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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Record U.S. Cotton Production and Foreign Use Projected

Contents

Web Sites
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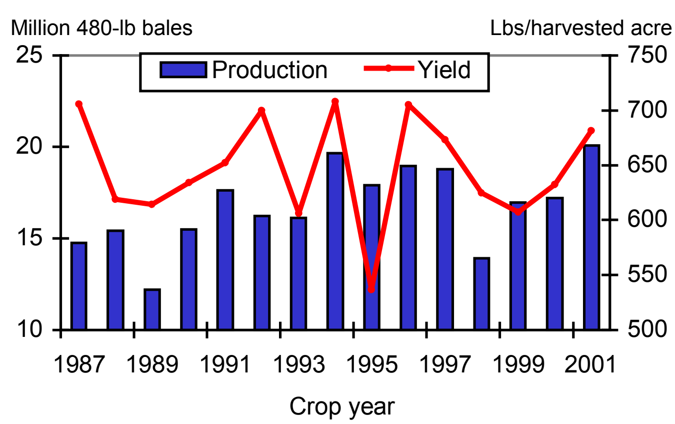
The next release is December 12, 2001

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

The latest United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2001/02 reflects a slight increase in U.S. ending stocks as a result of a larger crop estimate. U.S. cotton production is projected at a record 20.1 million bales this season—up 80,000 bales this month—with the national yield expected to be its highest in 5 years. With U.S. mill use and export estimates unchanged from September at a combined 17.3 million bales, cotton ending stocks are 1-percent higher this month at 8.8 million, the highest since 1985/86.

Foreign production in 2001/02 is estimated at 76 million bales, nearly 5 million above last season and largely the result of increased area. In addition, the projected output is the highest since 1991/92's record. Foreign cotton use is forecast to reach a record, at 83.8 million bales this season, 1 million higher than 2000/01. Meanwhile, 2001/02 ending stocks are projected more than 4 percent higher than a year ago at 34.5 million bales. Excluding China, foreign stocks as a ratio of use are forecast at one of their highest levels ever, 30 percent. The global (excluding China) ratio of ending stocks to use is forecast at 36 percent, well above the 1990's average of 32 percent.

U.S. cotton production and yield



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

U.S. 2001 Cotton Crop Holds at Record

According to the USDA October survey of the 2001 cotton crop, U.S. production is forecast at nearly 20.1 million bales, slightly above last month but nearly 17 percent higher than 2000/01. Upland production is projected at a record 19.5 million bales, while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop is estimated at 615,000 bales. During the previous 20 years, the October forecast has been below final production 13 times and above 7 times. And, past differences between the October forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three for the 2001 U.S. cotton crop to range between 19.2 and 20.9 million bales.

Compared with last season, upland production is projected to rise in each region of the Cotton Belt except the West. In the Delta region, upland output is expected to reach 6.8 million bales, the highest since 1994/95's record of 6.9 million. The Delta yield of 717 pounds per harvested acre is the highest in 4 years. For the Southeast this season, production is forecast to surpass 5 million bales for the first time since the 1937 season. The regional yield is expected to average above 700 pounds, the highest in 5 years.

In the Southwest, large abandonment once again this season is expected to limit the upland output to near the 5-year average of 4.6 million bales. With nearly 1.8 million acres projected to be abandoned this season in the region—nearly all in Texas—the Southwest yield is estimated below the 5-year average of 480 pounds per harvested acre.

In the West, upland output is estimated at 2.7 million bales, 400,000 below last season and the result of area moving out of upland production. However, favorable weather this season has boosted the regional yield to 1,314 pounds per harvested acre, slightly below last season's high of 1,335 pounds. While upland output has declined, ELS production in the West is expected to rise significantly. Total ELS production is projected at 615,000 bales, compared with 389,000 bales last season. California continues to take the lead in ELS production and is projected to account for over 90 percent of the ELS crop in 2001.

Despite a relatively high U.S. abandonment projected at 13 percent, cotton harvested area—estimated at 14.1 million acres—remains the second largest in about 40 years. Based on the latest production estimate, the national yield is estimated at 681 pounds per harvested acre, the highest in 5 years.

