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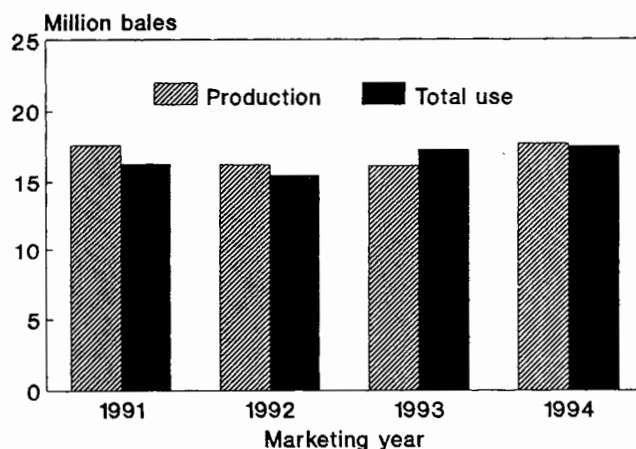
Situation and Outlook Report

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U.S. Cotton Production and Use To Expand



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Summary

U.S. cotton production in 1994/95 is projected at 17.7 million bales, 1.6 million (10 percent) above the current season. USDA's *Prospective Plantings* report placed 1994 cotton acreage at 13.8 million acres--13.66 million of upland and 177,000 of extra-long staple (ELS). By May 22, 71 percent of the crop was planted, topping both 1993 plantings and the 5-year average.

Total U.S. cotton use is projected to rise 200,000 bales in 1994/95 to 17.5 million, the highest since 1926/27. An increase in domestic mill consumption is expected to account for the larger use. The initial domestic mill use projection is set at 10.5 million bales, 2 percent above the 1993/94 estimate. Continued strong demand for cotton textile and apparel products, both here and abroad, is expected to contribute to the rise in mill consumption. U.S. exports are projected to reach 7 million bales, equaling the 1993/94's relatively high estimated level. An increase in world consumption and tight supplies abroad will allow the United States to provide a larger-than-normal share of world trade.

Based on projections of 1994/95 supply and use, U.S. cotton stocks could rise slightly, from 3.6 million bales at the beginning of the season, to 3.9 million at season's end. However, the implied stocks-to-use ratio of 22 percent is only one percentage point above the ratio expected this season.

World cotton production in 1994/95 is projected at 84 million bales, up 10 percent from 1993/94's 76 million. Assuming a return to more normal yields, foreign production is forecast to rise nearly 6.5 million bales from 1993/94, to 66.3 million. World cotton consumption is also expected to rise in 1994/95. Consumption is projected at 85.5 million bales with foreign use at 75 million, 600,000 bales higher than this season. Foreign consumption growth is expected to resume as industrial economies emerge from the slowdown of the last several years. As consumption improves, world cotton trade is also expected to rise to 27 million bales. Foreign exports, at 20 million bales, are projected to account for all of the gain in 1994/95.

Supply and use projections show 1994/95 world ending stocks would fall below 29 million bales, the third consecutive year of stock declines. Likewise, the world stocks-to-use ratio is expected to decline to 33.5 percent at the end of 1994/95. While U.S. stocks may rise, foreign ending stocks may decrease to less than 25 million bales in 1994/95, the lowest foreign ending stocks in 5 years.

U.S. cotton production in 1993/94 totaled 16.1 million bales, almost identical to 1992/93's output. Upland produc-

tion reached nearly 15.8 million bales, while the ELS crop equaled 381,000 bales. Planted area totaled 13.4 million acres, 13.2 million upland and 190,000 of ELS. With harvested area reaching nearly 12.8 million acres, the national abandonment rate was less than 5 percent, compared with last season's 16 percent.

With lower abandonment in 1993, particularly in Texas, the beltwide yield was pushed lower. The U.S. average cotton yield was 606 pounds per harvested acre, 93 pounds below last season and the lowest national yield since 1986/87. The upland cotton yield was 601 pounds per harvested acre (693 in 1992/93) and the ELS yield was 967 pounds (938 in 1992/93).

Total U.S. offtake in 1993/94 is estimated at 17.3 million bales, up nearly 1.8 million from 1992/93. Exports account for virtually all of the increase and are forecast at 7 million bales this season. Declining foreign stocks, due to production shortfalls, have boosted U.S. exports in the latter part of 1993/94. The U.S. share of world cotton trade is expected to rise from last season's 21 percent to nearly 27 percent.

Domestic mill consumption in 1993/94 is expected to reach 10.3 million bales, up slightly from a year ago and the largest since 1950/51. The strength in cotton mill use is attributable to continued consumer preference for cotton textiles and apparel. Cotton's share of fiber use on the cotton system averaged close to 76 percent during the first 9 months of this season.

During the 1993/94 season, world and U.S. cotton prices moved upward. Prices jumped dramatically as crop shortages in several major-producing countries became apparent. Currently, the A Index is around 85 cents per pound. Through mid-May, this season's A Index averaged nearly 67 cents, compared with 57 cents for the year earlier period. U.S. spot prices are more than 20 cents above year-ago levels. In addition, the adjusted world price in May averaged above 71 cents per pound, the highest since September 1987.

U.S. mill consumption of raw wool totaled 157 million pounds in 1993, up 4 percent from 1992, and the largest since 1972. In particular, the popularity of light-weight wool apparel has increased the demand for finer wool grades. During first-quarter 1994, raw wool mill consumption totaled 41 million pounds, 2 percent above a year ago. In contrast, 1994 U.S. wool production is forecast at only 35 million pounds, 15 percent below 1993.

Textiles and the Economy

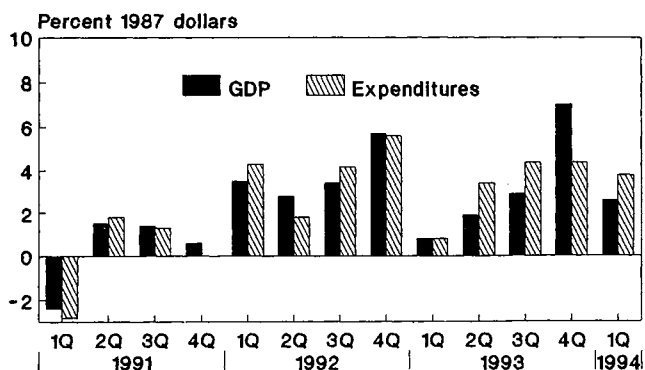
Economic Recovery Gained Strength in Late 1993 and Early 1994

The U.S. economy continued to strengthen significantly in late 1993 and early 1994. The current economic recovery, which began in the second quarter of 1991, was characterized by slow growth in its first 2 years, as real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an average rate of 2.5 percent. However, over the last year real growth increased to 3.6 percent. The strengthening recovery has led to recent rapid growth in labor employment and manufacturing. Reflecting the expansion of employment and hours worked, growth in real income accelerated last year. Real disposable personal income increased at a rate of 3.9 percent over the last year, compared with an average annual rate of 1.8 percent during the first 2 years of the recovery.

Industrial production, responding to strong demand for consumer durable goods and business durable equipment, expanded 4.8 percent over the last year, compared with 3.1 percent in 1991 and 1992. The strengthening of labor markets and the manufacturing sector has improved the outlook for the sustainability of the recovery by boosting consumer income and confidence and by strengthening the prospects for increased business investment spending to expand capacity. Thus, the prospects for continued moderate growth with low inflation for the rest of 1994 and 1995 bodes well for the demand for cotton and other fibers.

U.S. fiber consumption generally follows GDP growth, particularly changes in personal consumption expenditures. Real personal consumption expenditures rose \$32.9 billion (3.8 percent) during first-quarter 1994, slightly below the previous quarter's increase of \$37.3 billion (4.4 percent) (figure 1). In addition, disposable personal income rose \$24.5 billion and totaled \$3,783 billion (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in first-quarter 1994. Per capita disposable income in March rose 3.0 percent over a year earlier (table A). The outlook for sustained growth of GDP and personal consumption expenditures should support continued growth in U.S. fiber consumption.

Figure 1
Change in Gross Domestic Product and
Personal Consumption Expenditures



Change from previous quarter at
seasonally adjusted annual rates.

Apparel Retail Sales Up in 1994

Apparel retail sales continue to support U.S. fiber consumption. Sales of apparel during January through April 1994 totaled \$35.2 billion, nearly 1 percent above the same period a year earlier. Apparel sales dropped over \$100 million in April but still remain above a year ago. Inventories of apparel have also increased this year despite larger sales. The apparel inventory-sales ratio rose to 2.55 in March, well above the ratio of a year earlier. Textile mill and broadwoven fabric and other textile shipments rose in March, compared with a month earlier. Textile mill ship-

Table A--Textile and apparel market indicators 1/

Item	1994			Latest month previous year
	Feb	Mar	Apr	
1982-84=100				
Consumer Price Index 2/ All urban consumers	146.7	147.2	147.4	144.0
Apparel and upkeep	132.4	136.1	136.4	136.9
Producer Price Index 2/ All commodities	119.2	119.7	119.8	119.3
Textiles and apparel	118.0	117.9	117.7	118.1
1987 dollars				
Disposable personal income per capita	14,612	14,648	NA	14,220
Percent				
Unemployment				
All U.S. sectors	6.5	6.5	6.4	7.0
Textile mill products	4.6	7.9	3.9	9.8
Apparel products	10.4	14.5	10.2	10.3
1987 = 100				
Industrial production				
All U.S. sectors	115.1	115.7	116.0	110.4
Textile mill products	108.0	109.7	109.5	104.2
Apparel products	92.4	93.7	94.6	92.0
Percent				
Capacity utilization				
All U.S. sectors	83.4	83.6	83.6	81.7
Textile mill products	90.1	90.9	90.5	89.0
Apparel products	79.7	80.9	81.7	78.4
Million dollars				
Sales				
U.S. retail	181,958	185,000	183,608	170,428
Apparel & accessory	8,956	8,900	8,784	8,724
Textile mill shipments	6,026	6,107	NA	5,750
Broadwoven fabrics & other textiles	3,738	3,806	NA	3,620
Inventories				
Textile mill 3/ Inventory/shipments	9,648	9,678	NA	9,192
	1.60	1.58	NA	1.60
Broadwoven fabrics & other textiles 3/ Inventory/shipments	5,403	5,381	NA	5,306
	1.45	1.41	NA	1.47
Apparel & accessory Inventory/sales	22,443	22,723	NA	20,556
	2.51	2.55	NA	2.37
1,000 pounds				
Textile trade 2/ 4/ Total imports	511,566	587,771	NA	550,320
Cotton imports	267,403	303,156	NA	293,298
Total exports	198,221	243,228	NA	213,426
Cotton exports	73,550	92,942	NA	81,880

NA = Not available.

1/ Seasonally adjusted unless stated otherwise. 2/ Not seasonally adjusted. 3/ Includes materials and supplies, work in progress, and finished goods. 4/ Raw-fiber equivalent.

ments totaled \$6.1 billion in March, up \$81 million (6 percent) from March 1993. However, inventories of broad-woven fabric, at \$5.4 billion, have remained about unchanged during the past 3 months and near a year ago.

U.S. Textile Trade Deficit Widens

Textile imports in March reached 588 million pounds (raw fiber equivalent), an increase of 13 percent from February. Imports expanded in each end-use category, particularly yarn, thread, and fabric. About 53 percent of March's increased imports came from cotton textiles, which rose 13 percent to 303 million pounds. Compared with March 1993, textile imports were 37.5 million pounds, or about 7 percent higher. Cotton imports were 3.3 percent above a year ago.

Although imports are climbing, textile exports rose above month-earlier and year-earlier levels as well. Textile exports during March totaled 243 million pounds, up 23 percent from February and 14 percent higher than March 1993. Exports improved from a month earlier in all end-use categories. Similar to imports, cotton textiles accounted for 43 percent of the monthly increase in total exports, rising to 19.4 million pounds (26 percent).

Overall, the total textile trade deficit for first-quarter 1994 totaled 1.04 billion pounds, 10 percent higher than the first-quarter 1993 level. The cotton textile trade deficit was 621 million pounds. Although the cotton trade deficit is nearly 4 percent higher than the first 3 months of 1993, cotton's share of the total deficit has fallen from 63 to 60 percent due to textile export strength. With strengthening U.S. cotton textile export demand, domestic mills continue to operate at robust levels.

U.S. Cotton Situation and Outlook

Upland Cotton Situation

Final Production Above 1992/93, Yields Lower

The final 1993 crop production data released in May reported U.S. upland cotton production at 15.8 million bales, slightly above the 1992 crop (table B). Planted area was 13.2 million acres, while harvested acreage equaled 12.6 million. Acreage abandonment amounted to only 654,000 acres (5 percent), compared with 2.1 million (16 percent) in 1992/93. With lower abandonment in Texas this season, the U.S. average lint yield fell 92 pounds from 1992/93 to 601 pounds per harvested acre.

Regionally, production and yield improved from a year ago in the Southwest and West, but decreased in the Delta and Southeast. The Southwest returned as the leading production region, accounting for 34 percent of the U.S. upland crop in 1993/94. Texas and California, the leading cotton-producing States, produced their largest crops in 5 and 6 years, respectively. Also, these two States recorded their

Table B--Final 1993 and 1992 upland cotton acreage, yield and production 1/

Region	Planted ---1,000 acres---	Harvested ---	Yield Lbs./ac.	Production 1,000 bales
Southeast 2/				
1993	1,727	1,689	552	1,943
1992	1,524	1,504	689	2,160
Delta 3/:				
1993	4,180	4,095	547	4,670
1992	4,200	4,138	752	6,486
Southwest 4/				
1993	5,922	5,401	477	5,366
1992	5,873	3,886	429	3,475
West 5/				
1993	1,420	1,409	1,290	3,786
1992	1,380	1,355	1,272	3,590
Total:				
1993	13,248	12,594	601	15,764
1992	12,977	10,883	693	15,710

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

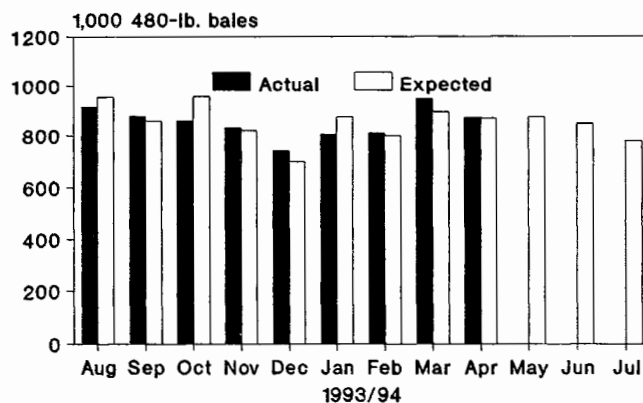
second highest yields ever. On the other hand, Delta yields were the lowest since 1980, with Arkansas, Tennessee, and Missouri reporting their smallest yields in 10 years. Despite the production decline in the Southeast in 1993/94, Florida and Virginia produced historically high cotton crops. Florida's output was a record, while Virginia's was the largest since 1942/43.

Mill Consumption Pace Improves

During the first 9 months of 1993/94, U.S. mills used 7.66 million 480-pound bales of upland cotton, compared with 7.67 million for the same period a year earlier. Upland mill consumption this season is estimated at 10.24 million bales, slightly above 1992/93. Based on actual and expected mill use patterns thus far this season, domestic consumption has proved consistent with the current forecast (figure 2).

On May 26, the Department of Commerce released preliminary consumption data for April and revised March data. U.S. mills used 872,000 480-pound bales of upland cotton

Figure 2
Upland Mill Use Near
Seasonal Expectations

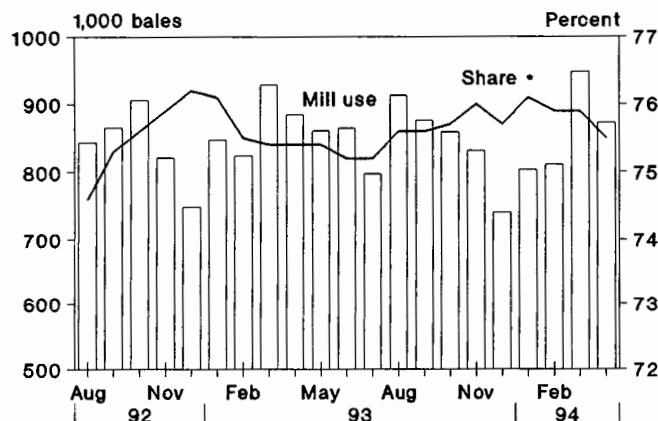


Based on USDA's May forecast.

during April (adjusted to a calendar month) or roughly 41,500 bales per day. The daily average is above March's 41,200 bales and the 40,200 bales used in April 1993. In addition, upland cotton's share of fiber use on the cotton system remains relatively strong, despite recent price increases. During April, upland's share was 75.5 percent, compared with 75.9 percent in March and 75.4 percent in April 1993 (figure 3).

As estimates of U.S. and foreign stocks began declining at mid-season, mill-delivered cotton prices, like other cotton prices, moved significantly higher. Prices for strict-low-middling 1-1/16 inch cotton rose above 80 cents per pound (90 cents on a raw-fiber equivalent basis) during April, the highest since June 1991 (figure 4). While cotton prices have jumped, manmade fiber prices have remained relatively stable, allowing polyester to regain a price advantage. The cotton/polyester price ratio rose to 1.21 in April, compared with 0.91 in December 1993. Despite the rise in prices, domestic mills continue to use large amounts of cotton as demand remains healthy.

Figure 3
Upland Share Stable



* Cotton's share of total fibers used on the cotton system.

Figure 4
Cotton Fiber Prices
Continue Above Polyester

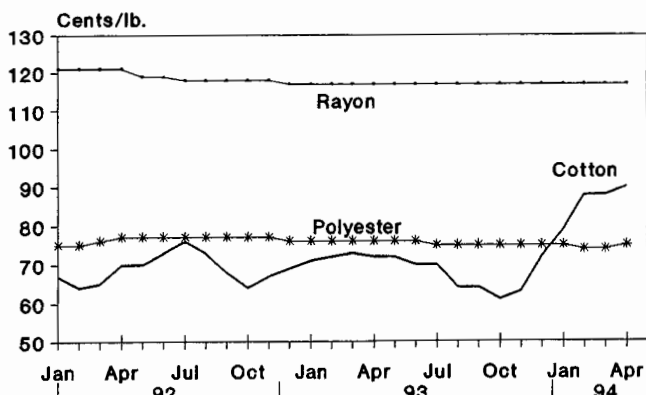
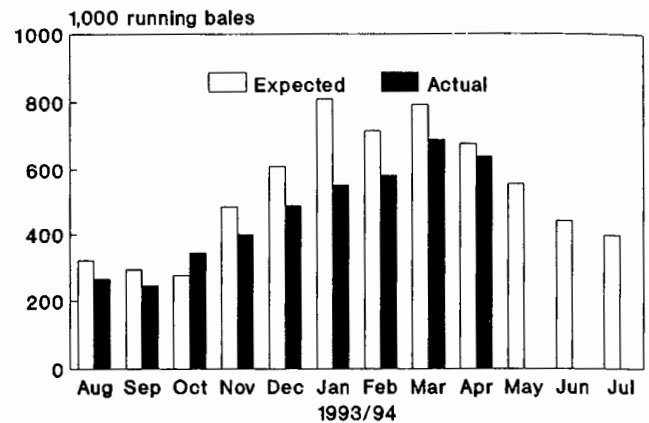


Figure 5
Upland Exports--Expected and Actual



Exports Highest in 3 Years

Upland exports, currently estimated at 6.7 million bales, are expected to climb to the highest level since 1990/91's 7.4 million. Crop declines in major competing countries and a shrinking supply in China have boosted U.S. export prospects this season.

Exports for the current season through April totaled 4.4 million running bales, well above last year's 3.6 million. However, to obtain the current upland export estimate, shipments will have to maintain a strong pace through July as opposed to normal seasonal declines (figure 5). With foreign supplies falling and U.S. export sales improving during the past several months, a greater share of exports is expected to be shipped during the last 3 months of the season. As of May 19, upland shipments reached nearly 5 million 480-pound bales. Shipments will have to average approximately 174,000 bales per week for the rest of the season to attain the projected level. The previous record for the last 10 weeks of the season was in 1979/80 when shipments averaged 165,000 bales per week.

The rise in U.S. cotton exports this season has elevated the U.S. share of world trade to nearly 27 percent, the highest in 10 years. Large quantities of shipments to China this season are aiding the rise in the U.S. share. In 1993/94, the United States is expected to supply over 80 percent of China's import needs (table C). To a lesser extent, U.S. shares to most other major importers will also rise above 1992/93. For example, the United States will supply over half the import needs of Japan and Korea, two perennial large customers.

Table C--U.S. cotton export shares to selected countries

Country	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
Percent					
Japan	50	49	41	44	53
Korea	67	57	55	57	61
Taiwan	25	24	26	22	33
Hong Kong	20	30	34	10	24
Italy	29	28	17	12	8
Germany	36	17	11	7	6
Indonesia	39	38	45	22	28
Thailand	31	20	25	10	15
China	36	56	48	3	83
Mexico	82	96	71	80	94
World	25	26	23	21	27

1/ Based on estimates as of May 1994.

Cotton Prices Climb

World cotton prices have moved upward since October 1993. While the A Index averaged under 60 cents per pound in December, prices jumped dramatically as crop shortages in several major-producing countries became apparent. By May, the A Index average exceeded 85 cents. The California/Arizona (C/A) quote continues among the five cheapest offerings in the A Index. During May, the C/A quote averaged 90 cents per pound, 9 cents above the low Central Asian quote.

Following the same pattern, U.S. cotton prices are more than 20 cents above a year ago. Cash and futures prices for old-crop cotton are near 78 and 80 cents per pound, respectively (table D). In addition, the adjusted world price (AWP) has improved to nearly 72 cents, the highest since September 1987.

As prices held stable during harvest, large quantities of cotton were placed under Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) loan (table E). Through April 1994, approximately 7.7 million bales of the 1993 crop were put under loan. This quantity is below year-ago levels; however, it represents nearly half of this season's crop. By the end of April, 6.7 million bales of the 1993 crop had been redeemed from the CCC, leaving roughly a million bales outstanding.

Step 2 Program Revisions Announced

In mid-April, USDA announced revisions to the upland cotton user marketing certificate (Step 2) program. The Step 2 program is intended to ensure the competitiveness of U.S.-grown cotton in both domestic and foreign markets by providing payments to U.S. textile mills and exporters of U.S. upland cotton. The revision seeks to improve the program by reducing the likelihood of extraordinarily large forward weekly export sales which disrupt normal cotton marketing practices.

The revisions apply only to the payment rate calculation for forward export sales (sales for shipment after September 30 of the next marketing year). No changes in the calculation for current export sales (sales for shipment before September 30 of the next marketing year) or to domestic mills were made. The revision phases in the forward certificate payment rate to exporters, but allows them to earn a payment on forward crop sales beginning earlier in the marketing year. These changes are expected to support the program intentions of competitively priced U.S. cotton.

Table D--U.S. cotton prices, 1993/94

Month and day	Average spot market price 1/	July futures price 1/	Adjusted world price 2/
Cents/lb.			
Aug. 5	53.82	60.00	42.82
12	51.48	58.22	41.87
19	52.34	58.98	41.22
26	53.16	60.60	41.56
Sept. 2	53.09	59.90	41.37
9	53.25	60.28	41.36
16	53.96	61.50	41.79
23	54.38	61.73	41.64
30	54.89	61.33	41.68
Oct. 7	55.02	61.56	41.58
14	54.48	60.75	41.49
21	54.17	60.80	40.88
28	54.34	60.90	40.76
Nov. 4	53.75	60.80	40.77
11	55.71	63.45	40.66
18	55.96	62.78	41.34
25	Holiday	Holiday	42.16
Dec. 2	57.75	64.10	42.86
9	59.62	66.30	44.19
16	60.09	66.82	45.37
23	61.70	68.38	46.90
30	63.34	69.25	48.28
Jan. 6	64.24	70.33	50.03
13	64.91	71.30	52.38
20	67.57	74.07	55.33
27	69.22	74.89	59.12
Feb. 3	71.71	76.82	63.77
10	72.71	77.78	66.31
17	72.40	77.92	67.14
24	74.25	79.75	67.80
Mar. 3	71.84	76.55	68.70
10	73.19	78.20	68.12
17	71.87	76.95	67.71
24	72.86	77.62	67.63
31	74.26	78.83	68.67
Apr. 7	73.21	77.47	68.13
14	77.66	81.25	69.20
21	78.21	81.20	71.27
28	78.96	81.55	71.11
May 5	81.19	83.17	72.42
12	77.34	79.97	71.93
19	79.32	82.65	70.47
26	80.14	82.79	71.46

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

Table E--Cotton loan statistics 1/

Region	Loans made			Loans repaid			Loans outstanding			Loans forfeited		
	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993	1991	1992	1993
1,000 bales												
Southeast 2/	462.4	434.3	360.7	460.9	432.7	218.4	0.0	1.4	142.3	1.5	0.2	0.0
Delta 3/	3,499.0	4,786.8	3,822.0	3,494.6	4,776.0	3,140.0	0.0	6.2	682.0	4.4	4.5	0.0
Southwest 4/	1,006.0	1,021.6	1,226.0	1,004.5	1,019.1	1,125.7	0.0	0.2	100.3	1.4	2.4	0.0
West 5/	1,343.5	2,059.0	2,311.9	1,342.7	2,057.7	2,225.1	0.0	0.3	86.8	0.8	0.9	0.0
United States	6,310.9	8,301.6	7,720.7	6,302.7	8,285.5	6,709.3	0.0	8.1	1,011.4	8.2	8.0	0.0

1/ Producer and cooperative loans through April 30, 1994. 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.

Effects of the Uruguay Round Agreement on Upland Cotton

On December 15, 1993, the United States reached agreement in concluding the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (UR) under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The UR is an effort to open world agricultural markets, prompting increased trade and dynamic growth. The agricultural agreement covers 4 areas, including export subsidies, market access, internal supports, and sanitary and phytosanitary rules. USDA's Office of Economics and the Economic Research Service evaluated the effects of the UR using economic models and analysts' judgement. The approach was based on commodity supply and demand analysis. The economic effects were measured against the President's February 1994 budget baseline extended to 2005.

For agriculture, the agreement will lead to substantially improved access for U.S. exports. Increased exports are expected to raise farm prices and income, lower Government outlays on price and income support programs, and also lead to more export-related employment. U.S. agriculture is expected to gain from the increase in world income that will arise from the Uruguay Round agreement. The growth in world income will increase the demand for food and fiber products.

The principal source of UR impacts on cotton is higher world incomes which will increase world consumption of cotton textiles and apparel. Liberalization of textile and apparel trade eventually will further increase world cotton demand. Export subsidies are not important in world cotton trade, and support for cotton production is limited among GATT member countries. The United States will increase raw cotton exports about 500,000 to 1 million bales by 2005, with small increases in U.S. and world cotton prices.

UR impacts on cotton depend significantly on liberalization of textile and apparel trade. The flexibility of UR provisions for liberalization make the scale and timing of impacts uncertain. Most impacts will likely be negligible until after 2000. Importers retain discretion over products to be liberalized and will minimize impacts. Almost half of all textile products can remain under quota until after 2005. Broad transitional safeguards will prevent surges in imports during the transition period. China, the largest supplier of U.S. cotton textile and apparel imports, is not a GATT member and will receive limited benefits from liberalization. China's membership, expected during the next few years, will increase those benefits. Liberalization of textile and apparel trade will tend to transfer manufacturing from developed to developing countries. The greatest impact will be on highly labor-intensive apparel trade in which developing countries have a strong advantage.

