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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Cotton and Wool Chart Gallery will be updated on October 16, 2015

The next release is December 11, 2015

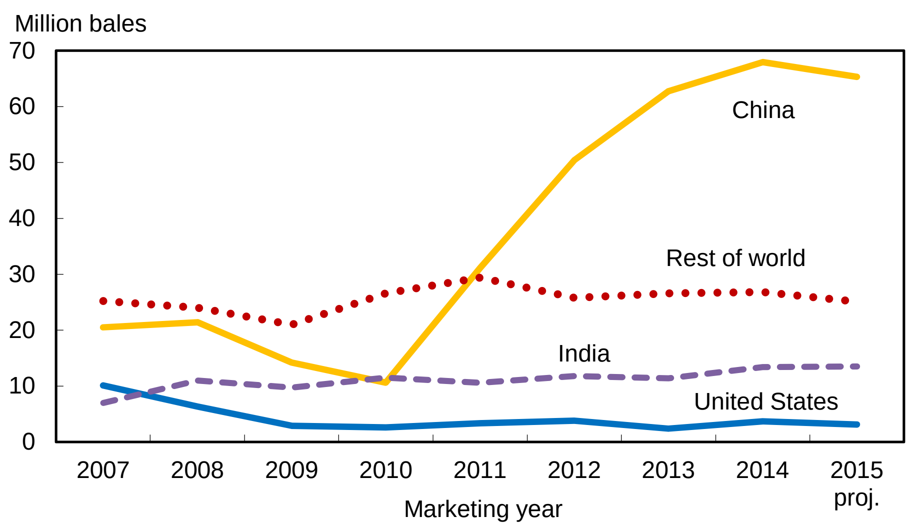
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

Global Cotton Stocks to Decline in 2015/16

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton projections for 2015/16 indicate that world cotton stocks are expected to decrease 4 percent from last season's record to 107 million bales. The global stock decline would be the first in 6 years; the recent dramatic stock buildup resulted from policies in China that supported domestic cotton prices above world prices (fig. 1).

With new policies in place to limit raw cotton imports in 2015/16, stocks in China are forecast to decrease 4 percent—the first reduction there in 5 seasons. However, China's stocks remain at an extremely high 65.3 million bales, or nearly 2 years' worth of cotton mill use. Meanwhile, stocks outside of China have seen relatively modest changes. As recently as 2010/11, India was the single largest stockholder, with 11.5 million bales. In 2015/16, stocks in India are projected to rise slightly to 13.5 million bales, or about 13 percent of global stocks, compared with China's share of 61 percent. U.S. stocks contribute 3 percent of the total, while stocks in the rest of the world account for 23 percent.

Figure 1
Global cotton ending stocks



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

Domestic

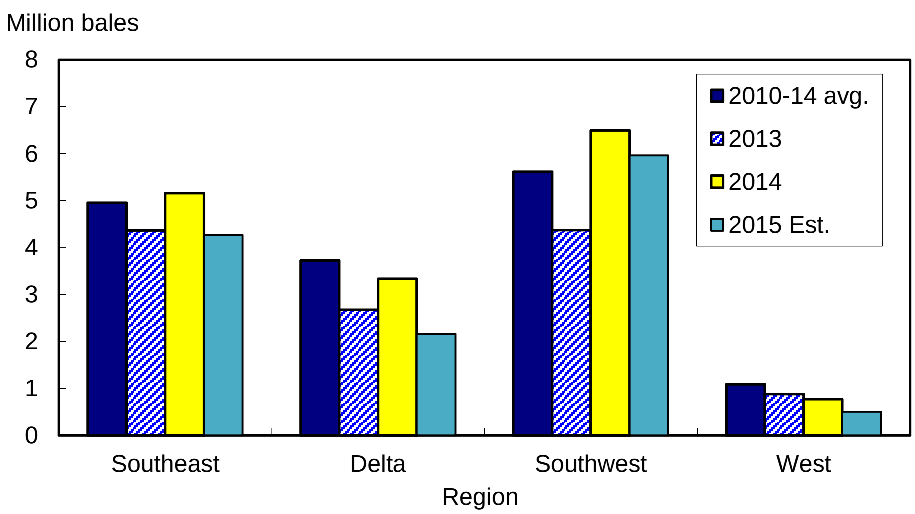
2015 U.S. Cotton Production Reduced Marginally in October

According to USDA's October Crop Production report, the 2015 U.S. cotton crop is estimated at 13.3 million bales, marginally below last month's forecast but 3 million bales (18 percent) below the 2014 crop. With harvested area unchanged in October and the national yield reduced only slightly, the U.S. production estimate decreased 90,000 bales this month.

The U.S. upland cotton crop is forecast at 12.9 million bales, below both last season and the 5-year average. During the previous 20 years, the October estimate has been below final cotton production 11 times and above it 8 times; the October forecast equaled final production in 1 year. Past differences between the October estimate and final production indicate that chances are two out of three that the 2015 U.S. upland cotton crop will range between 12.2 and 13.5 million bales.

