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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Global Cotton Consumption To Decline in 2008/09

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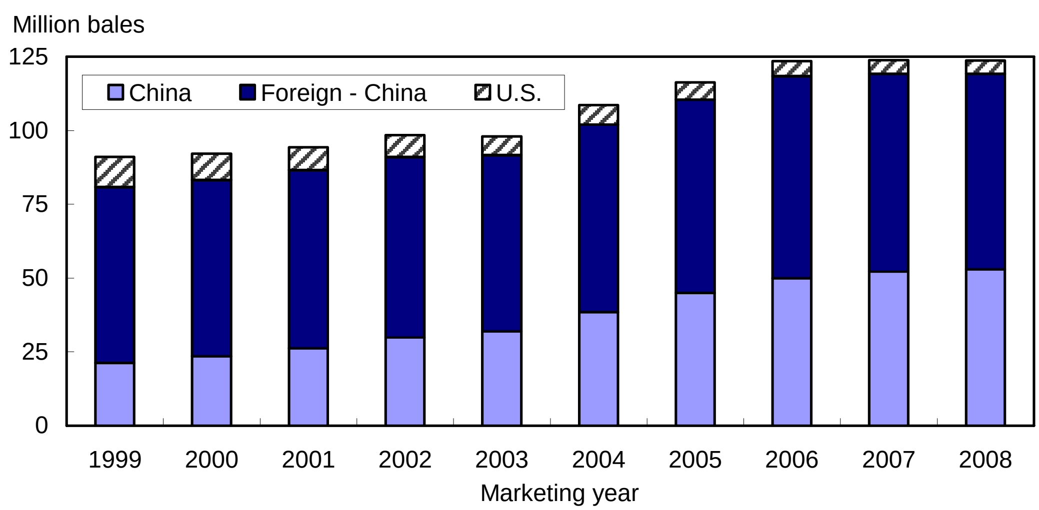
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) projections for 2008/09 indicate that world cotton mill use is expected to decline for the first time in five years. The weakening of global economic conditions has negatively impacted textile and apparel demand. As a result, world cotton consumption is forecast at 123.7 million bales this season, marginally below the 2007/08 record (fig. 1).

While U.S. cotton mill use has deteriorated for a number of years, foreign consumption has grown dramatically over the previous five years, rising more than 25 million bales since 2003/04. In fact, foreign cotton mill use has reached consecutive records in each of the past nine seasons, largely the result of growth in China. For 2008/09, the current forecast has foreign cotton consumption up slightly from a year ago, due to China's increase, while U.S. mill use declines to 4.4 million bales, the lowest in 105 years.

Figure 1
U.S. and foreign cotton mill use



Source: USDA, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* reports.

Domestic Outlook

2008/09 Cotton Crop Forecast Slightly Higher in September

According to USDA's September *Crop Production* report, the 2008 U.S. cotton crop is projected at 13.85 million bales, up slightly from last month's forecast but still the lowest in nearly two decades. Upland production is projected at 13.4 million bales, 5 million below last season, while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop is estimated at 459,000 bales, 46 percent below 2007/08. While the full impact of Hurricane Gustav is not included in this projection due to its timing, it will be incorporated into next month's forecast.

During the previous 20 years, the September forecast has been above final cotton production 8 times and below 12 times. Past differences between the September forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three that the 2008 U.S. cotton crop will range between 12.9 and 14.8 million bales.

Compared with last season, upland production is expected to be lower in each region of the Cotton Belt (fig. 2). In the Southwest, where planted area accounted for more than half of the U.S. cotton plantings in 2008, upland production is forecast at 5.6 million bales, 3 million below last season and the smallest in 5 years. The crop decline is largely attributable to the rise in abandonment, which increased from 4 percent in 2007 to an estimated 30 percent for this season.

