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Outlook

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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Foreign Cotton Production/Consumption Gap Lowest in 6 Years

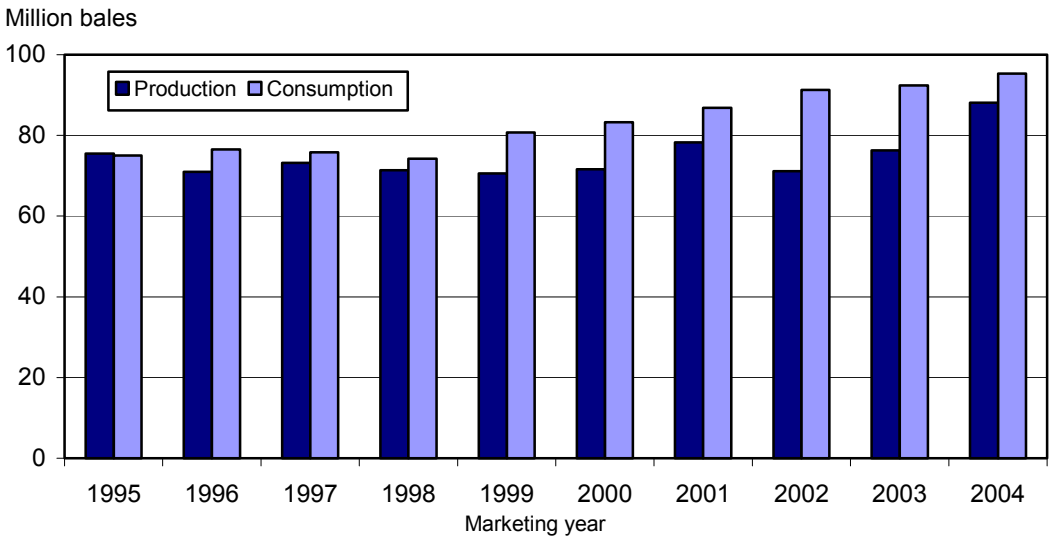
The next release is December 13, 2004

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2004/05 indicates a larger world crop (109.7 million bales) and higher consumption (101.4 million bales) compared with the September projection, with the United States accounting for more than one-quarter of the global production gain this month. Both 2004/05 global cotton production and consumption are records.

While foreign cotton consumption is projected at 95.3 million bales, the sixth consecutive record, foreign production is also expected to increase substantially this season to a high of 88.1 million bales. As a result, the foreign production/consumption gap is projected to decrease from the huge deficits of the previous 2 years. Since 1998/99, the gap has ranged from 2.8 to 20.2 million bales, with the 2004/05 gap currently estimated at 7.2 million. As a result, foreign import demand is expected to decrease from last season's high but still remain one of the largest in the last 15 years.

Figure 1
Foreign cotton production and consumption



Source: USDA.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Production Forecast Increased in October

According to USDA's October *Crop Production* report, the 2004 U.S. cotton crop is forecast at a record 21.5 million bales, up 3 percent from last month and 18 percent above a year ago. Upland production is forecast at 20.8 million bales—625,000 bales above September's forecast—while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop is projected at 715,000 bales—5,000 bales above last month.

Note: A record U.S. cotton crop continues to expand with October's forecast.

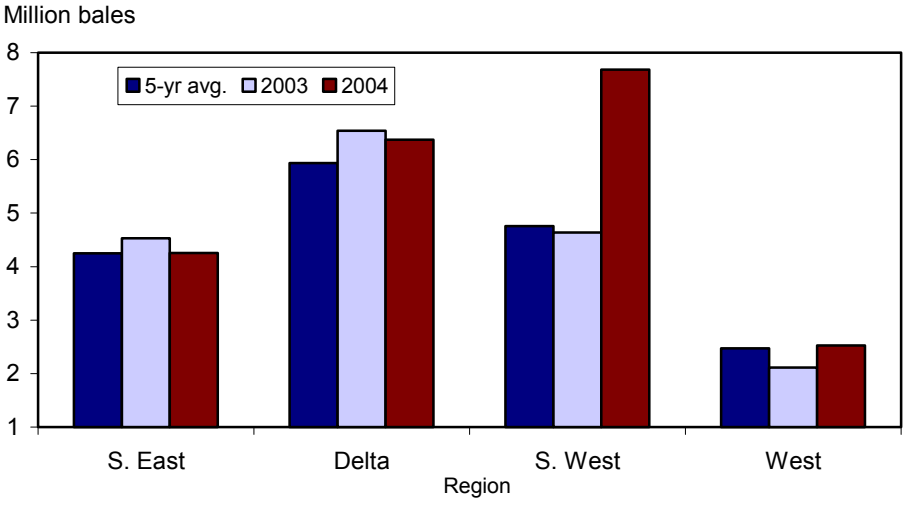
Over the last 20 years, the October forecast has been above final cotton production 8 times while below the final estimate 12 times. Also, past differences between the October forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three for the 2004 U.S. cotton crop to range between 20.6 and 22.4 million bales.

Compared with last month, the cotton production decrease in the Southeast—the result of the effects of several hurricanes—was more than offset by gains in the other regions. The Southeast declined 300,000 bales from the September forecast to about 4.3 million bales, with Georgia accounting for 250,000 bales of the loss. In contrast, the October forecast for the Southwest rose 300,000 bales to nearly 7.7 million bales, with Texas production accounting for the increase. The region is expected to account for 37 percent of the upland crop this season, similar to the 1988 season.