Upland cotton production is forecast to decrease in each of the Cotton Belt regions this season (fig. 2). In the Southwest, the 2015 upland crop is estimated at 6 million bales, 500,000 bales below last season as both area and yield are projected lower. Beneficial rainfall at planting time has reduced expected abandonment to only 6 percent, the lowest in 5 seasons. The Southwest yield is forecast at 608 pounds per harvested acre, compared with the previous 3-year average of 632 pounds per harvested acre.

Figure 2
U.S. regional upland cotton production



Source: USDA, *Crop Production* reports.

In the Southeast, the 2015 cotton crop is forecast at 4.3 million bales, the lowest in 6 seasons as reduced area accounted for most of the decline. The Southeast yield of 930 pounds per harvested acre is the third highest on record. However, the October estimates do not include effects of the recent flooding in South Carolina; any necessary adjustments will be incorporated in subsequent Crop Production reports. In the Delta, the cotton crop is projected at 2.2 million bales, the lowest since 1983. With 2015 cotton area at a record low due to favorable alternatives, the regional yield of 1,101 pounds per harvested acre is near the 2014 record high and kept production from declining further.

In the West, the upland cotton crop is forecast at 500,000 bales in 2015, down from 768,000 bales last season and the lowest in 8 decades. While area declined for the fourth consecutive season, the region's yield remains the third highest on record. In addition, extra-long staple (ELS) cotton is mainly produced in the West, particularly California. ELS production is forecast at 451,000 bales—20 percent below 2014—with the lowest area and crop since 2009.

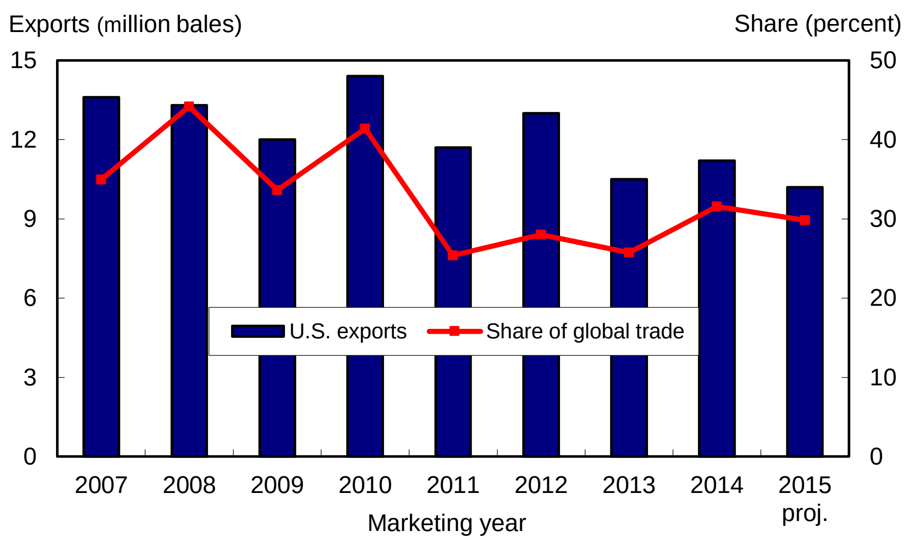
Total 2015 U.S. cotton harvested area is estimated at nearly 8.2 million acres, compared with 9.3 million acres last season. The national yield is forecast at 784 pounds per harvested acre, the lowest in 7 years. For current production estimates by State, see table 10.

2015/16 Demand Estimates Unchanged in October; Farm Price Lowered

U.S. cotton demand in 2015/16 remains estimated at 13.9 million bales, 900,000 bales below last season and the smallest since a similar demand was seen in 1988/89. U.S. exports account for 73 percent (10.2 million bales) of the total, with mill use contributing the remainder. While the lowest export estimate since 2000/01, the U.S. share of global trade is forecast to reach 30 percent in 2015/16, the second highest share since 2010/11 (fig. 3).

With U.S. demand projections unchanged in October, the lower production estimate reduces ending stocks slightly to 3.1 million bales, 600,000 bales below the beginning level. As a result, the stocks-to-use ratio is forecast at 22 percent in 2015/16, compared with last season's 25 percent. Based on the latest supply and demand estimates and the most recent prices, the average upland cotton farm price is projected to range between 54 cents and 64 cents per pound in 2015/16. The midpoint of 59 cents would represent a slight decline from last season's estimate of 60.5 cents per pound and a much larger decline from 2013/14's 77.9-cent average.

