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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Global Cotton Consumption Continues Rebound in 2013/14

Cotton and Wool
Chart Gallery will
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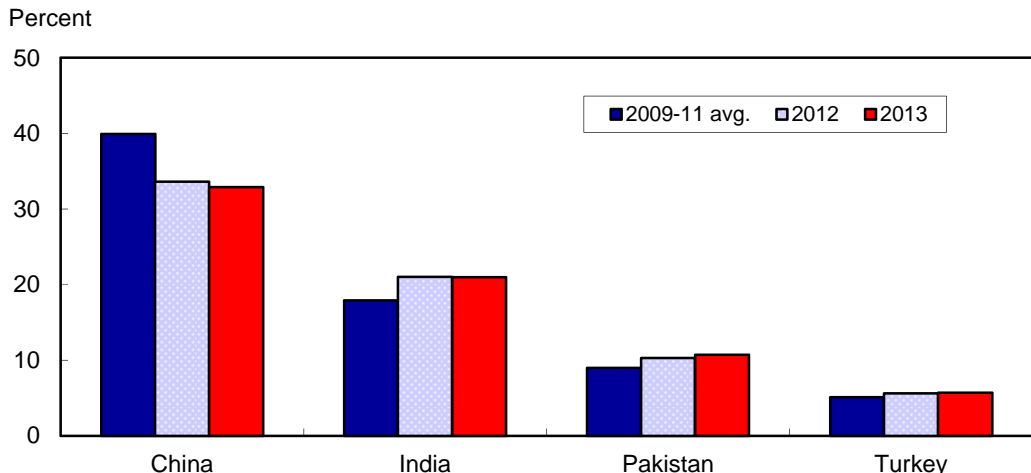
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The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates for 2013/14 project world cotton consumption at 109.5 million bales. With the adjustments made in September, 2013/14 global cotton consumption is now expected to increase 2 percent following the 4-percent growth experienced in 2012/13. Despite the projected rebound in 2013/14, the consumption forecast remains one of the lowest of the past decade, as competition with manmade fibers keeps cotton mill use from growing faster as the global economy expands.

The top four cotton-spinning countries—China, India, Pakistan, and Turkey—are forecast to account for a combined 70 percent of the world’s cotton mill use in 2013/14, below both last season and the 2009-11 season average. There have also been noteworthy shifts among the major spinners (fig. 1). For China, the global share is forecast to decline to 33 percent in 2013/14 as yarn imports there have expanded considerably in recent years and replaced some spinning. India and Pakistan have benefited, as their respective shares have risen to 21 percent and 11 percent; Turkey’s 2013/14 share is expected to remain near 6 percent.

Figure 1
Share of total cotton consumption by major spinner



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

2013 U.S. Cotton Crop Reduced in September

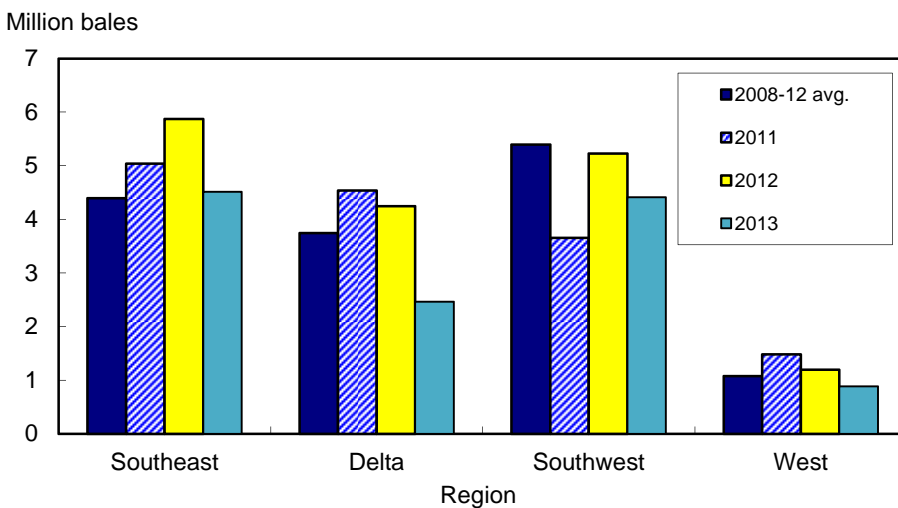
According to USDA's September *Crop Production* report, the 2013 U.S. cotton crop is forecast at 12.9 million bales, 154,000 bales below last month's forecast and 4.4 million bales below 2012 production. September's projection resulted in a 1-percent reduction in the cotton crop as a lower national yield more than offset an increase in area.

