland cotton with a staple length of 1-1/16 inch or longer: White Grades; SGO Plus, SGO, GO Plus, and GO, Light Spotted Grades; LM and SGO, Spotted Grades; Mid, SLM, LM, and SGO, Tinged Grades; SM, Mid, SLM, and LM, Yellow Stained Grades; SM and Mid, Light Gray Grades; SLM and Gray Grades; Mid and SLM.

The initial effect of the revised transportation adjustment increased charges 2.2 cents per pound, which decreased the adjusted world price by the same amount. Similarly, the coarse count adjustment in effect for August 19-25 was 0.74 cents per pound.

In addition to changes in the calculation of the world price formula, the provisions of the price support loan program are being revised. All price support loan redemptions of upland will be calculated based on the schedule of premiums and discounts for grade and staple, and the schedule of micronaire differences and location differentials applicable to each warehouse location that were in effect for the crop year in which the cotton was produced.

Also, for qualities of cotton eligible for the coarse count adjustments, price support loan redemptions will be permitted with cash at: the lower of the adjusted world price, adjusted to specific qualities and warehouse locations based upon the schedule of premiums and discounts for grade and staple and at the location differentials applicable to each warehouse location that were in effect for the crop year in which the cotton was produced and for the announced coarse count adjustment for the week in which the redemption occurs; or the loan rate for the specific quality and location that was in effect for the crop year in which the cotton was produced.

On August 22, 1988 the Secretary of Agriculture announced additional changes in the 1988 upland cotton program, designed to further ensure that U.S. upland cotton will be competitive in world markets. When the U.S.

upland cotton loan rate plus the sum of accrued interest and warehouse charges (except compression) exceeds the adjusted world price, the Commodity Credit Corporation will not require payment of that portion of the interest and will pay that portion of the warehouse charges that is determined necessary to permit upland cotton loan collateral to be redeemed with cash at the adjusted world price.

Prior to this announcement, when upland cotton pledged as loan collateral was redeemed with cash, the redeemer had to pay all the accrued interest plus warehouse charges previously paid by the CCC.

Under the new procedure for cash redemption, when the adjusted world price is:

- (1) Below the loan rate for the base quality of 52.25 cents per pound for the 1987 crop and 51.8 cents for the 1988 crop, CCC will not require the payment of any interest and will pay all of the warehouse charges.
- (2) Above the base loan rate by less than the sum of accrued interest and warehouse charges, CCC will not require the payment of that portion of the accrued interest, and will pay that portion of the accrued warehouse charges that are determined to be necessary to permit the loan collateral to be redeemed at the adjusted world price.
- (3) Above the base loan rate by as much as or more than the sum of the accrued interest and warehouse charges, CCC will require the payment of all accrued interest and will not pay any of the accrued warehouse charges. In such case, the loan collateral may be repaid at the loan rate plus accrued interest and any warehouse charges previously paid by CCC.

The recent changes in the 1988 upland cotton program have lowered the adjusted world price for base quality cotton as well as coarse count cottons, and reduced the cost of redeeming cotton under loan with cash. Although no changes were made in the procedure to obtain loan cotton with certificates, a substantial amount of 1987-crop loans will be phased into an

extended status this fall. When cotton under loan in extended status is obtained with certificates, storage charges for the first 10 months the cotton was under loan are paid by CCC, but storage costs will accrue for months 11 through 18 of the term of the loan.

The changes in the upland cotton program are expected to have a significant influence on U.S. raw cotton exports for the remainder of this season. With U.S. cotton priced more competitively in world markets the potential for U.S. cotton exports is enhanced.

ELS Cotton Situation

ELS Exports Remain Strong

Plantings of ELS cotton totaled 197,800 acres in 1988, up 43 percent from 1987. With 1988 average yield projected at 940 pounds per harvested acre, down from 1,000 in 1987, production may reach 386,000 bales, up 35 percent from 1987 (table G).

Exports of ELS cotton of 237,000 bales during 1987/88 were double the 1986 level. Exports for 1988/89 are estimated at 315,000 bales, an increase attributable to strong foreign demand and larger production this season.

Domestic mill consumption fell off sharply during 1987/88. In June, monthly consumption was 3,160 bales, compared with 6,700 the previous June. For the 1987/88

season through June, total mill usage was 49,290 bales—well off the pace of the 2 previous years. The decline in domestic mill consumption was largely due to higher ELS cotton prices. ELS farm prices for the 1987/88 season through March averaged \$1.04 per pound, about 16 percent higher than a year earlier. Domestic mill use in 1988/89 is projected at 60,000 bales, up slightly from the past season.

In 1988/89, total ELS usage is expected to reach 375,000 bales, 28 percent above the past season. Strong export demand and strengthened domestic mill consumption should lead use higher. Preseason export sales plus rollover totaled a record 224,700 bales, compared with 113,000 bales a year ago. Based upon estimates of production, exports, and domestic consumption, stocks at the end of 1988/89 may stand at 68,000 bales.

World ELS Production Increases

According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee, in 1987/88 world ELS production, at 4.3 million bales, was down about 10 percent from the previous year, while consumption in producing countries, at 3.3 million bales, was little changed (table H). The United States, with about 7 percent of world ELS production in 1987/88, ranked fourth among major producers, behind Egypt (38 percent), India (33 percent), and the Soviet Union (15 percent).

The majority of ELS production in 1987/88 was consumed in producing countries. Consumption/production ratios among major producers were .73, .93, 1.13, and .19 for Egypt, India, the Soviet Union, and the United States, respectively. Thus, the United States is a major source of ELS cotton for export, and garnered 18 percent of world trade in the 1987/88 marketing year.

The downturn in world production in 1987/88, combined with stable consumption in producing countries and increased use by importers, contributed to a more than 40-percent decline in ending stocks to 324,000 bales. In 1988/89, world production is projected at 5.1 million bales, with increases among all major producing countries. World exports of ELS cotton are expected to increase by one-fourth to 1.6 million bales,

Table G. —Estimated 1988 and actual 1987 ELS cotton acreage, yield, and production 1/

State	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	-----1,000 acres-----		Lbs./acre	1,000 bales
Arizona				
1987	91.0	90.8	1,126	213.0
1988	140.0	139.7	1,031	300.0
Texas				
1987	32.0	31.0	787	50.8
1988	40.0	39.5	729	60.0
New Mexico				
1987	14.0	13.9	642	18.6
1988	16.0	16.0	660	22.0
California				
1987	0.9	0.9	1,173	2.2
1988	1.8	1.8	960	3.6
Total				
1987	137.9	136.6	1,000	284.6
1988	197.8	197.0	940	385.6

1/ Based on August Crop Production Report.

Table H—ELS cotton supply and use in producing countries

Year Beginning August 1	1984	1985	1986	1987 Prel.	1988 Proj.	1989 Proj.
	-----1,000 bales-----					
BEGINNING STOCKS						
Egypt, L. STPL.	13	7	71	2	12	13
India	82	375	244	121	65	46
Israel	5	5	5	5	5	8
Peru	53	12	4	36	13	6
Sudan	164	156	147	234	94	88
United States 1/	82	78	59	84	67	68
USSR	13	29	46	46	36	46
Other producers	32	23	27	27	19	28
Subtotal	444	684	604	555	311	303
Egypt, ELS	98	72	62	10	13	10
Total	542	756	666	565	324	313
PRODUCTION						
Egypt, L. STPL.	1297	1558	1324	1218	1380	
India	1758	1300	1499	1394	1724	
Israel	23	33	73	57	98	
Peru	71	102	129	49	83	
Sudan	344	309	346	212	284	
United States 1/	130	155	206	285	386	
USSR	534	576	598	621	650	
Other producers	26	40	43	43	54	
Subtotal	4183	4073	4219	3878	4660	
Egypt, ELS	511	417	502	379	397	
Total	4694	4490	4721	4257	5057	
CONSUMPTION						
Egypt, L. STPL.	1040	1172	1062	950	1050	
India	1427	1420	1222	1300	1443	
Israel	7	8	10	10	15	
Peru	51	69	48	51	50	
Sudan	52	61	42	22	40	
United States 1/	49	61	67	55	60	
USSR	550	660	660	700	700	
Other producers	40	40	44	45	47	
Subtotal	3216	3492	3155	3133	3405	
Egypt, ELS	158	110	231	216	200	
Total	3374	3602	3386	3349	3605	
EXPORTS						
Egypt, L. STPL.	311	346	350	276	350	
India	38	11	400	150	300	
Israel	16	25	63	47	80	
Peru	61	40	50	20	40	
Sudan	301	256	218	331	250	
United States 1/	90	105	114	237	315	
USSR	9	9	11	33	55	
Other producers	25	26	31	38	30	
Subtotal	851	818	1237	1132	1420	
Egypt, ELS	359	316	303	160	200	
Total	1210	1134	1540	1292	1620	

1/ Current USDA estimates.

Sources: Cotton: Review of the World Situation, July - August 1988. International Cotton Advisory Committee. Washington, DC.

with the United States increasing slightly to a 19-percent share of 1988/89 ELS exports.

WORLD COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Production Rises

In 1988/89, world cotton production is expected to rise 7 percent to nearly 86 million bales, as both area and yield increase. Because of this increase, world supplies will be up. However, at 82.7 million bales, consumption is projected to approximate last season's, increasing primarily among producers while falling among importers. With import demand expected to drop, world trade is forecast down 2 percent to 23.5 million bales (table I).

Excess supplies will raise world stocks nearly 9 percent by the end of 1988/89; but all of the growth will occur in the United States. Foreign stocks are expected to fall 2 percent as their competitive prices raise exports, pushing their market share up and U.S. exports down (figure 7).

Outside the United States, weather has so far been normal to better than normal, and the major Northern Hemisphere competitors are still expecting improved crops. While Southern Hemisphere competitors may not all equal last year's spectacular harvests, they too expect large outturns. Foreign production is forecast at 71 million bales, 8 percent over 1987/88.

China, the largest producer, has had mixed weather this season. Drought and flooding in some areas since June may have affected some of the cotton crop; but it is still too early to assess the impact. According to China's most recent report, area is expected to exceed last year's, so production is still forecast up nearly 8 percent to 21 million bales.

The Soviet crop this year was planted on schedule under good weather conditions for the first time in several seasons. It is projected at 12.4 million bales, 9 percent above 1987/88.

In India, the performance of this year's monsoon has been excellent, and plantings are up considerably over last season's drought-impacted crop. Production is estimated to jump 22 percent to a record 8.6 million bales.

Pakistan, like India, has had a fine start to the rainy season, but reports indicate that flooding may now be a problem in some areas. Output is still likely to match last year's record 6.75 million bales.

Along the Mediterranean, crops are doing very well. Production for Spain, Greece, and Turkey is forecast at 450,000, 1 million, and a record 2.96 million bales, respectively, compared with 378,000, 827,000, and 2.47 million bales in 1987/88.

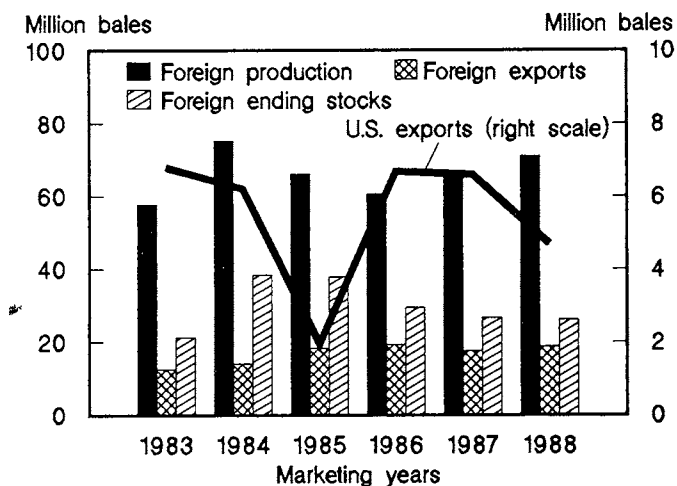
Egypt is benefiting from rains upstream which improved the water situation, and an output of 1.6 million bales is expected. A

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

Year beginning August 1	World less United States					World
	United States	Major importers 2/	Major exporters 3/	Other	Total foreign	
Million 480-pound bales						
1987/88						
Supply						
Beginning stocks	5.0	5.6	16.0	7.9	29.5	34.5
Production	14.8	1.3	45.1	19.1	65.5	80.3
Imports	4/	18.2	1.0	5.2	24.4	24.4
Use						
Mill use	7.7	18.8	36.3	19.8	74.9	82.6
Exports	6.6	0.9	11.5	5.1	17.5	24.1
Ending stocks	5.6	5.3	14.1	7.2	26.6	32.2
1988/89						
Supply						
Beginning stocks	5.6	5.3	14.1	7.2	26.6	32.2
Production	14.9	1.5	48.3	21.2	71.0	85.9
Imports	4/	17.7	0.7	5.1	23.5	23.5
Use						
Mill use	7.0	18.3	37.2	20.2	75.7	82.7
Exports	4.7	1.1	12.3	5.4	18.8	23.5
Ending stocks	8.9	5.0	13.4	7.8	26.2	35.1

1/ Based on August 11, 1988, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates report. 1987/88 estimated and 1988/89 projected. Totals may not add and stocks may not balance due to rounding, a small quantity of cotton destroyed, and differences unaccounted. 2/ Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan. 3/ Australia, China, Central America, Egypt, Mexico, Pakistan, Sudan, Turkey, and the USSR. 4/ Less than 50,000 bales.

Figure 7
**Foreign Production and Exports Rise
As U.S. Exports Fall**



potential reduction, however, could be forthcoming in Sudan, as the same rains have recently flooded some of the 750,000 bales of cotton expected there.

Harvest has begun without problems in Mexico, where production is expected to rise 9 percent to 1.1 million bales. Peru and Colombia are also harvesting their first crop while completing planting of the second crop on expanded area.

Higher relative prices and incentives for competing crops are expected to reduce area somewhat in Brazil and Argentina. But Paraguay may continue to expand. Australia is likely to equal last season's large plantings, and better yields are anticipated because of more normal harvest weather.

Prices Falling, but Consumption Stable

With production prospects strong, world prices generally fell steadily in 1987/88 and are continuing to fall in early 1988/89. The A Index average of the 5 lowest quotes on the Northern European market has dropped in a pattern quite similar to that in 1984/85 and 1985/86 when the United States was priced out of the market (figure 8). The A Index was down to 60 cents per pound at the beginning of 1988/89, compared with 86 cents at the start of last season, and has since slipped to about 55 cents in late August.

Foreign consumption is anticipated to be up marginally, from 74.8 to 75.7 million bales, a 1-percent increase. Higher polyester prices

and lower cotton prices are making cotton more attractive; but the recent slowdown in yarn and textile offtake is reducing import demand.

Use continues strong in producing countries that have substantial domestic demand. Expected consumption increases of 7 percent in Pakistan, 3 percent each in China and India, and 1 percent each in the Soviet Union and Turkey, a total of 1.1 million bales, will more than offset losses among importers.

Despite more attractive prices, cotton demand in Western Europe and Asia remains slow, and buyers are delaying purchases until closer to the time of use. Weak demand in part reflects slower offtake. But slower contracting also suggests buyers expect prices to fall further later in the year. Taking Japan as an example, as of the end of July it had forward purchased only 729,000 tons for 1988/89 delivery, compared with 1.6 million by the same date last season (figure 9).

Foreign Exports Rise as U.S. Exports Fall

With production rising but importers' demand slow, export price competition has intensified to the benefit of foreign exporters. Foreign exports are expected to rise 1.3 million bales to 18.8 million in 1988/89, an 8-percent increase, raising the foreign share of the market.

