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Outlook



Cotton and Wool Outlook

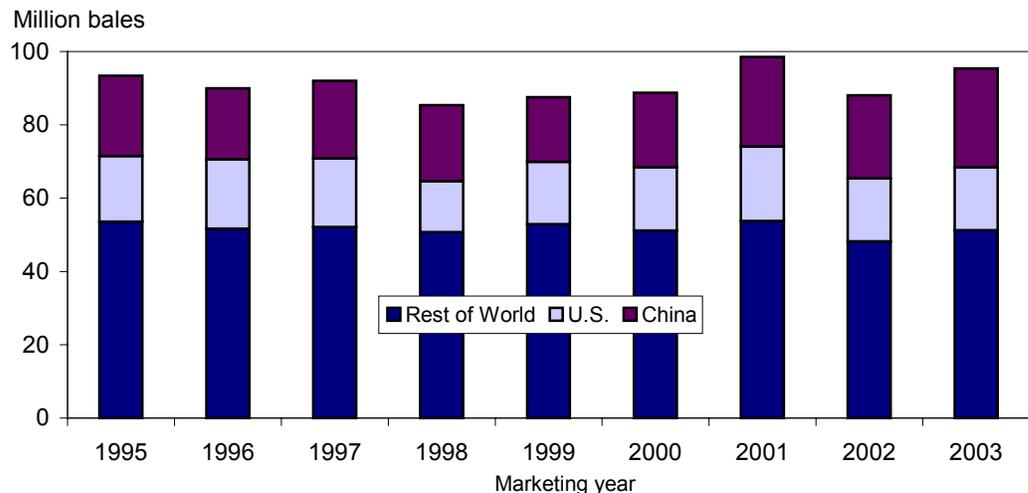
Leslie Meyer, Stephen MacDonald, and Robert Skinner

World Cotton Production To Rebound in 2003/04

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2003/04 indicates that world cotton production will rise 8 percent from last season to nearly 95.4 million bales. Although this season's production forecast is 3 million bales below the 2001 record, it remains the second largest ever. With the U.S. crop projected about the same as in 2002/03, the cotton crops in China and the rest of the world are expected to account for the increase.

China's cotton production is expected to rise nearly 20 percent in 2003/04 to 27 million bales, the largest since the 1984 record of 28.7 million. China is projected to account for 28 percent of global output this season, up from 25 percent during the 2001 season. In contrast, U.S. production is expected to contribute 18 percent of global supplies, compared with 21 percent in 2001. As a result, the rest of the world is expected to account for about 55 percent of world production for the third consecutive season.

Figure 1
U.S. and foreign cotton production



Source: USDA.

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 The next release is
 September 12, 2003

Approved by the
 World Agricultural
 Outlook Board.

2003/04 Production Forecast Higher in August

According to USDA's first survey-based forecast of the 2003 cotton crop, U.S. production is forecast at 17.1 million bales, up 3 percent (500,000 bales) from last month's projection. While slightly below last season, the 2003 cotton crop forecast is equal to the previous 5-year average. Upland production is forecast at about 16.7 million bales, up slightly from 2002/03, while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop is projected one-third lower at 451,000 bales.

During the previous 20 years, the August forecast has been above final cotton production 11 times and below 9 times. Past differences between the August forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three for the 2003 U.S. cotton crop to range between 15.7 and 18.5 million bales.

Compared with last season, upland production is expected lower in each region of the Cotton Belt, except the Southeast, where a rebound in yield from last season's 19-year low is forecast. Southeast production this season is expected to reach 4.4 million bales, compared with 3.3 million in 2002, despite area devoted to cotton declining 10 percent this season.

The Delta is expected to produce the largest crop of the four regions this season. At 5.4 million bales, the Delta region is expected to produce a crop near the 5-year average and account for one-third of U.S. upland production in 2003.

In the Southwest, cotton production is expected to reach 4.7 million bales in 2003, 615,000 bales below the previous season but slightly above the 5-year average. Although area is similar to 2002, the 2003 average yield is forecast to decline from last season's record. Abandonment in the Southwest is estimated at 19 percent, similar to that of 2002.

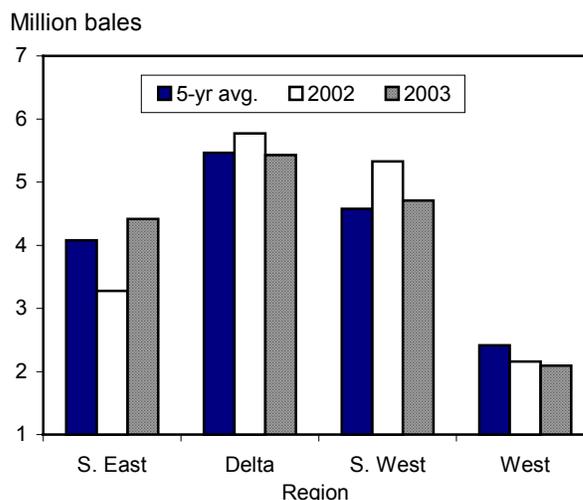
Cotton production in the West in 2003—forecast at 2.1 million bales—is near last season but below the 5-year average. Upland area remains below the 1-million-acre mark for the third consecutive season as area is devoted to other crops. Although area is slightly larger in 2003, yields are forecast below last season's regional record of 1,400 pounds per harvested acre.