Note: Southwest upland cotton production is forecast to reach a record 7.7 million bales in 2004/05.

The Delta region was increased 600,000 bales this month to nearly 6.4 million bales. Each State, except Tennessee, contributed to the gain. Mississippi led the way with an increase of 300,000 bales to 2.1 million, an output similar to 2003/04. At 893 pounds per harvested acre, the regional yield is close to last season's record of 906 pounds. Meanwhile, the West region increased 50,000 bales to 2.5 million, with the increase attributable to California. The region's upland yield is now forecast at a record 1,414 pounds per harvested acre.

Figure 2
U.S. regional cotton production



Source: USDA.

Total cotton harvested area remains estimated at 13.2 million acres, or an implied abandonment rate of only 3.9 percent—the lowest since 1997. Based on the harvested area, the U.S. cotton yield is estimated at an extraordinary 782 pounds per harvested acre, more than 50 pounds higher than the previous record set during the 2003 season. The record yield is largely attributable to excellent crop conditions that have continued well above last season. As of October 10th, 66 percent of the cotton acreage was in "good" or "excellent" condition, compared with last season's 49 percent. Meanwhile, 13 percent of this season's crop was rated "poor" or "very poor," compared with 20 percent in 2003.

Note: The U.S. national cotton yield is estimated at an astonishing 782 pounds per harvested acre.

Cotton area harvested as of October 10th was estimated at 29 percent, slightly above that of last season but below the 5-year average of 33 percent. Harvest is lagging in a number of States, including Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri—all 10 percentage points below their average. In contrast, North Carolina harvest progress is more than 10 percentage points ahead. Meanwhile, cotton ginnings are proceeding ahead of the last several seasons. As of October 1, 2004, cotton ginnings had reached 2.2 million running bales, compared with 2 million last season and 1.7 million in 2002.

Demand and Stock Estimates Revised Upward

U.S. cotton demand for 2004/05 was raised slightly this month as exports were increased 100,000 bales. Exports are now forecast at 12.3 million bales, about 1.5 million below last season's record. Mill use remains estimated at 6.1 million bales in October. As a result, total demand for U.S. cotton is now expected to reach 18.4 million bales, 3.1 million below the latest production forecast. This has resulted in the estimate for ending stocks to nearly double from a year ago. Ending stocks for 2004/05 are now projected at 6.7 million bales, compared with 3.5 million this past season. Consequently, the 2004/05 U.S. stocks-to-use ratio is estimated to increase to 36 percent from last season's 17 percent.

Note: U.S. cotton stocks-to-use ratio is expected to more than double to 36 percent in 2004/05.

2003/04 Supply and Demand Adjustments

USDA's supply and demand estimates for 2003/04 were revised slightly this month based on final data from the Census Bureau. Total raw cotton imports last season were 45,000 bales, with 42,000 of this total being ELS cotton. In addition, U.S. mill use was placed at 6.489 million bales, nearly 800,000 bales below 2002/03. Meanwhile, U.S. raw cotton exports last season totaled 13.759 million bales, according to the Census Bureau. As a result, ending stocks are now estimated at 3.506 million bales, nearly 1.9 million below the beginning level. Likewise, the stocks-to-use ratio at the end of 2003/04 declined from 28.1 percent in 2002/03 to 17.3 percent last season.

In addition, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service announced on October 12th that the final 2003/04 upland cotton farm price was 61.8 cents per pound. While slightly lower than the previous estimate, the 2003/04 price was 17.3 cents above a year earlier. The detailed price data will be published in the *Agricultural Prices* report released October 29th.

Note: The final upland cotton farm price for 2003/04 was estimated at 61.8 cents per pound.

Textile Imports Continue Rise in July

July textile imports rose 95.3 million pounds to 1.7 billion pounds, only 3.1 million below the record shipments during July 2003. Larger imports of all major fibers occurred in July compared with a month earlier. Apparel imports, at 1.1 billion pounds, increased 110.4 million pounds (11 percent) from June 2004 and more than offset slight declines in all other major end-use categories. Cotton textile imports, at 913.4 million pounds, rose 5 percent from a month earlier, but were 3 percent below a year earlier. All of the July increase in cotton textiles was attributable to larger imports of apparel. Larger imports from major suppliers from Asia (China, India, Pakistan, and Indonesia) accounted for most of the increase.

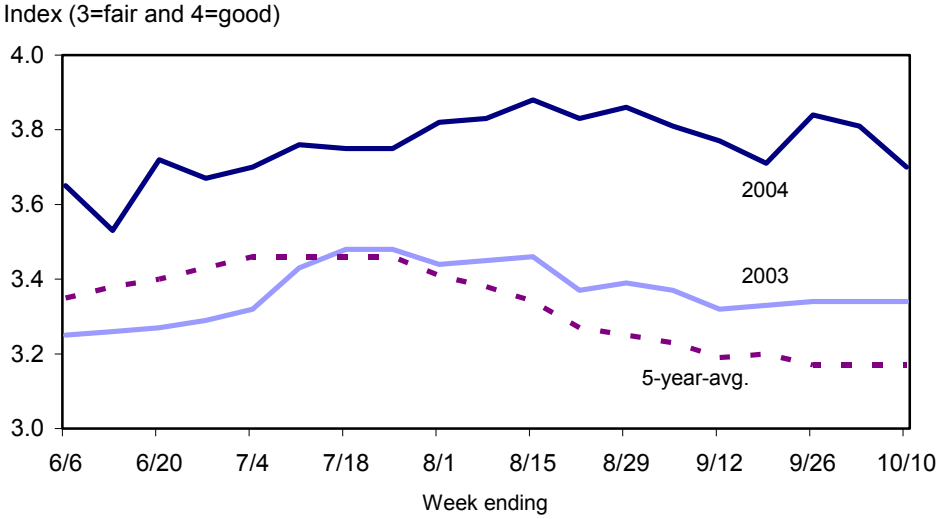
Note: Apparel items were responsible for July's increase in cotton product imports.

