



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Economic
Research
Service

CWS-54
December 1988

Cotton and Wool

Situation and Outlook Report

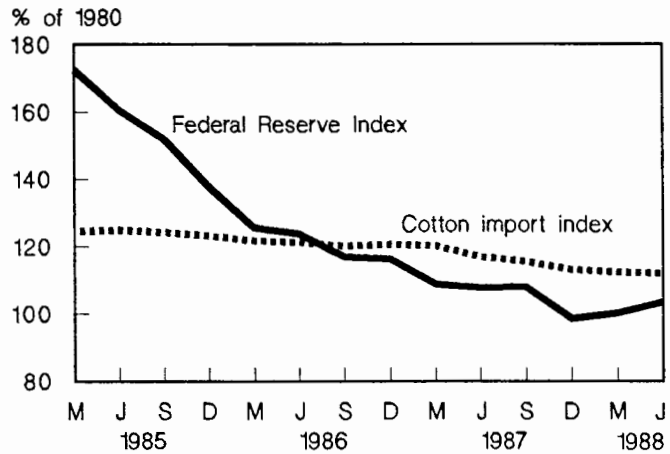
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**Exchange Rate for Cotton Textile Imports
Remains Stable**



Quarterly data.

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Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released November 28, 1988. The next summary of the *Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook* report is scheduled for February 27, 1989. Summaries of the Situation and Outlook reports, including tables, may be accessed electronically. For details, call (202) 447-5505.

The *Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook* is published three times a year and is supplemented by a yearbook. Sub-

scriptions are available from the Economic Research Service by calling (301) 953-2515 or writing USDA/ERS, Box 1608, Rockville, MD 20850. Rates: 1 year \$10, 2 years \$19, 3 years \$27. Foreign customers add 25 percent for subscriptions mailed outside the United States. Make check payable to USDA/ERS.

Subscriptions also are available from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

SUMMARY

Based on November 1 conditions, 1988 U.S. cotton production is forecast at 14.8 million bales. Upland production is estimated at 14.5 million bales, and extra-long staple at a record 367,200 bales. Larger acreage is offsetting lower yields, leaving the total crop virtually unchanged from last year. Total area for harvest is estimated at 11.6 million acres, up 16 percent from 1987, reflecting the smaller 1988 acreage reduction program. Yields are expected to average 612 pounds per harvested acre, a 94-pound drop from 1987's record 706 pounds.

U.S. mills consumed 7.6 million bales of cotton in 1987/88, the most since 1972/73. This season, larger textile inventories, weakened demand for denim, and a trend toward finer count yarns could contribute to a decline in mill consumption to 6.9 million bales. Early-season mill use for August, September, and October averaged near 7.1 million bales on a seasonally-adjusted annual rate.

U.S. cotton export sales at the start of the 1988/89 season totaled only 2.4 million bales, 1.4 million below last season and the lowest in 3 years. Outstanding sales and shipments through mid-November totaled 3.5 million bales, compared to 5.2 million last season. Fierce overseas price competition has been largely responsible. Exports during 1988/89 are expected to fall 24 percent below last season to 5 million bales.

Although the Secretary of Agriculture made several changes in the cotton program last August to make U.S. cotton more competitive, U.S. prices remain above competitors'. U.S. prices for 1988-crop cotton on the Northern European market climbed 5-7 cents per pound above foreign prices last summer. In October, Memphis Territory-A type cotton averaged 62 cents per pound c.i.f. Northern Europe, while quotations from Pakistan, which are generally the lowest in the index, were 57 cents.

World and U.S. cotton prices generally moved lower last season, reflecting larger U.S. and foreign production, stable world consumption, and adequate carryover supplies. The adjusted world price (U.S. equivalent of world prices) dropped below the loan rate during July and remained below it for the first 4 months of the 1988/89 marketing year. The adjusted world price (AWP) continued to fall through the end of August. Since then, it has increased to nearly 45 cents per pound, up 3 cents from the early-season low. The U.S. average spot price and December futures have followed a similar pattern.

U.S. cotton stocks were expected to decline last year. However, record yields and lower-than-expected cotton use resulted in stocks increasing over 700,000 bales to 5.8 million. Reduced export demand and lower domestic mill use likely will result in carryover stocks near 8.8 million bales this season, over twice the level specified in the Food Security Act of 1985. Reduced export demand and lower

cotton prices this season have resulted in substantial CCC loan entries. On October 31, almost 1.6 million bales of 1988-crop cotton had been placed under loan.

World cotton production in 1988/89 is expected to rise to 84 million bales, 4 percent above 1987/88 and the second largest on record. Foreign production is projected up more than 3 million bales and may total 69 million. Increased area accounts for the increase.

World cotton consumption is forecast at nearly 83 million bales, about the same as last season. However, foreign consumption is projected up over 200,000 bales. Higher consumption outside the major importers accounts for all the increase. World trade, at almost 24 million bales, is expected to about match last season's level. Competitively priced foreign exports are expected to rise 1.5 million bales to 18.7 million, representing a 79-percent share of global cotton trade and a 7-percent increase over last season.

In 1989/90, foreign production is likely to rise again because of major producing countries' need to expand tight 1988/89 supplies. Rapidly rising manmade fiber prices, however, should encourage greater world cotton consumption next year. As consumption among cotton importers grows, world trade should expand. As exports increase, the United States may be able to export more because of continued tight supplies among some foreign competitors.

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced major provisions of the 1989 upland cotton program. The new program will not be significantly different from the current one. However, producers will be required to reduce their cotton acreage by 25 percent of their base (12.5 percent was required in 1988) to be eligible for target price protection and the CCC loan program.

Specifics for the 1989-crop program include a target price of 73.4 cents per pound, with a loan level of 50.0 cents for base quality upland cotton - Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch, micronaire 3.5 to 4.9, at average U.S. location. In addition, if the adjusted world price (AWP) for cotton falls below the announced loan rate, the Plan B marketing loan program will be put into effect. Under Plan B, 1989-crop cotton pledged as collateral for a price support loan may be repaid at the lower of the AWP or the loan level.

U.S. wool consumption in the third quarter of 1988 was 34.5 million pounds, clean. The woolen system consumed 12 million pounds, the smallest quarterly use in over 5 years. Rising wool prices caused larger-than-usual fabric orders to be placed in late 1987 and early 1988. Third-quarter reorders were smaller than usual. The worsted system used 18 million pounds, and contained its largest share of the lower priced coarser-than-60's grades in almost 4 years. Carpet mills took 4.5 million pounds.

TEXTILES AND THE ECONOMY

Real gross national product (GNP) increased 2.6 percent (\$25.7 billion) in third-quarter 1988, following a 3-percent (\$29.1 billion) increase in the second quarter and a 3.4-percent (\$33.1 billion) increase in the first quarter. This slower increase is viewed by some as more sustainable over the longer term. The slowdown in GNP was largely accounted for by less growth in business purchases of equipment and exports—two areas of very rapid growth in the first half of the year.

In third-quarter 1988, real personal consumption expenditures increased \$22.3 billion, after increasing \$19.2 billion in the second quarter. Expenditures on nondurable goods increased \$8.1 billion, compared with \$0.9 billion in the second quarter. Durables expenditures increased \$0.4 billion, compared with \$9.5 billion in the second quarter. The large third-quarter increase in nondurables expenditures broke a lengthy quarterly pattern of low or negative growth.

Capacity utilization in October for durable and non-durable manufacturing was 83 and 86.2 percent, respectively. Capacity utilization for durables has risen steadily in 1988, while the rate for nondurables, though higher, has remained quite stable. The rate of capacity utilization for the textile mill products industry has also been stable over the last several months, at about 89-90 percent.

U.S. industrial production rose .4 percent in October, .2 percent in September, and .3 percent in August, to 139.2 percent of the 1977 annual average. This was 5.1 percent above last October.

Output of clothing decreased .5 percent in August and rose .3 percent in September, the latest month for which data are available. In September the clothing index, at 101.5 percent of the 1977 annual average, was 1.3 percent above September a year earlier. Output of textile materials, at 110.8 percent of the 1977 annual average in September, increased 3.1 percent since June but was still 4.5 percent below the September 1987 level. Thus, when compared to the general production index, output of clothing and textile materials has been depressed.

The U.S. merchandise trade deficit was \$10.5 billion in September, \$1.8 billion less than in August. In September, imports (\$38.6 billion) were \$1.1 billion less than in August, and exports (\$28.2 billion) were \$.7 billion more. In August, both values were recent-record levels.

While exports have been steadily improving, the value of imports has remained large, resulting in very slow nominal trade balance improvement. Some recent trends indicate that further improvement may be slower still. After falling steadily since early 1985, the trade-weighted value of the dollar rose 4.2 percent in the third quarter of 1988. Additionally,

the import price index for all commodities decreased 1.1 percent in the third quarter—its first quarterly decline in 2 years. The drop was pervasive, affecting seven of the eight major import groups.

The U.S. import price index for textile fibers, which increased at a 10.8-percent rate from September 1987 to September of this year, declined 2.5 percent in the third quarter. Import prices for clothing, however, increased by 1.7 percent in the third quarter. Thus, conditions for improvement in the apparel trade balance still appear favorable.

Comparison of the volume (square yards equivalent basis) of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber yarn, fabric, and apparel imports for January-September 1987 with the same period in 1988 reveals that total trade is 7.1 percent less in 1988. Yarn, fabric, and apparel volume is off 12.0, 15.8, and 4.2 percent, respectively. In terms of specific fibers, this slowdown represents declines in cotton, wool, and manmade fiber imports of 9.7, 9.6, and 4.9 percent, respectively. While volume has declined, the dollar value of imports is essentially unchanged from the previous year because of higher import prices.

In October the Producer Price Index (PPI) for finished goods was unchanged after having risen .4 and .6 percent in September and August, respectively. The PPI for textile mill products fell .1 percent in October, while the index for apparel was unchanged. The Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U) rose .4 percent in October, about the same as the monthly average rate for the past 9 months. After falling in June, July, and August, the CPI-U for apparel and upkeep rose 2 percent in September and 1.8 percent in October. For the 3 months ending in October, the apparel and upkeep index increased at a 9-percent compound annual rate.

The U.S. unemployment rate for all wage and salary workers was a seasonally adjusted 5.0 percent in October, matching its lowest level since mid-1974. Among apparel workers, unemployment rose during the last 3 months from midyear. Unemployment was 11.7, 10.2, and 7.5 percent in August, September, and October, respectively. Unemployment among textile mill workers averaged 5.1 percent during the 3 months ending in October, a slight increase over the 4.7 percent rate in the 3 months ending in July.

U.S. COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Upland Cotton Situation

Larger Acreage Offsets Lower Yields

Based on November 1 conditions, 1988 upland cotton production is forecast at 14.5 million bales, about matching the 1987 crop and less than 1 percent below the August es-

Table A.--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	976	503	1023
Delta 3/				
1987	2,810	2,784	791	4,587
1988	3,380	3,237	697	4,700
Southwest 4/				
1987	5,121	4,801	498	4,982
1988	5,841	5,491	418	4,781
West 5/				
1987	1,506	1,491	1,264	3,927
1988	1,760	1,750	1,088	3,965
Total				
1987	10,269	9,899	702	14,475
1988	11,961	11,454	606	14,469

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

estimate. Based on past differences between the November estimate and final production, there is a 67-percent chance that 1988 production will range between 14.0 and 15.0 million bales.

Larger acreage is offsetting lower yields, leaving the crop virtually unchanged from last year. Total upland area for harvest is estimated at 11.5 million acres, up 16 percent from last year and reflecting the lower acreage reduction program for the 1988 crop. Upland yields are expected to average 606 pounds per harvested acre, 96 pounds below the 1987 national average (Table A).

Upland cotton production in the Southwest is expected to total 4.8 million bales, down almost 200,000 from last season. Despite an increase in harvested acreage of almost 700,000 acres, significantly lower yields have resulted in lower production. Increased production in other regions of the Cotton Belt has offset these losses.

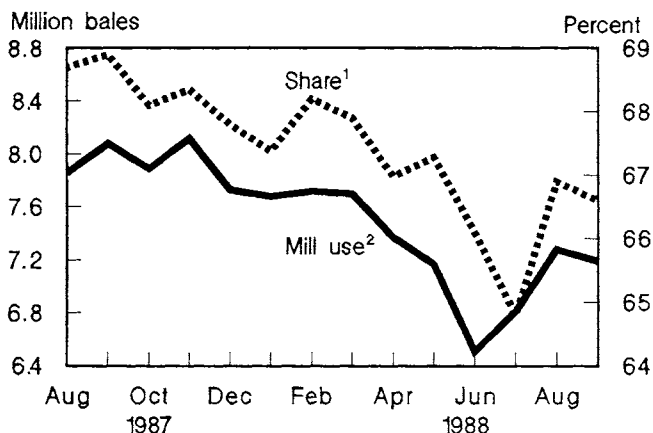
The Delta States expect to produce 4.7 million bales, 2 percent above last year and up 4 percent from the August forecast. Production in the Western States is projected at 4.0 million bales, 1 percent above last season and almost unchanged from the August estimate. The Southeastern States are expected to harvest 1.0 million bales, up 5 percent from last year but 4 percent below the August estimate.

Mill Use Expected Down Slightly

Last season, U.S. mills used more upland cotton than at any time since 1972/73. Strong early-season usage, partially related to strong denim business, led to the increase (figure 1). Upland mill use for 1987/88 totaled 7.6 million bales. This season, larger textile inventories, slower demand for denim, and consumers' preference for more fine count yarns

Figure 1

Upland Mill Use and Cotton's Share Both Rebound



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

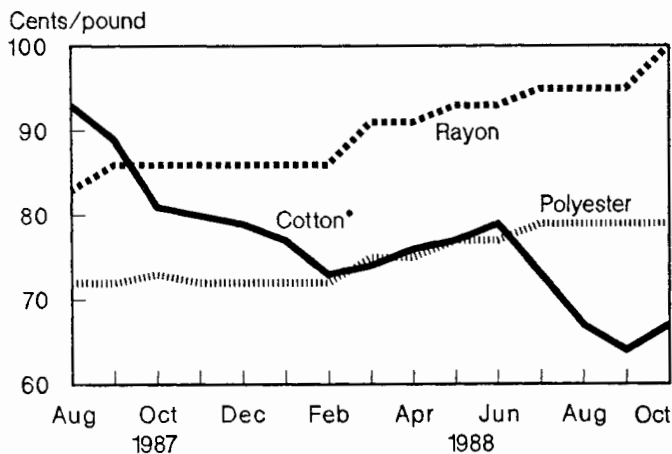
and products could contribute to mill consumption declining to 6.9 million bales.

Consumption on a seasonally adjusted annual rate for August, September, and October averaged nearly 7.1 million bales. Similarly, cotton's share of fibers used on the cotton system represented about two-thirds of the total, an increase of 2 percent over July. Lower cotton prices relative to polyester may also result in some substitution of cotton in blends later this marketing year (figure 2).

Although cotton textile imports remain at very high levels, foreign shipments have declined. During the first 9 months of 1988, U.S. imports of foreign cotton textiles totaled 3.3 million bale-equivalents, 9 percent below the same period in 1987. In addition, U.S. cotton textile exports increased almost 9 percent above year-ago levels. Even

Figure 2

Cotton Prices Fall Relative to Manmade Fibers



* Raw fiber equivalent.

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 1988, or about one-third of total domestic consumption this year.

Cotton Exports Remain Slow

Upland cotton export sales at the start of 1988/89 totaled only 2.2 million bales, 1.3 million below last season and the lowest in 3 years. Outstanding sales plus shipments through mid-November totaled 3.3 million bales, compared to 5.1 million last season. Fierce overseas price competition has been largely responsible. Exports during 1988/89 are expected to fall to 4.7 million bales, 26 percent below last season.

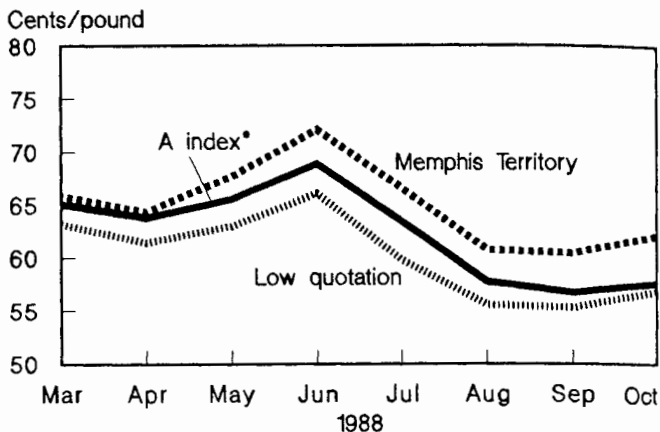
Although the Secretary of Agriculture made several changes in the upland cotton program last August to make U.S. cotton more competitive in world markets, U.S. price quotations still remain above competitors'. U.S. prices for 1988-crop cotton delivered on the Northern European market climbed 5-7 cents per pound above foreign prices last summer. In October, Memphis Territory-A type cotton averaged 62 cents per pound c.i.f. Northern Europe, while price quotations from Pakistan, which are generally the lowest in the index, were 57 cents (figure 3). Similarly, for coarse count cottons, Orleans/Texas price quotations ranged 5-7 cents per pound above Pakistani quotes last spring and early summer. However, during October the price difference narrowed to 2.5 cents per pound (figure 4). For the first 3 weeks in November, Orleans/Texas prices averaged 55.8 cents per pound, compared to 51.8 cents for Pakistani growths.

Marketing Loan in Effect

World and U.S. upland cotton prices generally moved lower last season, reflecting larger U.S. and foreign produc-

Figure 3

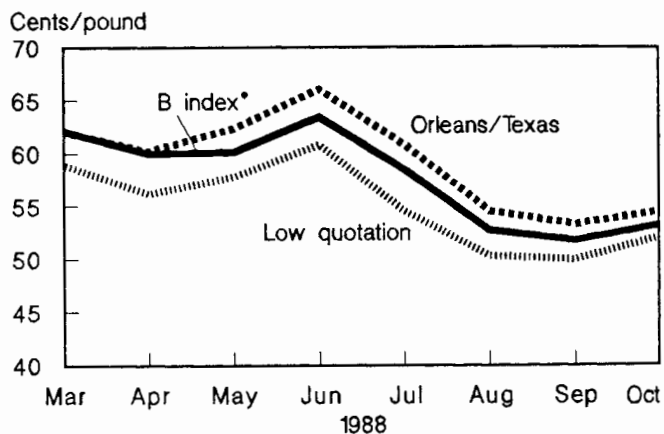
U.S. A-Type Cotton Prices Remain Above Competitors



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

Figure 4

Foreign Coarse Count Cottons Are Competitively Priced



* Average of the cheapest five types of coarse count cotton offered on the European market.

tion, stable world consumption, and adequate carryover supplies. The adjusted world price (U.S. equivalent of world prices) dropped below the loan rate during July, and has remained below the loan level during the first 4 months of the 1988/89 marketing year.

The adjusted world price (AWP) continued to fall through the end of August. Since then, the AWP has increased to nearly 45 cents per pound, up 3 cents from the early season low. The U.S. average spot price and December futures have followed a similar pattern. However, the spread between December futures prices and the AWP has increased from nearly 5 cents per pound in early August to around 11 cents in late November (table B). Changes in the upland cotton program made in late August changed these relationships. The basis between the average spot price and the AWP ranged between 7 and 9 cents during the first 4 months of the marketing year.

Carryover Stocks Expected To Rise

U.S. upland cotton stocks were expected to decline last year. However, record yields and lower-than-expected cotton use resulted in stocks increasing 700,000 bales to 5.7 million. Reduced export demand and lower domestic mill use will likely result in carryover stocks near 8.7 million bales this season, over twice the level specified in the Food Security Act of 1985.

Reduced export demand and lower cotton prices this season have resulted in substantial CCC loan entries. On October 31, almost 1.6 million bales of 1988-crop cotton had been placed under loan (table C). In addition, over 2 million bales of 1986 and 1987-crop cotton remain under loan, with Southern Plains cotton accounting for the majority.