Until the United States becomes more competitive, U.S. exports are projected to

Figure 8
A Index Prices Fall

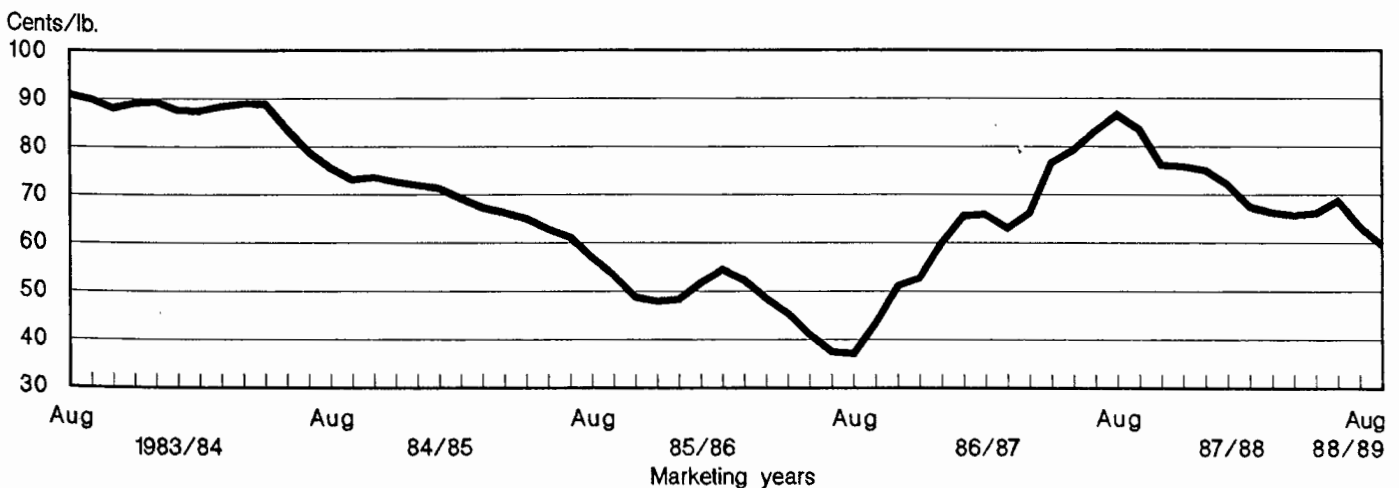
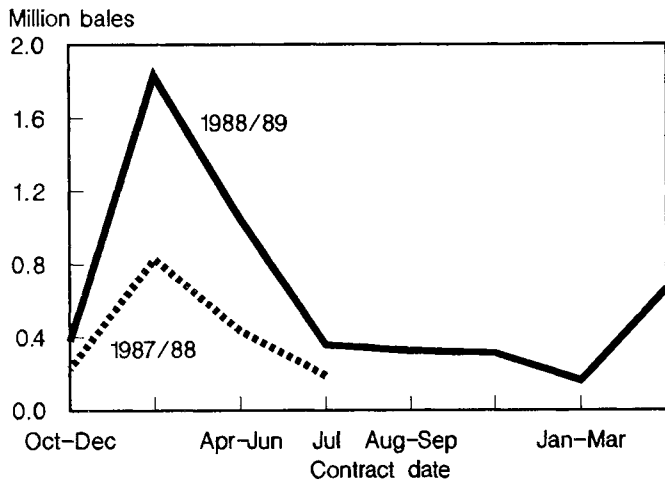


Figure 9
Japan's Cotton Contracts Slow



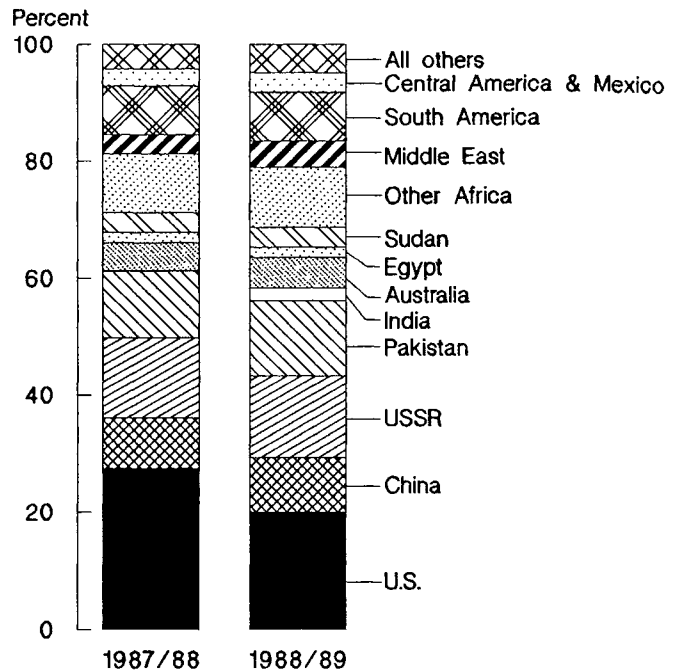
total only 4.7 million bales for 1988/89, 29 percent below last season. And the U.S. share of world trade is expected to drop to 20 percent, compared with 27 percent in 1987/88 (figure 10).

Exports are expected to rise among many foreign producers. Because a record 1987/88 crop in Pakistan had not been anticipated until late in the season, substantial exports from that crop will carry over into 1988/89. Similarly, Southern Hemisphere producers with large 1987/88 crops, such as Australia, Paraguay, and Argentina, are also likely to carry exports over into 1988/89 in competition with the U.S. harvest. In addition, increased exports are anticipated from producers recovering from 1987/88 difficulties, such as India, Greece, Spain, Turkey, Syria, and Central America. China, the Soviet Union, Egypt, and western Africa may equal last season's large exports, but are not expected to raise them despite good production.

U.S. WOOL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Raw wool mill consumption in the second quarter of 1988 was 36.5 million pounds, clean, almost 5 percent below the first quarter and 3 percent below a year earlier (table J). Apparel mills used 32.7 million pounds. The woolen system consumed 13.8 million pounds, almost 11 percent below the previous quarter and 18 percent below a year earlier. The worsted system used 18.9 million pounds, 3 percent above the first quarter and nearly 9 percent more than a year earlier. Carpet

Figure 10
U.S. Share of World Exports Drops



mills took 3.8 million pounds in the second quarter, 15 percent below the first. Total raw wool mill use in 1988 is estimated to be 145 million pounds, 2 percent above last year (table K).

Woolen system mills used a smaller share of the more expensive 60's and finer grades in the first and second quarters of 1988, 45 and 47 percent, respectively, compared with an average of 53 percent for all the 1987 quarters. The worsted system's share of 60's and finer grades did not fall until second-quarter 1988, when it was 73 percent. During the first quarter it was 79 percent and averaged 78 percent during 1987.

The declining use of the more expensive raw wool grades, finer-than-58's, by American mills is also reflected by import data. These fine grades represented 74 percent in the first quarter and 67 percent in the second. Finer-than-58's raw wool accounted for 56 percent of total raw wool imports in 1986 and 61 percent in 1987.

Stocks of raw wool as of January 1, 1988 were 45.4 million pounds, scoured basis, compared with 50.7 million on January 1, 1986. Apparel raw wool stocks were 40.3 and 46.3 million pounds, respectively. Carpet raw wool stocks were 5.1 and 4.4 million pounds,

Table J.--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	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	33,801	2,828	36,629
1988 1/	33,723	4,527	38,250
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	34,175	3,333	37,508
1988 2/	32,673	3,849	36,522
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	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	31,660	3,183	34,843

1/ Revised. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

respectively. These stocks include domestic wool and foreign wool stocks in the United States.

U.S. prices of territory raw wool softened slightly by August from second-quarter prices. The 64's declined 2 percent in August to \$4.50 clean basis, while 62's were unchanged. The 58's were \$2.44, down 4 percent, while 56's were unchanged at \$2.14. The simple average price received by farmers for raw wool, grease basis, in July was \$1.33, down 19 percent from June, but 51 percent above a year earlier (table L).

The domestic prices for the finer grades of Australian wool, clean basis, also softened

Table K.--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	50.7	46.9	45
Production	55.1	51.1	47.2	45.5	46.0	48
Imports	78.1	94.2	79.5	97.0	105.1	100
Diff. unacc.	8.9	-10.0	-9.6	8.8	8.8	0
Total supply	200.5	194.2	168.7	184.4	189.2	193
Mill use	140.6	142.1	116.6	136.7	142.8	145
Exports	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.0	1
Total use	141.6	142.6	118.0	137.5	143.8	146
Stocks, December 31	58.9	51.6	50.7	46.9	45.4	47

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

Source: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

Table L.--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	161.0
July	62.7	82.3	64.0	67.5	87.0	133.0
August	59.6	78.5	60.2	65.9	83.1	128.0
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.

by August from their average second-quarter prices. The super-fine grades declined, in general, less than the fine grades. The 80's, at \$8.71 in August, were down 11 percent, and the 70's, \$7.41, were down 7 percent. In contrast, the 64's, \$4.57 in August, and 62's, \$3.97, were down 15 and 14 percent, respectively. The 58's declined 14 percent to \$3.12, and 56's, 8 percent to \$2.91.

U.S. imports of raw wool in the second quarter were 25.1 million pounds, clean, down 25 percent from the first quarter and 19 percent below a year ago (table M). Dutiable wool imports were 19.1 million pounds, 28 percent below the first quarter and 12 percent below a year earlier (figure 11). About 93

Table M.—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
1988	19,150	5,965	25,115
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.

percent came from 3 countries: Australia—78 percent, New Zealand—10 percent, and Uruguay—5 percent.

Duty-free imports, 6.0 million pounds, were 12 percent below the first quarter and 35 percent less than a year ago. About 93 percent came from 3 countries: New Zealand—74 percent, the United Kingdom—11 percent, and Argentina—8 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 25 percent during the first 6 months of 1988 (table N). Conversely, the percentage entering through the South Atlantic and other districts has risen from 55 percent to 75 percent. During the January–June period about 66 percent of the duty-free wool came through the New England and Middle Atlantic regions compared with 13 percent of the dutiable. In contrast, most of the dutiable raw wool, 87 percent, entered through the South Atlantic and other customs districts while 34 percent of the duty-free did.

WORLD WOOL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The latest data indicate that world raw wool production in the 1988/89 season, 4.06 billion pounds, clean, will be a record high. It is 2 percent above the previous season and 6 percent above the preceding 5-year average. More finer grade merino wool will be available in the coming season. The composition of the 1988/89 world wool clip is divided as follows: merino—46 percent compared with 45 percent last year; crossbred—28 percent in both years; and coarser grades—26 percent compared with 27 percent last year.

In absolute terms, the five countries making the biggest contribution to the 83.8-million-pound, clean, increase over last season were Australia—48.5 million, China—17.6 million, Argentina—15.4 million, Uruguay—8.8 million, and the United Kingdom—6.6 million. The two countries experiencing the largest decline were New Zealand—17.6 million pounds, and the Soviet Union—6.6 million.

Mills in 9 major wool textile manufacturing countries experienced increased activity in first-quarter 1988. Mill

Figure 11
Finer Grade Wool More Important

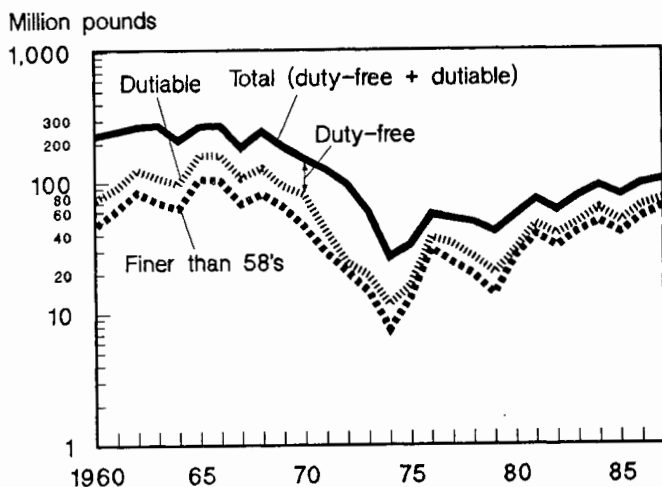


Table N.—Raw wool imports by regions 1/

Region	Duty-free				Dutiable				Total			
	1985	1986	1987	Jan-June 1988	1985	1986	1987	Jan-June 1988	1985	1986	1987	Jan-June 1988
	Percent											
New England	34	34	30	26	28	25	16	12	30	28	20	15
Middle Atlantic	36	33	38	40	3	2	2	1	15	12	12	10
South Atlantic and other 2/	30	33	32	34	69	73	82	87	55	60	67	75
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.

consumption of raw wool at the carding stage was 383 million pounds, clean, 8 percent more than fourth-quarter 1987 and 6 percent above a year earlier. Production of yarns spun on the worsted system in 10 major producing countries in first quarter 1988 was 485 million pounds, clean, 6 percent above the previous quarter. Yarn production on the woolen system in 8 countries was 295 million pounds, 9 percent more than the previous quarter.

Prices in the Australian market softened in the second quarter at the end of the 1987/88 season. The Australian Market Indicator (AMI, a weighted average index of 13 wool categories) declined 2 percent in May from the record high in April of A1257 cents per kilogram, while the Australian Wool Corporation's stockpile declined 8 percent. In June, the AMI closed the season at 1118, 9 percent below the May level. The average AMI for the 1987/88 season was 1003, 60 percent above the previous year. Season-ending stocks were a negligible 9,000 bales. By comparison, stocks at the end of the 1986/87 season were 346,000 bales, and 895,000 in 1985/86.

Four countries accounted for almost 52 percent of the wool exported by Australia, 1.78 billion pounds, greasy, during the first 11 months of the 1987/88 season: Japan-20 percent, China and the Soviet Union-11 percent each, and Italy-10 percent.

The 1988/89 floor price for the AMI has been set at 870, 35 percent above last season. Five weeks into the new season the AMI dropped 7 percent. Nevertheless, the offering of the new season's clip has attracted firm and widespread trade demand. The Australian

Wool Corporation has purchased only 1-2 percent of the offering. While stocks at 13,000 bales are 60 percent more than at the season's opening, they were only 7 percent of the level a year earlier and 2 percent of 2 years ago. The principal buyers for Australian wool came from eastern and western Europe and the Far East.

The New Zealand wool market indicator in the last quarter rose to a 1988 high of 612 in April. During the next 2 months prices softened slightly, down 3 percent in May and an additional 1 percent in June. The New Zealand market indicator ended the season in June at 599. The New Zealand Wool Board purchased 13 percent of the April-June offering, leaving stocks virtually unchanged at 94,350 bales.

New Zealand exported 736 million pounds, greasy, during the 1987/88 season. Five countries purchased a total of 53 percent: China-20 percent, the United Kingdom-10 percent, the Soviet Union and Japan-9 percent each, and Belgium-6 percent.

The New Zealand wool market began this season on a rather strong basis. By mid-August, the MI had reached 635, 6 percent above last season's close. The buyers were from the Far East and Europe. The minimum floor for the 1988/89 season is 500, up 5 percent from last season.

The South African wool market came to a record high in April when the MI reached 2,231. Prices softened in May with the MI averaging 2,174 down 3 percent. About 87 percent of the May offering was sold,

compared with 96 percent in April. During May, stocks fell 1 percent to 17,258 bales.

In the past wool-selling season the South African offering was 587,000 bales, 3 percent more than the previous season. Trade clearances averaged 93 percent, slightly below the 95 percent in 1986/87. The MI averaged 1644 cents per kg, 77 percent above the 1986/87 average.

MOHAIR

American exports of mohair during second-quarter 1988 were 4.0 million pounds, clean, 23 percent more than the first quarter and 1 percent above the comparable period last year. About 81 percent of the second-quarter shipments went to 3 countries; the United Kingdom, 71 percent, and 5 percent each to India and France. Exports in 1988 are expected to be 13 million pounds, 7 percent below last year (table 30).

Stocks of mohair were reported to be 1.78 million pounds, scoured basis, as of January 1, 1988. Adult and young goat hair (30's and coarser) stocks were 1.65 million, and kid (31 and finer) 0.12 million. Two years earlier these respective quantities were 1.30, 1.15, and 0.16 million pounds.

Recent data from Turkey concerning production and exports of mohair, grease basis, for the last decade are shown in table O. Domestic consumption and stockpiling represent the difference between production and exports. In 1987, the USSR purchased a very large quantity of Turkish mohair.

Table O.--Mohair production and exports of Turkey

Year	Production	Exports
Million pounds		
1978	8.82	8.88
1979	8.82	3.89
1980	9.92	3.00
1981	9.92	8.13
1982	8.82	9.38
1983	8.82	10.87
1984	7.13	4.87
1985	7.72	4.45
1986	7.72	4.37
1987	7.72	8.34

Source: Turkish Consulate General Office of the Economic and Commercial Counselor, United Nations, New York.

MANMADE FIBERS

The manmade fiber industry experienced a high level of production, factory shipments, and mill consumption in second-quarter 1988. Production in the second quarter was 2.3 billion pounds, 3 percent more than the first quarter and 2 percent above a year earlier (table 26). Output of nonglass manmade fibers was the largest since second-quarter 1981. End-of-June stocks at producers' plants were 6 percent above the March level. Staple fiber stocks (mostly acrylic and nylon) were up 12 percent, while filament stocks were only 4 percent more than the March level.

Domestic shipments of noncellulosic fibers in the second quarter were 1.98 billion pounds, 1 percent above the previous quarter and the same as a year earlier. Staple fiber shipments, almost 1 billion pounds, were slightly above the first quarter. Filament fibers, at 0.98 billion pounds, were 2 percent ahead of the previous quarter.

Plants producing nonglass manmade staple fiber operated at an average capacity of 90 percent during first-half 1988, compared with an average of 93 percent last year. Filament fiber plants operated at an average capacity of 89 percent in the same period this year, compared with an average of 87 percent last year. To obtain a desired rate of return on investment, fiber producers need to operate at 85 to 90 percent of capacity.

Recent data on nonglass manmade fiber capacity indicate that the industry plans to expand 2 percent annually into 1990 (table 26). The more significant expansion rates will be olefin staple (6 percent) and filament (5 percent). Nylon filament capacity is expected to expand 3 percent annually.

Consumption data for the first quarter are shown for three fiber markets in table 27. The carpet market continues to be the largest (45 percent), consuming almost 727 million pounds. Carpet use of fibers has continued at a high level despite a softness in 1988 construction activity. First-quarter use was more than 7 percent above the average quarterly shipment of the last 2 years. It is believed that many homeowners have been influenced by the recently developed and promoted "stain resistant" carpet properties, and have been replacing significant

quantities. Nylon, at 63 percent, continues as the major carpet fiber. Olefin fibers, in second place, constitute 28 percent. Preliminary data for the second quarter indicate that 449 million pounds of nylon were shipped to carpet manufacturers. These shipments, while 2 percent below the first quarter, are 1 percent above the average quarterly nylon carpet use in 1986 and 1987.