In contrast to upland production, the West region continues to dominate ELS production. The ELS crop is forecast to decline significantly once again, as stocks remained relatively high despite record export shipments. California remains the key player in ELS production and is expected to account for about 85 percent of the area and production in 2003.

Total planted area to cotton is estimated at 13.6 million acres while abandonment is expected to approach 10 percent, slightly below the past several seasons. As a result, U.S. cotton to be harvested is forecast at 12.3 million acres, the lowest in 5 years. Based on the harvested area, the national yield is estimated at 667 pounds per harvested acre, 2 pounds above 2002 and the second highest since 1996.

U.S. cotton crop development in August continues to lag behind. As of August 10th, 80 percent of the U.S. crop was setting bolls, 10 percentage points below last year and the 5-year average. Likewise, the percentage of the crop that has open bolls reached 8 percent, compared with 12 percent in 2002 and an 11-percent average. U.S. crop conditions have remained relatively flat over the past month and are slightly below last year. However, 54 percent of the area was rated "good" or "excellent," equal to a year ago, while 16 percent was rated "poor" or "very poor" this year, compared with 15 percent in 2002.

Figure 2
U.S. regional cotton production



Source: USDA.

Demand and Stock Estimates Revised

The U.S. cotton demand estimate for 2003/04 was revised this month to 18.4 million bales. The 200,000-bale decline was attributable to a less optimistic outlook in the domestic mill sector as textile inventories have risen and additional mill closings have recently occurred. U.S. mill use was lowered to 6.6 million bales, 10 percent below 2002/03 and the lowest estimate since 1985/86.

Exports remain forecast at 11.8 million bales, down slightly from the revised 2002/03 estimate. The larger U.S. crop forecast this month, along with increased foreign consumption are expected to support a U.S. export level similar to last season. The current U.S. share of world trade is estimated at about 39 percent, similar to 2002/03.

Based on these cotton supply and demand estimates, 2003/04 U.S. ending stocks are projected at 4.3 million bales, 400,000 above a month ago, as the increase in production and decline in demand more than offset the reduction in this season's beginning stocks. However, ending stocks are currently estimated 1.2 million bales below last season to their lowest in 4 years. Likewise, the cotton stocks-to-use ratio is estimated at about 23 percent, also the lowest since the 1999 season.

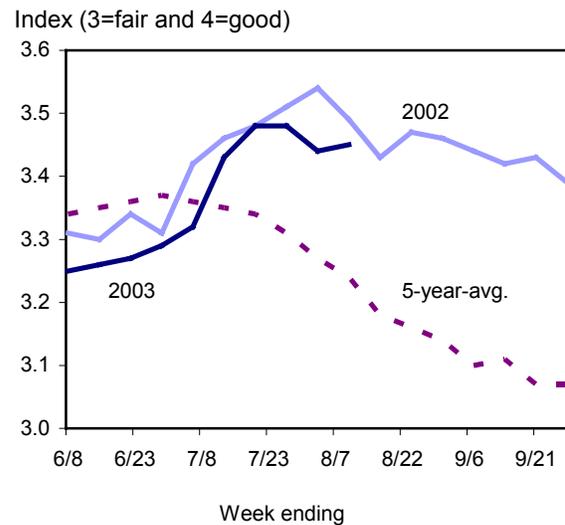
2002/03 Estimates Revised

U.S. cotton exports were raised nearly 3 percent this month to 11.9 million bales in response to recent shipment activity as reported in the *Export Sales* report. Imports were also increased slightly to 65,000 bales. Consequently, ending stocks for last season were revised downward to 5.5 million bales—a stocks-to-use ratio of 28.6 percent, the lowest in 3 years.

U.S. Textile Trade: Imports Rise for Third Consecutive Month

May textile imports, at 1.3 billion pounds, rose for the third consecutive month and were 8 percent above a year ago. Imports of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber products increased compared with a month earlier. Larger shipments of apparel and floor

Figure 3
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: USDA.

coverings more than offset slight declines in home furnishing and yarn, thread, and fabric. Cotton textile imports, at 739 million pounds, were 1 percent above April and 9 percent above a year ago. Cotton apparel imports accounted for 72 percent of the shipments in May. Cotton imports from North America rose to 275 million pounds, up 7 percent from April.

Textile exports increased in May to 424 million pounds, up 5 percent from April but 6 percent below a year earlier. Exports of all fibers, except wool, increased from a month ago. Larger shipments of all major end-use categories, except floor coverings, occurred in May. Cotton textile exports, at 209 million pounds, were 6 percent above a month earlier and 6 percent above a year ago. Cotton textile exports to North America, at 195 million pounds, rose 7 percent above a month earlier.