Textile exports, at 407.4 million pounds, declined 5 percent from a month earlier, but were 2 percent above July 2003. Exports of all major fibers, except silk, declined from a month earlier. Declines in yarn, thread, and fabric and floor covering more than offset small increases in apparel and home furnishing shipments in July. Cotton textile exports, at 189.4 million pounds, declined 5 percent from June, but were 2 percent above July 2003. Lower shipments to North American countries, such as Mexico, Honduras, Canada, and El Salvador accounted for most of the decline in July cotton textile exports.

During the first 7 months of 2004, the textile trade deficit is on track to establish another annual record. The overall deficit rose to 6.9 billion pounds by the end of July, compared with 6.7 billion in 2003 and 5.5 billion in 2002. Historically, cotton textiles and apparel accounted for the largest share of the trade deficit. Through July, cotton imports have exceeded exports by 4.0 billion pounds, representing 58 percent of the total deficit. With larger imports of cotton and other major fibers, the textile trade deficit will likely continue to widen in 2004.

Note: U.S. cotton textile trade deficit reached 8.4 million-bale-equivalents during January-July 2004.

Figure 3
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: USDA.

International Outlook

World Cotton Production, Consumption, and Stocks Up in 2004/05

World cotton production is expected to rise 15.2 million bales from the year before in 2004/05, to 109.7 million bales. World cotton consumption is forecast to rise 2.5 million bales to 101.4 million. Ending stocks are forecast to rise 8.5 million bales, to 42 million. Both production and consumption are forecast to be at record highs, while ending stocks are forecast to be their highest in 3 years.

USDA's October 2004 forecast of world 2004/05 cotton production is 2.4 million bales higher than in September. Consumption in 2004/05 is forecast 560,000 bales higher than it was in September, and world trade is forecast 125,000 bales higher. USDA's 2004/05 ending stocks forecast is 1.9 million bales higher.

China's 2004/05 Production Estimate Remains at 29.5 Million Bales

USDA's October 2004 forecast of China's production in 2004/05 is unchanged from the month before. Procurement there is in its early stages in the first half of October, and farmers are reportedly holding back deliveries in many areas due to dissatisfaction with prices. Weather during 2004 remained much more favorable through September than during 2003 in every major cotton growing region outside of Shandong. China's 2004/05 cotton crop is forecast at 29.5 million bales, 7.2 million bales higher than the year before. Area is estimated to have risen 11 percent, to 5.7 million hectares, while yields are forecast to have largely rebounded from 2003/04's decline.

Note: China's cotton procurement typically gets underway in late September.

USDA's estimates of China's cotton production typically go unrevised from the month before in October. During 1993-2003, USDA did not revise its estimate of China's cotton production in October 82 percent of the time. October is the month during which USDA is least likely to revise its current year estimate of China's cotton production until spring. September and November are the months during which USDA has most often revised its estimate.

Note: Since 1993, USDA has revised its China cotton production estimate in October only twice. In 2000, the estimate was increased correctly. In 1996, the estimate was reduced incorrectly.

South Asian Production Conditions Favorable

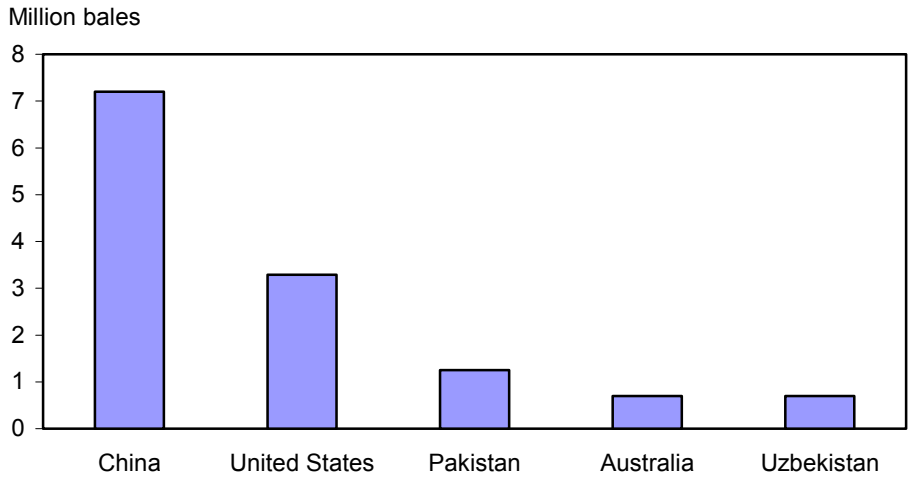
India's 2004/05 cotton crop is forecast 1.2 million bales higher in October 2004 than it was in September. Producers in India responded more strongly than previously expected to last year's high prices and the opportunities provided by a relatively favorable monsoon. The Maharashtra Department of Agriculture cotton sowing progress report indicates cotton area in Maharashtra rose almost 200,000 hectares from the year before. This is the state's first increase in area planted to cotton since 1999/2000. In addition to a favorable monsoon in the Central Zone, India's yield prospects were bolstered by early planting in the Northern Zone, and the spread of new varieties there. India's nationwide cotton area in 2004/05 is forecast 900,000 hectares higher than during the year before, at 8.7 million hectares. Yields are forecast slightly below the extraordinary level reached in 2003/04, and production is forecast only 400,000 bales higher than the year before, at 14.2 million bales.