Woven textiles continue as the second largest manmade fiber market. About 564 million pounds were used in the first quarter, 3 percent above the 1986/87 quarterly average. Polyester at 57 percent and olefin fibers at 17 percent together constitute almost three-fourths of this market.

The knit market used about 328 million pounds in the first quarter, 1 percent above the previous quarter. Polyester fiber's (175 million pounds) share was 53 percent, down from 58 percent in the fourth quarter. Nylon fibers, at 61 million pounds, did not lose their share, 19 percent. Acrylic fibers (85 million pounds) regained their share in the first quarter, 26 percent, compared with 21 percent in the fourth quarter.

Prices of raw materials used to make noncellulosic fibers strengthened in the first 7

months of 1988 due to strong domestic demand, exports aided by a weak dollar, and an unplanned plant shutdown (table P).

Para-xylene (a raw material for polyester fiber) experienced a 45-percent price rise, from 17.5 cents per pound early in the year to a reported 25.5 cents in late July. Ethylene glycol (a raw material for polyester fiber) doubled in price from 22 cents a pound in January to the 42-45 cent range in the third quarter. A short supply and firm demand from both fiber and nonfiber markets resulted in the price rise. Cyclohexane (a raw material for nylon) had a modest price rise. The demand was strong but no supply shortage existed. Since January its price rose 16 percent, from \$1.054 per gallon to \$1.219 in late spring.

The price of acrylonitrile (a raw material for acrylic fibers) was 36 cents per pound in May, down 1-2 cents from the beginning of the year due to lower acrylic fiber demand and lower propylene (a raw material for acrylonitrile) prices. Caprolactam's (a raw material for nylon) price rose 2-5 cents per pound, from 85 cents per pound to the 87-90 cent range during the first 7 months of 1988. A strong overseas demand and high domestic nylon production prompted this increase.

Table P.--Reported spot prices of raw materials for manmade fibers, 1988.

Product	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
Para-xylene ^{1/}	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5-21.5	21.5	22.8-23.5	23.5-25.5	NA
Propylene ^{1/}	18	18	17	17	17	17	17	NA
Ethylene glyco ^{1/}	22	26-28	30-32	30-32	27-27.5	30-32	42-45	42-45
Cyclohexane ^{2/}	1.054	NA	1.199	1.260	1.219	1.219	1.219	NA
Acrylonitrile ^{1/}	37-38	NA	NA	NA	36	NA	NA	NA
Caprolactam ^{2/}	85	85	85	85	85	85-87	87-90	NA

^{1/} Cents per pound. ^{2/} Dollars per gallon. N.A. = Not available

Source: Chemical Marketing Reporter

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FACTORS INFLUENCING DISAGGREGATED DEMAND FOR COTTON FIBER AT THE MILL LEVEL

Eluned Jones-Russell and Thomas L. Sporleder*

Abstract: Estimation of mill demand of cotton fiber is shown to be influenced by different market factors depending on end-use category. Blend prices for each end-use and spinning technology are significant in explaining mill end-use demand for cotton fiber. Yarn prices for end-use categories also influence demand for cotton fiber inputs. Results indicate that once open-end spinning was introduced cotton blend prices and yarn prices for open-end spinning were more important in explaining mill demand for cotton fiber than prices associated with ring spinning.

Keywords: Cotton end-use demand, blend prices, yarn prices, spinning technology.

Introduction

Recent studies of mill use of cotton fiber indicate that technology advances in spinning systems have led to an increased awareness of the differing importance of fiber characteristics --- staple length, micronaire, grade, and strength (Jones-Russell and Sporleder, 1988a). Mill survey results indicate that minimum fiber characteristic requirements depend on the spinning technology and intended end-use interaction. Since growths of cotton fiber are blended to achieve the minimum requirements for an end-use, a unique blend price is expected for

each end-use category (Jones-Russell and Sporleder, 1988b). Mill demand is shown to be quite sensitive to differing price-quality relationships across end-uses.

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Estimation of Mill-Level Fiber Prices

The minimum fiber characteristics requirements for each end-use and spinning technology interaction may be obtained from mill surveys (Jones-Russell and Sporleder, 1988a). A linear-programming approach was used to derive the minimum blend price for fiber inputs into each end-use and spinning technology interaction (Jones-Russell and Sporleder, 1988b). The set of growths entering into each optimal blend was comparable to the mill survey results, indicating that mills minimize cost of cotton fiber inputs.

Cotton Fiber Demands at the Mill Level: General Specification

Broadwoven fabric demand was defined to consist of eight end-use categories that are typically woven from the same yarn-count range and which have distinct processing requirements (Bureau of Census, and Rogers, 1978). The quantity of cotton fiber in different end-uses depends on consumer demand for each end-use, whether the end-uses are mostly 100-percent cotton or polyester/cotton blends, and on the weight of the cloth. Heavier weight, or coarse yarn, end-uses yield fewer square yards of woven fabric per pound of fiber. For example, denim and towelling end-uses yield about 1.5 square yards per pound of fiber. Conversely, lighter weight fabrics, or fine yarn counts, such as apparel and printcloth, yield over 3.5 square yards of woven fabric per pound of fiber (Bureau of the Census). Demand for cotton fiber at the mill is estimated as the quantity consumed in each end-use category.

The general specification comprises explanatory variables which may influence mill demand for cotton fiber by end-use:

$$(1) \text{ DMCI} = f(\text{PCi}, \text{Ppoly}, \text{TECH}, \text{PYi}, \text{PCE}, \text{PCEclothing}, \text{ACTSPINDLE}, \text{RING}, \text{OE}, \text{INV}, \text{IMP}, \text{EXPi}, \text{Q})$$

where

- DMCI = Per capita U.S. mill demand for cotton fiber inputs by end-use category i.
- PCi = Derived blend price for cotton fiber (c/lb) by

- end-use category i deflated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index for apparel and upkeep.
- PYi = Deflated price of yarn (c/lb) by end-use category i deflated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index for apparel and upkeep.
- Ppoly = Deflated price for polyester staple (c/lb) deflated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index for apparel and upkeep.
- INV = Inventory to unfilled order ratio for broadwoven fabric.
- ACTSPINDLE = Number of spindles and rotors (1,000's) active, U.S.
- RING = Number of spindles, U.S. (1,000's).
- OE = Number of open-end rotors, U.S. (1,000's).
- PCE = Domestic personal consumption expenditures deflated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index for apparel and upkeep.
- PCEclothing = Domestic personal consumption expenditures for clothing deflated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics consumer price index for apparel and upkeep.
- IMPi = Imports by end-use category i (1,000 lb. cotton equivalents).
- EXPi = Exports by end-use category i (1,000 lb. cotton equivalents).
- TECH = Dummy for open-end spinning introduction (1975-1980 = 1, 1981-1985 = 0)

Q = Dummy for quarterly effects (eg. allows for changes in mill demand such as ceasing manufacturing operations in the summer for vacations).

Analysis is based on quarterly data for 1975 through 1984 crop years. The quantity of cotton in different end-uses is reported by calendar quarters. Since the producer level spot price is Smith-Doxey based, which excludes strength information, this price series is considered inappropriate to reflect mill demand for fiber characteristics. Landed mill-point prices were used to derive the blend prices for each end-use category, since these reflect average price paid at the mill (Jones-Russell and Sporleder, 1988b). Yarn prices are expected to be significant in explaining demand for cotton fiber. Furthermore, yarn prices are available for both 100-percent cotton and polyester/cotton blends, and by ring-spun and open-end rotor technologies.

Since U.S. cotton consumption is expected to be positively correlated with population, demand is estimated in terms of per capita consumption. The derived blend prices are used to estimate cotton fiber demand for each end-use category. The polyester-cotton blending ratio in each category has been fairly consistent over the past 10 years due to technical requirements in spinning, consumer tastes for 'easy-care' fabric, and the 'stickiness' of changing from established blends. The eight end-use categories range from almost no use of polyester (denim), through the standard 50:50 polyester/cotton sheeting, to fine broadcloth and printcloth with a 60:40 polyester/cotton blend ratio. The use of a polyester price as an explanatory variable in the demand equation for denim would be redundant, whereas exclusion from the estimation of fiber demand for fine broadcloth and apparel would result in specification error.

Adoption of new spinning technologies may alter fiber demand through increased productivity, and must be captured in the analysis. A discrete variable approach is used to determine whether technology impacts, if significant, caused a shift in demand (additive

effect), or caused a change in the demand relationship (multiplicative effect or interaction term).

Estimation Results

Specifications of mill demand for cotton fiber are different for all eight end-use categories. Demand for each end-use category was initially estimated by ordinary least squares, and all end-uses were subsequently reestimated as a system using Zellner's Seemingly Unrelated Regression Procedure. The weighted R-square, corresponding to the approximate F-test on all non-intercept parameters in the system, was 0.91. The increased efficiency was primarily associated with cotton blend prices in the 100-percent cotton, coarse yarn count end-use categories. To save space only the results for denim and apparel end-uses are presented.

Coarse Yarn Count End-Uses

The impact of open-end spinning is most visible in the estimations of cotton demanded in denim, duck, towelling, and corduroy end-uses. A discrete variable was used to define a period during which open-end spinning was commercially accepted. In all four coarse end-use demand estimations, ring-spun blend prices explained the period where only ring spinning prevailed. Once open-end spinning was introduced, the blend prices for inputs into denim, duck, towelling, and corduroy were statistically significant and superior to blend ring prices.

The impact of new spinning technologies is incorporated via the RING, OE, and ACTSPINDLE variables, which proxy productivity. The number of spindles in place for ring and open-end spinning systems are given by RING and OE respectively. The ACTSPINDLE variable serves as a proxy for capacity utilization. An increase in open-end rotors (OE) indicates an associated increase in cotton demanded for denim end-uses.

The influence of yarn prices on cotton demanded for denim end-uses was found to be significant. Yarn prices for both ring and open-end spun denim positively influence mill demand. Ring and open-end yarn prices for towelling end-uses imply a decrease in demand for cotton inputs into denim end-uses. The

cotton input and yarn prices for ring spun end-uses were significant, with a one-period (one quarter) lag. The equivalent open-end spun prices were all significant, with a two-period (two quarter) lag. The quantity of cotton demanded for denim end-uses in the current period is influenced by the relationship between input, own- and competing-end-use yarn prices in the previous quarter for ring-spun denim, and two quarters previously for open-end spun denim (table 1).

Changes in income, either as personal consumption expenditures in total, on a per capita basis, or specifically for clothing did not significantly influence demand for cotton in denim end-uses.

Fine Yarn Count End-Uses

In contrast with the coarse yarn count demand estimations, these estimations were expected to be affected by very different market factors. This class of fabrics was not significantly affected by new spinning technologies within this study. However, polyester staple prices were expected to influence the quantity of cotton demanded, particularly in the polyester/cotton blend end-uses. Imports of primarily cotton cloth increased from 40,000 to 60,000 bales in cotton equivalent terms between 1975 and 1985. Over the same period, apparel and manufactured product imports, which include polyester/cotton blend end-uses, increased

Table 1--Parameter estimates for SUR estimation of cotton fiber demanded by U.S. mills for input into denim end-uses, 1975-1984.

Notation	Independent variable	Parameter estimates	Standard error of estimate
a_0	: Intercept	: -1.4879	: 1.1693
$TECH_{75/78} * PC_{Denim, Ring, t-1}$: Interaction between price of cotton fiber inputs into ring spun denim end-uses, lagged 1 quarter, with a dummy variable for 1975-1978	: -0.1878 ^a	: 0.0755
$PC_{Denim, Open-end, t-2}$: Price of cotton fiber inputs into open-end spun denim end-uses, lagged 2 quarters for 1979-1984	: -0.2452 ^a	: 0.0961
OE	: Number of open-end rotors in U.S. mills	: 1.2256 ^a	: 0.2431
ACTSPINDLE	: Number of active spindles and rotors in U.S. mill	: 0.1052 ^c	: 0.0583
PCETEX	: Personal consumption expenditures on clothing	: 0.0001	: 0.0025
$PY_{Denim, Ring, t-1}$: Price of ring spun yarn for denim end-uses, lagged 1 quarter	: 0.4432 ^b	: 0.2010
$PY_{Denim, Open-end, t-2}$: Price of open-end spun yarn for denim end-use, lagged 2 quarters	: 2.3055 ^a	: 0.5403
$PY_{Towel, Ring, t-1}$: Price of ring spun yarn for towel end-use, lagged 1 quarter	: -0.0951 ^b	: 0.0502
$PY_{Towel, Open-end, t-2}$: Price of open-end spun yarn for towel end-use, lagged 2 quarters	: -2.1130 ^a	: 0.5024

- a Significant at 1% level of significance
b Significant at 5% level of significance
c Significant at 10% level of significance

from approximately 1/3 million bales to over 1 million bales. These two categories account for 80 percent of all textile imports and were expected to have the greatest influence. Exports of fine broadcloth were found to influence the quantity of cotton demanded in apparel end-uses.

Previous analyses of mill demand for cotton, generally estimated over a longer period of time, consider polyester staple as a competing input. Disaggregated estimates indicate that where polyester staple is used in blended end-uses, the 'fixed' proportion use of cotton and polyester staple exhibit a complementary relationship. As expected, the influence of polyester staple price on the quantity of cotton demanded in apparel end-uses is negative and significant. The 1978 and 1984 mill surveys indicated that the most common blend was 65:35 polyester/cotton. Given this weighting, a change in the polyester staple price would be expected to have a greater impact on cotton fiber demand than the cotton fiber price (table 2).

Although apparel yarn prices are significant in explaining demand for cotton fiber used in apparel, a change in the polyester/cotton yarn price should have a greater impact on demand for polyester staple. In this instance the yarn price reflects the effect of both cotton and polyester fibers

in the end-use, as compared with only cotton in denim end-uses.

During the 1970's a major shift from 100-percent cotton to polyester/cotton blends resulted in a drastic decline in 100-percent cotton broadwoven goods consumption. This change in consumer tastes and preferences was still apparent in the late 1970's. The more sensitive disaggregated per capita personal consumption expenditures on clothing, PCPCETEX, provided the expected positive relationship with demand for cotton in polyester/cotton end-uses. The ratio of PCPCETEX to disposable personal income, PCETXDPI, was expected to be sensitive to the impact of income changes on the demand for cotton. An increase in this ratio indicated a positive influence on the quantity of cotton demanded in apparel end-uses.

Summary

The impact of new spinning technology on cotton fiber demand is considerable. Introduction of new technologies often requires adjustments within an industry, but these changes are expected to take place gradually.

Two factors emerge as important in the textile industry; 1) fiber strength information,

Table 2--Parameter estimates for SUR estimation of cotton fiber demanded by U.S. mills for input in apparel end-uses, 1975-1984.

Notation	Independent variable	Parameter estimates	Standard error of estimate
a_0	Intercept	-0.1426	0.0292
$PC_{Apparel, Ring, t-1}$	Price of cotton fiber inputs into ring spun apparel end-uses, lagged 1 quarter	-0.0920 ^a	0.0227
$P_{polyester}$	Price of polyester staple fiber	-0.1338 ^a	0.0236
$PCETXDPI$	Ratio of per capita personal consumption expenditures on clothing to per capita personal disposable income	0.6446 ^a	0.1747
$PY_{Apparel, Ring}$	Price of ring spun yarn for apparel end-uses	0.1632 ^a	0.0224
$EXP_{Apparel}$	Exports of fine broadcloth	0.1038 ^b	0.0514

^a Significant at 1% level of significance
^b Significant at 5% level of significance

and 2), the 'learning' period needed for the mills to develop the minimum cotton input requirements for yarns spun on open-end spinning systems. Neither factor diluted the sudden impact of technology change. Results from fiber input cost minimizations (Jones-Russell and Sporleder, 1988b) show clear differences in industry ranking in the importance of fiber characteristics for use on ring and open-end rotor systems. These differences are also translated, via the derived blend prices (Jones-Russell and Sporleder, 1988b), into significant differences in estimates of mill demand for cotton for different end-uses.

The estimations of mill demand for cotton in coarse yarn end-uses indicated a significant change from the use of ring-spinning systems to open-end rotor systems around 1980. The influence of yarn prices on cotton fiber demand was, in general, greater than expected. The separate influence of ring and open-end produced yarn prices was particularly noticeable in the demand estimations for denim end-uses. It is clear that yarn prices by end-use must be considered if accurate estimates of mill demand for cotton fiber are to be obtained.

Broadcloth end-uses account for over two-thirds of all cotton fiber consumption. Coarse yarn end-uses account for 60 percent of broadcloth consumption, of which almost half is denim. Thus, technology changes in

coarse yarn categories will have a greater impact than changes in fine yarn categories. In contrast, mill demand for cotton used in apparel end-uses accounts for only 2.5 percent of cotton consumed in broadcloth end-uses. Any changes in the factors influencing demand for cotton in apparel will have marginal impact on mill-level cotton consumption, unless those factors are common to the fine yarn categories.