Figure 3
U.S. cotton exports and share of global trade



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

International Outlook

Global Cotton Production Lowest in 6 Years

World cotton production in 2015/16 is forecast at 107.4 million bales, slightly below the September projection and 10 percent below a year ago. The October production estimate reflects decreases mainly for China, Pakistan, Brazil, and Australia; the declines were partially offset by an increase for Mali. Global harvested area is forecast at 31.2 million hectares (77.2 million acres) in 2015/16, about 8 percent below 2014/15 and the lowest since 2009/10. The world cotton yield is projected at 749 kilograms per hectare (668 pounds per acre) in 2015/16, the lowest in 6 seasons.

Production in China and Pakistan was reduced 700,000 bales and 500,000 bales this month, respectively, as area and yield were projected lower. For China, 2015/16 cotton production is forecast at 25.3 million bales, 16 percent below 2014/15 and the lowest crop estimate since 2003/04; the smaller crop stems from reduced incentives to plant cotton nationally and lower Xinjiang yields resulting from adverse weather. For Pakistan, 2015/16 production is projected at 9.5 million bales, 10 percent below the previous season, as pest problems are reported to have reduced the cotton crop.

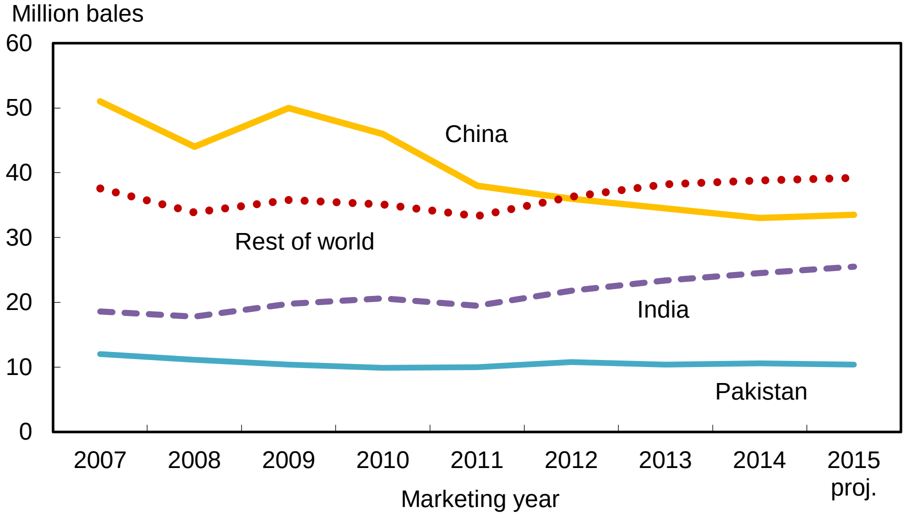
Yield reductions in Brazil and Australia reduced the 2015/16 crop projections there by 200,000 bales and 100,000 bales, respectively. Production is now forecast at 6.5 million bales in Brazil and 2.1 million bales in Australia. In contrast, Mali's cotton production is forecast to reach 1.2 million bales—matching its record in 2003/04—as higher area and yield are expected. For India, the world's leading producer in 2015/16, production is forecast at 29 million bales, 500,000 bales below last season; lower area and a higher yield will keep India's crop near the 5-year average.

World Cotton Mill Use to Rise Slightly in 2015/16; Trade to Decline

Global cotton mill use is forecast to rise less than 2 percent in 2015/16 to 112.3 million bales. Despite a fourth consecutive annual increase, cotton continues to face strong price competition from manmade fibers; the battle for fiber share in many apparel products is expected to limit cotton mill use growth once again in 2015/16. Although China is the world's leading mill user of cotton, China is also the largest producer of polyester staple fiber, accounting for more than 60 percent of the global total. In 2015/16, China's cotton mill use is projected at 33.5 million bales, up slightly from a year earlier despite a downward trend that has resulted from significant cotton yarn imports.

The reduction in China's cotton mill use over the past 5 years has led to growth for a number of other countries (fig. 4). Countries benefiting from China's rising yarn imports include India, Pakistan, and Vietnam. Cotton mill use in India during 2015/16 is projected at 25.5 million bales, 4 percent above 2014/15 and a record. In Pakistan, mill use is forecast at 10.4 million bales in 2015/16; lower supplies are expected to keep mill use there 2 percent below 2014/15. For Vietnam, 2015/16 cotton mill use is projected to rise 15 percent to 4.65 million bales. Textile investment has flowed into Vietnam in recent years, leading to a doubling of the country's cotton mill use in just 3 years.