Overall, the May textile trade deficit was 859 million pounds, with cotton accounting for 62 percent of the total. The May deficit was 118 million pounds above a year earlier. The deficit for the first 5 months of 2003 was 4.4 billion pounds, compared with 3.5 billion a year ago. The cotton trade deficit reached 2.7 billion pounds (nearly 5.6 million bale-equivalents) during January-May, compared with 2.2 billion pounds in 2002.

Global Cotton Production Forecast Increased For 2003/04; Consumption Nearly Unchanged

USDA's world cotton projections for the current season were altered slightly this month. World production is forecast at 95.4 million bales, about 550,000 bales above last month due mainly to the rise in the U.S. production forecast. With this increase, global output is expected to expand more than 7 million bales or 8 percent above the latest estimate for 2002/03.

With the U.S. crop expected to be similar to a year ago, all of the expansion is occurring outside the United States. Foreign production for 2003/04 is currently projected at 78.3 million bales, an increase of nearly 11 percent from last season and a record high. Production in India was raised 300,000 bales in August but was nearly offset by a decline in Australia, leaving foreign output about unchanged this month.

In contrast, the 2003/04 world cotton consumption projection remains at a record 99.2 million bales, only 1.4 percent above a revised 2002/03 estimate. With the reduction in U.S. mill use for 2003/04, the foreign consumption projection absorbed the difference and is now forecast at 92.6 million bales, also a record. A significant increase (500,000 bales) in China's consumption was made as recent strong yarn production data indicates continued growth.

As world consumption continues to exceed production, ending stocks are projected to decline for the second consecutive season. Global stocks for 2003/04 are forecast at 34.3 million bales, 3.3 million (9 percent) below 2002/03 and the lowest since 1994/95. Similarly, foreign ending stocks are estimated at 30 million bales, also the lowest in 9 years.

China's stocks are forecast to fall 5 percent from 2002/03 to an estimated 8.6 million bales. Stocks in China have fallen significantly over the past 5 years. In 1998/99, for example, China held 23 million bales of cotton and accounted for nearly half of the world's stocks. This season, however, China is expected to hold only one-quarter of the global supplies at season's end.

2002/03 World Production and Trade Revised

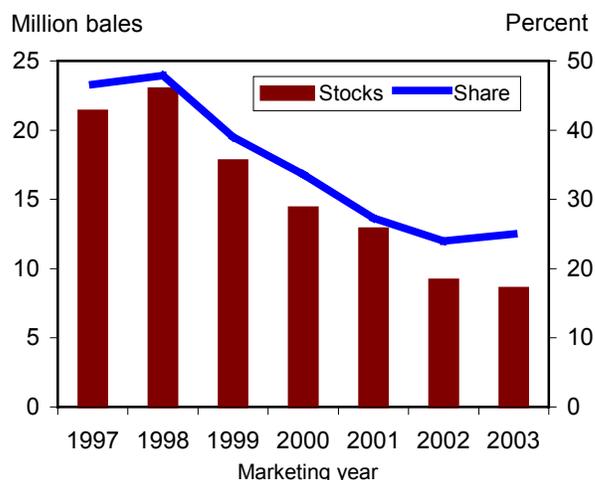
World cotton production was raised 270,000 bales this month to 88 million; foreign production is estimated at 70.8 million. Australia accounted for the increase as recent ginnings suggest a higher output than previously anticipated.

Global cotton imports are now estimated at 30.9 million bales, 2 percent above last month. An increase in China's estimated imports to 3.2 million bales was responsible for the increase. Other minor import changes were offsetting this month.

On the other hand, world cotton exports were estimated at 30.5 million bales this month, up 1 percent. In addition to the increase in the U.S. export estimate, Australian exports were also raised slightly this month as a result of their larger crop and recent shipment activity.

As a result of these supply and demand changes, 2002/03 ending stocks were revised up nearly 700,000 bales this month to 37.6 million, or about 38 percent of global mill consumption. Despite the increase, stocks are still the lowest since 1995/96.

Figure 4
China's stocks and share of global ending supplies



Source: USDA.

Indian Cotton Production

India's cotton crop peaked in 1996 following a period of strong world prices and strong growth in India's cotton consumption. From its 1996 peak of 13.9 million bales, India's output dropped to 10.6 million bales in 2002/03. In 2003/04, India's cotton production is expected to rise, climbing 1.4 million bales to 12.0 million. This would be a 13-percent increase.

India's cotton sector is probably the most diverse in the world, including extensive plantings of *Gossypium arboreum* and *G. herbaceum* ("desi" cottons) as well as the much more common *G. hirsutum* and *G. barbadense*. India is also unique in having a large area planted to hybrid varieties of *G. hirsutum*. Cotton production is spread from Punjab to Tamil Nadu, with planting starting each year in the north in May and extending as late as November in Tamil Nadu. However, more than 50 percent of the crop is produced in central India, with Gujarat and Maharashtra the leading states. The crop in central India is predominantly rainfed, relying on the monsoon.