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Table 1.--U.S. cotton supply and use, 1960/61-88/89

Crop year	Area			Supply				Disappearance					Farm price 5/
	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Beginning stocks 1/	Production 2/	Imports	Total	Mill use 3/	Exports	Total	Unaccounted 4/	Ending stocks	
1960	16,080	15,309	446	7,501	14,237	129	21,867	8,353	6,857	1,210	399	7,056	31.5
1961	16,588	15,634	438	7,056	14,283	153	21,492	9,017	5,056	14,073	280	7,699	34.3
1962	16,293	15,569	457	7,699	14,827	137	22,663	8,484	3,429	11,913	386	11,136	33.2
1963	14,843	14,212	517	1,136	15,294	135	26,565	8,696	5,775	14,471	257	12,351	33.6
1964	14,835	14,055	517	2,351	15,144	118	27,613	9,261	4,195	13,456	92	14,249	31.0
1965	14,152	13,615	527	4,249	14,951	118	29,318	9,596	3,035	12,631	341	17,028	29.3
1966	10,349	9,552	480	7,028	9,555	105	26,688	9,574	4,832	14,406	62	12,344	21.7
1967	9,448	7,997	447	2,344	7,443	149	19,936	9,077	4,361	13,438	86	6,584	26.7
1968	10,912	10,160	516	6,584	10,925	168	17,577	8,332	2,825	11,157	124	6,544	23.1
1969	11,882	11,058	434	6,544	9,990	52	16,586	8,114	2,878	10,992	249	5,843	22.0
1970	11,945	11,155	438	5,843	10,192	37	16,072	8,204	3,897	12,101	232	4,203	22.9
1971	12,355	11,471	438	4,203	10,477	72	14,752	8,259	3,385	11,644	150	3,258	28.2
1972	14,001	12,984	507	3,258	13,704	34	16,996	7,769	5,311	13,080	305	4,221	27.3
1973	12,480	11,970	520	4,221	12,974	48	17,243	7,472	6,123	13,595	160	3,808	44.6
1974	13,679	12,547	441	3,808	11,540	34	15,382	5,860	3,926	9,786	112	5,708	42.9
1975	9,478	8,796	453	5,708	8,302	92	14,102	7,250	3,311	10,561	140	3,681	51.3
1976	11,636	10,914	465	3,681	10,581	38	14,300	6,674	4,784	11,458	86	2,928	64.1
1977	13,680	13,275	520	2,928	14,389	5	17,322	6,483	5,484	11,967	(8)	5,347	52.3
1978	13,375	12,400	420	5,347	10,856	4	16,207	6,352	6,180	12,532	283	3,958	58.4
1979	13,978	12,831	547	3,958	14,629	5	18,592	6,506	9,229	15,735	143	3,000	62.5
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	112	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	56.3
1986	10,045	8,468	552	9,348	9,731	3	19,082	7,452	6,684	14,136	80	5,026	52.4
1987 8/	10,407	10,035	706	5,026	14,760	2	19,788	7,700	6,600	14,300	112	5,600	65.3 6/
1988 9/	12,159	11,632	616	5,600	14,934	2	20,536	7,000	4,700	11,700	64	8,900	7/

See Table 3 for footnotes.

Table 2.--U.S. ELS cotton supply and use, 1960/61-88/89

Year beginning August 1	Area			Supply				Disappearance					Farm price 5/ Cents/lb.
	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Beginning stocks 1/	Production 2/	Imports	Total	Mill use 3/	Exports	Total	Unac- counted 4/	Ending stocks	
1960	62.7	60.2	535	157	67.1	86	310	149	8	157	(13)	140	55.1
1961	61.9	59.4	503	140	62.3	84	286	173	7	180	(11)	95	60.4
1962	96.3	93.6	576	95	112.3	82	289	162	3	165	82	206	53.9
1963	143.8	39.8	562	206	163.8	81	451	142	2	144	(47)	260	52.6
1964	110.3	07.0	536	260	119.5	83	463	154	21	175	(19)	269	49.1
1965	77.3	74.8	563	269	87.8	88	445	142	6	148	(3)	294	48.1
1966	80.1	78.0	447	294	71.7	76	442	136	13	149	(30)	263	48.7
1967	68.5	66.4	502	263	69.5	10/ 91	423	129	45	174	(44)	205	47.9
1968	68.4	67.0	565	205	78.9	30	314	128	9	137	(10)	167	40.7
1969	77.6	75.3	493	167	77.4	22	266	113	15	128	(22)	116	40.5
1970	75.9	74.5	369	116	57.3	26	199	99	12	111	(19)	69	43.3
1971	102.3	101.0	466	69	98.1	30	197	96	9	105	(16)	76	44.8
1972	98.0	95.8	480	76	95.8	11	183	99	5	104	(11)	68	44.9
1973	84.6	83.1	451	68	78.1	21	167	88	12	100	(12)	55	87.2
1974	83.5	82.3	526	55	90.2	10	155	63	12	75	(21)	59	64.4
1975	69.2	65.9	397	59	54.5	56	170	90	11	101	(3)	66	78.9
1976	45.5	44.4	692	66	64.0	19	149	79	5	84	(16)	49	104.0
1977	75.1	74.4	724	49	112.2	4	165	67	25	92	(4)	69	87.9
1978	77.5	76.0	590	69	93.4	2	164	66	30	96	(15)	53	91.7
1979	90.7	89.1	531	53	98.6	1	154	66	52	118	2	38	101.0
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	101.0
1983	63.0	62.7	725	93	94.7	4	192	67	36	103	-7	82	107.0
1984	80.1	79.6	786	82	130.4	3	215	49	90	139	2	78	92.8
1985	84.0	83.6	891	78	155.1	0	233	61	105	166	-8	59	91.8
1986	111.5	111.1	890	59	205.9	0	265	67	114	175	-10	84	89.9
1987 8/	137.9	136.6	1,000	84	284.6	0	369	55	237	292	-10	67	103.7 6/
1988 9/	197.8	197.0	940	67	385.6	0	453	60	315	375	-10	68	7/

See Table 3 for footnotes.

Table 3.--U.S. upland cotton supply and use, 1960/61-88/89

Year beginning August 1	Area			Supply				Disappearance					Farm price 5/ Cents/lb.
	Planted	Harvested	Yield stocks 1/ Lbs/ acre	Beginning	Production 2/	Imports	Total	Mill use 3/	Exports	Total	Unac- counted 4/	Ending stocks	
1960	16,017	15,249	446	7,344	14,170	43	21,557	8,204	6,849	15,053	412	6,916	31.3
1961	16,526	15,575	438	6,916	14,220	69	21,206	8,844	5,049	13,893	291	7,604	34.2
1962	16,197	15,475	456	7,604	14,715	55	22,374	8,322	3,426	11,748	304	10,930	33.1
1963	14,699	14,072	516	0,930	15,130	54	26,114	8,554	5,773	14,327	304	12,091	33.4
1964	14,725	13,948	517	2,091	15,025	35	27,151	9,107	4,174	13,281	111	13,980	30.9
1965	14,075	13,540	526	3,980	14,864	30	28,873	9,454	3,029	12,483	344	16,734	29.2
1966	10,269	9,474	480	6,734	9,484	29	26,246	9,438	4,819	14,257	92	12,081	21.5
1967	9,380	7,931	446	2,081	7,374	49	19,513	8,948	4,316	13,264	130	6,379	26.5
1968	10,844	10,093	516	6,379	10,847	38	17,263	8,204	2,816	11,020	134	6,377	22.9
1969	11,804	10,982	433	6,377	9,913	30	16,320	8,001	2,863	10,864	271	5,727	21.8
1970	11,869	11,080	439	5,727	10,135	11	15,873	8,105	3,885	11,990	251	4,134	22.8
1971	12,253	11,370	438	4,134	10,379	42	14,555	8,163	3,376	11,539	166	3,182	28.1
1972	13,903	12,888	507	3,182	13,608	23	16,813	7,670	5,306	12,976	316	4,153	27.2
1973	12,395	11,887	521	4,153	12,896	27	17,076	7,384	6,111	13,495	172	3,753	44.4
1974	13,596	12,464	441	3,753	11,450	24	15,227	5,797	3,914	9,711	133	5,649	42.7
1975	9,408	8,730	453	5,649	8,247	36	13,932	7,160	3,300	10,460	143	3,615	51.1
1976	11,590	10,869	464	3,615	10,517	19	14,151	6,595	4,779	11,374	102	2,879	63.8
1977	13,604	13,201	519	2,879	14,277	1	17,157	6,416	5,459	11,875	(4)	5,278	52.1
1978	13,298	12,324	419	5,278	10,762	2	16,042	6,286	6,150	12,436	299	3,905	58.1
1979	13,887	12,742	547	3,905	14,531	4	18,438	6,440	9,177	15,617	141	2,962	62.3
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	59.5
1983	7,863	7,285	506	7,844	7,676	8	15,529	5,861	6,750	12,611	-225	2,693	65.3
1984	11,065	10,299	599	2,693	12,852	21	15,566	5,491	6,125	11,616	74	4,024	58.7
1985	10,601	10,145	628	4,024	13,277	33	17,334	6,338	1,855	8,193	148	9,289	56.8
1986	9,933	8,357	547	9,289	9,585	3	18,817	7,385	6,570	13,955	80	4,947	51.5
1987 8/	10,269	9,899	702	4,942	14,755	2	19,419	7,645	6,363	14,008	122	5,533	63.90 6/
1988 9/	11,961	11,435	611	5,533	14,548	2	20,083	6,940	4,385	11,325	74	8,832	7/

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. Numbers in parenthesis are negative. 5/ Season average, including allowance for unredeemed loans. 6/ Average to April 1, 1986, with no allowance for unredeemed loans. 7/ USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price forecasts. 8/ Estimated. 9/ Forecast. 10/ Imports exceeded quota of 85,600 bales, in part, because import data are not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. Also may include 6,000 or more bales of cotton stapling less than 1-3/8 inches.

Table 4.—Upland Cotton: Planted acreage 1960/61-88/89, by States

Crop year	1,000 acres																				U.S.
	AL	AZ	AR	CA	FL	GA	IL	KS	KY	LA	MS	MO	NV	NM	NC	OK	SC	TN	TX	VA	
1960	878	407	1,370	965	26	675	2	0	9	525	1,580	423	4	203	410	655	568	525	6,777	16	16,017
1961	942	374	1,415	834	25	718	2	0	7	595	1,665	398	4	195	418	705	600	557	7,057	15	16,526
1962	917	370	1,403	826	21	710	2	0	7	581	1,635	392	4	193	417	675	590	553	6,886	15	16,197
1963	848	333	1,269	749	25	653	2	0	7	535	1,485	352	3	175	390	620	550	515	6,175	14	14,699
1964	847	333	1,275	758	25	646	3	0	7	534	1,498	354	4	171	395	614	549	512	6,186	15	14,725
1965	830	312	1,250	744	23	593	3	0	6	516	1,471	341	3	166	387	585	501	507	5,822	15	14,075
1966	589	221	930	631	15	403	2	0	5	367	1,032	255	2	126	244	447	355	398	4,236	11	10,269
1967	513	219	830	595	11	335	2	0	4	348	955	245	2	118	191	425	307	336	3,936	9	9,380
1968	555	270	1,045	695	13	410	2	0	5	423	1,155	318	3	147	200	421	354	394	4,425	8	10,844
1969	566	277	1,090	706	14	410	2	0	6	440	1,225	312	2	147	184	500	350	420	5,148	5	11,804
1970	565	243	1,120	665	13	408	1	0	4	465	1,235	310	2	139	173	525	346	425	5,225	5	11,869
1971	579	242	1,180	760	11	426	2	0	5	510	1,355	343	2	135	194	445	381	447	5,230	5	12,253
1972	601	273	1,470	868	13	461	2	0	6	690	1,664	435	2	141	210	553	400	540	5,570	5	13,903
1973	525	276	1,045	950	13	386	0	0	1	530	1,370	241	2	131	186	547	330	460	5,400	3	12,395
1974	600	392	1,200	1,250	13	423	1	0	5	650	1,780	370	2	151	158	570	290	540	5,200	2	13,596
1975	385	269	700	900	4	165	0	0	1	320	1,140	220	1	95	56	360	107	335	4,350	1	9,408
1976	440	341	1,125	1,130	7	255	0	0	2	570	1,530	305	1	68	75	350	170	420	4,800	1	11,590
1977	405	517	950	1,400	6	230	0	0	1	545	1,380	270	1	131	87	535	170	325	6,650	1	13,604
1978	325	540	810	1,480	4	120	0	0	0	515	1,200	210	1	137	45	605	105	250	6,950	0	13,298
1979	310	580	610	1,650	3	155	0	0	0	470	1,090	151	1	154	46	600	110	250	7,700	0	13,887
1980	325	549	700	1,550	6	170	0	0	0	570	1,150	245	1	151	66	715	122	290	7,850	0	14,461
1981	377	600	610	1,540	18	180	0	0	0	700	1,230	242	1	136	83	650	119	325	7,460	0	14,272
1982	287	471	410	1,380	16	163	0	0	0	605	1,000	154	1	79	71	480	97	260	5,800	0	11,275
1983	219	291	320	960	13	120	0	0	0	420	687	108	0	56	60	320	69	220	4,000	0	7,863
1984	309	430	470	1,410	17	175	0	0	1	650	1,045	164	0	77	97	425	104	340	5,350	1	11,065
1985	330	360	465	1,330	25	255	0	0	1	640	1,050	152	0	70	88	370	124	340	5,000	1	10,601
1986	315	250	490	1,000	20	225	0	0	1	580	1,020	178	0	63	82	400	118	340	4,850	1	9,933
1987	335	290	555	1,150	30	250	0	0	1	605	1,020	190	0	66	96	420	120	440	4,700	2	10,269
1988 1/	380	340	680	1,350	32	300	0	0	1	700	1,230	220	0	70	120	440	145	550	5,400	3	11,961

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Table 5.—Upland cotton: Harvested acreage, 1960/61-88/89, by States

Crop year	AL	AZ	AR	CA	FL	GA	IL	KS	KY	LA	MS	MO	NV	NH	NC	OK	SC	TN	TX	VA	U.S.
1,000 acres																					
1960	860	400	1,320	946	25	653	2	0	8	510	1,520	412	3	189	390	630	550	512	6,303	15	15,249
1961	905	366	1,360	816	23	693	1	0	6	535	1,580	384	3	185	396	645	585	538	6,539	13	15,575
1962	900	364	1,395	808	21	692	2	0	7	565	1,585	383	3	182	402	612	575	538	6,467	15	15,475
1963	832	325	1,230	729	24	639	2	0	6	519	1,438	343	3	161	375	590	536	504	5,801	14	14,072
1964	831	328	1,242	742	24	632	3	0	6	520	1,460	347	3	161	381	575	538	502	5,637	15	13,948
1965	809	307	1,205	725	22	577	2	0	6	498	1,430	334	3	158	368	555	489	499	5,539	14	13,540
1966	564	218	865	617	14	380	1	0	3	357	993	190	2	119	155	380	305	365	3,940	6	9,474
1967	340	216	715	587	10	267	0	0	1	330	890	90	2	109	75	370	190	236	3,501	1	7,931
1968	525	269	980	687	13	395	0	0	4	410	1,105	190	2	138	189	380	340	360	4,101	6	10,093
1969	545	277	1,055	705	13	385	0	0	5	420	1,185	292	2	131	166	465	287	400	4,648	5	10,982
1970	538	241	1,070	662	8	375	0	0	3	450	1,190	250	2	126	60	450	290	390	4,870	4	11,080
1971	558	241	1,140	741	9	385	1	0	4	500	1,325	313	2	130	75	396	320	425	4,700	4	11,370
1972	580	271	1,410	863	11	430	1	0	5	665	1,606	405	2	131	70	510	340	485	5,000	3	12,888
1973	510	276	975	942	11	375	0	0	0	520	1,340	173	2	127	73	526	294	440	5,200	2	11,887
1974	585	392	1,130	1,238	12	410	0	0	4	635	1,710	330	2	140	45	547	272	510	4,400	1	12,464
1975	370	268	680	875	4	160	0	0	1	310	1,100	210	1	85	53	295	103	315	3,900	1	8,730
1976	420	340	950	1,120	7	240	0	0	1	560	1,470	260	1	64	71	335	159	370	4,500	1	10,869
1977	395	515	930	1,390	6	170	0	0	1	540	1,360	258	1	128	83	520	153	300	6,450	1	13,201
1978	315	538	760	1,455	4	115	0	0	0	510	1,180	182	1	109	42	585	98	230	6,200	0	12,524
1979	305	575	530	1,635	3	150	0	0	0	465	1,050	137	1	126	45	580	109	230	6,800	0	12,742
1980	321	549	645	1,540	6	160	0	0	0	560	1,125	241	1	120	65	565	120	275	6,850	0	13,143
1981	372	599	560	1,530	17	175	0	0	0	695	1,200	183	1	106	82	640	118	305	7,200	0	13,783
1982	285	470	390	1,370	15	158	0	0	0	595	990	151	1	68	70	450	95	255	4,300	0	9,663
1983	215	284	290	950	12	115	0	0	0	410	675	93	0	47	59	300	69	215	3,550	0	7,285
1984	307	429	465	1,400	17	172	0	0	0	645	1,032	162	0	69	96	375	104	325	4,700	1	10,300
1985	329	359	440	1,320	23	245	0	1	0	630	1,040	150	0	54	87	360	122	335	4,650	1	10,145
1986	313	249	480	990	19	195	0	1	0	570	1,000	160	0	50	81	350	113	335	3,450	1	8,357
1987	333	289	550	1,140	29	245	0	1	0	600	1,010	189	0	62	95	400	119	435	4,400	2	9,899
1988 1/	375	339	670	1,335	28	290	0	1	0	615	1,180	218	0	66	118	410	142	545	5,100	3	11,435