Pakistan's 2004/05 cotton crop is forecast 250,000 bales higher in October 2004 than it was in September. Weather has been favorable there this year, and, as in Northern India, the 2004/05 crop was planted early. USDA's previous estimate had assumed normal yields, which is an average of good and bad years. Given evidence that this year's conditions were favorable, USDA's estimate for the 2004/05 yield was adjusted to be slightly above average.

The favorability of this year's conditions were recently confirmed by an 85-percent year-to-year increase in the level of October 1 arrivals at Pakistan's gins. At 9 million bales, USDA's forecast is only 16 percent above a year earlier. Deliveries to gins in Pakistan have been tending to rise earlier and earlier each year, boosting the early-season share of production over time. This year's early planting also boosted the early-season share of deliveries, making the October 1 increase from the year before a less reliable indicator of the size of the crop. On October 11, Pakistan's Government announced its production estimate of 9.1 million bales.

Note: Arrivals as of October 1, 2004, equaled 19 percent of the estimated crop. Over the previous 5 years, October 1 arrivals have accounted for an average of 9 percent of the crop. By October 15, arrivals have accounted for 19 percent of the crop.

Figure 4
Annual change in cotton production, 2004/05



Source: USDA.

Highlight

Estimating China's Cotton Textile Exports in Volume Terms

China has the world's largest textile industry and is the world's largest textile exporter. It is also one of the world's largest consumers of cotton at the household level. Data on China's textile production and trade is widely available, but not on household consumption.

Typically, a country's household consumption of textiles is estimated as the difference between its domestic production and net exports. USDA has an accepted methodology for estimating the volume of production for China's cotton textiles but not for estimating the volume of net trade in cotton textiles. This section provides an update on some preliminary efforts by USDA to estimate China's household consumption by estimating the amount of cotton embodied in China's textile imports and exports.

Note: See, *World Apparel Fiber Consumption Survey*, International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), December 2003. This is a joint product of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the ICAC.

Timely Estimates of Trade Volume Lacking

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) reported that the value of China's textile and apparel industries' output reached $88 billion in 2000, about 17 percent of the total for all the countries UNIDO reports. The World Trade Organization (WTO) reported China exported $62 billion of textiles and apparel in 2002, about 18 percent of world trade. In volume terms, China exported 5.2 million tons of textile products in 2000, according to the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), 23 percent of world trade. For cotton, ICAC data indicate that China exported 15.9 million bales (mill equivalent) of textile products, or 23 percent of world trade in 2000. China also imports yarn and fabric, so China's net exports in 2000 were 11.8 million bales.

Note: China had a surplus in cotton fabric export volume in 2000, but a deficit in yarn trade.

China's textile production and exports have been growing strongly in recent years, but the availability of UNIDO, WTO, and ICAC data is lagging. USDA uses yarn production published by China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to estimate the total volume of China's textile industry output. These data suggest China's textile industry grew 50 percent between 2000 and 2003. USDA uses data from China's General Administration of Customs to track the value of China's textile and apparel exports, which also rose 50 percent between 2000 and 2003.

However, estimating the amount of cotton China exports in the form of textiles has not been possible. Textile trade volume is often measured in square meters, dozens, and other non-weight units. Furthermore, even products measured in kilograms can be a blend of fibers. So, while USDA estimates that China's mill consumption of cotton has risen 52 percent between 1999/2000 and 2003/04, there is no indication of how much export volume has changed. In 2000, China's domestic market for cotton products was the world's largest, but consumption by Chinese consumers had been shrinking since 1992 as the share of man-made fibers grew rapidly. There is evidence that the shift to man-made fibers had slowed and perhaps reversed in other Asian countries in recent years. If China's surge in cotton spinning has outpaced its growth in exports, this would be evidence that cotton was regaining consumer share in the world's largest market.

Note: USDA forecasts that China will account for 34 percent of the world's mill use of cotton in 2004/05. In 1999/2000, China accounted for 23 percent.

USDA has estimated the volume of U.S. textile imports and exports in fiber equivalents for a number of years using a set of conversion factors developed through consultation with industry experts. These conversion factors have been used to develop indexes of the volume of cotton embodied in China's imports and exports of yarn, fabric, and other products.

These indexes are accurate in predicting ICAC's estimated changes in China's trade between 1996 and 2000. Using ICAC's 1996 estimates as a base, the change in the indexes can be used to estimate trade in 2000 with an average error of 2 percent. The indexes estimate 2000 exports with a 0.2-percent error, and imports with a 6-percent error. China's imports are much lower than its exports, so the larger error for imports is of less concern. This dichotomy is not unexpected since the fiber conversion factors used were based on U.S. textile imports. Since the United States is the world's largest importer of textiles and China is the world's largest exporter, these conversion factors have a strong probability of being indicative of the characteristics of China's exports. China's much smaller imports are undertaken to meet a different set of needs and have some differences in composition.