U.S. upland production is forecast at approximately 12.3 million bales, nearly 26 percent below the 2012 crop and the second lowest since 1989. During the previous 20 years, the September upland cotton forecast was below the final estimate 11 times and above it 9 times. Past differences between the September forecast and the final upland estimate indicate that chances are two out of three that 2013 production will range between 11.4 and 13.2 million bales.

Compared with last season, 2013 upland cotton production is reduced in each region of the Cotton Belt as area and yield are forecast below 2012 levels (fig. 2). Based on the September forecast, the upland crop in the Southeast is expected to reach 4.5 million bales, slightly above the 5-year average. Although area is 4 percent below a year ago, the region's yield—forecast at 830 pounds per harvested acre—is more than 200 pounds below 2012's record.

In the Southwest, upland production is forecast at 4.4 million bales this season, 1 million bales below the 5-year average. The regional yield forecast of 605 pounds per harvested acre would be the third lowest in the past 10 years. The abandonment rate is forecast at 41 percent, nearly identical to that of 2012 but well below the record set in 2011 at 63 percent; the long-term average is approximately 25 percent.

Figure 2
U.S. regional upland cotton production



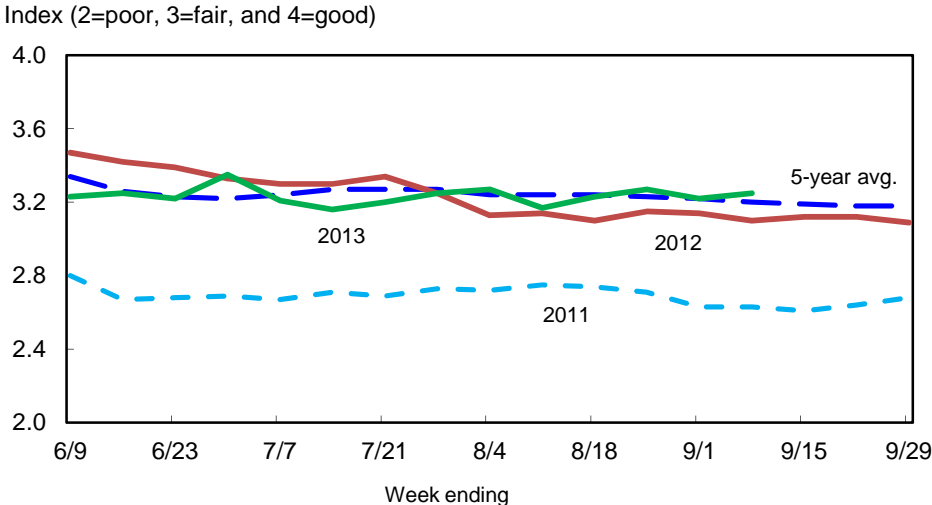
Source: USDA, *Crop Production* reports.

In the Delta, cotton production is only expected to approach 2.5 million bales in 2013, the lowest in 30 years, as area was reduced to a record low in response to the viability of alternative crops. Meanwhile, the regional yield forecast of 989 pounds per harvested acre would be the third highest on record. Similarly, the upland crop in the West is expected to be one of the lowest there since the mid-1940s. Smaller area devoted to upland cotton and a yield approaching last season's record is expected to result in a regional crop of 885,000 bales. Meanwhile, extra-long staple (ELS) cotton production is concentrated in the West, particularly in California—where more than 95 percent of the ELS crop is produced. Lower area and yield this season are forecast to result in an ELS crop of 626,000 bales, 154,000 bales below the 2012 crop.

Total 2013 U.S. cotton area was estimated higher in September. Based on acreage reported to USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA), planted area was revised to 10.3 million acres. Harvested area was forecast at 7.8 million acres by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Consequently, abandonment is projected at about 25 percent, similar to 2012's 24 percent. The national yield is projected at 796 pounds per harvested acre, 91 pounds below last season's 887-pound record. For current production estimates by State, see table 10.

U.S. cotton crop development continues to run behind last season and the 5-year average. As of September 8th, only 24 percent of the area had bolls opening, compared with 45 percent in 2012 and the 2008-12 average of 40 percent. Meanwhile, the 2013 U.S. cotton crop conditions remain similar to the 5-year average and slightly above 2012 (fig. 3). As illustrated, crop conditions have been fairly stable over the past 2 months and remain considerably above those of 2011. As of September 8th, 45 percent of the crop was rated "good" or "excellent," compared with 41 percent last year, while 21 percent of the crop was rated "poor" or "very poor," compared with 30 percent a year ago.

Figure 3
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: USDA, *Crop Progress* reports.