Figure 4
Foreign cotton mill use



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

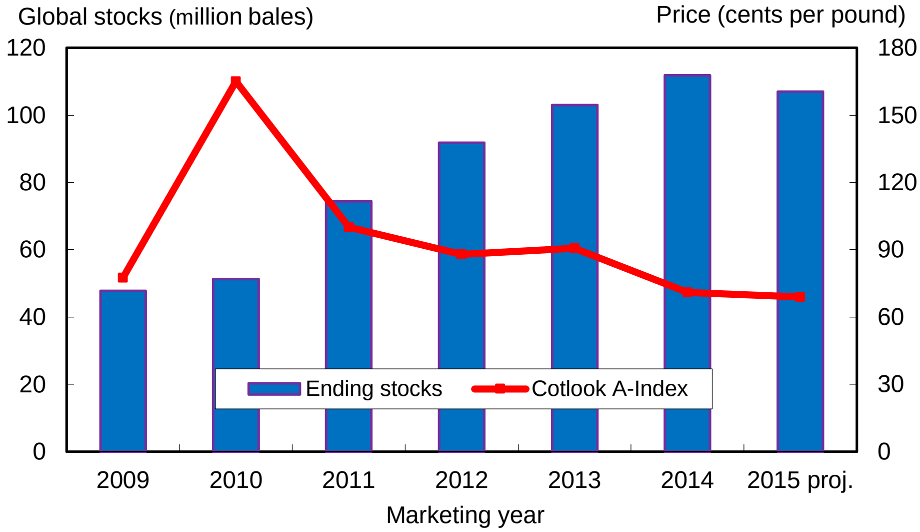
While cotton consumption improves slightly in 2015/16, cotton trade is forecast to decline for the third consecutive season. Due to China's expected reduction in raw cotton imports, global imports are projected at 34.2 million bales in 2015/16, compared with 35.5 million bales last season and a record 46.4 million bales in 2012/13. China is forecast to import about 5.8 million bales of cotton in 2015/16, or about 30 percent less than last season. Moderating this decline, however, are projected import increases in Bangladesh, Vietnam, and Turkey.

Meanwhile, global cotton exports during 2015/16 are seen lower for a number of the major shippers; exports are forecast to decline 1 million bales in the United States. In addition, Brazil and Uzbekistan are projected to ship a smaller quantity this season as a result of lower supplies. On the other hand, cotton exports for India and Australia are forecast to rise slightly in 2015/16.

Global Ending Stocks to Decline From Record Level

Based on the latest cotton supply and demand projections, world ending stocks are forecast at 107 million bales in 2015/16, 4 percent (nearly 5 million bales) below the 2014/15 record (fig. 5). The stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 95 percent this season, down from 2014/15's 101 percent but still well above the recent low of 40 percent seen in 2009/10. In 2015/16, China is expected to account for 61 percent of the total world stocks in 2015/16, similar to the previous 2 seasons. Although global stocks are projected to decrease in 2015/16, cotton prices are also forecast lower. In 2015/16, the Cotlook A-Index is projected slightly below the 2014/15 average of 71 cents per pound and would be the lowest since 2008/09.

Figure 5
Global cotton stocks and prices



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

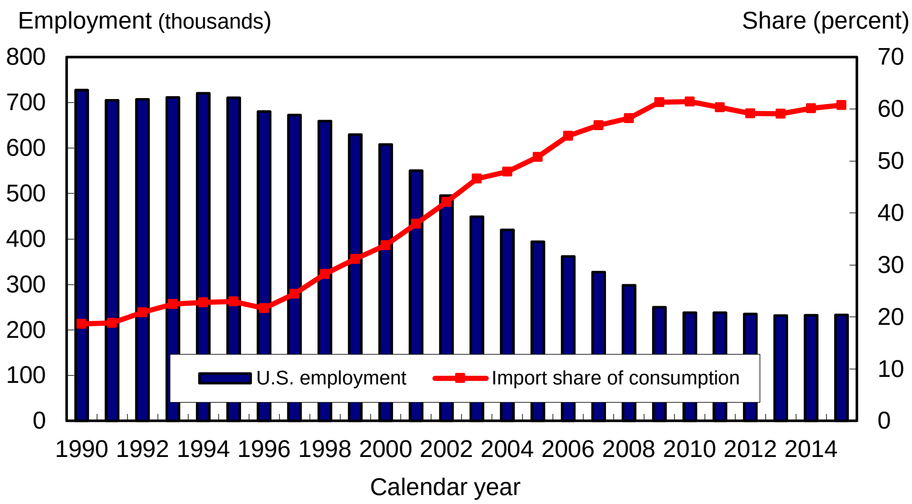
Highlight

Employment Rises in U.S. Textile Industry as Domestic Consumption of Cotton Rises

Employment at U.S. textile manufacturers finally grew in 2014, and is on track to grow again in 2015. This was its first increase in more than 20 years (fig. 6). U.S. employment growth has recently been a focus of markets as the timing of a transition in U.S. monetary policy has been under consideration, so developments in textile employment bear examination.

Total U.S. manufacturing employment declined every year between 1999 and 2010, and began steadily growing again in 2011 (fig. 7). Textile plant employment in the United States declined every year from 1995 to 2013, but these declines were negligible between 2010 and 2013 compared with the preceding decade. Annual employment declines for this sector averaged more than 8 percent during 2000-10, compared with less than 1 percent afterwards. In 2014, employment grew 0.2 percent, and a similar increase seems likely for 2015.