China's Net Exports and Spinning Growing by Similar Amounts

Projecting ICAC's 2000 estimates to 2003 using these indexes suggest that China's cotton textile exports rose by 9.7 million bales to 25.7 million, largely due to growing exports of clothing and other finished products. Imports grew by 1.4 million bales, almost entirely due to increased imports of yarn, reaching 5.2 million. China's net exports are estimated to have grown 8.3 million bales.

Note: Exports grew an estimated 62 percent, while imports grew an estimated 26 percent.

These data are on a calendar year basis, and USDA's estimates of China's cotton mill use are on a marketing year basis, and the methodology used to estimate trade volume is new. Therefore, comparisons between the two to discern trends in China's household consumption of cotton are preliminary. Using USDA's marketing year 1999/2000 mill use estimate to compare with ICAC's calendar 2000 exports estimate suggests household consumption in China of 9.5 million bales. Comparing 2002/03 mill use with 2003 exports suggests household consumption of 9.8 million bales.

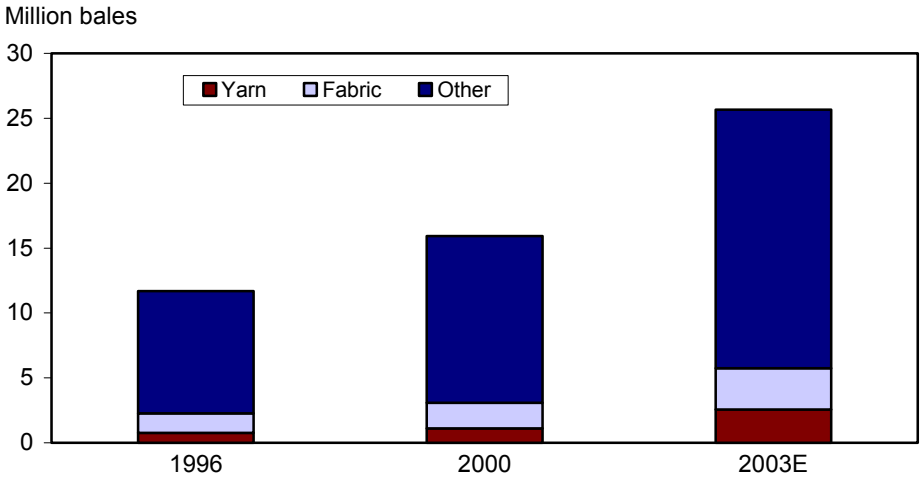
The rapid growth in China's textile industry and the preliminary nature of these estimates of China's trade in cotton fiber embodied in textile products make it difficult to draw any conclusions with certainty. For example, this method over-estimated China's 2000 imports by 6 percent. If the estimate of China's 2003 imports were reduced 6 percent, then estimated household consumption would be only 9.5 million bales.

Each of these estimates suggest that the consumption of cotton products by households in China is no longer declining. Given China's rapid economic growth between 2000 and 2003, it is reasonable to assume that consumption of products containing other fibers has continued to grow. This indicates that cotton continues to lose market share in China.

Note: Data from China's National Bureau of Statistics indicates that real spending on clothing rose 52 percent between 1999 and 2003.

Figure 5

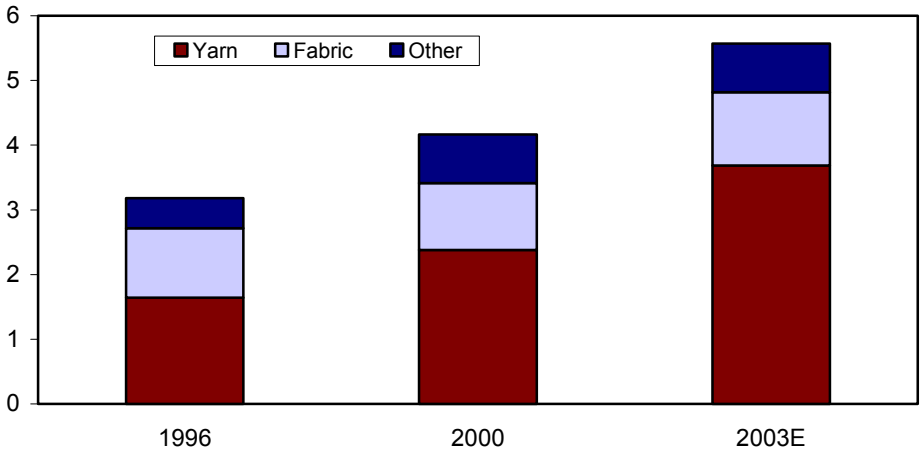
Cotton fiber contained in China's textile and apparel exports



Source: 1996 & 2000 Food and Agriculture Organization; 2003, USDA/ERS.

Figure 6

Cotton fiber contained in China's textile and apparel imports



Source: 1996 & 2000 Food and Agriculture Organization; 2003, USDA/ERS.

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

The Agreement on Textiles and Clothing: Impact on U.S. Cotton, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/textilesandclothings.pdf, focuses on the new global trade rules that World Trade Organization members agreed to follow beginning in 2005, and the potential impacts on textile, apparel, and cotton production in the United States and around the world.

China: A Study of Dynamic Growth. China's rapid economic growth has been driven by high rates of investment, gains in productivity, and liberalized foreign trade and investment. China's growth is likely to continue, but the Chinese economy faces some possibly unsustainable pressures. This report is available at http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/WRS0408/.