Demand and Stock Estimates Revised

For 2013/14, U.S. cotton exports were reduced in September due to increased competitiveness from India, where the crop projection was raised 1 million bales this month. U.S. cotton exports are now forecast at 10.4 million bales, 200,000 bales below the August forecast and the lowest export estimate since 2000/01. As a share of global cotton trade, U.S. exports are expected to account for 27 percent of world trade, equal to the average of the previous two seasons. U.S. mill use remains estimated at 3.5 million bales, the same as the revised 2012/13 estimate.

With September's adjustments, the 2013/14 ending stock estimate is now forecast at 2.9 million bales, 1 million bales below last season. The stocks-to-use ratio is expected to approach 21 percent in 2013/14, 3 percentage points below last season. Based on the current supply and demand estimates, the 2013/14 average upland cotton farm price is forecast to range between 69 cents and 85 cents per pound. The midpoint of 77 cents is 5 cents above last season's estimate. The final 2012/13 farm price will be released in October.

For 2012/13, slightly higher ending stocks are reflected in the September balance sheet. Based on stocks data collected by the FSA and adjustments made to account for cotton in transit at the end of the marketing year, U.S. ending stocks were increased to 3.9 million bales for last season, 550,000 bales above the beginning level, with a stocks-to-use ratio of 24 percent.

World Cotton Production Lowest in 3 Years

Global cotton production in 2013/14 is projected at 117.4 million bales, 1 million bales above last month's estimate, largely due to an increase in India. Harvested area is estimated at 33.6 million hectares (83 million acres), the lowest since 2010/11, as relative price again favored alternative crops. Global production is forecast 3 percent below 2012/13 and 6 percent below 2011/12's record.

In India, weather-driven improved crop prospects pushed the cotton production estimate up 1 million bales compared with the previous month, to a record 29 million bales. Cotton area is forecast at 12 million hectares and the yield is expected to reach 526 kg/hectare. This would be one of the highest ever for India, but still be well below the world average of 761 kg/hectare expected for 2013/14.

Cotton production in China—the largest producer—remains forecast at 33 million bales for 2013/14, 6 percent or 2 million bales below last season. A year-to-year reduction in harvested area and a lower yield are expected to keep the crop there at a 3-year low.

For Pakistan, the cotton crop remains projected at 9.7 million bales, 4 percent or 400,000 bales above 2012/13, based on higher yields. In Brazil, the 2013/14 cotton crop is expected to reach 7.2 million bales, 24 percent above the previous year's relatively small crop.

Global Consumption Highest in 3 Years

World cotton consumption in 2013/14 is forecast at 109.5 million bales, marginally below the August forecast but 2 percent above the previous year. Although expanding slowly over the past several seasons, global cotton mill use remains well below 2006/07's record 124 million bales. The loss of fiber share in apparel products continues to limit the potential for global cotton use.

Cotton mill use in China—the world's largest spinner—remains projected in September at 36 million bales for 2013/14, equal to last season and the lowest in a decade. With the Government maintaining the system of a high domestic price floor again in 2013/14, domestic prices remain above world prices for raw cotton fiber. China has replaced some of its spinning with imported yarn as a result. Data available for the last three seasons indicate that cotton yarn imports by China have grown considerably (fig. 4). In 2012/13, China's cotton yarn imports reached an equivalent of nearly 8.3 million bales of raw cotton, up 3 million bale-equivalents from 2011/12 and more than double the level imported in 2010/11. The largest yarn suppliers to China during this period included Pakistan, India, and Vietnam; combined, these three countries accounted for 72 percent of China's cotton yarn imports during the past two seasons.

As beneficiaries of China's demand for yarn imports, India and Pakistan have seen their consumption rise in recent years. Consumption there is currently forecast at 23.0 million bales and 11.7 million bales, respectively. India's cotton mill use is expected to be a record-high, and Pakistan's consumption is near its record of 12.0 million bales spun in both 2006/07 and 2007/08. Although Vietnam is a relatively

small consumer of cotton, mill use there has grown significantly to a projected 2.5 million bales in 2013/14, compared with only 1.6 million bales just 3 years ago.