Figure 6
U.S. textile employment and import share of fiber product consumption



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Census.

While U.S. total manufacturing employment and U.S. textile plant employment have followed broadly similar trends since 1992, there have been important differences. Textile employment has followed a path that is almost exactly the inverse of the path of the growing import share of U.S. household fiber consumption.[1] Total manufacturing employment has, in most years, been steadier than the estimated U.S. import share of manufactured products, only showing sharp declines during periods of economic downturn.

The patterns of U.S. textile employment and import share of consumption over time are closely tied with changes in U.S. and global trade policy, as well as longrun changes in comparative advantage. Textile plants produce yarn and fabric, which are inputs into the highly labor-intensive production of apparel. In the long run,

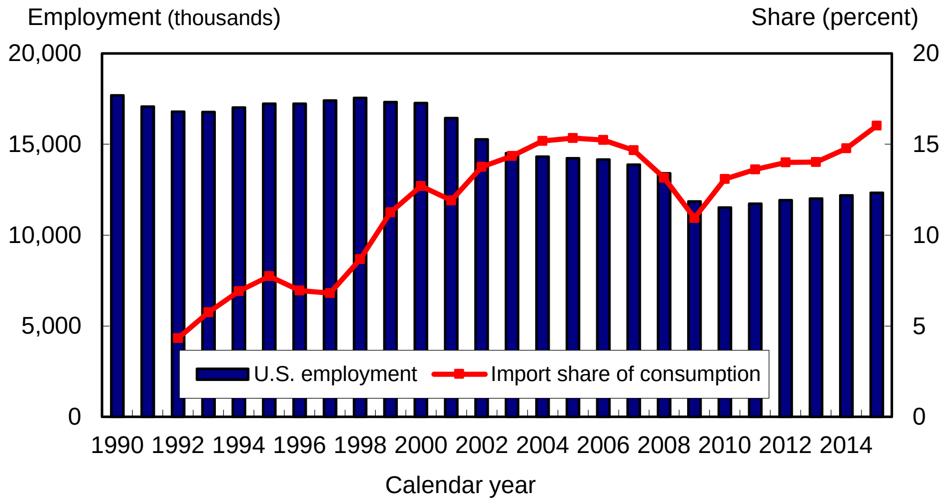
[1]For more information about how USDA calculates the fiber-equivalence of U.S. textile trade, see ERS's *Cotton, Wool, and Textile Data* at http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/cotton,-wool,-and-textile-data.aspx

relative wage rates between the United States and lower income countries have meant that an increasing share of the clothing purchased by U.S. consumers has been produced outside the United States. Trade policy in the United States and other high-income countries attempted to slow this process for many years, resulting in the global Multifibre Arrangement (MFA). The MFA's system of import quotas was phased out between 1984 and 2004 as part of the global package of trade reforms that created the current World Trade Organization (WTO). The MFA phase-out was spread over 10 years, but the most important liberalization was weighted towards the end of that period. This, combined with the re-integration of China into the world trading system, helped drive the rising import share of U.S. textile product consumption starting in the mid-1990s.[2]

[2]For background on the role of economic development and multilateral trade policy on the U.S. textile industry see MacDonald, S. and T. Vollrath, *The Forces Shaping World Cotton Consumption After the Multifiber Arrangement*, CES-05C-01, April 2005, http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/cws-cotton-and-wool-outlook/cws-05c-01.aspx

Figure 7

U.S. manufacturing sector employment and import share of consumption



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations based on data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Economic Analysis and the U.S. Census.

Employment by the U.S. apparel industry has continued to decline through 2015—in large part reflecting the long-term trend in comparative advantage—but the rate of decline has slowed to a 3.3-percent rate for 2010-15, compared with 11 percent in the previous 10 years. The past trend of rapidly rising imports as a share of U.S. textile product consumption has slowed significantly; apparel industry employment losses now reflect rising productivity as well as the shifting of production to outside the United States. Only 140,000 people were employed in the U.S. apparel sector in 2014, 40 percent less than in textiles and 85 percent lower than in 1990.

In the more capital-intensive sector of yarn and fabric production, U.S. output and employment trends have been more positive than in apparel. Total fiber use by U.S. textile mills has begun a rebound since its 2009 low, and cotton consumption by U.S. textile mills in marketing year 2015 is forecast at 3.7 million bales, 3.5 percent above a year earlier and 12 percent above its 2011 low. Investment in U.S. cotton spinning by firms from China and India is underway as well, indicative of the profound changes in the world trading system since the phase-out of the MFA started in the 1980s, as well as the continuing importance of U.S. trade policy in maintaining U.S. textile exports to apparel-producing countries in regional trade agreements with the United States.