The Delta region's crop is forecast at only 3.8 million bales in 2008, the lowest since 1986 as area dropped to its smallest since 1983. The regional yield has remained strong, however, and, at 979 pounds per harvested acre, this season's yield would be the second highest on record. The Southeast is expected to experience the smallest crop decrease this season, although production is at its lowest since 1993. While area there is also the lowest in 15 years, the third highest yield kept production in the region near that of last season.

In the West, upland area and production continue to decrease. The 2008 crop forecast is currently projected at 840,000 bales, less than half the level of just three years ago. However, the third highest yield on record, at 1,445 pounds per harvested acre, is keeping production from falling faster. In contrast, the West continues to dominate ELS production. California, in particular, accounts for about 90 percent of the ELS area and crop in 2008; California reduced planted area by 40 percent due to competition from alternative crops and water restrictions.

Total area planted to cotton is estimated at 9.4 million acres, with harvested area projected at 7.8 million acres, both the lowest in 25 years. Abandonment, estimated at about 17 percent, is well above last season but similar to 2006. The national yield is currently projected at 849 pounds per harvested acre, 30 pounds below the 2007 record but still the third highest.

Demand and Stock Projections Revised for 2007/08 and 2008/09

For 2007/08, U.S. exports were reduced to 13.65 million bales based on USDA's final *U.S. Export Sales* report for the season. Similarly, ending stocks were reduced to 9.9 million bales based on the preliminary end of season Census stock data. For 2008/09, U.S. exports were also reduced, as the decline in global textile and apparel demand has dampened the outlook for foreign imports of raw cotton. U.S. exports were lowered to 14.5 million bales, still above last season and the second highest on record. Consequently, the ending stock estimate was up from August but is 5 million bales below last season, with a stocks-to-use ratio of only 26 percent.

U.S. Textile Trade: Imports Rise, Exports Fall in June

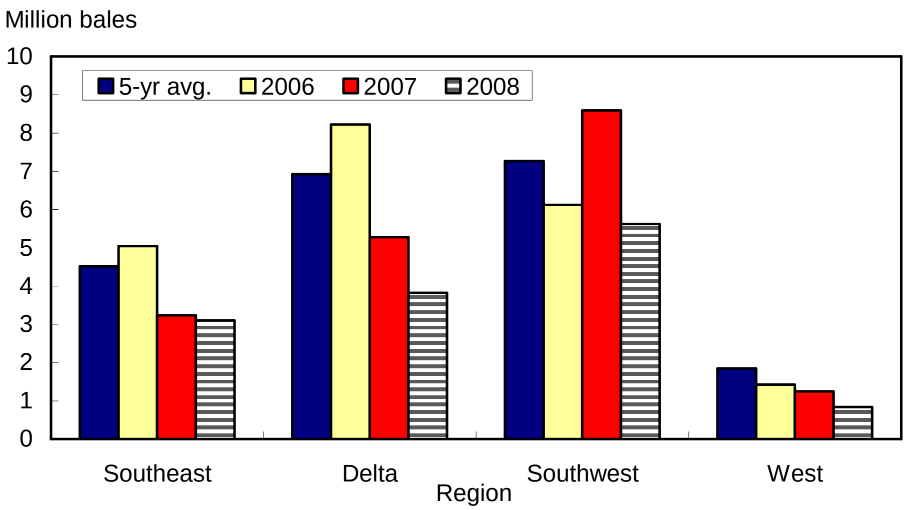
U.S. textile imports rose during June 2008 to 1.6 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 5 percent above May but 9 percent below June 2007. Imports of cotton, wool, and manmade fibers increased in June compared with a month earlier. For major end-use categories, apparel imports accounted for all of the increased shipments. Apparel imports in June were higher for all major fibers, except silk. Cotton imports, at 907 million pounds, accounted for 58 percent of the total. Imports of cotton products rose 5 percent from May, but were 8 percent below a year ago. Imports from Asia accounted for 70 percent of the June total while shipments from other North American countries provided another 24 percent.