Although the development—cotton bolls opening—of the U.S. cotton crop this season falls between the 5-year average and last season, harvest across the Cotton Belt has generally fallen behind as wet weather has slowed progress. As of October 7th, 29 percent of the 2001 cotton area had been harvested, compared with 41 percent last season and a 5-year average of 32 percent. While harvest progress is lower in most of the States this season, several Delta and Southwestern States have fallen well behind their respective harvest progress of 2000. As a result, 2001 cotton ginnings are reported lower than a year ago. As of October 1st, 2 million running bales had been ginned, compared with about 3.3 million at this time last year.

U.S. 2001/02 Demand Unchanged; Stocks Higher

Despite a weak outlook for U.S. and world textile demand, projections for U.S. mill use and exports are unchanged from September. Total demand for U.S. cotton is forecast to reach 17.3 million bales, nearly 11 percent above 2000/01, with a jump in exports this season more than offsetting a continued decline in mill use.

U.S. cotton exports are currently forecast at 9 million bales, one-third higher than the 2000/01 estimate. Large U.S. supplies of exportable cotton coupled with the strong sales to date are expected to push U.S. shipments to their highest since 1994/95. And, despite stagnant global demand, the U.S. marketing loan program is keeping U.S. cotton competitive around the world. Based on the current projections of U.S. and world trade, the U.S. share of global exports is estimated at 32 percent, up from about 26 percent in 2000/01.

In contrast, U.S. mill use this season is currently estimated at 8.3 million bales, 6.5 percent below 2000/01 and nearly a 2-million-bale decline over the last two seasons as major restructuring in the U.S. textile and apparel industry occurred. Playing a crucial role in the amount of raw cotton consumed by U.S. mills this season will be the level and origin of cotton textile imports. While data are not yet available for 2001/02, cotton textile imports for the first 7 months of 2001 are only 3 percent higher than during the comparable 2000 period despite the strong U.S. dollar.

Recent events are also expected to allow domestic mills to retain a slightly larger share of U.S. retail demand in 2001/02 due to the higher cost and longer response time required for shipping textile and apparel products from south and east Asia. The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) partnerships may help supplant imports from other regions that historically do not use U.S. cotton. The CBI provides quick turnarounds using U.S. fiber/fabric in the manufactured products. And, while restructuring in the U.S. textile and apparel industry will likely continue this year, cotton fiber prices—at their lowest in 15 years—could sustain cotton mill demand as cotton's share on the cotton spinning system was at 80 percent in August, the highest in nearly 3 years.

Based on the October production forecast and beginning stocks estimated at 6 million bales, total U.S. cotton supplies for 2001/02 are projected to rise nearly 5 million bales (23 percent) to 26.1 million. As a result of these U.S. cotton supply and demand projections, ending stocks for 2001/02 are projected to rise from the beginning level to 8.8 million bales. Ending stocks would be the highest since 1985/86's 9.3 million bales.

Revised 2000/01 Estimates

Based on reports from the Census Bureau, U.S. cotton mill use, exports, and ending stocks for 2000/01 were adjusted slightly this month. The revised consumption report indicated that U.S. mills used 8.882 million bales of cotton last season, 13 percent below the previous year. Likewise, exports were revised up to 6.763 million bales for 2000/01, slightly above the 1999/2000 USDA estimate. In addition, the Census Bureau revised U.S. ending stocks. Based on necessary adjustments to the data, 2000/01 ending stocks were estimated at 6.002 million bales, more than 50 percent higher than the previous year and the largest since 1988/89.

Record Textile Imports During July

July textile imports of all fibers rose 106 million pounds to a record 1.293 billion pounds. Imports increased for the third consecutive month and were 9 percent above June and 3 percent higher than July 2000. Larger shipments of all major fibers except linen and all end-use categories except yarn, thread and fabric occurred in July compared with a month earlier. Cotton textile imports, at 707 million pounds, were 30 million above June and 1 percent above July 2000 shipments. Cotton imports from Asia totaled 349 million pounds and accounted for 49 percent of total shipments. Larger imports from major suppliers such as China, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan were responsible for most of the increase.

Textile exports, at 367 million pounds, declined 13 percent from June, and were 15 percent below a year earlier. Exports of all major fibers and all end-use categories were lower than June shipments. Cotton textile exports, at 156 million pounds, were 15 percent below a month earlier. Lower U.S. exports to North American countries accounted for nearly all of the monthly decline.