Higher incomes under the UR will increase world demand for cotton textiles and apparel. The largest income increases will occur in moderate-income developing countries where the propensity to spend additional income on clothing is high. Liberalization of textile and apparel trade also will increase world demand for cotton textiles and apparel as lower manufacturing costs in developing countries reduce apparel prices. The increase in mill use in developing countries will more than offset the decline in developed countries like the United States. For the United States, increased textile and apparel consumption, and some increase in exports, will partially offset increased textile and apparel imports, minimizing reductions in mill use. World consumption is expected to grow about 1.7 million bales above baseline projections by 2005.

Higher world consumption of textiles and apparel will require higher world cotton production. The United States is expected to increase cotton production as increased world demand for U.S. cotton exports more than offsets a decrease in U.S. mill use caused by more textile and apparel imports. Because the United States still has 1.4 million acres idled under the Acreage Reduction Program (ARP) in baseline projections for 2005, expansion of U.S. production will not require significant price increases or other adjustments.

The UR will increase world trade in textiles and apparel but is not expected to change world trade in cotton significantly. High-income countries will reduce cotton imports and expand textile and apparel imports as their textile industries face increased competition from lower-wage countries. Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Japan will reduce cotton imports as textile and apparel exports decline to North America and Europe because UR liberalization of textile and apparel trade eliminates their assured quotas in those markets.

India, China, and Pakistan are major cotton producers that also are major manufacturers of yarn, textiles, and apparel. Under the UR, they will increase textile and apparel exports at the expense of cotton exports. As opportunities for textile and apparel exports open up in developed countries because of liberalization or worldwide because of higher incomes, these countries will seek to secure the employment gains that expansion of textile exports will provide. Under UR internal support disciplines, these countries have some flexibility in choosing internal support policies to assure adequate raw materials for expanded textile and apparel exports. However, increases in cotton consumption will continue to exceed increases in production, as in baseline projections. Larger increases in world prices for other crops, especially grains, will keep production in some countries from expanding as rapidly as consumption. In Australia, a major competitor for the United States, cotton production and exports will likely decline. Developing countries that have strong comparative advantages in labor-intensive apparel production, like Indonesia and Thailand, are expected to show increased raw cotton imports. Collectively, the countervailing influences on world cotton trade are largely offsetting. The reduction of raw cotton exports from several major competitors will provide significant export opportunities for the United States.

U.S. cotton producers benefit from smaller ARPs and higher production under the UR. Higher raw cotton exports more than offset decreased domestic use. Higher U.S. prices increase market returns and farm incomes, while deficiency payments decrease. Elimination of U.S. Section 22 import quotas for cotton will have virtually no effect on U.S. raw cotton imports because transportation costs are too high for foreign cotton to be competitive in the U.S. market. No changes in domestic commodity programs are required to meet the internal support commitments.

Uruguay Round Effects on Upland Cotton

	Units	2000		2005	
		Uruguay Round	Percent change from baseline	Uruguay Round	Percent change from baseline
World trade 1/	mil. bales	28.6 - 28.9	(1) - 0	30.4 - 30.9	(2) - 0
United States:					
Planted acres	million	13.2 - 13.3	2 - 2	13.7 - 14.2	1 - 4
Production	mil. bales	18.2 - 18.3	2 - 2	19.8 - 20.5	2 - 5
Exports	mil. bales	6.8 - 7.0	5 - 8	7.5 - 8.0	7 - 14
Domestic use	mil. bales	11.3 - 11.4	(2) - (1)	12.1 - 12.3	(3) - (2)
Farm price	cents/lb.	2/	1 - 2	2/	2 - 5
Gross farm receipts	bil. \$	5.20 - 5.27	3 - 4	5.99 - 6.35	3 - 9
Deficiency payments	bil. \$	0.77 - 0.74	3 - 0	0.61 - 0.54	(9) - (19)

() denotes negative number. 1/ Includes a small amount of Extra-Long Staple (ELS). 2/ USDA is prohibited from publishing projected prices.

Import Quota To Trigger--June Loan Extensions Prohibited

A special limited global import quota for upland cotton will trigger at the end of May. The quota is triggered when the average spot market price for any month exceeds 130 percent of the previous 36-month spot market average. The quota shall equal 21 days of domestic mill consumption of upland cotton at the seasonally adjusted average rate for the most recent 3 months for which data are available, and is in effect for a 90-day period.

Based on the previous 36 months (May 1991-April 1994), the spot market average equaled 59.15 cents per pound. To trigger the quota, the May spot market average must exceed 130 percent of 59.15 cents, or 76.90 cents. The quota amount, when triggered, will equal 404,978,070 pounds, or approximately 843,704 480-pound bales. With foreign cotton supplies relatively tight, however, it is unlikely that a significant amount of cotton, if any, would be imported under the quota.

Upland cotton loans mature 10 months from the first day of the month in which the loan is made. Producers may request an 8-month extension; however, loan extensions are prohibited whenever the average price for upland cotton (base quality) in designated spot markets for the preceding month exceed 130 percent of the average spot price for base quality for the preceding 36 months. Since the May spot market average price will exceed 76.90 cents, outstanding CCC nonrecourse upland cotton loans that have a maturity date of June 30, 1994 will not be extended. This determination is made on a month-to-month basis.

Stocks To Decline in 1993/94

With production finalized, total upland cotton supply this season is 20.2 million bales. Although the largest supply since 1988/89, total upland use, currently estimated at 16.9 million bales, is expected to be the highest since 1926/27. With use exceeding production this season, upland stocks are forecast to decrease to 3.4 million bales. The decline drops the stocks-to-use ratio to 20 percent, the lowest level in 3 years.

Outlook for 1994/95: Acreage and Production To Increase

The 1994 upland cotton acreage, based on USDA's *Prospective Plantings* report released at the end of March, indicated a 3-percent increase in acreage from 1993/94. Farmers intend to plant nearly 13.7 million acres despite a slightly higher acreage reduction program. Acreage is projected to rise in each region with the exception of the Delta, where acreage may be 4 percent below last year (table F).

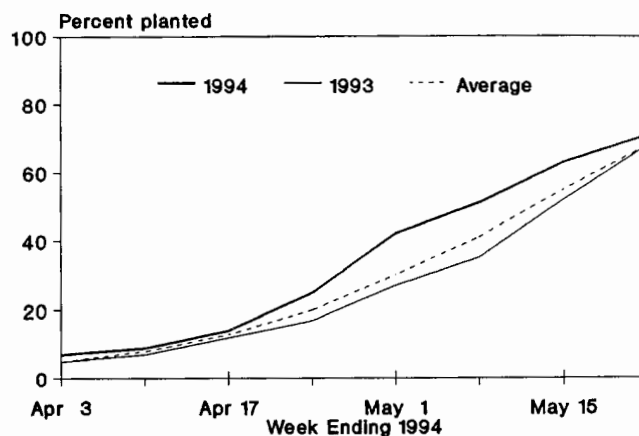
Assuming that actual planted acreage is close to March intentions and average abandonment occurs, upland production could increase 10 percent above this season. The initial USDA upland cotton forecast is projected at 17.35 million bales. This projection is based on a 10-year average abandonment rate, by State, averaging 7.5 percent and

Table F--Estimated upland cotton acreage, 1994/95

Region 1/	1993	Indicated 1994 2/	Percentage change
	1,000 acres		
Southeast	1,717	2,041	18.9
Delta	4,185	4,030	-3.7
Southwest	5,922	6,092	2.9
West	1,430	1,500	4.9
Total	13,254	13,663	3.1

1/ Southeast: Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Delta: Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Southwest: Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, West: California, New Mexico, Arizona. 2/ Based on March 31, 1994, Prospective Plantings report.

Figure 6
Cotton Planting Progress



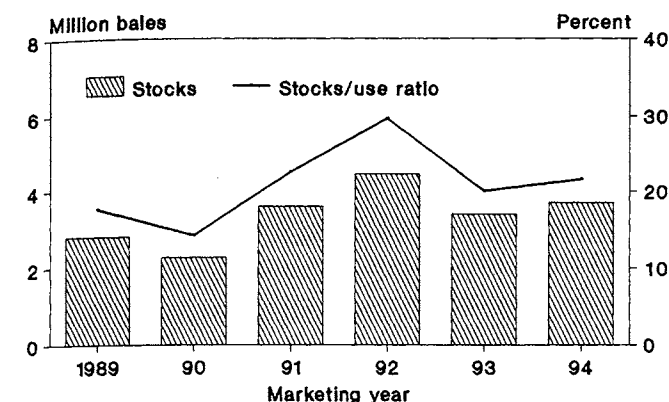
a projected yield of 660 pounds per harvested acre, which is based on 25-year State trends, weighted by area.

Although early in the year, and significant variations in abandonment and yield may occur, 1994 cotton plantings are progressing ahead of both last year and the previous 5-year average (figure 6). As of May 22, 71 percent of the crop had been planted, compared with 68 percent in 1993 and during the past 5 years. This season, the Delta States experienced excellent field conditions and plantings are well ahead of previous years.

Upland Use To Rise Further

Although upland use is expected to reach historically high levels this season, offtake in 1994/95 is projected to increase again. Strong export demand is likely to continue next season as foreign supplies are expected to shrink further. U.S. upland exports are projected at 6.7 million bales, the same as this season's estimate. Although no improvement in exports is expected at this time, the U.S. share of world trade would remain near this season's above average level.

Figure 7
Upland Stocks, Stocks-to-Use
Ratio To Rise in 1994/95



Estimated 1993 and projected 1994.

While U.S. exports may be identical, domestic mill use is expected to improve in 1994/95. Upland consumption is currently projected at 10.4 million bales, about 2 percent above the 1993/94 estimate. Continued consumer demand for denim and apparel products, as well as an anticipated increase in cotton textile exports, will likely push mill consumption higher. Although potential domestic use may be greater, the recently higher cotton prices, if they persist, will likely moderate the gains achieved in domestic upland consumption in 1994/95.

With 1994/95 beginning stocks of upland cotton projected at 3.4 million bales and production near 17.3 million, available supplies would total 20.7 million bales, the largest since 1988/89. Based on projected offtake of 17.1 million bales, upland ending stocks on July 31, 1995, would rise to 3.7 million bales (figure 7). These supply and use estimates would imply a stocks-to-use ratio of 22 percent, compared with 20 percent estimated for 1993/94.

ELS Cotton Situation

Final 1993 ELS Production Estimate Declines

Final extra-long staple (ELS) production for 1993 totaled 380,600 bales, down 127,700 bales from a year ago. This season's decline in production resulted from lower acreage. Arizona producers planted only 57,000 acres of ELS cotton, the lowest acreage since 1984. Although California acreage declined for the first time in several years, the State accounted for nearly 60 percent of the ELS crop. U.S. harvested area was 188,900 acres, nearly 27 percent below 1992 (table G). ELS lint yields averaged 967 pounds per harvested acre, compared with the previous 5-year average of 852 pounds.

Although ELS production declined 25 percent from the previous season, output is still expected to exceed projected offtake. During the first 9 months of the season, domestic mills used 51,200 bales of ELS cotton, compared with 44,700 bales last season. Domestic consumption is forecast at 65,000 bales, 8 percent above last season.

Table G--Final 1993 and 1992 ELS cotton acreage, yield, and production 1/

State	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	---1,000 acres---		Lbs./acre	1,000 bales
Arizona:				
1993	57.0	56.9	734	87.0
1992	103.0	102.0	649	138.0
Texas:				
1993	31.0	30.0	784	49.0
1992	37.0	35.0	775	56.5
New Mexico:				
1993	11.0	11.0	816	18.7
1992	13.0	12.8	739	19.7
California:				
1993	91.0	91.0	1,192	225.9
1992	110.0	110.0	1,282	293.7
Mississippi:				
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA
1992	0.4	0.4	480	0.4
Total:				
1993	190.0	188.9	967	380.6
1992	263.4	260.2	938	508.3

NA = Not available.

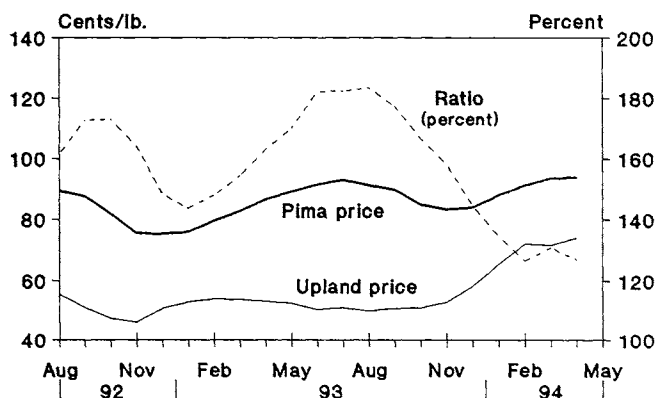
1/ Based on May Crop Production report.

As of May 19, exports of ELS cotton reached 262,000 bales, compared with 282,000 bales last season. ELS commitments (shipments plus outstanding sales) for 1993/94 were 322,000 bales, 14 percent below a year earlier. Based on actual shipments, adjusted for rollover and cancellations, ELS exports are projected to total 300,000 bales this season. With stable domestic use and weaker export demand, ending stocks are projected to rise to 212,000 bales, the largest carryover supplies since 1966/67.

1993/94 ELS Farm Prices Average Below Loan Rate

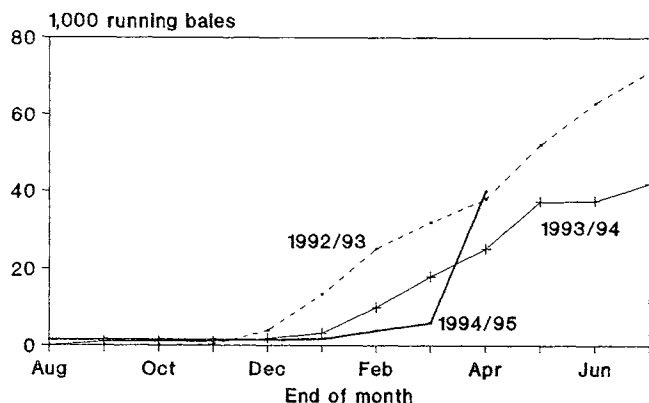
ELS spot prices began the season near 90 cents per pound, slightly above a year earlier and a 48-cent premium to upland (figure 8). ELS prices continued to decline in 1993, averaging 84 cents last December. During 1994, ELS spot prices recovered to 94 cents per pound in April.

Figure 8
Upland Price Rise Makes Pima
Less Attractive *



* Pima (46-03) and Desert SW Spot.

Figure 9
1994/95 ELS Preseason Sales
Jump Above Previous Two Seasons



ELS farm prices were below the target price of \$1.057 per pound during the 1993/94 season. The national average market price for the 8 months ending March 31, 1994 was 82.8 cents per pound. Producers who enrolled in the ELS farm program were eligible to receive the maximum subsidy payment rate of 17.58 cents per pound on their 1993 production (the difference between the target price and the loan rate of 88.12 cents per pound). An estimated \$11.5 million in payments to eligible producers will be made on this season's production.

Advance Deficiency Payments Available for 1994 ELS Cotton Program Participants

Although the preliminary ELS program report is not available, the 1994 acreage base may decline slightly below the 280,100 acres in 1993. Large carryover supplies and continued weak prices should encourage high participation in the 1994 ELS acreage reduction program. Program signup was between March 1 and April 29 at USDA's Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service county offices. Eligible participants may receive deficiency payments equal to their farm program payment yield multiplied by their eligible ELS cotton acreage. At signup, producers who enrolled in the 1994 program could request 50 percent of their estimated deficiency payments. The estimated payment rate and advanced payment rate are 16.97 and 8.485 cents per pound, respectively.

Lower ELS Production Projected in 1994/95

USDA's *Prospective Plantings* survey, conducted in March, indicates that farmers intend to plant 177,000 acres in 1994. If actual plantings match farmers' intentions, ELS acreage would fall 7 percent below 1993 area. Arizona is expected to further reduce area to 48,000 acres, the lowest since 1983. Similarly, acreage is projected down 12 percent in California. Only Texas producers indicated intentions to plant larger acreage in 1994. Area in New Mexico, at 11,000 acres, is unchanged from last year. ELS har-

vested area (at 175,000 acres) is projected based on 1984-93 average acreage abandonment, by State, of 1 percent. Projected ELS yield of 970 pounds per harvested acre is based on 25-year State trends, weighted by area. Under these assumptions, 1994 ELS cotton production could total 354,000 bales.

Demand for ELS cotton may improve from this season's offtake. Domestic mill use is projected to match 1993/94 consumption of 65,000 bales. ELS exports are expected to reach 325,000 bales, 8 percent above this year's shipments. As of mid-May, preseason export sales for 1994/95 delivery reached about 45,000 bales, nearly 40 percent above a year earlier (figure 9). ELS ending stocks are projected to fall 22 percent to 166,000 bales. Despite the decline in expected carryover supplies, the implied stocks-to-use ratio would equal 42.6 percent, representing more than a 5-month supply.

Table H--ELS cotton supply and use in foreign producing countries, 1992-1996

Year beginning August 1	1992	1993 est.	1994 proj.	1995 proj.	1996 proj.
1,000 480-lb. bales					
Beginning stocks:					
Egypt, L. stpl.	77	106	106	161	220
Egypt, ELS	103	312	83	55	46
India	463	565	556	386	271
Israel	5	5	5	5	5
Peru	38	28	18	14	14
China (Mainland)	207	131	51	32	46
Sudan	78	79	18	9	9
Central Asia 1/	145	64	83	92	73
Other producers	54	38	23	28	28
Total	1,170	1,328	943	782	712
Production:					
Egypt, L. stpl.	1,204	1,298	1,479	1,773	
Egypt, ELS	418	553	220	266	
India	625	553	611	611	
Israel	22	23	37	37	
Peru	34	37	28	23	
China (Mainland)	68	52	69	106	
Sudan	81	38	41	41	
Central Asia 1/	813	496	491	377	
Other producers	51	44	55	60	
Total	3,316	3,094	3,031	3,294	
Consumption:					
Egypt, L. stpl.	1,138	1,250	1,194	1,263	
Egypt, ELS	166	275	115	115	
India	390	547	588	588	
Israel	0	1	0	0	
Peru	39	45	55	41	
China (Mainland)	119	118	55	55	
Sudan	16	12	14	14	
Central Asia 1/	124	129	133	133	
Other producers	51	35	32	32	
Total	2,043	2,412	2,186	2,241	
Exports:					
Egypt, L. stpl.	39	46	230	450	
Egypt, ELS	43	505	138	161	
India	137	14	198	142	
Israel	26	23	32	32	
Peru	5	2	5	9	
China (Mainland)	23	14	32	32	
Sudan	65	85	41	32	
Central Asia 1/	770	352	340	271	
Other producers	44	41	41	46	
Total	1,152	1,082	1,057	1,175	

1/ Represents the former Soviet Union.

Source: International Cotton Advisory Committee, Washington, D.C.

Foreign ELS Production Declines This Season

According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee's (ICAC) mid-May estimates, 1993 foreign production of ELS cotton is projected to decline 7 percent to 3.1 million bales (table H). Lower production, primarily in the former Soviet Union (FSU) and Sudan, has more than offset gains in other countries. Production in the FSU is forecast to decline 39 percent from last season to 496,000 bales. Egypt's long-staple production, at 1.3 million bales, is up 8 percent and extra-long staple production increased 32 percent to 553,000 bales, compared with a year earlier.

Total 1993/94 ELS consumption by foreign producing countries is expected to rebound 18 percent to 2.4 million bales. Larger consumption in Egypt and India more than offset stable or declining use elsewhere. Foreign ELS exports are estimated at 1.1 million bales, down 6 percent from the previous season. Exports from the FSU are projected to decline 54 percent to 352,000 bales this season as lower production reduced its exportable supplies. India's exports are forecast at only 14,000 bales, compared with 137,000 in 1992. However, Egypt's extra-long staple exports are expected to rebound to 505,000 bales this season, nearly 12 times the volume shipped a year ago.

In 1994/95, ICAC projects foreign ELS production at 3.0 million bales, slightly below this season's outturn. Egypt's fine-count cotton production is expected to decline 162,000 bales to 1.7 million. Production is expected to rebound in India to 611,000 bales, 10 percent above the 1993 crop. Total 1994/95 foreign ELS consumption is expected to decline 9 percent to 2.2 million bales. Lower consumption in Egypt and China accounts for most of the decline.

Exports of ELS cotton in 1994/95, among foreign producers, are expected to remain at about the same level as this season's 1.1 million bales, but about 700,000 below the record shipments during the 1990/91 marketing year. The United States is expected to continue as a major exporter of ELS cotton in 1994/95. The U.S. market share of world ELS exports is projected at 23.5 percent for 1994/95, up slightly from this season.

Foreign Cotton Situation and Outlook

Foreign Production and Consumption Higher

The outlook in 1994/95 is for higher production, higher consumption, and a continued shrinkage in stocks. Improved yields in countries troubled by pests and disease this year account for much of the expected 6-million bale increase in production next year. Higher world prices will also be a factor in boosting area and production in some countries. Foreign consumption is expected to resume growing in 1994/95 as the foreign industrial economies begin to fully emerge from the slowdown of the last several years. While consumption is expected to increase less than 1 million

bales, to 75 million, production should reach only 66.3 million bales, and stocks are expected to fall to 24.7 million.

Foreign cotton production declined sharply in 1993/94 as pests and disease damaged the crops of major producers for the second consecutive year. Led by a 3.3-million bale drop in China's crop, foreign production fell 10 percent to 60 million bales (table I). Weather, pests, and payment problems in China during 1992/93 dissuaded many producers from growing cotton in 1993/94, and area plummeted 1.3 million hectares. While China's yields saw a substantial rebound in 1993/94, they were still among the worst in a decade as bollworm infestations continued on the North China Plain (NCP).

Production fell about 1.5 million bales in India, 1 million in Pakistan, 0.4 million in Australia, and smaller amounts in several African countries. Argentina registered the most notable increase in production.

Higher Prices Boost 1994/95 Output

The decline in cotton production has had a widespread impact on consumption and prices. China and Pakistan have reduced consumption, and their domestic prices have risen sharply, providing a spur to increase output in 1994/95.

Table I--World cotton supply and use 1/

	Pro- duction	Imports	Con- sumption	Exports	Ending stocks
	1,000 480-lb. bales				
World					
1991/92	95,991	29,350	84,507	28,079	40,615
1992/93	82,770	25,703	85,610	24,811	38,585
1993/94	76,033	26,685	84,703	25,153	30,267
1994/95	84,000	27,000	85,500	27,000	28,600
Foreign					
1991/92	78,377	29,337	74,894	21,433	36,911
1992/93	66,552	25,722	75,360	19,610	33,923
1993/94	59,888	26,683	74,403	19,153	26,667
1994/95	66,300	27,000	75,000	20,000	24,700
China					
1991/92	26,100	1,630	19,000	602	14,484
1992/93	20,700	248	21,700	684	13,050
1993/94	17,300	1,200	21,000	400	10,171
Pakistan					
1991/92	10,000	20	6,482	2,059	2,976
1992/93	7,073	24	6,634	1,175	2,164
1993/94	6,024	200	6,100	330	1,858
India					
1991/92	9,430	273	8,674	60	2,734
1992/93	10,619	57	9,370	1,054	2,986
1993/94	9,400	150	10,000	350	2,171
EC					
1991/92	1,378	4,611	5,230	808	1,714
1992/93	1,493	4,235	4,980	859	1,604
1993/94	1,442	4,160	4,915	891	1,392
Japan					
1991/92	0	2,705	2,783	0	575
1992/93	0	2,228	2,315	0	502
1993/94	0	2,000	2,050	0	452
Korea					
1991/92	1	1,801	1,919	0	569
1992/93	1	1,725	1,650	0	645
1993/94	1	1,470	1,500	0	616
Thailand					
1991/92	197	1,640	1,699	29	465
1992/93	103	1,516	1,562	25	497
1993/94	30	1,500	1,650	20	358

1/ May 1994 estimates.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Similarly, higher international prices--a 37-percent increase in the A Index between April 1993 and April 1994--are expected to encourage production elsewhere. However, only a relatively modest global response to increased prices is expected. Global area is expected to grow only 2 percent, to 32.1 million hectares.

China's target for area in 1994/95 is 6 million hectares--a 500,000-hectare gain--but it is doubtful that this target is attainable. A 21-percent increase in procurement prices was announced earlier, but a spring survey of planting intentions by China's State Statistical Bureau resulted in a figure of only 5.3 million hectares. While final area should be above this initial figure, a number of factors suggest it will be substantially less than the 6-million hectare target, despite the increase in procurement prices.

Some farmers in the NCP may be reluctant to increase their commitment to cotton following 2 years of bollworm infestation. Outside the NCP, area almost certainly will rise--Xinjiang has figured prominently in such reports--but developments in the NCP will still be crucial to China's cotton production. Reportedly, Chinese authorities are trying to improve pesticide availability and cultural practices intended to help stymie the bollworm, but the efficacy of such measures is largely conjectural at this point. Under these circumstances, higher procurement prices may still fail to provide sufficient profits relative to competing, less demanding crops.

In Pakistan, along with continued concerns with pests--leaf curl virus (LCV) and whitefly infestation in this case--weather is an additional concern for the 1994/95 crop. Rainfall has been poor in the Sind, and catchment areas for irrigation in the Punjab have also received lower than normal amounts of moisture. A 40-percent decline in Pakistani production over the last 2 years has raised domestic prices substantially--even following an export ban and prospects for near-record imports--which should encourage production. However, the offsetting impacts of poor moisture, increased use of lower-yielding LCV-resistant varieties, and the possibility of a recurrence of pest problems, suggest Pakistan will not experience an enormous rebound in 1994/95 production.

Moderate improvement also is likely in India's crop in 1994/95. While lower than last year, India's 1993/94 crop was still its second highest ever, suggesting a somewhat limited scope for improvement in 1994/95. While prices are higher in India as elsewhere in the world, historically Indian production has not been very responsive to prices. Assuming normal weather and amelioration of some of the pest problems in the north, India's production should rise in 1994/95.

Uzbekistan a Possible Exception to Higher Production

Higher production is likely in Australia, West Africa, Argentina, Paraguay, and Brazil. Australia--one of the most price responsive producers in the world--will have its ability to produce determined by rains during the next year.

Several years of reduced rainfall have reduced irrigation supplies, and timely rains will be necessary to ensure a return to more normal yields. Yields during 1993/94 were the lowest in more than a decade, largely because of reduced moisture.

West Africa's response to higher world prices should be aided by this year's large devaluation of the Commune Financiere Africain (CFA) franc. However, while the devaluation improves domestic returns for export crops, imported inputs have also become substantially more costly, possibly reducing availability and application rates. The devaluation amounted to a 50-percent cut in the CFA franc versus the French franc in January 1994. Following 50 years of virtually fixed parity, this means an adjustment period of as much as a year may be necessary before the West African economies can fully adjust to the new currency and accompanying economic measures.