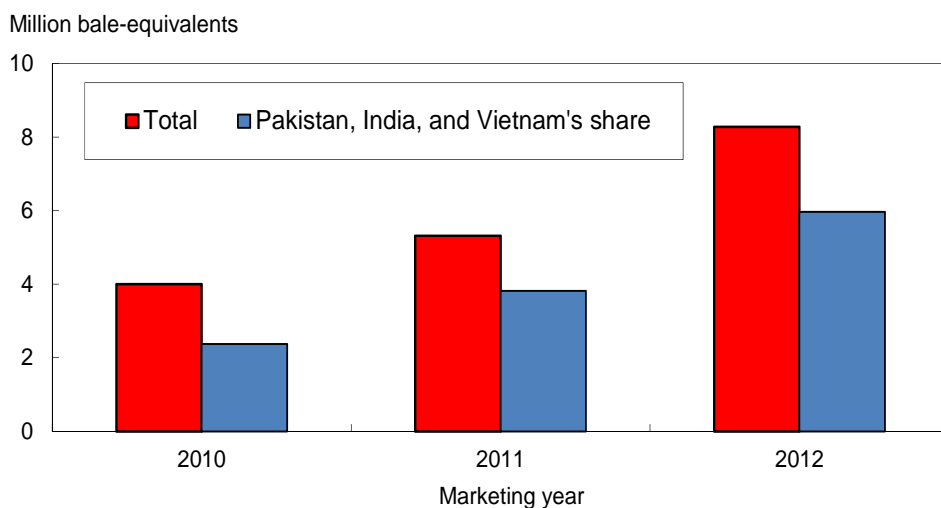
World Cotton Trade Smaller in 2013/14; Stocks At Record High

Global cotton trade is only expected to reach 39 million bales in 2013/14, 17 percent below the record of 46.7 million bales set in 2012/13. The reduced trade is attributable to the 9.3-million-bale decline in China's expected raw cotton imports this season. Some of the stocks built up over the last several seasons are expected to be made available to the domestic spinning industry there, thus reducing the need for imports from the levels seen in 2011/12 and 2012/13. However, a number of other major importers are expected to purchase more cotton in 2013/14; these countries include Turkey, Pakistan, Indonesia, and Vietnam.

With reduced global import demand in 2013/14, competition among the major exporting countries will likely increase. All of the leading exporters are expected to see reduced shipments in 2013/14. In addition to a decline forecast for the United States, lower shipments are also projected for India (with exports of 7.0 million bales), Australia (4.2 million bales), and Brazil (2.6 million bales). For Australia and Brazil, sharply lower beginning stocks result in lower exportable supplies in 2013/14 compared with the previous year.

Based on the latest supply and demand projections, global cotton ending stocks are projected at a record 94.7 million bales in 2013/14, 10 percent above the beginning level. However, most of these stocks are being held by China and are currently unavailable to the global market. At the end of 2013/14, China is projected to hold 58.3 million bales in stocks or 62 percent of the world total. As a result, world cotton prices have remained at relatively high levels given the global cotton stocks-to-use ratio of 86.5 percent projected for 2013/14.

Figure 4
China's cotton yarn imports



Source: USDA, ERS calculations based on World Trade Atlas data for HTS 5205.

Highlight

Estimating Minimum Beginning Cotton Stock Levels for India— A Retrospective Evaluation

India's role in the world cotton market has grown in recent years, as production, consumption, and trade have expanded. India is now both a major exporter and importer of cotton. Therefore, developments in India's supply and demand, as well as changes in policies supporting prices and restricting exports, have a profound impact on world cotton trade and prices. USDA's global crop forecasting system relies on a balance sheet approach to ensure the coherency of its production and consumption forecasts.¹ USDA bases its estimates of India's supply and demand of cotton mainly on official Government of India data sources. Due largely to incompatibilities among these sources, USDA has revised its historical estimates of India's cotton stocks more frequently than its estimates of any other variable in its global cotton supply and demand database.

Imbalances between estimated supply and demand over the last several years have led USDA to include large positive residuals in India's cotton balance sheet, starting with the 2006/07 data. These residuals result from analysis by USDA's Interagency Cotton Estimates Committee (ICEC), which establishes a baseline for minimum cotton stock levels needed in India. The ICEC's procedure for estimating minimum stocks is outlined here in the hope that it can be used to help reconcile the various estimates of India's cotton sector activity.

Due to reliance on annual monsoon rains, most of India's crop is harvested later than other cotton crops in the Northern Hemisphere, and the seasonal low point for cotton availability within India is the end of November. USDA's balance sheet for Indian cotton is estimated on an August-July year. The method detailed in table A below relies on calculations of supply and use in the fall months to retroactively estimate minimum stock levels for the beginning of each marketing year. August 1st beginning stocks must be large enough to provide for utilization during the fall months, net of any additional supplies received either from imports or arrivals of new crop; in addition, the stocks on August 1st must be large enough to provide for minimum levels of mill and pipeline stocks at the low point of the season on November 30th.