During the first 7 months of 2001, the textile trade deficit is on track to establish another record in 2001. The overall deficit rose to 4.9 billion pounds by the end of July, compared with 4.7 billion in 2000 and 4.0 billion in 1999. Historically, cotton textiles accounted for the largest share of the trade deficit. Through July cotton textile imports exceeded exports by 3.1 billion pounds, representing 65 percent of the total deficit. With larger imports of cotton and other major fibers, the textile trade deficit will likely continue to widen this year.

World Consumption Weakens

World cotton production in 2001/02 is forecast 145,000 bales lower than during September, at 96.1 million bales. World cotton consumption in 2001/02 is forecast 475,000 bales lower than during September, at 92.1 million bales. Imports and exports are forecast 100,000 bales higher (28.4 million and 28 million, respectively), and ending stocks are forecast 530,000 bales higher (43.3 million).

World cotton consumption prospects weakened in the last month as most forecasters reduced their estimates of world gross domestic product in 2002. Compared with last month, cotton mill use in 2001/02 is forecast lower in Indonesia, India, and Pakistan, in part due to reduced prospects for textile exports by these countries. India's 200,000-bale reduction also reflects a 100,000-bale reduction in estimated consumption in 2000/01, suggesting the current marketing year started from a lower base than previously believed. Argentina's 2001/02 consumption is reduced 50,000 bales, reflecting its own economic problems as well as the global environment. Slight adjustments were also made to reduce consumption in Iran, South Africa, and Chile. Malaysia's 2001/02 consumption is higher this month by 25,000 bales as higher imports in 2000/01 suggest a better performance by the textile industry there than previously expected.

World Production Little Changed

Compared with last month, USDA's forecast for world cotton production in 2001/02 is only 145,000 bales lower. However, production in South America is forecast 650,000 bales lower than it was in September, while Central Asia and Africa are each forecast about 300,000 bales higher this month. Australia and Iran are each forecast 100,000 bales lower.

The largest production change from September is a 450,000-bale reduction in Brazil's 2001/02 crop, to 3.3 million bales. Brazil's cotton output rose steadily during 1996-2000 as area was converted to cropland in Mato Grosso and increasingly efficient use of technology drove yields in Mato Grosso and every other Brazilian state higher. Area planted to cotton in Mato Grosso rose 590 percent during 1996-2000, and yields there rose 103 percent. Modern, mechanized cotton farming also spread to Bahia where yields rose 550 percent, and most other major producing areas reported gains of at least 34 percent during this time.

In 2000/01 Mato Grosso came to account for more than half of Brazil's total cotton output, and while Mato Grosso is expected to continue to increase its area under crops in 2001/02, all of the increase is expected to go into soybeans. Furthermore, with the recent cotton/soybean price ratio at one of its lowest levels in the last 30 years, some area planted to cotton in 2000/01 will probably switch to soybeans in 2001/02. Yields may fall for the first time since 1995, and the combination of reduced area in Brazil's highest yielding state and slipping yields in several states is expected to reduce cotton output by 800,000 bales from 2000/01's near-record of 4.1 million.

Similarly, shifting prices are expected to result in lower area in Argentina compared with the year before in 2001/02, rather than steady area as previously expected. Compared with September, USDA's forecast for Argentina's 2001/02 cotton area is 105,000 hectares lower this month, at 275,000. Lower area is expected to mean slightly higher yields as the least productive land moves out of cotton first, and production is forecast down 200,000 bales compared with last month's forecast.

Production in Central Asia in 2001/02 is estimated higher than during September as seed cotton arrivals allay earlier fears that a third year of drought in the region might seriously damage yields. The rapid pace of arrivals through early October in each country suggests that output is closer to planned levels than previously anticipated, and estimated production is raised 200,000 bales in Uzbekistan, and 50,000 bales each in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan.

Similarly, reports of higher planted area and favorable weather continue to arrive from West Africa, and Mali's and Burkina Faso's expected 2001/02 crops are each 100,000 bales higher this month. Higher reported output for 2000/01 in Zimbabwe also suggests higher potential output in 2001/02, and while USDA is forecasting no year-to-year change in Zimbabwe's output in 2001/02, the forecast is 75,000 bales higher than it was a month earlier.