Central Asia's cotton production will be affected by the decision of the region's largest producer, Uzbekistan, to plant 5-10 percent less area. Even with some recovery in yields, smaller area would mean reduced production. Lower area could offer Uzbekistan the prospect of retreating from marginal lands and seeking to better deploy limited inputs. Also, grain area is expected to rise 140,000 hectares in Uzbekistan in 1994/95, which may affect cotton area. Little change is expected elsewhere in Central Asia.

Paraguay's production is expected to rebound from this year's pest and weather damage, and Argentina and Brazil are expected to respond to higher prices. However, since planting for these Southern Hemisphere crops is distant, the outlook there is more uncertain.

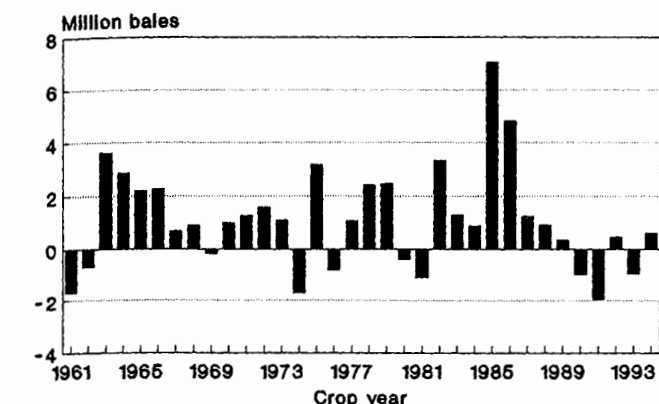
Consumption Rebounds in 1994/95

Foreign cotton consumption has fallen an estimated 960,000 bales in 1993/94 to 74.4 million bales. Past relationships between cotton consumption and factors such as cotton prices and industrial country economic growth suggest it suffered only a temporary setback in 1993/94, and that relatively moderate improvement is expected in 1994/95. A 600,000-bale increase in foreign consumption is forecast for 1994/95, a gain of less than 1 percent.

On the one hand, since much of the 1993/94's consumption decline has occurred in China and Pakistan, a stronger rebound is possible in 1994/95. From the early 1980's until 1993/94, world demand for cotton products had been increasingly met by textiles from cotton producing countries. However, two years of significant crop losses in China and Pakistan cut their supplies, hindering their ability to consume cotton. This should create opportunities for other countries to eventually increase mill use to make up for shortfalls in imports of cotton yarn and fabric from China and Pakistan.

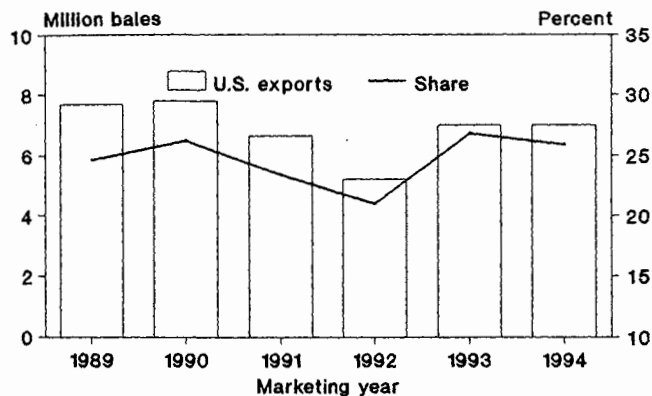
On the other hand, the last few years were among the weakest for growth in cotton consumption in quite some time (figure 10). Although this parallels a period of relatively weak global economic activity that should be approaching

Figure 10
Consumption Weak During 1989-93



Annual change in foreign consumption.
1994 is forecast.

Figure 11
U.S. Cotton Exports and Share of World
Trade To Remain Stable



Estimated 1993 and projected 1994.

its end, the nature of the current economic recovery may make it less encouraging for cotton consumption than past recoveries. For example, even the most optimistic scenarios show economic growth in Russia substantially lagging the rest of the world. In addition, the continued unemployment and increased economic uncertainty in countries ostensibly achieving income gains may restrain spending on textiles.

Trade Continues Rising

World trade is expected to continue growing in 1994/95, an 850,000-bale gain in exports to 27 million bales. This is moderately below the 1.3-million-bale increase estimated for 1993/94. In the late 1980's, all the major cotton importers in the world began a fairly steady decline in consumption, the sole exception being Southeast Asia. Inevitably, this was reflected in the level of world trade, which between 1988 and 1992 fell from 39 percent of world consumption to 29 percent. In 1993, although imports were lower in the EC, Russia, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan, world trade rose as China and Latin America each imported about 1 million more bales than the year before. In 1994/95, increased imports in Europe, East Asia, and Southeast Asia are expected. The gain should be smaller than in 1993/94 since increased production in Brazil and Mexico will cut

Latin America's imports, and any change in China's trade would be substantially smaller than in 1993/94.

With prospects for world trade remaining strong in 1994/95, the United States is again expected to export 7 million bales of cotton (figure 11). Increased production in Australia, Argentina, and Paraguay should consequently increase these countries' exports, but the Franc Zone countries will be hampered by lower beginning stocks, and will be hard pressed to increase exports. Pakistan is expected to increase its exports, but will probably again play a smaller role in supplying world markets than it did before 1993/94. Finally, if Uzbekistan reduces its cotton area, the world's second largest exporter could market a smaller crop, helping keep the U.S. share of world trade at about 26 percent for the second year in a row.

U.S. Wool Situation and Outlook

Wool Demand Continues Strong

The total 1994 U.S. supply of raw wool is estimated at 192 million pounds, clean, 2.3 percent below last year (table J). Stocks at the beginning of 1994 totaled 37 million pounds. Estimated 1994 wool production, 35 million pounds, is 15 percent below last year. U.S. raw wool imports are projected at 100 million pounds, unchanged from 1993.

U.S. shorn wool production in 1993 was 77.3 million pounds (greasy), 6.6 percent below 1992. The weighted average price received by farmers was \$0.51, the lowest price since 1975 (\$0.447). The farm value of the 1993 clip was \$38.98 million. About 9.93 million sheep were shorn, 5.4 percent less than in 1992. The average fleece weight was 7.78 pounds, 1.4 percent below 1992.

Ten States produced more than three-fourths of the 1993 clip: Texas, 22.0 percent; Wyoming, 9.6 percent; California, 7.8 percent; Montana, 7.2 percent; Colorado, 6.7 percent; South Dakota, 6.5 percent; Utah, 5.1 percent; New Mexico, 4.9 percent; Idaho 3.2, percent; and Iowa, 3.2 percent.

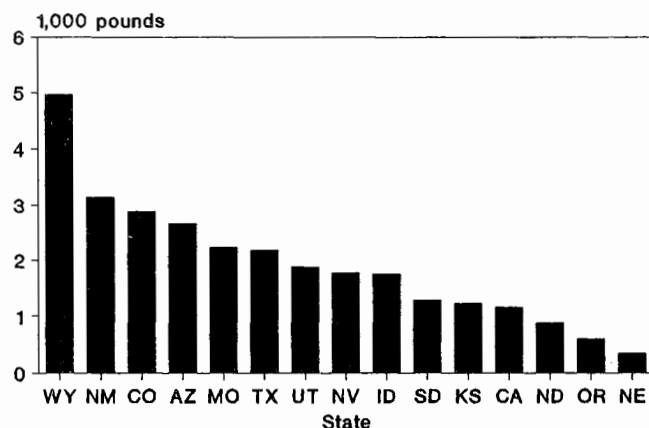
Appendix table 25 shows the 25 States having sheep operations with the largest average raw wool production in 1993.

Table J--Wool supply and disappearance, clean content, 1990-94

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/
Million pounds					
Stocks, January 1	89.2	79.4	64.3	48.0	37
Production	46.8	46.7	44.1	41.2	35
Imports	71.7	86.5	89.3	100.3	100
Unaccounted	7.1	7.1	4.5	7.0	20
Total supply	214.8	219.7	202.2	196.5	192
Mill use	132.7	151.5	150.8	156.8	155
Exports	2.7	3.9	3.4	2.5	3
Total use	135.4	155.4	154.2	159.3	158
Stocks, December 31	79.4	64.3	48.0	37.2	34

1/ Estimated by USDA. All projections are rounded.

Figure 12
State Average Raw Wool Production, 1993*



* Average production per operation.

These operations range from an average of 184 pounds, greasy, in Illinois to 4,965 pounds in Wyoming. The States with the largest raw wool output per sheep operation are the Rocky Mountain States, Texas, California, South Dakota, and Iowa (figure 12).

U.S. shorn wool production in 1994 is estimated at 66.4 million pounds. The American Sheep Industry Association estimated the distribution by grade to be:

less than 22 micron (64's-and-finer) - 28.5 percent

22 to less than 25 micron (60's - 64's) - 28.4 percent

25 micron to less than 28 micron (56's - 58's) - 24.4 percent

28 micron to less than 31 micron (50's - 54's) - 14.7 percent

31 micron and coarser (48's-and-coarser) - 4.0 percent.

U.S. raw wool imports in the first quarter of 1994 were

Table L--Raw wool imports by region, 1991-94 1/

Region	Not-finer-than-46's				48's-and-finer				Total			
	1991	1992	1993	10 1994	1991	1992	1993	10 1994	1991	1992	1993	10 1994
New England	25	22	18	13	9	11	12	12	13	14	13	12
Middle Atlantic	30	34	48	58	1	2	2	2	7	11	12	18
South Atlantic and other 2/	45	44	34	29	90	87	86	86	80	75	75	70
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 Coast, Mexican border, Pacific Coast, and the Canadian border.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table K--U.S. imports of raw wool for consumption, clean content, 1988-94

Year	48's-and-finer 1/	Not-finer-than-46's 2/	Misc. 3/	Total
1,000 pounds				
Jan-Dec:				
1988	72,323	24,418	NA	96,741
1989	77,003	29,889	48	106,940
1990	50,328	21,355	33	71,716
1991	68,242	18,166	47	86,455
1992	65,457	23,802	26	89,285
1993	76,001	21,876	2,434	100,311
Jan-Mar:				
1988	26,763	6,753	NA	33,516
1989	20,166	8,815	1	28,982
1990	14,466	6,697	33	21,196
1991	18,375	4,605	5	22,985
1992	19,565	6,060	0	25,625
1993	20,206	5,244	1,006	26,456
1994	17,505	6,996	633	25,134
Apr-Jun:				
1988	19,150	5,965	NA	25,115
1989	22,507	9,265	17	31,789
1990	10,962	7,070	0	18,032
1991	16,422	4,545	0	20,967
1992	18,733	6,854	0	25,587
1993	22,198	7,377	743	30,318
Jul-Sep:				
1988	9,940	6,141	NA	16,081
1989	15,328	5,500	30	20,858
1990	9,607	4,275	0	13,882
1991	16,426	4,148	42	20,616
1992	10,298	5,461	19	15,778
1993	14,675	5,287	277	20,239
Oct-Dec:				
1988	16,470	5,558	NA	22,028
1989	19,002	6,309	0	25,311
1990	15,293	3,314	0	18,607
1991	17,018	4,868	0	21,886
1992	16,861	5,426	7	22,294
1993	18,923	3,968	410	23,301

NA - Not available. Numbers may not add due to rounding.
1/ Formerly "Dutiable." 2/ Formerly "Duty-free."
3/ Raw wool, not carded or combed, but processed beyond the degreased condition, e.g. dyed. The grade is not identified, harmonized TSUSA 5101.21.6000, 5101.29.6000, and 5101.30.6000.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

25.1 million pounds, clean, 7.9 percent below fourth-quarter 1993 and 5 percent less than a year earlier (table K). Raw wool imports of grades 48's-and-finer were 17.5 million pounds, 15 percent below a year earlier. About 92 percent came from two countries: Australia, 84 percent; and Uruguay, 8 percent. Imports of unimproved and other grades not-finer-than-46's totaled 7.0 million pounds, 33 percent above a year earlier. Two countries supplied 91 percent: New Zealand, 73 percent; and the United Kingdom, 18 percent. Miscellaneous graded imports amounted to 0.63 million pounds, with almost all coming from New Zealand.

Table M--U.S. mill consumption of raw wool, clean basis, quarterly, 1989-94

Year	Apparel wool	Carpet wool	Total
1,000 pounds			
Jan-Dec:			
1989	120,534	14,122	134,656
1990	120,622	12,124	132,746
1991	137,187	14,352	151,539
1992	136,143	14,695	150,838
1993	141,380	15,431	156,811
Jan-Mar:			
1989	33,987	3,294	37,281
1990	31,511	3,911	35,422
1991	31,582	3,085	34,667
1992	36,351	4,580	40,931
1993	35,549	4,513	40,062
1994	36,520	4,380	40,900
Apr-Jun:			
1989	31,875	3,979	35,854
1990	31,726	2,950	34,676
1991	37,111	3,118	40,229
1992	35,145	3,592	38,737
1993	35,910	4,343	40,253
Jul-Sep:			
1989	27,867	3,865	31,732
1990	26,888	3,125	30,013
1991	34,578	4,561	39,139
1992	33,581	3,145	36,726
1993	35,502	2,650	38,152
Oct-Dec:			
1989	26,805	2,984	29,789
1990	30,497	2,138	32,635
1991	33,916	3,588	37,504
1992	31,066	3,378	34,444
1993	34,419	3,925	38,344

Source: Bureau of the Census.

The share of raw wool imports not-finer-than-46's entering through the New England and Middle Atlantic customs districts in first-quarter 1994 exceeded the share of the finer-than-48's (table L). During the first quarter of 1994, about 71 percent of the grades not-finer-than-46's entered through the New England and Middle Atlantic customs districts, compared with 29 percent of the 48's-and-finer. By contrast, the South Atlantic and other customs districts received 86 percent of the 48's-and-finer, compared with 14 percent of the not-finer-than-46's.

Total raw wool demand in 1994 is estimated to be 158 million pounds, clean, almost 1 percent below 1993. Exports of raw wool are projected at 3 million pounds, 20 percent more than last year. Domestic mill consumption is estimated at 155 million pounds, 1 percent below 1993. Strong demand for light-weight wool apparel will provide strong support this year for the relatively high raw wool consumption. Ending stocks in 1994 are projected at 34 million pounds.

In the first quarter of 1994, raw wool mill consumption was 40.9 million pounds, clean, 6.7 percent above fourth-quarter 1993 and 2.1 percent above a year earlier (table M). Worsted-system mill consumption was 19.5 million pounds, 9.9 percent more than the fourth quarter and 7.6 percent more than a year earlier. The woolen system used 17.0 million pounds, 2 percent greater than the fourth quarter but 2.3 percent below a year ago. About 4.4 million pounds went into carpets. Top production in the first quarter was 18.5 million pounds, 10.8 percent above the fourth quarter and 6.7 percent above a year earlier.

The revised annual 1993 data show that raw wool mill con-

sumption was 156.8 million pounds, clean, 4 percent above 1992 and 11.6 percent above the average of the past 5 years. It was the largest quantity since 1972 (218.6 million pounds). The worsted system took 73.9 million pounds, 3.7 percent below 1992 and 0.7 percent below the average of the previous 5 years. The quantity of 60's-and-finer used in the worsted system in 1993 was 58.8 million pounds, 0.6 percent more than in 1992 and the largest quantity since 1969 (75.7 million). The woolen system mills used 67.5 million pounds, 13.5 percent above 1992, 30 percent above the previous 5-year average, and the largest quantity since 1969 (79.8 million). The quantity of 60's-and-finer used in the woolen system mills in 1993 was 40.9 million pounds, 20.7 percent above 1992. It was the largest quantity since 1965 (41.3 million). The large use of the finer wool grades reflected the strong popularity of lighter-weight wool apparel and the relatively low wool prices in 1992 and 1993. Carpet mill use was 15.4 million pounds, 5 percent above 1992 and 8.9 percent above the previous 5-year average.

Raw wool exports in the first quarter of 1994 were 764,000 pounds, more than twice the fourth quarter of 1993 but 7.2 percent below a year earlier. Overseas shipments of shorn wool were 313,000 pounds. Over 80 percent went to two countries: 42 percent to Germany; and 39 percent to Mexico. Exports of raw wool not-shorn (pulled) were 95,000 pounds. About 77 percent went to the United Kingdom and 23 percent went to Canada. Exports of carbonized wool were 357,000 pounds. About 63 percent went to China and 26 percent went to Italy.

Exports of wool top in first-quarter 1994 were 1.88 million pounds, 50 percent of the previous quarter and almost 7 percent below a year earlier. The average price was \$2.55 per pound, compared with an average of \$1.81 in the fourth quarter of 1993 and \$2.66 a year earlier. Two countries were the destination of 86 percent: Korea, 79 percent; and China, 7 percent. Top production in the first quarter was 18.5 million pounds, 11 percent above the previous quarter and 7 percent above a year earlier. Top production in 1993 was 69.8 million pounds, 2.8 percent below 1992 but 0.1 percent below the average of the previous 5 years.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the National Wool Act of 1954, announced a support payment rate for shorn wool for the 1993 marketing year. The shorn wool support payment rate of 300 percent is the percentage which brings the 1993 national average wool price of \$0.51 per pound up to the support price, which for the 1993 marketing year was \$2.04 per pound. Individual producer payments are calculated by multiplying their sales proceeds for shorn wool sold during the marketing year by the payment rate.

The Wool Act also provides that pulled wool (wool on unshorn lambs) shall be supported at a level comparable to the shorn wool support payment rate in order to maintain normal pulled wool marketing practices. Accordingly, the payment rate for wool on unshorn lambs will be \$6.12 per hundredweight.

In accordance with the regulations promulgated under the Wool Act, support payments for shorn wool and mohair will not be made on that portion of the producer's sales proceeds which exceed, on a per pound basis, four times the national average price, or \$2.04 per pound for wool and \$3.28 per pound for mohair.

The U.S. price for clean, mill delivered, territory finer grades of raw wool increased 35-50 percent by late May from the first quarter average. The 64's rose 50 percent to \$2.30 per pound, clean; the 62's were up 44 percent to \$1.92 per pound; and the 60's were \$1.63 per pound, up 35 percent. The medium grades increased 17-28 percent. The 58's were \$1.45, up 28 percent; the 56's, at \$1.28, were up 18 percent; while the 54's, at \$1.20, were up 17 percent.

Figure 13
Wool Markets Rise

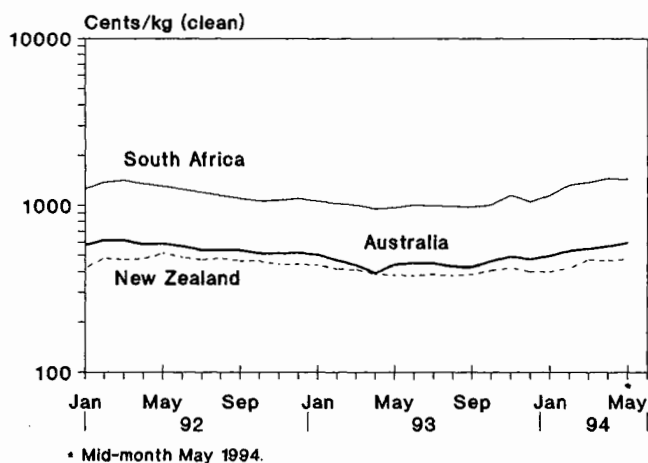
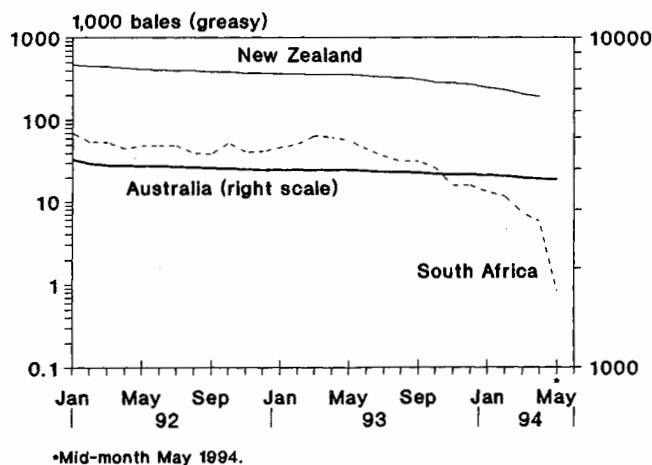


Figure 14
Stockpiles Continue Lower



Foreign Wool Situation and Outlook

Strong 1994 Demand

The latest estimate of available supply of world wool in the 1993/94 season is 4.92 billion pounds, clean, down 3 percent from the previous season. Production, at 3.55 billion pounds (6.16 billion, greasy), is 2.7 percent below 1992/93, reflecting the recent trend of lower sheep numbers and a slipping world demand for wool-containing textiles. Carryin supplies were 1.36 billion pounds, down 2 percent from a year earlier, and accounted for almost 28 percent of the world's wool supply.

The 1993/94 world clip is the smallest since the 1981/82 season. Most of the world's net decline of 99 million pounds from 1992/93 was in Australia. South Africa and Argentina had declines of 15-17 million pounds each, while New Zealand experienced a 33-million pound increase.

The latest Australian forecast for the 1993/94 season placed the number of sheep on March 31, 1994 at 132 million, 5.7 percent below a year earlier. Wool production was forecast at 1.79 billion pounds, greasy, 6.3 percent below last season. Shorn wool production was forecast at 1.68 billion pounds and pulled wool at 0.11 billion.

The Australian market indicator (a weighted-average index of 15 wool categories) ended the week of May 20 at A614¢ per kilogram (figure 13). The indicator averaged A429¢ in the first quarter (July-September), rose 11 percent to A476¢ in the second quarter (October-December), and averaged A528¢ in the third quarter (January-March), 11 percent above the second. During the 6 weeks of sales after the Easter recess, the market indicator averaged A586¢, 11 percent above the third. During the week ending May 20, the market indicator reached A614¢, the highest weekly level since January 1991. This upturn reflects strong demand by wool interests in China, Japan, and Western Europe. The share of the offerings sold to the trade increased slowly during the season from 86 percent in the first quarter, to 91 percent in the second, 89 percent in the third, and 92 percent during the 6 weeks after the Easter recess. By mid-May the Australian stockpile declined to slightly less than 3.70 million bales, almost 6 percent below the end of last season, and 22 percent below the January 1991 peak of 4.766 million bales (figure 14).

In March 1994, the Australian Bureau of Agriculture Resource Economics forecast that the market indicator would average A530¢ in 1994/95, more than 9 percent above their forecast of A485¢ for the current season. Expecting economic recovery in Western Europe and Japan in 1994 and 1995, this would boost consumer confidence and the demand for wool textiles. Sheep numbers as of March 1994 were anticipated to be 128 million, 3 percent below estimates for the current season. Wool production during the 1994/95 season was projected at 1.74 billion pounds, 2 percent less than the current season's output. The 1994/95 season's closing stocks were forecast to be 3.15 million bales,

15 percent below this season's estimate of 3.69 million bales.

The South African 1993/94 wool clip is estimated to be 0.08 billion pounds, clean, (0.14 billion, greasy), down more than 17 percent from the previous season. Drought in some areas and good prices for mutton led to fat lamb crossbreeding.

The South African market indicator showed strong growth this season: it averaged SA1,080¢ in the second quarter, up 10 percent from the first; averaged SA1,292¢ in the third, up 20 percent from the second; and averaged SA1,499¢ through May in the fourth, up 16 percent from the third and the highest level since fourth-quarter 1990. The South African stockpile reached a record low. At mid-May it was about 846 bales, greasy, 1.9 percent of the end of last season and 0.2 percent of the February 1991 record high.

The New Zealand wool market in the second half of the 1993/94 season experienced slower growth than the Australian wool market. The New Zealand average market indicator, NZ410¢ in the second quarter, rose 7.2 percent from the first quarter. The third-quarter average, NZ428¢, was 4.4 percent above the second. The average of the fourth quarter through late-May, NZ466¢, was almost 9 percent above the third and the highest level since first-quarter 1992. The New Zealand stockpile at the end of April was 192,800 bales, 44 percent below the end of last season and 70 percent below the recent high in January 1991.

Because of a mild winter, New Zealand wool production rose 7.7 percent to 0.46 billion pounds, clean, (0.61 billion, greasy) from the 1992/93 season. Sheep numbers were forecast to be 51.1 million by June 1994, up 1.6 percent from a year earlier but down 4.4 percent from June 1992.

Mohair

Mohair Supply Down

U.S. mohair stocks at the beginning of 1994 were 4.44 million pounds, clean. Domestic production in 1994 is estimated to be 9.9 million pounds, clean. Total supply is estimated to be 14.34 million pounds. Mill use is expected to be 3.0 million pounds and exports 7.0 million for a total use of 10.0 million, leaving end-year stocks of 3.34 million pounds (table N).

Mohair production in 1993 was 11.28 million pounds, clean, (14.84 million, greasy), 4.8 percent below the previous year. Production was divided among five States: Texas, 91 percent; New Mexico and Oklahoma, 3 percent each; Arizona 2 percent; and Michigan, less than 1 percent. The average clip was 6.9 pounds per goat, unchanged from 1992. The weighted average price in 1993 was \$0.82 per pound, greasy, compared with \$0.86 in 1992. The farm value of the 1993 clip was \$12.1 million, 10 percent below 1992. Mid-May 1994 prices for mohair were: adult, \$1.55-

Table N--U.S. mohair supply and disappearance, clean content, 1990-94

Item	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 1/
1,000 pounds					
Stocks, January 1	2,026	2,320	3,622	4,734	4,435
Production	12,400	12,400	11,800	11,300	9,900
Imports	1	9	19	1	1
Unaccounted	493	493	493	-2,000	-1,001
Total supply	14,920	15,222	15,934	14,035	13,335
Mill use	1,000	3,500	3,500	3,000	3,000
Exports	11,600	8,100	7,700	6,600	7,000
Total use	12,600	11,600	11,200	9,600	10,000
Stocks, December 31	2,320	3,622	4,734	4,435	3,335

1/ Estimated by USDA. All projections are rounded.

Sources: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

\$1.60, up from \$0.80 in February; young goat, \$3.40, up from \$0.90; and kid \$2.25, up from \$1.40.

Mohair exports in the first quarter of 1994 were 1.73 million pounds, clean, (2.24 million, greasy), 32 percent below the fourth quarter and 7.3 percent above a year earlier. The average export price was \$1.22 per pound, compared with \$1.17 the previous quarter and \$1.05 a year earlier. Three countries were the destination of 96 percent of the first quarter exports: the United Kingdom, 86 percent; and China and India, 5 percent each.

Mohair top exports are included in the Harmonized Schedule B category: "Fine Animal Hair, carded and combed." About 501,000 pounds were exported in the first quarter, compared with 478,000 pounds in the fourth quarter and 876,000 pounds a year earlier. First quarter export prices averaged \$2.57 a pound, 3.2 percent above the fourth quarter. More than 97 percent of these exports went to three countries: India, 59 percent; Taiwan, 26 percent; and Spain, 12 percent.

The long drought in South Africa has been broken but the long term effect influenced this year's production of 12 million pounds, down 20 percent from 1992. Stocks are very low, estimated to be 0.5-1.0 million pounds.

In April and May, the price of South African mohair rose sharply from last winter. Adult and fine kid hair each rose about 40 percent. Adult hair in late-May sold at R18.75 per kilogram, 44 percent above the March price and the highest in 5 years. The demand for South African adult mohair became quite strong in 1994. Its principal use is in machine knitting yarns for sweaters. Kid hair sold at R41.51 per kilogram, 38 percent above the price in March. Its main use is in fine suiting fabrics. The cumulative clearance rate of all grades of South African mohair sold during the first six sales of the summer season (March-June) was 96 percent, compared with the average of 55 percent during the previous 10 seasons (5 years).