Table B.--U.S. cotton prices, 1988

Month and day	Average spot market price 1/	Dec. futures price 1/	Adjusted world price 2/
Cents per pound			
Aug. 4	57.23	53.73	48.27
11	57.27	53.95	47.49
18	56.08	51.20	45.44
25	51.93	49.28	41.62
Sep. 1	50.93	51.65	41.82
8	51.08	52.83	42.68
15	52.06	53.61	43.61
22	51.66	51.30	42.94
29	50.42	50.98	42.25
Oct. 6	50.56	52.47	43.25
13	52.07	55.65	44.06
20	52.13	54.28	44.70
27	53.51	56.00	45.07
Nov. 3	53.99	56.21	44.92
10	53.61	55.85	45.07
17	52.73	53.20	45.89
23	52.74	53.80	44.90

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

Table C.--Cotton loan statistics 1/

Region	Loans made			Loans repaid			Loans outstanding			Loans forfeited		
	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
1,000 running bales												
Southeast 2/	550.0	281.0	57.0	544.0	183.2	6.1	4.4	97.6	50.5	1.6	--	--
Delta 3/	2,553.5	1,811.3	946.5	2,518.2	1,504.1	146.1	30.1	306.2	800.3	5.1	1	--
Southern Plains 4/	1,860.3	2,196.1	479.4	1,844.3	928.3	44.9	12.2	1,267.2	434.4	3.8	1	--
West 5/	1,204.0	1,073.4	105.7	1,200.4	767.6	22.9	3.2	305.8	82.8	--	6/	--
U.S.	6,167.8	5,361.8	1,588.6	6,106.9	3,383.2	220.1	49.9	1,976.8	1,368.0	10.5	2.0	--

1/ Loans through Oct. 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.

Outlook for 1989/90

High Stock Levels Dominate Outlook

The 1989/90 upland cotton marketing year is expected to begin with almost 200 days of carryin stocks, compared to a 100-day supply at the start of 1988/89. Beginning inventory next season is expected to reach 8.7 million bales, more than double the desired level. Lower domestic mill use and export potential during 1988/89 is expected to increase stocks by 3 million bales.

Program Provisions Should Reduce Stocks

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced major provisions of the 1989 upland cotton program. The new

program will not be significantly different from the current one. However, producers will be required to reduce their cotton acreage by 25 percent of their base (12.5 percent was required in 1988) to be eligible for target price protection and the CCC loan program. A paid land diversion program will not be implemented.

Specifics for the 1989-crop program include a target price of 73.4 cents per pound, with a loan level of 50.0 cents for base quality upland cotton - Strict Low Middling (SLM) 1-1/16 inch, micronaire 3.5 to 4.9, at average U.S. location. In addition, if the adjusted world price (AWP) for cotton falls below the announced loan rate, the Plan B marketing loan program will be put into effect. Under Plan B, 1989-crop cotton pledged as collateral for a price support loan may be repaid at the lower of the AWP or the loan level.

The AWP is determined for base-quality cotton. For other qualities and locations, it will be further adjusted by applying the 1989-crop price support schedules of premiums and discounts for grade and staple, discounts for micronaire, location differentials, and any coarse count adjustment in effect for the week in which the loan repayment occurs. Regardless of the quality, the AWP will not be established at less than 5 cents per pound.

Loan deficiency payments will be made to eligible producers who agree to forego loan eligibility if the loan repayment rate is less than the announced loan level. The payment rate will equal the difference between the loan level and the loan repayment rate. Producers may elect to forego loan eligibility on a bale-by-bale basis.

Loan redemption procedures implemented last August for 1988-crop cotton will also apply next season. When loan collateral is redeemed with cash and the AWP is below the loan rate (50.0 cents per pound) for base quality, the CCC will not require payment of any interest and will pay all the warehouse charges. When the AWP is above the base loan rate, CCC will not require the payment of that portion of the accrued interest, and will pay any accrued warehouse charges that are deemed necessary to permit the loan collateral to be redeemed with cash at the AWP.

If certificates are used to redeem upland cotton that has been placed as collateral under CCC loan, the cotton will be redeemed at the AWP for the week in which the certificates are presented for redemption. Accrued warehouse charges are not paid by CCC unless the loan is phased into an extended status. When cotton under loan is obtained with certificates, storage charges for the first 10 months the cotton was under loan are paid by the CCC, but storage charges will accrue for months 11 through 18 of the loan.

In addition to the other provisions, it was also announced that a recourse loan program for upland seed cotton would be continued and that the inventory reduction program would not be used. The signup period for the program will begin December 19, 1988, and end April 4, 1989. During signup, producers may request 30 percent of their estimated deficiency payments.

Enrollment in the 1989 upland cotton program will likely exceed this year's 88-percent participation, because of deteriorating market conditions for upland cotton. If participation increases to 1986 or 1987 levels (93 or 92 percent, respectively) planted acreage could decrease to between 9 and 11 million acres, with less than 1 million planted outside the program. Depending on yields, the 1989 crop could range from 10 to 14 million bales. With trend yields, the upland crop could approach 12 million bales, almost 2.6 million below the projected 1988 crop.

Demand Prospects May Improve

Competitive cotton prices relative to manmade fibers, continued strong consumer demand for cotton products, and strengthening textile activity next season should lead to increased cotton consumption by U.S. mills. Mill use will again be limited by competition from textile imports, but should still top 7 million bales in 1989/90.

Despite the changes made last August in the upland cotton program in order to make U.S. growths fully competitive in world markets, U.S. cotton exports during 1988/89 will likely fall significantly from the previous year. Fierce price competition from foreign competitors has limited the potential for U.S. exports this season. However, prospects for 1989/90 should improve. Increased world import demand and lower foreign exportable supplies should lead to larger U.S. cotton shipments next season. Upland cotton exports could range between 5.5 and 6.5 million bales during the 1989/90 marketing year. Expected disappearance could exceed expected production by more than 1 million bales. However, ending stocks are expected to remain well above the 4-million-bale level. Unless crop problems arise, either in the United States or overseas, and if no additional program changes are implemented, it will likely take several years to reduce carryover supplies to the desired level.

ELS Cotton Situation

Record Production Expected

Based on November conditions, U.S. yield per harvested acre for extra-long staple (ELS) cotton is estimated at 943 pounds, little changed from the August estimate. However, ELS production for 1988 is estimated at 367,200 bales, down 5 percent from the August estimate because of a similar reduction in harvested average (table D). In addition, estimated exports of ELS cotton of 300,000 bales are down 5 percent. The revisions notwithstanding, both production and exports should be at record levels in 1988.

Domestic mill consumption for the first 2 months of 1988 indicates stronger demand than in 1987. Actual mill consumption of ELS cotton in August and September 1988 (1987 in parentheses) was 7,737 (4,565) and 9,113 (6,073) bales, respectively. These levels represent a seasonally adjusted annual usage rate of about 100,000 bales. Mill use in early 1988 is being bolstered by increased demand for stronger, finer count yarns for which ELS is well suited. Despite this early-year strength, 1988/89 ELS mill use is estimated at 50,000 bales, based upon anticipated weaker mill usage and high prices. Based upon estimates of production, exports, and domestic consumption, stocks at the end of 1988/89 are projected at 60,000 bales.

Table D.--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	129.7	1,036	280.0
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	720	24.0
California				
1987	0.9	0.9	1,173	2.2
1988	1.8	1.8	853	3.2
Total				
1987	137.9	136.6	1,000	284.6
1988	197.8	187.0	943	367.2

1/ Based on November Crop Production Report.

Foreign Exportable Supply Increases

Based upon International Cotton Advisory Committee estimates, 1988 foreign production of ELS cotton is placed at 5.4 million bales, up about 14 percent from the previous year. Consumption is estimated at 4.1 million bales in 1988, up about 8 percent from 1987. With consumption lagging increases in production, exportable supplies among foreign producers should increase in 1988/89 despite lower beginning stocks, 369,000 bales, than in the previous year (682,000 bales). The larger exportable stocks will likely pressure U.S. exports this season. Projections of lower exports among foreign producers in 1988/89 may result in year-ending stocks increasing to 456,000 bales (table E).

Table E.--ELS cotton supply and use in foreign 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	13	14
India	82	375	244	121	5	81
Israel	5	5	5	5	5	7
Peru	48	34	15	45	22	34
PRC	14	19	16	25	32	25
Sudan	177	180	183	283	138	132
USSR	32	34	80	81	74	74
Other producers	32	23	27	27	19	28
Subtotal	403	677	641	589	308	395
Egypt, ELS	98	72	62	10	9	11
Total	501	749	703	599	317	406
PRODUCTION						
Egypt, L. STPL.	1297	1558	1324	1218	1191	1379
India	1758	1300	1499	1119	1476	1517
Israel	23	33	73	58	87	117
Peru	71	102	129	49	102	129
PRC	170	173	198	257	243	257
Sudan	361	309	341	195	203	253
USSR	908	1008	1076	1134	1291	1238
Other producers	26	40	43	43	54	52
Subtotal	4614	4523	4683	4073	4647	4942
Egypt, ELS	511	417	502	379	372	405
Total	5125	4940	5185	4452	5019	5347
CONSUMPTION						
Egypt, L. STPL.	1040	1172	1062	1030	1010	1111
India	1427	1420	1222	1100	1250	1168
Israel	7	8	10	10	15	15
Peru	51	69	48	51	50	55
PRC	155	160	170	200	220	225
Sudan	57	50	24	9	9	9
USSR	925	1030	1116	1183	1325	1252
Other producers	40	40	44	45	47	47
Subtotal	3702	3949	3696	3628	3926	3882
Egypt, ELS	158	110	231	148	140	154
Total	3860	4059	3927	3776	4066	4036
EXPORTS						
Egypt, L. STPL.	311	346	350	195	200	275
India	38	11	400	135	150	350
Israel	16	25	63	48	70	100
Peru	34	51	52	20	40	50
PRC	10	15	20	50	30	20
Sudan	301	256	218	331	200	250
USSR	9	9	11	33	55	75
Other producers	25	26	31	38	30	33
Subtotal	744	750	1145	850	775	1153
Egypt, ELS	359	316	303	233	230	245
Total	1103	1066	1448	1083	1005	1398

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, DC.

WORLD COTTON SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Figure 5
Foreign Supplies Continue Tight

Foreign Supplies Continue Tight in 1988/89

Both world and foreign cotton stocks at the beginning of 1988/89 are the lowest since 1984/85. Rising stocks in the United States will push world 1988/89 ending stocks up nearly 1 million bales (table F).

Foreign stocks are projected to drop more than 2 million bales as foreign use rises. Most of the gain will be in exports; consumption is expected to be only marginally higher. Foreign output is projected up this season, but gains in production are expected only to offset the lower beginning stocks, not the higher use, so foreign supplies will begin next season lower still (figure 5).

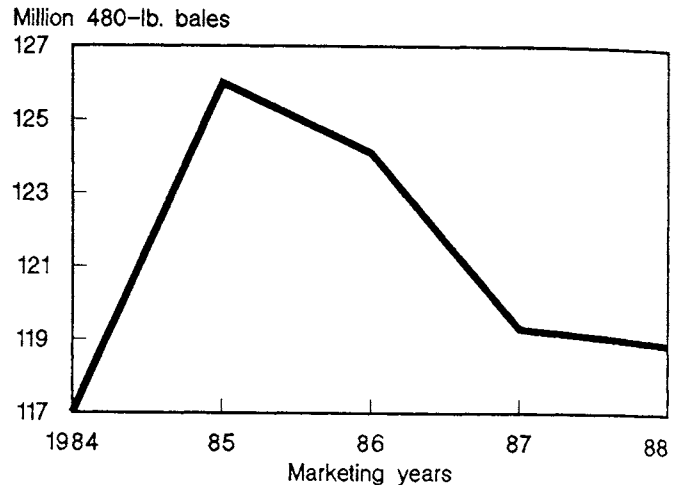


Table F.--World cotton supply and use, 1987/88 and 1988/89 1/

Year beginning August 1	World less United States					
	United States	Major importers 2/	Major exporters 3/	Other	Total foreign	World
Million 480-pound bales						
1987/88						
Supply						
Beginning stocks	5.0	5.6	15.9	7.9	29.4	34.5
Production	14.8	1.3	45.0	19.4	65.7	80.5
Imports	4/	17.9	1.1	5.2	24.2	24.2
Use						
Mill use	7.6	18.4	37.5	19.7	75.6	83.2
Exports	6.6	0.8	11.4	5.1	17.3	23.8
Ending stocks	5.8	5.5	12.9	7.6	26.0	31.8
1988/89						
Supply						
Beginning stocks	5.8	5.5	12.9	7.6	26.0	31.8
Production	14.8	1.7	46.4	21.1	69.2	84.0
Imports	4/	17.4	1.1	5.3	23.8	23.8
Use						
Mill use	6.9	18.0	37.8	20.0	75.8	82.7
Exports	5.0	1.1	11.9	5.7	18.7	23.7
Ending stocks	8.8	5.5	10.4	8.0	23.9	32.7

1/ Based on Nov. 9, 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.

Smaller Growth in Foreign Production Expected

Foreign production is expected to rise 5 percent in 1988/89 to 69.1 million bales. Output looks particularly good in India, the Soviet Union, and the Mediterranean countries. But production gains were recently reduced somewhat because of weather problems in China, South Asia, and the Southern Hemisphere.

Cloudy weather delayed the cotton harvest so long in two important Chinese provinces that plants had to be removed so the winter wheat crop could be planted, cutting China's prospective output from 21 to 19.5 million bales. Heavy rain and some flooding in Pakistan and India also hurt cotton; but Pakistan's output is still expected to be the second highest ever, and India could still produce a record crop.

In the Southern Hemisphere, Brazil, Argentina, and to a lesser extent Paraguay, experienced such dry weather that planting was delayed, reducing area from earlier forecasts. Australia is also cutting area in response to relatively low world prices.

Consumption and Trade Stagnate in 1988/89

Foreign consumption is estimated up marginally in 1988/89 because continued strong use among major producers is just sufficient to offset reductions among importers. Consumption is forecast at 75.8 million bales, compared with 75.6 million last year.

Like the United States, major foreign importers are cutting use this season. In part, this is because of smaller denim demand in the United States, a major market. Another contributing factor has been stronger consumer preference for rayon, particularly in the other major market, Western Europe.

World exports should slip slightly as cotton importers reduce use. All of the loss will occur in U.S. exports. Competitive prices are expected to push foreign cotton exports up 9 percent, nearly 1.5 million bales. The foreign share of the world market is forecast to rise from 72 percent in 1987/88 to 79 percent in 1988/89. Pakistan, the Soviet Union, Argentina, Paraguay, some of Africa, and producers around the Mediterranean will gain at the expense of the United States, whose share is expected to fall from 28 to 21 percent. Excluding 1985/86, when U.S. exports plummeted, this is the lowest U.S. market share in years.

U.S. Exports May Recover in 1989/90 Because of Tight Foreign Supplies

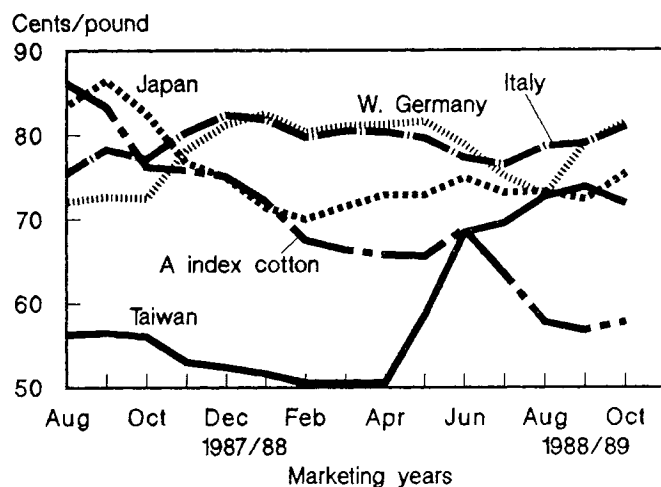
Relatively low cotton prices, if they continue, should dampen gains in 1989/90 Northern Hemisphere production. The A Index and all futures quotations are now in the 50-60 cents per pound range, at least 10 cents below the same time last year.

Foreign production is likely to rise in 1989/90, despite the lack of world price incentives. Because of tight supplies at the end of 1988/89, important producers such as the Soviet Union, India, and China, which account for nearly 60 percent of foreign production, may promote yield expansion again next year.

Rapidly rising polyester and rayon prices should also encourage world cotton consumption next season, even if total fiber consumption continues to stagnate. In recent months, a shortage of ethylene glycol, a component in polyester production, has pushed polyester prices up sharply worldwide (figure 6). If this shortage continues into 1989/90, more cotton use is expected.

Figure 6

Foreign Polyester Prices Up Sharply



Exports should rise in 1989/90 as consumption improves. Tight supplies, particularly in the Soviet Union and China, may limit potential foreign export growth. U.S. exports and export market share could rebound somewhat as a result.

U.S. WOOL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Raw wool mill consumption in the third quarter of 1988 was 34.5 million pounds, clean, almost 7 percent below the second quarter but more than 2 percent above a year earlier (table G). Apparel mills used 30.1 million pounds. The woolen system consumed 12.2 million pounds, 15 percent below the previous quarter and 5.5 percent less than a year earlier. It was the smallest woolen system quarterly mill activity since fourth-quarter 1982. Rising wool prices caused larger-than-usual fabric orders to be placed in late 1987 and early 1988. Third-quarter reorders were smaller than usual.

The worsted system used 17.9 million pounds in the third quarter, 5.5 percent less than the previous quarter but 4.3 percent above last year. The worsted system used the largest share of coarser-than-60's, 29 percent, since fourth-quarter 1986. This share had risen from 26 percent in the second quarter and 21 percent in the first. Carpet mills took 4.5 million pounds in the third quarter, 15 percent more than the second quarter and 19 percent above a year earlier. Total raw wool mill use in 1988 is estimated at 145 million pounds, 2 percent above last year (table H).

U.S. imports of raw wool in the third quarter were 16.1 million pounds, clean, down 36 percent from the second quarter and 32 percent below a year ago (table I). This relatively large decline is almost entirely due to American mills' smaller use of the finer (and more expensive) grades. Durable wool imports in the third quarter were 9.9 million

Table G.--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/	33,337	3,867	37,204
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
1988	30,068	4,461	34,529
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.

Table H.--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.

pounds, 52 percent below the second quarter and 29 percent less than last year. Imports of finer-than-58's in the third quarter, at 8.7 million pounds, were the smallest for any quarter in more than 3 years. September imports, 1.1 million pounds, were the smallest monthly quantity since October 1979. About 94 percent of the third-quarter dutiable imports

came from two countries: Australia, 87 percent, and New Zealand, 7 percent.

Duty-free imports were 6.1 million pounds, almost 3 percent more than the second quarter, but 37 percent below a year ago. About 94 percent came from 2 countries: New Zealand, 80 percent, and the United Kingdom, 14 percent.

The share of raw wool imports entering the United States through the New England and the Middle Atlantic customs districts has declined every year, from 45 percent in 1985 to 27 percent during the first 9 months of 1988 (table J). Conversely, the percentage entering through the South Atlantic and other districts has risen from 55 percent to 73 percent. During January-September about 64 percent of the duty-free wool came through the New England and Middle Atlantic regions, compared with 15 percent of the dutiable. In contrast, most of the dutiable raw wool, 85 percent, entered through the South Atlantic and other customs districts along with 36 percent of the duty-free.

U.S. prices of territory raw wool behaved in a mixed pattern by the middle of the fourth quarter. The 64's increased more than 5 percent from August to \$4.75, clean basis, in November, while 62's increased 2 percent to \$3.63. The 58's were unchanged at \$2.45, while the 56's were up 3 percent to \$2.20. The simple average price received by farmers

Table I.--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
1988	9,940	6,141	16,081
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.

Table J.--Raw wool imports by regions 1/

Region	Duty-free				Dutiable				Total			
	1985	1986	1987	Jan.-Sept. 1988	1985	1986	1987	Jan.-Sept. 1988	1985	1986	1987	Jan. Sept. 1988
	Percent											
New England	34	34	30	31	28	25	16	14	30	28	20	18
Middle Atlantic	36	33	38	33	3	2	2	1	15	12	12	9
South Atlantic and other 2/	30	33	32	36	69	73	82	85	55	60	67	73
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.

in November for raw wool, grease basis, was \$1.16, 14 percent below October, but 41 percent above a year earlier (table K).

Domestic prices for the finer grades of Australian wool, clean basis, generally peaked in October from the season's beginning in August, then declined in November. The 80's were up 14 percent by October before declining 6 percent in November to \$9.28, and the 70's moved up 1 percent before declining 8 percent to \$7.38. The 64's and 62's both increased 5 percent, then declined 3 percent to \$4.62 and 1 percent to \$4.15, respectively. The 58's increased by October, then went down 3 percent to \$3.27.

Table K.--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	111.0
October	66.4	80.2	66.6	69.7	95.5	135.0
November	70.1	67.5	58.5	64.0	84.1	116.0
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.