Impact of Revised Macroeconomic Outlook on World Cotton Consumption

Demand for cotton fiber is derived from consumers' demand for clothing, which is a function of consumers' income. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the most widely forecast variable that corresponds to income, and during the last year forecasts of world GDP for the coming year have been steadily declining. In the last month, private forecast services supplying USDA with macroeconomic analysis have reduced their forecasts of world GDP growth in calendar 2002 from about a 2.5-3.0 percent rate to about a 2.0-2.5 percent rate. This suggests that prospects for cotton consumption in 2001/02 have weakened in the last month, and this expectation has been reflected in lower prices for cotton on world markets.

The past behavior of world cotton consumption suggests a 300,000-bale decline in cotton consumption might be expected from a decline in the world GDP growth rate of 0.5 percentage points. This approximation is based on the assumption that growth in world cotton consumption is a function of world GDP growth and lagged real world prices, and then estimating parameters for such a function with the simplest econometric techniques. Obviously, a large number of other factors also influence cotton consumption. Some of these can be addressed when estimating the model's parameters, but some factors—such as changes in taste—are elusive. Similarly, the collapse of the Soviet Union led within a few years to an 80-percent decline in Russian cotton use for textile production, and China's cotton consumption surged in 1999/2000 after years of stagnation. Again, such events cloud the relationship between world cotton use and GDP.

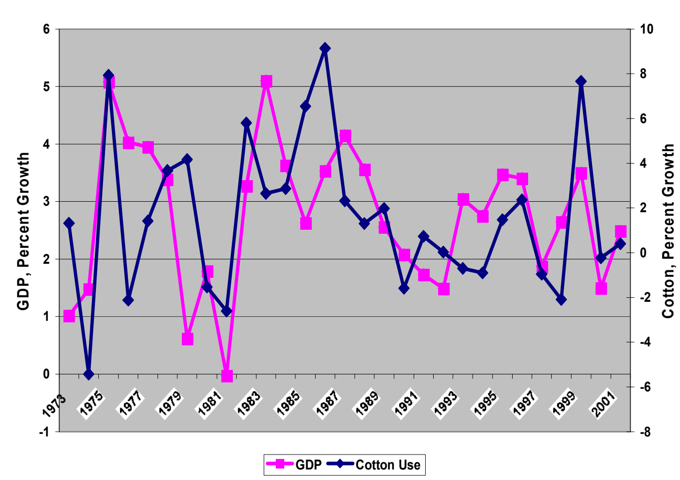
Generally speaking, the estimated parameter that translates changes in GDP growth to changes in cotton consumption growth is close to 1.0. Estimating this parameter across a variety of models that use different adjustments to account for structural and policy shifts that have occurred during 1973-2001 sometimes gives a value a little above 1.0, and sometimes a little below. Also, a recent ERS report, *Changing Structure of Global Food Consumption and Trade*, includes estimates of income elasticities for clothing and footwear of 0.86-0.9.

A 1-to-1 relationship between shifts in GDP growth and cotton use growth would mean that USDA's September forecast of 0.8 percent growth in world cotton consumption in 2001/02 should instead be 0.3 percent, due to a weaker outlook for 2002 world GDP growth in October. In bales, this would be a 300,000-bale increase from the year before instead of the 700,000-bale increase forecast in September, or a 400,000-bale decline in forecasted 2001/02 world consumption from October to September.

However, prices have absorbed some of the impact of reduced expectations for the coming year's economic activity. If we assume that price changes can affect mill use as soon as 6 months later, it seems reasonable to expect lower prices to partly offset the negative impact of lower GDP expectations. Thus, the net impact of a weaker macroeconomic outlook might be a 300,000-bale reduction in world cotton consumption in 2001/02 rather than the 400,000-bale reduction that might be expected if prices had been unaffected by the change in expectations.

Ultimately, forecast adjustments also have to account for any other new information, which could include policy changes in various countries that offset or exacerbate the impact of revised GDP expectation. Thus, this month's adjustments reflect other factors in addition to GDP, and the 2001/02 world consumption is down 475,000 bales from September's estimate.