Manmade Fibers

Manmade Fiber Business Better

The manmade fiber business in first-quarter 1994 improved from fourth-quarter 1993 and a year earlier. Production, at almost 2.34 billion pounds, was 1.8 percent more than the first quarter and 3.7 percent above a year earlier (appendix table 32). Total shipments by fiber producers, almost 2.39 billion pounds, was 2.4 percent more than the fourth quarter and 5.8 percent above a year earlier. Stocks in producers' plants at the end of first-quarter 1994 were 0.61 billion pounds, 7.5 percent below the fourth quarter and 10 percent below a year earlier. While the stocks of the noncellulosic filament fibers increased less than 2 percent, the staple stocks declined 16 percent. Almost all of this decline occurred with nylon staple and polyester staple stocks.

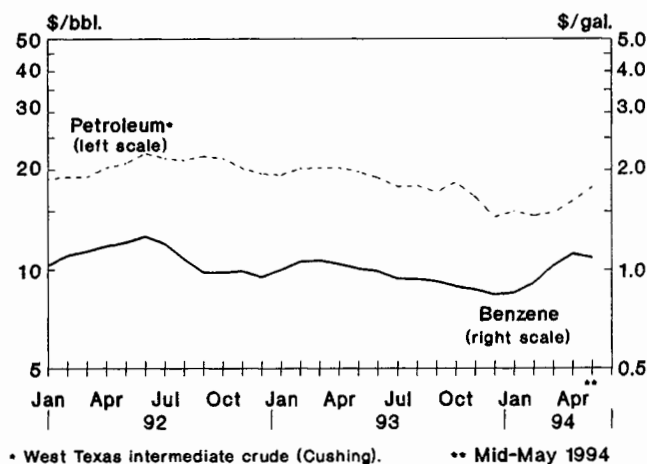
The carpet market continues to consume more fiber in facing and backing uses than any other fiber market (appendix table 33). In the fourth quarter of 1993, this market took 816 million pounds, 5.4 percent below the third quarter and 0.4 percent above a year earlier. Non-cellulosic carpet use accounted for more than 38 percent of total domestic shipments. Nylon dominates the carpet market, constituting more than 55 percent of the total fourth-quarter use of non-cellulosic carpet fibers. Conversely, nylon carpet fibers were 74 percent of nylon domestic shipments. Nylon staple carpet fibers were 93 percent of nylon staple domestic shipments, while nylon filament carpet fibers were 64 percent of nylon filament domestic shipments. Preliminary data for the first quarter of 1994 indicate that about 496 million pounds of nylon were used in carpets, about 9.5 percent above the fourth quarter and almost 10 percent above a year earlier. The use of olefin fibers in carpet facing and backing in the fourth quarter was 293 million pounds, almost 36 percent of noncellulosic fibers used in carpets. Carpeting is the most important use for olefin fibers, taking more than 55 percent of the fourth quarter market. Carpeting took almost 63 percent of olefin filament domestic

shipments and 30 percent of olefin staple fiber domestic shipments.

Woven textile production remained the second largest market for manmade fibers, taking more than 24 percent of the fourth quarter domestic shipments. The woven market used 514 million pounds in the fourth quarter, slightly more than 1 percent below the third, and 4 percent above a year earlier. Two fibers made up almost 83 percent of this market: polyester, 60 percent; and olefin, 23 percent.

The knit market took 298 million pounds in the fourth quarter, 3 percent below the third quarter and 5 percent below a year earlier. Domestic shipments of manmade fibers to knit markets were 14 percent of total domestic shipments. Three fibers dominate the knit market: polyester, at 184 million pounds, constituted 62 percent; nylon, at 58 million pounds, was 19 percent; and acrylics, at 52 million, was 17 percent.

Figure 15
Benzene Prices Move Higher



* West Texas intermediate crude (Cushing).

** Mid-May 1994

Table 0--Reported prices of raw materials for manmade fibers, 1993/94

Product	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
1993									
Para-xylene 1/	20.5	20.5	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.25	21.25	21.2	21.2
Propylene 1/	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.75	14.25	14.25	14.5	14.5
Ethylene glycol 1/	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Cyclohexane 2/	1.12-1.17	1.17-1.22	1.17-1.22	1.10-1.15	1.10-1.15	1.12-1.17	1.08-1.13	1.13-1.16	1.13-1.16
Acrylonitrile 1/	29-31	29-31	30-33	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35
Caprolactam 1/	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Benzene 2/	1.03-1.04	1.08-1.10	1.06-1.08	1.01-1.05	0.99	0.95-1.00	0.91-0.95	0.94	0.90
1994									
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Para-xylene 1/	21.2	21.2	21	21	21	21	21	21	NA
Propylene 1/	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	12.75	13.25	13.25	13.25	NA
Ethylene glycol 1/	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	NA
Cyclohexane 2/	1.13-1.16	1.14-1.16	1.14-1.16	1.04	1.09	1.10-1.17	1.17-1.22	1.25-1.30	NA
Acrylonitrile 1/	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35	30-35	NA
Caprolactam 1/	89	89	89	89	65	96	96	96	NA
Benzene 2/	0.88-0.90	0.89	0.84-0.85	0.85	0.89-0.96	1.04-1.05	1.10-1.12	1.05-1.06	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ Cents per pound. 2/ Dollars per gallon.

Source: Chemical Marketing Reporter.

The price of benzene (a precursor to many chemicals), increased from \$0.85 in December and January to \$1.12-\$1.13 per gallon in April due to strong U.S. and overseas demand (figure 15). In May, the price eased to \$1.05-\$1.06. The price of cyclohexane, a basic chemical used in nylon production rose to \$1.25-\$1.30 per gallon in May from \$1.04-\$1.09 per gallon last winter. The price of paraxylene, a precursor to polyester fibers, has remained steady all this year. The list price of caprolactam, a precursor to

nylon fibers, at \$0.96 per pound, has been unchanged since March, although some discounting has been reported (table O).

The price of propylene, a precursor for acrylonitrile (a raw material for acrylic fibers) and olefin fibers, remained at \$13.25 per pound. Acrylonitrile prices were unchanged in the \$0.30-\$0.35 per pound range. The price of ethylene glycol (a raw material used to make polyester fibers) has remained listed at \$0.24 per pound, although most producers discount the price 15 percent.

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Appendix table 1--Cotton acreage, production, and yield, by State, 1988-93

Type and State	Planted acres					Harvested acres					Lint yield per harvested acre					Production				
	Average 1988-92	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	Average 1988-92	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	Average 1988-92	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/	Average 1988-92	1990	1991	1992	1993 1/
	-----1,000 acres-----										-----Pounds-----					-----1,000 480-lb. bale -----				
Upland:																				
Alabama	385	380	410	415	443	378	378	405	408	430	587	476	655	731	524	462	375	553	621	469
Arizona	325	350	360	325	316	324	348	359	323	315	1,170	1,119	1,201	1,077	1,204	790	811	898	725	790
Arkansas	815	770	1,000	1,000	990	796	750	980	980	970	752	692	772	823	541	1,247	1,081	1,576	1,681	1,094
California	1,096	1,100	980	1,000	1,050	1,087	1,090	977	995	1,045	1,200	1,204	1,252	1,359	1,340	2,717	2,734	2,548	2,817	2,918
Florida	39	37	50	50	54	38	36	49	50	54	649	640	719	701	696	51	48	73	72	78
Georgia	372	355	430	460	615	362	350	427	456	600	685	555	812	783	586	517	405	722	744	733
Kansas	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	292	280	347	120	206	1	1	1	0	1
Louisiana	791	810	875	890	890	749	790	820	870	875	731	715	828	717	606	1,141	1,177	1,414	1,299	1,105
Mississippi	1,221	1,230	1,245	1,350	1,330	1,201	1,220	1,230	1,345	1,300	770	728	888	761	572	1,927	1,850	2,275	2,131	1,550
Missouri	274	248	332	335	345	267	235	327	328	335	668	641	630	792	539	372	314	429	541	376
New Mexico	66	69	69	55	54	58	62	65	37	49	641	735	465	616	769	78	95	63	48	78
North Carolina	256	201	460	380	390	254	200	457	377	385	622	631	672	596	535	329	263	640	468	429
Oklahoma	404	380	440	370	370	372	370	380	335	350	338	496	303	301	370	262	382	240	210	270
South Carolina	166	155	211	197	202	163	154	210	192	198	594	452	786	565	495	202	145	344	226	204
Tennessee	554	525	620	625	625	546	515	610	615	615	543	461	552	651	425	618	495	701	834	545
Texas	5,510	5,500	6,300	5,500	5,550	4,600	5,000	5,400	3,550	5,050	439	477	419	441	484	4,205	4,965	4,710	3,265	5,095
Virginia	10	5	18	22	23	10	5	18	22	23	660	562	765	621	634	14	6	28	28	30
Total Upland	12,286	12,117	13,802	12,977	13,248	11,206	11,505	12,716	10,883	12,594	640	632	650	693	601	14,931	15,147	17,216	15,710	15,764
ELS:																				
Arizona	141	125	106	103	57	140	124	103	102	57	847	751	860	649	734	247	194	185	138	87
California	44	26	64	110	91	44	26	64	110	91	1,178	1,080	1,097	1,282	1,192	108	57	146	294	226
New Mexico	20	19	20	13	11	20	19	19	13	11	624	609	470	739	816	26	25	19	20	19
Texas	56	60	60	37	31	54	57	57	35	30	676	682	404	775	784	76	81	48	57	49
Total ELS	262	231	250	263	190	258	227	244	260	189	852	758	784	938	967	458	359	398	508	381
United States	12,548	12,348	14,052	13,240	13,438	11,464	11,732	12,960	11,143	12,783	644	634	652	699	606	15,389	15,506	17,614	16,218	16,145

1/ Crop Production report, May 1994.

Appendix table 2--U.S. cotton supply and use, by type, 1987/88-1993/94

Crop year	Area			Supply				Disappearance					Farm price 5/
	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Begin- ning stocks 1/	Produc- tion 2/	Imports	Total	Mill use 3/	Exports	Total	Unac- counted 4/	Ending stocks	
--1,000 acres--			Lbs./ acre	-----1,000				480-lb.	bales-----				Cents/ lb.
All types:													
1987	10,397	10,030	706	5,026	14,760	2	19,788	7,617	6,582	14,199	182	5,771	64.3
1988	12,515	11,948	619	5,771	15,411	5	21,187	7,782	6,148	13,930	-165	7,092	56.6
1989	10,587	9,538	614	7,092	12,196	2	19,290	8,759	7,694	16,453	163	3,000	66.2
1990	12,348	11,732	634	3,000	15,505	4	18,509	8,657	7,793	16,450	285	2,344	67.1
1991	14,052	12,960	652	2,344	17,614	13	19,971	9,613	6,646	16,259	-8	3,704	58.1
1992	13,240	11,143	699	3,704	16,218	1	19,923	10,250	5,201	15,451	190	4,662	54.9
1993 7/	13,438	12,783	606	4,662	16,145	2	20,809	10,300	7,000	17,300	91	3,600	6/ 58.0
Upland:													
1987	10,259	9,894	702	4,942	14,475	2	19,419	7,565	6,345	13,910	209	5,718	63.7
1988	12,325	11,759	615	5,718	15,077	5	20,800	7,711	5,883	13,594	180	7,026	55.6
1989	10,210	9,166	602	7,026	11,504	2	18,532	8,686	7,242	15,928	194	2,798	63.6
1990	12,117	11,505	632	2,798	15,147	4	17,949	8,592	7,378	15,970	283	2,262	67.1
1991	13,802	12,716	650	2,262	17,216	13	19,491	9,548	6,348	15,896	-12	3,583	56.8
1992	12,977	10,883	693	3,583	15,710	1	19,294	10,190	4,869	15,059	221	4,456	53.7
1993 7/	13,248	12,594	601	4,456	15,764	2	20,222	10,235	6,700	16,935	101	3,388	6/ 57.4
Extra-long staple:													
1987	138	137	1,000	84	285	0	369	52	237	289	-27	53	104.0
1988	190	189	848	53	334	0	387	71	265	336	15	66	118.0
1989	377	372	893	66	692	0	758	73	452	525	-31	202	97.1
1990	231	227	758	202	359	0	560	65	415	480	2	82	106.0
1991	250	244	784	82	398	0	480	65	298	363	4	121	97.0
1992	263	260	938	121	508	0	629	60	332	392	-31	206	78.8
1993 7/	190	189	967	206	381	0	587	65	300	365	-10	212	6/ 82.8

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/ Marketing-year average price. 6/ Average to April 1, 1994, with no allowance for unredeemed loans. 7/ Estimated.

Appendix table 3--U.S. cotton supply and disappearance of all kinds, by month, 1992/93-1993/94 1/

Date	Supply							Disappearance				
	Beginning stocks 2/				Ginnings 5/	Imports	Total supply	Mill use 6/	Exports	Total use	Unac- counted	Ending stocks 7/
	At mills	Public storage 3/	Other 4/	Total								
	1,000 480-lb. bales											
1992/93:												
Aug	691	2,924	89	3,704	463	0	4,167	849	301	1,149		3,017
Sep	663	2,320	34	3,017	1,255	0	4,272	871	267	1,137		3,135
Oct	579	2,496	60	3,135	6,080	0	9,215	911	272	1,183		8,032
Nov	536	6,804	692	8,032	5,136	0	13,168	825	403	1,228		11,940
Dec	540	10,421	979	11,940	2,408	1	14,349	752	581	1,332		13,017
Jan	623	11,710	684	13,017	617	0	13,634	853	545	1,397		12,237
Feb	652	10,531	1,054	12,237	259	0	12,496	828	491	1,319		11,177
Mar	665	9,477	1,035	11,177	0	0	11,177	934	633	1,567		9,610
Apr	709	8,031	870	9,610	0	0	9,610	890	537	1,427		8,183
May	726	6,834	623	8,183	0	0	8,183	865	423	1,288		6,895
Jun	730	5,795	370	6,895	0	0	6,895	870	377	1,246		5,648
Jul	720	4,649	279	5,648	0	0	5,648	803	373	1,177	190	4,662
Season	691	2,924	89	3,704	16,218	1	19,923	10,250	5,201	15,451	190	4,662
1993/94: 8/												
Aug	724	3,740	198	4,662	447	0	5,109	919	287	1,205		3,903
Sep	655	3,161	87	3,903	1,442	0	5,345	881	248	1,129		4,216
Oct	658	3,276	282	4,216	6,356	0	10,572	864	346	1,210		9,362
Nov	603	7,495	1,264	9,362	5,335	1	14,698	836	405	1,241		13,457
Dec	598	11,491	1,368	13,457	2,134	0	15,591	744	571	1,316		14,276
Jan	645	12,367	1,264	14,276	261	0	14,537	811	738	1,549		12,987
Feb	678	11,260	1,049	12,987	170	1	13,158	818	512	1,330		11,828
Mar	687	9,817	1,324	11,828	0	1	11,829	955	743	1,699		10,131
Apr	710	8,352	1,069	10,131	0	0	10,131	879				

1/ Compiled from Bureau of the Census data and adjusted to 480-lb. net-weight basis. 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.

Appendix table 4--U.S. Upland cotton exports by country of destination

Country	1991/92 Staple length				1992/93 Staple length				1993/94 Aug-Mar Staple length			
	1-inch and under	1-inch to 1-1/8 inch	1-1/8 inch and over	Total	1-inch and under	1-inch to 1-1/8 inch	1-1/8 inch and over	Total	1-inch and under	1-inch to 1-1/8 inch	1-1/8 inch and over	Total
	1,000 480-lb. bales											
Asia & Oceania:												
Bangladesh	6.8	7.0	--	13.8	1.3	7.7	6.3	15.3	0.5	4.2	--	4.7
China	77.0	608.7	106.1	791.8	0.7	0.5	--	1.2	--	33.5	14.0	47.5
Hong Kong	18.2	314.9	2.3	335.4	3.7	92.8	2.7	99.2	3.3	124.8	--	128.1
Indonesia	192.0	497.3	36.4	725.7	87.0	231.9	94.1	413.0	142.2	176.3	106.2	424.7
Japan	311.3	678.1	75.7	1065.1	138.2	332.5	307.0	777.7	123.4	154.4	158.5	436.3
Korea	246.4	633.0	26.3	905.7	209.6	457.2	339.5	1,006.3	93.9	243.4	291.8	629.1
Philippines	20.7	155.1	5.2	181.0	3.9	92.6	20.9	117.4	4.0	85.0	25.6	114.6
Taiwan	182.1	191.9	3.2	377.2	162.4	92.8	21.1	276.3	100.0	81.8	37.2	219.0
Thailand	82.0	269.6	12.2	363.8	53.1	71.2	21.8	146.1	51.1	74.6	47.9	173.6
European Community:												
Belgium	0.1	6.6	1.6	8.3	0.6	2.7	6.0	9.3	0.8	6.3	13.7	20.8
France	0.9	3.4	1.2	5.5	1.6	1.0	0.3	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.3	2.8
Germany	3.4	42.7	32.4	78.5	3.8	14.9	12.9	31.6	8.6	4.3	7.8	20.7
Ireland	1.8	14.2	0.4	16.4	0.5	6.0	--	6.5	--	4.2	0.6	4.8
Italy	26.4	162.7	24.9	214.0	30.0	57.6	16.1	103.7	13.6	24.2	23.1	60.9
Portugal	2.5	36.3	--	38.8	0.8	19.4	--	20.2	--	1.6	0.7	2.3
Spain	3.0	38.9	9.5	51.4	9.5	6.8	8.6	24.9	2.2	3.2	8.5	13.9
United Kingdom	1.1	52.4	3.8	57.3	0.1	60.8	3.3	64.2	0.1	40.1	1.9	42.1
Other Europe:												
Sweden	1.7	15.9	0.4	18.0	1.1	19.0	1.0	21.1	1.6	8.2	0.2	10.0
Switzerland	22.5	5.1	0.3	27.9	17.1	7.2	--	24.3	6.9	3.0	--	9.9
Turkey	15.9	46.1	9.4	71.4	39.5	68.8	4.6	112.9	--	34.2	0.4	34.6
Yugoslavia	0.9	0.2	0.2	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Western Hemisphere:												
Canada	5.7	131.5	43.4	180.6	2.7	105.6	45.5	153.8	5.5	74.1	25.7	105.3
Mexico	2.3	202.3	6.7	211.3	56.1	409.8	87.0	552.9	40.9	328.2	148.1	517.2
Africa:												
Egypt	296.0	--	42.8	338.8	156.0	14.2	--	170.2	--	--	--	--
Ghana	--	4.7	--	4.7	--	0.8	--	0.8	--	--	--	--
Morocco	0.3	14.6	2.7	17.6	--	6.9	0.5	7.4	--	0.7	--	0.7
Algeria	--	35.8	--	35.8	--	15.8	0.1	15.9	--	21.3	--	21.3
Other	44.6	144.0	23.3	211.9	96.2	567.8	29.9	693.9	28.1	547.7	22.2	598.0
Total	1,565.6	4,313.0	470.4	6,349.0	1,075.5	2,764.3	1,029.2	4,869.0	628.5	2,080.0	934.4	3,643.1

-- = No exports.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 5--American pima exports by country of destination

Country	Marketing year					
	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	Aug-Mar 1993/94
	-----1,000 480-lb. bales-----					
European Union:	103.2	183.2	139.7	74.0	58.5	29.0
Belgium	4.0	11.3	4.7	5.0	2.8	1.2
France	1.2	0.9	--	0.4	0.5	0.6
Germany	53.1	83.4	41.8	32.4	19.8	18.3
Greece	0.2	1.2	6.0	--	--	--
Ireland	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.7
Italy	35.7	69.5	77.6	31.6	29.7	5.9
Portugal	4.4	9.7	4.4	2.5	4.1	0.9
Spain	4.1	4.6	2.4	1.8	0.4	0.5
Other Europe:	35.2	89.0	56.1	26.7	46.7	18.8
Austria	1.6	4.7	1.3	0.7	1.8	0.1
Czechoslovakia	1.9	21.6	3.8	--	0.5	--
Romania	--	19.3	10.4	0.1	12.6	1.4
Switzerland	20.2	32.7	32.0	21.2	24.4	13.2
Turkey	0.7	1.4	2.8	3.5	5.9	3.0
Yugoslavia	11.0	9.5	5.8	0.6	--	--
Asia and Oceania:	120.1	169.2	209.1	189.9	211.7	141.3
Bangladesh	3.2	7.1	13.4	14.1	24.4	14.7
China	2.2	0.1	--	--	--	--
Indonesia	3.0	5.8	15.6	13.2	22.5	18.0
Japan	81.2	96.4	118.5	118.5	81.3	66.7
Korea	22.3	40.5	44.3	30.5	49.6	23.0
Pakistan	1.7	5.4	1.3	1.8	6.6	1.3
Taiwan	0.1	5.6	8.4	5.5	7.9	10.5
Thailand	0.9	4.7	7.4	2.8	9.5	5.0
Africa:	5.0	4.8	6.7	2.6	4.9	4.9
Algeria	5.0	--	6.0	2.3	3.8	4.4
South Africa	--	0.4	0.4	--	--	0.5
Morocco	--	4.4	0.2	0.3	--	--
Western Hemisphere:	0.9	5.7	4.0	4.5	10.0	13.7
Argentina	--	0.7	--	0.8	1.2	0.2
Brazil	--	3.8	4.0	2.5	6.4	4.6
Chile	0.8	0.7	--	--	--	0.5
Mexico	--	0.1	--	0.9	0.9	0.1
Peru	--	--	--	0.2	1.5	7.2
Total	265	452	415	298	332	207.7

-- = No exports.

Source: Computed from U.S. Export Sales, FAS, USDA.

Appendix table 6--U.S. raw cotton imports by country of origin

Country	Marketing year											
	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	Aug-Mar 1992/93
	-----480 lb. bales-----											
Barbados	--	--	--	--	4	19	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	88	--
Canada	--	6	--	--	--	4	--	--	174	--	--	--
China	--	--	--	162	49	17	--	9	603	--	--	--
Egypt	3,016	4,928	2,978	3,286	--	219	--	--	58	56	--	3
Germany	370	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
India	--	18	89	37	--	446	116	158	115	107	395	801
Mexico	17,214	11,777	5,818	19,520	32,438	1,726	1,372	--	--	2,063	9,504	1
Pakistan	--	155	769	702	402	189	81	825	706	232	225	167
Peru	2,983	773	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,225	--
Former USSR	2,008	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,287	--	1,056	503	--
Singapore	153	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	267
Sudan	430	2,359	2,365	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,035
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	93	--	--	--
Other 1/	1	3	--	--	1	--	--	3	--	--	4	56
World total	26,175	20,019	12,019	23,709	32,894	2,620	1,569	5,282	1,749	3,514	12,944	1,028

-- = No imports.

1/ Argentina, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Taiwan, Israel, and Japan.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 7--Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. cotton, c.i.f. Northern Europe, 1987/88-1993/94 1/

Year beginning August 1	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Average
Cents/pound													
A-Index: 2/													
1987	86.60	83.61	76.19	75.83	75.29	72.19	67.49	66.34	65.75	65.58	68.78	63.43	72.26
1988	57.74	56.75	57.64	58.61	61.26	63.13	62.96	66.02	73.75	77.34	78.82	83.01	66.42
1989	82.97	81.45	82.10	82.13	77.30	74.92	76.92	79.21	83.01	86.85	90.30	90.88	82.34
1990	80.97	81.41	81.51	82.72	83.60	83.36	85.16	83.65	83.24	84.37	83.76	80.70	82.87
1991	72.90	69.94	67.62	63.00	61.77	59.31	56.34	55.28	58.18	60.99	64.35	65.15	62.90
1992	59.20	56.28	52.94	52.63	54.33	57.44	60.76	61.41	60.90	60.03	58.53	57.99	56.87
1993	55.53	55.09	54.68	55.11	59.84	69.34	80.54	82.06	83.94	86.09			
Memphis: 3/													
1987	87.38	83.06	76.75	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	62.13	63.94	65.81	67.19	68.06	69.95	74.06	76.88	77.85	82.75	69.15
1989	85.15	82.56	83.31	82.10	76.34	75.19	77.12	80.15	84.56	88.90	92.69	95.88	83.57
1990	80.50	81.69	82.44	83.20	84.00	85.50	93.75	94.69	96.75	99.30	NQ	NQ	88.18
1991	75.50	73.13	70.30	65.38	64.33	61.50	60.31	59.81	62.65	63.56	67.69	71.30	66.29
1992	62.88	60.31	58.00	60.56	61.85	63.38	66.13	66.56	66.30	65.13	63.00	62.90	62.46
1993	57.31	56.95	56.94	58.56	64.55	73.19	82.50	83.75	86.81	90.63			
Calif./Ariz.: 3/													
1987	91.81	87.81	80.95	79.19	78.25	76.25	73.50	74.80	76.13	78.63	81.80	76.75	79.66
1988	64.19	64.10	65.94	66.13	67.31	69.13	69.94	72.10	76.56	80.50	82.40	86.19	72.04
1989	87.00	84.38	85.31	84.10	79.42	79.50	81.12	84.10	88.19	92.20	95.38	95.13	86.25
1990	85.45	87.31	88.00	88.30	89.00	90.15	97.13	96.75	97.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	91.09
1991	78.50	75.94	72.45	67.56	66.75	64.25	63.06	63.75	67.31	NQ	NQ	NQ	68.84
1992	65.50	62.56	58.45	57.88	59.60	62.19	65.06	64.31	63.80	63.13	60.50	60.40	61.94
1993	57.44	57.10	56.94	57.94	63.25	72.56	82.25	83.60	86.69	89.75			
B-Index: 4/													
1987	81.55	78.44	70.77	71.73	71.08	68.15	64.21	62.69	61.30	59.50	62.73	57.88	67.50
1988	52.76	51.75	53.24	53.28	56.18	58.45	57.55	61.64	67.56	71.89	74.56	77.15	61.33
1989	78.64	76.70	77.08	77.19	73.49	71.20	73.01	74.98	77.14	80.55	83.21	84.39	77.30
1990	77.58	77.44	76.98	77.70	78.25	76.72	78.56	78.24	77.86	79.13	77.05	75.65	77.60
1991	70.72	68.28	64.58	60.24	59.05	55.24	52.14	51.04	52.95	54.75	55.88	55.80	58.39
1992	53.93	51.50	48.90	48.71	50.15	53.08	56.04	57.41	57.50	56.73	55.34	55.22	53.71
1993	51.93	50.80	50.88	51.99	57.27	64.42	78.42	79.01	81.00	83.73			
Orleans/Texas: 5/													
1987	80.94	77.44	71.40	70.69	69.65	68.19	65.56	66.95	67.38	69.88	72.30	66.25	70.55
1988	54.56	53.30	54.50	55.56	57.88	59.94	60.81	62.40	67.19	71.31	73.35	76.63	62.29
1989	79.15	76.31	76.88	75.90	72.92	72.19	73.62	75.50	78.87	82.65	84.50	84.69	77.68
1990	76.20	77.56	77.75	77.50	75.83	76.40	82.19	81.25	81.13	81.70	76.75	78.58	78.58
1991	70.15	68.31	64.80	61.75	61.50	59.30	56.31	55.50	57.55	58.13	62.31	64.30	61.66
1992	58.25	56.19	53.20	54.56	55.05	56.75	61.38	61.50	60.95	59.44	56.75	56.60	57.55
1993	50.94	50.70	50.94	52.81	57.70	66.38	78.81	81.15	84.38	87.63			

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

Source: Cotton Outlook, Cotlook Limited.