Across India there are a wide variety of crops that farmers may substitute for cotton including rice, soybeans, peanuts, tobacco, pulses, corn, sugarcane, and chilies. Wheat can also compete indirectly in some regions when double-cropped with soybeans, if cotton can only be single-cropped there.

Forecasting Indian Cotton Production

For a variety of reasons, India's cotton production is difficult to forecast. These include the geographic diversity of production, dependence on the monsoon, and the diversity of cropping systems and cotton varieties. In particular, area and yield can be particularly difficult to forecast due to the fluctuating importance of low-input plantings of desi cotton.

A simple forecasting model for Indian cotton production has been developed, and has performed well over the last few years. In the model, the annual percent change of Indian cotton production is forecast as a function of the previous year's percent change in cotton and rice prices. Rice prices were chosen since it is the competing crop with the most widely available prices. The cotton price alone also provides

reliable production forecasts, but the inclusion of rice improves accuracy. Rice production in some Indian states is heavily influenced by the support price rather than the market price used here, but government procurement at the support price only occurs in a limited number of states, so the market price also influences production decisions.

Alternatively, cotton and rice prices can be used to forecast the annual percent change in India's area planted to cotton, and production can be forecast by applying the average yield of the previous 5 years to the forecasted area. Since much of the producer response to prices takes the form of increased planted area, it might be preferable to use forecasted area response. However, India's area figures are subject to more frequent revision than the production figures, making forecasts also subject to revision.

India's cotton price is measured as the average of the non-desi prices reported by the U.S. Embassy, and the rice prices used are also those reported by the U.S. Embassy. The price expectations of Indian cotton producers for the coming year are heavily influenced by the prices they received at harvest for their last crop, thus lagged prices are used in the model. Marketing of cotton in the northern and central regions occurs from October to March. To account for lagged transmission of price changes to the farm level, a September-February average is used for cotton prices.

There are a number of sources of forecasts of Indian cotton production, but the three that are most widely available are the U.S. Embassy in India, the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), and Cotton Outlook (Cotlook). During the last 3 years, the mean absolute errors (MAE) of these sources' July forecasts of percent changes in the Indian cotton crop have been, respectively, 10 percent, 9 percent, and 7 percent.

The MAE over the last 3 years for the three forecasting models listed above are substantially smaller, in each case rounding to 5 percent. The models were estimated using 1995-99 data, so the forecasts for 2000-02 are entirely out of sample. The correlation of the models' forecasted percent change with actual percent change ranged from 93 percent to 97 percent. The other sources' forecasts had correlations between 79 and 92 percent.

2003/04 Outlook

The price models forecast a 2003/04 Indian cotton crop that is 1 to 6 percent larger than in 2002/03. This is well below the industry consensus. The U.S. Embassy in India is forecasting a 13-percent increase; ICAC is forecasting a 16-percent increase; and Cotton Outlook is forecasting an 18-percent increase. In addition to higher lagged prices compared with last year, reasons for expecting larger production include an earlier monsoon, expanded area planted to Bt cotton, and continued gains in Indian cotton prices since February.

While it is reasonable to assume that the lagged price-based forecasting models overlook the additional boost the 2003/04 crop could receive from weather, technology, and current prices, it is also reasonable to assume that the industry consensus estimate has not captured the role of lagged prices as well as the models discussed here. In a sense, arriving at a forecast for India's 2003/04 cotton crop can be described as determining the relative magnitude of these errors. USDA is forecasting a 13-percent increase in the crop, incorporating some of these additional factors as well as the forecast suggested by lagged prices.

While many currently report that last year's decline in Indian area was a function of the poor monsoon, it is also consistent with the impact of lagged prices.