In table A, line (a) is the Indian Government's estimate of August-November volume of cotton consumption in India and line (b) is the volume of August-December exports, which effectively includes an allowance for stocks held by exporters on November 30th in order to cover export activity in December. Then, on line (e), a net demand is calculated after accounting for imports. Additional adjustments are needed to help determine the minimum stock level. Line (f) is an estimated minimum of 4.0 million bales to cover all other November 30th stocks, including stocks at gins, mills, and in transit. The 4.0-million-bale stocks target is netted against government-reported arrivals of new crop during August-November to derive a surplus or shortfall. Thus, if arrivals are less than 4.0 million bales, then the shortfall needs to be included in the estimated minimum stocks for August 1st; otherwise, the cotton distribution system would have insufficient cotton to support the activity that was reported to have occurred in the subsequent months.

¹ Vogel, F and G. Bange (1999), *Understanding Crop Statistics*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, Office of the Chief Economist, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Miscellaneous Publication No. 1554.

USDA's current Indian balance sheets for recent years include residuals ranging from 500,000 to 1.0 million bales; despite the inclusion of these adjustments, the beginning stocks for 2010/11 through 2012/13 remain below the minimum levels calculated using this method. The estimated minimum in table A would be equivalent to an average 35 percent stocks-to-use ratio for India. By comparison, U.S. stocks-to-use ratios can fall below 20 percent, due to a combination of an earlier harvest and a significantly smaller share of domestic consumption.

The retrospective evaluation presented here is a tool to help the ICEC analysis for India. The procedure illustrates the incompatibility among the supply and demand data from official sources in India and the need for inclusion of a residual until more definitive assertions about the estimate discrepancies can be determined. Agreement on minimum stock levels would be a constructive first step toward the development of a coherent and statistically stable balance sheet for Indian cotton.

Table A--Estimating minimum beginning cotton stock levels for India--a retrospective evaluation

Item	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>							
Demand activity:							
(a) Mill use (August-November) 1/	5,967	6,079	5,783	6,159	7,125	6,226	7,025
(b) Exports (August-December) 2/	1,394	2,616	455	2,664	3,536	4,531	2,283
(c) Total demand (a plus b)	7,361	8,695	6,238	8,823	10,661	10,757	9,308
(d) Imports (August-November) 3/	84	74	451	210	62	47	804
(e) Net demand (c minus d)	7,277	8,621	5,787	8,613	10,599	10,710	8,504
Further adjustments:							
(f) Mill and pipeline stocks target	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
(g) Gin arrivals (August-November) 4/	3,546	4,796	4,730	4,728	4,459	3,173	2,431
(h) Arrival surplus/shortfall	(454)	796	730	728	459	(827)	(1,569)
(i) Minimum stocks estimate (e minus h)	7,731	7,825	5,057	7,885	10,140	11,537	10,073
(j) USDA beginning stocks (August 1st) 5/	7,839	7,629	6,704	10,644	9,374	11,174	9,444
(k) Stocks' difference (j minus i)	108	(196)	1,647	2,759	(766)	(363)	(629)
(l) Current USDA residuals	-	500	575	650	750	500	1,000

Note: Beginning stocks are those recorded in the USDA database as of September 2013.

1/ Based on data from India's Textile Commissioner's Office (TCO).

2/ Based on data from India's Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S).

3/ Based on data from India's DGCI&S. 4/ Based on data from the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI).

5/ Estimate includes residuals listed; residuals are added to the previous season's ending stocks.

Sources: USDA and official data from the Government of India.

Last update: 09/16/13.

Contacts and Links

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

Item	2012/13	2013/14		
		July	Aug.	Sep.
<i>Million acres</i>				
Upland:				
Planted	12.076	10.025	10.015	10.136
Harvested	9.135	7.579	7.519	7.582
<i>Pounds</i>				
Yield/harvested acre	869	815	796	777
<i>Million 480-lb. bales</i>				
Beginning stocks	3.081	3.720	3.603	3.705
Production	16.535	12.872	12.473	12.273
Total supply 1/	19.622	16.597	16.081	15.983
Mill use	3.478	3.475	3.480	3.480
Exports	12.190	10.350	9.900	9.650
Total use	15.668	13.825	13.380	13.130
Ending stocks 2/	3.705	2.767	2.743	2.844
<i>Percent</i>				
Stocks-to-use ratio	23.6	20.0	20.5	21.7
<i>1,000 acres</i>				
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	238.4	226.0	186.0	201.0
Harvested	236.8	221.0	183.8	198.8
<i>Pounds</i>				
Yield/harvested acre	1,581	1,365	1,514	1,510
<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>				
Beginning stocks	269	180	197	195
Production	780	628	580	626
Total supply 1/	1,053	808	777	826
Mill use	22	25	20	20
Exports	836	650	700	750
Total use	858	675	720	770
Ending stocks 2/	195	133	57	56
<i>Percent</i>				
Stocks-to-use ratio	22.7	19.7	7.9	7.3