Appendix table 8--C.i.f. Northern Europe price quotations for principal growths of A-type cotton, weekly, 1993/94

Month & week	California/ Arizona	Memphis territory	Central Asian	China	Africa	Central America	Australia	Turkey	Paraguay	Mexico	Pakistan	India	Tanzania	Greece	A- Index 1/
U.S. cents/lb.															
Aug 5	58.50	58.50	52.50	NQ	55.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	55.75	NQ	59.00	58.00	55.95
12	56.75	56.75	52.00	NQ	55.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	55.50	NQ	57.25	56.50	55.15
19	56.50	56.25	52.00	NQ	55.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	55.25	NQ	57.25	56.25	54.95
26	58.00	57.75	53.00	NQ	55.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	56.50	NQ	58.00	57.25	56.05
Sep 2	55.50	55.25	51.75	NQ	54.75	NQ	NQ	57.00	NQ	NQ	55.00	NQ	56.50	55.50	54.45
9	57.00	56.75	52.25	NQ	55.50	NQ	NQ	56.50	NQ	NQ	55.50	NQ	56.50	55.50	55.05
16	58.25	58.00	53.00	NQ	56.00	NQ	NQ	57.00	NQ	NQ	56.00	NQ	57.00	55.50	55.50
23	57.75	57.75	53.00	NQ	55.50	NQ	NQ	56.00	NQ	NQ	55.50	NQ	57.00	55.50	55.10
30	57.00	57.00	53.00	NQ	55.75	NQ	NQ	56.50	NQ	NQ	55.75	NQ	57.00	55.75	55.35
Oct 7	57.50	57.50	52.50	NQ	55.50	NQ	NQ	57.75	NQ	NQ	55.75	NQ	57.00	55.25	55.20
14	57.50	57.50	52.25	NQ	55.00	NQ	NQ	56.75	NQ	NQ	55.00	NQ	56.50	54.75	54.70
21	56.25	56.25	52.25	NQ	54.50	NQ	NQ	56.50	NQ	NQ	54.25	NQ	56.50	54.50	54.35
28	56.50	56.50	52.25	NQ	54.50	NQ	NQ	56.50	NQ	NQ	54.50	NQ	56.50	54.50	54.45
Nov 4	56.25	56.25	52.25	NQ	54.50	NQ	NQ	56.50	NQ	NQ	54.75	NQ	56.50	54.50	54.45
11	57.50	58.00	53.25	NQ	54.00	NQ	NQ	56.50	NQ	NQ	55.50	NQ	57.00	54.50	54.75
18	58.00	59.00	53.50	NQ	54.00	NQ	NQ	57.00	NQ	NQ	56.25	NQ	57.00	54.50	55.05
25	60.00	61.00	54.50	NQ	55.25	NQ	NQ	57.75	NQ	NQ	58.25	NQ	58.00	55.50	56.20
Dec 2	60.00	61.00	55.00	NQ	55.25	NQ	NQ	59.25	NQ	NQ	60.25	NQ	58.00	56.75	56.85
9	62.50	63.50	66.50	65.75	58.50	NQ	NQ	60.50	NQ	NQ	62.25	NQ	60.25	57.25	58.60
16	63.25	64.75	58.00	66.50	59.25	NQ	NQ	62.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	61.75	59.25	60.15
23	64.00	65.50	58.50	68.00	59.75	NQ	NQ	63.25	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	64.50	60.25	61.15
30	66.50	68.00	59.50	68.00	60.75	NQ	NQ	64.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	66.00	62.00	62.45
Jan 6	68.00	69.50	61.50	69.50	64.25	NQ	NQ	70.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	70.00	63.50	65.35
13	71.25	71.75	63.00	72.25	67.00	NQ	71.00	72.00	72.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	72.00	65.50	67.55
20	74.50	74.75	66.50	75.50	70.00	NQ	74.00	76.00	75.25	NQ	NQ	NQ	75.50	68.50	70.70
27	76.50	76.75	70.50	77.50	74.00	NQ	77.50	NQ	78.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	79.50	71.00	73.75
Feb 3	79.75	80.00	75.50	80.50	78.50	NQ	80.75	NQ	80.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	82.00	78.00	78.35
10	82.25	82.50	77.00	83.25	79.25	NQ	83.00	NQ	81.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	84.75	NQ	80.50
17	82.00	82.25	77.50	83.50	80.25	NQ	83.00	NQ	81.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	84.75	NQ	80.70
24	95.00	86.25	78.00	NQ	81.25	NQ	85.25	NQ	83.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	86.00	NQ	82.60
Mar 3	83.25	83.50	77.50	NQ	81.25	NQ	83.75	NQ	82.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	86.00	NQ	81.60
10	83.75	84.00	77.25	NQ	82.00	NQ	84.00	NQ	82.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	86.00	NQ	81.95
17	83.00	83.25	76.75	NQ	82.25	NQ	83.50	NQ	82.25	NQ	NQ	NQ	85.00	NQ	81.50
24	83.75	83.75	77.00	NQ	83.75	NQ	83.75	NQ	84.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	85.50	NQ	82.40
31	84.25	84.25	77.00	NQ	84.00	NQ	84.75	NQ	84.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	85.50	NQ	82.85
Apr 7	83.75	83.75	76.00	NQ	83.50	NQ	83.50	NQ	84.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	86.50	NQ	82.10
14	87.25	87.25	76.50	NQ	85.00	NQ	86.00	NQ	87.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	88.00	NQ	84.40
21	88.25	88.25	77.50	NQ	85.00	NQ	87.25	NQ	85.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	89.00	NQ	84.75
28	87.50	88.00	78.50	NQ	83.50	NQ	86.50	NQ	86.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	89.50	NQ	84.50
May 5	90.75	91.25	80.00	NQ	84.50	NQ	89.00	NQ	86.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	92.50	NQ	86.15
12	88.25	89.25	81.00	NQ	85.50	NQ	88.00	NQ	85.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	85.70
19	88.75	89.75	81.00	NQ	85.50	NQ	87.50	NQ	85.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	85.70
26	91.25	92.25	81.50	NQ	89.00	NQ	89.00	NQ	86.25	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	86.80

NQ - No quotes.

1/ The A-index is an average of the five lowest priced types of M 1-3/32 inch staple cotton offered on the European market.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Cotlook Limited.

Appendix table 9--C.i.f. Northern Europe price quotations for principal growths of
coarse count cotton, weekly, 1993/94

Month & week	Orleans/ Texas	Pakistan	China	Central Asia	Turkey	Southern Brazil	Argentina	India	B- Index 1/
Cents/lb.									
Aug 5	52.25	52.50	NQ	50.25	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	51.65
12	50.25	52.25	NQ	49.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	50.75
19	50.25	52.00	NQ	49.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	50.65
26	51.00	53.25	NQ	50.75	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	51.65
Sep 2	49.00	51.75	NQ	49.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	50.10
9	50.00	52.25	NQ	50.00	51.25	NQ	NQ	NQ	50.40
16	51.50	52.75	NQ	50.75	51.25	NQ	NQ	NQ	51.15
23	51.50	52.25	NQ	50.75	51.00	NQ	NQ	NQ	51.10
30	51.50	52.50	NQ	50.75	51.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	51.25
Oct 7	51.50	52.50	NQ	50.25	52.50	NQ	NQ	52.75	51.40
14	51.50	51.75	NQ	50.00	51.75	NQ	NQ	52.00	51.10
21	50.25	51.00	NQ	50.00	51.50	NQ	NQ	51.50	50.40
28	50.50	51.25	NQ	50.00	51.50	NQ	NQ	51.50	50.60
Nov 4	50.25	51.50	NQ	50.00	51.50	NQ	NQ	51.50	50.60
11	52.50	52.25	NQ	51.00	51.50	NQ	NQ	52.25	51.60
18	53.25	53.00	NQ	51.25	52.25	NQ	NQ	53.00	52.15
25	55.25	55.00	NQ	52.50	53.25	NQ	NQ	55.00	53.60
Dec 2	55.25	57.00	NQ	53.50	55.25	NQ	NQ	56.25	54.65
9	56.75	59.00	NQ	55.00	56.50	NQ	NQ	58.00	56.10
16	57.75	60.50	NQ	56.50	58.50	NQ	NQ	59.50	57.60
23	58.50	61.50	NQ	57.00	59.75	NQ	NQ	60.50	58.40
30	60.25	62.00	NQ	58.00	60.50	NQ	NQ	61.00	59.60
Jan 6	61.25	64.00	NQ	60.00	65.50	NQ	NQ	63.00	61.40
13	64.50	NQ	NQ	61.50	67.00	NQ	NQ	64.50	63.50
20	68.00	NQ	NQ	65.50	71.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	68.35
27	71.75	NQ	NQ	69.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Feb 3	75.75	NQ	NQ	74.50	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
10	77.50	NQ	NQ	76.00	NQ	NQ	78.25	NQ	77.25
17	79.75	NQ	NQ	76.50	NQ	NQ	78.50	NQ	78.25
24	82.25	NQ	NQ	77.00	NQ	NQ	80.00	NQ	79.75
Mar 3	80.50	NQ	NQ	76.50	NQ	NQ	79.00	NQ	78.65
10	81.50	NQ	NQ	76.25	NQ	NQ	80.00	NQ	79.25
17	80.75	NQ	NQ	75.75	NQ	NQ	78.75	NQ	78.40
24	81.25	NQ	NQ	76.00	NQ	NQ	80.25	NQ	79.15
31	81.75	NQ	NQ	76.00	NQ	NQ	81.00	NQ	79.60
Apr 7	81.25	NQ	NQ	75.00	NQ	NQ	80.00	NQ	78.75
14	85.00	NQ	NQ	75.50	NQ	NQ	83.25	NQ	81.25
21	86.00	NQ	NQ	76.50	NQ	NQ	83.25	NQ	81.90
28	85.25	NQ	NQ	77.50	NQ	NQ	83.50	NQ	82.10
May 5	88.75	NQ	NQ	79.00	NQ	NQ	84.00	NQ	83.90
12	86.25	NQ	NQ	80.00	NQ	NQ	83.25	NQ	83.15
19	86.50	NQ	NQ	80.00	NQ	NQ	83.25	NQ	83.25
26	89.00	NQ	NQ	80.50	NQ	NQ	84.25	NQ	84.60

NQ - No quotes.

1/ The B-Index is based on coarse grades of cotton varying in staple length from 1 inch to 1-3/32 inch. It is an average of the three cheapest types of eight styles, so marked.

Source: Cotton Outlook, Cotlook Limited.

Appendix table 10--Strict low middling spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, 1990/91-1993/94

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/lb.						
1990/91	62.49	69.15	71.52	74.80	75.38	77.31	3/ 67.1
1991/92	50.10	53.23	54.15	56.68	57.07	57.38	3/ 56.8
1992/93:							
August	51.19	55.15	55.41	57.56	57.96	59.86	52.7
September	46.72	50.65	51.70	53.49	53.88	54.73	52.8
October	43.32	47.25	47.56	49.47	49.99	50.68	53.9
November	43.81	48.04	48.38	49.98	50.65	51.62	52.7
December	46.29	50.17	50.01	51.85	52.49	53.50	54.3
January	47.82	51.75	51.87	53.72	54.43	55.33	53.0
February	49.75	53.49	53.61	55.38	56.09	57.07	53.8
March	51.54	55.22	54.86	56.45	57.23	58.31	56.3
April	50.99	54.67	54.58	56.17	56.95	58.24	55.1
May	51.87	55.55	54.98	56.37	57.15	58.12	54.4
June	50.55	54.23	53.10	54.38	55.16	55.73	53.6
July	49.65	53.33	52.96	54.35	55.13	56.13	53.7
Season	48.63	52.46	52.42	54.10	54.76	55.78	3/ 53.7
1993/94							
August	49.36	53.11	51.67	53.04	53.81	54.45	53.1
September	48.39	51.70	52.41	54.01	54.78	56.08	51.9
October	47.94	51.44	52.66	54.58	55.36	56.65	52.8
November	45.75	49.25	52.78	55.61	55.65	58.02	53.9
December	53.47	56.85	58.33	60.29	61.02	62.33	57.1
January	61.54	64.05	64.79	66.53	67.22	68.07	63.7
February	69.45	71.70	71.05	72.69	73.38	73.71	65.6
March	70.17	72.42	71.12	72.74	73.43	73.66	66.1
April	72.66	74.91	74.75	76.12	76.81	77.73	66.3
Loan rate 4/	46.60	49.15	50.65	52.35	52.85	52.95	

1/ 1991/92 spot-market loan rates and prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5-3.6 and 4.3-4.9 and strength of 24-25 gpt. 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 from August through the following July. 4/ SLM 1-1/16 inch average location.

Sources: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Agricultural Marketing Service, and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 11--CCC base loan rates for upland cotton at specific locations, base quality, net weight, by season, 1986-94

Market Location	Grade 41 staple 34								
	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
	Cents per pound								
Greenville	57.55	54.70	54.25	52.40	52.55	53.05	54.60	54.60	52.20
Augusta	56.90	54.00	53.55	51.70	51.95	52.45	54.00	54.00	51.60
Montgomery	56.30	53.45	52.95	51.10	51.35	51.85	53.40	53.40	51.00
Memphis	56.10	53.25	52.75	50.90	51.15	51.65	53.20	53.20	50.80
Greenwood	55.95	53.05	52.60	50.75	51.00	51.50	53.05	53.05	50.65
Pine Bluff	55.95	53.05	52.60	50.75	51.00	51.50	53.05	53.05	50.65
Rayville	55.95	53.05	51.95	50.75	51.00	51.50	53.05	53.05	50.65
Altus	55.25	52.40	51.95	50.10	50.35	50.85	52.40	52.40	50.00
Waco	55.25	52.40	51.85	50.10	50.35	50.85	52.40	52.40	50.00
Harlingen	55.20	52.30	51.85	50.05	50.25	50.75	52.30	52.30	49.90
Lubbock	55.20	52.30	51.80	50.05	50.25	50.75	52.30	52.30	49.90
El Paso	55.15	52.25	50.70	50.00	50.20	50.70	52.25	52.25	49.85
Phoenix	53.95	51.20	50.70	48.90	49.15	49.65	51.15	51.15	48.75
Fresno	53.95	51.20	50.70	48.90	49.15	49.65	51.15	51.15	48.75
Average location	55.00	52.25	51.80	50.00	50.27	50.77	52.35	52.35	50.00
Target price	81.00	79.40	75.90	73.40	72.90	72.90	72.90	72.90	72.90

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

Appendix table 12--CCC loan premiums and discounts for grade and staple length of 1994-crop American upland cotton, basis grade 41, leaf 4, staple 34, (SLM 1-1/16 inch), net weight

Grade		Staple length (inches)								
Color 1/	Leaf content 2/	13/16 (26) through 29/32 (29)	15/16 (30)	31/32 (31)	1 (32)	1-1/32 (33)	1-1/16 (34)	1-3/32 (35)	1-1/8 (36)	1-5/32 (37) & longer
-----Points per pound-----										
White:										
SM & better (11 & 21)	Leaf 1-2	-690	-490	-310	-230	-80	105	170	175	180
	Leaf 3	-695	-495	-315	-235	-85	95	160	165	175
	Leaf 4	-720	-525	-345	-265	-115	60	125	130	135
	Leaf 5	-800	-595	-410	-370	-220	-85	-15	-15	-15
	Leaf 6	-970	-790	-665	-665	-515	-495	-455	-455	-450
	Leaf 7	-1250	-1210	-1210	-1210	-1060	-1060	-1060	-1060	-1060
MID (31)	Leaf 1-2	-700	-490	-310	-230	-80	100	160	165	170
	Leaf 3	-705	-495	-315	-235	-85	95	160	165	170
	Leaf 4	-730	-525	-345	-270	-120	40	105	110	115
	Leaf 5	-800	-595	-410	-370	-220	-85	-25	-20	-15
	Leaf 6	-970	-790	-665	-665	-515	-495	-455	-455	-455
	Leaf 7	-1250	-1210	-1210	-1210	-1060	-1060	-1060	-1060	-1060
SLM (41)	Leaf 1-2	-710	-515	-320	-270	-120	0	60	70	75
	Leaf 3	-720	-525	-330	-280	-130	0	60	70	75
	Leaf 4	-740	-550	-355	-300	-150	Base	60	70	75
	Leaf 5	-890	-700	-515	-495	-345	-270	-230	-230	-225
	Leaf 6	-970	-790	-665	-665	-515	-500	-465	-460	-455
	Leaf 7	-1255	-1220	-1220	-1220	-1070	-1070	-1070	-1070	-1070
LM (51)	Leaf 1-2	-890	-705	-550	-550	-400	-345	-310	-305	-300
	Leaf 3	-895	-710	-555	-555	-405	-350	-315	-310	-305
	Leaf 4	-920	-730	-575	-575	-425	-375	-335	-335	-330
	Leaf 5	-955	-785	-620	-615	-465	-400	-360	-355	-355
	Leaf 6	-1185	-1120	-1110	-1110	-960	-960	-960	-960	-960
	Leaf 7	-1260	-1235	-1235	-1235	-1085	-1085	-1085	-1085	-1085
SGO (61)	Leaf 1-4	-1265	-1215	-1215	-1215	-1065	-1065	-1065	-1065	-1065
	Leaf 5-6	-1280	-1230	-1230	-1230	-1080	-1080	-1080	-1080	-1080
	Leaf 7	-1560	-1505	-1480	-1480	-1330	-1330	-1330	-1330	-1330
GO (71)	Leaf 1-7	-1565	-1515	-1500	-1500	-1350	-1350	-1350	-1350	-1350
Light spotted:										
SM & better (12 & 22)	Leaf 1-2	-730	-530	-375	-280	-130	25	70	75	85
	Leaf 3	-735	-535	-380	-290	-140	-10	50	55	60
	Leaf 4	-820	-600	-445	-350	-200	-75	-35	-30	0
	Leaf 5	-875	-695	-560	-530	-380	-290	-255	-255	-255
	Leaf 6	-1095	-970	-895	-895	-745	-745	-745	-745	-745
	Leaf 7	-1375	-1355	-1355	-1350	-1200	-1200	-1200	-1200	-1200
MID (32)	Leaf 1-2	-750	-555	-390	-310	-160	-10	50	55	55
	Leaf 3	-755	-560	-395	-315	-165	-10	50	55	55
	Leaf 4	-835	-655	-500	-470	-320	-275	-235	-230	-225
	Leaf 5	-890	-730	-570	-560	-410	-330	-290	-280	-275
	Leaf 6	-1095	-975	-900	-900	-750	-750	-750	-750	-750
	Leaf 7	-1375	-1355	-1355	-1350	-1200	-1200	-1200	-1200	-1200
SLM (42)	Leaf 1-2	-830	-640	-475	-405	-255	-110	-55	-50	-45
	Leaf 3	-845	-665	-510	-485	-335	-290	-260	-255	-255
	Leaf 4	-865	-680	-530	-505	-355	-315	-280	-275	-270
	Leaf 5	-1010	-885	-770	-770	-620	-620	-620	-620	-620
	Leaf 6	-1095	-980	-905	-905	-755	-755	-755	-755	-755
	Leaf 7	-1375	-1355	-1355	-1355	-1205	-1205	-1205	-1205	-1205
LM (52)	Leaf 1-2	-900	-755	-595	-595	-445	-430	-395	-390	-390
	Leaf 3	-905	-760	-600	-600	-450	-440	-400	-395	-395
	Leaf 4	-1070	-945	-880	-880	-730	-730	-730	-730	-730
	Leaf 5	-1075	-960	-885	-885	-735	-735	-735	-735	-735
	Leaf 6-7	-1375	-1370	-1370	-1370	-1220	-1220	-1220	-1220	-1220
SGO (62)	Leaf 1-4	-1365	-1330	-1310	-1310	-1160	-1160	-1160	-1160	-1160
	Leaf 5-6	-1400	-1380	-1380	-1380	-1230	-1230	-1230	-1230	-1230
	Leaf 7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

See footnotes at end of table.

continued--

Appendix table 12--CCC loan premiums and discounts for grade and staple length of 1994-crop American upland cotton, basis grade 41 leaf 4 staple 34 (SLM 1-1/16 inch), net weight continued--

Grade		Staple length (inches)								
Color 1/	Leaf content 2/	13/16 (26) through 29/32 (29)	15/16 (30)	31/32 (31)	1 (32)	1-1/32 (33)	1-1/16 (34)	1-3/32 (35)	1-1/8 (36)	1-5/32 (37) & longer
-----Points per pound-----										
Spotted:										
SM & better	Leaf 1-2	-1000	-850	-740	-710	-560	-560	-560	-560	-560
	Leaf 3	-1050	-930	-820	-820	-670	-670	-670	-670	-670
(13 & 23)	Leaf 4	-1060	-940	-830	-830	-680	-680	-680	-680	-680
	Leaf 5	-1200	-1185	-1150	-1135	-985	-985	-985	-985	-985
	Leaf 6	-1460	-1420	-1410	-1410	-1260	-1260	-1260	-1260	-1260
	Leaf 7	-1660	-1625	-1595	-1595	-1445	-1445	-1445	-1445	-1445
MID (33)	Leaf 1-3	-1050	-930	-820	-820	-670	-670	-670	-670	-670
	Leaf 4	-1195	-1175	-1135	-1130	-980	-980	-980	-980	-980
	Leaf 5	-1200	-1185	-1150	-1135	-985	-985	-985	-985	-985
	Leaf 6	-1460	-1420	-1410	-1410	-1260	-1260	-1260	-1260	-1260
	Leaf 7	-1660	-1625	-1595	-1595	-1445	-1445	-1445	-1445	-1445
SLM (43)	Leaf 1-2	-1060	-940	-905	-905	-755	-755	-755	-755	-755
	Leaf 3	-1195	-1190	-1190	-1190	-1040	-1040	-1040	-1040	-1040
	Leaf 4	-1200	-1190	-1190	-1190	-1040	-1040	-1040	-1040	-1040
	Leaf 5	-1460	-1455	-1455	-1455	-1305	-1305	-1305	-1305	-1305
	Leaf 6	-1465	-1460	-1460	-1460	-1310	-1310	-1310	-1310	-1310
	Leaf 7	-1670	-1630	-1620	-1620	-1470	-1470	-1470	-1470	-1470
LM (53)	Leaf 1-3	-1210	-1210	-1210	-1210	-1060	-1060	-1060	-1060	-1060
	Leaf 4-5	-1470	-1470	-1470	-1470	-1320	-1320	-1320	-1320	-1320
	Leaf 6	-1495	-1495	-1495	-1495	-1345	-1345	-1345	-1345	-1345
	Leaf 7	-1670	-1630	-1630	-1630	-1480	-1480	-1480	-1480	-1480
SGO (63)	Leaf 1-4	-1490	-1490	-1490	-1490	-1340	-1340	-1340	-1340	-1340
	Leaf 5	-1630	-1630	-1630	-1630	-1480	-1480	-1480	-1480	-1480
	Leaf 6	-1670	-1670	-1670	-1670	-1520	-1520	-1520	-1520	-1520
	Leaf 7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tinged 3/:										
SM (24)	Leaf 1-2	-1630	-1540	-1485	-1485	-1335	-1335	-1335	-1335	-1335
	Leaf 3	-1680	-1540	-1485	-1485	-1335	-1335	-1335	-1335	-1335
	Leaf 4-5	-1730	-1630	-1605	-1605	-1455	-1455	-1455	-1455	-1455
	Leaf 6	-1895	-1805	-1755	-1755	-1605	-1605	-1605	-1605	-1605
	Leaf 7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
MID (34)	Leaf 1-3	-1680	-1590	-1555	-1535	-1385	-1385	-1385	-1385	-1385
	Leaf 4-5	-1730	-1680	-1655	-1655	-1505	-1505	-1505	-1505	-1505
	Leaf 6	-1895	-1855	-1805	-1805	-1655	-1655	-1655	-1655	-1655
	Leaf 7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
SLM (44)	Leaf 1-2	-1680	-1590	-1555	-1535	-1385	-1385	-1385	-1385	-1385
	Leaf 3-4	-1730	-1680	-1655	-1655	-1505	-1505	-1505	-1505	-1505
	Leaf 5-6	-1895	-1855	-1805	-1805	-1655	-1655	-1655	-1655	-1655
	Leaf 7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
LM (54)	Leaf 1-3	-1730	-1680	-1655	-1655	-1505	-1505	-1505	-1505	-1505
	Leaf 4-5	-1895	-1855	-1805	-1805	-1655	-1655	-1655	-1655	-1655
	Leaf 6-7	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

x = Not eligible for loan.
 1/ Grade Symbols: SM-Strict Middling; MID-Middling; SLM-Strict Low Middling; LM-Low Middling; SGO-Strict Good Ordinary; GO-Good Ordinary. 2/ Leaf content: Combined leaf levels have identical values. Leaf level 8 is Below Grade and not eligible for loan. 3/ Cotton classed as "Yellow Stained" (middling and better) grades will be eligible at a discount 200 points greater than the discount for comparable quality in the color group "tinged."

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

Appendix table 13--CCC loan schedule of micronaire and strength premiums and discounts and bark discounts for 1994-crop upland cotton

Micronaire reading	Points per pound		Strength reading	Points per pound	Bark reading	Points per pound	
	Staple 32 & shorter	Staple 33 & longer				TX/NM/OK	Other 1/
5.3 and above	-490	-405	18.5 - 19.4	-270	Level 1	-235	-405
5.0 through 5.2	-330	-260	19.5 - 20.4	-235			
4.3 through 4.9	0	0	20.5 - 21.4	-140	Level 2	-600	-790
3.7 through 4.2	+5	+10	21.5 - 22.4	-100			
3.5 through 3.6	0	0	22.5 - 23.4	-50			
3.3 through 3.4	-145	-220	23.5 - 25.4	0			
3.0 through 3.2	-300	-450	25.5 - 26.4	5			
2.7 through 2.9	-750	-900	26.5 - 27.4	25			
2.5 through 2.6	-1150	-1215	27.5 - 28.4	40			
2.4 and below	-1540	-1540	28.5 - 29.4	60			
			29.5 - 30.4	85			
			30.5 & Above	105			

1/ Bark in locations other than Texas, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Extraneous matter, other than bark, in all locations.

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

Appendix table 14--CCC schedule of loan rates and micronaire differences for eligible qualities of 1994-crop ELS cotton stored in approved warehouses at all locations. 1/

Grade	Staple (inches)		Micronaire reading	Points per pound
	1-3/8 (44)	1-7/16 (46) & longer		
01	94.20	97.45	3.5 and above	0
02	93.95	97.15	3.3 through 3.4	-245
03	90.90	94.10	3.0 through 3.2	-1345
04	71.85	72.80	2.7 through 2.9	-2310
05	59.05	59.05		
06	46.30	46.30		

1/ A micronaire premium of 122 points (1.22 cents) per pound is reflected in the loan rates for the eligible qualities; thus, the national average loan rate reflected in the above schedule is 85.03 cents per pound. Cotton with micronaire readings below the micronaire range "3.5 and above" will be subject to the discounts as indicated.