World Cotton Use & GDP, 1973-2001



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New Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service

For several months, a wide range of ideas have emerged in the farm bill debate on how best to address the needs of farmers and other constituencies. A recently released ERS report, Cotton: Background and Issues for Farm Legislation, provides information on topics important to the debate, including market conditions, policy proposals, WTO considerations, and the interactions between policy and markets.

This online-only report is the first of occasional Outlook supplements on cotton that will provide timely analysis on specific topics. Readers will no longer have to wait for the *Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook Yearbook* for all of the in-depth special reports on the cotton sector.

U.S. Cotton Supply and Use Estimates

Item	2000/01	2001/02 Aug	2001/02 Sep	2001/02 Oct
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	15.347	15.959	15.959	15.959
Harvested	12.884	14.104	13.899	13.899
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	626	661	669	672
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	3.672	5.449	5.915	5.881
Production	16.799	19.410	19.377	19.457
Total supply 1/	20.474	24.859	25.292	25.338
Mill use	8.760	8.385	8.190	8.190
Exports	6.326	8.540	8.540	8.540
Total use	15.086	16.925	16.730	16.730
Ending stocks 2/	5.881	7.961	8.517	8.614
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	39.0	47.0	50.9	51.5
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	170	235	240	240
Harvested	169	234	239	239
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,105	1,216	1,235	1,235
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	250	101	118	121
Production	389	593	615	615
Total supply 1/	651	704	743	746
Mill use	122	115	110	110
Exports	437	460	460	460
Total use	559	575	570	570
Ending stocks 2/	121	139	183	186
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	21.6	24.2	32.1	32.6

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

World Cotton Supply and Use Estimates

Item	2000/01	2001/02 Aug	2001/02 Sep	2001/02 Oct
		Million 480-lb bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	41.53	37.83	38.87	39.01
Foreign	37.61	32.23	32.84	33.01
Production				
World	88.34	94.63	96.22	96.07
Foreign	71.16	75.43	76.23	76.00
Imports				
World	26.83	28.83	28.29	28.40
Foreign	26.81	28.82	28.28	28.39
Use:				
Mill use				
World	91.71	92.60	92.55	92.08
Foreign	82.83	84.10	84.25	83.78
Exports				
World	26.41	28.24	27.96	28.06
Foreign	19.64	19.24	18.96	19.06
Ending stocks				
World	39.01	41.53	42.73	43.26
Foreign	33.01	33.43	34.03	34.46
Stocks-to-use ratio		Percent		
World	42.5	44.8	46.2	47.0
Foreign	39.9	39.8	40.4	41.1

Based on USDA estimates.

Fiber Supply

Item	2001			2000
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Aug
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb. bales			
Ginnings	-	-	609	842
Imports since August 1	15	15	NA	1
Stocks, beginning	8,162	6,762	6,002	3,922
At mills	464	434	415	526
Public storage	7,204	6,657	5,587	3,529
CCC stocks	2,366	2,081	1,577	240
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Production	691.4	668.9	689.0	902.9
Noncellulosic	678.5	654.0	678.7	874.1
Cellulosic	12.9	14.9	10.3	28.8
Total since January 1	4,576.6	5,245.9	5,934.9	6,964.9
	2001			2000
	May	Jun	Jul	Jul
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports	134.7	115.8	129.5	132.0
Noncellulosic	131.0	112.8	125.8	126.0
Cellulosic	3.7	3.0	3.7	5.0
Total since January 1	617.2	733.0	862.5	982.0
Wool and Mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	2,855.0	2,797.0	4,017.0	3,151.0
48's-and-finer	1,394.0	870.0	1,835.0	1,725.0
Not-finer-than-46's	1,199.0	759.0	1,611.0	1,426.0
Total since January 1	17,631.0	20,428.0	24,445.0	27,947.0
Wool top imports	243.0	476.0	617.0	432.0
Total since January 1	2,023.0	2,499.0	3,116.0	3,574.0
Mohair imports, clean	-	6.0	-	-
Total since January 1	-	6.0	6.0	4.0

NA = Not available.