The Department of Agriculture has announced proposed price support levels for shorn wool, pulled wool, and mohair for the 1989 marketing year. The shorn wool support price is determined based upon a formula prescribed in the Wool Act. Based on current reported indexes, the 1989 shorn wool support price will be \$1.77 per pound (grease basis). The support price for pulled wool, as designated in the Wool Act, shall be set at a level relative to the support price for

shorn wool to maintain normal marketing practices for pulled wool.

The law also provides that mohair must be supported at a level, determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, that is necessary to maintain approximately the same percentage of parity as for shorn wool. The deviation of mohair support prices shall not cause an increase or decrease of more than 15 percent from the comparable percentage of parity at which shorn wool is supported. Based on current reported indexes, the 1989 mohair support price would be \$5.40 per pound, grease basis, at 100 percent of the comparable percentage at which shorn wool is supported. The minimum support price would be \$4.59, while the maximum would be \$6.21.

WORLD WOOL SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The 1988/89 world supply of raw wool is estimated at 4.22 billion pounds, clean, 0.7 percent more than last season. Although 1988/89 world production, 4.06 billion pounds, is 2.1 percent above the previous season, stock depletion has reduced the carryin to the lowest in 15 years. Exports of raw wool from the five main exporting countries are expected to be the same as last season, about 1.8 billion pounds, clean. The latest data (for the 1986/87 season) indicate the shares of the five leaders: Australia - 58 percent, New Zealand - 30 percent, Argentina - 5 percent, Uruguay - 4 percent, and South Africa - 3 percent.

Second-quarter 1988 consumption of raw wool in 11 major wool textile manufacturing countries was 384 million pounds, clean, a 0.3-percent decline from the first quarter, but 0.4 percent above a year earlier. Second-quarter production of yarns on the worsted system in 10 major producing countries was 482 million pounds, clean, 0.3 percent less than the previous quarter. Yarn production on the woolen system in 8 countries was 298 million pounds, clean, 0.1 percent more than the first quarter. Production of woven wool fabrics in 10 major producing countries, 454 million square

yards in the second quarter, was 7.4 percent greater than the first.

With more than one-third of the season gone, Australian wool prices declined about 9 percent from the season's opening to early September, when the market indicator (MI, a weighted average index of 13 wool categories) reached 987A cents per kilogram, clean. The market then strengthened, rising 11 percent by mid-October to 1100. During the following month the demand weakened with the MI declining to 977. The major buyers have been Japanese mills, with strong support from Eastern and Western European mills. In mid-November, the Australian Wool Corporation stockpile reached 32,914 bales. Although this was more than 4 times the level at the season's start, it was less than 10 percent of the June 1987 level and less than 4 percent of the June 1986 level.

Nine countries were the destination of almost 80 percent of Australia's 1987/88 raw wool exports: Japan - 20 percent, China - 11 percent, the USSR and Italy - 10 percent each, France - 7 percent, Korea - 6 percent, West Germany, Taiwan, and the United States - 5 percent each.

During August-September, the New Zealand wool market experienced strong demand. The New Zealand market indicator rose from 620 NZ cents per kilogram, clean, to a record 741 in early October. Since then, the market eased, with the MI dropping to 669 by mid-November. The leading customers have been China and the USSR. In late October, New Zealand Wool Board stocks were 55,500 bales, 59 percent of the July 1 level.

Wool production in New Zealand during the 1988/89 season is forecast to be 551 million pounds, clean, 4 percent below the 1987/88 output. A lower yield will offset an increase of 1.2 percent in sheep numbers to 65 million. Eight countries were the destination of more than two-thirds of New Zealand's 1987/88 raw wool exports: China - 20 percent, the United Kingdom - 10 percent, the USSR and Japan - 9 percent each, Belgium - 6 percent, West Germany and the United States - 5 percent each, and the Netherlands - 4 percent.

The South African market opened August 31 on a generally steady note, with the market indicator at 2,053 SA cents per kilogram, clean. The MI climbed during August-September, averaging 2,138 with 98 percent of the offering sold. During October, the market indicator reached a record 2,363, surpassing the previous peak last April 22 of 2,250. The October average was 2,297, with 96.6 percent of the offering sold. The market softened in late October, and continued soft until mid-November when the MI rose to 2,103. Stocks of the South African Wool Board more than doubled from the 4,341 bales on hand September 2, to 8,766 bales on November 4.

MOHAIR

U.S. mohair exports during the third quarter were 2.9 million pounds, clean, 27 percent less than the second quarter and 11 percent below the comparable period last year. About 96 percent of the third-quarter shipments went to three countries: the United Kingdom-76 percent, India-15 percent, and Taiwan-5 percent. Exports in 1988 are expected to total 13 million pounds, 7 percent below last year (table L).

Current U.S. mohair prices are higher than last summer, reflecting strong overseas demand. Adult hair is \$1.90 per pound, compared with \$1.30 last August. Young goat is \$3.00, and was \$2.25 in August. Kid, at \$5.75, has not changed. These prices should continue through 1988. The fall clip was about 5.7 million pounds, clean. Large overseas shipments have brought stocks down to 1 million pounds, one-third of last year's level. Heavy culling of herds continues because sheep and cattle offer better profit in the short run than angora goats. Mexico is a major market for surplus goats.

Strong demand this fall has come from Japan, Italy, the USSR, and China. This vigorous market is expected to continue through 1989. The principal end uses are scarves, sweaters, coats, and hand-knitting yarns. South African stocks, currently about 8 million pounds, are about half last year's. Production this year, 2.5 million pounds, is about the same.

Table L.--U.S. mohair supply and disappearance

Item	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988 1/
Million pounds					
Stocks, January 1	1,250	1,020	1,304	1,541	1,778
Production	9,250	10,990	13,510	13,990	11,440
Imports	5	20	13	7	7
Diff. unacc.	-1,035	-1,035	1,436	352	975
Total supply	9,470	10,995	16,263	15,890	14,200
Mill use	700	700	100	100	200
Exports	7,750	8,991	14,622	14,012	13,000
Total use	8,450	9,691	14,722	14,112	13,200
Stocks, December 31	1,020	1,304	1,541	1,778	1,000

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

Source: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

MANMADE FIBERS

Production of nonglass manmade fibers in the third quarter was 2.25 billion pounds, down 3.3 percent from the second quarter and 2 percent more than last year. End-of-September stocks at producers' plants were 1.5 percent less than in June, but up 6 percent from a year ago. Staple stocks were down 4 percent from June, mostly in nylon staple (30

percent). Filament stocks were up 1 percent overall. The major exception was nylon carpet filament, down 19 percent. Mill consumption in the third quarter, 2.27 billion pounds, was 2 percent below the previous quarter and the same as a year ago.

Domestic shipments of noncellulosic fibers in the third quarter, 1.95 billion pounds, were 1.6 percent less than in the second. Staple fiber shipments, 0.98 billion pounds, were down 1 percent, while filament fibers, 0.97 billion, were 2.3 percent below the previous quarter.

Consumption data for the second quarter are shown for the three major fiber markets in table 12. The carpet market continues to be the largest (34 percent), consuming 729 million pounds. Carpet use of fibers has continued high despite soft construction activity. Second-quarter use was 1 percent above the first and 3.6 percent more than the 1987 average. The strength of the carpet market has resulted largely from replacement sales. Many homeowners have been influenced by the recently developed and promoted "stain resistant" carpet properties. Nylon, at 61 percent, is the major carpet fiber. Olefin is in second place with 30 percent. Estimates for the third quarter indicate that 467 million pounds of nylon were shipped to carpet mills, 4 percent above the first two quarters.

Woven textiles continue as the second largest (27 percent) manmade fiber market. About 570 million pounds were used in the second quarter, 1 percent above the first and 4 percent more than the 1986/87 quarterly average. Polyester, at 58 percent, and olefin fibers, at 16 percent, together constitute almost three-fourths of this market.

The knit market used about 343 million pounds in the second quarter, more than 4 percent above the first quarter. Polyester's share, 184 million pounds, was 54 percent, while nylon at 65 million pounds was 19 percent. Acrylic fibers, at 86 million pounds, were 25 percent.

Prices of raw materials used to make noncellulosic fibers continued to rise in the third and fourth quarters (table M). Pressure comes from domestic sales and overseas shipments aided by a weak dollar.

Para-xylene (a raw material for polyester fiber) has increased 1-2 cents per pound since last summer to the 25-27 cent range. Xylene prices are influenced not only by the demand for polyester fiber and film but also by the demand for gasoline. A precursor is used as an octane enhancer. The price of ethylene glycol (a raw material for polyester fiber) continued to rise during the third quarter and into the fourth. It has increased by half in the last 6 months because of the strong fiber and nonfiber demand for ethylene-derived chemicals. Cyclohexane (a raw material for nylon) has had a relatively steady price. The October increase of 6-7 percent reflects a higher benzene price, a precursor, and the strong demand for nylon.

The acrylonitrile price, \$0.36 per pound, has not changed because of weak fiber and nonfiber acrylonitrile end-uses. Caprolactam's (a raw material for nylon) price, \$0.87-0.90, has not changed since early summer. Propylene, a precursor for acrylonitrile and olefin fibers, has had a rather stable price, about 17 cents. Inventories are about 50 percent above last year because production has been greater than consumption.

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

Product	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
Para-xylene 1/	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5-21.5	21.5	22.8-23.5
Propylene 1/	18	18	17	17	17	17
Ethylene glycol 1/	22	26-28	30-32	30-32	27-27.5	30-32
Cyclohexane 2/	1.054	NA	1.199	1.260	1.219	1.219
Acrylonitrile 1/	37-38	NA	NA	NA	36	36
Caprolactam 2/	85	85	85	85	85	85-87
	July	August	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	
Para-xylene 1/	23.5-25.5	23.5-25.5	25.5-26.5	25.5-26.5	25.5-26.5	
Propylene 1/	17	17	17	17	17	
Ethylene glycol 1/	42-45	42-45	45	45-50	45-50	
Cyclohexane 2/	1.219	1.219	1.3017	1.3017	1.3017	
Acrylonitrile 1/	36	36	36	36	36	
Caprolactam 2/	87-90	87-90	87-90	87-90	87-90	

1/ Cents per pound. 2/ Dollars per gallon. NA = Not available.

Source: Chemical Marketing Reporter.

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REAL TRADE-WEIGHTED EXCHANGE RATES FOR THE RAW-FIBER EQUIVALENT OF U.S. IMPORTS OF COTTON AND MANMADE FIBER PRODUCTS

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Abstract: This is the first of two articles investigating the relationship between U.S. textile product imports and the value of the dollar. Trade shares of importing countries are determined, and used to compute trade-weighted exchange rate indexes. These indexes are presented, compared, and analyzed for theoretical consistency with observed trade patterns. The second article will employ econometric techniques to assess statistically the relationship between imports and the value of the dollar, and will be presented in a subsequent issue of this publication.

Keywords: textile product imports, trade-weighted exchange rates

Introduction

During the 1980's, the value of the dollar versus major foreign currencies has undergone substantial change. Emerging from a low in 1979, the dollar gained strength through the early 1980's, peaked in 1985, and has generally declined since.

The theoretical impact on U.S. trade of a strengthening dollar has been stated this way: A stronger dollar makes U.S. exports more expensive to other countries, thereby reducing demand. A strong dollar also causes the price of imports into the United States to decline in dollar terms,

creating competitive pressures on domestic producers that compete with imports, such as the automobile, steel, and textile industries (Schuh et al).

A weakening dollar would be expected to yield converse results. General U.S. trade patterns have tended to support these observations and, with respect to the farm sector, analysts have concluded that the real value of the dollar contributed to a reduced volume of U.S. farm exports in the early 1980's (Batten and Belongia).

As interest in exchange rates has increased, refined techniques of calculating comparative currency values have been

developed. When discussing a particular commodity it is common practice to calculate an exchange rate for the individual commodity, rather than rely upon a general measure of the value of the dollar. This takes into account the diverse countries that may trade for a particular commodity. Also, focusing on a particular commodity avoids aggregation of items that may involve substantially different value.

Once a particular commodity is identified, along with those countries with which the United States trades the item, the procedure may be further refined by adjusting for different levels of trade by individual countries. The final adjustment involves taking into account differing rates of domestic inflation among trading partners. The result is a commodity-specific real trade-weighted exchange value of the dollar.

Data and Methodology

The volume of U.S. imports of textiles and apparel is closely monitored and reported by both government and industry, for purposes ranging from monitoring bilateral trade agreements to assessing potential impacts of imports on the domestic textile industry. These data are reported in several forms, including end-use (such as mens' and boys' shirts) and quantity of material (such as cotton, wool, and manmade fiber). When reported by quantity of fiber, common units of measurement are square yards equivalent and pounds of raw-fiber equivalent. USDA's Economic Research Service monitors monthly textile trade data and reports import volume in pounds of raw fiber by fiber type and country of origin. These data are used in this analysis.

The preliminary procedures, involving identification of countries exporting textiles to the United States and determination of the volume of monthly exports, are readily accomplished using selected issues of the *Cotton and Wool*

Situation and Outlook Report (CWS). For instance, 1987 raw cotton equivalents of U.S. monthly imports by country are reported in tables 26 and 18 of CWS-52. Similar tables report manmade fiber imports.

As may be noted, the number of countries exporting to the United States is large—frequently in excess of 100 for a specific fiber. An analysis of the type undertaken here would be quite onerous if every country were strictly accounted. Fortunately, the presence of several very large (by volume) and consistent (across time) importers permits a narrowing of data without seriously diluting the coverage. Major exporters and their respective trade shares by fiber type are presented in Table 1.

A real trade-weighted exchange rate index allows an examination of the value of the dollar versus the currencies of major trading partners across time. The value of the index at a specific time, t , is computed as:

$$\text{Eq.(1)} \quad 100 \cdot \exp \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \log_e R_{it}$$

where \exp denotes the exponential operator, w_i represents the trade share of country i , and R_{it} represents the real exchange rate for country i expressed in natural logarithms, as a ratio to the base period, R_{ib} .

Thus, the trade shares in Table 1, calculated according to the weighted average share of 1985-87 imports for the respective countries, are important components of the index and enter directly into the calculation of the index as w_i in the equation. The w_i must sum to unity in each column of Table 1. It may be noted from Table 1 that shares are

Table 1.--Weighted 1985-87 average trade share for selected textile exporting countries

Fiber type								
Cotton			Manmade			Cotton and manmade		
Country	Trade share 1/ Including China	Excluding China	Country	Trade share 1/ Including China	Excluding China	Country	Trade share 1/ Including China	Excluding China
-----Percent-----			-----Percent-----			-----Percent-----		
Hong Kong	23.3	29.5	Taiwan	30.2	35.1	Taiwan	23.3	28.5
China (PRC)	20.8	---	Korea	19.1	22.2	China (PRC)	18.5	---
Taiwan	14.6	18.5	China (PRC)	13.9	---	Hong Kong	18.1	22.2
Korea	10.4	13.2	Hong Kong	10.4	12.0	Korea	15.4	18.9
India	6.8	7.9	Mexico	5.1	5.9	Japan	5.9	7.2
Pakistan	6.3	8.6	Japan	6.8	7.9	India	4.4	5.4
Brazil	5.1	5.7	Canada	3.5	4.1	Pakistan	4.0	4.9
Japan	4.5	6.4	Italy	5.3	6.2	Thailand	3.5	4.4
Thailand	4.0	5.1	Philippines	3.0	3.6	Indonesia	3.5	4.3
Indonesia	4.0	5.1	Thailand	2.6	3.0	Italy	3.4	4.2

1/ Represents share of aggregate exports of countries listed and not share of total U.S. textile imports.

presented in two ways—first including China and then excluding China. The rationale for the special treatment of China is presented below.

In Eq.(1), the exchange rate, R, is expressed in real terms, indicating that adjustments have been made to account for inflation's impact on currency values. In order to do this, data on nominal exchange rates and consumer prices for each country are necessary. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) reports these data for its members and is the major source of data used here. However, not all countries belong to the IMF, and for some of those which belong, data are incomplete or reported with considerable lags (*International Financial Statistics*). China is one country for which data are reported with considerable lag.

In addition, since China is a centrally planned economy, there is some question concerning the relevance of consumer price data. Analysts have argued that prices in centrally planned countries do not by themselves equate supply and demand, but rather consumer lines either lengthen or shorten according to the availability of goods (Stallings). In the absence of more concrete evidence concerning the appropriate treatment of China, the authors present results both including and excluding this country.

Results and Implications

Since first-quarter 1985 the exchange value of the dollar as measured by the Federal Reserve Index has declined sharply. As a result, many observers of the U.S. trade

Table 2.--Real trade-weighted exchange rate indexes, 1980=100

Month	Fiber Type						Federal Reserve Index
	Cotton		Manmade		Cotton and manmade		
	w/China	w/o China	w/China	w/o China	w/China	w/o China	
1985							
January	123.0	129.8	121.9	123.5	124.2	127.1	166.5
February	123.7	130.7	121.9	123.8	124.6	128.0	172.1
March	124.5	131.8	123.5	125.2	126.2	129.2	172.6
April	124.5	131.7	123.7	125.3	126.0	128.9	161.8
May	125.1	132.6	124.3	126.2	126.5	129.6	162.8
June	124.9	132.3	124.6	126.3	126.6	129.5	160.6
July	123.9	131.0	125.0	126.2	126.7	128.7	153.8
August	123.9	131.1	126.7	128.0	127.5	129.4	149.8
September	124.2	131.4	127.2	127.9	128.3	129.6	152.0
October	123.6	130.5	127.4	126.5	129.1	128.1	142.5
November	123.4	130.3	127.7	126.5	129.4	128.0	139.7
December	123.2	130.1	128.0	126.9	129.5	128.2	137.6
1986							
January	123.5	130.4	128.4	127.1	130.0	128.5	135.5
February	122.0	128.5	127.2	125.1	128.9	126.3	129.6
March	121.8	128.0	125.7	123.8	127.2	124.8	125.6
April	121.3	127.3	125.3	123.0	127.0	124.0	125.0
May	120.8	126.6	124.1	122.1	125.6	123.1	122.5
June	121.3	127.3	124.9	122.5	126.7	123.6	123.8
July	120.3	126.0	127.0	121.6	129.5	122.4	120.2
August	119.9	125.5	126.1	120.7	128.7	121.5	117.2
September	120.2	125.9	124.7	118.9	128.5	121.0	116.9
October	120.6	126.4	124.0	118.6	128.2	121.3	116.1
November	121.2	127.2	125.2	119.6	129.4	122.3	117.7
December	120.7	126.7	124.8	119.1	129.3	122.0	116.4
1987							
January	119.8	125.4	123.9	117.4	129.0	120.6	110.7
February	120.0	125.7	123.6	117.1	128.8	120.6	109.2
March	120.3	126.0	123.7	117.0	129.2	120.6	108.8
April	118.8	124.0	122.0	114.8	127.9	118.7	106.6
May	117.4	122.3	119.2	112.1	125.2	116.1	105.6
June	117.0	121.7	118.0	110.9	124.2	115.2	107.9
July	117.1	121.8	117.4	110.5	123.7	114.9	109.7
August	116.4	120.9	116.4	109.0	123.1	113.7	110.5
September	115.6	119.8	115.4	108.1	122.0	112.8	108.0
October	115.7	120.0	116.0	108.3	123.0	113.2	107.6
November	114.6	118.6	115.2	106.9	122.5	111.7	101.8
December	113.2	116.7	113.4	104.5	121.0	109.4	98.6
1988							
January	113.0	116.5	112.3	104.0	120.1	109.5	99.4
February	113.0	116.5	111.7	103.5	119.7	109.5	101.6
March	112.4	115.7	111.2	102.6	119.6	108.7	100.2
April	112.4	115.6	110.8	102.3	119.6	108.7	99.4
May	112.1	115.2	110.0	101.6	118.8	108.2	100.2
June	112.0	115.2	108.9	101.2	117.8	108.1	103.5
Percent change January 1985 to June 1988	-8.9	-11.2	-10.6	-18.1	-5.2	-14.9	-37.8

Table 3.--Monthly change in U.S. textile imports from like month of preceding year

Month	Fiber type			
	Cotton		Manmade	
	1988	1987	1988	1987
	-----1,000 pounds-----			
January	-9,504	23,062	5,211	-5,538
February	-16,604	45,305	-14,853	19,830
March	-19,869	19,616	-12,249	5,255
April	-23,502	28,186	-24,923	22,960
May	-18,218	27,937	-13,226	14,970
June	-19,667	44,710	-7,013	18,620
July	N/A	36,787	N/A	11,064
August	N/A	45,314	N/A	11,255
September	N/A	38,440	N/A	9,624
October	N/A	53,468	N/A	12,334
November	N/A	31,054	N/A	-20,268
December	N/A	31,866	N/A	2,384

Based upon data not seasonally adjusted. N/A = Not available.

balance have anxiously awaited a similar drop in U.S. imports of foreign goods. For some groups of imported goods, notably textile products, the anticipated falloff has been slight and slow in materializing. Not surprisingly, some studies have concluded that there is little, if any, relation between exchange rates and U.S. textile product imports (Schwartz; Economic Consulting Services Incorporated). In a study similar to that undertaken here, a significant relation has been observed (Chmura). Critical to detection of this relationship is a focus on real, rather than nominal, exchange rates.