Related Websites

WASDE, http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/wasde/latest.pdf
Cotton Briefing Room, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/

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

Item	2003/04	2004/05		
		Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.301	13.617	13.508	13.508
Harvested	11.826	13.067	12.970	12.970
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	723	716	747	771
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	5.140	3.488	3.420	3.428
Production	17.823	19.480	20.185	20.830
Total supply 1/	22.966	22.978	23.610	24.263
Mill use	6.424	5.835	6.035	6.035
Exports	13.221	11.425	11.625	11.725
Total use	19.645	17.260	17.660	17.760
Ending stocks 2/	3.428	5.695	5.915	6.512
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	17.4	33.0	33.5	36.7
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	179	252	255	255
Harvested	177	250	253	253
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,170	1,350	1,347	1,357
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	245	112	80	78
Production	432	703	710	715
Total supply 1/	719	845	825	828
Mill use	65	65	65	65
Exports	538	575	575	575
Total use	603	640	640	640
Ending stocks 2/	78	205	185	188
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	12.9	32.1	28.9	29.4

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.
Last update: 10/13/04.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2003/04	2004/05		
		Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
		Million 480-lb bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	36.74	33.01	33.42	33.48
Foreign	31.35	29.41	29.92	29.97
Production				
World	94.51	106.59	107.25	109.67
Foreign	76.26	86.41	86.35	88.12
Imports				
World	34.10	31.60	31.78	31.88
Foreign	34.05	31.56	31.74	31.84
Use:				
Mill use				
World	98.91	100.66	100.85	101.40
Foreign	92.42	94.76	94.75	95.30
Exports				
World	33.00	31.30	31.52	31.65
Foreign	19.24	19.30	19.32	19.35
Ending stocks				
World	33.48	39.22	40.03	41.95
Foreign	29.97	33.32	33.93	35.25
Stocks-to-use ratio		Percent		
World	33.8	39.0	39.7	41.4
Foreign	32.4	35.2	35.8	37.0

Based on USDA estimates.
Last update: 10/13/04.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2004 June	2004 July	2004 Aug.	2003 Aug.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Ginnings	0	0	580	583
Imports since August 1	42.5	45.0	NA	2.3
Stocks, beginning	7,117	5,442	3,506	5,385
At mills	358	332	338	408
Public storage	5,835	4,368	2,904	4,645
CCC stocks	2,322	1,991	1,445	787
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	758.6	711.6	727.8	691.8
Noncellulosic	758.6	711.6	727.8	691.8
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	4,400.9	5,112.5	5,840.3	5,649.7

	2004 May	2004 June	2004 July	2003 July
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	145.5	136.2	137.0	138.0
Noncellulosic	137.7	130.0	129.5	133.4
Cellulosic	7.7	6.2	7.6	4.6
Total since January 1	683.6	819.8	956.8	1,018.3
Wool and mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	1,364.1	2,795.0	1,637.9	1,237.2
48s-and-finer	346.9	578.9	419.3	66.2
Not-finer-than-46s	1,017.2	2,216.2	1,218.7	1,171.0
Total since January 1	8,131.0	10,926.0	12,564.0	15,026.1
Wool top imports	356.0	473.5	357.2	152.6
Total since January 1	1,562.3	2,035.7	2,392.9	2,658.4
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	6.9	260.1
Total since January 1	0.0	0.0	6.9	13,223.2

NA = Not available.

Last update: 10/13/04.

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

Item	2004 June	2004 July	2004 Aug.	2003 Aug.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	551	531	554	535
Total since August 1 1/	5,959	6,489	554	535
SA annual rate 2/	6,471	6,588	6,482	6,616
SA daily rate 2/	24.8	25.2	24.9	25.3
Daily rate	25.0	24.1	25.2	25.5
Upland consumed by mills 1/	546	526	549	528
Total since August 1 1/	5,899	6,424	549	528
SA daily rate 2/	24.5	25.0	24.7	25.0
Daily rate	24.8	23.9	24.9	25.1
Spindles in place	2,306	2,301	2,295	2,569
Active spindles	2,173	2,150	2,162	2,409
100 percent cotton	1,230	1,235	1,235	1,338
100 percent manmade	269	267	267	306
Blends	674	648	660	765
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	81.2	81.7	81.5	81.1
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	61,356	57,134	60,328	59,746
Total since August 1 1/	639,209	696,343	60,328	59,746
Daily rate	2,789	2,597	2,742	2,845
Noncellulosic staple	2,693	2,510	2,655	2,749
Cellulosic staple	98	87	87	96

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

Last update: 10/13/04.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2004 May	2004 June	2004 July	2003 July
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	1,419	1,088	1,449	1,570
Total since August 1	10,684	11,772	13,221	11,266
Sales for next season	445	582	1,083	323
Total since August 1	1,719	2,300	3,383	1,721
Extra-long staple exports	37.0	41.5	28.6	22.8
Total since August 1	467.8	509.2	537.9	634.2
Sales for next season	10.6	8.9	13.9	4.4
Total since August 1	40.4	49.2	63.1	70.1
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	93.7	90.7	88.9	78.9
Noncellulosic	92.8	89.8	87.8	77.2
Cellulosic	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.7
Total since January 1	462.4	553.1	641.9	585.8
Wool and mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	970.5	949.3	951.3	1,560.4
Total since January 1	3,933.0	4,882.4	5,833.7	6,380.5
Wool top exports	233.4	189.1	227.4	116.0
Total since January 1	1,988.1	2,177.2	2,404.6	4,645.4
Mohair exports, clean	105.4	452.5	159.3	132.5
Total since January 1	1,425.7	1,878.2	2,037.4	1,175.8

Last update: 10/13/04.