Cotton System Fiber Consumption

Item	2001 Jun	2001 Jul	2001 Aug	2000 Aug
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb. bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	624	581	744	920
Total since August 1 1/	8,300	8,882	744	920
SA annual rate 2/	7,761	7,848	7,894	10,004
SA daily rate 2/	29.7	30.1	30.2	38.3
Daily rate	29.7	26.4	32.3	40.0
Upland consumed by mills 1/	614	573	732	907
Total since August 1 1/	8,186	8,759	732	907
SA daily rate 2/	29.3	29.7	29.8	37.8
Daily rate	29.2	26.0	31.8	39.5
Spindles in place	3,834	3,720	3,727	4,592
Active spindles	3,565	3,388	3,391	4,396
100 percent cotton	2,004	1,940	1,946	2,409
100 percent manmade	582	521	520	685
Blends	978	927	925	1,302
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	78.1	78.5	79.8	78.5
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	83,957	76,634	90,348	120,976
Total since August 1 1/	1,083,418	1,160,052	90,348	120,976
Daily rate	3,998	3,483	3,928	5,260
Noncellulosic staple	3,792	3,334	3,748	4,951
Cellulosic staple	206	149	180	309

1/ Adjusted to calendar month. 2/ SA = seasonally adjusted.

Fiber Exports

Item	2001 May	2001 Jun	2001 Jul	2000 Jul
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Upland exports	661	755	685	448
Total since August 1	4,886	5,641	6,326	6,303
Sales for next season	456	482	814	509
Total since August 1	1,904	2,387	3,200	1,913
ELS exports	31.8	26.0	15.4	48.4
Total since August 1	395.9	421.9	437.3	446.8
Sales for next season	26.9	6.6	14.2	36.8
Total since August 1	142.9	149.5	163.7	191.7
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw wool exports	77.8	69.2	65.0	87.1
Noncellulosic	75.0	66.8	62.9	79.0
Cellulosic	2.8	2.4	2.1	8.1
Total since January 1	413.4	482.6	545.5	663.1
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	634	646	954	607
Total since January 1	2,242	2,888	3,842	3,794
Wool top exports	623	960	590	891
Total since January 1	2,845	3,805	4,395	3,497
Mohair exports, clean	352	132	98	461
Total since January 1	693	825	923	1,635

Fiber Prices

Item	2001 Jul	2001 Aug	2001 Sep	2000 Sep
Domestic cotton prices:		Cents per pound		
Adjusted World Price	31.55	29.50	27.32	47.86
Upland spot 41-34	37.48	36.05	33.22	60.62
Pima spot 03-46	93.40	87.50	87.50	92.30
Avg. price received by upland producers	40.00	36.00	34.30	50.60
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	44.83	43.83	40.43	66.80
Raw fiber equivalent	49.81	48.70	44.92	74.22
Rayon staple				
Actual	99.00	99.00	98.00	98.00
Raw fiber equivalent	103.13	103.13	102.08	102.08
Polyester staple				
Actual	62.00	62.00	60.00	58.00
Raw fiber equivalent	64.58	64.58	62.50	60.42
Price ratios		Percent		
Cotton/rayon	48.3	47.2	44.0	72.7
Cotton/polyester	77.1	75.4	71.9	122.9
Northern Europe cotton quotes:		Cents per pound		
A Index	45.55	43.31	41.13	61.55
Memphis Territory	50.56	51.25	46.06	67.38
California/Arizona	49.94	52.00	47.19	69.56
B Index	44.20	42.10	39.13	56.78
Orleans/Texas	42.50	42.65	38.50	61.56
Wool prices (clean):		Dollars per pound		
U.S. 56's	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.52
Australian 56's 1/	1.42	1.60	1.61	1.28
U.S. 60's	0.92	0.96	1.00	0.77
Australian 60's 1/	1.63	1.70	1.69	1.37
U.S. 64's	1.27	1.22	1.26	1.07
Australian 64's 1/	1.67	1.72	1.69	1.49

NQ= No quotes. NA = Not available.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