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Table 6.—Upland cotton: Lint yield per harvested acre, 1960/61-88/89, by States

Crop year	AL	AZ	AR	CA	FL	GA	IL	KS	KY	LA	MS	MO	NV	NH	NC	OK	SC	TN	TX	VA	U.S.
pounds per harvested acre																					
1960	421	979	485	981	327	371	352	0	565	470	486	548	929	705	284	348	360	545	329	321	446
1961	327	1,045	512	991	279	354	211	0	384	429	493	469	838	746	337	274	337	493	349	363	438
1962	371	1,162	512	1,132	371	369	500	0	551	464	512	582	883	658	327	243	373	494	347	248	456
1963	511	1,120	582	1,125	384	453	469	0	688	628	709	630	841	711	449	273	405	621	360	400	516
1964	512	1,085	605	1,134	325	467	510	0	592	544	732	564	777	697	470	239	496	640	347	444	517
1965	505	1,157	572	1,117	305	467	458	0	619	540	678	559	614	667	287	319	486	611	401	273	526
1966	392	1,053	418	952	336	398	354	0	525	602	653	408	813	679	290	270	442	475	385	180	480
1967	282	928	333	848	336	408	245	0	322	621	567	314	867	651	277	251	449	295	376	138	446
1968	362	1,230	502	1,097	379	322	347	0	574	636	660	495	872	571	310	333	352	432	410	242	516
1969	405	1,033	518	894	360	351	460	0	516	551	534	533	654	529	287	288	342	505	292	201	433
1970	453	920	470	841	436	373	245	0	344	555	658	431	545	504	464	206	349	483	315	384	439
1971	551	928	522	723	602	466	242	0	573	576	613	614	319	493	371	215	412	597	263	247	438
1972	470	1,067	488	982	572	395	256	0	397	509	599	520	607	581	337	313	435	543	408	265	507
1973	423	1,063	513	891	522	499	0	0	486	481	651	501	477	514	455	390	473	472	431	440	521
1974	429	1,218	374	1,006	503	490	288	0	280	423	448	335	586	509	440	272	483	290	269	384	441
1975	405	1,027	485	1,072	346	443	0	0	257	535	454	449	721	382	412	277	454	339	293	344	453
1976	399	1,178	392	1,064	514	398	0	0	258	474	376	305	738	523	489	251	438	295	353	480	464
1977	337	997	534	964	425	232	0	0	420	583	581	437	598	603	305	402	342	407	407	194	519
1978	443	953	417	640	506	463	0	0	0	450	561	496	542	443	515	292	562	490	294	480	419
1979	510	1,069	549	1,000	565	486	0	0	0	712	657	550	655	396	455	432	510	357	389	320	547
1980	411	1,184	330	969	610	258	0	0	0	394	488	353	640	428	381	174	309	349	233	320	402
1981	545	1,247	518	1,109	601	436	0	0	0	512	626	441	800	602	558	330	667	496	376	480	542
1982	775	1,118	657	1,077	627	714	0	0	0	702	853	648	617	551	699	254	783	638	301	640	589
1983	409	1,225	535	996	608	467	0	240	0	623	640	377	0	715	350	232	369	337	322	360	506
1984	699	1,227	632	999	847	784	0	288	0	786	767	554	0	605	600	233	785	498	376	528	599
1985	795	1,241	767	1,132	693	725	0	320	0	565	764	653	0	631	646	380	708	600	404	443	628
1986	506	1,301	602	1,088	707	455	0	336	0	567	571	588	0	595	646	288	370	567	353	554	547
1987	572	1,410	786	1,259	646	662	0	480	0	782	829	838	0	689	495	415	428	700	506	373	702
1988 1/	550	1,317	702	1,061	600	580	0	533	0	663	700	683	0	684	529						

Table 7.—Upland cotton: Production, 1960/61-88/89, by States

Crop year	AL	AZ	AR	CA	FL	GA	IL	KS	KY	LA	MS	MO	NV	NM	NC	OK	SC	TN	TX	VA	U.S.
	1,000 480-pound net weight bales																				
1960	756	815	1,335	1,933	17	504	1	0	9	500	1,538	470	7	277	231	457	412	581	4,317	10	14,170
1961	617	797	1,452	1,683	14	511	1	0	5	478	1,621	375	6	287	278	368	411	553	4,754	10	14,220
1962	695	882	1,445	1,907	16	533	2	0	7	546	1,692	464	6	249	274	310	447	553	4,679	8	14,715
1963	885	759	1,491	1,708	19	603	2	0	9	679	2,124	450	6	239	350	335	452	652	4,355	12	15,130
1964	887	742	1,565	1,753	16	615	3	0	8	589	2,226	408	5	234	373	287	556	669	4,076	14	15,025
1965	852	740	1,437	1,685	14	561	2	0	8	560	2,020	389	4	219	220	369	495	635	4,632	21	14,864
1966	460	478	753	1,225	10	315	0	0	3	448	1,350	161	4	168	94	214	281	362	3,156	2	9,484
1967	200	418	496	1,038	7	227	0	0	1	424	1,051	59	4	147	43	193	178	145	2,740	0	7,374
1968	396	688	1,025	1,569	10	265	0	0	4	544	1,519	196	4	164	122	264	250	324	3,499	3	10,847
1969	460	595	1,137	1,312	9	282	0	0	6	482	1,319	325	3	145	99	279	205	421	2,831	2	9,913
1970	507	462	1,048	1,160	7	292	0	0	2	521	1,631	224	3	132	155	193	211	392	3,190	3	10,135
1971	640	466	1,240	1,117	12	374	0	0	5	600	1,693	401	1	133	135	177	275	528	2,579	2	10,379
1972	567	603	1,435	1,765	13	354	1	0	4	705	2,007	439	3	158	119	332	308	548	4,246	1	13,608
1973	449	611	1,041	1,749	13	390	0	0	0	521	1,816	180	2	136	164	427	290	432	4,673	2	12,896
1974	522	995	880	2,595	13	419	0	0	3	560	1,595	230	2	148	133	310	274	308	2,462	1	11,450
1975	312	573	687	1,954	3	148	0	0	0	346	1,040	196	2	68	46	170	98	222	2,382	1	8,247
1976	349	834	776	2,482	8	199	0	0	1	553	1,151	165	2	70	72	175	145	228	3,307	1	10,517
1977	277	1,070	1,035	2,790	5	82	0	0	1	656	1,645	235	2	161	53	436	109	255	5,465	0	14,277
1978	291	1,068	660	1,940	4	111	0	0	0	478	1,378	188	2	101	45	355	115	235	3,792	0	10,762
1979	324	1,280	606	3,408	4	152	0	0	0	690	1,437	157	2	104	43	522	116	171	5,515	0	14,531
1980	275	1,354	444	3,109	7	86	0	0	0	460	1,143	177	1	107	52	205	77	200	3,320	0	11,018
1981	422	1,556	604	3,535	21	159	0	0	0	742	1,565	168	2	133	95	440	164	315	5,645	0	15,566
1982	460	1,095	534	3,073	20	235	0	0	0	870	1,760	204	1	78	102	238	155	339	2,700	0	11,864
1983	183	725	323	1,971	15	112	0	0	0	532	900	73	0	70	43	145	53	151	2,380	0	7,677
1984	447	1,097	612	2,913	30	281	0	0	0	1,056	1,650	187	0	87	120	183	170	337	3,680	1	12,851
1985	545	928	703	3,114	33	370	0	0	0	742	1,655	204	0	71	117	285	180	419	3,910	1	13,277
1986	330	675	602	2,245	28	185	0	1	0	673	1,190	196	0	62	109	210	87	369	2,535	2	9,525
1987	397	849	901	2,989	39	338	0	1	0	977	1,745	330	0	89	98	346	106	634	4,635	1	14,475
1988 1/	430	930	980	2,950	35	350	0	1	0	850	1,720	310	0	94	130	340	145	680	4,600	3	14,548

1/ August 1988 crop production report.

Table 8.—Extra-long staple cotton: Planted and harvested acreage, 1960/61-88/89, by States

Crop year	Planted acreage					Harvested acreage					United States
	Arizona	California	New Mexico	Texas	United States	Arizona	California	New Mexico	Texas		
-- 1,000 acres --											
1960	27	0	13	23	63	26	0	12	21	60	
1961	26	0	13	23	62	26	0	12	21	59	
1962	42	1	19	34	96	41	1	19	33	94	
1963	63	1	29	50	144	62	1	29	49	140	
1964	48	1	23	39	110	47	1	22	37	107	
1965	33	1	16	28	77	33	1	15	26	75	
1966	35	1	16	29	80	34	1	15	28	78	
1967	29	1	14	25	69	29	0	13	24	66	
1968	29	0	14	25	68	29	0	13	24	67	
1969	34	1	16	27	78	33	0	15	27	75	
1970	33	1	15	27	76	33	0	15	26	75	
1971	45	1	21	36	02	44	1	21	35	101	
1972	41	0	21	35	98	40	0	21	35	96	
1973	34	0	19	32	85	34	0	18	31	83	
1974	35	0	15	34	84	35	0	15	33	82	
1975	30	0	13	26	69	30	0	13	23	66	
1976	30	0	7	9	46	30	0	6	8	44	
1977	42	0	9	23	75	42	0	9	23	74	
1978	34	0	14	29	78	34	0	14	28	76	
1979	43	0	16	31	91	43	0	15	31	89	
1980	42	0	7	23	73	42	0	7	23	72	
1981	34	0	7	18	59	34	0	7	18	58	
1982	42	0	9	20	71	42	0	9	19	71	
1983	29	0	11	22	63	29	0	11	22	63	
1984	51	0	10	20	80	50	0	10	19	80	
1985	57	0	8	20	84	56	0	8	19	84	
1986	74	0	11	26	112	74	0	11	26	111	
1987	91	1	14	32	138	91	1	14	31	137	
1988 1/	140	2	16	40	198	140	2	16	39	197	

1/ August 1988 crop production report.

Table 9.—Extra-long staple cotton: Production and yield, 1960/61–88/89, by States

Crop Year	Yield - Pounds per harvested acre					Production - 1,000 480-lb. bales				
	Arizona	California	New Mexico	Texas	United States	Arizona	California	New Mexico	Texas	United States
1960	563	400	507	518	535	31	0	13	23	67
1961	518	384	455	515	503	28	0	11	23	62
1962	665	534	450	539	576	57	1	18	37	112
1963	602	753	520	533	562	77	1	31	54	164
1964	562	761	507	517	536	55	1	23	40	120
1965	657	875	408	530	563	45	1	13	29	88
1966	507	628	408	392	447	36	1	12	23	72
1967	574	468	359	496	502	34	0	10	25	70
1968	721	762	411	456	565	44	1	11	23	79
1969	533	498	404	492	493	37	1	12	28	77
1970	407	335	334	342	369	28	0	11	19	57
1971	456	325	473	478	466	42	0	20	35	98
1972	587	385	349	437	480	49	0	15	31	96
1973	597	480	265	397	451	42	0	10	26	78
1974	729	683	417	359	526	53	0	13	25	90
1975	612	480	195	231	397	38	0	5	11	55
1976	804	640	476	444	692	50	0	6	7	64
1977	738	269	621	747	724	65	0	12	35	112
1978	754	480	454	456	590	54	0	13	27	93
1979	743	480	246	373	531	67	0	7	24	99
1980	824	480	464	533	698	72	0	7	25	104
1981	767	0	558	491	659	54	0	8	18	80
1982	760	0	511	561	672	66	0	10	23	99
1983	768	0	683	689	725	47	0	16	32	95
1984	841	0	595	744	786	88	0	12	30	130
1985	927	0	687	868	891	109	0	11	35	155
1986	965	0	718	751	890	148	0	17	41	206
1987	1,126	1,173	642	787	1,000	213	2	19	51	285
1988 1/	1,031	970	660	729	940	300	4	22	60	386

1/ August 1988 crop production report.

Table 10.—Cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by months, United States, 1980/81-87/88 1/

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												
1980/81												
Aug	997	1,901	102	3,000	598	0	3,598	482	422	904		2,694
Sep	922	1,563	209	2,694	749	2	3,445	521	412	933		2,512
Oct	815	1,640	57	2,512	3,376	1	5,889	571	248	819		5,070
Nov	772	3,302	996	5,070	3,328	5	8,403	476	456	932		7,471
Dec	774	5,238	1,459	7,471	2,087	5	9,563	454	566	1,020		8,543
Jan	870	6,204	1,469	8,543	824	1	9,368	492	704	1,196		8,172
Feb	981	6,058	1,133	8,172	160	6	8,338	465	723	1,188		7,150
Mar	1,079	5,311	760	7,150	0	8	7,158	494	772	1,266		5,892
Apr	1,149	4,393	350	5,892	0	0	5,892	497	524	1,021		4,871
May	1,121	3,609	141	4,871	0	0	4,871	483	483	966		3,905
Jun	1,068	2,929	(92)	3,905	0	0	3,905	488	337	825		3,080
Jul	977	2,293	(190)	3,080	0	0	3,080	469	278	747	336	2,668
Season	997	1,901	102	3,000	11,122	28	14,150	5,891	5,926	11,817	336	2,668
1981/82												
Aug	923	1,765	(20)	2,668	440	0	3,108	469	244	713		2,395
Sep	845	1,554	(4)	2,395	1,339	2	3,736	474	221	695		3,041
Oct	722	2,017	302	3,041	3,936	0	6,977	510	274	784		6,193
Nov	690	4,229	1,274	6,193	4,761	0	10,954	440	500	940		10,014
Dec	698	7,326	1,990	10,014	3,408	1	13,423	376	768	1,144		12,279
Jan	789	9,658	1,832	12,279	1,359	1	13,639	409	685	1,094		12,545
Feb	856	9,888	1,801	12,545	403	0	12,948	414	792	1,206		11,742
Mar	921	9,245	1,576	11,742	0	0	11,742	477	924	1,401		10,341
Apr	962	8,303	1,076	10,341	0	4	10,345	473	710	1,183		9,162
May	955	7,454	753	9,162	0	13	9,175	432	509	941		8,234
Jun	944	6,591	699	8,234	0	4	8,238	421	523	944		7,294
Jul	913	5,810	571	7,294	0	1	7,295	369	417	786	123	6,632
Season	923	1,765	-20	2,668	15,646	26	18,340	5,264	6,567	11,831	123	6,632
1982/83												
Aug	865	5,495	272	6,632	470	2	7,104	448	360	808		6,296
Sep	788	5,259	249	6,296	1,114	10	7,420	435	370	805		6,615
Oct	700	5,521	394	6,615	3,895	1	10,511	455	308	763		9,748
Nov	639	7,919	1,190	9,748	3,662	3	13,413	448	399	847		12,566
Dec	663	10,644	1,259	12,566	1,814	0	14,380	404	395	799		13,581
Jan	731	11,619	1,231	13,581	752	1	14,334	444	462	906		13,428
Feb	819	11,640	969	13,428	256	0	13,684	454	386	840		12,844
Mar	813	10,666	1,365	12,844	0	1	12,845	531	513	1,044		11,801
Apr	827	10,177	797	11,801	0	0	11,801	473	640	1,113		10,688
May	834	9,227	627	10,688	0	0	10,688	509	484	993		9,695
Jun	816	8,329	550	9,695	0	0	9,695	503	458	961		8,734
Jul	794	7,779	161	8,734	0	1	8,735	410	432	842	42	7,937
Season	865	5,495	272	6,632	11,963	20	18,615	5,513	5,207	10,720	42	7,937
1983/84												
Aug	792	6,978	167	7,937	326	2	8,265	552	403	955		7,310
Sep	750	6,493	67	7,310	473	1	7,784	520	339	859		6,925
Oct	661	6,077	187	6,925	2,664	1	9,590	510	274	784		8,806
Nov	581	7,513	712	8,806	2,750	1	11,557	509	462	971		10,586
Dec	583	9,114	889	10,586	1,248	0	11,834	436	663	1,099		10,735
Jan	640	9,197	898	10,735	273	1	11,009	540	696	1,236		9,773
Feb	675	7,840	1,258	9,773	37	1	9,811	492	759	1,251		8,560
Mar	742	6,625	1,193	8,560	0	0	8,560	506	947	1,453		7,107
Apr	772	5,211	1,124	7,107	0	0	7,107	478	763	1,241		5,866
May	799	4,125	942	5,866	0	1	5,867	528	644	1,172		4,695
Jun	798	3,089	808	4,695	0	2	4,697	443	449	892		3,805
Jul	856	2,304	645	3,805	0	3	3,808	414	388	802	(231)	2,775
Season	792	6,978	167	7,937	7,771	12	15,720	5,926	6,786	12,712	(231)	2,775

Continued—

Table 10.—Cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by months, United States, 1984/85-87/88 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												
1984/85												
Aug	830	1,839	106	2,775	656	2	3,433	510	479	989		2,444
Sep	747	1,557	140	2,444	558	1	3,003	426	280	706		2,297
Oct	673	1,496	128	2,297	3,251	1	5,549	509	307	816		4,733
Nov	567	3,540	626	4,733	4,807	0	9,540	435	507	942		8,598
Dec	586	6,617	1,395	8,598	2,177	0	10,775	375	660	1,035		9,740
Jan	715	7,914	1,111	9,740	1,281	2	11,023	485	836	1,321		9,702
Feb	851	7,887	964	9,702	252	3	9,957	437	811	1,248		8,709
Mar	916	6,853	940	8,709		5	8,714	457	662	1,119		7,595
Apr	854	5,918	823	7,595		6	7,601	485	578	1,063		6,538
May	834	5,035	669	6,538		1	6,539	523	453	976		5,563
Jun	842	4,199	522	5,563		2	5,565	439	375	814		4,751
Jul	769	3,739	243	4,751		1	4,752	459	267	726	76	4,102
Season	830	1,839	106	2,775	12,982	24	15,781	5,540	6,215	11,755	76	4,102
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	204	0	12,681	649	740	1,389		11,292
Mar	811	9,540	941	11,292		0	11,292	706	779	1,485		9,807
Apr	827	8,385	595	9,807		0	9,807	610	571	1,181		8,626
May	825	7,277	524	8,626		0	8,626	630	517	1,147		7,479
June 8/	790	6,239	450	7,479		1	7,480	586	554	1,140		6,340

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 11--Program payments to cotton farmers, 1976/77-1987/88

Crop year	Deficiency payments	Diversion payments	Disaster payments	Payment-in-kind entitlements	Total
Million dollars					
1976	0	0	98	0	98
1977	0	0	69	0	69
1978	0	40	188	0	228
1979	0	0	108	0	108
1980	0	0	302	0	302
1981	469	0	81	0	550
1982	523	0	131	0	654
1983	431	3	0	1/ 1,094	1,528
1984	654	0	0	0	654
1985	860	196	0	0	1,056
1986	2/ 1,482	0	0	0	1,482
1987	3/ 950	0	0	0	950

1/ 4.3 million bales valued at average loan redemption rate of \$0.53 per pound.