Source: Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA.

Appendix table 15--Fiber prices: Landed Group B mill point cotton prices and mill-delivered manmade staple prices, actual and estimated raw fiber equivalent, 1989-94

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/lb.						Percent	
1989	72	80	110	114	86	89	.70	.90
1990	79	88	120	125	83	86	.71	1.03
1991	79	88	122	127	74	77	.69	1.15
1992	62	69	114	119	74	77	.58	.90
1993:								
January	64	71	112	117	73	76	.61	.94
February	65	72	112	117	73	76	.62	.95
March	65	73	112	117	73	76	.62	.96
April	65	72	112	117	73	76	.62	.95
May	65	72	112	117	73	76	.62	.95
June	63	70	112	117	73	76	.60	.92
July	63	70	112	117	72	75	.60	.93
August	58	64	112	117	72	75	.55	.86
September	57	64	112	117	72	75	.55	.85
October	55	61	112	117	72	75	.53	.82
November	56	63	112	117	72	75	.54	.84
December	65	72	112	117	72	75	.62	.96
Average	62	69	112	117	73	76	.59	.91
1994:								
January	72	79	112	117	72	75	.68	1.06
February	80	88	112	117	71	74	.76	1.20
March	79	88	112	117	71	74	.76	1.19
April	81	90	112	117	72	75	.78	1.21

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

Sources: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA and trade reports.

Appendix table 16--Upland cotton and manmade staple fibers: Mill consumption on the cotton-system

Year beginning August 1	Cotton	Manmade			Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
		Rayon and acetate	Non- cellulosic	Total		
		-----1,000 lbs.-----				
1987/88	3,631,397	268,426	1,484,369	1,752,795	5,384,192	67.5
1988/89	3,701,212	286,610	1,402,201	1,688,811	5,390,023	68.7
1989/90	4,169,112	282,826	1,349,137	1,631,963	5,801,075	71.9
1990/91	4,124,396	255,468	1,227,497	1,482,965	5,607,361	73.6
1991/92	4,583,161	243,190	1,359,348	1,602,538	6,185,699	74.1
1992/93:						
August	404,728	19,718	118,394	138,112	542,840	74.6
September	415,544	18,604	117,987	136,591	552,135	75.3
October	434,732	19,496	120,525	140,021	574,753	75.6
November	394,040	18,114	107,108	125,222	519,262	75.9
December	358,873	16,867	95,209	112,076	470,949	76.2
January	406,737	18,766	108,969	127,735	534,472	76.1
February	395,182	18,532	109,400	127,932	523,114	75.5
March	445,684	22,327	123,345	145,672	591,356	75.4
April	424,786	21,738	116,988	138,726	563,512	75.4
May	413,049	21,459	113,187	134,646	547,695	75.4
June	414,895	21,754	115,141	136,895	551,790	75.2
July	382,988	20,314	105,869	126,183	509,171	75.2
Total	4,891,238	237,689	1,352,122	1,589,811	6,481,049	75.5
1993/94:						
August	438,370	22,066	119,084	141,150	579,520	75.6
September	420,569	21,017	114,634	135,651	556,220	75.6
October	412,206	21,008	111,084	132,092	544,298	75.7
November	399,166	19,550	106,605	126,155	525,321	76.0
December	355,501	18,820	95,002	113,822	469,323	75.7
January	386,399	19,311	103,462	122,773	509,172	75.9
February	389,315	18,386	104,957	123,343	512,658	75.9
March	454,984	20,429	123,860	144,289	599,273	75.9
April 1/	418,488	19,403	116,143	135,546	554,034	75.5

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 17--Cotton spindles in place and active, and hours operated, 1992-94

Date	Spindles		Percentage of active spindles used on			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-----	-----1,000-----	-----Percent-----	-----Percent-----	-----Percent-----	-----Million hours-----	-----Million hours-----	
1992:								
January	9,246	8,814	42.7	15.1	42.2	233	236	.100
February	9,141	8,747	42.8	15.3	41.9	241	236	.107
March	9,126	8,727	43.1	15.3	41.6	236	233	.104
April	9,054	8,695	43.6	15.6	40.9	237	229	.102
May	9,025	8,730	43.3	15.8	40.9	240	230	.089
June	8,964	8,598	43.5	15.8	40.7	226	224	.105
July	8,941	8,540	43.4	16.0	40.6	212	244	.109
August	8,899	8,508	43.2	16.0	40.8	231	218	.113
September	8,903	8,461	42.1	15.7	42.2	221	213	.115
October	8,804	8,391	41.9	15.6	42.6	233	215	.113
November	8,731	8,306	41.6	15.8	42.6	214	212	.116
December	8,690	8,240	42.1	16.0	41.9	182	219	.114
1993:								
January	8,605	8,177	41.9	15.9	42.2	216	216	.119
February	8,584	8,154	41.9	16.0	42.1	222	215	.119
March	8,480	8,081	42.1	16.0	41.9	217	213	.120
April	8,472	8,086	42.1	16.1	41.8	213	205	.121
May	8,435	8,011	41.0	16.3	42.7	219	207	.120
June	8,398	8,012	41.4	16.4	42.2	205	203	.123
July	8,423	7,959	41.8	16.1	42.1	187	219	.123
August	8,334	7,865	41.7	16.5	41.9	210	198	.126
September	8,264	7,807	41.6	16.7	41.7	197	193	.130
October	8,181	7,732	41.5	16.6	41.9	207	191	.126
November	8,169	7,660	42.2	16.9	41.0	194	194	.123
December	8,046	7,513	42.4	17.0	40.6	170	204	.122
1994:								
January	7,977	7,483	43.0	17.3	39.7	195	195	.125
February	7,924	7,429	43.3	17.1	39.7	204	195	.126
March	7,921	7,371	43.1	17.3	39.6	201	196	.130
April 1/	7,836	7,249	42.5	17.3	40.2	200	193	.133

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 18--Mill consumption of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers, quarterly, 1989-94

Year	Cotton	Wool	Cellulosic	Noncellulosic	Total manmade	Total fibers	Cotton's share of total
	-Million lbs.-						Percent
1989 1Q	949.9	37.3	165.8	2,174.2	2,340.0	3,327.2	28.5
2Q	1,033.3	35.9	159.9	2,234.0	2,393.9	3,463.1	29.8
3Q	1,054.1	31.7	140.9	2,134.5	2,275.4	3,361.2	31.4
4Q	1,008.7	29.8	134.2	2,074.1	2,208.3	3,246.8	31.1
Total	4,046.0	134.7	600.8	8,616.8	9,217.6	13,398.3	30.2
1990 1Q	1,056.6	35.4	141.5	2,088.1	2,229.6	3,321.6	31.8
2Q	1,071.1	34.7	144.7	2,163.0	2,307.7	3,413.5	31.4
3Q	1,037.6	30.0	159.2	2,089.4	2,248.6	3,316.2	31.3
4Q	950.0	32.6	153.5	2,107.6	2,261.1	3,243.7	29.3
Total	4,115.3	132.7	598.9	8,448.1	9,047.0	13,295.0	31.0
1991 1Q	1,032.9	34.7	128.3	1,898.1	2,026.4	3,094.0	33.4
2Q	1,109.5	40.2	141.1	2,173.1	2,314.2	3,463.9	32.0
3Q	1,108.3	39.1	145.8	2,244.0	2,389.8	3,537.2	31.3
4Q	1,096.8	37.5	141.3	2,230.6	2,371.9	3,506.2	31.3
Total	4,347.5	151.5	556.5	8,545.8	9,102.3	13,601.3	32.0
1992 1Q	1,169.2	40.9	140.7	2,207.2	2,347.9	3,558.0	32.9
2Q	1,178.7	38.7	144.4	2,320.1	2,464.5	3,681.9	32.0
3Q	1,219.6	36.7	140.3	2,323.5	2,463.8	3,720.1	32.8
4Q	1,194.1	34.5	132.3	2,334.2	2,466.5	3,695.1	32.3
Total	4,761.6	150.8	557.7	9,185.0	9,742.7	14,655.1	32.5
1993 1Q	1,255.1	40.1	144.7	2,313.4	2,458.1	3,753.3	33.4
2Q	1,260.1	40.3	158.3	2,463.2	2,621.5	3,921.9	32.1
3Q	1,249.1	38.1	152.2	2,422.6	2,574.8	3,862.0	32.3
4Q	1,173.4	38.3	139.2	2,370.4	2,509.6	3,721.3	30.7
Total	4,937.7	156.8	594.4	9,569.6	10,164.0	15,258.5	32.4
1994 1Q	1,242.0	40.9	144.8	2,430.8	2,575.6	3,858.5	32.2

Sources: Bureau of the Census and Fiber Organon.

Appendix table 19--U.S. fiber consumption: Total and per capita, by type of fiber, 1990-93

Fiber and year	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 lbs.	Percent	-----	Million lbs.-----		Percent	-----	Lbs.-----
Cotton:								
1990	4,115.3	30.6	664.8	2,416.4	5,866.9	35.9	16.5	23.5
1991	4,347.5	31.7	722.9	2,592.9	6,217.5	37.3	17.2	24.6
1992	4,761.6	32.3	844.9	3,193.2	7,109.9	38.1	18.6	27.8
1993	4,937.7	32.1	958.3	3,574.4	7,553.8	38.5	19.1	29.3
Wool:								
1990	132.7	1.0	59.6	205.8	278.9	1.7	0.5	1.1
1991	151.5	1.1	63.3	210.9	299.1	1.8	0.6	1.2
1992	150.8	1.0	72.2	237.4	316.0	1.7	0.6	1.2
1993	156.8	1.0	77.6	260.5	339.7	1.7	0.6	1.3
Manmade fibers:								
1990	9,047.0	67.3	1,339.3	1,750.4	9,458.1	57.9	36.2	37.8
1991	9,102.3	66.3	1,400.1	1,769.0	9,471.2	56.8	36.0	37.5
1992	9,742.7	66.0	1,418.8	2,126.5	10,450.4	56.5	38.1	40.9
1993	10,164.3	66.2	1,388.1	2,221.2	10,997.4	56.1	39.4	42.6
Flax and silk:								
1990	149.9	1.1	91.5	667.7	726.1	4.4	0.6	2.9
1991	122.3	0.9	93.4	647.9	676.8	4.1	0.5	2.7
1992	107.2	0.7	90.8	653.4	669.8	3.6	0.4	2.6
1993	104.9	0.7	98.3	711.2	717.8	3.7	0.4	2.8
All fibers:								
1990	13,444.9	100.0	2,155.2	5,040.3	16,330.0	100.0	53.8	65.3
1991	13,723.6	100.0	2,279.7	5,220.7	16,664.6	100.0	54.3	65.9
1992	14,762.3	100.0	2,426.7	6,210.5	18,546.1	100.0	57.8	72.6
1993	15,363.7	100.0	2,522.3	6,767.3	19,608.7	100.0	59.5	75.9

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 1990-249.9 million, 1991-252.6 million, 1992-255.5 million and 1993-258.2 million.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 20--U.S. raw wool imports by country of origin, clean yield

Country	Unimproved and other grades not-finer-than-46's					48's-and-finer				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	Jan-Mar 1994	1990	1991	1992	1993	Jan-Mar 1994
1,000 lbs.										
Argentina	820.0	749.1	687.9	556.4	195.4	37.3	574.7	55.6	50.1	--
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	112.6	--	--	--	--
Australia	337.7	392.4	276.2	285.3	3.1	42,989.2	59,461.5	55,007.6	64,767.6	14,685.9
Belgium	--	34.4	19.6	--	--	184.6	43.2	--	20.3	--
Brazil	--	--	66.5	--	--	--	--	149.9	81.1	--
Canada	102.5	163.9	307.0	114.3	4.2	182.5	379.4	1,053.0	1,197.1	155.2
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	406.6	395.3	379.7	270.8	462.8
Falkland Islands	26.6	--	--	--	--	921.6	412.0	--	--	--
France	--	--	--	10.1	16.4	--	--	11.8	--	--
Ireland	115.8	--	--	264.5	--	--	--	13.5	--	--
Italy	36.7	--	--	6.2	--	--	--	--	3.5	--
Lesotho	--	--	--	--	--	15.2	--	--	--	--
Mexico	--	--	--	--	--	694.9	705.7	770.3	554.1	17.5
New Zealand	16,726.1	14,205.9	17,866.6	15,596.5	5,103.2	2,699.9	3,511.2	3,188.0	1,682.6	411.8
Pakistan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.6	--
Saudi Arabia	--	43.4	45.2	143.8	95.2	--	271.8	952.8	1,149.2	168.7
South Africa	--	2,396.5	--	--	--	17.4	2.4	--	--	--
Spain	--	--	119.6	110.6	19.6	--	--	--	--	--
Switzerland	--	--	--	--	--	318.0	217.2	331.0	264.3	109.6
United Kingdom	3,121.4	133.7	4,196.9	4,676.3	1,250.1	1,703.6	1,705.2	3,157.7	5,853.1	1,454.4
Uruguay	68.4	--	75.4	70.1	245.5	--	296.2	2.4	4.7	37.4
Former USSR	--	--	--	41.5	42.4	--	--	--	--	--
West Germany	--	15.2	140.7	--	20.9	27.5	27.6	383.8	42.8	--
Other	0.0	31.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	238.7	0.1	2.7	1.9
Total	21,355.2	18,166.4	23,801.7	21,875.6	6,996.0	50,310.9	68,242.1	65,457.2	76,000.7	17,505.2

-- = Not available.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 21--U.S. raw wool exports by country of destination, clean yield

Country	Shorn wool				Unshorn wool				Carbonized wool			
	1991	1992	1993	Jan-Mar 1994	1991	1992	1993	Jan-Mar 1994	1991	1992	1993	Jan-Mar 1994
1,000 lbs.												
Australia	--	--	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	58.0	75.7	112.3	31.9	157.0	113.9	152.7	21.7	--	4.8	20.2	--
Belgium	172.3	100.4	60.0	--	--	45.9	11.2	--	--	--	36.6	--
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--
China	--	--	--	--	--	30.4	122.4	--	--	--	--	224.0
Dominican Rep.	--	181.1	--	--	--	15.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	--	--	--	--	--	26.0	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hong Kong	--	29.1	--	--	100.0	111.5	123.5	--	43.2	--	--	--
India	206.4	77.1	105.2	--	--	49.2	48.5	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	36.4	--	--	--	79.2	44.3	--	--	--	11.8	173.1	92.9
Japan	511.7	581.4	480.0	29.5	71.2	75.2	--	--	6.9	--	116.2	--
Kiribati	--	--	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Korea	185.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--
Luxembourg	--	--	--	--	--	31.3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	195.3	182.4	--	120.3	67.1	4.2	3.7	--	--	--	4.8	--
New Zealand	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	--	--	30.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Portugal	--	27.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.7	--	--
Spain	50.3	--	--	--	14.6	13.2	--	--	--	--	43.0	--
Taiwan	61.0	97.8	--	--	243.1	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--
Thailand	--	--	--	--	96.5	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	314.2	301.5	30.3	--	201.4	175.8	41.6	73.2	9.0	4.3	485.6	39.7
West Germany	873.5	724.6	272.8	130.9	135.0	283.9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	14.4	0.0	10.7	0.0	22.9	0.0	31.9	--	40.9	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	2,679.0	2,386.5	1,110.3	312.6	1,188.0	1,026.9	539.4	94.9	104.8	35.3	879.5	356.6

-- = No exports.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 22--U.S. trade in wool tops 1/

Country	U.S. imports					U.S. exports				
	1990	1991	1992	1993	Jan-Mar 1994	1990	1991	1992	1993	Jan-Mar 1994
1,000 lbs.										
Argentina	--	--	10.5	--	--	--	3.2	--	3.3	--
Australia	54.0	752.4	1,443.1	2,005.0	616.4	199.1	--	--	--	--
Belgium	--	--	71.1	--	--	46.3	--	--	--	--
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canada	--	--	0.3	--	--	651.4	565.8	349.5	349.8	76.5
Chile	100.2	66.9	22.3	66.6	--	--	--	--	--	--
China	--	--	--	--	--	1,782.6	7,707.5	5,394.1	5,637.7	131.4
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.2	--	42.5
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
France	10.9	0.3	107.4	42.6	43.2	154.9	26.7	--	--	--
Hong Kong	--	--	--	--	--	213.9	546.9	933.6	213.9	--
India	--	--	51.9	202.6	--	--	--	472.7	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	167.3	--	--
Israel	27.5	--	58.1	377.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	0.2	0.7	0.5	--	--	110.7	175.3	290.8	74.8	--
Japan	--	--	--	--	--	4,472.4	1,909.6	859.9	28.5	--
Mexico	--	--	65.7	181.1	79.3	44.1	1.4	8.6	11.7	--
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--
New Zealand	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	6.2	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	22.9	0.7	1.0	0.2	--	--	--	--	--	--
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2	--
South Africa	--	--	187.6	65.9	36.2	--	--	--	--	--
South Korea	--	--	--	--	--	1,341.0	3,380.7	4,910.5	3,285.6	1,488.9
Taiwan	--	--	--	--	--	636.5	1,354.0	843.9	360.6	86.4
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	299.5	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	82.9	40.0	77.3	67.4	4.0	43.1	228.2	1.9	--	--
Uruguay	58.9	--	--	38.6	--	--	8.5	--	--	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	262.1	856.1	976.0	373.7	49.9
West Germany	--	90.1	29.9	907.8	186.3	43.9	62.5	479.0	110.9	--
Other	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.6	1.5	0.0	1.1	--
Total	358.3	952.1	2,127.2	3,956.2	974.3	10,308.1	16,824.7	15,730.0	10,453.9	1,875.6

-- = No imports or exports.

1/ Raw wool, not carded or combed, but processed beyond the degreased condition, e.g. dyed. Grade is not identified.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 23--Sheep population, wool production, and wool exports, major producing foreign countries, 1988/89-1993/94

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94 1/
Million head						
Sheep numbers:						
Australia	165	175	167	151	140	128
USSR	141	139	135	120	117	--
China	111	114	113	111	111	117
New Zealand	61	58	55	53	50	50
Argentina	29	29	28	26	26	23
Uruguay	25	25	26	26	25	27
South Africa	26	26	24	23	22	21
World	1,173	1,173	1,165	1,124	1,108	--
Million lbs., clean						
Wool production:						
Australia	1,380	1,596	1,541	1,254	1,248	1,153
USSR	474	476	467	414	375	366
China	245	262	265	265	273	265
New Zealand	560	514	500	487	425	481
Argentina	216	196	181	161	150	134
Uruguay	128	143	139	126	130	134
South Africa	126	130	139	108	97	79
World	4,134	4,348	4,270	3,818	3,691	3,576
Million lbs., clean						
Wool exports:						
Australia	1,095	948	860	1,171	1,069	--
New Zealand	524	406	401	478	383	--
Argentina	75	83	73	59	69	--
Uruguay	44	64	47	46	1/ 39	--
South Africa	58	65	67	61	42	--
Total	1,796	1,566	1,448	1,815	1/ 1,602	--

-- = Not available. 1/ Estimated.

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in Succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Appendix table 24--Wool sales, and government-owned stocks, major foreign exporters

Year	Australia			New Zealand			South Africa		
	Auction offerings	Sold to trade	AWRC ending stocks	Auction offerings	Sold to trade	NZWB ending stocks	Auction offerings	Sold to trade	SAWB ending stocks
	1,000 bales	Percent	---1,000 bales---	Percent	---	1,000 bales---	Percent	1,000 bales	
1987/88	4,286	96.1	8	1,560	85.0	94	592	99	17
1988/89	4,601	88.5	189	1,406	85.1	100	618	94	60
1989/90	5,771	49.3	3,065	1,307	56.6	490	661	70	242
1990/91	5,471	61.9	4,624	1,293	80.3	558	690	54	164
1991/92	4,512	90.1	4,070	1,263	92.2	401	534	84	46
1992/93	4,298	88.1	3,950	1,164	82.7	343	463	81	45
Jul-Apr									
1992/93	3,679	87.9	3,960	1,028	82.8	354	399	80	58
1993/94	2,154	90.0	3,726	1,055	87.5	197	389	98	7

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in Succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Appendix table 25--U.S. wool production and average wool clip per operation, by State

State	1992			State	1993		
	Production	Sheep operations	Average clip per operation		Production	Sheep operations	Average clip per operation
	1,000 Lbs.	Number	Pounds		1,000 Lbs.	Number	Pounds
Wyoming	8,068	1,500	5,379	Wyoming	7,448	1,500	4,965
Colorado	5,954	1,800	3,307	New Mexico	3,774	1,200	3,145
New Mexico	3,835	1,200	3,196	Colorado	5,199	1,800	2,889
Arizona	1,300	450	2,888	Arizona	1,200	450	2,666
Montana	5,893	2,500	2,357	Montana	5,581	2,500	2,232
Texas	17,600	8,000	2,200	Texas	17,000	2,100	2,179
Nevada	697	350	1,991	Utah	3,930	2,100	1,871
Utah	4,377	2,300	1,903	Nevada	620	2,600	1,771
Idaho	2,527	1,700	1,579	Idaho	2,454	1,400	1,753
South Dakota	5,119	4,000	1,279	South Dakota	5,003	3,900	1,282
California	6,780	5,300	1,279	Kansas	1,228	2,500	1,228
North Dakota	1,700	1,800	944	California	6,044	5,200	1,162
Oregon	2,752	4,000	688	North Dakota	1,500	1,700	882
Kansas	1,353	2,400	564	Oregon	2,396	4,000	599
Nebraska	998	1,800	344	Nebraska	902	2,600	347
Minnesota	1,565	4,800	326	Minnesota	1,484	4,800	309
Iowa	2,491	2,900	293	Washington	575	2,000	288
Oklahoma	620	2,400	270	Iowa	2,443	8,500	287
Michigan	640	8,500	267	Ohio	1,486	6,000	248
Wisconsin	660	2,300	264	Michigan	569	2,400	237
Virginia	580	2,200	264	Oklahoma	540	2,300	235
Washington	540	2,200	245	Missouri	700	3,100	226
Ohio	1,523	6,800	224	Virginia	470	2,100	224
Missouri	703	3,300	213	Wisconsin	540	2,500	216
Illinois	810	3,700	203	Pennsylvania	708	3,700	191
Pennsylvania	742	3,700	201	Illinois	681	3,700	184
Indiana	644	3,300	184	Indiana	591	3,300	179
Other	2,348	15,760	218	Other	2,253	18,280	169
U.S. total	82,819	100,960		U.S. total	77,319	98,230	

Appendix table 26--Estimated U.S. 1994 raw wool production, by State

State	Finer than 25 micron 1,000 lbs.	Percent	Accumulated percent	State	25 micron and coarser 1,000 lbs.	Percent	Accumulated percent	State	Total	Percent	Accumulated percent
Texas	13,983	34.9	34.9	Montana	2,606	8.6	8.6	Texas	14,719	20.9	20.9
Wyoming	4,836	12.1	47.0	Wyoming	2,604	8.6	17.2	Wyoming	7,440	10.6	31.5
California	4,232	10.6	57.6	Colorado	2,445	8.1	25.3	California	5,291	7.5	39.0
New Mexico	2,750	6.9	64.5	South Dakota	2,377	7.8	33.1	Montana	5,211	7.4	46.4
Montana	2,605	6.5	71.0	Oregon	1,941	6.4	39.5	Colorado	4,890	7.0	53.4
Colorado	2,445	6.1	77.1	Idaho	1,936	6.4	45.9	South Dakota	4,754	6.8	60.2
South Dakota	2,377	5.9	83.0	Iowa	1,707	5.6	51.5	Utah	3,625	5.2	65.4
Utah	1,994	5.0	88.0	Utah	1,631	5.4	56.9	New Mexico	3,236	4.6	70.0
Arizona	822	2.1	90.1	Ohio	1,360	4.5	61.4	Idaho	2,420	3.4	73.4
Nevada	527	1.3	91.4	North Dakota	1,216	4.0	65.4	Oregon	2,284	3.2	76.6
Idaho	484	1.2	92.6	Minnesota	1,191	3.9	69.3	Iowa	2,008	2.9	79.5
Kansas	481	1.2	93.8	California	1,059	3.5	72.8	Ohio	1,512	2.1	81.6
Oregon	343	0.9	94.7	Texas	736	2.4	75.2	North Dakota	1,431	2.0	83.6
Iowa	301	0.8	95.5	Pennsylvania	586	1.9	77.1	Minnesota	1,254	1.8	85.4
Oklahoma	282	0.7	96.2	Illinois	550	1.8	78.9	Arizona	1,027	1.5	86.9
Nebraska	242	0.6	96.8	Indiana	510	1.7	80.6	Kansas	962	1.4	88.3
North Dakota	215	0.5	97.3	New Mexico	486	1.6	82.2	Nebraska	691	1.0	89.3
Ohio	152	0.4	97.7	Kansas	481	1.6	83.8	Pennsylvania	689	1.0	90.3
Missouri	151	0.4	98.1	Nebraska	449	1.5	85.3	Nevada	620	0.9	91.2
Vermont	117	0.3	98.4	Michigan	417	1.4	86.7	Illinois	611	0.9	92.1
Pennsylvania	103	0.3	98.7	Wisconsin	416	1.4	88.1	Missouri	606	0.9	93.0
Michigan	74	0.2	98.9	Washington	409	1.3	89.4	Indiana	567	0.8	93.8
Minnesota	63	0.2	99.1	Virginia	360	1.2	90.6	Oklahoma	513	0.7	94.5
New York	63	0.2	99.3	New York	351	1.2	91.8	Michigan	491	0.7	95.2
Illinois	61	0.2	99.5	Oklahoma	231	0.8	92.6	Wisconsin	462	0.7	95.9
Other	326	0.8		Other	2,269	7.5		Other	3,039	4.3	
U.S. total	40,029	100.0	100.0	U.S. total	30,324	100.0	100.0	U.S. total	70,353	100.0	100.0

Appendix table 27--International wool prices

Year	Australia		New Zealand		South Africa
	Market	Minimum	Market	Minimum	Market
	indicator 1/	floor price 2/	indicator 1/	floor price	indicator 1/
	A cents/kg. clean		NZ cents/kg. clean		SA cents/kg. clean
1987/88	1,003	645	600	476	1,664
1988/89	990	870	672	500	2,093
1989/90	870	870	589	525	1,790
1990/91	627	3/	423	3/	1,268
1991/92	557	3/	435	3/	1,277
1992/93					
July	539		471		N.S.
August	537		479		N.S.
September	538		461		1,109
October	514		460		1,067
November	516		443		1,070
December	517		440		1,103
January	504		438		1,066
February	467		415		1,026
March	438		414		1,008
April	393		387		959
May	440		382		975
June	449		379		1,008
Season	488		431		1,039
1993/94					
July	448		385		N.S.
August	428		380		N.S.
September	426		384		983
October	462		407		1,013
November	491		423		1,159
December	477		401		1,066
January	497		401		1,187
February	531		417		1,331
March	548		468		1,378
April	570		464		1,458

N.S. = No sales.

1/ Weighted average of all types offered. 2/ The guaranteed minimum floor price was reduced to A 700 cents per kg for the last 4 weeks of 1989/90 season. 3/ The minimum floor price was eliminated.