U.S. textile exports in June, at 352 million pounds, were slightly below a month earlier and 3 percent below June 2007. The monthly export decline was entirely from manmade fiber shipments. By end-use category, shipments of apparel, floor coverings, and yarn, thread, and fabric were below May 2008. Cotton textile exports, at 173 million pounds, were slightly above the previous month, but 3 percent below a year earlier. Cotton shipments accounted for 49 percent of total exports. U.S. cotton textile exports, for the most part, are sent to other North American countries, and 91 percent of the total was sent to this region in June.

Overall, the U.S. textile trade deficit for the first half of 2008 reached 6.6 billion pounds, 7 percent lower than in the first half of 2007. The cotton textile trade deficit, at 3.9 billion pounds, fell 6 percent from January-June 2007. Cotton's share of the total trade deficit was 59 percent, the same share as during the first 6 months of 2007.

Figure 2

U.S. regional upland cotton production



Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production* reports.

International Outlook

World Cotton Consumption Slows Significantly

In 2008/09, global consumption of cotton is expected to decline slightly. At 123.7 million bales, global consumption is forecast 100,000 bales below the previous year's level. In 2007/08, world consumption was growing, but by only 0.3 percent, down significantly from both the average rate of growth over the previous 20 years (2.1 percent) and the previous 10 years (3.5 percent).

Production of cotton in 2008/09 is also forecast lower than the year before, down 8.2 million bales or 6.8 percent, to 112.2 million bales. This would be the largest decline since 1992/93. World trade is forecast slightly lower than the year before, at 38.5 million bales, and world ending stocks are expected to fall 8.5 million bales, to 52.3 million bales. World (minus China) ending stocks are expected to fall to 29 percent of world consumption in 2008/09, their lowest since 1997/98. In 1997/98, the U.S. farm price of upland cotton averaged 65 cents/pound, and in 2008/09 it is also expected to fall within a range of 57 to 69 cents/pound.

Factors Slowing World Cotton Consumption

Between 1998 and 2006, world cotton consumption realized some of its largest gains ever. Consumption grew by a third in this 8-year period, surpassing the 28 percent gain achieved between 1981 and 1989, the only period with a comparable increase in the last 50 years. The sources of this consumption strength probably included global textile trade liberalization, favorable prices for cotton relative to polyester, and relatively rapid income growth world-wide.

In August 2008, cotton prices relative to polyester were 12 to 16 percent higher than they were from 2004/05 through 2006/07, but were 14 percent lower than from 1999/2000 through 2003/04. World cotton consumption was therefore growing relatively strongly during periods when cotton was both more and less relatively expensive than it is currently. This makes it difficult to attribute declining cotton consumption to relative fiber prices.

Similarly, world income growth is forecast to be relatively strong in 2008/09, as it was in 2007/08. Calendar 2009 world gross domestic product (GDP), measured on a purchasing power parity basis, is expected to grow 3.6 percent, down from the 4.1 percent estimated for 2008, and 5 percent in 2007. Over the last 20 years, world GDP growth has averaged 3.5 percent, so the coincidence of near-to-above average income gains with significantly below average increases in world cotton consumption might appear anomalous.

However, comparing annual world income growth with its underlying trend adds perspective. While the 3.6 percent global GDP growth expected in 2009 is high relative to long run average growth, it is below the rate that recent trends would have led one to expect. World economic growth has been unusually strong in recent years, and if 2009 growth had remained at a trend level, it would have been nearly a full percentage point higher (fig. 3). Clothing is a semi-durable good and consumers can build inventories during times of rapid economic growth and then slow purchases in response to downward income shocks. This was clearly demonstrated during the Asian Financial Crisis of the late 1990s.[1]