Table 2 reveals that, when compared to a general U.S. trade index, the indexes for textile products neither increased as much from 1980 to 1985 as did the general index, nor decreased as sharply thereafter (1980=100 for all indexes). Thus, one would not expect textile trade patterns to necessarily follow general trade patterns.

Additionally, the indexes for specific fibers in Table 2 show quite different trends. Some indexes peak at about the same time as the general trade index, while others peak much later. The overall relative stability of the indexes also suggests that textile importers have been less pressured to increase prices to protect profit margins. Consequently, they have maintained their competitiveness with domestic textile producers.

The data presented in Table 3, based upon original data not seasonally adjusted, indicate that volume of textile imports has begun to decrease since the end of 1987. Given the sharp drop in the indexes since first-quarter 1987 and allow-

ing for an appropriate adjustment period for imports, this pattern appears consistent with the trend of the indexes. In the second portion of this study, individual indexes will be assessed for statistically significant relationships with observed U.S. import trade patterns.

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RAW FIBER EQUIVALENT OF U.S. TEXTILE EXPORTS, BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, 1987 and 1986

by
John Lawler

Abstract: Textile exports in 1987, at 914 million pounds, increased 13 percent from 1986. The division by fiber type was similar in both years: cotton 33-34 percent, wool 2 percent, and manmade 64-65 percent. By destinations, 1987 exports increased 16-18 percent to the Western Hemisphere, Asia-Oceania, and Africa. Shipments to Western and Eastern Europe showed no change.

Keywords: Textile exports, cotton, wool, manmade fibers

Total Textile Exports, 1986 and 1987

United States textile exports in 1987 totaled 914 million pounds, raw fiber equivalent basis, an increase of 13 percent from 1986 (table 1). Manmade fiber textiles were almost two-thirds (65 percent) of 1987 total exports, and were 14 percent higher than in 1986. Cotton textiles made up about one-third, and increased 9 percent from 1986. Wool textile exports were about 2 percent and experienced a 46-percent increase from the previous year.

Practically all of the U.S. textile exports in both 1987 and 1986 went to three regions: Western Hemisphere, 55 and 54

percent, respectively; Asia-Oceania, 23 and 22 percent; Western Europe, 19 and 22 percent (table 2). Negligible quantities went to Eastern Europe and to Africa.

Most U.S. textile exports were in four product categories: fabric (35 percent in 1987 and 44 percent in 1986), apparel (21 and 19 percent, respectively), floor covering (11 and 10 percent, respectively), and yarn (8 and 10 percent, respectively).

Ten countries received more than 63 percent of total 1987 textile exports: Canada (19 percent), Mexico (12 percent),

Table 1.-- U.S. textile exports, 1986 and 1987

Category	Yarn		Fabric		Apparel		Household		Floor covering		Misc.		Total	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
-----Million pounds-----														
Cotton	16.5	13.6	126.5	107.4	73.8	108.4	27.1	28.8	9.8	12.1	21.0	27.9	274.7	298.2
Wool	8.1	14.9	2.3	2.4	3.8	4.2	--	--	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.8	16.0	23.4
Manmade fibers	54.6	47.9	230.7	210.1	74.8	82.6	8.8	10.6	70.4	90.4	78.1	150.5	517.4	592.1
Total	79.2	76.4	359.5	319.9	152.4	195.2	35.9	39.4	80.4	102.6	100.7	180.2	808.1	913.7

Source: Bureau of Census.

Table 2.-- U.S. textile exports, by region, 1986 and 1987

Category	Western Hemisphere		Western Europe		Eastern Europe		Asia-Oceania		Africa		Total	
	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
-----Million pounds-----												
Cotton	133.0	164.0	101.7	88.7	0.4	0.4	33.3	40.0	6.2	5.1	274.6	298.2
Wool	6.5	7.0	3.6	3.8	0.2	0.2	5.5	12.1	0.2	0.3	16.0	23.4
Manmade fibers	294.4	334.4	69.0	80.3	0.7	0.7	140.3	159.4	13.0	17.3	517.4	592.1
Total	433.9	505.4	174.3	172.8	1.3	1.3	179.1	211.5	19.4	22.7	808.0	913.7

Source: Bureau of Census.

the Dominican Republic (6 percent), 5 percent each to Saudi Arabia, the United Kingdom, and Italy, Japan (4 percent), China (3 percent), and Costa Rica and Belgium (2 percent each). The ten biggest recipients in 1986 were almost the same: Canada (19 percent), Mexico (11 percent), Italy (7 percent), 6 percent each to the Dominican Republic and the United Kingdom, Saudi Arabia (5 percent), China (4 percent), 3 percent each to Belgium-Luxembourg and West Germany, and Japan (2 percent).

Cotton Textile Exports

In both 1987 and 1986 cotton textile exports, 298.2 and 274.6 million pounds, respectively; consisted essentially of three product categories: fabric (36 and 46 percent, respectively); apparel (36 and 27 percent, respectively); and household products (10 percent each year) (tables 3 and 4). Almost all cotton textile exports in both years went to the same three parts of the world: Western Hemisphere (55 and 48 percent, respectively); Western Europe (30 and 37 percent, respectively); and Asia-Oceania (13 and 12 percent, respectively).

Of the 164 million pounds of cotton textile exports shipped to the Western Hemisphere in 1987, apparel (54 percent) and fabric (20 percent) were the most important categories.

In 1986, 133 million pounds of cotton textiles went to the Western Hemisphere, and apparel (46 percent) and fabric (24 percent) were also the most important categories. About 89 million pounds went to Western Europe in 1987, of which 73 percent was fabric and 12 percent apparel. In 1986, fabric (85 percent) and apparel (8 percent) comprised a greater share of the 102 million pounds shipped to Western Europe. Asia and Oceania took 40 million pounds in 1987, of which 83 percent included fabric (25 percent), household products (23 percent), apparel (22 percent), and floor covering (13 percent). Shipments to Asia and Oceania in the previous year were 33 million pounds. Four product groups comprised 80 percent: fabric and household products (25 percent each) and apparel and floor covering (15 percent each).

Table 3.-- Raw fiber equivalent cotton exports, 1987

Category	Western Hemisphere			Western Europe			Eastern Europe			Asia Oceania			Africa			Total		
	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)
Yarn	8.7	5	64	2.1	2	15	--	--	--	2.4	6	18	0.4	8	3	13.6	5	100
Fabric	31.7	20	30	64.5	73	60	0.2	--	--	10.0	25	9	1.0	21	1	107.4	36	100
Apparel	88.5	54	82	10.7	12	10	0.2	--	--	8.8	22	8	0.2	4	--	108.4	36	100
Household	15.1	9	52	3.5	4	12	--	--	--	9.4	23	33	0.8	15	3	28.8	10	100
Floor covering	5.0	3	41	2.0	2	17	--	--	--	5.0	13	41	0.1	2	1	12.1	4	100
Other and misc.	15.0	9	54	5.9	7	21	--	--	--	4.4	11	16	2.6	50	9	27.9	9	100
Total	164.0	100	55	88.7	100	30	0.4	--	--	40.0	100	13	5.1	100	2	298.2	100	100

Source: Bureau of Census. (a) Percent adds vertically. (b) Percent adds horizontally.

Table 4.-- Raw fiber equivalent cotton exports, 1986

Category	Western Hemisphere			Western Europe			Eastern Europe			Asia Oceania			Africa			Total		
	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)
Yarn	10.9	8	66	1.9	2	11	--	--	--	3.5	10	22	0.2	3	1	16.5	6	100
Fabric	31.3	23	25	84.9	84	67	0.2	50	--	8.3	25	7	1.8	29	1	126.5	46	100
Apparel	60.6	46	82	8.0	8	11	--	--	--	5.1	15	7	0.1	2	--	73.8	27	100
Household	15.9	12	58	2.4	2	9	0.2	50	1	8.3	25	31	0.3	5	1	27.1	10	100
Floor covering	3.6	3	37	1.3	1	13	--	--	--	4.8	15	49	0.1	2	1	9.8	4	100
Other and misc.	10.8	8	51	3.2	3	15	--	--	--	3.3	10	16	3.7	59	18	21.0	7	100
Total	133.1	100	48	101.7	100	37	0.4	100	--	33.3	100	12	6.2	100	3	274.7	100	100

Source: Bureau of Census. (a) Percent adds vertically. (b) Percent adds horizontally.

Eight countries accounted for 62 percent of cotton textile exports in both years and were all in the Western Hemisphere and Western Europe:

Country	1987		1986	
	Chief product group	Percent	Chief product group	Percent
Mexico	apparel	14	apparel	10
Italy	fabric	11	fabric	15
Canada	yarn and fabric	11	yarn and fabric	12
Dom. Rep. Jamaica	apparel	9	apparel	8
U.K.	apparel	5	apparel	3
Belgium	fabric	5	fabric	4
Haiti	fabric	4	fabric	6
W. Germany	apparel	3	apparel	6
France	fabric	3	fabric	4
	fabric	2	fabric	4

Wool Textile Exports

Wool textile exports in 1987, at 23.4 million pounds, were mostly in three product categories: tops, noils, and yarns (64 percent), apparel (18 percent), and fabric (10 percent) (table 5). Wool textile exports in 1986, 16.0 million pounds, had similar characteristics: tops, noils, and yarns (51 percent), apparel (24 percent), and fabric (14 percent) (table 6). In both years almost all the wool textile exports went to three regions: Asia-Oceania (52 percent in 1987 and 35 percent in 1986), Western Hemisphere (30 and 41 percent, respectively), and Western Europe (16 and 23 percent, respectively).

Of the 12.1 million pounds of wool textile products shipped to Asia-Oceania in 1987 and the 5.5 million pounds

in 1986, almost all (83 percent and 73 percent respectively) was tops, noils, and yarn. About 10 percent was apparel in both years.

Western Hemisphere countries took 7 million pounds in 1987 consisting of apparel (36 percent); yarn, tops, etc. (33 percent); and fabric (21 percent). In 1986 these countries took a slightly smaller amount, 6.5 million pounds, including apparel (43 percent); yarn, tops, etc., (25 percent); and fabric (22 percent).

Exports to Western Europe were 3.8 million pounds in 1987 and 3.6 million in 1986. Yarn, tops, etc., was the major product category in both years - 63 percent in 1987 and 67 percent in 1986. In 1987 apparel was 13 percent and fabric 5 percent, while in 1986 they were 8 percent each.

Seven countries accounted for almost 65 percent of the wool textile exports in 1987 and almost 62 percent in 1986:

Country	1987			1986		
	Chief product group	Percent	Chief product group	Percent		
Japan	tops, etc.	23	tops, etc.	6		
Korea	tops, etc.	16	tops, etc.	11		
Mexico	tops, fabrics, apparel	8	tops, fabrics, apparel	16		
Canada	tops, fabrics	8	tops, fabrics	8		
Italy	tops, etc.	4	tops, etc.	3		
U.K.	tops, etc.	4	tops, etc.	10		
Taiwan	tops, etc.	2	tops, etc.	8		

Table 5.-- Raw fiber equivalent wool exports, 1987

Category	Western Hemisphere			Western Europe			Eastern Europe			Asia Oceania			Africa			Total		
	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)
Yarn	2.3	33	15	2.4	63	16	--	--	--	10.1	83	68	0.1	33	1	14.9	64	100
Fabric	1.5	21	63	0.2	5	9	0.2	100	8	0.4	4	17	0.1	33	4	2.4	10	100
Apparel	2.5	36	59	0.5	13	13	--	--	--	1.2	10	28	--	--	--	4.2	18	100
Household	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor covering	--	--	--	0.1	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.1	--	--
Other and misc.	0.7	10	39	0.6	16	35	--	--	--	0.4	3	22	0.1	33	4	1.8	8	100
Total	7.0	100	30	3.8	100	16	0.2	100	1.0	12.1	100	52	0.3	100	1	23.4	100	100

Source: Bureau of Census. (a) Percent adds vertically. (b) Percent adds horizontally.

Table 6.-- Raw fiber equivalent wool exports, 1986

Category	Western Hemisphere			Western Europe			Eastern Europe			Asia Oceania			Africa			Total		
	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)
Yarn	1.6	25	20	2.4	67	30	--	--	--	4.0	73	49	0.1	50	1	8.1	51	100
Fabric	1.5	22	65	0.3	8	13	0.2	100	9	0.3	6	13	--	--	--	2.3	14	100
Apparel	2.9	43	76	0.3	8	8	--	--	--	0.6	10	16	--	--	--	3.8	24	100
Household	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Floor covering	--	--	--	0.1	3	50	--	--	--	0.1	2	50	--	--	--	0.2	1	100
Other and misc.	0.5	10	31	0.5	14	31	--	--	--	0.5	9	35	0.1	50	7	1.6	10	100
Total	6.5	100	41	3.6	100	23	0.2	100	1	5.5	11	35	0.2	100	1	16.0	100	100

Source: Bureau of Census. (a) Percent adds vertically. (b) Percent adds horizontally.

Manmade Fiber Textile Exports

Manmade fiber textile exports totaled 592 million pounds in 1987, of which 65 percent was in three product categories: fabric (36 percent), floor covering (15 percent), and apparel (14 percent) (table 7). In 1986, exports totaled 517 million pounds, of which 73 percent consisted of: fabric (45 percent), apparel (14 percent), and floor covering (14 percent) (table 8).

Almost all (97 percent) of the manmade fiber textile exports in both years went to three parts of the world: Western Hemisphere (56 percent in 1987 and 57 percent in 1986), Asia-Oceania (27 in both years), and Western Europe (14 and 13 percent, respectively). About 334 million pounds of manmade fiber textile exports went to Western Hemisphere countries in 1987, of which 62 percent was in 3 categories: fabric (31 percent), apparel (22 percent), and yarn (9 percent). The comparable Western Hemisphere shipments in 1986 were 294 million pounds, of which fabrics was 45 percent, apparel, 23 percent, and yarn, 9 percent.

Asia and Oceania took 159 million pounds in 1987; 37 percent was fabric and 36 percent was floor covering. In

1986 this area received 140 million pounds, of which fabric was 38 percent and floor covering 34 percent.

About 80 million pounds went to Western Europe in 1987. The chief product groups were: fabric (47 percent), yarn (14 percent), and floor covering (13 percent). In the previous year 69 million pounds went to Western Europe. The major groups were: fabric (54 percent), yarn (13 percent), and floor covering (9 percent).

The largest eight countries importing American manmade fiber textile products accounted for 62 percent of the total in 1987 and 61 percent in 1986:

Country	1987			1986		
	Chief product group	Percent		Chief product group	Percent	
Canada	yarn, fabric, floor covering	24		yarn, fabric, floor covering	22	
Mexico	fabric, apparel	11		fabric, apparel	12	
Saudi Arabia	fabric, floor covering	7		fabric, floor covering	7	
U.K.	yarn, fabric, floor covering	5		yarn, fabric, floor covering	4	
China	fabric	5		fabric	6	
Dom. Rep.	fabric, apparel	4		fabric, apparel	5	
Japan	fabric, floor covering	3		fabric, floor covering	2	
Venezuela	yarn fabric	3		yarn, fabric	3	
Italy	fabric	2		yarn, fabric	3	

Table 7.-- Raw fiber equivalent manmade fibers exports, 1987

Category	Western Hemisphere			Western Europe			Eastern Europe			Asia Oceania			Africa			Total		
	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)
Yarn	30.3	9	63	10.9	14	23	--	--	--	5.7	4	12	1.0	6	2	47.9	8	100
Fabric	104.5	31	50	38.1	47	18	0.3	--	--	58.3	37	28	8.9	51	4	210.1	36	100
Apparel	73.4	22	89	3.6	4	5	0.3	--	--	5.1	3	6	0.2	1	--	82.6	14	100
Household Floor covering	5.5	2	51	1.4	2	13	--	--	--	3.2	2	31	0.5	3	5	10.6	2	100
Other and misc.	22.4	7	25	10.6	13	12	--	--	--	57.1	36	63	0.3	2	--	90.4	15	100
Total	98.3	29	65	15.7	20	11	0.1	--	--	30.0	18	20	6.4	37	4	150.5	25	100
	334.4	100	56	80.3	100	14	0.7	--	--	159.4	100	27	17.3	100	3	592.1	100	100

Source: Bureau of Census. (a) Percent adds vertically. (b) Percent adds horizontally.

Table 8.-- Raw fiber equivalent manmade fibers exports, 1986

Category	Western Hemisphere			Western Europe			Eastern Europe			Asia Oceania			Africa			Total		
	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)	Mil. lbs	Pct. (a)	Pct. (b)
Yarn	26.1	9	48	9.1	13	17	0.1	14	--	18.2	13	33	1.1	9	2	54.6	10	100
Fabric	133.9	45	58	37.5	54	16	0.5	72	--	52.9	38	23	6.0	46	3	230.7	45	100
Apparel	68.3	23	92	3.2	5	4	--	--	--	3.2	2	4	0.1	1	--	74.8	14	100
Household Floor covering	4.1	1	47	1.1	2	12	--	--	--	3.5	2	40	0.1	1	1	8.8	2	100
Other and misc.	16.9	6	24	6.0	9	9	--	--	--	47.1	34	67	0.4	3	--	70.4	14	100
Total	45.1	16	58	12.1	17	15	0.1	14	--	15.4	11	20	5.3	40	7	78.1	15	100
	294.4	100	57	69.0	100	13	0.7	100	--	140.3	100	27	13.0	100	3	517.4	100	100

Source: Bureau of Census. (a) Percent adds vertically. (b) Percent adds horizontally.

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

State	Planted acres				Harvested acres				Lint yield per harvested acre				Production			
	Average 1983-87	1986	1987	1988 1/	Average 1983-87	1986	1987	1988 1/	Average 1983-87	1986	1987	1988 1/	Average 1983-87	1986	1987	1988 1/
	1,000 acres								Pounds				1,000 bales 2/--			
Alabama	302	315	335	380	299	313	333	360	596	506	572	567	380	330	397	380
Arizona 3/	324	250	290	340	322	249	289	349	1,281	1,301	1,410	1,265	855	675	849	920
Arkansas	460	490	555	680	445	480	550	670	664	602	786	752	628	602	901	1,050
California 3/	1,170	1,000	1,150	1,350	1,160	990	1,140	1,335	1,095	1,088	1,259	1,061	2,646	2,245	2,989	2,950
Florida	21	20	30	32	20	19	29	28	700	707	646	600	29	28	39	35
Georgia	205	225	250	300	194	195	245	320	619	455	662	503	257	185	338	335
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	333	336	480	533	1	1	1	1
Louisiana	579	580	605	700	571	570	600	615	665	567	782	718	796	673	977	920
Mississippi	964	1,020	1,020	1,230	951	1,000	1,010	1,180	714	571	829	753	1,428	1,190	1,745	1,850
Missouri	158	178	190	220	151	160	189	237	602	588	838	608	198	196	330	300
New Mexico 3/	66	63	66	70	56	50	62	66	647	595	689	691	76	62	89	95
North Carolina	85	82	96	120	84	81	95	123	547	646	495	527	97	109	98	135
Oklahoma	387	400	420	440	357	350	400	390	390	288	415	345	234	210	346	280
South Carolina	107	118	120	145	105	113	119	142	142	370	428	456	119	87	106	135
Tennessee	336	340	440	550	329	335	435	535	540	567	700	520	382	369	634	580
Texas 3/	4,780	4,850	4,700	5,400	4,150	3,450	4,400	5,100	392	353	506	424	3,428	2,535	4,635	4,500
Virginia	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	452	554	373	544	2	2	1	3
Total Upland	9,946	9,933	10,269	11,961	9,196	8,357	9,899	11,454	596	547	702	606	11,556	9,525	14,475	14,469
American-Pima	95	112	138	199	95	111	137	187	858	890	1,000	943	174	206	285	367
United States	10,041	10,045	10,407	12,160	9,291	8,468	10,036	11,641	599	552	706	612	11,730	9,731	14,760	14,837

1/ Crop Production report, Nov. 9, 1988. 2/ Bales of 480-pounds net weight. 3/ Upland only.