2/ Includes \$296 million of loan forgiveness payments and loan deficiency payments of \$70 million paid in cash plus \$65.3 million paid in certificates.

3/ Preliminary.

Source: ASCS Commodity Fact Sheet: Upland Cotton, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA, annual issues.

Table 12--Average price support levels and season-average prices received by farmers for upland cotton, 1974/75-1987/88

Year	Loan rate 1/	Target price	Season-average price received by farmers (net-weight basis)
Cents per pound			
1974	27.06	38.00	42.7
1975	36.12	38.00	51.1
1976	38.92	43.20	63.8
1977	44.63	47.80	52.1
1978	48.00	52.00	58.1
1979	50.23	57.70	62.3
1980	48.00	58.40	74.4
1981	52.46	70.87	54.0
1982	57.08	71.00	59.5
1983	55.00	76.00	65.3
1984	55.00	81.00	58.7
1985	57.30	81.00	56.8
1986	55.00	81.00	51.5
1987	52.25	79.40	63.5 2/
1988	51.80	75.90	3/

1/ Base loan rates for SLM 1-1/16-inch cotton (micronaire 3.5-4.9) at average location, net weight. 2/ Average to April 1, 1988, with no allowance for unredeemed loans. 3/ USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price forecasts.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 13.--Number of active cotton gins, by State, 1982/83-1986/87

State	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
Alabama	96	87	91	84	82
Arizona	112	98	100	91	85
Arkansas	155	138	143	132	129
California	192	166	169	163	146
Georgia	59	56	53	61	57
Louisiana	95	92	93	89	86
Mississippi	263	247	247	237	223
Missouri	59	48	54	50	50
New Mexico	37	33	33	31	30
North Carolina	37	34	37	36	36
Oklahoma	79	78	76	71	69
South Carolina	57	51	53	49	48
Tennessee	83	78	79	74	73
Texas	672	643	629	601	545
United States	1,996	1,849	1,857	1,772	1,662

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Agriculture Division.

Table 14.--Cotton ginning charges, by State, 1982/83-1986/87

State	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1985/86
Dollars per bale					
Alabama	33.70	36.46	36.27	37.76	37.04
Arizona	42.87	43.17	40.16	40.70	40.33
Arkansas	37.61	41.12	40.82	38.94	37.19
California	48.59	50.15	49.84	48.91	48.62
Georgia	44.50	43.34	42.93	42.89	42.41
Louisiana	35.32	35.24	38.43	38.46	37.20
Mississippi	36.00	38.54	37.62	36.59	37.16
Missouri	39.99	41.90	39.49	37.39	39.76
New Mexico	47.02	49.72	51.85	54.26	52.80
North Carolina	44.50	45.40	46.18	45.42	45.83
Oklahoma	47.35	46.35	50.15	48.57	50.35
South Carolina	42.75	41.11	41.52	42.97	42.81
Tennessee	33.86	39.50	39.71	38.78	34.69
Texas	49.01	50.20	52.48	50.18	52.92
United States	43.46	45.87	45.64	44.86	44.91

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Cotton Ginning Charges, Harvesting Practices, and Selected Marketing Costs (annual).

Table 15.--Methods of harvesting cotton, by State, 1982/83-1986/87

Year and method	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	Mo.	N. Mex.	N.C.	Okla.	S.C.	Tenn.	Tex.	U.S.
	Percent														
Machine picked:															
1982/83	100	86	100	99	100	100	100	100	55	100	4	100	97	4	74
1983/84	100	86	100	99	100	100	100	100	60	100	5	100	98	15	70
1984/85	99	95	97	99	99	98	99	100	52	100	11	100	96	25	76
1985/86	100	97	100	99	99	98	98	100	61	99	8	100	92	32	77
1986/87	100	93	100	99	100	97	99	100	80	100	19	100	96	31	79
Machine stripped:															
1982/83	1/	3	--	1	--	1/	1/	--	45	--	95	--	3	96	25
1983/84	1/	2	--	1	--	1/	1/	--	40	--	95	--	2	85	29
1984/85	--	1/	1/	1/	--	1/	1/	--	48	--	89	--	3	75	23
1985/86	--	1/	--	1/	--	1/	1/	--	36	1/	92	--	6	68	22
1986/87	--	3	--	1/	--	1/	1/	--	18	--	81	--	3	69	20
Machine scrapped:															
1982/83	--	11	--	1/	--	--	--	--	1/	--	1	--	--	--	1
1983/84	--	12	--	1/	--	--	--	--	1/	--	1/	--	--	--	1
1984/85	1	5	3	1/	1	2	1	--	1/	--	1/	--	1	--	1
1985/86	1/	3	4/	1/	1	2	2	--	3	1	1/	--	2	--	1
1986/87	1/	4	1/	1/	1/	3	1	--	2	1/	1/	--	1	--	1

1/ Less than 0.5 percent. -- = 0

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Cotton Ginning Charges, Harvesting Practices, and Selected Marketing Costs (annual).

Table 16.--Methods of seed cotton assembly, by State, 1982/83-1986/87

Year and method	Ala.	Ariz.	Ark.	Calif.	Ga.	La.	Miss.	Mo.	N. Mex.	N.C.	Okla.	S.C.	Tenn.	Tex.	U.S.
	Percent														
Ginned from trailers:															
1982/83	90	40	97	50	96	92	85	100	80	100	80	99	100	42	64
1983/84	92	45	98	40	94	94	85	100	75	100	63	99	100	43	58
1984/85	87	42	98	52	90	94	90	100	71	100	85	100	99	41	64
1985/86	93	39	96	49	82	93	85	100	70	100	79	100	99	37	61
1986/87	88	35	90	39	77	96	86	100	87	100	67	100	100	26	55
Ginned from modules:															
1982/83	10	60	3	49	4	8	15	--	20	--	20	1	--	57	36
1983/84	8	55	2	59	6	6	15	--	25	1/	37	1	--	57	42
1984/85	13	58	2	48	10	6	10	--	29	1/	15	1/	1	59	36
1985/86	7	61	4	51	18	7	15	--	30	--	21	1/	1	63	39
1986/87	12	65	10	61	23	4	14	--	13	--	33	1/	1/	74	45

1/ Less than 0.5 percent. -- = 0

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Cotton Ginning Charges, Harvesting Practices, and Selected Marketing Costs (annual).

Table 17.—Cotton: Strict low middling, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, 1960/61-87/88

Crop year	Average spot market prices per pound (net weight) 1/					
	15/16 "	1 "	1-1/32 "	1-1/16 "	1-3/32 "	1-1/8 "
	Cents per pound					
1960				31.29		
1961				34.83		
1962				34.47		
1963				34.25		
1964				31.94		
1965				30.73		
1966	19.53	21.09		23.76		
1967	19.90	23.93		29.95		
1968	19.50	21.58		25.54		
1969	20.14	21.22		24.08		
1970	22.71	23.38		25.33		
1971	30.00	30.80		32.95		33.60
1972	28.57	31.25		35.59		36.14
1973	49.95	55.86	64.59	67.10	67.31	67.82
1974	34.88	37.41	40.02	41.69	41.89	42.53
1975	51.29	53.49	56.44	57.99	58.18	58.91
1976	63.87	65.99	69.34	70.88	71.08	71.83
1977	46.80	48.26	51.27	52.74	52.96	54.55
1978	53.43	55.24	59.92	61.58	61.89	64.43
1979	60.51	63.39	69.53	71.48	71.87	73.86
1980	69.74	75.70	80.95	82.99	83.39	84.47
1981	49.92	54.13	58.28	60.48	60.89	62.07
1982	52.39	56.41	61.17	63.08	63.47	64.63
1983	62.54	66.32	70.71	73.11	73.55	75.37
1984	52.39	55.98	58.30	60.51	60.29	60.64
1985	52.16	55.81	57.87	60.02	59.62	59.77
1986	44.80	47.71	50.78	53.16	53.81	55.89
1987	57.38	59.33	60.81	63.13	63.63	64.45

1/ Spot market prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 - 4.9.

Compiled from reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 18.—Fiber prices: Landed Group B mill points, cotton prices, and manmade staple fiber prices at f.o.b. producing plants, actual and estimated raw fiber equivalent

Calendar year	Cotton 1/		Rayon 2/		Polyester 3/		Price ratios 5/	
	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 4/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 4/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 4/	Cotton/rayon	Cotton/polyester
Cents per pound								
1960	32.04	35.60	28.33	29.51	126.00	131.25	1.21	0.27
1961	34.58	38.42	26.17	27.26	118.00	122.92	1.41	0.31
1962	34.15	37.94	26.00	27.08	114.00	118.75	1.40	0.32
1963	33.63	37.37	27.08	28.21	114.00	118.75	1.32	0.31
1964	25.43	28.26	28.00	29.17	99.33	103.47	0.97	0.27
1965	25.11	27.90	27.38	28.52	85.17	88.72	0.98	0.31
1966	22.39	24.88	25.63	26.70	79.50	82.81	0.93	0.30
1967	23.63	26.26	24.42	25.44	62.17	64.76	1.03	0.41
1968	23.59	26.21	25.00	26.04	56.00	58.33	1.01	0.45
1969	22.96	25.51	25.50	26.56	45.33	47.22	0.96	0.54
1970	27.20	30.22	25.00	26.04	40.67	42.36	1.16	0.71
1971	30.64	34.04	26.92	28.04	37.00	38.54	1.21	0.88
1972	36.21	40.23	31.00	32.29	34.50	35.94	1.25	1.12
1973	57.99	64.43	33.13	34.51	36.75	38.28	1.87	1.68
1974	59.94	66.60	50.83	52.95	46.00	47.92	1.26	1.39
1975	49.18	54.64	51.00	53.13	47.83	49.82	1.03	1.10
1976	72.18	80.20	53.50	55.73	53.00	55.21	1.44	1.45
1977	65.81	73.12	58.00	60.42	55.83	58.16	1.21	1.26
1978	64.34	71.49	58.25	60.68	54.33	56.59	1.18	1.26
1979	68.95	76.61	65.25	67.97	60.33	62.84	1.13	1.22
1980	87.98	97.76	74.50	77.60	74.33	77.43	1.26	1.26
1981	80.41	89.34	86.50	90.10	84.75	88.28	0.99	1.01
1982	68.00	75.56	84.50	88.02	76.75	79.95	0.86	0.95
1983	77.72	86.36	80.25	83.59	73.00	76.04	1.03	1.14
1984	76.06	84.51	84.00	87.50	78.83	82.12	0.97	1.03
1985	65.83	73.16	78.84	82.12	66.34	69.10	0.89	1.06
1986	60.99	67.77	75.75	78.91	62.33	64.93	0.86	1.04
1987	72.71	80.79	81.00	84.38	65.75	68.49	0.96	1.18

1/ 1960-69, middling 15/16" at Group B Mill points, net weight; 1970 to date, SLM 1-1/16". 2/ 1.5 and 3.0 denier, regular rayon staple. 3/ Reported average market price for 1.5 denier polyester staple for cotton blending. 4/ Actual prices converted to estimated raw fiber equivalent as follows: cotton, divided by 0.90, rayon and polyester, divided by 0.96. 5/ Raw fiber equivalent.

Compiled from Agricultural Marketing Service and trade reports.

Table 19.--Index of prices of selected growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. cotton c.i.f. Northern Europe, 1960/61-87/88

Year beginning August 1	A Index 1/	U.S. Memphis territory 2/	U.S. Cal./Ariz. territory 2/	B Index 3/	U.S. Orleans/Tex. territory 4/
Cents per pound					
1960		29.46			
1961		30.23			
1962		29.75			
1963	29.18	29.12			
1964	29.03	29.49			
1965	28.13	28.47			
1966	28.35	28.35			
1967	31.30	33.32			
1968	28.75	29.97			
1969	28.00	28.82			
1970	31.10	31.67			
1971	37.15	37.43			
1972	41.95	43.54			
1973	76.50	78.31			
1974	52.50	56.41			
1975	65.26	71.41			
1976	81.75	82.47	83.05	72.91	75.64
1977	65.01	65.25	66.52	57.02	56.85
1978	75.99	75.99	70.69	67.97	66.88
1979	85.46	87.76	87.68	74.55	74.54
1980	93.30	101.22	99.52	84.11	87.74
1981	73.76	75.87	76.01	64.39	64.09
1982	76.65	77.95	78.61	66.65	66.38
1983	87.61	87.09	90.04	80.37	76.67
1984	69.18	73.90	73.75	59.55	64.21
1985	48.90	64.79	64.13	40.93	56.44
1986	61.98	61.83	64.63	54.97	54.38
1987	72.66	76.34	79.66	67.68	70.55

1/ The 'A' Index is an average of the cheapest five types of SM 1-1/16" staple length cotton offered on the European market. The staple length used to calculate the index was changed to Middling 1-3/32" in July 1981. Calculations for 1963-72 were made using data published in "Statistics on Cotton and Related Data, 1960-78". 2/ The Memphis and California/Arizona territories were based on SM 1-1/16" staple length cotton until July 1981, when they were changed to Middling 1-3/32". 3/ The 'B' Index is based on coarse grades of cotton varying in staple length from 1" to 1-3/32". 4/ Based on SLM 1" cotton.