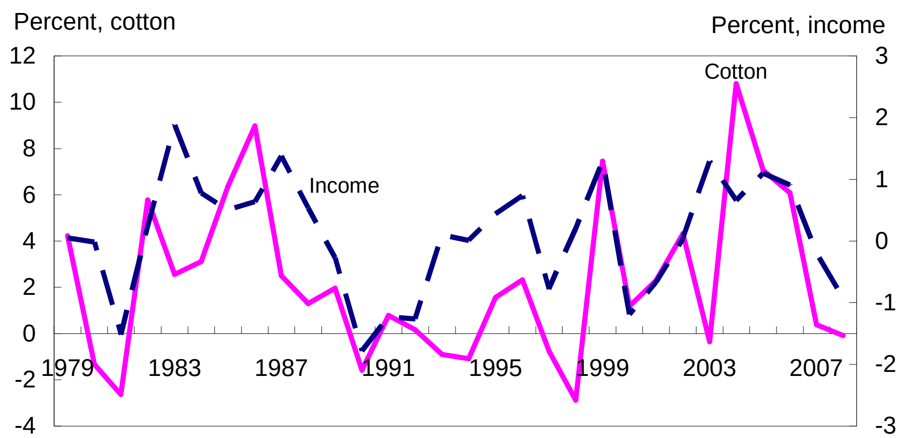
[1]MacDonald, S., and T. Vollrath (2005), *The Forces Shaping World Cotton Consumption After the Multifiber Arrangement*, U.S. Deptartment of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Outlook Report No. CWS-05C-01. http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/cws/apr05/cws05c01/

Much of the change in global consumption gains over time can be attributed to China, and exact estimates of China's cotton consumption are highly speculative. However, the slowdown in China's net cotton imports provides valuable corroboration. China's net cotton imports trended up sharply between 1998/99 and 2006/07, with trend growth exceeding 2 million bales a year. In 2007/08, imports were less than 1 million bales above the previous year's level, and current levels of import purchases suggest they could grow less than half a million in 2008/09.

Another negative factor for world cotton consumption in 2008/09 is the large increase realized in world cotton prices during 2007/08. Adjusted for inflation, the A-Index (FE) rose 21 percent from the year before in 2007/08. A smaller increase is likely for 2008/09, with the mid-point of USDA's upland price expected to rise about 6 percent in inflation-adjusted terms. However, the correlation between world cotton consumption growth and either current or lagged changes in world prices has been substantially weaker than consumption's correlation with GDP, so it is difficult to attribute declining world cotton consumption to rising cotton prices alone. The combination of higher cotton prices and below-trend income growth could account for a decline in world cotton consumption.

Forecasting income growth very far into the future is difficult. GDP forecasts have recently been revised downward for a number of countries, suggesting the outlook for cotton consumption is less robust than would have been expected earlier. When forecasting cotton consumption with knowledge of the uncertainties in macro-economic forecasting, there can be tension between relying on shifting, but high, GDP forecasts, and relying on the information available from current trends in international cotton sales and market sentiment. Cotton consumption is more responsive to income changes than consumption of food, and in some years the relevant measure of income growth may be the relative level of growth rather than the absolute level.

Figure 3
World cotton consumption and income growth, 1979-2008



Note: Income measured as annual difference of global gross domestic product growth from trend.
Sources: WASDE-462 (cotton), ERS calculations based on data from the International Monetary Fund and Oxford Economics (income).

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.

Related Websites

WASDE
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194

Cotton Briefing Room
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/

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

Item	2007/08	2008/09 July	2008/09 Aug.	2008/09 Sep.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	10.535	9.044	9.044	9.239
Harvested	10.201	7.900	7.655	7.660
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	864	818	831	839
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	9.338	10.104	10.077	9.761
Production	18.355	13.464	13.245	13.387
Total supply 1/	27.699	23.573	23.327	23.153
Mill use	4.565	4.365	4.365	4.365
Exports	12.820	13.950	14.450	14.000
Total use	17.385	18.315	18.815	18.365
Ending stocks 2/	9.761	5.253	4.540	4.837
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	56.1	28.7	24.1	26.3
		1,000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	292.2	202.0	202.0	175.0
Harvested	288.1	198.0	193.9	170.0
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,419	1,300	1,292	1,296
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	141	96	123	139
Production	852	536	522	459
Total supply 1/	999	642	655	608
Mill use	35	35	35	35
Exports	833	550	550	500
Total use	868	585	585	535
Ending stocks 2/	139	47	60	63
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	16.0	8.1	10.3	11.8

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 09/15/08.