Textile Imports

Item	2001 May	2001 Jun	2001 Jul	2000 Jul
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	257,994	245,445	234,659	246,708
Cotton	118,631	107,320	99,065	110,585
Linen	15,944	22,126	15,393	11,285
Wool	2,975	2,611	2,636	4,072
Silk	791	699	842	1,017
Manmade	119,653	112,689	116,723	119,749
Apparel	224,085	817,426	624,206	884,958
Cotton	460,526	504,040	538,355	520,798
Linen	16,878	20,653	24,864	22,054
Wool	13,911	21,275	33,047	33,763
Silk	11,264	11,075	13,011	13,951
Manmade	221,506	260,383	314,929	294,392
House furnishings	68,954	75,328	82,299	78,843
Cotton	51,740	56,585	60,480	56,441
Linen	1,441	1,591	1,607	1,250
Wool	361	375	346	309
Silk	150	186	243	131
Manmade	15,262	16,591	19,623	20,712
Floor coverings	42,261	39,900	42,144	37,741
Cotton	5,494	4,656	5,212	5,164
Linen	6,511	6,540	7,382	6,511
Wool	11,813	11,208	11,968	10,853
Silk	953	1,009	981	579
Manmade	17,490	16,492	16,601	14,634
Total imports 2/	1,102,783	1,187,207	1,293,373	1,258,752
Cotton	641,391	677,230	707,490	697,250
Linen	40,839	50,957	49,306	41,179
Wool	29,737	35,729	48,488	50,009
Silk	13,158	12,971	15,077	15,681
Manmade	377,658	410,319	473,011	454,632

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: Data for 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Textile Exports

Item	2001			2000
	May	Jun	Jul	Jul
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	248,452	240,986	204,664	219,835
Cotton	9,588	93,187	77,335	89,550
Linen	5,479	5,090	4,732	5,809
Wool	4,046	4,394	4,648	4,542
Silk	3,420	5,315	4,869	3,242
Manmade	138,919	133,000	113,080	116,692
Apparel	154,756	144,465	126,899	174,482
Cotton	87,447	83,170	72,207	103,138
Linen	1,940	2,145	1,768	2,649
Wool	10,664	8,631	8,026	8,510
Silk	5,734	3,805	3,228	3,873
Manmade	48,971	46,714	41,670	56,312
House furnishings	6,529	6,473	5,857	6,041
Cotton	4,161	4,285	3,625	3,603
Linen	174	181	135	133
Wool	55	58	41	43
Silk	117	94	59	55
Manmade	2,022	2,018	1,997	2,207
Floor coverings	34,308	30,857	29,271	32,328
Cotton	2,755	2,527	2,351	2,819
Linen	1,459	1,517	1,295	1,833
Wool	3,427	2,775	2,180	2,724
Silk	50	65	68	84
Manmade	26,617	23,973	23,377	24,868
Total exports 2/	444,299	423,207	366,925	433,011
Cotton	191,028	183,244	155,582	199,170
Linen	9,059	8,939	7,937	10,429
Wool	18,214	15,881	14,913	15,836
Silk	9,320	9,280	8,223	7,254
Manmade	216,678	205,864	180,270	200,322

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: Data for 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

U.S. Cotton Textile Imports

Item	2001 May	2001 Jun	2001 Jul	2000 Jul
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	278,324	267,317	258,851	277,453
Canada	24,021	20,286	16,701	19,910
Costa Rica	9,557	11,338	10,159	10,133
Dominican Republic	21,934	19,422	19,247	24,260
El Salvador	24,237	24,155	23,426	24,004
Guatemala	15,411	17,184	15,848	14,586
Haiti	3,564	3,527	3,383	4,111
Honduras	41,827	36,214	40,699	40,657
Jamaica	2,180	2,389	2,364	2,668
Mexico	129,572	127,043	120,340	130,730
Nicaragua	5,793	5,482	6,445	6,104
South America	13,080	12,536	12,352	14,097
Brazil	5,088	4,258	4,422	5,789
Colombia	3,853	3,715	3,379	3,638
Peru	3,563	3,778	3,874	4,046
Europe	44,702	51,969	56,147	49,032
Italy	3,554	3,506	4,446	5,245
Portugal	3,903	7,776	8,284	7,337
Russia	4,122	4,765	5,233	3,467
Turkey	21,737	23,261	22,676	20,849
Asia	279,821	318,005	349,167	334,564
Bahrain	3,381	4,603	4,371	3,954
Bangladesh	21,107	24,907	26,331	24,358
Burma	3,996	4,946	6,195	5,337
Cambodia	7,921	12,179	11,761	11,471
China	32,933	36,449	42,894	42,530
Hong Kong	28,945	32,786	34,031	33,990
India	28,939	26,811	34,419	37,752
Indonesia	14,392	17,545	19,590	17,010
Israel	4,069	4,133	4,288	4,250
Macao	5,553	7,822	7,453	7,527
Malaysia	6,205	6,798	7,470	7,439
Pakistan	49,357	54,095	56,053	51,470
Philippines	9,547	12,096	13,310	11,723
Singapore	1,721	2,833	2,419	2,564
South Korea	11,331	11,553	12,606	11,109
Sri Lanka	7,206	9,605	11,366	9,969
Taiwan	12,701	13,389	13,891	15,727
Thailand	11,752	14,691	16,001	16,557
U Arab Em	3,742	3,575	3,533	3,319
Oceania	3,200	3,113	4,929	3,092
Australia	1,881	2,206	3,088	1,477
Africa	22,265	24,290	26,044	19,013
Egypt	8,956	9,972	7,616	7,643
Lesotho	3,389	3,193	5,701	2,996
South Africa	3,192	2,698	3,364	2,175
World 2/	641,391	677,230	707,490	697,250