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

Item	2004 July	2004 Aug.	2004 Sep.	2003 Sep.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	41.25	38.13	41.54	50.24
Upland spot 41-34	45.05	44.92	47.48	58.02
Pima spot 03-46	113.50	104.41	100.64	96.32
Avg. price received by upland producers	54.50	53.70	47.20	55.70
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	53.61	51.88	56.27	64.75
Raw fiber equivalent	59.57	57.64	62.52	71.94
Rayon staple				
Actual	101.00	101.00	107.00	88.00
Raw fiber equivalent	105.21	105.21	111.46	91.67
Polyester staple				
Actual	61.00	63.00	65.00	59.00
Raw fiber equivalent	63.54	65.63	67.71	61.46
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	56.6	54.8	56.1	78.5
Cotton/polyester	93.7	87.8	92.3	117.1
Northern Europe cotton quotes:		Cents per pound		
A Index	57.32	53.66	56.78	64.35
Memphis Territory	NQ	53.44	56.40	68.56
California/Arizona	67.50	58.69	61.65	73.06
B Index	52.82	52.39	54.60	63.20
Orleans/Texas	50.85	49.56	53.10	63.69
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.50	1.51	1.53	1.45
Australian 56s 1/	2.21	2.19	2.14	2.66
U.S. 60s	1.85	1.85	1.85	2.15
Australian 60s 1/	2.43	2.35	2.27	2.97
U.S. 64s	2.33	2.36	2.40	2.43
Australian 64s 1/	2.77	2.63	2.55	3.06

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 10/13/04.

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

Item	2004 May	2004 June	2004 July	2003 July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	300,509	307,107	295,082	285,351
Cotton	118,389	120,187	113,324	116,698
Linen	22,862	20,593	24,596	15,399
Wool	4,151	4,249	4,272	4,382
Silk	1,318	1,460	1,657	1,235
Manmade	153,788	160,618	151,233	147,639
Apparel	785,360	1,028,319	1,138,671	1,167,726
Cotton	494,713	636,441	686,608	720,456
Linen	25,163	33,249	32,221	23,891
Wool	12,953	21,203	31,670	33,464
Silk	17,655	19,628	20,735	15,557
Manmade	234,877	317,798	367,438	374,358
Home furnishings	145,503	170,737	167,856	158,152
Cotton	85,034	99,261	96,350	92,473
Linen	1,083	1,147	1,199	1,482
Wool	331	300	466	329
Silk	303	481	667	411
Manmade	58,751	69,547	69,174	63,457
Floor coverings	59,139	61,772	60,886	56,841
Cotton	9,626	9,967	9,173	8,318
Linen	12,144	12,290	12,534	10,829
Wool	13,969	14,833	14,518	14,130
Silk	1,286	1,633	1,529	1,255
Manmade	22,113	23,049	23,133	22,310
Total imports 2/	1,302,554	1,582,218	1,677,494	1,680,618
Cotton	715,343	874,221	913,390	943,283
Linen	61,647	67,780	71,043	51,872
Wool	31,540	40,922	51,461	52,918
Silk	20,563	23,204	24,591	18,458
Manmade	473,461	576,092	617,008	614,087

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 10/13/04.

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

Item	2004 May	2004 June	2004 July	2003 July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	310,608	286,710	270,630	243,427
Cotton	150,046	139,798	129,354	114,957
Linen	7,667	7,127	6,651	6,739
Wool	5,524	5,176	4,385	3,662
Silk	2,983	2,542	2,624	2,089
Manmade	144,388	132,068	127,616	115,979
Apparel	102,615	102,842	104,297	109,998
Cotton	56,695	54,262	54,106	64,376
Linen	1,190	1,229	1,203	1,590
Wool	3,663	3,650	3,392	4,740
Silk	2,431	2,412	2,361	2,573
Manmade	38,636	41,287	43,234	36,718
Home furnishings	5,078	5,725	5,933	5,616
Cotton	2,743	3,468	3,498	3,249
Linen	271	235	209	209
Wool	79	46	80	106
Silk	185	44	89	67
Manmade	1,800	1,932	2,058	1,985
Floor coverings	33,596	30,996	25,215	27,779
Cotton	2,657	2,387	2,329	2,422
Linen	1,443	1,182	112	1,331
Wool	2,905	1,989	1,601	1,977
Silk	44	33	28	48
Manmade	26,546	25,405	21,144	22,000
Total exports 2/	452,146	426,583	407,357	386,984
Cotton	212,203	200,010	189,370	185,056
Linen	10,575	9,783	9,184	9,875
Wool	12,239	10,880	9,476	10,495
Silk	5,643	5,031	5,102	4,777
Manmade	211,486	200,878	194,225	176,782

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 10/13/04.