Sources: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board; and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2007/08	2008/09 July	2008/09 Aug.	2008/09 Sep.
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks--				
World	62.81	61.26	60.36	60.83
Foreign	53.33	51.06	50.16	50.93
Production--				
World	120.36	114.94	112.16	112.17
Foreign	101.15	100.94	98.39	98.32
Imports--				
World	38.36	39.88	39.28	38.52
Foreign	38.35	39.87	39.26	38.50
Use:				
Mill use--				
World	123.82	125.91	124.54	123.70
Foreign	119.22	121.51	120.14	119.30
Exports--				
World	38.78	39.89	39.27	38.51
Foreign	25.13	25.39	24.27	24.01
Ending stocks--				
World	60.83	53.24	50.98	52.32
Foreign	50.93	47.94	46.38	47.42
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio:				
World	49.1	42.3	40.9	42.3
Foreign	42.7	39.5	38.6	39.7

Last update: 09/15/08.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2008 May	2008 June	2008 July	2007 July
	1,000 480-lb. bales			
Cotton:				
Ginnings	0	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	9.8	11.3	11.6	17.4
Stocks, beginning	15,636	14,019	12,236	11,853
At mills	157	165	171	255
Public storage	13,433	11,938	10,492	9,684
CCC stocks	8,821	7,846	5,963	1,762
	Million pounds			
Manmade:				
Production	572.9	577.7	549.9	606.4
Noncellulosic	572.7	577.7	549.9	606.4
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	2,915.1	3,492.8	4,042.7	4,384.0

	2008 Apr.	2008 May	2008 June	2007 June
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports:	169.2	173.7	151.9	172.1
Noncellulosic	154.9	157.1	136.6	154.7
Cellulosic	14.3	16.5	15.3	17.4
Total since January 1	667.5	841.2	993.1	1,008.0
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	1,090.1	1,269.2	1,100.0	1,302.7
48s-and-finer	406.6	536.3	265.3	931.6
Not-finer-than-46s	683.6	732.9	834.7	371.1
Total since January 1	5,137.8	6,407.0	7,507.0	7,853.1
Wool top imports	246.2	400.6	401.1	428.7
Total since January 1	743.2	1,143.8	1,544.9	2,234.9
Mohair imports, clean	0	0	0	0
Total since January 1	0	0	0	877.4

NA = Not available.

Last update: 09/15/08.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDC, U.S. Census Bureau; and *Fiber Organon.*

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

Item		2008 May	2008 June	2008 July	2007 July
		1,000 480-lb. bales			
Cotton:					
All consumed by mills 1/		381	375	401	398
Total since August 1	1/	3,839	4,214	4,615	4,935
SA annual rate 2/		4,430	4,487	4,654	4,884
SA daily rate 2/		16.9	17.1	17.8	18.7
Daily rate		17.3	17.8	17.4	18.1
Upland consumed by mills 1/		378	372	398	395
Total since August 1	1/	3,809	4,181	4,579	4,896
Daily rate		17.2	17.7	17.3	17.9
		1,000 spindles/hours			
Spindles in place		1,335	1,333	1,326	1,513
Active spindles		1,269	1,280	1,271	1,429
Spindle hours (1,000)		640	854	646	729
		Percent			
Cotton's share of fibers		87.0	87.1	88.1	86.1
		1,000 pounds			
Manmade:					
Total consumed by mills 1/		27,196	26,566	26,081	30,898
Total since August 1	1/	299,859	326,425	352,506	415,925
Daily rate		1,236	1,265	1,134	1,404
Noncellulosic staple		1,211	1,230	1,106	1,370
Cellulosic staple		25	35	28	34

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

Last update: 09/15/08.