Contacts and Links

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Data

Cotton and Wool Monthly Tables (http://ers.usda.gov/publications/cws-cotton-and-wool-outlook)

Cotton and Wool Chart Gallery (http://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/cotton-and-wool-chart-gallery.aspx#.UguTC6z8J8E)

Related Websites

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

Cotton Topics
http://www.ers.usda.gov/topics/crops/cotton-wool.aspx

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

Item	2014/15	2015/16 Aug.	2015/16 Sep.	2015/16 Oct.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	10.845	8.750	8.398	8.398
Harvested	9.157	7.749	8.012	8.012
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	826	784	777	772
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	2.225	3.430	3.441	3.441
Production	15.753	12.650	12.977	12.887
Total supply 1/	17.987	16.085	16.423	16.333
Mill use	3.550	3.675	3.675	3.675
Exports	10.836	9.475	9.700	9.700
Total use	14.386	13.150	13.375	13.375
Ending stocks 2/	3.441	2.943	3.010	2.910
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	23.9	22.4	22.5	21.8
		1,000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	192.4	148.0	157.5	157.5
Harvested	189.8	145.9	154.3	154.3
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,432	1,421	1,403	1,403
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	125	270	259	259
Production	566	432	451	451
Total supply 1/	694	707	715	715
Mill use	25	25	25	25
Exports	410	525	500	500
Total use	435	550	525	525
Ending stocks 2/	259	157	190	190
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	59.5	28.5	36.2	36.2

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Last update: 10/14/15.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2014/15	2015/16 Aug.	2015/16 Sep.	2015/16 Oct.
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks--				
World	102.98	110.71	110.91	111.79
Foreign	100.63	107.01	107.21	108.09
Production--				
World	118.92	108.99	108.74	107.38
Foreign	102.61	95.91	95.31	94.05
Imports--				
World	35.92	34.54	34.24	34.20
Foreign	35.90	34.53	34.23	34.19
Use:				
Mill use--				
World	110.48	114.65	113.44	112.27
Foreign	106.90	110.95	109.74	108.57
Exports--				
World	35.46	34.52	34.26	34.19
Foreign	24.21	24.52	24.06	23.99
Ending stocks--				
World	111.79	105.19	106.26	106.97
Foreign	108.09	102.09	103.06	103.87
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio:				
World	101.2	91.7	93.7	95.3
Foreign	101.1	92.0	93.9	95.7

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Last update: 10/14/15.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Aug. 2014
	1,000 480-lb. bales			
Cotton:				
Stocks, beginning	6,345	4,996	3,700	2,350
Ginnings	0	0	107	377
Imports since August 1	11.5	12.4	0.7	0.1
	Million pounds			
Manmade:				
Production	528.0	551.0	539.3	529.8
Noncellulosic	528.0	551.0	539.3	529.8
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	3,133.7	3,684.7	4,224.0	4,247.5

	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	July 2014
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports:	221.3	208.2	NA	171.4
Noncellulosic	201.2	191.5	NA	157.5
Cellulosic	20.1	16.7	NA	13.9
Total since January 1	990.3	1,198.5	NA	1,186.3
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	765.2	585.8	677.2	728.3
48s-and-finer	491.2	330.7	364.6	293.3
Not-finer-than-46s	274.0	255.1	312.6	435.0
Total since January 1	3,147.0	3,732.8	4,410.0	4,058.9
Wool top imports	442.4	313.1	391.6	297.9
Total since January 1	1,589.6	1,902.6	2,294.2	2,072.0
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: 10/14/15.

Table 4--U.S. fiber demand

Item	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Aug. 2014
	1,000 480-lb. bales			
Cotton:				
All consumed by mills 1/	309	316	319	299
Total since August 1	3,259	3,575	319	299
Daily rate	14.0	13.7	15.2	14.2
Upland consumed by mills 1/	308	314	317	296
Total since August 1	3,236	3,550	317	296
Daily rate	14.0	13.7	15.1	14.1
Upland exports	984	775	560	450
Total since August 1	10,061	10,836	560	450
Sales for next season	276	826	188	408
Total since August 1	1,676	2,502	188	408
Extra-long staple exports	57.0	46.4	39.2	14.8
Total since August 1	363.4	409.8	39.2	14.8
Sales for next season	3.7	60.1	0.0	0.0
Total since August 1	5.4	65.5	0.0	0.0
	May 2015	June 2015	July 2015	July 2014
	Million pounds			
Manmade:				
Raw fiber exports	48.7	49.9	NA	49.4
Noncellulosic	48.2	49.4	NA	49.0
Cellulosic	0.5	0.5	NA	0.4
Total since January 1	249.3	299.2	NA	364.5
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool exports, clean	1,015.1	579.7	822.5	984.4
Total since January 1	2,461.3	3,041.0	3,863.5	4,472.7
Wool top exports	0.9	2.4	1.6	52.6
Total since January 1	22.9	25.3	26.9	614.4
Mohair exports, clean	0.0	245.6	10.5	84.5
Total since January 1	666.3	911.9	922.4	468.5

NA = Not available.

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: 10/14/15.