Table 2.--U.S. cotton supply and use, 1980/81-88/89

Crop year	Area			Supply				Disappearance					Farm price 5/
	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Beginning stocks 1/	Production 2/	Imports	Total	Mill use 3/	Exports	Total	Unac-counted 4/	Ending stocks	
	1,000 acres			Lbs./acre	1,000 480-lb. bales								Cents/lb.
ALL KINDS													
1980	14,534	13,215	404	3,000	11,122	27	14,149	5,891	5,926	11,817	336	2,668	74.7
1981	14,330	13,841	542	2,668	15,646	26	18,340	5,264	6,567	11,831	123	6,632	54.3
1982	11,345	9,734	590	6,632	11,963	20	18,615	5,512	5,207	10,719	41	7,937	59.4
1983	7,926	7,348	508	7,937	7,771	12	15,721	5,928	6,786	12,714	-232	2,775	66.4
1984	11,145	10,380	600	2,775	12,982	24	15,781	5,540	6,215	11,755	76	4,102	57.8
1985	10,685	10,229	630	4,102	13,432	33	17,567	6,399	1,960	8,359	140	9,348	56.3
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 6/	10,407	10,035	706	5,026	14,760	2	19,788	7,700	6,600	14,300	182	5,771	64.2
1988 7/	12,159	11,641	612	5,771	14,837	2	20,610	6,900	5,000	11,900	90	8,800	8/
UPLAND													
1980	14,461	13,143	402	2,962	11,018	26	14,006	5,828	5,893	11,721	329	2,614	74.4
1981	14,272	13,783	542	2,614	15,566	18	18,198	5,216	6,555	11,771	140	6,567	54.0
1982	11,274	9,663	589	6,567	11,864	12	18,443	5,457	5,194	10,651	52	7,844	59.1
1983	7,863	7,285	506	7,844	7,676	8	15,529	5,861	6,750	12,611	-225	2,693	66.0
1984	11,065	10,299	599	2,693	12,852	21	15,566	5,491	6,125	11,616	74	4,024	57.5
1985	10,601	10,145	628	4,024	13,277	33	17,334	6,338	1,855	8,193	148	9,289	56.1
1986	9,933	8,357	552	9,289	9,525	3	18,817	7,385	6,570	13,955	80	4,942	51.5
1987 6/	10,269	9,899	702	4,942	14,475	2	19,419	7,565	6,345	13,910	209	5,718	63.7
1988 7/	11,961	11,454	606	5,718	14,470	2	20,190	6,850	4,700	11,550	100	8,740	8/
EXTRA-LONG STAPLE													
1980	72.5	71.7	698	38	104.2	1	143	63	33	96	7	54	108.0
1981	58.6	58.0	659	54	79.6	8	142	48	12	60	-17	65	96.9
1982	70.9	70.5	672	65	98.7	8	172	56	13	69	-10	93	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	0	84	89.9
1987 6/	136.0	136.6	1,000	84	284.6	0	369	52	237	289	-27	53	103.7
1988 7/	197.8	187.0	943	53	367.2	0	420	50	300	350	-10	60	8/

1/ Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to an August 1 480-lb. net weight basis. Excludes preseason ginnings. 2/ Includes preseason ginnings. 3/ Adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. 4/ Difference between ending stocks based on Census data and preceding season's supply less disappearance. 5/ Season average, including allowance for unredeemed loans. 6/ Estimated. 7/ Projected. 8/ USDA is prohibited by law from publishing cotton price forecasts.

Table 3.--Cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by months, United States, 1985/86-88/89 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												
1986/87												
Aug.	812	8,502	34	9,348	642	0	9,990	581	393	974		9,016
Sep.	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
Sep.	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		12,899
Jan.	664	11,023	1,212	12,899	925	0	13,824	621	663	1,284		12,540
Feb.	750	10,616	1,174	12,540	204	0	12,744	649	740	1,389		11,355
Mar.	811	9,540	1,004	11,355		0	11,355	706	779	1,485		9,870
Apr.	827	8,385	658	9,870		0	9,870	610	571	1,181		8,689
May	825	7,277	587	8,689		0	8,689	630	517	1,147		7,542
Jun.	790	6,239	513	7,542		1	7,543	603	554	1,157		6,386
Jul.	748	5,281	357	6,386		0	6,386	477	320	797	182	5,771
Season	713	4,000	313	5,026	14,760	2	19,788	7,617	6,582	14,199	182	5,771
1988/89												
Aug.	737	4,683	171	5,771	825	0	6,596	676	265	941		5,655
Sep.	677	4,614	364	5,655	1,514	0	7,169	618	265	883		6,286
Oct. 8/	607	5,235	444	6,286	4,734	0	11,020	596	309	905		10,115

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

Table 4.--Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound U.S. cotton, c.i.f. Northern Europe, 1983-88 1/

Year beginning August 1	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Average
Cents per pound													
"A" Index 2/													
1983	90.80	89.85	88.11	89.13	89.36	87.58	87.44	88.43	88.99	88.88	83.71	78.99	87.61
1984	75.52	73.16	73.63	72.64	71.98	71.40	69.21	67.34	66.26	65.07	62.85	61.10	69.18
1985	56.97	53.43	49.01	48.04	48.25	51.82	54.52	52.35	48.50	45.42	41.04	37.44	48.90
1986	37.16	43.50	51.23	52.81	59.17	65.68	65.85	62.96	66.21	76.60	79.30	83.24	61.98
1987	86.60	83.61	76.17	75.83	75.29	72.19	67.49	66.34	65.75	65.57	68.78	68.23	72.65
1988	57.74	56.75	57.64	58.61									
Memphis 3/													
1983	88.94	88.15	88.06	88.81	89.25	85.50	85.38	88.20	89.63	91.25	83.00	78.94	87.09
1984	75.85	74.00	74.69	73.25	74.00	74.75	72.94	73.70	75.94	74.80	72.44	70.38	73.90
1985	68.20	67.94	68.56	68.45	67.67	69.15	70.07	71.75	72.88	73.55	41.25	38.05	64.79
1986	37.75	44.69	52.35	54.25	62.08	65.31	64.75	62.56	65.20	75.06	76.19	81.75	61.83
1987	87.38	83.06	76.77	76.44	74.95	72.75	69.81	70.75	72.38	75.31	79.95	76.56	76.34
1988	60.75	60.45	62.12	63.94									
Calif./Ariz. 3/													
1983	91.88	91.75	91.50	92.31	92.25	88.31	89.13	91.90	92.13	94.92	84.65	79.69	90.04
1984	75.90	74.38	75.19	74.00	74.08	74.25	72.13	72.94	75.81	73.70	71.94	70.63	73.75
1985	68.55	67.38	68.25	68.15	67.17	68.45	69.19	70.75	72.25	73.25	40.25	35.95	64.13
1986	36.69	45.44	54.55	57.00	65.75	69.25	68.44	64.69	67.75	78.75	80.63	86.65	64.63
1987	91.81	87.81	80.95	79.19	78.25	76.25	73.50	74.80	76.13	78.62	81.80	76.75	79.65
1988	64.19	64.10	65.94	66.13									
"B" Index 4/													
1983	76.53	76.44	76.01	79.59	83.06	82.96	81.36	81.89	84.83	87.09	80.74	73.98	80.37
1984	69.26	66.11	65.18	64.50	63.48	61.96	58.58	54.55	54.78	54.98	52.21	48.98	59.55
1985	47.03	45.35	43.61	41.42	40.83	43.15	45.14	43.19	40.88	38.70	33.03	28.77	40.93
1986	27.75	32.55	40.19	43.95	52.32	60.88	61.41	58.00	61.33	71.40	72.90	76.96	54.97
1987	81.55	78.44	70.77	71.73	71.08	68.15	64.21	62.69	61.30	59.50	63.73	61.50	67.89
1988	52.76	51.75	53.24	66.13									
Orleans/Texas 5/													
1983	73.38	73.25	71.88	74.63	77.88	76.81	77.56	79.10	82.25	85.81	75.44	72.00	76.67
1984	68.65	66.44	66.25	65.40	65.08	65.94	63.88	62.15	62.69	62.40	61.13	60.50	64.21
1985	60.90	61.00	61.69	61.65	61.58	61.50	61.75	62.07	62.13	63.85	31.32	27.80	56.44
1986	28.00	32.56	41.55	44.82	53.17	59.12	60.81	57.50	60.10	68.94	70.56	75.40	54.38
1987	80.94	77.44	71.40	70.69	69.65	68.19	65.56	66.95	67.38	69.87	72.30	66.25	70.55
1988	54.56	53.30	54.50	55.56									

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

Source: Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services LTD.

Table 5.--C.i.f. 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	"A" Index 1/
U.S. cents per pound												
1988												
Aug. 4	65.00	61.75	59.25	62.50	63.50	59.00	61.25	75.00	64.00	60.75	56.75	59.40
11	66.75	63.25	59.50	63.00	62.50	59.75	61.00	75.00	63.75	61.00	57.50	59.75
18	63.75	60.25	57.75	60.25	59.25	55.50	58.00	75.00	60.00	58.00	55.25	56.90
25	61.25	57.75	55.75	58.25	58.00	53.50	56.50	70.00	58.50	56.00	52.75	54.90
Sep. 1	63.25	59.75	57.00	59.50	58.00	54.75	58.00	70.00	60.00	56.75	54.25	56.15
8	64.25	60.75	57.25	60.00	58.25	55.75	58.50	70.00	60.50	57.75	55.25	56.85
15	67.25	63.75	59.25	62.00	59.75	58.25	61.50	71.00	62.50	60.25	58.25	59.15
22	63.25	59.50	56.50	60.00	57.00	55.25	NQ	64.00	NQ	57.00	54.50	56.05
29	62.50	58.50	55.00	60.00	56.50	55.00	NQ	63.00	NQ	57.00	54.25	55.55
Oct. 6	64.25	60.25	57.00	62.50	57.50	56.25	NQ	62.00	NQ	57.75	56.25	56.95
13	66.00	62.00	57.50	63.50	57.50	57.00	NQ	58.25	NQ	58.50	58.00	57.65
20	66.50	62.50	58.25	64.00	57.00	57.50	NQ	59.00	NQ	58.50	58.25	57.90
27	67.00	63.75	57.50	64.25	58.00	58.00	NQ	59.50	NQ	59.50	57.25	58.05
Nov. 3	67.50	64.50	58.50	64.75	58.50	58.75	NQ	58.50	NQ	60.25	57.75	58.40
10	66.50	64.25	58.25	64.50	58.25	59.00	NQ	59.50	NQ	60.25	57.00	58.40
17	66.00	64.00	59.00	64.25	60.50	60.00	NQ	61.25	NQ	60.50	56.75	59.35
24	64.50	63.00	57.50	63.75	59.00	59.25	NQ	61.25	NQ	59.75	56.00	58.30

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

Source: Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services LTD.

Table 6.--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								
1988								
Aug. 4	61.75	51.50	NQ	56.25	62.50	NQ	56.50	54.60
11	57.00	52.25	NQ	56.50	62.00	NQ	55.75	54.85
18	54.00	50.00	NQ	54.75	61.00	NQ	52.00	52.00
25	51.25	47.50	NQ	52.75	60.00	NQ	50.00	49.60
Sep. 1	53.00	49.00	NQ	54.00	60.00	NQ	51.00	51.00
8	53.50	50.00	NQ	54.25	60.00	NQ	51.00	51.50
15	56.50	53.00	NQ	56.25	61.00	NQ	53.00	54.10
22	52.00	49.00	NQ	53.50	57.50	NQ	NQ	51.50
29	51.50	48.75	NQ	51.75	56.50	NQ	NQ	50.65
Oct. 6	53.25	50.75	NQ	53.75	56.50	NQ	NQ	52.60
13	54.25	52.50	NQ	54.25	52.50	NQ	NQ	53.10
20	54.75	53.00	NQ	55.00	54.00	NQ	NQ	53.90
27	55.75	52.00	NQ	54.50	53.50	NQ	NQ	53.35
Nov. 3	56.00	52.50	NQ	55.50	52.00	NQ	NQ	53.35
10	55.50	51.75	NQ	55.25	52.75	NQ	NQ	53.25
17	55.75	51.50	NQ	56.00	53.50	NQ	NQ	53.60
24	55.00	50.75	NQ	54.50	53.50	NQ	NQ	52.90

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. NQ=No quotes.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Liverpool Cotton Services LTD.

Table 7.--Cotton: Strict low middling spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, 1983/84-1988/89

Year beginning August 1	Average spot market prices per pound (net weight) 1/						Prices received by farmers (net weight) 2/
	15/16 inch	1 inch	1-1/32 inch	1-1/16 inch	1-3/32 inch	1-1/8 inch	
Cents per pound							
1983/84	62.54	66.32	70.71	73.11	73.55	75.37	3/ 65.3
1984/85	52.39	55.98	58.30	60.51	60.29	60.49	3/ 58.7
1985/86	52.16	55.81	57.87	60.01	59.62	59.77	3/ 56.8
1986/87							
August	17.90	21.63	24.50	26.81	27.39	28.75	46.8
September	23.00	26.80	31.19	33.56	35.56	36.44	48.6
October	32.50	35.89	41.44	43.95	44.53	46.61	50.0
November	35.45	38.75	43.05	45.74	46.27	48.43	52.6
December	44.37	47.84	51.57	54.18	54.71	56.07	52.7
January	49.17	51.76	54.80	57.17	57.70	59.91	52.1
February	47.65	50.79	52.63	54.75	55.26	57.29	46.4
March	48.12	51.07	52.42	54.60	55.12	56.53	47.5
April	51.34	54.02	55.43	57.72	58.24	60.34	50.4
May	59.10	61.33	63.58	65.94	66.46	69.18	60.0
June	63.74	65.97	68.06	70.42	70.94	74.21	66.2
July	65.20	67.43	70.71	73.07	73.59	76.86	68.3
Season	44.80	47.77	50.78	53.16	53.81	55.89	3/ 51.5
Loan rate 4/	47.40	50.85	52.85	55.00	55.45	55.60	
1987/88							
August	67.07	70.30	73.37	75.89	76.42	77.95	65.3
September	63.14	66.48	68.82	71.41	71.99	72.72	64.9
October	55.95	59.31	61.65	64.30	64.84	65.36	64.1
November	56.30	59.40	62.16	64.66	65.17	65.90	64.4
December	55.87	58.68	60.05	62.26	62.76	63.39	64.2
January	54.63	55.79	57.44	59.69	60.14	60.96	60.6
February	53.97	54.80	55.65	57.83	58.28	59.06	56.8
March	55.71	56.62	57.46	59.64	60.12	61.40	57.7
April	56.00	57.27	57.88	60.07	60.55	61.19	59.4
May	57.15	58.28	59.36	61.55	62.03	63.06	58.9
June	58.36	59.44	60.67	62.86	63.34	64.61	61.2
July	54.45	55.58	55.19	57.40	57.88	57.80	58.6
Season	57.38	59.33	60.81	63.13	63.63	64.45	63.7
Loan rate 4/	44.55	48.00	49.95	52.25	52.75	52.85	
1988/89							
August	49.97	51.58	52.61	55.20	55.69	56.43	52.6
September	41.53	45.30	47.40	51.25	51.80	52.96	51.8
October	41.60	45.83	48.17	52.20	52.66	54.38	5/ 50.0
Loan rate 4	45.30	48.15	49.65	51.80	52.30	52.45	

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

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

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

Table 8.--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, 1982 to 1988

Calendar year	Cotton 1/		Rayon 2/		Polyester 3/		Price ratios 4/	
	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 5/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 5/	Actual	Raw fiber equivalent 5/	Cotton/rayon	Cotton/polyester
	Cents per pound						Percent	
1982	68	76	84	88	77	80	.86	.95
1983	78	86	80	84	73	76	1.02	1.13
1984	76	84	84	88	79	82	.95	1.02
1985	66	73	79	82	66	69	.89	1.06
1986	61	68	76	79	62	65	.86	1.05
1987								
January	65	73	80	83	62	65	.88	1.12
February	62	69	80	83	62	65	.83	1.06
March	63	70	80	83	62	65	.84	1.08
April	66	73	80	83	62	65	.88	1.12
May	75	83	80	83	62	65	1.00	1.28
June	81	90	80	83	64	67	1.08	1.34
July	81	90	80	83	69	72	1.08	1.25
August	84	93	80	83	69	72	1.12	1.29
September	80	89	83	86	69	72	1.03	1.24
October	73	81	83	86	70	73	.94	1.11
November	72	80	83	86	69	72	.93	1.11
December	71	79	83	83	69	72	.93	1.10
Average	73	81	81	84	66	69	.96	1.17
1988								
January	69	77	83	86	69	72	.90	1.07
February	66	73	83	86	69	72	.85	1.01
March	67	74	87	91	72	75	.81	.99
April	68	76	87	91	72	75	.84	1.01
May	69	77	89	93	74	77	.85	1.00
June	71	79	89	93	74	77	.85	1.03
July	66	73	91	95	76	79	.77	.92
August	60	67	91	95	76	79	.71	.85
September	58	64	91	95	76	79	.67	.81
October	60	67	96	100	76	79	.67	.85

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

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service and trade reports.

Table 9.--Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles

Year beginning August 1	Manmade			Total	Total fibers	Cotton's share of fibers
	Cotton	Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic			
	1,000 pounds					Percent
1983/84	2,791,905	259,441	1,594,668	1,854,109	4,646,014	60.1
1984/85	2,618,685	231,197	1,336,595	1,567,792	4,186,477	62.6
1985/86	3,086,842	253,459	1,465,228	1,718,687	4,805,529	64.2
1986/87						
August	276,770	21,453	116,348	137,801	404,183	65.9
September	261,122	20,479	116,978	137,457	398,579	65.5
October	340,287	27,216	148,697	175,913	516,200	65.9
November	263,464	22,422	116,704	139,126	402,590	65.4
December	287,383	21,089	124,745	145,834	433,217	66.3
January	272,040	20,829	111,041	131,870	403,910	67.4
February	278,811	19,017	115,407	134,424	413,235	67.5
March	356,721	24,936	147,977	172,913	538,634	67.9
April	284,897	19,225	116,906	136,131	421,028	67.6
May	291,180	18,961	116,363	135,324	426,504	68.3
June	354,011	23,796	142,649	166,445	520,456	68.0
July	269,166	17,348	108,007	125,355	394,521	68.2
Season	3,544,852	256,711	1,481,822	1,738,593	5,283,445	67.1
1987/88						
August	302,388	20,768	118,130	138,898	441,286	68.5
September	375,691	25,497	145,385	170,882	546,573	68.7
October	309,556	21,219	125,084	146,303	455,859	67.9
November	302,378	21,311	120,124	141,435	443,813	68.1
December	304,295	24,375	121,521	145,896	450,191	67.6
January	283,354	19,748	119,056	138,804	422,158	67.1
February	293,937	21,066	116,977	138,043	431,980	68.0
March	366,159	26,421	147,427	173,848	540,007	67.8
April	276,738	22,231	113,340	135,571	412,309	67.2
May	273,904	20,457	113,977	134,434	408,338	67.1
June	328,733	27,654	141,683	169,337	498,070	66.0
July	214,264	18,066	99,219	117,285	331,549	68.3
Season	3,631,397	268,813	1,481,923	1,750,736	5,382,133	67.7
1988/89 1/						
August	278,411	22,571	117,117	139,688	418,099	66.6
September	334,445	28,218	141,771	169,989	504,434	66.3
October	268,689	22,457	112,427	134,884	403,573	66.6

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--Cotton and manmade fibers: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted