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Note: Data for 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

U.S. Cotton Textile Exports

Item	2001 May	2001 Jun	2001 Jul	2000 Jul
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	173,031	167,698	140,868	178,825
Bahamas	87	75	78	57
Canada	28,005	25,003	18,127	21,034
Costa Rica	7,287	6,154	6,938	7,880
Dominican Republic	15,697	16,707	14,876	17,143
El Salvador	12,864	11,240	10,038	11,867
Guatemala	4,865	4,025	4,402	3,733
Haiti	3,754	3,460	2,479	2,671
Honduras	24,940	25,965	21,731	25,786
Jamaica	2,233	2,388	2,110	2,254
Mexico	72,651	68,245	58,823	85,025
Nicaragua	365	775	739	792
Panama	159	276	226	234
South America	3,951	3,276	3,371	5,656
Argentina	145	79	126	141
Brazil	546	524	293	375
Chile	369	337	592	1,283
Colombia	1,234	1,057	809	2,325
Ecuador	222	247	97	338
Peru	102	56	114	51
Venezuela	1,149	869	1,146	982
Europe	6,452	5,174	5,135	6,436
Belgium	2,653	1,666	1,602	1,754
France	351	322	173	335
Germany	454	489	481	982
Italy	524	209	288	193
Netherlands	385	351	513	785
Turkey	38	178	69	36
United Kingdom	1,132	1,165	1,070	1,550
Asia	6,414	5,933	4,922	7,073
China	349	402	208	228
Hong Kong	687	731	693	784
Israel	397	551	248	379
Japan	2,238	1,960	1,541	3,045
Malaysia	45	80	26	39
Philippines	441	217	224	259
Saudi Arabia	439	352	237	277
Singapore	242	294	288	370
South Korea	220	297	232	449
Sri Lanka	90	123	123	209
Taiwan	198	145	277	185
U Arab Em	135	147	108	170
Oceania	587	496	600	642
Australia	476	413	458	522
Africa	593	668	686	538
Morocco	94	103	193	49
World 2/	191,028	183,244	155,582	199,170

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.

Note: Data for 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Acreage, Yield, and Production Estimates for 2001

State/Region	Harvested	Yield	Production
		Lbs./	
	1,000 acres	harvested acre	1,000 bales
Upland:			
Alabama	605	742	935
Georgia	1,490	680	2,110
N. Carolina	975	729	1,480
S. Carolina	296	649	400
Virginia	104	743	161
Southeast	3,470	704	5,086
Arkansas	1,080	778	1,750
Louisiana	855	595	1,060
Mississippi	1,630	751	2,550
Missouri	395	753	620
Tennessee	605	666	840
Delta	4,565	717	6,820
Oklahoma	200	504	210
Texas	4,500	469	4,400
Southwest	4,700	471	4,610
Arizona	278	1,260	730
California	655	1,392	1,900
New Mexico	70	789	115
West	1,003	1,314	2,745
Other 1/	161	584	196
Total Upland	13,899	672	19,457
Pima:			
Arizona	6	960	12
California	209	1,286	560
New Mexico	7	686	10
Texas	17	932	33
Total Pima	239	1,235	615
Total All	14,138	681	20,072

Based on USDA's October Crop Production report.

1/ Includes Florida and Kansas.