Source: USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2008 Apr.	2008 May	2008 June	2007 June
	1,000 480-lb. bales			
Cotton:				
Upland exports	1,085	1,166	1,376	1,944
Total since August 1	8,887	10,053	11,429	10,670
Sales for next season	186	137	206	158
Total since August 1	644	781	988	875
Extra-long staple exports	125.0	70.5	34.7	55.8
Total since August 1	714.0	784.4	819.2	614.8
Sales for next season	5.2	2.6	-2.9	12.4
Total since August 1	25.4	28.0	25.1	140.4
	Million pounds			
Manmade:				
Raw fiber exports	64.4	61.3	57.4	70.7
Noncellulosic	63.2	60.9	56.1	69.7
Cellulosic	1.2	0.4	1.3	1.0
Total since January 1	252.7	314.0	371.4	411.0
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool exports, clean	1,029.3	1,159.7	1,550.8	1,801.4
Total since January 1	4,122.8	5,282.5	6,833.3	8,767.1
Wool top exports	11.2	16.8	16.5	404.3
Total since January 1	57.0	73.9	90.4	1,736.1
Mohair exports, clean	60.0	97.9	127.8	188.0
Total since January 1	162.4	260.3	388.1	544.4

Last update: 09/15/08.

Sources: USDA, *U.S. Export Sales;* USDC, U.S. Census Bureau; and *Fiber Organon.*

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

Item	2008 June	2008 July	2008 Aug.	2007 Aug.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted world price	63.52	64.01	63.05	51.60
Upland spot 41-34	63.34	62.85	60.93	53.46
Pima spot 03-46	89.00	89.23	94.00	86.00
Avg. price received by upland producers	60.40	59.30	59.40	44.90
Upland mill delivered 41-34	NA	NA	NA	NA
Far Eastern cotton quotes:				
A Index	77.60	77.51	78.34	66.71
Memphis/Eastern	77.19	77.00	78.94	67.10
Memphis/Orleans/Texas	76.88	76.75	78.33	66.65
California/Arizona	79.69	79.05	83.25	70.15
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.51	1.51	NQ	NQ
Australian 56s 1/	2.70	2.70	2.58	2.40
U.S. 60s	2.35	2.35	NQ	NQ
Australian 60s 1/	3.55	3.65	3.25	3.24
U.S. 64s	2.85	2.95	3.05	2.70
Australian 64s 1/	3.76	3.86	3.46	3.59

NA = Not available. NQ = No quote.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

Last update: 09/15/08.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service; *Cotton Outlook*; and trade reports.

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

Item	2008 Apr.	2008 May	2008 June	2007 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	244,407	251,950	231,475	260,699
Cotton	70,610	74,223	70,254	80,287
Linen	23,021	21,581	14,469	14,894
Wool	4,070	4,249	3,981	4,035
Silk	1,752	1,833	1,376	1,265
Manmade	144,955	150,064	141,395	160,218
Apparel	844,494	913,418	1,038,203	1,125,623
Cotton	543,015	591,451	681,210	728,863
Linen	14,197	16,287	16,862	17,726
Wool	12,751	14,600	19,619	20,874
Silk	13,096	12,128	10,861	13,127
Manmade	261,435	278,952	309,651	345,033
Home furnishings	212,189	245,182	216,637	242,982
Cotton	141,968	164,362	141,478	156,188
Linen	1,178	1,042	1,371	1,038
Wool	258	405	311	277
Silk	669	410	339	911
Manmade	68,116	78,963	73,137	84,568
Floor coverings	58,933	60,916	57,657	70,256
Cotton	9,292	8,596	8,163	9,520
Linen	11,829	13,510	12,289	13,504
Wool	12,285	12,517	12,121	13,329
Silk	1,784	1,700	1,321	1,763
Manmade	23,743	24,593	23,762	32,140
Total imports 2/	1,370,710	1,483,287	1,555,832	1,713,042
Cotton	770,582	844,374	906,877	980,973
Linen	51,065	53,371	45,869	48,283
Wool	29,539	32,068	36,374	38,942
Silk	17,301	16,072	13,898	17,068
Manmade	502,224	537,403	552,814	627,776