Year	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
UPLAND COTTON												
480-lb. bales												
Unadjusted												
1984/85	22,204	21,125	22,168	20,205	17,571	20,732	21,731	21,599	21,785	22,792	21,818	19,187
1985/86	23,765	23,334	25,556	24,752	20,186	24,724	25,851	25,570	25,775	25,689	25,371	21,644
1986/87	27,748	27,200	28,357	27,444	23,949	28,338	29,043	30,381	29,676	30,331	29,501	28,038
1987/88	31,498	31,307	32,246	31,735	25,358	29,516	30,618	30,515	28,826	28,532	27,394	22,462
1988/89	29,001	27,870	1/									
Adjusted												
1984/85	21,536	20,899	20,718	19,848	20,338	20,608	20,755	20,768	21,274	21,811	22,038	22,389
1985/86	22,873	23,102	23,684	24,458	23,554	24,650	24,714	24,681	25,196	24,513	25,627	25,197
1986/87	26,604	26,931	26,232	26,905	28,208	28,197	27,819	29,439	29,010	29,053	29,773	32,717
1987/88	29,998	30,844	30,109	31,235	29,486	29,281	29,441	29,426	28,206	27,461	27,811	26,210
1988/89	27,620	27,297	1/									
MANMADE STAPLE												
1,000 pounds												
Rayon and acetate												
Unadjusted												
1984/85	974	980	1,021	872	741	844	881	899	812	932	894	830
1985/86	957	931	1,078	1,028	819	974	978	900	948	1,003	974	931
1986/87	1,073	1,024	1,089	1,121	844	1,041	951	997	961	948	952	867
1987/88	1,038	1,020	1,061	1,066	975	987	1,053	1,057	1,092	1,023	1,106	903
1988/89	1,129	1,086	1/									
Adjusted												
1984/85	963	977	961	822	864	845	851	852	806	881	861	1,016
1985/86	946	927	1,017	971	957	976	945	853	940	948	936	1,141
1986/87	1,051	1,019	1,008	1,074	987	1,046	914	963	955	902	923	1,035
1987/88	1,010	1,015	984	1,003	1,144	977	1,033	1,026	1,090	998	1,110	1,011
1988/89	1,098	1,081	1/									
NONCELLULOSIC 2/												
Unadjusted												
1984/85	5,678	5,438	5,605	4,939	4,267	5,050	5,392	5,159	5,237	5,275	5,233	4,532
1985/86	5,369	5,498	5,915	5,868	4,805	5,565	5,951	5,719	5,679	5,721	5,582	4,962
1986/87	5,817	5,849	5,948	5,835	4,990	5,552	5,770	5,919	5,845	5,818	5,706	5,400
1987/88	5,907	5,815	6,254	6,006	4,861	5,953	5,849	5,897	5,789	5,699	5,667	4,961
1988/89	5,856	5,617	1/									
Adjusted												
1984/85	5,518	5,389	5,288	4,984	4,979	4,985	5,049	4,946	5,124	5,126	5,161	5,245
1985/86	5,208	5,444	5,580	5,933	5,613	5,494	5,567	5,483	5,557	5,554	5,500	5,743
1986/87	5,664	5,763	5,569	5,847	5,809	5,508	5,418	5,724	5,742	5,654	5,655	6,200
1987/88	5,757	5,690	5,878	5,935	5,626	5,983	5,508	5,725	5,457	5,555	5,644	5,644
1988/89	5,708	5,496	1/									

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

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 11.--Cotton system spindles in place and active, and hours operated

	Spindles		Percentage of active spindles			Daily average spindle hours operated		Total fiber spun per spindle hour
	In place	Active	100-percent cotton	100-percent manmade	Other fibers and blends	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
	-----1,000-----		-----Percent-----					Pounds
1985								
January	14,000	12,864	37.9	14.0	48.1	287	283	.055
February	14,019	12,802	37.4	13.8	48.8	305	295	.054
March	13,946	12,861	37.6	13.8	48.6	296	287	.055
April	13,852	12,802	37.2	13.8	49.0	298	291	.055
May	13,827	12,841	37.2	13.6	49.2	298	287	.057
June	13,724	12,750	36.5	13.6	49.9	288	283	.058
July	13,475	12,529	36.9	13.9	49.2	246	288	.060
August	13,518	12,635	36.4	13.9	49.7	297	289	.060
September	13,550	12,547	36.4	14.0	49.6	295	297	.060
October	13,352	12,407	36.2	13.8	50.0	313	293	.062
November	13,515	12,497	36.1	13.8	50.1	314	313	.060
December	13,521	12,524	35.8	14.0	50.2	254	295	.061
1986								
January	13,490	12,476	37.4	13.7	48.9	305	301	.061
February	13,609	12,507	35.8	13.8	50.4	325	310	.060
March	13,512	12,211	36.1	13.9	50.0	312	301	.061
April	13,551	12,347	36.4	13.7	49.9	311	302	.061
May	13,452	12,310	36.9	13.7	49.4	319	306	.061
June	13,261	11,778	38.0	14.2	47.8	307	301	.061
July	13,240	11,911	37.7	14.0	48.3	269	314	.061
August	13,109	11,779	38.6	15.0	46.4	314	304	.065
September	13,151	11,888	38.4	14.2	47.4	320	322	.063
October	13,140	11,721	38.4	14.3	47.3	325	304	.064
November	13,110	11,828	39.2	14.0	46.8	319	316	.064
December	13,289	11,807	39.7	13.8	46.5	279	326	.062
1987								
January	13,044	11,880	39.8	13.7	46.5	321	316	.063
February	13,068	11,880	39.8	13.8	46.4	342	320	.061
March	12,914	11,936	39.8	13.8	46.4	343	332	.063
April	12,858	11,832	40.2	13.6	46.2	331	323	.064
May	12,892	11,867	40.4	13.8	45.7	323	310	.066
June	12,814	11,671	39.7	13.9	46.3	310	311	.067
July	12,819	11,723	39.3	13.4	47.3	292	341	.068
August	12,749	11,760	40.0	13.3	46.6	322	314	.069
September	12,831	11,776	40.9	13.1	46.0	318	317	.069
October	12,792	11,696	40.3	13.5	46.2	335	316	.068
November	12,804	11,648	39.9	13.4	46.7	328	326	.068
December	12,636	11,638	39.7	13.4	46.9	272	316	.067
1988								
January	12,712	11,607	39.6	13.7	46.7	308	305	.069
February	12,621	11,515	39.8	13.8	46.4	319	298	.068
March	12,708	11,733	40.0	14.0	46.0	321	307	.068
April	12,684	11,741	39.9	13.8	46.3	334	325	.062
May	12,566	11,724	39.7	14.4	45.9	324	314	.063
June	12,508	11,674	39.5	14.6	45.9	313	315	.064
July	12,578	11,737	38.9	14.9	46.2	252	291	.066
August	12,286	11,635	39.5	14.1	46.4	299	292	.070
September 1/	12,287	11,599	39.4	13.8	46.8	298	297	.068

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 12.--Mill consumption of cotton, wool,
and manmade fibers, quarterly, 1984-1988

Year	Cotton	Wool	Cellulosic	Noncellulosic	Total manmade	Total fiber	Cotton's share of total fiber
	Million pounds				(Percent)		
1984 1Q	738.2	40.1	159.8	1,873.1	2,032.9	2,811.2	26.3
2Q	695.4	40.2	152.7	1,906.6	2,059.3	2,794.9	24.9
3Q	648.8	32.0	143.3	1,785.9	1,929.2	2,610.0	24.9
4Q	633.7	29.8	132.1	1,812.6	1,944.7	2,608.2	25.0
Total	2,716.1	142.1	587.9	7,378.2	7,966.1	10,824.3	25.1
1985 1Q	662.3	29.9	127.0	1,818.7	1,945.7	2,637.9	25.1
2Q	695.6	30.4	132.5	1,934.4	2,066.9	2,792.9	24.9
3Q	711.4	27.9	138.2	1,956.7	2,094.9	2,834.2	25.1
4Q	744.1	28.4	147.9	1,970.1	2,118.0	2,890.5	25.1
Total	2,813.4	116.6	545.6	7,679.9	8,225.5	11,155.5	25.2
1986 1Q	786.3	35.0	150.8	1,944.4	2,095.2	2,916.5	27.0
2Q	810.6	36.0	153.5	1,976.1	2,129.6	2,976.2	27.2
3Q	809.7	32.9	153.6	2,049.1	2,202.7	3,045.6	26.6
4Q	849.7	32.8	150.4	2,074.1	2,224.5	3,107.0	27.3
Total	3,256.3	136.7	608.3	8,043.7	8,652.0	12,045.0	27.0
1987 1Q	904.4	36.6	140.2	2,090.8	2,231.0	3,172.0	28.5
2Q	939.9	37.5	143.2	2,147.7	2,290.9	3,268.3	28.8
3Q	967.5	33.8	146.2	2,129.8	2,276.0	3,277.3	29.5
4Q	971.9	34.9	156.0	2,094.0	2,250.0	3,256.8	29.8
Total	3,783.7	142.8	585.6	8,462.3	9,047.9	12,974.4	29.2
1988 1Q	948.2	38.3	153.0	2,106.2	2,264.5	3,251.0	29.2
2Q	885.0	37.2	158.9	2,156.3	2,315.2	3,237.4	27.3
3Q 1/	849.8	34.5	150.1	2,120.4	2,270.5	3,154.8	26.9

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Textile Organon.

Table 13.--U.S. fiber consumption: Total and per capita, by type of fiber

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

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

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.--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
Dec.												
1986 5/	322	733	44	196	2	176	45	4	140	26	8	1,696
1986 5/	1,862	5,787	465	2,146	35	1,906	1,857	100	1,523	156	133	15,970
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
Sep.	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
Jul.	286	1,794	45	140	4	221	212	5	189	17	37	2,950
Aug.	189	1,212	16	186	6	175	283	3	191	50	46	2,357
Sep.	191	1,686	39	222	3	398	285	108	300	20	4	3,256

1/ Includes manufactures of mohair, alpaca, and other wool-like specialty 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 22.--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						
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
Sep.	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	43,621
Jun.	1,487	14,147	12,696	4	225	5,124	768	1	443	12	1,151	4,236	40,274
Jul.	1,481	7,160	9,918	1	235	5,057	578	2	333	5	1,337	3,628	29,655
Aug.	1,568	5,725	10,733	8	101	4,794	734	1	492	18	1,238	6,172	31,584
Sep.	1,840	3,638	12,050	1	239	5,804	947	2	330	14	1,077	7,215	33,157

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.--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
Sep.	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	3,752
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
Jul.	71	3	809	0	6	499	1,631	9	6	27	3	38	3,102
Aug.	54	1	977	1	3	557	1,812	16	5	25	0	55	3,506
Sep.	29	1	869	0	5	608	1,745	8	20	12	2	63	3,362

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.--Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1987

Country of destination	Yarn, thread, twine, and woven fabric					Primarily manufactured products			
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Twine and cordage	Broad woven fabric		Total semi-manufactured	Knit fabric	Quilts, spreads, pillows	Towels
				100-percent cotton	Blends				
1,000 pounds									
Western Hemisphere:									
Bahamas	12	---	14	61	414	500	17	77	153
Barbados	69	24	---	260	54	407	28	43	22
Belize	3	47	---	7	76	133	4	2	---
Bermuda	---	---	3	6	1	10	3	62	54
Br. Virgin Islands	7	1	33	85	26	152	19	22	27
Canada	3,984	254	183	10,671	728	15,821	665	700	1,197
Chile	9	2	---	1,005	577	1,593	3	818	39
Colombia	38	37	---	61	6	141	33	77	8
Costa Rica	109	161	12	752	109	1,142	23	278	1
Dominican Republic	397	438	19	4,029	234	5,118	39	246	74
El Salvador	35	17	---	396	3	451	49	74	---
Guatemala	25	132	2	257	16	433	60	9	---
Haiti	69	194	24	544	4	836	62	21	---
Honduras	104	18	1	293	8	425	2	18	1
Jamaica	90	96	8	1,548	136	1,877	75	69	32
Mexico	2,867	467	89	3,374	105	6,901	99	1,204	128
N. Antilles	83	2	---	241	15	341	19	258	92
Panama	341	325	45	354	38	1,102	19	536	56
Paraguay	3	---	---	2,405	5	2,413	---	8	---
Trinidad	71	3	---	129	135	338	71	15	1
Venezuela	210	44	1	516	8	780	33	346	70
Other	136	5	17	291	414	863	23	59	29
Total	8,664	2,266	452	27,284	3,110	41,776	1,346	4,944	1,983
Western Europe:									
Belgium-Luxem.	117	57	---	9,279	43	9,495	92	5	74
Denmark	---	1	---	146	647	793	1	---	5
France	171	37	2	3,714	60	3,984	21	321	48
Greece	1	865	1	951	22	1,840	---	191	132
Ireland	604	2	---	189	7	802	---	---	27
Italy	50	49	2	30,776	208	31,085	7	156	310
Malta	8	1	---	482	5	495	---	---	---
Netherlands	255	---	1	728	12	995	4	25	23
Spain	31	3	9	1,185	3	1,231	3	70	31
Sweden	36	31	1	232	51	351	6	2	333
Switzerland	5	16	---	130	5	156	13	6	42
United Kingdom	820	1,052	36	8,595	390	10,892	100	41	336
W. Germany	19	31	12	5,988	100	6,150	65	39	332
Other	---	3	33	200	3	239	2	3	90
Total	2,116	2,147	97	62,593	1,553	68,506	315	858	1,782
Eastern Europe:									
Hungary	---	---	---	76	---	76	3	---	---
Poland	---	---	---	2	---	2	---	---	---
Romania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	66	1	67	2	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	2	2	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	144	3	147	5	---	---
Asia/Oceania:									
Australia	140	22	159	1,051	206	1,578	41	73	332
China-Mainland	---	20	---	88	118	226	---	6	1
Hong Kong	178	110	---	796	114	1,198	71	164	59
India	1	---	---	1	---	2	---	---	---
Israel	1,563	2	72	844	21	2,501	14	10	16
Japan	22	268	3	933	48	1,274	8	70	765
Jordan	---	---	---	83	---	83	34	23	3
Korea	193	259	---	112	27	590	69	13	1
Kuwait	---	---	---	275	---	275	---	202	57
Lebanon	---	31	---	172	1	204	---	8	19
Malaysia	---	---	4	132	11	147	19	28	6
New Zealand	156	74	4	553	18	806	4	59	532
Philippines	7	1	117	510	141	775	146	7	---
Saudi Arabia	1	1	---	1,437	6	1,444	4	1,133	244
Singapore	9	---	---	981	11	1,001	14	133	92
Taiwan	96	1	---	111	10	218	3	56	7
Turkey	---	2	---	382	---	384	---	---	---
U. Arab Em.	---	2	---	102	2	107	7	348	183
Other	52	---	---	144	48	243	1	105	50
Total	2,417	792	359	8,729	781	13,077	434	2,441	2,368
Africa:									
Benin	---	---	---	6	---	6	---	---	---
Burkina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cameroon	98	---	---	6	18	122	---	16	---
Gabon	---	---	---	18	---	18	---	16	1
Gambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ghana	---	---	---	13	100	114	---	2	---
Guinea	---	---	---	---	4	4	---	2	1
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	22	---	22	---	187	59
Liberia	5	---	---	49	---	54	---	12	---
Morocco	37	---	---	248	---	285	41	---	---
Nigeria	109	---	19	74	2	204	---	---	---
Sierra Leone	---	---	---	62	10	71	---	26	---
South Africa	10	1	---	121	57	190	2	1	3
Togo	---	---	---	11	---	11	---	---	3
Tunisia	---	---	---	79	---	79	---	---	---
Zaire	34	---	---	53	---	87	---	---	---
Other	1	---	---	62	6	69	---	27	26
Total	294	1	19	788	197	1,300	43	272	92
World total	13,490	5,207	927	99,536	5,643	124,803	2,143	8,515	6,225

continued--

Table 24.--Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1987--Continued

Country of destination	Primarily manufactured products						Total manufactured	Grand total
	House furnishings, misc.	Wearing apparel		Household and clothing articles	Industrial products	Floor covering		
		Knit	Not knit					
1,000 pounds								
Western Hemisphere:								
Bahamas	14	292	87	307	86	298	1,331	1,831
Barbados	---	643	18	60	29	88	931	1,337
Belize	---	512	348	2	40	4	912	1,045
Bermuda	6	202	129	10	11	44	520	531
Br. Virgin Islands	7	97	415	18	108	99	811	963
Canada	360	1,904	1,582	4,924	2,832	3,486	17,651	33,471
Chile	---	17	103	37	417	34	1,468	3,060
Colombia	4	835	757	168	205	79	2,167	2,308
Costa Rica	---	945	3,368	87	279	3	4,985	6,127
Dominican Republic	60	6,496	10,373	126	4,041	92	21,546	26,664
El Salvador	---	17	281	35	365	10	833	1,283
Guatemala	---	573	1,242	77	233	53	2,248	2,681
Haiti	6	3,964	3,771	102	759	18	8,703	9,538
Honduras	---	389	2,092	51	212	21	2,785	3,210
Jamaica	13	9,087	4,126	124	424	70	14,021	15,898
Mexico	98	7,811	23,600	428	1,443	117	34,928	41,829
N. Antilles	13	255	175	95	186	92	1,185	1,527
Panama	23	362	326	431	206	152	2,113	3,215
Paraguay	---	9	1	6	31	2	57	2,470
Trinidad	---	23	33	59	40	117	359	697
Venezuela	2	447	210	155	109	14	1,386	2,166
Other	7	180	403	231	255	108	1,295	2,158
Total	615	35,061	53,437	7,535	12,312	5,001	122,233	164,009
Western Europe:								
Belgium-Luxem.	5	2,752	255	70	150	16	3,418	12,913
Denmark	2	237	44	10	17	6	321	1,115
France	2	376	570	69	414	41	1,863	5,847
Greece	---	44	6	17	84	7	481	2,321
Ireland	---	37	12	24	79	6	186	988
Italy	15	476	1,573	68	340	12	2,957	34,042
Malta	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	497
Netherlands	2	51	130	85	646	88	1,054	2,048
Spain	5	26	287	5	43	4	474	1,705
Sweden	3	974	253	110	101	55	1,836	2,187
Switzerland	37	102	58	49	75	146	528	684
United Kingdom	36	829	287	78	1,063	1,145	3,916	14,808
W. Germany	8	998	205	130	524	451	2,751	8,901
Other	5	40	66	48	111	64	429	668
Total	120	6,942	3,747	763	3,648	2,040	20,216	88,722
Eastern Europe:								
Hungary	---	---	---	2	3	---	7	83
Poland	---	---	89	26	---	---	114	117
Romania	---	113	16	---	7	---	137	137
U.S.S.R.	---	2	---	---	2	---	4	4
Yugoslavia	2	5	---	1	5	---	15	82
Other	---	---	---	3	1	---	4	5
Total	2	120	105	31	17	---	281	428
Asia/Oceania:								
Australia	14	36	35	243	535	174	1,481	3,059
China-Mainland	1	65	8	31	8	7	128	353
Hong Kong	5	226	154	247	879	331	2,136	3,333
India	---	---	4	1	9	3	17	19
Israel	22	44	29	147	216	7	504	3,006
Japan	2	3,638	1,787	276	343	963	7,853	9,127
Jordan	---	1	7	2	10	209	291	374
Korea	---	51	1	2,819	496	94	3,543	4,134
Kuwait	16	182	203	1	34	212	909	1,184
Lebanon	2	3	1	45	60	40	178	382
Malaysia	---	1	33	8	19	3	118	264
New Zealand	---	6	3	37	100	12	753	1,559
Philippines	---	55	275	132	88	16	720	1,495
Saudi Arabia	18	696	426	114	131	1,786	4,551	5,996
Singapore	20	88	13	37	146	435	980	1,981
Taiwan	22	30	5	258	67	184	631	849
Turkey	---	---	---	---	2	---	2	386
U. Arab Em.	10	343	137	27	30	335	1,420	1,526
Other	27	81	71	41	59	189	623	866
Total	157	5,613	3,193	4,473	3,235	4,999	26,913	39,990
Africa:								
Benin	---	---	---	---	99	---	99	105
Burkina	---	---	---	---	87	---	87	87
Cameroon	---	---	---	3	26	---	44	166
Gambia	---	---	---	---	723	---	723	723
Ghana	---	18	4	---	26	2	51	165
Guinea	---	1	65	---	10	---	79	83
Ivory Coast	2	9	---	---	475	---	732	754
Liberia	---	12	4	1	213	22	264	318
Morocco	---	24	---	2	1	---	69	354
Nigeria	---	4	15	278	282	---	579	783
Sierra Leone	---	---	---	---	67	1	94	165
South Africa	7	3	11	12	80	32	152	341
Togo	---	---	---	4	121	---	128	139
Tunisia	---	---	---	4	1	1	5	84
Zaire	---	---	---	17	42	4	64	151
Other	1	69	3	68	212	39	444	513
Total	10	139	102	388	2,465	102	3,614	4,913
World total	905	47,824	60,584	13,190	21,675	12,141	173,200	298,003

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.--Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1986