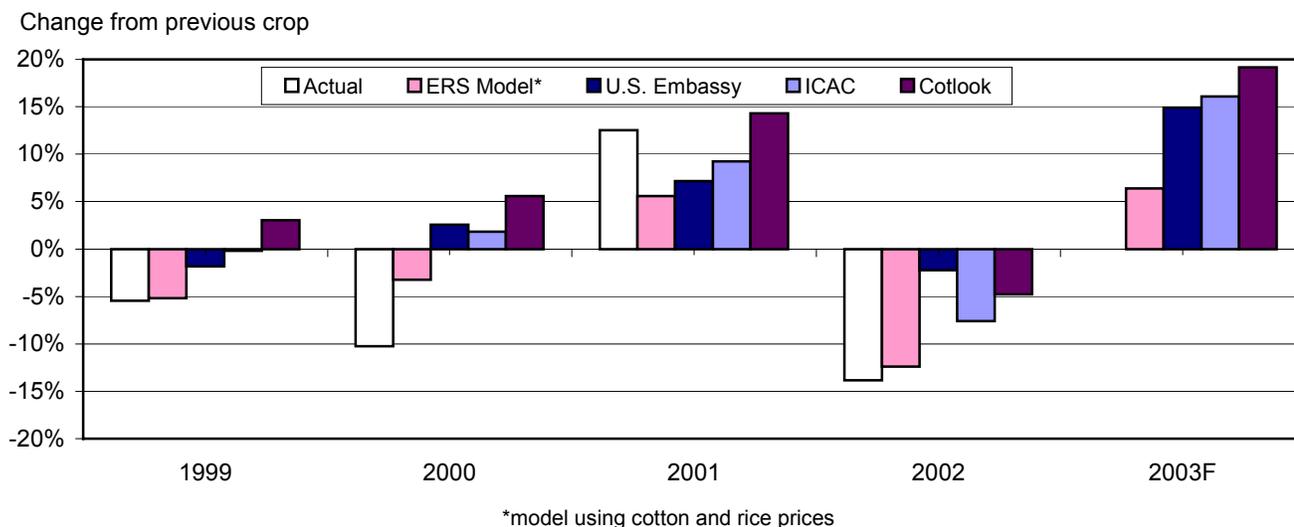
Early-season reports last year indicated that the monsoon did not have a large impact on plantings. Bt cotton area in India last year was effectively about 100,000 hectares and could increase by several fold. The U.S. Embassy reports 180,000 hectares of Bt cotton will be planted in India in 2003/04, compared with 28,000 the year before.

There are also reports of illegally planted Bt cotton in 2002/03, including second generation plantings of hybrid cotton with Bt genomes. Second generation hybrids are far less effective, so an estimate of 2002/03 Bt area of 100,000 hectares is a reasonable way of accounting for the mix of unofficial plantings, and perhaps 300,000 hectares of legally and illegally planted Bt cotton might be achieved in 2003/04. Assuming yields are 40 percent higher on area planted to quality Bt seed, this would suggest a year-to-year national yield increase of 1 percent, given the large increase forecast in non-Bt plantings.

The impact of the monsoon on yields is less clear, since good rainfall could increase the area planted to dryland desi cotton, lowering average yield. Note for example that despite problems with the monsoon, India's 2002/03 cotton yield was its highest since the 1996 record, and the previous 3 years had good monsoons but substantially lower yields.

Figure 5

Indian cotton output: Actual annual changes and July forecasts, 1999-2003



Contacts and Links

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Data

Monthly tables from *Cotton and Wool Outlook* are available in Excel (.xls) spreadsheets at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/Data/data.htm>. These tables contain the latest data on the production, use, imports, exports, prices, and textile trade of cotton and other fibers.

Recent Reports From the Economic Research Service

Updating Base Acres and Payment Yields indicates that about 63 percent of eligible farmland owners elected to use their historical PFC acreage (plus oilseeds, if applicable) for designating base acres under the 2002 Farm Act. The alternative was to update base acres using 1998-2001 plantings. Farmers who updated their base acres were provided choices for determining payment yields used to calculate the new counter-cyclical payments. The analysis is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/FarmPolicy/updating.htm>.

The 2002 Farm Act: Provisions and Implications for Commodity Markets provides an initial assessment of the legislation's effects on agricultural production, commodity markets, and net farm income over the next 10 years. The report is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib778/>.

Related Websites

Cotton Briefing Room, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/>
WASDE, <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/waobr/wasde-bb/>

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Table 1--U.S. cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2002/03	2003/04		
		June	July	Aug.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.714	14.053	13.748	13.451
Harvested	12.184	12.700	12.375	12.124
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	651	633	628	659
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	7.120	5.581	5.481	5.173
Production	16.531	16.736	16.200	16.653
Total supply 1/	23.656	22.322	21.686	21.831
Mill use	7.195	7.095	6.700	6.500
Exports	11.266	10.965	11.250	11.225
Total use	18.461	18.060	17.950	17.725
Ending stocks 2/	5.173	4.312	3.786	4.152
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	28.0	23.9	21.1	23.4
		1,000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	244	200	176	180
Harvested	243	198	175	178
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,342	1,125	1,100	1,212
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	328	319	319	327
Production	678	464	400	451
Total supply 1/	1,066	828	764	823
Mill use	105	105	100	100
Exports	634	535	550	575
Total use	739	640	650	675
Ending stocks 2/	327	188	114	148
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	44.2	29.4	17.6	21.9

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

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2002/03	2003/04		
		June	July	Aug.
Million 480-lb bales				
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	47.19	36.34	36.96	37.62
Foreign	39.74	30.44	31.16	32.12
Production				
World	87.99	95.50	94.84	95.38
Foreign	70.78	78.30	78.24	78.27
Imports				
World	30.86	31.00	30.27	30.46
Foreign	30.80	30.95	30.22	30.41
Use:				
Mill use				
World	97.77	99.00	99.14	99.16
Foreign	90.47	91.80	92.34	92.56
Exports				
World	30.54	30.70	29.98	30.01
Foreign	18.64	19.20	18.18	18.21
Ending stocks				
World	37.62	33.14	32.96	34.29
Foreign	32.12	28.64	29.06	29.99
Stocks-to-use ratio				
		Percent		
World	38.5	33.5	33.2	34.6
Foreign	35.5	31.2	31.5	32.4

Based on USDA estimates.