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

Item	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Sep. 2015	Sep. 2014
		Cents per pound		
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted world price	50.91	48.24	46.04	53.29
Upland spot 41-34	62.36	61.85	59.70	64.83
Pima spot 02-46	149.00	147.10	143.00	183.50
Average price received by upland producers	66.10	58.00	NA	69.50
Far Eastern cotton quotes:				
A Index	72.12	71.76	68.86	73.60
Memphis/Eastern	75.85	77.38	74.94	75.19
Memphis/Orleans/Texas	75.10	76.75	73.94	74.94
California/Arizona	77.95	79.50	76.75	78.44
		Dollars per pound		
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 58s	3.32	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 58s 1/	4.05	3.95	3.94	3.88
U.S. 60s	3.42	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 60s 1/	NQ	4.31	4.11	4.34
U.S. 64s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 64s 1/	4.64	4.62	4.30	4.79

NA = Not available. NQ = No quote.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

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

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

Item	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Aug. 2014
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	302,352	298,747	276,034	251,269
Cotton	68,213	65,080	58,406	53,877
Linen	20,699	21,575	20,110	16,656
Wool	4,417	4,285	4,162	4,190
Silk	622	674	690	611
Manmade	208,401	207,133	192,666	175,935
Apparel:	1,061,642	1,219,350	1,311,643	1,154,832
Cotton	570,183	627,534	635,798	593,298
Linen	7,471	7,694	8,497	8,018
Wool	26,011	37,266	47,656	41,040
Silk	7,133	8,804	8,652	8,424
Manmade	450,845	538,052	611,040	504,053
Home furnishings:	253,968	295,377	318,292	277,239
Cotton	136,176	147,561	142,765	132,961
Linen	1,261	1,278	1,174	1,286
Wool	228	238	291	334
Silk	161	166	240	150
Manmade	116,142	146,134	173,823	142,508
Floor coverings:	83,597	75,034	72,089	76,844
Cotton	9,921	9,277	8,970	9,078
Linen	20,429	19,845	18,028	17,580
Wool	11,382	11,163	11,339	11,816
Silk	2,438	2,354	2,800	2,568
Manmade	39,428	32,395	30,951	35,803
Total imports: 2/	1,701,927	1,888,837	1,978,392	1,760,543
Cotton	784,744	849,696	846,165	789,431
Linen	49,860	50,392	47,810	43,539
Wool	42,049	52,964	63,459	57,387
Silk	10,354	11,997	12,382	11,754
Manmade	814,921	923,787	1,008,577	858,432

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

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

Last update: 10/14/15.

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

Item	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Aug. 2014
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	265,348	257,299	263,207	262,208
Cotton	141,254	139,475	144,036	139,186
Linen	6,723	6,234	6,889	7,622
Wool	3,900	3,427	3,015	2,976
Silk	1,221	1,233	1,100	1,106
Manmade	112,250	106,930	108,167	111,319
Apparel:	26,637	24,938	24,219	27,043
Cotton	12,293	11,636	10,928	11,794
Linen	474	441	437	407
Wool	1,393	1,292	1,445	1,340
Silk	894	784	875	997
Manmade	11,582	10,785	10,535	12,506
Home furnishings:	4,541	5,141	4,738	5,079
Cotton	2,133	2,555	2,236	2,497
Linen	355	264	263	286
Wool	124	77	75	99
Silk	240	120	86	113
Manmade	1,689	2,125	2,078	2,084
Floor coverings:	28,599	25,947	26,168	32,113
Cotton	2,302	2,125	2,076	2,181
Linen	1,233	1,205	1,050	962
Wool	1,442	1,313	1,413	1,432
Silk	27	39	30	37
Manmade	23,595	21,266	21,601	27,501
Total exports: 2/	325,196	313,388	318,390	326,502
Cotton	158,034	155,833	159,310	155,686
Linen	8,785	8,144	8,639	9,277
Wool	6,860	6,110	5,948	5,848
Silk	2,382	2,176	2,091	2,253
Manmade	149,137	141,125	142,402	153,438

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

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

Last update: 10/14/15.