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in Succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Appendix table 28--World wool supply and disappearance, 1987/88-1993/94 1/

Year	Sheep population	Production (greasy)	Production (clean)	Consumption (clean)	Exports (greasy)	Beginning stocks (clean)
	Million head	-----Million lbs.-----				
1987/88	1,145	6,905	4,000	3,867	2,584	212
1988/89	1,173	7,105	4,134	3,976	2,441	165
1989/90	1,173	7,421	4,348	3,836	2,131	291
1990/91	1,165	7,322	4,270	3,356	1,937	1,162
1991/92	1,124	6,596	3,818	3,658	2,431	1,594
1992/93	1,008	6,365	3,691	3,646	2,133	1,393
1993/94	--	6,166	3,576	--	--	1,365

-- = Not available.

1/ Sheep population during April-June of the second year indicated for most countries. Consumption data are on a calendar year basis for the second year indicated for most countries. Stocks are for countries that are major producers and exporters.

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in Succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Appendix table 29--World wool trade by major importing and exporting countries, 1989/90-1993/94

Country	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	Jul-Dec 1992/93	Jul-Dec 1993/94
Mfl. lbs., greasy						
Wool exports:						
Australia	1,369	1,224	1,663	1,511	797	776
New Zealand	463	450	543	425	201	242
Argentina	112	97	78	94	30	45
South Africa	102	106	91	63	30	32
Uruguay	85	60	57	48	26	23
Total exports	2,131	1,937	2,432	2,411	1,084	1,118
World	2,348	2,152	2,652	2,482	--	--
Wool imports:						
Japan	315	337	321	241		
China	70	229	339	--		
France	219	280	269	--		
USSR	115	118	112	--		
United Kingdom	194	204	225	--		
Italy	262	303	318	--		
West Germany	149	191	214	--		
Belgium	120	115	120	--		
United States	103	112	115	127		
Taiwan	69	135	118	--		
South Korea	76	81	85	--		
World	2,182	2,607	2,685	--		

Source: International Wool Textile Organization in succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat

Appendix table 30--U.S. mohair exports by country of destination, 1990-94

Country	1990	1991	1992	1993	Jan-Mar 1994
1,000 lbs., clean					
Belgium	347.8	354.9	524.0	30.5	--
China	--	--	6.2	137.2	87.4
France	317.2	554.0	437.8	35.0	--
Hong Kong	15.0	--	--	--	--
India	928.7	1,164.8	739.0	713.4	83.9
Ireland	26.6	--	--	--	--
Italy	274.0	392.1	484.0	182.3	30.1
Japan	13.5	--	--	--	--
Mexico	16.4	13.8	15.0	45.1	4.6
Netherlands	47.4	--	--	--	--
South Africa	--	--	--	543.2	--
Spain	71.8	26.4	--	19.1	--
Switzerland	--	27.6	--	--	--
Taiwan	12.5	322.7	465.6	66.9	--
Turkey	--	--	--	23.8	--
United Kingdom	9,211.3	5,081.2	5,053.2	4,835.8	1,479.1
Former USSR	150.9	--	--	--	--
West Germany	128.5	164.0	--	--	43.9
Other	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	11,563.0	8,103.7	7,724.8	6,632.3	1,729.1

-- = No exports.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 31--World textile fiber production

Year	Rayon and acetate	Noncellulosic fibers	Cotton	Wool (clean)	Silk	Flax	Hemp (soft)	Total fibers
Million lbs.								
1980	7.147	23.095	31.427	3.675	123	1.389	569	37.193
1981	7.064	23.869	30.474	3.719	126	1.347	492	66.969
1982	6.493	22.368	31.993	3.656	121	1.437	459	66.603
1983	6.457	24.418	31.560	3.759	121	1.733	406	69.779
1984	6.605	26.023	42.552	3.831	123	1.512	443	71.669
1985	6.462	27.533	38.541	3.816	150	1.642	481	77.011
1986	6.304	28.499	33.880	3.924	139	1.605	485	80.688
1987	6.229	30.293	38.891	4.000	139	2.108	474	83.618
1988	6.385	31.784	40.514	4.134	141	2.039	465	85.859
1989	6.468	32.514	38.280	4.348	146	1.799	397	87.252
1990	6.078	32.862	41.747	4.270	146	1.570	364	86.374
1991	5.545	33.631	46.076	3.818	148	1.541	439	85.687
1992	5.117	35.358	39.730	3.691	148	1.484	432	87.299
1993	--	--	36.496	3.576	--	--	--	--

-- = Not available.

Sources: International Wool Textile Organization in succession to the Commonwealth Secretariat and USDA.

Appendix table 32--Manmade fiber production and capacity, 1991-95 1/

Fiber	Annual 1991	1992					1993					1994					Annual planned capacity 1995	Average annual change 1993-95	
		1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year			
-----Million lbs.-----																			Percent
Grand total, 2/ Capacity	10,500	2,702	2,769	2,771	2,772	11,014	2,763	2,753	2,782	2,811	11,109	2,847	2,884	2,893	2,900	11,524	11,712	+2.7	
Production	8,783	2,201	2,303	2,293	2,300	9,097	2,255	2,371	2,378	2,296	9,300	2,357							
Percent	84	81	83	83	83	83	82	86	86	82	84	82							
Total staple-- Capacity	5,079	1,311	1,344	1,342	1,341	5,338	1,322	1,305	1,309	1,314	5,250	1,320	1,329	1,331	1,332	5,312	5,339	+0.8	
Production	4,257	1,075	1,116	1,094	1,113	4,398	1,087	1,134	1,116	1,091	4,428	1,057							
Percent	84	82	83	82	83	82	82	87	86	83	85	80							
Total filament-- 3/ Capacity	5,421	1,391	1,425	1,429	1,431	5,676	1,441	1,448	1,473	1,497	5,859	1,527	1,555	1,562	1,568	6,212	6,373	+4.4	
Production	4,526	1,126	1,187	1,199	1,187	4,699	1,168	1,237	1,262	1,205	4,872	1,300							
Percent	83	81	83	84	83	83	81	85	86	81	83	84							
Polyester total: Capacity	3,962	1,057	1,120	1,120	1,119	4,416	1,103	1,089	1,096	1,101	4,389	1,122	1,144	1,150	1,155	4,597	4,682	+3.3	
Production	3,411	885	892	888	911	3,576	896	907	888	866	3,557	889							
Percent	86	84	80	79	81	81	81	83	82	79	82	79							
Staple-- Capacity	2,598	686	721	720	719	2,846	701	684	687	691	2,763	695	699	699	699	2,792	2,823	+1.2	
Production	2,203	580	575	573	579	2,307	581	575	560	558	2,274	534							
Percent	85	85	80	80	81	81	83	84	82	81	83	77							
Filament-- Capacity	1,364	371	399	400	400	1,570	402	405	409	410	1,626	435	456	457	457	1,805	1,859	+7.2	
Production	1,208	305	317	315	332	1,269	315	332	328	308	1,283	355							
Percent	89	82	79	79	83	81	78	82	81	76	79	82							
Nylon total: Capacity	3,141	786	786	778	770	3,120	771	772	776	781	3,100	778	783	783	782	3,157	3,166	+1.2	
Production	2,535	614	660	655	626	2,555	628	681	692	657	2,658	673							
Percent	81	78	84	84	81	82	83	91	91	85	88	87							
Staple-- Capacity	1,135	282	279	277	275	1,113	271	268	268	268	1,075	267	266	267	267	1,067	1,087	+0.6	
Production	869	199	243	229	233	904	222	251	248	237	958	223							
Percent	77	71	87	83	85	81	82	94	93	89	90	84							
Filament-- Capacity	2,006	504	507	501	495	2,007	500	504	508	513	2,025	520	528	523	519	2,090	2,079	+1.3	
Production	1,666	415	417	426	393	1,651	406	430	444	420	1,700	450							
Percent	83	82	82	85	79	82	82	86	88	82	84	87							
Olefin total: Capacity	2,343	592	595	604	614	2,405	628	641	647	652	2,568	666	672	675	677	2,719	2,751	+3.6	
Production	1,866	465	503	508	518	2,000	497	542	557	546	2,142	574							
Percent	80	79	85	84	84	83	80	85	86	82	83	83							
Staple-- Capacity	546	139	139	140	142	560	143	144	144	144	575	146	147	147	148	588	591	+1.4	
Production	458	120	118	113	122	473	107	124	125	127	483	137							
Percent	84	86	85	81	86	84	75	87	87	89	84	91							
Filament-- Capacity	1,797	453	456	464	472	1,845	485	497	503	508	1,993	530	532	533	536	2,131	2,160	+4.2	
Production	1,408	345	385	395	402	1,527	390	418	432	419	1,659	437							
Percent	78	76	84	85	85	83	81	85	86	82	83	80							
Other fibers: Capacity	32	8	8	8	8	32	8	8	8	8	32	8	8	8	8	32	32	0.0	
Production	31	8	8	8	8	32	8	8	8	8	32	8							
Percent	97	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100							
Acrylic staple: Capacity	476	123	124	124	123	494	122	121	121	121	485	121	121	121	121	484	484	0.0	
Production	454	109	110	111	109	439	109	109	109	107	434	102							
Percent	95	89	89	90	89	89	89	90	89	89	90	84							

See footnotes at end of table.

continued--

Appendix table 32--Manmade fiber production and capacity, 1991-95 1/--continued

Fiber	-----1992-----						-----1993-----						-----1994-----						Annual planned capacity 1995	Annual change 1993-95
	Annual 1991	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	Year				
	-----Million lbs.-----																	Percent		
Noncellulosic total 2/																				
Capacity	9,954	2,566	2,633	2,634	2,634	10,467	2,621	2,608	2,636	2,665	10,530	2,697	2,731	2,740	2,746	10,914	11,098	+2.7		
Production	8,297	2,081	2,173	2,170	2,178	8,602	2,138	2,247	2,254	2,184	8,823	2,246								
Percent	83	81	83	82	83	82	82	87	86	82	84	83								
Staple--																				
Capacity	4,755	1,230	1,263	1,261	1,259	5,013	1,237	1,217	1,220	1,225	4,899	1,227	1,233	1,235	1,236	4,931	4,954	+0.6		
Production	3,984	1,008	1,046	1,026	1,043	4,123	1,019	1,059	1,042	1,029	4,149	996								
Percent	84	82	83	81	83	82	83	87	85	84	85	81								
Filament-- 3/																				
Capacity	5,199	1,336	1,370	1,373	1,375	5,454	1,384	1,391	1,416	1,440	5,631	1,470	1,498	1,505	1,510	5,983	6,144	+4.6		
Production	4,313	1,073	1,127	1,144	1,135	4,479	1,119	1,188	1,212	1,155	4,674	1,250								
Percent	83	80	82	83	83	82	81	86	85	80	83	84								
Cellulosic staple:																				
Capacity	324	81	81	81	82	325	89	89	89	90	357	93	96	96	96	381	385	+3.9		
Production	273	67	70	68	70	275	68	75	74	62	279	61								
Percent	84	83	86	84	85	85	77	85	84	69	79	66								
Cellulosic filament:																				
Capacity	222	55	55	56	56	222	57	57	58	58	230	58	59	58	59	234	234	+0.9		
Production	213	53	60	55	52	220	53	58	59	57	227	59								
Percent	96	96	109	98	93	99	93	102	102	99	99	102								

1/ Capacity data as of May 1993. 2/ Glass fibers are not included. 3/ Includes saran and spandex.

Source: Fiber Organon.

Appendix table 33--Domestic shipments of fibers by major category, 1991-94 1/

Fiber type	1991				1992				1993				1994
	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q
	-----Million lbs.-----												
Woven products:													
Total	429.6	485.9	504.5	509.0	481.2	501.4	494.9	494.0	478.9	519.7	520.6	514.1	NA
Polyester	256.7	279.6	295.5	307.6	285.8	293.4	295.9	301.8	281.4	310.7	297.9	306.9	NA
Rayon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Olefin	96.6	117.0	116.8	110.7	105.6	112.3	113.9	113.5	113.7	120.5	128.5	118.9	NA
Nylon	30.8	32.3	34.2	34.6	33.9	34.7	35.8	32.3	33.5	33.6	41.4	34.5	NA
Acetate	34.6	42.9	43.8	45.0	41.1	47.6	43.4	42.3	42.5	47.4	45.6	47.0	NA
Acrylic	10.9	14.1	14.2	11.1	14.8	13.4	5.9	4.1	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.8	NA
Knit products:													
Total	292.3	323.8	328.5	344.2	354.5	361.4	346.0	312.6	336.3	344.9	306.7	296.7	NA
Polyester	173.9	196.8	205.8	223.9	228.1	230.9	222.4	200.4	212.7	213.3	186.2	183.5	NA
Nylon	60.0	58.9	61.3	65.1	60.5	59.0	61.9	55.7	58.7	59.6	53.4	57.5	NA
Acrylic	54.5	63.4	59.0	53.1	63.9	68.9	59.9	54.9	63.3	68.7	62.5	51.6	NA
Acetate	3.9	4.7	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	3.3	4.6	4.1	NA
Rayon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carpets:													
Total	588.6	739.7	789.9	733.3	734.0	806.2	797.4	812.8	796.7	864.8	862.3	815.8	NA
Nylon	339.6	438.6	474.5	410.9	427.6	462.9	454.2	461.5	450.9	494.5	492.5	452.9	2/ 495.7
Olefin	210.8	242.3	254.9	249.5	235.5	278.0	277.8	278.4	277.8	302.2	302.6	293.2	NA
Polyester	38.2	58.8	60.5	72.9	70.9	65.3	65.4	72.9	68.0	68.1	67.2	69.7	66.6
Rayon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NA - Not available.

1/ Filament plus staple. 2/ Data only available for carpets: nylon (estimated) and polyester.

Source: Fiber Organon.

Appendix table 34--Raw-cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric						Apparel						Headgear	
	Yarn, thread, and rope	Broad-woven fabric 100%	Broad-woven fabric blends	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Total	
1,000 lbs.														
1992	115,578	540,495	194,145	31,143	23,358	904,719	980,834	681,697	128,988	72,863	112,873	1,977,254	24,331	
1993:														
Jan	9,408	45,699	20,725	2,661	1,685	80,177	79,814	55,996	10,628	3,237	13,070	162,745	3,304	
Feb	8,314	43,256	15,935	2,726	1,760	71,991	84,005	60,319	9,158	2,424	11,162	167,069	1,994	
Mar	10,488	51,853	21,821	3,005	2,268	89,435	92,151	63,595	6,178	1,184	10,959	174,068	2,515	
Apr	10,055	49,619	21,083	3,236	2,207	86,199	80,258	52,779	6,694	1,702	9,677	151,111	2,544	
May	9,208	45,997	22,711	3,455	2,155	83,526	76,475	56,812	10,730	3,292	9,580	156,888	2,212	
Jun	10,929	57,478	25,568	4,258	2,198	100,431	107,915	80,739	18,513	8,226	12,305	227,697	2,702	
Jul	12,014	50,478	20,960	4,073	2,376	89,902	121,380	75,544	20,518	9,158	13,017	239,617	2,486	
Aug	7,473	50,281	20,218	4,281	1,848	84,101	117,885	67,519	19,552	9,837	12,602	227,396	2,658	
Sep	9,330	45,979	18,292	3,778	1,983	79,362	104,146	60,332	18,003	10,368	11,132	203,981	2,444	
Oct	9,634	48,456	16,645	4,357	2,242	81,335	101,130	58,084	14,068	11,899	12,240	197,420	2,633	
Nov	8,988	42,373	13,859	3,644	2,418	71,281	89,723	57,474	10,888	8,159	11,142	177,386	1,616	
Dec	10,202	43,387	15,506	2,874	2,559	74,527	78,663	55,532	10,017	2,962	9,793	156,967	1,464	
Total	116,042	574,856	233,324	42,347	25,700	992,267	1,133,545	744,725	154,947	72,448	136,679	2,242,345	28,572	
1994:	1/													
Jan	8,289	46,452	17,719	2,192	2,593	77,245	93,384	60,777	11,790	3,680	14,421	184,052	2,699	
Feb	7,365	38,912	15,074	2,368	2,732	66,452	91,063	59,169	7,661	2,279	14,344	174,517	2,983	
Mar	8,090	46,545	18,661	2,537	3,258	80,081	103,569	65,440	6,778	1,229	14,689	191,704	3,150	
		House furnishings						Floor coverings						
Year and month	Blankets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total	
1,000 lbs.														
1992	6,114	51,163	21,585	121,893	4,370	34,300	239,426	4,118	42,061	961	---	294	47,435	
1993:														
Jan	535	2,196	1,482	12,302	542	2,830	19,887	335	2,917	37	---	20	3,309	
Feb	492	1,869	1,592	11,143	377	2,618	18,091	253	2,954	61	---	26	3,294	
Mar	294	2,645	2,552	12,497	527	3,314	21,830	327	5,010	84	---	29	5,450	
Apr	282	2,522	2,084	11,204	453	2,617	19,163	352	4,056	48	---	26	4,483	
May	277	2,605	1,624	10,585	384	3,285	18,759	387	4,039	53	---	34	4,513	
Jun	361	4,265	2,077	10,219	424	3,704	21,050	280	3,096	57	---	41	3,474	
Jul	409	4,861	2,360	10,336	403	4,211	22,580	259	3,991	46	---	35	4,331	
Aug	505	5,726	2,824	11,363	471	4,717	25,608	252	3,398	79	---	35	3,764	
Sep	423	5,896	2,270	10,911	562	5,212	25,274	278	3,393	76	---	25	3,772	
Oct	572	4,701	2,149	10,841	538	7,288	26,090	307	4,653	81	---	42	5,084	
Nov	514	3,899	1,610	9,148	546	6,534	22,251	377	2,944	83	---	28	3,432	
Dec	537	2,902	1,617	10,021	536	4,418	20,032	483	5,064	95	---	39	5,682	
Total	5,201	44,087	24,241	130,570	5,765	50,748	260,613	3,890	45,515	801	---	379	50,586	
1994:	1/													
Jan	476	4,598	1,405	12,893	499	1,520	21,391	402	5,195	36	---	43	5,676	
Feb	511	3,885	1,441	11,436	467	1,339	19,079	337	3,929	78	---	28	4,372	
Mar	483	3,391	2,315	13,148	691	2,198	22,226	409	5,407	153	---	27	5,995	

1/ Preliminary. --- = An absence of trade.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 35--Raw-cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of cotton-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric						Apparel						Headgear	
	Yarn, thread, and rope	Broad-woven fabric 100%	Broad-woven fabric blends	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Total	
1,000 lbs.														
1992	36.659	75.688	90.312	67.233	69.410	339.302	180.220	173.718	17.354	2.698	41.831	415.821	NA	
1993:														
Jan	2.751	7.233	8.714	4.518	6.166	29.382	15.465	13.577	1.120	221	3.823	34.207	41	
Feb	3.431	6.346	8.432	4.027	6.688	28.925	18.571	15.248	1.147	285	3.498	38.749	37	
Mar	3.329	7.782	8.646	4.852	7.271	31.880	19.955	18.094	1.311	226	3.964	43.550	56	
Apr	3.086	6.127	7.810	5.625	8.155	30.802	20.846	17.226	1.054	195	3.522	42.843	42	
May	3.389	7.010	9.874	4.689	7.044	32.006	18.710	18.750	1.089	168	3.420	42.136	50	
Jun	4.063	6.786	8.832	5.871	5.625	31.177	20.893	19.070	1.232	194	3.742	45.132	45	
Jul	2.443	6.142	8.350	4.557	5.795	27.288	19.775	17.789	1.516	198	3.400	42.678	66	
Aug	3.049	6.825	8.803	5.986	6.599	31.262	20.875	17.510	1.332	297	3.891	43.904	57	
Sep	4.487	6.501	9.361	4.928	6.752	32.027	21.016	18.531	1.583	314	3.722	45.165	54	
Oct	3.995	6.654	8.512	6.420	6.700	32.281	21.015	21.197	1.541	410	3.750	47.914	44	
Nov	3.594	6.235	7.477	3.846	6.085	27.236	21.095	19.253	1.376	449	3.962	46.135	72	
Dec	4.248	6.835	7.400	4.858	7.450	30.791	18.243	15.101	1.241	372	3.798	38.756	44	
Total	41.865	80.476	102.211	60.177	80.330	365.057	236.459	211.346	15.544	3.330	44.492	511.169	609	
1994: 1/														
Jan	4.264	6.540	8.370	3.887	5.091	28.150	19.680	16.099	1.119	322	3.427	40.647	21	
Feb	3.771	5.871	8.135	4.280	5.095	27.153	20.646	15.420	1.043	311	3.695	41.114	37	
Mar	5.836	7.436	11.351	5.429	6.625	36.676	24.456	18.254	1.484	266	5.074	49.534	38	
House furnishings														
Floor coverings														
Year and month	Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total	
1,000 lbs.														
1992	3.555	14.754	637	16.812	1.075	1.708	38.541	616	9.612	27.761	---	13.276	51.264	
1993:														
Jan	176	1.004	18	1.363	61	150	2.773	45	620	1.787	---	1.262	3.713	
Feb	201	672	34	1.268	84	102	2.360	35	793	1.323	---	1.148	3.299	
Mar	214	1.206	59	1.591	92	139	3.300	64	591	1.194	---	1.244	3.093	
Apr	221	950	58	1.044	74	428	2.775	60	827	1.097	---	1.254	3.237	
May	234	981	78	1.542	89	112	3.037	88	856	1.514	---	1.004	3.462	
Jun	199	1.293	86	1.462	114	103	3.258	56	1.225	1.510	---	1.223	4.013	
Jul	168	948	66	1.561	79	135	2.957	54	1.478	1.011	---	742	3.285	
Aug	214	1.247	36	2.163	102	115	3.876	47	933	1.852	---	916	3.748	
Sep	277	1.111	48	1.742	154	118	3.450	35	975	1.982	---	902	3.895	
Oct	279	1.277	77	1.733	90	102	3.560	59	1.681	1.587	---	832	4.159	
Nov	267	1.282	63	1.848	135	138	3.734	49	1.158	1.948	---	861	4.017	
Dec	267	1.548	31	1.519	98	138	3.602	40	875	1.036	---	919	2.870	
Total	2.718	13.520	654	18.836	1.173	1.780	38.681	632	12.013	17.841	---	12.307	42.793	
1994: 1/														
Jan	271	824	43	1.217	96	89	2.540	19	1.049	961	---	1.109	3.139	
Feb	193	820	17	1.123	79	94	2.326	16	957	1.000	---	946	2.919	
Mar	235	1.217	70	1.689	99	141	3.451	30	1.258	1.102	---	853	3.243	

1/ Preliminary. NA - Not available. --- - An absence of trade.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 36--Raw-linen equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of linen-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric					Apparel					Headgear	
	Yarn, thread, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile) fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Tops	Bottoms	Suits and coats	Sweaters	Other apparel	Total	Total
1,000 lbs.												
1992	187,340	131,133	5	1,845	320,325	25,947	29,647	15,208	120,373	1,612	192,787	1,222
1993:												
Jan	28,986	13,828	0	160	42,975	2,282	3,835	1,999	4,637	277	13,031	65
Feb	14,105	13,229	3	202	27,539	1,920	3,584	2,310	2,216	74	10,104	32
Mar	36,875	12,142	0	188	49,204	2,056	3,157	1,695	1,150	133	8,190	44
Apr	30,372	12,649	0	277	43,298	2,196	2,418	1,395	2,640	93	8,743	90
May	13,902	8,225	2	191	22,321	2,121	2,144	981	6,472	164	11,882	88
Jun	9,458	9,379	0	277	19,114	2,799	2,234	1,334	12,710	136	19,214	69
Jul	6,788	7,385	1	188	14,362	3,305	1,996	1,583	15,895	207	22,986	77
Aug	8,029	10,792	1	158	18,980	3,042	1,239	1,304	15,220	190	20,995	66
Sep	8,102	11,862	30	254	20,248	2,831	1,093	1,183	16,120	196	21,422	34
Oct	13,704	9,146	14	94	22,958	2,925	1,415	1,284	18,807	115	24,546	67
Nov	8,307	12,345	35	196	20,884	2,729	2,117	1,513	14,377	263	21,000	80
Dec	10,941	8,218	41	104	19,304	2,547	2,657	1,550	3,994	180	10,927	37
Total	189,569	129,200	127	2,290	321,186	30,753	27,889	18,131	114,238	2,028	193,040	750
1994: 1/												
Jan	37,639	11,680	40	348	49,707	3,438	5,799	2,425	5,191	266	17,119	195
Feb	18,106	9,666	42	221	28,035	3,036	4,762	2,211	2,792	162	12,964	141
Mar	39,341	10,768	64	211	50,384	3,082	4,392	1,742	1,632	177	11,025	75
House furnishings												
Floor coverings												
Year and month	House furnishings						Floor coverings					
	Blankets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc. Total
1,000 lbs.												
1992	4	9	307	144	65	1,082	1,611	411	19,501	1,602	---	1,363 22,877
1993:												
Jan	0	0	15	7	1	1	24	32	1,771	112	---	57 1,972
Feb	0	0	32	3	1	2	39	28	1,421	111	---	116 1,676
Mar	0	1	25	57	0	5	89	35	1,603	169	---	43 1,850
Apr	0	0	20	8	0	3	32	36	1,851	132	---	141 2,160
May	0	2	21	11	0	2	36	35	2,171	127	---	173 2,506
Jun	0	2	17	60	1	4	84	29	2,060	145	---	175 2,409
Jul	3	3	25	20	26	2	79	24	2,153	111	---	143 2,431
Aug	0	2	63	41	10	4	120	28	1,469	117	---	223 1,837
Sep	0	6	31	57	1	1	96	28	934	140	---	117 1,219
Oct	0	3	48	55	11	3	120	31	903	146	---	402 1,483
Nov	0	7	51	20	4	1	83	33	760	156	---	215 1,164
Dec	0	2	43	60	5	1	111	41	1,104	173	---	262 1,581
Total	0	29	389	400	61	30	914	379	18,201	1,639	---	2,066 22,286
1994: 1/												
Jan	0	2	16	41	7	8	74	38	1,916	167	---	328 2,449
Feb	2	2	33	73	52	4	166	29	2,041	169	---	118 2,357
Mar	0	3	38	67	41	6	156	35	2,084	213	---	259 2,590