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2003			2002
	Apr.	May	June	June
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Ginnings	0	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	47.1	51.7	NA	19.8
Stocks, beginning	13,472	11,589	9,783	10,494
At mills	474	476	483	376
Public storage	11,398	9,290	7,728	9,272
CCC stocks	2,068	1,564	1,393	2,063
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Production	728.1	695.8	646.2	736.6
Noncellulosic	728.1	695.8	646.2	736.6
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	2,833.0	3,528.8	4,175.0	4,398.2
	2003			2002
	Mar.	Apr.	May	May
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports	149.3	149.2	158.3	165.1
Noncellulosic	144.4	145.9	151.6	159.6
Cellulosic	4.9	3.3	6.8	5.4
Total since January 1	428.6	577.8	736.2	734.6
Wool and mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool imports, clean	2,337.2	2,165.2	2,134.8	2,290.9
48s-and-finer	391.3	346.0	542.7	1,245.7
Not-finer-than-46s	1,945.9	1,819.2	1,592.1	1,045.2
Total since January 1	7,695.6	9,860.7	11,995.5	10,850.9
Wool top imports	390.1	338.3	329.4	209.3
Total since January 1	1,405.9	1,744.2	2,073.6	1,183.5
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	12,943.0	0.0
Total since January 1	20.0	20.0	12,963.0	4,239.0

NA = Not available.

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 4--U.S. cotton system fiber consumption

Item	2003			2002
	Apr.	May	June	June
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
All consumed by mills 1/	622	599	536	628
Total since August 1 1/	5,580	6,179	6,715	7,014
SA annual rate 2/	7,059	6,755	6,561	7,942
SA daily rate 2/	27.0	25.9	25.1	30.4
Daily rate	28.3	27.2	25.5	31.4
Upland consumed by mills 1/	614	591	530	621
Total since August 1 1/	5,499	6,090	6,620	6,917
SA daily rate 2/	26.7	25.6	24.8	30.0
Daily rate	27.9	26.9	25.2	31.0
Spindles in place	2,771	2,732	2,725	2,912
Active spindles	2,624	2,572	2,534	2,724
100 percent cotton	1,488	1,442	1,436	1,575
100 percent manmade	335	339	332	371
Blends	801	790	766	778
	Percent			
Cotton's share of fibers	80.9	80.9	80.8	81.4
Manmade:	1,000 pounds			
Total consumed by mills 1/	70,554	67,758	61,104	68,961
Total since August 1 1/	609,065	676,823	737,927	786,379
Daily rate	3,207	3,080	2,910	3,448
Noncellulosic staple	3,083	2,986	2,830	3,310
Cellulosic staple	124	94	80	138

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

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2003			2002
	Mar.	Apr.	May	May
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Upland exports	1,269	1,188	1,171	890
Total since August 1	5,797	6,985	8,156	9,101
Sales for next season	115	173	317	391
Total since August 1	767	940	1,257	1,317
Extra-long staple exports	98.7	75.9	41.4	55.2
Total since August 1	470.0	546.0	587.4	340.9
Sales for next season	11.4	35.1	6.2	39.6
Total since August 1	17.3	52.4	58.6	59.4
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Raw fiber exports	96.3	82.0	82.7	90.6
Noncellulosic	90.8	77.5	79.9	87.0
Cellulosic	5.4	4.5	2.8	3.5
Total since January 1	256.0	338.0	420.7	394.5
Wool and mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool exports, clean	680.4	501.7	1,048.5	896.0
Total since January 1	1,861.9	2,363.6	3,412.1	2,733.8
Wool top exports	717.7	1,484.0	490.3	823.4
Total since January 1	1,739.9	3,223.9	3,714.2	3,223.4
Mohair exports, clean	321.7	159.2	33.4	31.7
Total since January 1	776.1	935.3	968.7	1,181.0

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 6--U.S. and world fiber prices

Item	2003			2002
	May	June	July	July
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	47.27	48.62	49.75	35.84
Upland spot 41-34	48.94	50.92	54.45	39.78
Pima spot 03-46	83.96	84.71	90.09	83.21
Avg. price received by upland producers	45.60	45.30	46.90	35.30
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	56.09	57.12	60.97	48.36
Raw fiber equivalent	62.32	63.47	67.74	53.73
Rayon staple				
Actual	92.00	90.00	88.00	99.00
Raw fiber equivalent	95.83	93.75	91.67	103.13
Polyester staple				
Actual	63.00	62.00	60.00	63.00
Raw fiber equivalent	65.63	64.58	62.50	65.63
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	65.0	67.7	73.9	52.1
Cotton/polyester	95.0	98.3	108.4	81.9
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
	Cents per pound			
A Index	57.76	58.78	59.95	46.75
Memphis Territory	NQ	NQ	NQ	49.81
California/Arizona	62.20	65.00	67.25	51.31
B Index	55.65	57.28	58.97	43.05
Orleans/Texas	52.30	54.00	56.10	44.38
Dollars per pound				
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.32	1.33	1.45	1.30
Australian 56s 1/	2.47	2.72	2.70	2.41
U.S. 60s	1.95	2.01	2.13	1.70
Australian 60s 1/	2.87	3.17	3.10	2.54
U.S. 64s	2.23	2.34	2.39	2.00
Australian 64s 1/	2.99	3.26	3.16	2.56

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote. NA = Not available.