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Sources: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board; and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 09/16/13.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2012/13	2013/14		
		July	Aug.	Sep.
		<i>Million 480-lb. bales</i>		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks--				
World	71.77	85.58	86.35	86.04
Foreign	68.42	81.68	82.55	82.14
Production--				
World	121.04	118.02	116.38	117.42
Foreign	103.72	104.52	103.33	104.53
Imports--				
World	46.43	38.26	38.37	38.93
Foreign	46.42	38.25	38.37	38.92
Use:				
Mill use--				
World	107.27	109.79	109.85	109.53
Foreign	103.77	106.29	106.35	106.03
Exports--				
World	46.74	38.3	38.36	38.96
Foreign	33.72	27.3	27.76	28.56
Ending stocks--				
World	86.04	94.34	93.77	94.73
Foreign	82.14	91.44	90.97	91.83
		<i>Percent</i>		
Stocks-to-use ratio:				
World	80.2	85.9	85.4	86.5
Foreign	79.2	86.0	85.5	86.6

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Last update: 09/16/13.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	July 2012
<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>				
Cotton:				
Stocks, beginning	7,887	6,209	5,049	4,404
Ginnings	0	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	5.3	8.6	9.9	18.7
<i>Million pounds</i>				
Manmade:				
Production	536.0	515.2	584.8	507.9
Noncellulosic	536.0	515.2	584.8	507.9
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	2,625.0	3,140.2	3,689.0	3,543.7
<i>Million pounds</i>				
	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	June 2012
<i>Million pounds</i>				
Raw fiber imports:	158.9	167.3	141.7	159.2
Noncellulosic	147.2	153.5	129.8	145.1
Cellulosic	11.7	13.8	11.9	14.1
Total since January 1	448.1	615.4	757.1	945.4
<i>1,000 pounds</i>				
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	819.7	909.1	878.4	944.7
48s-and-finer	569.0	541.2	494.1	540.3
Not-finer-than-46s	250.7	367.9	384.3	404.3
Total since January 1	1,887.1	2,796.2	3,674.6	5,443.8
Wool top imports	564.1	532.8	401.8	317.2
Total since January 1	2,339.1	2,872.0	3,273.7	1,969.3
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA = Not available.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service;
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau; and *Fiber Organon*.
Last update: 09/16/13.

Table 4--U.S. fiber demand

Item	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	July 2012
<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>				
Cotton:				
All consumed by mills 1/	307	297	301	284
Total since August 1	2,902	3,199	3,500	3,300
Daily rate	13.3	14.9	13.1	12.9
Upland consumed by mills 1/	305	296	299	282
Total since August 1	2,883	3,179	3,478	3,278
Daily Rate	13.3	14.8	13.0	12.8
Upland exports	1,267	791	541	917
Total since August 1	10,858	11,649	12,190	11,120
Sales for next season	326	231	1,202	1683
Total since August 1	1,826	2,056	3,258	4,176
Extra-long staple exports	104.3	74.5	50.0	31.3
Total since August 1	711.8	786.3	836.3	594.1
Sales for next season	3.4	4.5	86.0	118.5
Total since August 1	66.1	70.8	156.8	175.7
	Apr. 2013	May 2013	June 2013	June 2012
<i>Million pounds</i>				
Manmade:				
Raw fiber exports	59.4	63.6	50.6	57.7
Noncellulosic	58.8	62.8	50.3	57.2
Cellulosic	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.5
Total since January 1	218.3	281.9	332.5	340.4
<i>1,000 pounds</i>				
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool exports, clean	496.2	1,579.4	742.3	723.8
Total since January 1	2,950.4	4,529.8	5,272.1	3,170.7
Wool top exports	231.6	179.7	170.8	79.5
Total since January 1	845.9	1,025.5	1,196.4	205.7
Mohair exports, clean	374.6	37.2	31.7	0.0
Total since January 1	378.6	415.7	447.4	76.1

1/ Estimated by USDA.

Sources: USDA, Farm Service Agency; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Export Sales; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau; and *Fiber Organon*.
Last update: 09/16/13.

Table 5--U.S. and world fiber prices

Item	June 2013	July 2013	Aug. 2013	Aug. 2012
<i>Cents per pound</i>				
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted world price	72.06	71.56	71.45	63.81
Upland spot 41-34	82.18	81.62	83.36	69.97
Pima spot 03-46	133.00	133.00	133.00	103.00
Average price received by upland producers	76.70	77.60	75.00	71.40
Far Eastern cotton quotes:				
A Index	93.25	92.83	91.98	84.60
Memphis/Eastern	94.56	93.88	96.00	85.45
Memphis/Orleans/Texas	94.31	93.63	96.00	85.65
California/Arizona	97.56	96.88	99.15	90.65
<i>Dollars per pound</i>				
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 56s 1/	3.72	3.58	3.67	4.33
U.S. 60s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 60s 1/	5.13	4.75	4.50	5.30
U.S. 64s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 64s 1/	5.09	4.71	4.61	5.36

NQ = No quote.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

Sources: USDA, *Cotton Price Statistics*; Cotlook Ltd., *Cotton Outlook*; and trade reports.