1/ Preliminary. --- = An absence of trade. 0 = Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 37--Raw-linen equivalent of U.S. exports of linen-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric					Apparel					Headgear	
	Yarn, thread, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile fabric)	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Tops	Bottoms	Suits and coats	Sweaters	Other apparel	Total	Total
1,000 lbs.												
1992	9,513	6,979	---	14,264	30,755	4,166	2,148	6,893	146	1,525	14,878	NA
1993:												
Jan	637	534	---	1,195	2,366	413	118	536	14	101	1,183	8
Feb	603	614	---	1,270	2,487	393	319	713	18	70	1,513	8
Mar	523	573	---	1,318	2,413	492	175	821	11	140	1,638	12
Apr	830	591	---	1,231	2,652	460	146	628	15	89	1,338	9
May	1,371	612	---	1,308	3,292	473	131	607	9	96	1,315	10
Jun	881	579	---	1,088	2,547	614	117	902	11	126	1,771	9
Jul	571	432	---	1,193	2,196	642	129	943	13	85	1,811	14
Aug	816	679	---	1,209	2,704	671	195	619	17	155	1,657	12
Sep	485	753	---	1,145	2,383	782	147	899	17	167	2,013	11
Oct	581	787	---	1,003	2,372	685	159	848	11	201	1,905	9
Nov	431	535	---	966	1,931	712	165	829	41	113	1,860	15
Dec	1,036	564	---	1,234	2,834	723	192	599	10	100	1,624	9
Total	8,764	7,253	---	14,161	30,178	7,058	1,994	8,944	188	1,445	19,629	126
1994: 1/												
Jan	417	601	---	1,034	2,053	594	187	499	9	108	1,396	4
Feb	455	684	---	1,077	2,216	619	140	505	11	119	1,395	8
Mar	594	689	---	1,654	2,936	758	181	725	22	216	1,902	8
House furnishings												
Year and month							Floor coverings					
	Blankets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc. Total
1,000 lbs.												
1992	862	1,232	27	146	694	313	3,274	122	509	12,174	---	2,626 15,431
1993:												
Jan	9	144	1	2	60	8	225	9	8	962	---	250 1,228
Feb	14	121	0	3	11	29	179	7	15	994	---	227 1,244
Mar	16	92	1	2	48	26	185	13	64	969	---	246 1,291
Apr	20	112	3	5	35	56	230	12	115	1,143	---	248 1,518
May	14	136	2	2	36	18	208	17	54	1,035	---	199 1,305
Jun	17	107	3	24	48	29	228	11	16	1,061	---	242 1,330
Jul	23	70	3	2	37	30	165	11	21	893	---	147 1,071
Aug	17	144	0	1	123	13	298	9	27	1,044	---	181 1,262
Sep	24	130	1	41	25	25	246	7	45	2,057	---	178 2,287
Oct	8	141	1	19	65	17	251	12	47	2,144	---	165 2,367
Nov	9	107	3	1	56	32	209	10	47	1,079	---	170 1,305
Dec	4	116	---	4	36	24	184	8	67	990	---	182 1,247
Total	174	1,423	20	106	581	307	2,610	125	525	14,371	---	2,434 17,455
1994: 1/												
Jan	14	80	9	2	43	12	160	4	155	874	---	219 1,253
Feb	9	62	1	1	36	29	138	3	38	898	---	187 1,127
Mar	14	127	10	12	49	35	246	6	13	977	---	169 1,164

1/ Preliminary. NA - Not available. --- - An absence of trade. 0 - Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 38--Raw-wool equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of wool-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric						Apparel						Headgear
	Noils and waste	Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile) fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Total
1,000 lbs.													
1992	13,162	6,245	13,470	163	6,513	39,553	41,266	24,782	34,996	29,183	4,220	134,447	3,488
1993:													
Jan	729	696	902	12	510	2,848	3,069	1,265	1,530	659	347	6,869	185
Feb	988	872	867	14	513	3,255	2,517	1,187	1,365	337	160	5,565	216
Mar	1,777	967	1,233	14	641	4,631	2,927	1,179	1,832	310	190	6,439	254
Apr	1,778	947	1,475	26	816	5,042	2,651	1,043	2,269	434	173	6,570	278
May	1,379	697	1,248	10	551	3,884	2,694	1,553	2,899	995	202	8,343	323
Jun	1,084	538	1,517	47	715	3,901	4,156	2,788	4,533	2,070	420	13,965	403
Jul	1,245	681	1,197	34	640	3,797	5,685	3,913	5,996	3,450	785	19,829	431
Aug	1,181	546	1,041	14	561	3,342	5,628	4,607	7,041	4,581	1,092	22,948	510
Sep	1,249	526	811	29	677	3,291	5,514	3,778	5,837	4,626	1,138	20,893	399
Oct	1,493	564	902	32	722	3,713	5,149	2,808	4,521	4,506	1,108	18,091	266
Nov	1,165	614	964	25	927	3,695	4,308	1,793	2,920	2,030	750	11,801	190
Dec	1,697	863	778	44	1,096	4,478	3,175	1,273	2,128	824	316	7,716	178
Total	15,765	8,509	12,936	302	8,367	45,879	47,474	27,184	42,871	24,822	6,678	149,029	3,634
1994: 1/													
Jan	2,098	823	1,062	32	766	4,781	4,115	1,436	1,840	534	231	8,157	171
Feb	1,841	444	936	18	914	4,153	3,881	1,408	1,910	332	205	7,735	116
Mar	1,932	851	1,332	47	1,215	5,377	4,052	1,445	2,367	242	174	8,281	187
House furnishings													
Year and month	House furnishings						Floor coverings						Total
	Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	
1,000 lbs.													
1992	381	4	---	---	---	342	727	31,601	15,479	9,485	2,002	610	59,176
1993:													
Jan	14	1	---	---	---	33	48	2,397	1,165	992	0	48	4,602
Feb	17	1	---	---	---	34	52	2,163	912	889	12	63	4,039
Mar	22	0	---	---	---	32	54	2,646	1,288	819	21	52	4,827
Apr	39	2	---	---	---	21	61	2,760	1,378	1,090	37	63	5,327
May	64	0	---	---	---	31	95	2,661	1,389	979	86	86	5,201
Jun	12	---	---	---	---	52	64	2,193	1,311	1,133	64	75	4,775
Jul	41	3	---	---	---	45	89	1,793	1,415	1,397	119	50	4,775
Aug	35	1	---	---	---	77	112	2,177	1,141	1,423	11	30	4,781
Sep	65	0	---	---	---	75	141	2,163	1,138	1,380	49	33	4,763
Oct	35	6	---	---	---	75	115	2,424	1,292	1,642	20	62	5,439
Nov	56	1	---	---	---	65	122	2,516	1,406	1,796	4	39	5,762
Dec	56	1	---	---	---	42	99	3,126	1,638	1,757	7	51	6,580
Total	457	16	---	---	---	581	1,053	29,019	15,472	15,298	429	651	60,870
1994: 1/													
Jan	31	1	---	---	---	13	44	2,978	1,461	1,719	1	83	6,242
Feb	55	0	---	---	---	26	82	2,228	1,225	1,305	0	37	4,796
Mar	32	2	---	---	---	96	130	2,628	1,682	1,805	1	50	6,166

1/ Preliminary. --- - An absence of trade. 0 - Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 39--Raw-wool equivalent of U.S. exports of wool-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric						Apparel						Headgear	
	Noils and waste	Yarn, thread, and cordage, rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile) fabric	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total		Total
1,000 lbs.														
1992	5.285	1.204	5.547	840	18,567	31,444	1,031	6,467	9,792	2,325	3,373	22,988	NA	
1993:														
Jan	337	223	451	57	945	2,012	52	447	736	200	327	1,762	21	
Feb	434	169	524	22	895	2,043	70	618	827	200	311	2,027	16	
Mar	383	128	603	33	1,206	2,354	97	756	1,033	226	257	2,368	37	
Apr	494	127	719	31	1,368	2,739	94	956	1,617	214	336	3,217	22	
May	541	122	724	23	1,573	2,983	46	963	1,471	216	328	3,024	36	
Jun	480	159	761	39	1,641	3,079	100	991	1,431	312	453	3,286	23	
Jul	157	55	508	29	1,092	1,841	64	832	1,136	230	322	2,584	21	
Aug	292	85	448	65	1,582	2,471	58	928	1,380	391	373	3,131	31	
Sep	272	75	416	33	1,167	1,962	101	753	836	500	404	2,594	21	
Oct	685	117	331	168	1,172	2,173	152	839	1,011	519	495	3,016	18	
Nov	669	120	372	44	1,211	2,416	90	705	749	627	326	2,498	30	
Dec	482	56	428	57	1,756	2,779	38	612	579	253	367	1,850	14	
Total	4,926	1,437	6,284	600	15,606	28,852	962	9,401	12,807	3,889	4,299	31,357	291	
1994: 1/														
Jan	715	103	444	212	1,010	2,485	59	716	709	351	347	2,182	12	
Feb	672	84	570	68	1,246	2,640	61	718	751	446	284	2,260	15	
Mar	494	123	593	213	1,375	2,799	105	874	1,150	314	465	2,907	25	
Year and month	House furnishings						Floor coverings							
	Blankets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total	
1,000 lbs.														
1992	1,189	---	7	---	---	271	1,466	811	1,671	692	656	12,443	16,273	
1993:														
Jan	18	---	0	---	---	8	26	48	107	109	84	1,183	1,530	
Feb	27	---	0	---	---	27	54	82	52	33	128	1,076	1,372	
Mar	29	---	1	---	---	23	53	76	79	30	197	1,166	1,547	
Apr	45	---	1	---	---	50	96	115	130	61	124	1,175	1,606	
May	15	---	0	---	---	15	30	235	267	28	61	941	1,532	
Jun	40	---	1	---	---	26	68	59	133	35	38	1,146	1,411	
Jul	39	---	2	---	---	23	64	216	169	38	141	695	1,259	
Aug	54	---	0	---	---	10	64	92	183	95	59	859	1,288	
Sep	70	---	1	---	---	18	89	108	201	75	54	845	1,283	
Oct	59	---	1	---	---	16	75	82	222	73	66	780	1,222	
Nov	46	---	1	---	---	29	75	98	119	72	48	807	1,145	
Dec	22	---	---	---	---	19	41	84	138	70	44	862	1,197	
Total	463	---	9	---	---	263	735	1,296	1,800	719	1,044	11,535	16,393	
1994: 1/														
Jan	26	---	---	---	---	9	35	30	139	42	90	1,040	1,342	
Feb	16	---	1	---	---	26	43	13	159	24	47	887	1,130	
Mar	24	---	7	---	---	31	63	41	168	28	109	800	1,147	

1/ Preliminary. NA - Not available. --- = An absence of trade. 0 = Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 40--Raw-silk equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of silk-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric					Apparel					Headgear	
	Yarn, thread, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile fabric)	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Total
1,000 lbs.												
1992	317	7,033	2	212	7,564	36,360	15,872	21,022	23,139	8,678	105,071	20
1993:												
Jan	12	617	0	16	645	5,433	2,705	2,449	1,044	973	12,605	2
Feb	34	616	1	17	666	4,574	2,323	2,656	511	901	10,965	0
Mar	31	647	0	25	703	7,057	2,586	2,329	281	1,073	13,327	1
Apr	63	612	0	28	703	6,821	2,218	2,007	473	1,364	12,884	5
May	26	499	0	29	554	5,643	1,702	1,834	1,175	945	11,300	3
Jun	85	624	0	30	739	6,284	1,332	1,932	2,405	1,046	12,999	2
Jul	29	751	0	33	812	6,767	1,452	2,386	3,144	1,246	14,995	3
Aug	63	286	0	30	380	5,935	1,311	2,418	3,443	1,348	14,456	4
Sep	38	159	0	26	223	5,740	1,249	2,525	3,858	1,121	14,493	0
Oct	47	245	1	28	321	6,849	1,560	2,923	4,455	1,467	17,255	2
Nov	79	332	0	28	439	6,913	1,958	3,006	3,555	1,465	16,897	0
Dec	43	217	1	25	285	4,413	1,992	2,355	1,383	1,606	11,749	3
Total	549	5,604	3	314	6,470	72,429	22,390	28,820	25,729	14,556	163,924	24
1994: 1/												
Jan	61	610	0	24	695	6,693	4,043	2,615	1,645	2,179	17,175	1
Feb	19	560	0	33	612	6,038	3,360	2,765	967	2,004	15,134	1
Mar	77	604	0	31	712	6,030	3,026	2,394	540	1,862	13,852	1

Year and month	House furnishings						Floor coverings					
	Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, place-mats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc. Total
1,000 lbs.												
1992	4	8	262	13	7	94	388	83	1,068	421	---	1,572
1993:												
Jan	1	3	0	2	1	1	7	7	83	9	---	99
Feb	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8	107	17	---	132
Mar	0	0	2	0	0	2	5	14	97	25	---	136
Apr	---	1	1	0	---	3	5	3	88	9	---	100
May	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	3	96	13	---	111
Jun	---	---	1	1	---	14	0	3	137	13	---	153
Jul	0	0	9	0	1	10	20	3	268	15	---	286
Aug	1	1	3	1	1	3	10	2	369	28	---	399
Sep	0	7	15	1	3	10	35	6	268	22	---	296
Oct	0	0	0	1	3	11	16	8	278	28	---	314
Nov	0	1	0	2	3	10	17	7	96	26	---	130
Dec	2	2	0	1	2	23	32	11	290	27	---	328
Total	5	17	32	11	14	90	169	75	2,176	232	---	2,482
1994: 1/												
Jan	4	0	0	1	2	3	10	2	203	5	---	210
Feb	14	2	0	1	3	4	26	1	196	28	---	224
Mar	0	1	0	7	0	19	28	5	210	82	---	298

1/ Preliminary. --- = An absence of trade. 0 = Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 41--Raw-silk equivalent of U.S. exports of silk-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric					Apparel					Headgear	
	Yarn, thread, cordage, and rope	Broad-woven (inc. pile fabric)	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric		Total	Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Total
			Knit fabric									
1,000 lbs.												
1992	1,458	3,379	---	8,298	13,134	6,140	716	356	916	3,388	11,786	NA
1993:												
Jan	91	209	---	583	883	538	53	28	87	222	927	---
Feb	88	375	---	632	1,094	586	91	26	88	259	1,049	---
Mar	80	218	---	630	928	666	80	25	68	344	1,182	---
Apr	69	287	---	739	1,095	567	64	36	69	271	1,006	---
May	90	244	---	635	969	558	44	14	58	288	962	---
Jun	80	369	---	554	1,003	572	45	16	104	300	1,037	---
Jul	63	255	---	591	910	652	18	20	41	293	1,022	---
Aug	34	402	---	641	1,076	690	54	25	74	213	1,057	---
Sep	52	383	---	805	1,240	812	59	38	135	298	1,342	---
Oct	59	372	---	786	1,217	872	38	40	170	418	1,537	---
Nov	31	321	---	500	852	787	50	30	263	251	1,381	---
Dec	63	270	---	1,251	1,584	655	84	29	66	232	1,066	---
Total	800	3,704	---	8,347	12,850	7,954	680	326	1,222	3,388	13,570	---
1994: 1/												
Jan	35	266	---	794	1,095	631	37	42	174	233	1,117	---
Feb	53	340	---	682	1,075	586	56	42	208	276	1,168	---
Mar	51	291	---	898	1,240	837	65	27	62	359	1,349	---
House furnishings												
Year and month							Floor coverings					
	Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc. Total
1,000 lbs.												
1992	---	1,057	305	19	---	206	1,587	---	---	---	---	---
1993:												
Jan	---	132	17	1	---	6	155	---	---	---	---	---
Feb	---	109	25	1	---	19	155	---	---	---	---	---
Mar	---	83	63	1	---	17	163	---	---	---	---	---
Apr	---	97	65	2	---	39	202	---	---	---	---	---
May	---	127	8	1	---	12	148	---	---	---	---	---
Jun	---	99	39	2	---	20	159	---	---	---	---	---
Jul	---	53	15	1	---	16	86	---	---	---	---	---
Aug	---	122	7	0	---	8	137	---	---	---	---	---
Sep	---	118	25	19	---	13	175	---	---	---	---	---
Oct	---	129	25	9	---	11	175	---	---	---	---	---
Nov	---	101	10	1	---	20	132	---	---	---	---	---
Dec	---	108	15	2	---	14	138	---	---	---	---	---
Total	---	1,278	314	40	---	194	1,826	---	---	---	---	---
1994: 1/												
Jan	---	70	13	1	---	6	90	---	---	---	---	---
Feb	---	55	8	1	---	19	83	---	---	---	---	---
Mar	---	115	23	4	---	23	165	---	---	---	---	---

1/ Preliminary. NA - Not available. --- - An absence of trade. 0 - Levels of trade less than 1,000 lbs.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 42--Raw-manmade-fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of manmade-fiber-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric						Apparel						Headgear	
	Yarn, thread, and rope	Broad-woven fabric 100%	Broad-woven fabric blends	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Total	
1,000 lbs.														
1992	308,583	131,439	123,914	31,059	77,688	672,684	594,823	320,188	230,604	68,067	78,175	1,291,857	33,573	
1993:														
Jan	16,179	11,446	11,863	2,320	6,906	48,715	45,330	28,044	15,195	1,004	6,466	96,038	3,170	
Feb	19,462	9,530	9,795	2,321	6,554	47,662	44,166	26,935	12,795	926	5,962	90,783	2,674	
Mar	21,298	12,761	13,070	3,326	8,088	58,543	49,665	26,801	10,777	1,003	6,195	94,440	3,257	
Apr	19,104	14,028	11,680	3,173	7,152	55,137	42,156	21,577	14,328	1,142	5,712	84,916	2,919	
May	20,872	14,223	11,882	3,511	7,913	58,401	41,583	22,446	18,715	3,443	5,702	91,889	3,016	
Jun	24,007	16,786	13,147	4,036	8,009	65,986	57,705	31,239	26,769	6,226	6,957	128,897	3,361	
Jul	23,902	15,780	11,214	3,813	8,018	62,727	69,730	32,406	31,971	9,252	8,157	151,515	3,302	
Aug	22,992	15,283	11,603	4,495	8,095	62,468	68,943	29,867	35,488	11,096	9,647	155,041	3,855	
Sep	24,581	13,016	9,408	5,377	8,025	60,407	63,798	28,720	31,673	10,189	9,956	144,336	3,630	
Oct	24,084	12,375	9,267	4,888	8,938	59,553	60,388	27,643	24,835	8,433	8,414	129,713	3,229	
Nov	20,278	11,615	8,635	4,723	8,852	54,103	53,272	26,422	17,630	4,131	6,597	108,052	3,454	
Dec	18,529	11,617	9,351	3,339	8,618	51,454	44,077	24,338	14,485	1,102	6,077	90,079	3,490	
Total	255,289	158,461	130,914	45,324	95,168	685,155	640,813	326,437	254,661	57,946	85,843	1,365,699	39,357	
1994: 1/														
Jan	22,943	12,628	10,605	3,510	8,733	58,419	52,784	29,734	17,178	1,244	8,624	109,564	3,578	
Feb	17,994	13,158	9,673	3,601	7,865	52,291	50,098	28,569	13,916	687	8,769	102,041	2,139	
Mar	22,220	17,049	11,519	4,260	9,139	64,187	54,671	28,562	11,766	755	10,010	105,764	2,889	
Year and month	House furnishings						Floor coverings							
	Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases etc.	Table-cloths, place-mats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room and kitchen toweling	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total	
1,000 lbs.														
1992	12,092	17,638	17,481	10,144	11,448	6,263	75,065	866	15,762	33,079	485	3,169	53,361	
1993:														
Jan	647	1,193	1,071	991	1,078	447	5,428	118	857	2,393	85	135	3,588	
Feb	534	1,180	1,112	879	1,037	345	5,085	99	759	2,344	62	259	3,522	
Mar	698	1,419	1,341	1,020	1,080	467	6,025	73	855	3,510	229	338	5,005	
Apr	683	952	1,231	880	1,144	432	5,321	105	873	2,809	121	245	4,153	
May	483	1,056	1,169	861	1,020	482	5,072	23	789	2,691	270	302	4,074	
Jun	723	1,278	1,428	870	1,222	603	6,124	105	1,029	3,084	323	302	4,843	
Jul	802	1,153	1,521	884	868	614	5,842	47	959	2,412	253	295	3,965	
Aug	1,637	1,381	2,426	954	954	702	8,520	24	746	2,508	140	350	3,767	
Sep	1,779	1,208	2,156	892	1,067	801	7,904	10	841	2,990	172	220	4,233	
Oct	3,127	1,077	1,808	909	1,129	669	8,719	30	769	3,125	309	301	4,533	
Nov	3,343	1,033	1,110	748	1,132	525	7,892	30	841	3,349	178	234	4,632	
Dec	3,154	945	944	822	1,136	610	7,611	112	810	3,692	173	337	5,123	
Total	17,610	13,877	17,317	10,709	13,332	6,697	79,543	775	10,126	34,907	2,313	3,317	51,438	
1994: 1/														
Jan	1,031	1,844	1,113	1,035	946	553	6,523	56	813	3,618	242	241	4,969	
Feb	844	1,787	1,395	939	836	498	6,299	46	889	3,555	107	255	4,852	
Mar	1,064	1,312	1,349	1,063	1,099	630	6,516	32	1,063	4,397	255	250	5,996	

1/ Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Appendix table 43--Raw-manmade-fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of manmade fiber-containing textile manufactures, 1992-94 1/

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and fabric						Apparel						Headgear
	Yarn, thread, and rope	Broad-woven fabric 100%	Broad-woven fabric blends	Knit fabric	Narrow, industrial, and misc. fabric	Total	Tops	Bot-toms	Suits and coats	Sweat-ers	Other apparel	Total	Total
1,000 lbs.													
1992	436,646	124,238	56,835	49,290	257,602	924,610	112,191	30,475	29,275	1,884	35,109	208,934	NA
1993:													
Jan	22,448	9,707	5,046	3,810	21,240	62,251	9,333	2,737	2,392	182	3,341	17,984	213
Feb	20,901	10,290	5,205	3,884	21,530	61,811	10,130	2,761	2,119	180	2,653	17,843	173
Mar	26,171	10,948	5,797	5,187	24,875	72,978	11,409	3,279	2,133	150	3,115	20,087	328
Apr	19,096	11,157	5,734	5,080	23,365	64,432	12,333	3,026	2,307	143	2,867	20,676	239
May	23,286	10,549	6,034	4,786	25,138	69,793	12,399	3,025	2,294	138	2,703	20,559	229
Jun	22,197	10,893	6,025	4,876	24,370	68,361	14,209	3,116	2,306	215	3,101	22,947	239
Jul	17,884	8,907	5,223	3,439	20,754	56,206	12,274	2,749	2,356	125	3,013	20,517	289
Aug	20,523	11,508	6,044	4,572	26,284	68,930	11,127	2,717	2,324	209	3,223	19,600	276
Sep	20,972	10,752	5,950	4,665	25,577	67,915	11,313	2,800	2,555	311	3,246	20,225	431
Oct	26,522	12,088	5,515	4,854	24,128	73,106	11,673	3,107	3,051	358	3,341	21,528	385
Nov	28,222	11,211	4,551	4,419	21,598	70,001	11,665	3,435	2,639	470	3,313	21,523	354
Dec	27,341	10,442	4,624	4,571	23,458	70,438	9,513	2,940	2,172	184	3,128	17,937	260
Total	275,562	128,451	65,750	54,144	282,316	806,223	137,378	35,692	28,648	2,665	37,043	241,426	3,416
1994: 1/													
Jan	28,373	10,451	4,817	3,774	21,005	68,420	9,907	2,873	1,934	293	2,969	17,975	137
Feb	27,448	10,136	5,254	4,427	22,945	70,210	11,079	2,958	1,764	350	3,407	19,558	232
Mar	37,251	13,412	5,803	4,549	25,267	86,282	12,978	3,895	2,581	166	3,941	23,561	246
House furnishings													
Floor coverings													
Year and month	House furnishings						Floor coverings						
	Blan-kets	Bed-sheets, pillow-cases, etc.	Table-cloths, placemats, napkins, etc.	Bath-room, kitchen, and towelings	Curtains, drapes, etc.	Bed-spreads, quilts, and misc.	Total	Knot-ted	Woven	Tufted	Felt, tile, etc.	Misc.	Total
1,000 lbs.													
1992	8,200	9,200	885	1,806	2,300	1,989	24,381	8,450	7,935	226,917	3,075	14,482	260,859
1993:													
Jan	362	708	36	188	160	137	1,591	629	624	18,269	217	1,377	21,115
Feb	249	472	53	155	155	133	1,217	448	581	19,315	866	1,253	22,462
Mar	316	823	118	174	209	166	1,806	886	555	18,903	462	1,357	22,163
Apr	293	595	67	116	184	672	1,928	785	692	22,564	397	1,368	25,806
May	436	630	90	147	171	128	1,601	1,100	496	19,997	453	1,095	23,141
Jun	282	959	80	143	259	178	1,901	784	695	20,530	553	1,334	23,896
Jul	362	708	60	131	179	142	1,582	615	480	17,490	330	809	19,725
Aug	526	785	65	218	189	126	1,910	610	789	19,897	396	999	22,691
Sep	689	890	76	260	247	139	2,300	431	859	40,589	388	984	43,250
Oct	542	876	97	213	185	127	2,040	804	523	42,704	606	908	45,545
Nov	497	829	106	195	249	153	2,030	650	592	20,530	395	939	23,107
Dec	367	1,009	82	158	222	119	1,957	515	816	19,478	477	1,003	22,290
Total	4,922	9,284	930	2,098	2,410	2,219	21,863	8,257	7,701	280,267	5,541	13,425	315,190
1994: 1/													
Jan	346	540	57	125	171	131	1,370	262	998	17,157	343	1,210	19,971
Feb	270	495	30	136	147	107	1,184	226	827	17,615	493	1,032	20,192
Mar	325	899	95	189	231	125	1,864	407	1,232	19,147	663	931	22,381

1/ Preliminary. NA - Not available.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

SUMMARY OF REPORT #AER-683

U.S. land and labor devoted to agricultural exports have changed

May 1994

Contact: Chinkook Lee, 202/219-0785

The commodity composition of U.S. agricultural exports has changed since the 1970's. In 1977, grains and oil crops were more than half of U.S. agricultural exports. By 1990, grains and oil crops had fallen to more than a third of U.S. agricultural exports, and high-value products, such as meat and other processed products, had doubled their 1977 export volume to total about a quarter of the exported agricultural commodities. The commodity composition of U.S. agricultural exports has changed because production technology for U.S. high-value commodities has become highly mechanized, which allows greater use of the United States' abundant farmland and requires little use of labor. These factors combine to make U.S. agricultural exports highly competitive with those from other nations.

Factor Intensity and the Changing Commodity Composition of U.S. Agricultural Trade, a new report from USDA's Economic Research Service, examines the amount of U.S. land, labor, and capital devoted to the production of agricultural exports and the associated patterns of U.S. agricultural trade.

Share of U.S. agricultural exports, by commodity group, 1977-90

Commodity group	1977	1982	1990
	Percent		
Livestock	0.9	1.2	1.7
Food grains	11.6	18.3	10.3
Feed grains	20.8	17.7	18.3
Cotton	6.5	5.4	7.1
Vegetables, fruits, and nuts	4.1	4.8	7.6
Oil crops	20.3	18.6	9.8
Tobacco	4.6	4.2	3.7
Meat products	6.4	5.8	12.2
Feeds and flours	6.6	6.4	8.2
Vegetable fats and oils	9.9	8.2	5.4
Other processed foods	6.0	6.9	12.2
Other agricultural products	2.4	2.5	3.5

The composition of U.S. exports reflects the purchasing patterns of different nations. Over time, these patterns change as nations alter their purchases in response to changes in income, relative prices, and domestic shortages. Perhaps the most important of these factors are changes in income that result from the development process. As a nation develops, its agricultural imports tend to shift away from food grains and industrial raw materials toward high-value commodities, such as meat products and fruits and vegetables.

As developing nations earn higher incomes and become increasingly self-sufficient in food production, the composition of U.S. agricultural exports will likely shift toward high-value products, such as meats, fruits and vegetables, and other processed foods. However, products importing countries use to produce high-value commodities, for example feed grains and oil crops (used to produce livestock), will likely also remain a major share of U.S. agricultural exports. As the commodity composition of agricultural exports changes, the use of land and labor for producing agricultural exports will also change, because different commodities have different direct and economywide land and labor requirements.

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