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

Item	2004 May	2004 June	2004 July	2003 July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	266,915	297,599	292,186	286,873
Canada	22,955	21,914	17,792	20,355
Costa Rica	9,169	11,043	10,176	9,894
Dominican Republic	17,457	19,786	20,024	20,665
El Salvador	26,533	32,033	33,647	32,147
Guatemala	20,528	22,869	24,323	21,184
Haiti	7,840	7,017	7,585	6,105
Honduras	51,073	56,023	54,217	50,427
Jamaica	1,252	1,320	1,223	1,991
Mexico	104,843	116,858	114,194	116,370
Nicaragua	5,067	8,514	8,629	7,475
South America	23,183	23,036	21,792	22,539
Brazil	11,356	9,304	7,159	9,944
Colombia	5,451	6,656	7,523	7,269
Peru	5,477	5,781	5,701	4,383
Europe	38,448	48,704	49,273	72,773
Italy	3,497	4,197	4,352	4,396
Portugal	2,288	4,237	5,361	6,864
Russia	5,162	7,309	7,061	16,014
Turkey	15,849	19,729	17,071	28,564
Asia	360,791	468,698	507,532	513,441
Bahrain	2,820	4,140	2,899	4,292
Bangladesh	17,463	26,752	28,929	29,404
Burma	0	0	0	4,764
Cambodia	11,717	17,696	20,387	17,993
China	78,311	102,660	107,208	93,692
Hong Kong	16,282	25,699	25,847	31,078
India	40,632	42,992	51,601	44,468
Indonesia	15,045	19,640	22,038	23,346
Israel	3,635	4,133	4,210	5,417
Macao	5,636	10,026	10,178	11,052
Malaysia	6,489	8,503	8,878	9,929
Pakistan	64,586	75,400	84,045	72,891
Philippines	9,274	12,794	14,032	17,871
Singapore	1,204	2,570	2,995	3,916
South Korea	13,516	15,522	15,728	15,308
Sri Lanka	5,907	10,425	11,312	11,923
Taiwan	10,410	11,372	11,276	14,162
Thailand	13,725	19,625	20,580	21,364
United Arab Emirates	2,864	3,643	3,972	4,671
Oceania	1,911	1,997	4,807	4,693
Australia	916	714	3,270	2,729
Africa	24,095	34,186	37,801	42,963
Egypt	7,913	9,030	9,426	11,806
Lesotho	4,493	7,594	8,164	7,188
South Africa	1,435	2,141	2,569	7,050
World 2/	715,343	874,221	913,390	943,283

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

Last update: 10/13/04.

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

Item	2004 May	2004 June	2004 July	2003 July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	197,796	188,076	175,571	172,548
Bahamas	97	58	83	153
Canada	22,371	18,199	16,016	15,167
Costa Rica	8,347	8,520	8,597	6,291
Dominican Republic	20,201	19,263	18,723	19,572
El Salvador	15,228	14,176	13,259	13,684
Guatemala	8,260	10,372	9,875	6,770
Haiti	4,254	3,465	3,203	3,849
Honduras	50,825	48,002	43,583	45,945
Jamaica	1,331	1,284	1,377	1,463
Mexico	64,767	63,248	59,245	58,376
Nicaragua	1,478	1,118	1,115	705
Panama	85	88	127	198
South America	4,281	3,140	3,850	3,145
Argentina	62	95	53	49
Brazil	197	201	191	91
Chile	198	115	128	70
Colombia	2,512	1,828	2,144	2,231
Ecuador	103	130	210	158
Peru	83	136	351	222
Venezuela	870	379	637	223
Europe	3,511	2,768	3,090	3,210
Belgium	249	230	372	890
France	119	145	145	138
Germany	569	314	342	349
Italy	425	273	199	177
Netherlands	288	247	219	276
Turkey	77	58	50	20
United Kingdom	829	876	1,015	873
Asia	5,158	4,629	5,552	5,368
China	571	417	573	537
Hong Kong	738	745	848	679
Israel	178	144	268	154
Japan	1,360	1,068	1,453	1,697
Malaysia	117	125	20	27
Philippines	137	130	181	102
Saudi Arabia	120	157	254	242
Singapore	236	212	347	209
South Korea	313	357	291	294
Sri Lanka	111	146	148	6
Taiwan	195	239	220	420
United Arab Emirates	376	176	247	367
Oceania	438	608	438	403
Australia	334	465	351	295
Africa	1,019	789	869	382
Morocco	19	62	88	9
World 2/	212,203	200,010	189,370	185,056

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

Last update: 10/13/04.

Table 11--Acreage, yield, and production estimates for 2004

State/Region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	-- 1,000 acres --		Pounds/ harvested acre	1,000 bales
Upland:				
Alabama	550	535	673	750
Florida	90	89	539	100
Georgia	1,290	1,260	667	1,750
N. Carolina	730	725	781	1,180
S. Carolina	220	218	731	332
Virginia	82	81	836	141
Southeast	2,962	2,908	702	4,253
Arkansas	930	920	976	1,870
Louisiana	500	490	764	780
Mississippi	1,100	1,090	925	2,100
Missouri	390	385	860	690
Tennessee	550	540	827	930
Delta	3,470	3,425	893	6,370
Kansas	100	85	678	120
Oklahoma	210	195	645	262
Texas	5,900	5,500	637	7,300
Southwest	6,210	5,780	638	7,682
Arizona	238	236	1,322	650
California	560	557	1,508	1,750
New Mexico	68	64	938	125
West	866	857	1,414	2,525
Total Upland	13,508	12,970	771	20,830
Pima:				
Arizona	3	3	960	6
California	220	219	1,414	645
New Mexico	11	11	916	21
Texas	21	20	1,032	43
Total Pima	255	253	1,357	715
Total All	13,763	13,223	782	21,545

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

Last update: 10/13/04.