Country of destination	Yarn, thread, twine, and woven fabric					Primarily manufactured products			
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Twine and cordage	100-percent cotton	Blends	Total semi-manufactured	Knit fabric	Quilts, spreads, pillows	Towels
1,000 pounds									
Western Hemisphere:									
Argentina	1	26	---	14	193	234	---	---	1
Bahamas	30	---	---	72	333	435	61	50	111
Barbados	29	5	13	11	286	344	---	3	159
Belize	4	31	---	8	46	89	14	4	1
Bermuda	1	1	---	---	14	18	9	3	299
Br. Virgin Islands	18	5	19	136	39	217	44	40	21
Canada	4,076	269	79	11,116	1,297	16,837	522	748	1,638
Chile	5	3	---	1,001	656	1,666	2	643	1
Colombia	19	45	---	46	2	112	34	86	7
Costa Rica	90	140	4	1,120	122	1,475	29	4	6
Dominican Republic	82	724	102	---	9,503	10,417	1	2,475	12,094
El Salvador	38	82	3	406	14	544	15	1	---
Guatemala	54	340	53	878	331	1,656	---	26	932
Guyana	---	1	2	---	337	340	---	23	---
Haiti	10	81	90	---	720	901	---	1,997	3,783
Honduras	149	66	57	---	911	1,183	5	530	1,204
Jamaica	28	91	139	288	2,215	2,760	646	851	1,699
Mexico	462	544	978	640	15,271	17,895	32	1,851	23,267
N. Antilles	3	23	10	6	296	339	29	33	214
Panama	431	396	10	508	173	1,518	16	498	105
Paraguay	1	---	---	1,486	19	1,507	---	10	---
Trinidad	65	23	1	390	204	683	61	26	7
Venezuela	156	8	---	659	12	833	9	561	88
Other	130	8	4	336	180	658	4	36	23
Total	6,071	4,543	245	25,423	4,373	40,656	1,476	4,297	2,443
Western Europe:									
Belgium-Luxem.	89	59	2	12,334	68	12,552	67	---	3
Denmark	---	5	1	940	47	993	5	59	10
France	150	20	---	9,398	26	9,594	9	143	10
Greece	---	124	---	2,021	19	2,165	---	41	7
Ireland	169	8	1	1,597	7	1,782	---	37	177
Italy	86	27	---	38,137	163	38,413	3	197	23
Malta	---	---	---	601	---	602	---	---	2
Netherlands	14	5	---	1,205	55	1,279	5	8	3
Portugal	1	---	---	55	---	56	---	---	13
Spain	12	2	---	262	1	277	---	127	---
Sweden	35	22	6	242	24	329	14	35	210
Switzerland	21	5	---	315	24	365	16	1	17
United Kingdom	903	17	28	6,178	231	7,357	40	72	122
W. Germany	28	38	15	10,511	41	10,633	19	25	84
Other	---	6	16	133	19	174	103	34	31
Total	1,509	339	68	83,930	726	86,572	277	777	712
Eastern Europe:									
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	---
Poland	1	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---
Romania	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	176	---	177	---	---	---
Other	2	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	---
Total	3	---	---	176	---	180	4	---	---
Asia/Oceania:									
Australia	162	15	11	641	113	942	29	93	181
China-Mainland	3	---	---	71	101	175	22	---	---
Hong Kong	225	99	4	1,776	90	2,194	53	112	84
India	---	---	1	679	---	680	---	1	21
Israel	950	---	133	955	85	2,123	3	1	21
Japan	64	320	---	444	51	880	11	300	156
Jordan	4	---	---	18	---	22	---	3	12
Korea	72	587	8	160	29	856	28	39	---
Kuwait	1	---	---	36	13	49	4	339	15
Lebanon	---	---	---	66	1	67	---	16	---
Malaysia	1	1	3	198	1	203	---	47	4
New Zealand	106	---	3	206	39	354	6	50	301
Philippines	13	---	96	297	102	508	151	10	---
Saudi Arabia	---	---	29	153	13	195	3	1,156	184
Singapore	1	---	27	491	40	559	---	181	51
Syria	377	---	---	97	---	475	---	---	---
Taiwan	82	1	---	214	25	321	---	1	1
Turkey	41	2	---	618	---	661	---	---	170
U. Arab Em.	---	---	---	18	2	20	---	394	106
Other	73	---	---	107	41	222	6	145	49
Total	2,173	1,025	313	7,245	746	11,503	316	2,888	1,336
Africa:									
Benin	---	---	---	55	---	55	---	---	---
Burkina	---	---	---	105	---	105	---	---	---
Cameroon	---	---	---	82	---	82	---	---	---
Egypt	15	---	---	2	---	18	---	2	---
Gambia	---	---	---	53	---	53	---	---	---
Ghana	---	---	1	82	128	211	---	6	1
Guinea	27	---	---	---	3	30	---	1	---
Ivory Coast	12	---	---	97	---	109	---	66	15
Liberia	1	---	---	107	---	107	---	---	---
Morocco	27	---	---	228	90	345	16	---	---
Namibia	10	---	---	---	---	10	1	13	2
Sierra Leone	---	1	---	33	6	40	---	---	---
South Africa	11	2	2	102	35	152	1	---	---
Togo	---	35	---	42	---	77	---	---	---
Tunisia	---	---	---	21	---	21	---	---	---
Zaire	30	---	---	8	---	37	---	---	---
Other	4	28	---	361	95	487	---	140	1
Total	137	66	3	1,378	356	1,939	19	227	20
World total	9,893	5,973	629	118,153	6,201	140,849	2,093	8,190	4,511

Continued--

Table 25.--Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1986--Continued

Country of destination	Primarily manufactured products							Total manufactured	Grand total
	House furnishings, misc.	Wearing apparel		Household and clothing articles	Industrial products	Floor covering			
		Knit	Not knit						
1,000 pounds									
Western Hemisphere:									
Bahamas	17	279	191	247	108	284	1,350	1,785	
Barbados	1	1,226	30	150	988	140	2,618	3,136	
Belize	---	887	141	1	9	6	1,062	1,151	
Bermuda	3	149	168	9	11	111	638	679	
Br. Virgin Islands	2	177	447	17	103	59	910	1,127	
Canada	306	2,162	1,032	6,261	2,023	1,864	16,557	33,394	
Chile	---	22	13	36	305	7	1,029	2,694	
Colombia	---	228	656	144	239	152	1,546	1,658	
Costa Rica	1	129	3,842	75	273	6	4,365	5,840	
Dominican Republic	49	2,494	9,112	146	3,134	74	15,766	20,481	
El Salvador	2	73	134	66	110	5	406	950	
Guatemala	---	284	691	41	153	8	1,209	1,536	
Guyana	---	---	59	11	93	1	188	424	
Haiti	---	1,996	3,253	179	365	58	5,898	6,699	
Honduras	---	153	1,301	104	376	11	2,067	2,756	
Jamaica	6	1,957	3,392	146	458	45	6,230	8,772	
Mexico	51	6,511	15,608	335	911	122	24,408	28,425	
N. Antilles	7	248	146	83	83	158	1,067	1,264	
Panama	---	338	501	183	225	119	1,987	3,505	
Paraguay	---	---	1	2	22	13	49	1,556	
Trinidad	7	16	11	58	48	201	436	1,118	
Venezuela	---	261	169	68	287	60	1,502	2,336	
Other	6	51	122	314	427	51	1,032	1,690	
Total	461	19,641	41,021	8,679	10,748	3,554	92,321	132,977	
Western Europe:									
Belgium-Luxem.	---	2,122	598	117	180	34	3,116	15,668	
Denmark	1	192	5	51	57	2	382	1,376	
France	---	194	175	34	465	20	1,050	10,644	
Greece	---	2	8	1	90	2	150	2,315	
Ireland	---	64	8	40	53	4	384	2,166	
Italy	4	297	390	34	520	14	1,480	39,894	
Malta	---	3	586	---	95	---	685	1,287	
Netherlands	---	178	362	36	224	122	937	2,217	
Spain	---	24	30	16	89	20	307	584	
Sweden	2	526	182	65	91	69	1,194	1,523	
Switzerland	6	43	89	40	109	84	405	770	
United Kingdom	21	605	316	168	724	504	2,573	9,930	
W. Germany	17	688	198	168	465	321	1,987	12,620	
Other	---	42	40	49	61	147	519	749	
Total	51	4,981	2,987	820	3,222	1,344	15,171	101,743	
Eastern Europe:									
Hungary	---	---	---	---	1	---	6	6	
Poland	---	---	---	161	5	---	166	166	
Romania	---	---	6	23	1	---	30	30	
U. S. S. R.	8	5	1	---	2	---	22	22	
Yugoslavia	---	---	6	1	14	---	23	199	
Other	---	7	---	2	1	---	10	12	
Total	8	12	13	188	23	7	255	435	
Asia/Oceania:									
Australia	12	30	11	224	613	210	1,402	2,344	
China-Mainland	24	5	2	7	5	12	76	251	
Hong Kong	4	98	71	123	423	274	1,241	3,435	
India	---	1	---	---	59	2	62	742	
Israel	---	35	14	68	260	4	406	2,529	
Japan	1	1,299	1,011	124	391	574	3,868	4,747	
Jordan	3	14	6	---	9	124	172	193	
Korea	2	2	1	2,681	778	28	3,558	4,415	
Kuwait	4	251	160	14	48	416	1,250	1,300	
Lebanon	---	10	4	51	44	34	158	225	
Malaysia	1	---	21	4	10	66	154	356	
New Zealand	---	---	6	39	138	5	546	901	
Philippines	---	97	124	113	166	11	673	1,180	
Saudi Arabia	16	393	203	90	95	1,911	4,053	4,248	
Singapore	1	48	9	20	110	144	565	1,124	
Taiwan	---	3	6	348	40	76	474	795	
Turkey	---	5	---	---	1	---	177	838	
U. Arab Em.	---	328	601	3	24	685	2,141	2,161	
Other	10	96	115	48	114	242	828	1,523	
Total	79	2,716	2,368	3,957	3,327	4,817	21,804	33,301	
Africa:									
Benin	---	---	---	---	157	---	157	213	
Burkina	---	---	---	---	167	---	167	272	
Cameroon	---	1	---	---	145	2	148	230	
Gambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Ghana	---	18	4	---	1,065	---	1,065	1,118	
Guinea	---	6	3	---	50	10	89	300	
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	---	8	---	17	47	
Liberia	---	---	---	---	962	1	1,045	1,154	
Morocco	---	2	2	1	166	12	184	291	
Nigeria	13	1	1	81	300	---	397	677	
Sierra Leone	---	---	---	---	60	---	61	101	
South Africa	---	10	2	70	79	31	193	345	
Togo	---	1	---	---	287	---	288	365	
Tunisia	---	---	---	---	4	---	4	25	
Zaire	---	3	---	---	67	---	70	107	
Other	---	13	23	19	150	9	371	607	
Total	13	53	36	172	3,668	65	4,274	6,218	
World total	612	27,402	46,425	13,816	20,988	9,788	133,825	274,674	

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 26.--Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1987

Country of destination	Semimanufactured products					Primarily manufactured products			
	Sliver tops and roving	Spun yarn	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabric	Broad woven fabric	Total semi-manufactured	Hosiery	Underwear and nightwear	Outerwear
	1,000 pounds								
Western Hemisphere:									
Bahamas	121	16	2	6	69	215	24	9	275
Belize	---	---	1	---	33	34	---	1	1,942
Brazil	32	5	3	1,402	1,211	2,653	17	---	6
Br. Virgin Islands	---	1	31	---	172	204	2	521	461
Canada	849	17,471	1,746	16,627	22,842	59,535	257	94	2,835
Chile	42	539	21	3,785	1,314	5,701	78	1	14
Colombia	3	40	42	59	1,273	417	321	9	1,060
Costa Rica	39	192	65	1,632	4,264	6,193	18	1,967	3,468
Dominican Republic	22	1,166	159	1	6,327	7,675	3	1,959	13,402
Ecuador	91	5	18	1,279	320	1,712	1	---	9
El Salvador	34	39	42	---	836	950	---	3	437
Guatemala	97	621	40	1,363	564	2,685	---	52	1,977
Haiti	56	98	214	2	683	1,053	---	2,270	5,379
Honduras	35	26	70	---	837	968	3	757	1,319
Jamaica	93	127	186	424	1,246	2,076	1,794	1,669	2,239
Mexico	649	1,504	1,078	472	18,145	21,848	22	2,303	22,402
N. Antilles	9	11	2	---	175	196	9	23	245
Panama	111	281	27	---	2,414	2,835	15	172	319
Paraguay	---	1	---	---	993	994	1	---	4
Peru	51	2,330	3	2,231	287	4,901	2	---	9
Trinidad	---	30	15	---	1,137	1,182	22	1	19
Venezuela	54	3,156	1,058	9,028	1,660	14,956	74	40	377
Other	58	232	13	48	1,266	1,618	21	155	478
Total	2,447	27,892	4,835	38,359	67,067	140,600	2,680	12,007	58,679
Western Europe:									
Belgium	388	260	66	7	1,957	2,679	1	11	493
Denmark	40	369	36	---	983	1,428	1	15	44
Finland	803	329	1	---	128	1,261	4	2	8
France	68	776	36	58	1,425	2,364	60	41	269
Greece	---	20	---	---	491	511	25	11	5
Ireland	3	299	4	---	751	1,056	1	39	13
Italy	35	577	18	---	6,927	7,557	69	17	654
Netherlands	68	579	4	---	984	1,634	8	13	90
Spain	5	107	6	---	621	739	4	25	49
Sweden	4	43	3	---	523	573	25	17	174
Switzerland	2	102	---	---	105	210	4	15	68
United Kingdom	303	4,181	220	26	10,180	14,910	62	83	546
W. Germany	38	1,491	11	1	2,158	3,698	162	94	312
Other	10	14	4	---	367	394	17	15	22
Total	1,769	9,147	407	93	27,600	39,017	445	397	2,747
Eastern Europe:									
Hungary	---	---	---	---	76	76	---	---	---
Poland	---	---	---	---	111	111	---	---	9
Romania	---	---	1	---	10	11	---	21	253
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	43	---	---	---	84	127	---	---	---
Other	---	---	2	---	4	6	---	---	---
Total	43	---	3	---	284	330	---	21	263
Asia/Oceania:									
Australia	132	907	175	133	2,985	4,331	24	15	52
Bahrain	---	---	---	---	164	164	1	3	53
China-Mainland	---	---	---	12,431	15,699	28,131	---	---	17
Hong Kong	118	264	51	1	2,604	3,037	21	17	175
Israel	91	2,250	55	---	1,300	3,697	13	34	47
Japan	127	48	13	12	1,511	1,710	39	82	2,132
Jordan	---	23	39	---	92	154	---	6	3
Korea	83	236	20	132	2,222	2,693	13	---	25
Kuwait	---	---	---	---	813	813	---	88	283
New Zealand	62	260	138	---	1,076	1,536	---	---	8
Oman	---	---	---	---	494	494	2	---	3
Philippines	29	158	14	1,376	2,275	3,852	2	730	66
Qatar	---	---	---	---	114	114	1	3	15
Saudi Arabia	2	1	12	25	14,127	14,166	51	184	358
Singapore	17	42	31	---	593	683	27	13	27
Taiwan	2	35	44	9	5,032	5,122	5	2	34
U. Arab Em.	---	---	---	---	647	647	79	19	187
Other	56	734	63	432	1,252	2,538	1	94	34
Total	719	4,957	656	14,551	53,008	73,892	279	1,292	3,540
Africa:									
Burkina	---	---	---	---	482	482	---	---	---
Egypt	---	580	4	---	---	584	---	---	6
Ethiopia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6
Gambia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	---	644	644	---	---	4
Liberia	---	2	---	---	15	18	---	2	34
Morocco	---	35	19	190	282	526	---	---	50
South Africa	150	45	1	---	791	988	---	1	19
Zaire	---	---	12	566	390	968	---	---	---
Other	64	78	29	---	2,096	2,267	3	1	96
Total	215	740	65	756	4,700	6,477	3	5	213
World total	5,192	42,736	5,967	53,759	152,653	260,307	3,407	13,722	65,425

Continued--

Table 26.--Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1987--Continued

Country of destination	Primarily manufactured products						Grand total
	House furnishings	Knit fabrics	Narrow and misc. fabrics	Other manufactures	Floor covering	Total manufactured	
1,000 pounds							
Western Hemisphere:							
Bahamas	254	43	---	319	516	1,416	1,654
Belize	2	---	1	54	28	2,027	2,061
Brazil	1	4	231	416	3	661	3,331
Br. Virgin Islands	31	15	135	162	182	1,508	1,713
Canada	2,746	6,356	13,802	37,227	16,900	79,960	139,752
Chile	152	124	153	1,691	189	2,323	8,102
Colombia	57	39	376	333	79	1,954	2,692
Costa Rica	402	55	184	443	42	6,561	12,772
Dominican Republic	224	183	390	1,800	302	18,262	25,940
Ecuador	3	3	27	350	19	412	2,125
El Salvador	47	19	31	211	15	764	1,714
Guatemala	4	16	21	202	41	2,313	4,998
Haiti	64	159	2,636	700	33	11,241	12,294
Honduras	3	22	82	527	216	2,926	3,896
Jamaica	150	181	335	866	199	5,640	9,509
Mexico	462	188	10,489	7,151	621	43,617	65,486
N. Antilles	178	6	3	280	305	1,041	1,246
Panama	294	84	164	562	792	2,388	5,238
Paraguay	2	14	---	342	9	371	1,366
Peru	2	---	126	52	10	198	5,101
Trinidad	18	139	82	242	849	1,351	2,554
Venezuela	180	17	150	487	86	1,336	16,366
Other	181	140	200	764	920	2,838	4,477
Total	5,458	7,807	29,619	55,181	22,355	191,106	334,386
Western Europe:							
Belgium	43	4	284	2,608	445	3,888	6,568
Denmark	20	---	71	29	57	235	1,664
Finland	4	---	20	35	38	206	1,472
France	245	220	722	807	89	2,392	4,815
Greece	172	8	17	157	54	425	962
Ireland	6	16	2,958	411	74	3,516	4,574
Italy	173	134	313	1,075	55	2,422	10,048
Netherlands	60	322	220	962	814	2,481	4,123
Spain	43	1	58	323	14	513	1,257
Sweden	100	14	65	513	779	1,662	2,260
Switzerland	44	47	63	119	178	534	748
United Kingdom	236	1,068	2,785	5,683	6,364	16,765	31,737
W. Germany	169	283	665	2,184	1,221	4,929	8,790
Other	38	8	113	347	352	895	1,307
Total	1,354	2,125	8,355	15,253	10,633	40,864	80,326
Eastern Europe:							
Hungary	---	4	7	4	---	15	91
Poland	---	---	---	14	---	23	133
Romania	---	---	9	12	---	296	306
U.S.S.R.	---	---	---	12	---	13	13
Yugoslavia	---	---	30	5	---	36	163
Other	---	---	---	3	---	3	9
Total	---	4	46	50	---	385	714
Asia/Oceania:							
Australia	196	137	325	1,493	650	2,868	7,224
Bahrain	9	9	---	17	1,257	1,347	1,512
China-Mainland	12	21	8	16	37	112	28,242
Hong Kong	268	254	900	1,103	2,718	5,436	8,494
Israel	48	10	149	652	49	987	4,698
Japan	344	153	528	6,307	6,521	16,065	17,815
Jordan	80	27	---	26	939	1,008	1,162
Korea	11	14	330	1,554	1,845	3,780	6,472
Kuwait	276	73	1	68	3,734	4,522	5,349
New Zealand	341	19	196	656	14	1,234	2,770
Oman	20	---	---	8	586	618	1,114
Philippines	24	197	631	207	34	1,890	5,744
Qatar	90	---	---	26	1,233	1,366	1,481
Saudi Arabia	945	235	11	431	27,293	29,455	43,672
Singapore	238	62	103	575	3,098	4,116	4,826
Taiwan	54	110	253	904	731	2,087	7,215
U. Arab Em.	287	---	5	144	5,674	6,317	7,042
Other	74	197	310	555	677	1,941	4,480
Total	3,244	1,520	3,748	14,755	57,094	85,193	159,363
Africa:							
Burkina	---	---	---	91	---	91	573
Egypt	2	---	1	89	41	138	721
Ethiopia	4	---	---	576	---	587	587
Gambia	---	---	---	1,312	---	1,312	1,312
Ivory Coast	214	---	---	528	---	746	1,390
Liberia	10	---	---	880	51	977	995
Morocco	---	23	---	39	---	113	639
South Africa	11	28	158	517	143	876	1,864
Zaire	---	---	16	60	5	81	1,050
Other	301	102	3,704	1,458	68	5,731	8,001
Total	541	153	3,879	5,551	309	10,651	17,130
World Total	10,598	11,607	45,646	90,785	90,391	328,174	591,888

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.--Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1986