Last update: 09/16/13.

Table 6--U.S. textile imports, by fiber

Item	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	July 2012
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	262,654	245,545	251,473	243,156
Cotton	58,883	55,631	57,412	54,795
Linen	16,538	14,308	15,404	16,451
Wool	4,152	3,428	4,045	4,008
Silk	564	491	637	591
Manmade	182,517	171,687	173,976	167,311
Apparel:	852,602	900,063	1,133,185	1,093,386
Cotton	489,213	517,604	635,107	609,719
Linen	8,480	7,421	8,341	9,189
Wool	17,786	20,576	31,534	32,247
Silk	8,109	7,082	8,704	9,058
Manmade	329,014	347,380	449,500	433,173
Home furnishings:	224,472	224,023	239,384	233,427
Cotton	128,632	124,108	124,010	126,440
Linen	967	1,193	1,187	1,116
Wool	384	275	190	325
Silk	168	273	206	289
Manmade	94,321	98,176	113,790	105,256
Floor coverings:	66,192	67,194	67,262	61,229
Cotton	8,576	8,144	7,959	7,467
Linen	15,208	15,555	15,768	15,354
Wool	10,242	9,615	9,409	9,412
Silk	2,036	1,854	1,549	1,496
Manmade	30,130	32,027	32,578	27,500
Total imports: 2/	1,406,302	1,437,156	1,691,667	1,631,581
Cotton	685,574	705,731	824,715	798,655
Linen	41,193	38,476	40,699	42,110
Wool	32,572	33,900	45,182	46,026
Silk	10,877	9,700	11,096	11,434
Manmade	636,085	649,349	769,975	733,356

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

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 09/16/13.

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

Item	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	July 2012
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	261,147	252,056	245,731	233,263
Cotton	138,017	136,324	136,219	124,127
Linen	7,402	6,618	5,956	6,875
Wool	2,850	3,164	2,835	2,625
Silk	1,279	1,265	893	894
Manmade	111,600	104,686	99,828	98,742
Apparel:	29,963	27,914	28,742	25,193
Cotton	12,649	12,639	13,085	11,551
Linen	679	504	434	351
Wool	1,924	1,331	1,604	1,208
Silk	1,629	1,126	1,266	1,108
Manmade	13,082	12,315	12,352	10,974
Home furnishings:	5,040	4,666	5,289	5,448
Cotton	2,499	2,247	2,466	2,677
Linen	242	216	259	182
Wool	118	148	194	108
Silk	128	99	157	93
Manmade	2,053	1,956	2,212	2,388
Floor coverings:	31,817	32,594	33,001	26,980
Cotton	2,471	2,409	2,464	1,785
Linen	1,290	1,200	1,241	813
Wool	2,633	2,911	2,631	2,127
Silk	48	37	38	32
Manmade	25,375	26,038	26,627	22,222
Total exports: 2/	328,135	317,321	312,839	290,990
Cotton	155,697	153,683	154,286	140,219
Linen	9,612	8,538	7,891	8,221
Wool	7,607	7,555	7,266	6,072
Silk	3,084	2,526	2,354	2,127
Manmade	152,136	145,018	141,042	134,351

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

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and
U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 09/16/13.