Table 20.—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.	66.95
12	77.25	74.00	73.50	69.50	66.50	64.50	67.50	75.50	65.25	N.Q.	N.Q.	66.65
19	80.25	77.00	76.25	72.75	69.00	67.50	70.25	75.50	67.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	69.30
26	80.00	77.00	76.00	72.00	70.00	69.00	71.75	75.50	68.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	70.15
June 2	81.00	78.00	77.00	69.50	68.50	N.Q.	70.50	75.50	69.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	70.60
9	81.00	79.00	78.25	70.50	68.50	N.Q.	71.00	80.00	70.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	71.65
16	84.00	82.25	78.50	73.50	70.00	N.Q.	73.00	82.00	72.50	N.Q.	N.Q.	73.50
23	83.50	81.75	78.00	74.25	72.50	N.Q.	75.00	83.00	72.75	N.Q.	N.Q.	74.50
30	79.50	78.75	76.00	70.25	71.00	N.Q.	72.50	82.00	70.25	N.Q.	N.Q.	72.00
July 7	79.75	79.00	74.00	70.50	69.50	N.Q.	71.50	82.00	69.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	70.90
14	76.00	76.00	68.00	70.00	67.50	N.Q.	69.00	82.00	67.25	N.Q.	N.Q.	68.35
21	76.25	76.25	68.00	67.75	67.50	N.Q.	69.00	82.00	67.25	N.Q.	N.Q.	67.90
28	75.00	75.00	66.25	67.00	65.00	N.Q.	65.50	82.00	65.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	65.75

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 21.--C.I.F. 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	61.00
12	68.50	59.50	N.Q.	N.Q.	63.50	N.Q.	57.25	60.10
19	71.50	62.25	N.Q.	N.Q.	63.50	N.Q.	59.50	61.75
26	71.00	61.75	N.Q.	N.Q.	63.50	N.Q.	60.50	61.90
June 2	71.50	62.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	63.50	N.Q.	60.50	62.00
9	72.00	63.50	N.Q.	N.Q.	65.00	N.Q.	61.00	63.15
16	74.50	64.75	N.Q.	N.Q.	67.00	N.Q.	63.50	65.10
23	73.00	66.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	66.00	N.Q.	64.25	65.40
30	70.50	65.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	66.00	N.Q.	62.25	64.40
July 7	70.75	63.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	66.00	N.Q.	60.75	63.25
14	65.00	60.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	66.00	N.Q.	58.50	61.15
21	65.25	60.00	N.Q.	N.Q.	66.00	N.Q.	58.50	61.25
28	64.00	59.25	N.Q.	N.Q.	66.00	N.Q.	57.75	60.35

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 22.--World cotton supply and use, 1960/61-88/89 1/

Year beginning August 1	Harvested area	Yield	Beginning stocks	Production	Consumption	Exports
	Million acres	Pounds/acre	----- Million 480-lb. bales -----			
1960	79.5	272	19.7	45.1	46.2	17.1
1961	79.5	269	19.0	44.5	45.2	15.6
1962	79.1	285	18.8	47.0	43.9	15.9
1963	81.1	302	22.7	51.0	48.0	17.9
1964	82.7	313	25.7	54.0	51.5	16.9
1965	82.3	333	28.8	57.1	54.0	16.9
1966	77.2	327	32.3	52.5	56.0	18.2
1967	76.6	324	28.5	51.7	56.1	17.5
1968	79.3	346	24.0	57.1	56.5	17.0
1969	80.3	329	24.5	54.9	56.2	17.7
1970	78.8	337	23.3	55.3	57.3	17.7
1971	82.1	347	22.4	59.4	58.6	18.7
1972	82.9	359	22.9	62.0	59.8	21.2
1973	81.2	374	24.9	63.2	60.9	19.6
1974	83.0	372	27.7	64.2	57.9	17.5
1975	76.5	340	33.4	54.2	61.9	19.1
1976	75.6	360	26.0	56.6	60.9	17.6
1977	81.9	376	22.0	64.1	61.2	19.1
1978	81.4	353	25.2	59.9	63.5	19.8
1979	79.6	396	21.7	65.7	66.2	23.2
1980	79.3	393	21.1	65.0	66.1	19.7
1981	81.4	420	20.5	71.2	66.1	20.2
1982	77.9	420	25.3	68.1	68.3	19.5
1983	76.5	411	25.2	65.6	68.3	19.2
1984	84.0	504	24.0	88.2	69.9	20.2
1985	78.6	486	42.4	79.6	75.8	20.2
1986	73.9	457	47.2	70.4	82.5	25.9
1987 2/	80.4	479	34.5	80.3	82.6	24.1
1988 3/	85.4	483	32.2	85.9	82.7	23.5

1/ Season beginning August 1. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Forecast. Source: Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. agricultural attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Table 23.—Foreign cotton supply and use, 1960/61–88/89 1/

Year beginning August 1	Harvested area	Yield	Beginning stocks	Production	Consumption	Exports
	Million acres	Pounds/acre	----- Million 480-lb. bales -----			
1960	64.2	230	12.2	30.8	37.8	10.3
1961	63.8	227	12.0	30.2	36.2	10.6
1962	63.6	243	11.1	32.1	35.4	12.5
1963	66.9	256	11.6	35.7	39.3	12.2
1964	68.6	272	13.4	38.9	42.2	12.7
1965	68.7	295	14.5	42.2	44.4	13.9
1966	67.6	305	15.3	42.9	46.4	13.4
1967	68.7	310	16.2	44.3	47.1	13.1
1968	69.1	321	17.5	46.2	48.2	14.2
1969	69.2	312	18.0	44.9	48.1	14.8
1970	67.6	320	17.5	45.1	49.1	13.9
1971	70.6	332	18.2	48.9	50.4	15.3
1972	69.9	332	19.6	48.3	52.0	15.9
1973	69.2	348	20.7	50.2	53.4	13.5
1974	70.4	359	23.9	52.7	52.0	13.6
1975	67.7	325	27.7	45.9	54.7	15.8
1976	64.7	342	22.3	46.0	54.2	12.8
1977	68.7	348	19.0	49.7	54.8	13.7
1978	69.0	341	19.9	49.0	57.2	13.6
1979	66.8	367	17.7	51.1	59.7	14.0
1980	66.1	391	18.1	53.9	60.2	13.8
1981	67.6	395	17.8	55.6	60.9	13.7
1982	68.2	396	18.7	56.2	62.8	14.2
1983	69.2	401	17.3	57.8	62.4	12.4
1984	73.6	491	21.2	75.2	64.3	14.0
1985	68.4	464	38.3	66.1	69.4	18.3
1986	65.5	445	37.8	60.7	75.0	19.2
1987 ^{2/}	70.4	447	29.5	65.5	74.9	17.5
1988 ^{3/}	73.7	462	26.6	71.0	75.7	18.8

See table 24 for footnotes.

Table 24.--Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, 1960-87

Year beginning August 1	Cotton	Manmade			Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		Rayon and acetate staple	Non-cellulosic staple	Total		
480-lb. bale equivalents						Percent
1960	8,352,560	755,077	220,590	975,667	9,328,227	89.5
1961	9,017,265	980,065	304,555	1,284,621	10,301,886	87.5
1962	8,483,810	1,166,006	466,158	1,632,164	10,115,974	83.9
1963	8,696,429	1,330,546	553,485	1,884,031	10,580,460	82.2
1964	9,260,665	1,351,581	707,290	2,058,871	11,319,536	81.8
1965	9,595,725	1,312,531	955,354	2,267,885	11,863,610	80.9
1966	9,573,850	1,180,877	1,055,329	2,236,206	11,810,056	81.1
1967	9,076,933	1,276,856	1,433,392	2,710,248	11,787,181	77.0
1968	8,331,508	1,467,946	1,687,473	3,155,419	11,486,927	72.5
1969	8,113,873	1,220,717	1,807,658	3,028,375	11,142,248	72.8
1970	8,204,292	1,054,587	1,899,029	2,953,616	11,157,908	73.5
1971	8,259,171	1,107,437	2,201,235	3,308,672	11,567,843	71.4
1972	7,768,748	1,139,198	2,721,302	3,860,500	11,629,248	66.8
1973	7,471,977	1,151,987	2,810,637	3,962,624	11,434,601	65.3
1974	5,860,177	665,392	2,381,696	3,047,088	8,907,265	65.8
1975	7,249,667	810,535	2,941,290	3,751,825	11,001,492	65.9
1976	6,674,400	805,140	3,180,658	3,985,798	10,660,198	62.6
1977	6,482,521	802,933	3,416,958	4,219,891	10,702,412	60.6
1978	6,351,852	723,506	3,424,231	4,147,737	10,499,589	60.5
1979	6,505,540	632,658	3,521,385	4,154,043	10,659,583	61.0
1980	5,890,819	586,467	3,497,940	4,084,407	9,975,226	59.1
1981	5,263,812	488,169	3,021,594	3,509,763	8,773,575	60.0
1982	5,512,767	453,981	3,078,848	3,532,829	9,045,596	60.9
1983	5,926,283	540,502	3,314,700	3,855,202	9,781,485	60.6
1984	5,517,319	479,221	2,781,425	3,260,646	8,777,965	62.9
1985	6,496,549	528,040	3,052,558	3,580,598	10,077,147	64.5
1986	7,385,108	534,815	3,087,129	3,621,944	11,007,052	67.1
1987 1/	7,558,819	560,883	3,089,708	3,650,591	11,209,410	67.4

1/ Preliminary and estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.--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	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1985	5.1	<u>4/</u>	---	---	5.1	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>	<u>4/</u>
1986	4.7	<u>4/</u>	---	632.2	636.9	4.1	<u>4/</u>	2.6
1987	6.0 ^{5/}	<u>4/</u>	---	702.7	708.7	4.1	<u>4/</u>	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 26.—Manmade fiber production and capacity, 1987-90 1/

Fiber	1987					1988					1989					Planned 1990 capacity	Average annual change 1988-90
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year		
	Million pounds																
GRAND TOTAL ALL FIBERS 3/																	
Capacity	2,476	2,468	2,494	2,524	9,962	2,530	2,534	2,559	2,587	10,210	2,605	2,625	2,632	2,646	10,508	10,667	2.2
Production	2,182	2,275	2,228	2,260	8,945	2,244	2,311										
Percent	88	92	89	90	90	89	91										
TOTAL STAPLE																	
Capacity	1,279	1,277	1,295	1,315	5,166	1,316	1,315	1,321	1,329	5,281	1,336	1,345	1,347	1,353	5,381	5,445	1.6
Production	1,171	1,209	1,163	1,178	4,721	1,174	1,200										
Percent	92	95	90	90	91	88	89										
TOTAL FILAMENT 3/																	
Capacity	1,197	1,191	1,199	1,209	4,796	1,214	1,249	1,238	1,258	4,929	1,269	1,280	1,285	1,293	5,127	5,222	3.0
Production	1,011	1,066	1,065	1,082	4,224	1,070	1,111										
Percent	84	90	88	90	88	89	96										
POLYESTER TOTAL																	
Capacity	966	954	959	962	3,841	965	967	970	973	3,875	982	990	990	991	3,953	3,962	1.1
Production	869	899	873	900	3,541	878	928										
Percent	90	94	91	94	92	91	96										
STAPLE																	
Capacity	618	613	622	630	2,483	633	636	637	638	2,544	646	654	654	654	2,608	2,616	1.4
Production	581	596	579	606	2,362	593	617										
Percent	94	97	94	96	95	94	97										
FILAMENT																	
Capacity	348	341	337	332	1,358	332	331	333	335	1,331	336	336	336	337	1,345	1,346	0.6
Production	288	303	294	294	1,179	285	311										
Percent	83	89	87	89	87	86	94										
NYLON TOTAL																	
Capacity	728	739	740	741	2,948	743	744	756	767	3,010	773	778	782	787	3,120	3,168	2.6
Production	661	688	686	654	2,689	660	676										
Percent	91	94	93	88	91	89	91										
STAPLE																	
Capacity	272	276	280	284	1,112	284	283	286	289	1,142	290	291	291	292	1,164	1,173	1.4
Production	247	261	253	231	992	231	236										
Percent	91	95	90	81	89	82	83										
FILAMENT																	
Capacity	456	463	460	457	1,836	459	461	470	478	1,868	483	487	491	495	1,956	1,995	3.4
Production	414	427	433	423	1,697	429	440										
Percent	91	93	95	93	93	94	95										
OLEFIN TOTAL																	
Capacity	437	428	449	472	1,786	476	478	488	499	1,941	505	510	515	520	2,050	2,147	5.2
Production	342	376	379	398	1,495	396	395										
Percent	77	84	83	85	82	84	83										
STAPLE																	
Capacity	112	110	115	121	458	121	120	121	123	485	123	122	125	128	498	540	5.6
Production	86	92	92	91	361	94	95										
Percent	77	84	81	75	79	78	79										
FILAMENT																	
Capacity	325	318	334	351	1,328	355	358	367	367	1,456	382	388	390	392	1,552	1,607	5.2
Production	256	284	287	307	1,134	302	300										
Percent	77	85	84	88	83	86	84										
ACRYLIC STAPLE																	
Capacity	161	162	162	163	648	161	159	160	161	641	160	161	160	161	642	647	0.5
Production	156	159	135	142	592	149	151										
Percent	97	98	83	87	91	91	95										
OTHER FIBERS 2/																	
Capacity	7	8	7	8	30	7	8	7	8	30	7	8	7	8	30	30	---
Production	5	6	5	6	22	5	6										
Percent	71	75	71	75	73	71	75										
NON-CELLULOSIC TOTAL 3/																	
Capacity	2,299	2,291	2,317	2,346	9,253	2,352	2,356	2,381	2,408	9,497	2,427	2,447	2,454	2,467	9,795	9,954	2.4
Production	2,035	2,127	2,079	2,099	8,340	2,882	2,156										
Percent	88	92	89	90	90	89	92										
STAPLE																	
Capacity	1,163	1,161	1,179	1,198	4,701	1,199	1,198	1,204	1,211	4,812	1,219	1,228	1,230	1,235	4,912	4,976	1.7
Production	1,070	1,108	1,059	1,070	4,307	1,067	1,099										
Percent	92	95	90	89	92	89	91										
FILAMENT 3/																	
Capacity	1,136	1,130	1,138	1,148	4,552	1,153	1,158	1,177	1,197	4,685	1,208	1,219	1,224	1,232	4,883	4,978	3.1
Production	965	1,019	1,020	1,029	4,033	1,021	1,057										
Percent	85	89	89	90	88	89	91										
CELLULOSIC STAPLE																	
Capacity	116	116	116	117	465	117	117	117	118	469	117	117	117	118	469	469	---
Production	101	101	104	108	414	107	101										
Percent	87	87	90	92	89	92	86										
CELLULOSIC FILAMENT																	
Capacity	61	61	61	61	244	61	61	61	61	244	61	61	61	61	244	244	---
Production	46	47	45	53	191	49	54										
Percent	75	77	74	87	78	80	89										

1/ Capacity data as of May 1988. 2/ Includes saran and spandex. U.S.D.A. estimates. 3/ Glass fibers are not included.

Source: Compiled from Textile Organon.

Table 27.--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	2 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	555.4	524.7	563.2	559.1	586.3	564.1	--
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	322.8	--
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	58.7	--
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	94.2	--
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	39.1	--
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	32.5	--
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	16.8	--
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	328.2	--
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	175.1	--
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	61.4	--
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	85.3	--
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	5.9	--
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	0.5	--
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	726.8	--
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	457.2	448.8
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	205.3	--
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	66.1	68.7
Rayon	0.2	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	--	0.1	--	--	--	0.2	--	--

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

Source: Textile Organon.

Table 28.--U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, scoured basis, 1960-1987

Year	Worsted apparel			Woolen apparel			Total apparel	Carpet	Total raw wool
	60's and finer	Coarser than 60's	Total	60's and finer	Coarser than 60's	Total			
1,000 pounds									
1960	73,283	59,287	132,570	46,485	67,138	113,623	246,193	164,648	410,841
1961	92,916	57,889	150,805	51,682	60,915	112,597	263,402	149,057	412,459
1962	89,604	67,485	157,089	51,279	58,656	109,935	267,024	148,853	415,877
1963	77,561	69,308	146,869	45,003	56,765	101,766	248,635	160,399	409,034
1964	74,627	67,116	141,743	38,632	53,547	92,179	233,922	122,737	356,659
1965	99,999	56,870	156,869	41,327	60,281	101,608	258,477	112,330	370,807
1966	98,110	67,783	165,893	34,518	61,651	96,169	262,062	103,587	365,649
1967	82,936	58,430	141,366	29,381	56,911	86,292	227,658	84,544	312,202
1968	89,678	65,037	154,715	29,912	53,663	83,575	238,290	91,407	329,697
1969	82,280	56,710	138,990	29,574	49,805	79,379	218,369	93,758	312,127
1970	51,631	59,019	110,650	18,930	34,072	53,002	163,652	76,609	240,261
1971	37,707	38,069	75,776	14,760	25,669	40,429	116,205	74,779	190,984
1972	54,610	37,396	92,006	19,912	30,315	50,227	142,233	76,368	218,601
1973	40,151	28,055	68,206	13,593	28,073	41,666	109,872	41,394	151,266
1974	23,841	18,041	41,882	10,909	22,065	32,974	74,856	18,595	93,451
1975	34,097	18,965	53,062	15,738	25,317	41,055	94,117	15,908	110,025
1976	34,929	21,871	56,800	20,583	29,246	49,829	106,629	15,117	121,746
1977	27,552	19,324	46,876	22,308	26,301	48,609	95,485	12,526	108,011
1978	32,726	16,488	49,214	24,432	28,600	53,032	102,246	13,009	115,255
1979	30,115	19,062	49,177	29,035	28,321	57,356	106,533	10,513	117,046
1980	35,535	20,852	56,387	28,240	28,796	57,036	113,423	10,020	123,443
1981	41,238	22,012	63,250	35,160	29,342	64,502	127,752	10,896	138,648
1982	36,241	21,271	57,512	23,763	24,582	48,345	105,857	9,825	115,682
1983	42,441	23,607	66,048	30,467	30,214	60,681	126,729	13,851	140,580
1984	39,686	24,136	63,822	32,913	32,247	65,160	128,982	13,088	142,070
1985	33,646	16,665	50,311	28,046	27,694	55,740	106,051	10,562	116,613
1986	41,719	18,760	60,479	34,122	32,167	66,289	126,768	9,960	136,728
1987	53,814	14,849	68,663	32,401	28,613	61,014	129,677	13,092	142,769

Source: Bureau of Census.