1/ Raw-fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 09/15/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Item	2008 Apr.	2008 May	2008 June	2007 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	279,688	282,320	285,072	285,555
Cotton	150,492	152,405	154,332	155,220
Linen	8,166	7,812	8,676	7,861
Wool	3,433	4,447	4,309	5,075
Silk	2,341	2,144	2,310	2,345
Manmade	115,256	115,513	115,445	115,054
Apparel	29,833	30,630	27,410	138,875
Cotton	14,631	14,829	13,305	18,829
Linen	389	493	417	421
Wool	1,957	1,969	1,718	2,589
Silk	1,102	1,185	1,165	1,982
Manmade	11,754	12,154	10,805	115,054
Home furnishings	5,479	5,150	5,241	5,036
Cotton	3,012	2,718	2,743	2,745
Linen	237	155	224	185
Wool	73	60	70	73
Silk	88	51	66	61
Manmade	2,069	2,166	2,138	1,972
Floor coverings	30,976	34,609	33,669	32,187
Cotton	2,165	2,549	2,390	2,249
Linen	1,053	1,276	1,241	1,194
Wool	2,597	2,662	3,203	3,083
Silk	36	29	52	51
Manmade	25,125	28,093	26,783	25,610
Total exports 2/	346,181	353,248	351,656	362,943
Cotton	170,378	172,658	172,881	179,113
Linen	9,850	9,742	10,565	9,665
Wool	8,067	9,151	9,308	10,825
Silk	3,567	3,408	3,593	4,439
Manmade	154,318	158,289	155,309	158,901

1/ Raw-fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 09/15/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Region/country	2008 Apr.	2008 May	2008 June	2007 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	190,503	191,871	215,530	220,197
Canada	4,495	4,326	4,350	9,742
Costa Rica	4,741	4,871	4,418	8,035
Dominican Republic	8,837	9,549	8,115	9,555
El Salvador	24,304	24,317	30,216	25,022
Guatemala	15,202	14,510	15,560	15,946
Haiti	11,014	13,208	14,797	11,917
Honduras	42,818	43,632	53,060	47,633
Jamaica	234	232	180	512
Mexico	62,824	62,886	66,103	75,698
Nicaragua	15,999	14,329	18,680	15,952
South America	12,051	12,758	14,585	15,810
Brazil	5,242	5,003	6,650	7,057
Colombia	2,690	3,161	2,804	3,552
Peru	3,884	4,358	4,926	4,726
Europe	14,940	15,369	15,570	22,419
Italy	3,098	2,488	3,122	3,540
Portugal	1,354	1,675	1,209	2,594
Russia	18	22	3	854
Turkey	5,637	6,192	5,969	8,800
Asia	530,590	597,669	634,472	690,906
Bahrain	2,134	2,015	2,166	1,294
Bangladesh	42,797	45,322	49,544	44,815
Cambodia	20,799	20,394	26,053	26,563
China	177,130	222,633	238,710	267,178
Hong Kong	7,707	12,407	14,839	19,099
India	68,891	64,116	61,131	62,328
Indonesia	26,322	26,512	33,398	30,323
Israel	2,461	1,955	2,172	2,641
Macao	6,804	10,035	9,692	11,321
Malaysia	4,235	4,802	6,039	7,075
Pakistan	76,210	90,099	79,179	97,091
Philippines	9,220	9,931	10,518	14,881
Singapore	478	551	425	752
South Korea	9,401	10,219	9,535	9,987
Sri Lanka	9,366	8,371	10,596	13,043
Taiwan	6,165	6,616	6,096	8,689
Thailand	14,790	14,927	15,726	16,919
United Arab Emirates	1,457	1,444	1,358	1,835
Oceania	146	199	187	86
Australia	89	182	116	22
Africa	22,350	26,513	26,532	31,555
Egypt	11,321	13,067	12,039	13,967
Lesotho	4,517	5,645	4,892	5,417
South Africa	214	111	200	343
World 2/	770,582	844,384	906,877	980,973