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 7--U.S. textile imports, by fiber

Item	2003			2002
	Mar.	Apr.	May	May
		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	282,826	288,649	279,087	306,498
Cotton	108,634	119,893	114,167	131,488
Linen	34,934	24,335	20,600	15,425
Wool	3,971	4,168	4,099	4,078
Silk	1,095	1,105	1,089	1,132
Manmade	134,192	139,147	139,131	154,375
Apparel	808,993	789,781	809,188	717,062
Cotton	527,150	510,698	529,401	466,199
Linen	15,318	15,448	16,040	8,601
Wool	11,930	11,882	13,551	13,769
Silk	17,259	17,526	13,230	12,421
Manmade	237,335	234,227	236,966	216,071
Home furnishings	117,884	133,539	128,869	105,292
Cotton	79,298	85,742	81,188	70,085
Linen	1,359	1,385	1,394	1,510
Wool	451	375	362	407
Silk	349	317	389	240
Manmade	36,426	45,720	45,535	33,051
Floor coverings	50,888	55,171	55,480	53,606
Cotton	6,895	8,158	8,180	7,185
Linen	9,898	11,518	10,729	8,878
Wool	12,619	13,094	13,295	14,082
Silk	1,492	1,484	1,571	984
Manmade	19,984	20,917	21,706	22,477
Total imports 2/	1,268,514	1,277,130	1,282,938	1,191,997
Cotton	726,689	730,577	738,913	680,331
Linen	61,764	53,001	49,065	34,627
Wool	29,066	29,673	31,519	32,452
Silk	20,196	20,433	16,280	14,778
Manmade	430,799	443,446	447,160	429,809

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 8--U.S. textile exports, by fiber

Item	2003			2002
	Mar.	Apr.	May	May
		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	268,680	253,288	269,578	279,319
Cotton	129,320	121,732	130,482	116,412
Linen	6,230	5,383	7,490	4,822
Wool	3,442	3,881	4,139	4,988
Silk	2,204	2,129	3,132	6,826
Manmade	127,484	120,163	124,335	146,271
Apparel	125,118	114,816	118,399	130,440
Cotton	75,655	69,057	72,224	75,402
Linen	1,962	1,555	1,435	1,524
Wool	6,962	6,254	5,248	8,129
Silk	3,135	2,674	2,795	2,843
Manmade	37,403	35,274	36,698	42,542
Home furnishings	6,312	5,124	6,338	6,099
Cotton	3,721	3,078	4,120	3,803
Linen	267	213	193	137
Wool	124	97	92	81
Silk	106	121	83	52
Manmade	2,095	1,615	1,850	2,026
Floor coverings	30,914	30,861	29,255	34,504
Cotton	2,332	2,429	2,193	2,464
Linen	1,301	1,308	1,323	1,275
Wool	2,451	2,434	2,523	3,240
Silk	42	27	43	44
Manmade	24,789	24,663	23,173	27,480
Total exports 2/	431,315	404,337	423,812	450,575
Cotton	211,106	196,363	209,084	198,140
Linen	9,768	8,466	10,447	7,765
Wool	12,993	12,678	12,017	16,451
Silk	5,488	4,951	6,052	9,766
Manmade	191,959	181,879	186,212	218,453

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 9--U.S. cotton textile imports, by country of origin