Table 29—U.S. wool supply and use, 1973-88

Year	Stock sheep Jan 1	Unshorn lambs	Sheep shorn	Yield	Supply and utilization										
					Production		Beginning stocks Jan 1	Production	Imports	Unac-counted	Total Supply	Mill use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks
					Shorn wool	Pulled wool									
Million	Lbs. per head	Million grease lbs.	Million clean lbs.												
1973	8.8	3.5	10.6	8.0	84.8	1.0	63.1	45.5	90.0	0.0	198.6	130.0	1.0	131.0	53.3
1974	9.8	3.8	12.0	7.7	92.9	1.0	59.9	49.8	94.2	0.0	203.9	140.3	0.5	140.8	51.5
1975	10.5	4.0	12.9	8.0	102.9	1.0	58.4	55.1	78.1	7.4	191.6	138.1	1.0	139.1	47.5
1976	11.4	4.2	13.2	8.0	106.1	1.0	47.5	62.2	57.5	-2.8	164.4	121.7	1.1	122.8	41.6
1977	11.3	4.5	13.5	8.1	109.8	1.2	41.6	58.5	52.0	-2.7	150.4	108.0	0.4	108.4	42.0
1978	11.1	4.1	13.3	8.0	105.4	1.1	42.0	55.1	50.4	-16.7	164.2	115.4	0.4	115.7	48.5
1979	10.8	3.9	13.1	8.0	104.9	0.9	48.5	56.1	42.3	17.2	164.1	117.0	0.3	117.3	46.8
1980	11.1	4.1	13.3	8.0	105.4	1.1	46.8	56.4	56.5	9.9	169.6	123.4	0.3	123.7	45.9
1981	11.3	4.5	13.5	8.1	109.8	1.2	45.9	58.8	74.3	9.7	188.7	138.6	0.3	138.9	49.8
1982	11.4	4.2	13.2	8.0	106.1	1.0	49.8	56.8	61.4	7.5	175.5	115.7	1.4	117.1	58.4
1983	10.4	4.8	12.9	8.0	102.9	1.0	58.4	55.1	78.1	8.9	200.5	140.6	1.0	141.6	58.9
1984	9.8	4.6	12.3	7.8	95.5	1.0	58.9	51.1	94.2	-10.0	194.2	142.1	0.5	142.6	51.6
1985	8.8	4.7	11.2	7.9	87.9	1.0	51.6	47.2	79.5	-9.6	168.7	116.6	1.4	118.0	50.7
1986	8.5	4.6	10.9	7.8	84.8	1.0	50.7	45.5	97.0	-8.8	184.4	136.7	0.8	137.5	46.9
1987	8.8	4.2	11.0	7.8	85.8	1.0	46.9	46.0	105.1	-8.8	189.2	142.8	1.0	143.8	45.4
1988 1/	9.0	4.4	11.3	8.0	90.4	1.0	45.0	48.0	100.0	0	193.0	145.0	1.0	146.0	47.0

1/ Preliminary and estimated.

Source: Bureau of Census and USDA.

Table 30—U.S. mohair supply and use 1973-88

Year	Supply and utilization													
	Angora goats Jan 1 1/	Angora goats clipped 1/	Yield 1/	Production 1/ (Texas)	Beginning stocks Jan 1	Production 2/	Imports	Unac-counted	Total supply	Mill use	Exports	Total use	Ending stocks Dec 31	
	Thousand	Lbs./hd.	Thousand grease lbs.	Million clean lbs.										
1973	1,375	1,450	6.85	9,930	5,965	7,944	---	---	13,909	2,207	9,324	11,531	2,378	
1974	1,180	1,175	7.15	8,400	2,378	6,720	---	3431	12,529	1,199	7,421	8,620	3,909	
1975	990	1,215	7.08	8,600	3,909	6,880	19	---	10,808	1,088	8,828	9,916	892	
1976	950	1,100	7.36	8,100	892	6,480	37	2,194	9,603	822	7,161	7,983	1,620	
1977	1,100	1,215	6.58	8,000	1,620	6,400	60	0	8,080	743	6,190	6,933	1,147	
1978	1,070	1,188	6.82	8,100	1,147	6,480	6	319	7,952	490	6,557	7,047	905	
1979	1,050	1,275	7.29	9,300	905	7,440	7	514	8,866	695	6,452	7,147	1,719	
1980	1,080	1,240	7.10	8,800	1,719	7,040	45	(164)	8,640	700	6,221	6,921	1,719	
1981	1,050	1,300	7.62	10,100	1,719	8,420	226	-665	9,700	800	7,124	7,924	1,776	
1982	1,130	1,330	7.52	10,530	1,776	8,000	24	721	10,521	600	7,743	8,343	2,178	
1983	1,140	1,360	7.79	11,400	2,178	8,660	45	721	11,604	700	9,654	10,354	1,250	
1984	1,150	1,450	7.72	12,170	1,250	9,250	5	-1,035	9,470	700	7,750	8,450	1,020	
1985	1,300	1,730	7.70	14,460	1,020	10,990	20	-1,035	10,995	700	8,991	9,691	1,304	
1986	1,430	2,000	8.00	17,780	1,304	13,510	13	1,436	16,263	100	14,622	14,722	1,541	
1987	1,370	2,000	8.10	18,410	1,541	13,990	7	352	15,890	100	14,012	14,122	1,778	
1988 3/	1,310	1,700	7.70	15,050	1,778	11,440	7	975	14,200	200	13,000	13,200	1,000	

1/ Texas only 1973-1981. In 1970, the last year of production in which data were available for other States, Texas accounted for 96.3 percent of the U.S. total. Estimated total U.S. production 1982-1986. 2/ Eighty percent of greasy before 1982 and 76 percent of greasy thereafter.

Source: Bureau of Census and USDA.

Table 31—Shorn wool prices: U.S. farm price, Australian offering prices, and graded territory shorn wool prices, 1978-87

Year beginning Jan 1	U.S. farm price shorn wool grease basis 2/	Australian offering prices, clean 1/						Market indicator 3/	Graded territory shorn wool, clean basis 4/					
		Grade 70's type 61	Grade 64/70's type 62	Grade 64's type 63	Grade 62's type 64	Grade 60/62's type 64A	Grade 58's-56's 433-34		64's staple 2-3/4" & up	62's staple 3" & up	60's staple 3" & up	58's staple 3-1/4" & up	56's staple 3-1/4" & up	54's staple 3-1/2" & up
Cents/lb.		U.S. \$/lb.												
1978	74.5	2.11	2.08	2.06	2.04	2.05	1.97	---	1.89	1.80	1.74	1.70	1.67	1.63
1979	86.3	2.63	2.51	2.38	2.34	2.32	2.13	---	2.18	2.06	1.96	1.85	1.79	1.74
1980	88.1	3.07	2.89	2.74	2.55	2.45	2.30	414	2.45	2.30	2.17	2.00	1.89	1.80
1981	94.4	3.08	3.01	2.96	2.85	2.77	2.57	429	2.78	2.58	2.23	1.89	1.81	1.74
1982	68.6	2.99	2.90	2.77	2.63	2.52	2.27	445	2.47	2.30	1.81	1.58	1.46	1.38
1983	61.3	2.77	2.64	2.56	2.46	2.38	2.16	473	2.12	1.86	1.52	1.37	1.28	1.21
1984	79.5	3.01	2.68	2.53	2.42	2.31	2.04	496	2.29	2.11	1.92	1.79	1.65	1.52
1985	63.3	2.91	2.49	2.19	2.06	1.87	1.61	541	1.92	1.71	1.50	1.39	1.33	1.30
1986	86.6	2.60	2.38	2.26	2.13	1.91	1.64	553	1.91	1.71	1.54	1.42	1.36	1.31
1987	91.7	4.35	3.57	3.14	2.76	2.37	2.11	779	2.65	2.28	1.97	1.75	1.60	1.47

--- = unavailable

1/ F.o.b. Australian Wool Corporation South Carolina warehouse in bond. A duty of 10 cents per pound, clean, should be added to these prices. 2/ Annual weighted average. 3/ Index of prices of all wool sold by AWC in Australia (A cents per kgm. clean). 4/ Refers to wool produced in Texas and the Rocky Mountain states.

Table 32.—U.S. imports of dutiable and duty-free raw wool for consumption, clean content, 1960-87 1/

Calendar year	Finer than 58's	Total dutiable	Total duty-free	Grand Total	Share Finer than 58's of grand total raw wool imports
					Percent
					1,000 pounds
1960	46,250	74,226	153,904	228,130	20.3
1961	61,404	90,318	157,335	247,653	24.8
1962	84,743	125,780	143,460	269,240	31.5
1963	70,544	109,196	167,962	277,158	25.5
1964	63,855	98,415	113,932	212,347	30.1
1965	107,435	162,637	105,943	271,580	39.6
1966	104,921	162,537	114,625	277,162	37.9
1967	69,046	109,071	78,205	187,276	36.9
1968	82,158	129,717	119,599	249,376	33.0
1969	65,469	93,523	95,664	189,187	34.6
1970	46,318	79,810	73,325	153,135	30.2
1971	29,312	42,682	83,893	126,575	23.2
1972	20,805	24,790	71,849	96,639	21.5
1973	14,870	19,587	40,524	60,111	24.7
1974	7,593	11,800	15,147	26,947	28.2
1975	13,371	16,571	17,021	33,592	39.8
1976	31,060	38,387	19,076	57,463	54.1
1977	24,423	34,175	18,780	52,955	46.1
1978	19,833	26,998	23,403	50,401	39.4
1979	14,080	20,283	22,046	42,329	33.1
1980	27,191	30,491	25,992	56,483	48.1
1981	39,673	48,106	26,146	74,252	53.4
1982	32,245	39,988	21,433	61,421	52.5
1983	41,604	49,371	28,688	78,059	53.3
1984	50,298	63,271	30,906	94,177	53.4
1985	40,821	50,164	29,308	79,472	51.4
1986	54,003	66,090	30,901	96,991	55.7
1987	64,130	74,054	31,066	105,120	61.0

1/ Wool not advanced in any way or by any process of manufacture beyond washed, scoured, or carbonized condition. Imports for consumption include entries for immediate consumption and warehouse withdrawals for consumption.

Source: Bureau of Census.

Table 33.—Raw fiber equivalent of textile manufactures, 1960-87

Year	Cotton		Wool		Manmade	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
	1,000 pounds					
1960	252,256	233,272	132,132	4,695	31,338	90,772
1961	188,896	239,181	127,458	4,538	23,491	86,351
1962	309,848	220,307	145,637	4,369	30,557	90,467
1963	304,312	207,807	152,549	5,589	36,207	97,078
1964	300,165	213,235	141,147	6,998	50,005	108,471
1965	360,710	173,732	156,689	12,662	79,032	129,056
1966	510,710	189,526	144,272	10,110	123,065	139,976
1967	443,385	188,399	123,434	8,641	138,818	132,978
1968	473,846	188,200	145,967	9,339	193,325	128,994
1969	487,897	232,063	129,670	8,893	257,460	146,230
1970	463,177	199,186	116,560	7,424	329,258	147,052
1971	492,567	226,311	89,705	12,046	451,072	146,667
1972	610,703	290,444	95,377	33,332	480,453	177,584
1973	563,501	325,197	89,962	33,363	465,319	228,227
1974	502,679	392,493	74,225	25,975	371,252	390,734
1975	501,252	353,663	68,422	21,386	400,376	322,388
1976	708,601	413,154	98,579	15,082	479,487	352,176
1977	669,407	369,461	116,606	13,038	531,130	367,076
1978	845,424	355,745	129,369	12,467	642,587	441,700
1979	746,096	477,968	109,543	15,590	524,973	596,580
1980	810,930	523,096	103,288	24,264	771,544	540,644
1981	961,900	367,300	113,626	12,332	637,733	639,076
1982	903,791	253,342	112,240	11,945	807,096	438,551
1983	1,135,502	219,614	149,781	11,579	1,069,490	460,713
1984	1,465,475	206,081	210,165	12,028	1,342,569	487,870
1985	1,629,168	213,224	264,829	17,761	1,491,027	449,152
1986	1,910,474	274,828	275,626	16,027	1,702,957	519,307
1987	2,335,696	298,004	276,092	23,455	1,805,443	591,869

Source: Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

Table 34.—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 100 percent cotton	Blends 1/	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
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
Apr.	7,058	155	33,774	6,362	47,350	1,901	147	13,413	2,114	79,621	744	2,413	3,913	1,931	755	106,953	154,301
May	7,953	129	29,376	5,915	43,373	2,044	79	13,224	2,364	90,381	740	2,656	3,823	1,568	780	117,659	161,032
Jun.	6,296	115	30,301	5,211	41,922	2,145	146	13,264	2,209	116,725	654	3,014	4,521	1,509	1,149	145,335	187,259

1/ Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, fire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. 2/ Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. 3/ Includes blankets, quilts, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. 4/ Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). 5/ Includes nets and nettings, veils and veiling, 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 35.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. textile exports, 1983-88

Year and month	Semi-manufactured				Manufactured products							Grand Total exports					
	Yarn	Sewing thread, darning, and embroidery cotton yarn	Twine and cordage	Broad-woven fabric and standard constructions 1/	Other broad-woven fabric 2/	Total	Knit fabric	Blankets, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Household 3/	Wearing apparel 4/		Other household and clothing articles 6/	Industrial products 7/	Floor covering	Total	
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	11,601	13,986	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	15,014	9,813	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	16,541	8,155	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	20,992	9,793	135,904	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	19,439
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	14,441	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	24,579
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.	1,737	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.	1,107	160	160	6,957	431	9,590	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.	966	142	36	7,318	424	8,886	168	536	452	53	3,804	4,857	1,273	952	1,665	13,760	22,646
Feb.	1,554	154	113	6,353	505	8,679	124	774	355	51	4,930	4,564	1,069	1,427	1,915	15,209	23,888
Mar.	2,497	179	151	8,174	457	11,458	321	1,029	722	80	5,326	6,693	1,230	1,420	2,406	19,226	30,685
Apr.	1,751	210	105	7,349	391	9,807	178	569	464	178	4,789	5,882	1,854	1,430	2,321	17,666	27,471
May	1,295	268	90	7,073	524	9,249	457	1,042	765	246	4,605	5,837	999	1,413	2,392	17,756	27,006
Jun.	1,705	200	168	7,220	510	9,804	354	887	605	97	4,022	5,193	1,554	1,848	2,529	17,089	26,892

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

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 36--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
	Sliver tops, and roving 1/	Yarns thrown or plied 1/	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabrics	Broad-woven fabric	Total	Wearing apparel			Laces and lace articles 3/	Narrow fabric 4/	Knit fabric	Floor covering	Other manuf-actures 5/	Total	
								Knit 2/	Not knit	Handkerchiefs							
1,000 pounds																	
1983	4,907	10,683	38,976	3,442	1,273	123,215	182,496	241,296	355,091	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	34,822	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	598	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	55,857	27	639	1,034	1,389	3,492	30,784	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	3,858	33,900	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	4,383	32,811	104,248	125,478
Apr.	546	912	3,114	597	1,068	15,871	22,108	25,709	37,627	31	724	1,414	1,774	4,208	29,621	101,109	123,216
May	243	1,123	3,858	675	969	16,535	23,403	38,502	44,739	53	926	1,328	952	5,014	33,850	125,365	148,767
Jun.	190	839	4,161	800	788	17,950	24,728	50,584	52,656	47	986	1,268	756	4,373	35,917	146,588	171,315

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 veiling, 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 37.--Raw manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. textile exports, 1983-88

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and woven fabric						Primarily manufactured products										Grand total exports
	Sliver tops, and roving 1/	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Broad-woven fabric 2/	Total	Hosiery	Underwear and nightwear	Outerwear	House furnishings	Knit or crocheted fabric	Narrow fabric 3/	Floor covering	Other manuf-actures 4/	Total		
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.	575	3,502	385	3,067	12,541	20,070	267	1,097	4,950	893	948	3,964	6,924	6,788	25,831	45,901	
Feb.	1,300	3,281	451	5,178	12,813	23,025	345	1,187	5,227	835	1,060	4,158	8,498	8,496	29,806	52,830	
Mar.	1,182	4,565	576	4,989	16,560	27,871	370	1,323	6,594	1,104	1,270	5,605	12,026	8,673	36,967	64,837	
Apr.	1,077	3,503	546	4,266	14,972	24,364	374	1,298	5,938	902	1,282	4,922	11,936	8,818	35,469	59,834	
May	933	3,400	441	3,831	13,483	22,088	317	1,235	6,226	1,237	1,465	6,595	12,808	9,517	39,400	61,488	
Jun.	1,201	4,199	546	4,262	12,891	23,098	323	1,115	5,557	964	992	5,545	11,105	8,147	33,749	56,847	

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

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 38.—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		Other manufactures	Carpets and rugs	Knit fabric	Narrow fabrics	Grand total imports
							Knit	Other than knit 5/					
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
Apr.	306	760	43	1,017	3,296	49	2,565	4,088	143	3,580	58	46	15,951
May	241	414	58	1,239	3,052	21	5,303	5,847	138	3,406	41	48	19,808
Jun.	487	600	144	1,118	3,180	51	8,782	7,960	133	3,696	69	47	26,267

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 39.—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 5/												
Jan.	173	767	28	100	2	550	201	1	131	13	5	1,971
Feb.	187	829	12	214	2	322	214	4	166	18	18	1,986
Mar.	206	1,227	21	228	5	406	337	11	234	17	21	2,713
Apr.	245	860	42	180	2	214	251	4	164	29	21	2,012
May	344	934	18	315	3	288	251	66	146	15	15	2,395
Jun.	210	1,562	36	142	1	288	175	69	308	11	19	2,821

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. 5/ Some categories revised.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 40.—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
Apr.	1,874	19,601	18,630	0	857	1,661	1,221	1	392	16	1,087	3,460	48,800
May	1,944	23,332	8,813	2	112	2,983	1,057	2	262	33	1,793	3,088	43,421
Jun.	1,487	14,147	12,696	4	225	5,124	748	1	443	12	1,151	4,236	40,274

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 41.—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
Sept.	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
Apr.	64	3	731	0	6	286	1,671	12	3	30	1	24	2,831
May	53	0	669	0	8	375	1,531	8	15	18	0	37	2,714
Jun.	150	2	764	0	4	481	1,793	13	11	23	1	47	3,289

Source: Bureau of the Census.

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