1/ Raw-fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.
Last update: 09/15/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and USDC,
U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Region/country	2008 Apr.	2008 May	2008 June	2007 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	155,100	156,793	158,186	163,395
Bahamas	198	140	118	161
Canada	12,615	14,755	13,493	15,237
Costa Rica	1,476	1,405	1,081	4,307
Dominican Republic	19,778	17,111	19,627	22,305
El Salvador	15,705	15,170	14,407	14,637
Guatemala	4,417	4,038	4,388	5,533
Haiti	576	902	822	875
Honduras	61,333	64,701	69,323	57,653
Jamaica	106	82	85	481
Mexico	36,007	35,945	32,629	40,267
Nicaragua	2,246	1,880	1,753	1,265
Panama	252	150	88	232
South America	3,202	3,278	3,437	5,025
Argentina	50	102	99	45
Brazil	544	502	408	536
Chile	184	189	186	201
Colombia	1,458	1,504	1,290	3,054
Ecuador	146	119	68	70
Peru	234	174	266	209
Venezuela	481	623	982	846
Europe	4,344	4,446	3,871	4,071
Belgium	730	704	718	623
France	154	142	166	168
Germany	676	809	476	775
Italy	248	226	278	192
Netherlands	516	480	427	355
Turkey	111	92	80	78
United Kingdom	1,078	1,201	1,063	1,131
Asia	6,471	6,517	6,082	5,378
China	1,016	1,556	1,414	1,036
Hong Kong	662	444	592	369
Israel	120	155	112	384
Japan	1,008	941	1,193	989
Malaysia	77	50	124	86
Philippines	227	213	225	165
Saudi Arabia	405	573	158	151
Singapore	272	318	260	383
South Korea	757	634	508	394
Sri Lanka	150	148	196	131
Taiwan	651	88	295	78
United Arab Emirates	355	586	274	246
Oceania	779	601	563	539
Australia	616	486	475	336
Africa	482	1,023	742	705
Morocco	13	0	29	10
World 2/	170,378	172,658	172,881	179,113

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revisions.

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

Last update: 09/15/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 11--U.S. cotton acreage, yield, and production estimates, 2008

State/region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	-- 1,000 acres --		*Pounds/ harvested acre*	*1,000 bales*
Upland:				
Alabama	290	285	714	424
Florida	67	65	738	100
Georgia	950	940	797	1,560
North Carolina	440	438	789	720
South Carolina	135	134	688	192
Virginia	65	64	788	105
Southeast	1,947	1,926	773	3,101
Arkansas	650	640	1,125	1,500
Louisiana	290	285	775	460
Mississippi	365	360	1,027	770
Missouri	310	307	969	620
Tennessee	285	280	806	470
Delta	1,900	1,872	979	3,820
Kansas	35	28	617	36
Oklahoma	170	155	898	290
Texas	4,900	3,400	748	5,300
Southwest	5,105	3,583	754	5,626
Arizona	130	128	1,425	380
California	120	117	1,600	390
New Mexico	37	34	988	70
West	287	279	1,445	840
Total Upland	9,239	7,660	839	13,387
Pima:				
Arizona	1	1	960	2
California	155	151	1,335	420
New Mexico	3	3	800	5
Texas	16	15	1,024	32
Total Pima	175	170	1,296	459
Total all	9,414	7,830	849	13,846

Last update: 09/15/08.

Source: Based on USDA, NASS, September 2008 *Crop Production* report.