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

Region/country	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Aug. 2014
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	154,081	159,506	155,808	145,435
Canada	3,376	3,152	3,029	2,748
Costa Rica	26	14	12	582
Dominican Republic	9,234	8,026	9,708	7,457
El Salvador	20,370	24,742	17,422	18,783
Guatemala	8,441	9,456	10,319	9,494
Haiti	16,612	14,296	14,497	12,378
Honduras	32,143	35,528	37,066	29,365
Mexico	45,264	45,746	43,429	47,139
Nicaragua	18,609	18,529	20,322	17,486
South America	4,790	5,144	4,298	3,994
Colombia	2,169	2,351	2,099	1,666
Peru	2,313	2,561	1,888	2,106
Europe	13,458	16,131	18,810	18,127
Germany	1,137	1,229	1,035	1,173
Italy	1,557	2,042	1,650	1,770
Portugal	1,187	2,364	2,391	3,629
Turkey	6,237	7,539	10,183	8,150
Turkmenistan	799	577	1,381	1,122
Asia	597,393	651,756	653,892	607,162
Bahrain	1,881	1,828	1,617	2,141
Bangladesh	56,435	62,157	56,546	56,642
Cambodia	17,697	19,437	22,784	19,535
China	260,599	290,060	310,172	270,438
Hong Kong	1,118	1,488	1,572	1,044
India	70,936	78,498	72,391	69,296
Indonesia	26,693	29,476	24,989	26,642
Israel	610	651	483	385
Japan	1,467	1,421	1,474	1,331
Jordan	3,708	5,240	4,338	4,393
Malaysia	3,466	4,031	4,011	3,390
Pakistan	67,470	70,980	60,723	63,747
Philippines	4,573	4,830	4,222	4,869
South Korea	7,003	6,545	5,655	5,699
Sri Lanka	7,514	8,204	9,819	8,398
Taiwan	2,199	2,523	2,507	2,361
Thailand	6,042	5,258	5,731	7,547
United Arab Emirates	786	597	640	490
Vietnam	56,709	58,114	63,633	58,389
Oceania	27	31	25	45
Africa	14,994	17,127	13,332	14,668
Egypt	8,051	8,339	5,767	6,821
Kenya	2,289	2,243	2,812	2,756
Lesotho	2,330	3,633	2,672	2,668
Mauritius	1,220	1,531	895	1,077
World 2/	784,744	849,696	846,165	789,431

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: 10/14/15.

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

Region/country	June 2015	July 2015	Aug. 2015	Aug. 2014
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	135,860	132,985	135,444	138,252
Bahamas	136	147	97	108
Canada	10,706	11,034	10,402	11,656
Costa Rica	264	316	211	290
Dominican Republic	19,659	21,853	23,515	23,808
El Salvador	7,303	6,828	8,808	9,536
Guatemala	2,099	1,834	2,619	2,763
Haiti	1,016	996	1,159	1,073
Honduras	63,862	62,950	59,690	58,947
Jamaica	58	112	35	65
Mexico	28,069	24,381	25,984	27,468
Nicaragua	2,213	2,063	2,508	1,985
Panama	179	213	147	244
South America	4,725	4,993	4,955	5,196
Brazil	218	339	699	379
Chile	202	148	190	252
Colombia	3,033	3,087	2,944	2,719
Ecuador	59	86	69	148
Peru	885	1,070	885	869
Venezuela	91	63	31	562
Europe	3,050	2,801	3,305	2,983
Belgium	377	276	371	244
France	93	156	97	133
Germany	531	516	509	421
Italy	253	178	168	168
Netherlands	327	287	279	291
United Kingdom	884	832	846	1,077
Asia	13,084	12,519	12,798	8,335
China	8,898	8,517	8,306	4,693
Hong Kong	433	365	596	505
India	197	162	174	222
Israel	108	108	132	69
Japan	880	682	961	999
Lebanon	104	499	149	22
Saudi Arabia	145	119	105	156
Singapore	179	121	137	130
South Korea	401	358	646	526
Taiwan	195	156	213	177
Thailand	83	78	64	64
United Arab Emirates	287	182	218	277
Vietnam	182	31	36	77
Oceania	660	584	752	687
Australia	497	399	577	470
New Zealand	143	141	144	207
Africa	655	1,952	2,057	229
South Africa	76	88	74	51
World 2/	158,034	155,833	159,310	155,685

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: 10/14/15.

Table 10--Acreage, yield, and production estimates, 2015

State/region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
			Pounds/	
	-- 1,000 acres --		*harvested acre*	*1,000 bales*
Upland:				
Alabama	315	312	838	545
Florida	85	83	810	140
Georgia	1,120	1,110	995	2,300
North Carolina	385	380	891	705
South Carolina	235	232	797	385
Virginia	85	84	1,086	190
Southeast	2,225	2,201	930	4,265
Arkansas	210	205	1,218	520
Louisiana	110	107	1,032	230
Mississippi	320	315	1,112	730
Missouri	185	175	1,070	390
Tennessee	155	140	994	290
Delta	980	942	1,101	2,160
Kansas	16	15	864	27
Oklahoma	210	195	702	285
Texas	4,800	4,500	603	5,650
Southwest	5,026	4,710	608	5,962
Arizona	85	83	1,590	275
California	47	46	1,670	160
New Mexico	35	30	1,040	65
West	167	159	1,509	500
Total Upland	8,398	8,012	772	12,887
Pima:				
Arizona	18	18	1,147	43
California	115	114	1,499	356
New Mexico	8	7	1,052	16
Texas	17	15	1,152	36
Total Pima	158	154	1,403	451
Total all	8,556	8,166	784	13,338

Source: USDA, October 2015 *Crop Production* report.
Last update: 10/14/15.