Table 8--U.S. cotton textile imports, by origin

Region/country	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	July 2012
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
North America	155,741	138,526	150,561	151,065
Canada	2,942	2,575	2,647	2,832
Costa Rica	497	730	549	896
Dominican Republic	8,828	6,269	5,344	6,478
El Salvador	22,461	19,279	22,289	22,207
Guatemala	8,847	8,630	8,556	8,923
Haiti	16,458	13,561	10,926	13,212
Honduras	32,147	31,810	33,070	33,011
Mexico	45,323	44,604	51,505	48,781
Nicaragua	18,236	11,067	15,667	14,724
South America	4,497	4,263	4,332	5,184
Brazil	233	157	211	236
Colombia	1,949	1,377	1,562	1,937
Peru	2,284	2,686	2,527	2,931
Europe	11,083	10,728	13,143	13,464
Germany	1,114	909	1,252	954
Italy	1,604	1,576	1,878	1,818
Portugal	920	1,185	1,710	1,695
Turkey	4,640	4,624	5,009	4,996
Asia	499,440	537,292	639,183	608,561
Bahrain	1,468	1,207	1,164	1,481
Bangladesh	49,070	48,001	61,878	52,601
Cambodia	16,204	15,414	21,762	24,133
China	213,350	248,473	296,572	278,018
Hong Kong	510	739	1,138	762
India	60,999	54,228	61,583	58,611
Indonesia	24,498	25,585	33,407	34,591
Israel	826	782	784	750
Japan	1,125	1,170	1,235	1,153
Jordan	4,098	3,779	5,356	5,036
Malaysia	2,319	2,667	3,048	2,881
Pakistan	59,102	65,695	65,401	69,008
Philippines	4,694	4,510	6,112	6,172
South Korea	6,425	5,474	5,758	6,727
Sri Lanka	5,855	5,277	8,387	6,319
Taiwan	2,376	2,309	2,591	2,562
Thailand	6,438	5,799	7,609	6,696
Vietnam	39,117	44,856	54,013	49,690
Oceania	24	48	33	51
Africa	14,789	14,874	17,462	20,331
Egypt	8,426	8,708	8,535	9,793
Kenya	2,006	2,099	2,373	3,025
Lesotho	2,815	2,095	4,486	4,445
Mauritius	561	650	1,043	850
World 2/	685,574	705,731	824,715	798,655

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

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 09/16/13.

Table 9--U.S. cotton textile exports, by destination

Region/country	May 2013	June 2013	July 2013	July 2012
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
North America	132,785	130,725	131,616	124,109
Bahamas	91	91	112	132
Canada	11,070	11,470	11,749	10,568
Costa Rica	319	152	292	307
Dominican Republic	22,738	20,675	21,321	24,498
El Salvador	11,803	10,992	11,916	10,202
Guatemala	2,964	2,458	1,924	1,752
Haiti	777	1,077	727	681
Honduras	51,226	54,498	49,957	49,163
Jamaica	121	70	48	66
Mexico	29,213	26,830	30,902	24,648
Nicaragua	1,741	1,767	2,020	1,515
Panama	203	346	392	290
South America	3,959	4,122	3,929	3,550
Brazil	468	450	363	452
Chile	447	322	244	250
Colombia	1,964	1,930	1,658	2,022
Peru	540	820	1,010	199
Venezuela	201	113	433	360
Europe	3,245	2,948	3,137	2,706
Belgium	242	234	270	210
France	108	154	172	89
Germany	636	540	642	395
Italy	254	255	153	156
Netherlands	316	315	384	348
Russia	63	85	50	56
Turkey	58	74	39	143
United Kingdom	992	836	890	956
Asia	14,573	14,670	14,401	8,836
China	10,687	10,724	11,218	5,607
Hong Kong	530	463	476	500
India	187	319	126	243
Israel	149	43	83	76
Japan	918	955	666	966
Pakistan	15	33	44	30
Saudi Arabia	96	124	110	125
Singapore	160	209	195	189
South Korea	622	570	389	302
Taiwan	112	122	135	80
United Arab Emirates	303	361	269	212
Oceania	780	902	846	705
Australia	591	705	639	578
Africa	354	317	357	313
South Africa	53	44	71	98
World 2/	155,697	153,683	154,286	140,219

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

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 09/16/13.

Table 10--Acreage, yield, and production estimates, 2013

State/region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	-- 1,000 acres --		<i>Pounds/ harvested acre</i>	<i>1,000 bales</i>
Upland:				
Alabama	365	363	793	600
Florida	130	123	780	200
Georgia	1,360	1,335	899	2,500
North Carolina	465	460	699	670
South Carolina	255	253	721	380
Virginia	78	77	1,022	164
Southeast	2,653	2,611	830	4,514
Arkansas	305	300	960	600
Louisiana	130	125	998	260
Mississippi	300	295	1,009	620
Missouri	250	241	1,036	520
Tennessee	250	235	950	465
Delta	1,235	1,196	989	2,465
Kansas	27	26	720	39
Oklahoma	185	170	762	270
Texas	5,750	3,300	596	4,100
Southwest	5,962	3,496	605	4,409
Arizona	155	153	1,537	490
California	93	92	1,617	310
New Mexico	38	34	1,200	85
West	286	279	1,523	885
Total Upland	10,136	7,582	777	12,273
Pima:				
Arizona	2	2	800	3
California	187	186	1,548	600
New Mexico	4	3	1,018	7
Texas	9	8	960	16
Total Pima	201	199	1,510	626
Total all	10,337	7,781	796	12,899

Source: USDA, September 2013 *Crop Production* report.

Last update: 09/16/13.