Country of destination	Semi-manufactured products					Primarily manufactured products			
	Sliver tops and roving	Spun yarn	Sewing thread and handwork yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabric	Broad woven fabric	Total semi-manufactured	Hosiery	Underwear and nightwear	Outerwear
	1,000 pounds								
Western Hemisphere:									
Argentina	1	26	---	14	193	234	---	---	1
Bahamas	---	31	---	1	206	238	15	11	222
Barbados	29	5	13	11	286	344	---	3	159
Belize	---	1	2	---	43	46	---	---	3,260
Bermuda	1	1	2	---	14	18	9	3	299
Brazil	74	53	5	271	1,602	2,005	2	---	9
Br. Virgin Islands	1	6	24	---	334	364	4	646	439
Canada	632	14,026	1,478	17,350	16,932	50,418	366	115	2,662
Chile	---	439	13	1,974	1,091	3,518	42	2	18
Colombia	121	270	64	184	433	1,072	392	5	1,259
Costa Rica	44	80	72	233	2,075	2,505	238	1,479	3,340
Dominican Republic	87	724	102	---	9,503	10,417	1	2,475	12,094
Ecuador	1	171	16	1,441	445	2,074	---	11	16
El Salvador	163	12	26	---	1,465	1,665	---	9	241
Guatemala	55	340	53	878	331	1,656	---	26	932
Guyana	---	1	2	---	337	340	---	23	---
Haiti	10	81	90	---	720	901	---	1,997	3,783
Honduras	149	66	57	---	911	1,183	5	530	1,204
Jamaica	28	91	139	288	2,215	2,760	646	851	1,699
Mexico	462	544	978	640	15,271	17,895	32	1,851	23,267
N. Antilles	3	23	10	6	296	339	29	33	214
Panama	54	387	24	---	2,720	3,186	35	158	472
Paraguay	46	---	---	---	829	829	2	---	5
Peru	7	1,975	---	1,903	421	4,306	3	1	---
Trinidad	---	33	16	48	1,417	1,514	39	3	16
Venezuela	1	1,290	140	9,202	1,947	12,580	79	9	311
Other	---	70	7	1	583	661	3	153	42
Total	1,972	20,746	3,334	34,445	62,571	123,068	1,944	10,397	55,965
Western Europe:									
Belgium-Luxem.	275	103	51	46	2,441	2,915	---	6	532
Denmark	4	71	3	5	1,222	1,305	---	8	18
France	207	394	2	14	2,172	2,790	41	48	133
Ireland	1	142	32	---	1,974	2,149	3	33	13
Italy	26	2,609	266	---	8,640	11,541	5	14	313
Netherlands	37	429	37	---	1,039	1,542	10	8	190
Spain	4	2	8	---	470	484	---	8	13
Sweden	1	15	6	---	503	524	9	20	76
Switzerland	3	247	8	4	160	422	1	17	39
United Kingdom	222	2,753	111	5	7,092	10,182	56	95	433
W. Germany	103	809	8	5	2,912	3,835	611	81	208
Other	7	66	56	4	903	1,037	38	28	45
Total	889	7,639	588	83	29,529	38,727	774	365	2,013
Eastern Europe:									
Hungary	3	---	1	---	20	24	---	---	---
Poland	---	---	---	---	35	35	---	---	---
Romania	---	---	---	---	20	20	---	3	8
Yugoslavia	113	---	---	---	343	456	---	---	23
Other	---	2	---	---	---	2	---	---	2
Total	116	2	1	---	418	537	---	3	33
Asia/Oceania:									
Australia	154	1,018	325	153	2,474	4,124	24	48	27
Bahrain	---	---	---	---	83	83	1	11	45
China-Mainland	3	11,612	1	7,573	10,298	29,487	---	2	3
Hong Kong	34	186	28	10	2,647	905	11	33	100
India	2	50	4	---	116	173	---	---	---
Indonesia	5	---	2	154	36	198	---	---	2
Israel	197	1,787	8	14	1,290	3,296	8	2	60
Japan	240	148	26	2	1,188	1,604	57	59	580
Jordan	13	80	---	---	58	151	---	2	20
Korea	317	162	27	360	1,782	2,648	---	---	3
Kuwait	4	---	---	---	819	823	26	94	420
New Zealand	8	126	167	---	804	1,106	---	2	4
Pakistan	---	76	---	---	8	84	---	---	3
Philippines	104	10	6	965	2,303	3,388	---	331	79
Qatar	---	---	---	---	88	88	1	6	15
Saudi Arabia	---	---	8	---	10,858	10,850	40	127	340
Singapore	---	147	1	---	359	507	23	15	30
Taiwan	134	21	96	---	2,732	2,982	8	---	29
Thailand	---	---	2	357	75	433	---	2	---
Turkey	32	440	116	6	106	701	---	---	3
U. Arab Em.	---	---	---	---	393	393	35	13	326
Other	4	280	2	---	639	925	7	65	47
Total	1,251	16,143	819	9,595	39,147	66,955	240	810	2,137
Africa:									
Cameroon	---	---	---	---	312	312	---	---	---
Egypt	---	332	---	---	9	341	---	5	---
Ethiopia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Gambia	---	---	---	---	59	59	1	---	---
Ghana	---	---	---	---	323	323	---	---	5
Guinea-Verde	---	4	---	---	93	97	---	---	---
Ivory Coast	---	11	---	---	138	149	---	---	---
Liberia	---	---	---	---	103	103	---	1	5
Morocco	---	498	---	184	1,395	2,077	---	---	---
Nigeria	42	12	---	---	686	728	---	---	4
South Africa	29	---	1	38	551	630	---	3	6
Togo	---	---	---	---	191	191	---	---	5
Zaire	---	---	---	---	278	48	---	---	---
Zimbabwe	---	10	---	---	560	575	---	---	---
Other	135	27	---	26	370	558	2	---	42
Total	206	894	2	1,085	4,284	6,471	3	9	68
World total	4,434	45,424	4,744	45,208	135,949	235,758	2,961	11,584	60,216

Continued--

Table 27.--Manmade fiber equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1986--Continued

Country of destination	Primarily manufactured products					Total manufactured	Grand total
	House furnishings	Knit fabrics	Narrow and misc. fabrics	Other manufactures	Floor covering		
1,000 pounds							
Western Hemisphere:							
Argentina	30	---	7	245	1	284	518
Bahamas	170	46	7	186	587	1,230	1,484
Barbados	35	60	101	1,770	262	2,389	2,734
Belize	21	4	2	40	6	3,333	3,379
Bermuda	67	1	---	39	266	676	703
Brazil	59	18	352	429	2	869	2,876
Br. Virgin Islands	52	38	76	158	135	1,544	1,912
Canada	1,741	5,833	13,292	28,490	11,899	64,032	114,816
Chile	134	5	119	1,410	19	1,707	5,268
Colombia	58	29	462	535	133	2,480	3,943
Costa Rica	12	20	57	498	38	5,444	8,187
Dominican Republic	285	338	699	1,806	292	17,989	28,407
Ecuador	---	3	12	217	3	263	2,337
El Salvador	102	37	35	209	60	694	2,359
Guatemala	3	19	30	122	20	1,153	2,809
Guyana	---	9	18	237	10	297	637
Haiti	6	38	2,530	441	103	8,896	9,797
Honduras	15	84	12	535	39	2,419	3,607
Jamaica	67	212	729	854	142	4,554	7,960
Mexico	318	2,295	8,374	5,188	566	41,858	59,785
N. Antilles	247	8	9	125	325	961	1,329
Panama	307	66	138	508	1,146	2,795	6,015
Paraguay	10	5	1	212	50	283	1,114
Peru	2	24	73	133	1	234	4,543
Trinidad	70	138	49	156	518	949	2,502
Venezuela	293	18	252	356	35	1,275	13,934
Other	34	17	38	247	252	785	1,449
Total	4,136	9,365	27,475	45,145	16,909	169,392	294,404
Western Europe:							
Belgium-Luxem.	16	18	216	2,715	150	3,653	6,568
Denmark	49	3	125	19	32	254	1,560
France	47	233	227	810	76	1,574	4,404
Ireland	74	40	1,565	236	8	1,968	4,120
Italy	219	15	117	1,246	64	1,989	13,536
Netherlands	46	396	1,483	573	280	2,976	4,529
Spain	51	1	26	312	18	429	913
Sweden	58	11	100	218	305	788	1,322
Switzerland	34	6	82	229	408	814	1,237
United Kingdom	199	477	1,920	3,256	3,652	10,032	20,271
W. Germany	260	257	401	1,947	612	3,766	8,212
Other	56	73	49	364	374	1,189	2,263
Total	1,110	1,529	6,310	12,125	5,980	29,433	68,934
Eastern Europe:							
Hungary	---	6	---	2	---	8	32
Poland	1	---	---	22	---	23	58
Romania	---	---	9	5	---	24	44
Yugoslavia	---	---	6	22	1	52	508
Other	6	---	---	11	26	44	47
Total	6	6	14	62	26	151	689
Asia/Oceania:							
Australia	193	166	236	2,364	659	3,692	7,839
Bahrain	12	---	1	12	1,305	1,386	1,470
China-Mainland	21	3	4	23	105	160	29,647
Hong Kong	214	140	635	882	1,532	3,535	6,450
India	1	1	30	111	4	146	319
Indonesia	22	---	---	29	94	147	345
Israel	21	11	77	64	9	917	4,221
Japan	348	41	318	5,565	3,226	10,137	11,798
Jordan	19	---	2	14	693	751	901
Korea	37	49	130	1,481	1,385	3,084	5,732
Kuwait	184	9	3	95	4,538	5,343	6,192
New Zealand	169	24	101	611	89	1,001	2,107
Pakistan	---	---	1	964	4	972	1,056
Philippines	3	111	962	171	12	1,669	5,057
Qatar	65	6	---	12	1,078	1,182	1,271
Saudi Arabia	1,202	4	38	273	24,935	26,920	37,818
Singapore	359	16	90	245	1,118	1,872	2,402
Taiwan	24	51	462	1,516	242	2,323	5,313
Thailand	4	---	162	23	1	192	625
Turkey	27	---	17	9	---	56	757
U. Arab Em.	435	1	3	54	5,027	5,858	6,286
Other	103	68	130	338	1,017	1,768	2,700
Total	3,464	700	3,497	15,430	47,073	73,111	140,306
Africa:							
Cameroon	---	---	37	36	---	73	385
Egypt	3	---	4	113	3	129	470
Ethiopia	16	---	---	240	---	258	258
Gambia	4	---	---	1,932	---	1,935	1,996
Guinea-Verde	1	---	---	87	---	89	186
Ivory Coast	32	---	1	1,148	1	1,182	1,330
Liberia	1	---	---	340	26	372	476
Morocco	---	7	---	---	1	9	2,085
Nigeria	9	11	371	409	---	804	1,532
South Africa	1	8	146	449	307	920	1,551
Togo	---	---	---	75	---	75	267
Zaire	---	---	---	67	---	73	399
Zimbabwe	---	---	3	---	---	3	578
Other	53	2	36	427	27	586	1,147
Total	125	27	598	5,330	399	6,556	13,030
World Total	8,841	11,628	37,894	78,092	70,388	278,643	517,363

Sources: Bureau of the Census.

Table 28.--Raw wool equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1987

Country of destination	Noils and wastes	Tops and advanced wool	Yarns	Broad woven fabrics	Wool blankets	Wearing apparel		Felts	Other manufac- tures	Floor covering	Knit fabric	Total
						Knit	Not knit					
1,000 pounds												
Western Hemisphere:												
Bahamas	---	---	---	---	1	6	3	1	16	1	---	27
Barbados	---	---	---	2	---	4	---	---	6	---	---	12
Bermuda	---	---	---	2	---	9	1	---	1	---	---	15
Br. Virgin Isls.	---	---	---	---	---	2	---	---	4	---	---	8
Canada	139	905	83	330	3	54	78	29	173	3	4	1,802
Chile	---	---	---	6	---	---	1	---	76	---	---	83
Colombia	---	---	---	5	2	35	214	---	43	---	---	301
Costa Rica	---	---	1	7	---	741	43	1	4	---	6	804
Dominican Republic	---	---	---	34	2	74	256	3	25	19	---	412
Ecuador	---	---	---	69	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	73
El Salvador	---	---	---	5	---	40	15	---	---	1	5	66
Guatemala	---	---	---	10	---	2	3	---	12	---	1	29
Haiti	---	---	2	30	---	9	146	---	77	---	---	264
Honduras	---	---	---	13	---	15	117	---	7	---	---	152
Jamaica	---	---	2	118	---	29	47	7	21	---	12	236
Mexico	106	615	2	761	3	196	164	13	107	2	3	1,972
N. Antilles	---	---	---	2	2	12	8	---	2	---	---	26
Panama	---	---	---	35	2	72	13	---	26	1	---	149
Uruguay	---	---	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	3
Venezuela	---	458	---	1	---	41	7	---	4	1	---	512
Other	---	2	---	10	2	12	17	13	25	5	---	83
Total	245	1,984	88	1,444	19	1,352	1,133	67	634	34	30	7,030
Western Europe:												
Belgium	5	62	---	1	---	3	---	---	22	7	---	99
France	25	51	1	10	---	21	35	---	47	1	---	191
Ireland	---	---	---	1	---	85	---	---	27	---	---	114
Italy	402	299	13	21	---	154	37	14	84	5	22	1,051
Netherlands	319	---	---	4	---	3	---	---	200	7	---	535
Portugal	---	---	---	---	---	62	---	---	1	4	---	66
Spain	---	26	---	1	---	6	9	---	5	3	---	49
Switzerland	6	29	---	10	---	3	7	---	14	2	1	72
United Kingdom	349	379	15	109	---	22	13	1	92	20	10	1,011
W. Germany	73	298	1	14	---	32	9	1	109	12	1	550
Other	---	---	---	9	1	13	9	---	17	1	---	51
Total	1,179	1,144	31	181	2	403	120	15	617	62	34	3,789
Eastern Europe:												
Czechoslovakia	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Hungary	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Romania	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	142	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	143
Total	---	4	---	144	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	150
Asia/Oceania:												
Australia	---	---	---	47	---	49	1	1	53	1	1	152
China-Mainland	---	192	---	2	---	7	---	---	13	2	---	216
Hong Kong	56	60	2	22	2	19	20	2	122	3	9	316
India	112	---	---	6	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	118
Iraq	---	716	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	716
Israel	---	---	---	8	---	11	1	---	19	---	---	39
Japan	87	4,217	---	37	---	506	311	1	77	12	31	5,280
Korea	453	3,182	2	49	---	4	2	10	10	---	29	3,741
Malaysia	---	---	---	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	60
New Zealand	---	---	---	4	---	1	---	---	8	---	---	46
Pakistan	---	266	---	5	---	---	---	---	3	---	---	274
Philippines	---	---	354	12	---	1	1	---	6	---	---	375
Saudi Arabia	---	---	8	8	4	163	30	---	13	7	---	233
Singapore	---	---	---	44	---	5	---	---	14	1	---	64
Taiwan	6	354	1	17	---	---	4	---	31	4	---	417
U. Arab Em.	---	---	---	---	1	30	2	---	6	1	---	40
Other	---	---	---	15	1	18	1	1	15	1	1	52
Total	715	8,988	367	335	8	814	373	14	391	32	102	12,140
Africa:												
Burkina	---	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	24
Kenya	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	---	---	11
Liberia	---	---	---	---	1	1	9	---	---	---	---	11
Nigeria	---	---	---	23	---	---	---	---	65	---	---	88
South Africa	---	138	1	1	---	1	1	---	1	9	---	152
Togo	---	---	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10
Zaire	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Other	---	---	---	17	---	1	---	---	5	2	---	27
Total	---	138	1	100	1	3	10	---	82	10	---	345
World total	2,138	12,259	488	2,204	29	2,573	1,637	96	1,725	138	166	23,454

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.--Raw wool equivalent of U.S. textile exports by country, 1986

Country of destination	Noils and wastes	Tops and advanced wool	Wearing apparel							Other manufac- tures	Floor covering	Knit fabric	Total
			Yarns	Broad woven fabrics	Wool blankets	Knit	Not knit	Felts					
1,000 pounds													
Western Hemisphere:													
Bahamas	---	---	---	1	---	15	3	---	1	1	---	20	
Barbados	---	---	---	1	---	5	---	---	8	---	1	15	
Bermuda	---	---	---	---	1	14	4	---	4	5	---	28	
Br. Virgin Isls.	---	---	---	2	---	2	28	---	3	---	---	36	
Canada	223	229	40	417	12	47	64	23	169	7	11	1,241	
Chile	---	2	---	---	1	5	---	---	7	---	---	16	
Colombia	---	---	---	10	2	35	268	---	29	---	---	344	
Costa Rica	---	28	33	54	---	32	252	---	4	---	2	405	
Dominican Republic	---	---	4	82	1	198	126	---	16	---	---	426	
Ecuador	---	5	---	6	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	12	
El Salvador	---	---	---	2	---	7	---	---	---	1	10	21	
Guatemala	---	---	---	6	---	1	9	---	---	2	---	19	
Haiti	---	---	2	11	---	88	17	31	101	---	---	249	
Honduras	---	---	---	13	---	171	84	---	1	---	10	280	
Jamaica	---	---	1	32	1	171	19	2	18	---	3	247	
Mexico	197	583	6	695	1	253	654	8	93	5	6	2,500	
N. Antilles	---	---	---	2	2	59	1	1	1	---	---	67	
Panama	---	---	---	14	3	88	6	7	20	3	---	142	
Uruguay	---	---	8	6	---	---	---	1	---	---	53	68	
Venezuela	---	263	---	6	---	13	25	---	26	1	---	334	
Other	1	---	---	19	1	10	10	7	6	1	---	56	
Total	421	1,110	93	1,377	26	1,215	1,571	80	509	27	95	6,525	
Western Europe:													
Belgium-Luxem.	32	104	---	4	---	---	---	---	46	10	---	196	
France	24	26	---	8	---	59	11	---	47	1	---	175	
Ireland	---	---	---	48	---	6	---	---	25	9	---	87	
Italy	193	208	1	30	---	34	7	5	38	1	1	518	
Netherlands	215	5	---	9	---	63	---	---	64	1	---	357	
Portugal	---	---	---	1	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	8	
Spain	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	3	
Switzerland	---	57	---	4	---	26	3	---	8	9	---	108	
United Kingdom	382	918	1	127	---	13	39	2	83	17	---	1,582	
W. Germany	122	87	---	19	---	36	1	---	197	19	1	482	
Other	---	---	---	23	---	4	13	---	9	---	---	49	
Total	968	1,404	3	271	---	249	75	7	517	67	3	3,564	
Eastern Europe:													
Czechoslovakia	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	59	
Hungary	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Romania	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	1	
Yugoslavia	---	---	---	173	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	174	
Total	59	---	---	174	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	234	
Asia/Oceania:													
Australia	---	2	1	7	---	1	1	1	168	2	---	184	
China-Mainland	21	127	---	1	---	---	---	---	3	---	3	156	
Hong Kong	---	1	3	36	2	38	5	---	68	3	1	156	
India	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	
Iraq	---	210	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	210	
Israel	---	---	---	2	---	26	3	---	11	---	---	42	
Japan	2	342	---	30	3	274	168	2	51	2	1	876	
Korea	372	1,339	---	36	1	1	4	7	29	---	19	1,806	
Malaysia	---	---	---	64	---	1	---	---	1	---	1	67	
New Zealand	---	---	---	6	---	---	---	1	5	---	---	13	
Pakistan	---	47	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	52	
Philippines	---	---	366	23	---	5	---	---	3	---	1	397	
Saudi Arabia	---	---	---	12	1	43	18	---	7	31	---	112	
Singapore	---	---	---	32	1	1	---	2	5	---	4	45	
Taiwan	---	1,183	---	47	---	---	4	---	74	---	5	1,312	
U. Arab Em.	---	---	---	---	---	22	1	---	1	1	---	25	
Other	---	---	---	21	1	41	5	---	4	23	---	72	
Total	395	3,250	370	323	9	431	209	13	431	62	35	5,528	
Africa:													
Burkina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Fr. Indian Ocean	---	---	---	---	---	14	---	---	---	---	---	14	
Ivory Coast	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Kenya	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Liberia	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	5	
Nigeria	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	73	---	---	---	
South Africa	---	22	---	2	---	---	---	---	3	1	---	28	
Togo	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Zaire	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15	
Other	4	---	---	2	---	1	---	---	4	---	---	12	
Total	19	22	---	4	---	15	5	---	80	---	---	345	
World total	1,862	5,787	465	2,146	35	1,906	1,857	100	1,523	157	133	15,970	

Source: Bureau of the Census.

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