Item	2003			2002
	Mar.	Apr.	May	May
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	282,072	257,131	274,652	273,620
Canada	25,226	23,995	24,937	25,381
Costa Rica	10,926	7,556	9,800	11,996
Dominican Republic	19,743	19,877	20,382	21,334
El Salvador	30,473	26,696	28,936	25,188
Guatemala	22,875	20,233	18,348	18,327
Haiti	5,780	5,241	6,042	4,358
Honduras	50,197	43,760	48,441	40,430
Jamaica	1,427	1,797	1,499	2,075
Mexico	107,887	101,957	110,336	119,198
Nicaragua	7,250	5,818	5,673	5,045
South America	21,687	22,318	21,027	16,170
Brazil	10,607	11,305	10,229	7,575
Colombia	5,720	5,891	6,112	3,709
Peru	4,184	3,949	3,898	3,690
Europe	48,588	50,582	51,554	49,899
Italy	4,718	3,985	3,443	4,212
Portugal	3,239	2,773	3,785	3,069
Russia	4,820	7,590	8,917	6,733
Turkey	23,122	22,923	23,013	22,964
Asia	343,561	372,364	359,860	319,740
Bahrain	2,970	3,748	3,241	3,400
Bangladesh	22,322	20,949	21,666	19,159
Burma	3,805	3,539	3,361	2,870
Cambodia	11,672	11,145	11,242	8,009
China	54,802	68,185	68,333	51,674
Hong Kong	15,051	17,683	18,117	25,716
India	41,417	44,781	35,761	38,459
Indonesia	15,404	14,092	14,827	16,092
Israel	5,258	4,782	3,313	3,044
Macao	4,660	5,517	6,680	5,377
Malaysia	6,022	5,571	5,730	5,962
Pakistan	51,962	62,436	60,658	57,334
Philippines	14,236	11,709	10,985	10,246
Singapore	1,358	1,741	2,167	2,729
South Korea	10,346	10,987	10,585	12,255
Sri Lanka	10,083	8,436	5,805	6,390
Taiwan	10,340	10,123	10,619	13,496
Thailand	15,100	14,359	13,022	13,747
United Arab Emirates	4,021	3,895	3,439	3,684
Oceania	1,666	1,325	1,909	2,043
Australia	735	516	698	1,374
Africa	29,115	26,857	29,911	18,861
Egypt	11,228	9,768	10,809	6,744
Lesotho	4,825	4,150	4,727	3,384
South Africa	2,590	2,883	4,764	1,647
World 2/	726,689	730,577	738,913	680,331

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

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 10--U.S. cotton textile exports, by destination country

Item	2003			2002
	Mar.	Apr.	May	May
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	196,090	182,421	194,597	183,912
Bahamas	124	63	195	111
Canada	20,357	19,588	18,296	26,394
Costa Rica	8,304	4,975	9,387	8,235
Dominican Republic	20,544	20,814	21,498	22,559
El Salvador	17,985	14,702	17,819	13,310
Guatemala	7,895	6,437	7,460	8,182
Haiti	4,153	3,790	3,860	3,049
Honduras	48,687	45,011	47,753	32,393
Jamaica	1,894	1,531	2,218	2,234
Mexico	64,420	63,965	64,778	66,396
Nicaragua	1,072	1,119	827	681
Panama	198	118	175	134
South America	3,154	3,063	3,340	1,741
Argentina	38	17	33	38
Brazil	139	81	158	178
Chile	411	389	170	149
Colombia	2,191	1,969	2,211	913
Ecuador	206	72	196	109
Peru	48	229	175	43
Venezuela	65	227	243	162
Europe	4,525	4,212	4,105	6,167
Belgium	1,085	1,171	1,318	3,253
France	281	131	158	127
Germany	571	512	353	499
Italy	233	205	165	259
Netherlands	261	346	235	263
Turkey	42	102	32	23
United Kingdom	1,097	949	1,039	1,146
Asia	6,072	5,643	5,910	5,166
China	376	292	428	341
Hong Kong	622	711	1,032	782
Israel	223	210	269	151
Japan	2,475	1,695	1,570	1,524
Malaysia	66	129	70	27
Philippines	150	498	382	284
Saudi Arabia	167	90	141	391
Singapore	301	189	171	295
South Korea	304	321	345	463
Sri Lanka	124	159	216	132
Taiwan	244	286	287	160
United Arab Emirates	598	548	401	129
Oceania	449	406	393	700
Australia	315	341	333	473
Africa	817	619	739	454
Morocco	22	35	0	109
World 2/	211,106	196,363	209,084	198,140

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

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revision.

Last update: 8/13/03.

Table 11--Acreage, yield, and production estimates for 2003

State/Region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	-- 1,000 acres --		Pounds/ harvested acre	1,000 bales
Upland:				
Alabama	560	545	652	740
Florida	100	99	621	128
Georgia	1,300	1,290	744	2,000
N. Carolina	840	800	630	1,050
S. Carolina	250	245	725	370
Virginia	91	87	717	130
Southeast	3,141	3,066	692	4,418
Arkansas	950	915	787	1,500
Louisiana	550	540	667	750
Mississippi	1,120	1,100	807	1,850
Missouri	400	390	726	590
Tennessee	560	535	664	740
Delta	3,580	3,480	749	5,430
Kansas	125	113	637	150
Oklahoma	190	170	452	160
Texas	5,600	4,500	469	4,400
Southwest	5,915	4,783	473	4,710
Arizona	210	208	1,315	570
California	550	545	1,277	1,450
New Mexico	55	42	857	75
West	815	795	1,265	2,095
Total Upland	13,451	12,124	659	16,653
Pima:				
Arizona	4	4	1,169	10
California	150	149	1,256	390
New Mexico	6	6	880	11
Texas	20	20	985	40
Total Pima	180	178	1,212	451
Total All	13,631	12,302	667	17,104

Based on USDA's August *Crop Production* report.

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