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Outlook

Cotton and Wool Outlook

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2005/06 Global Stocks To Rise but Share of Consumption Slightly Lower

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The next release is October 13, 2005

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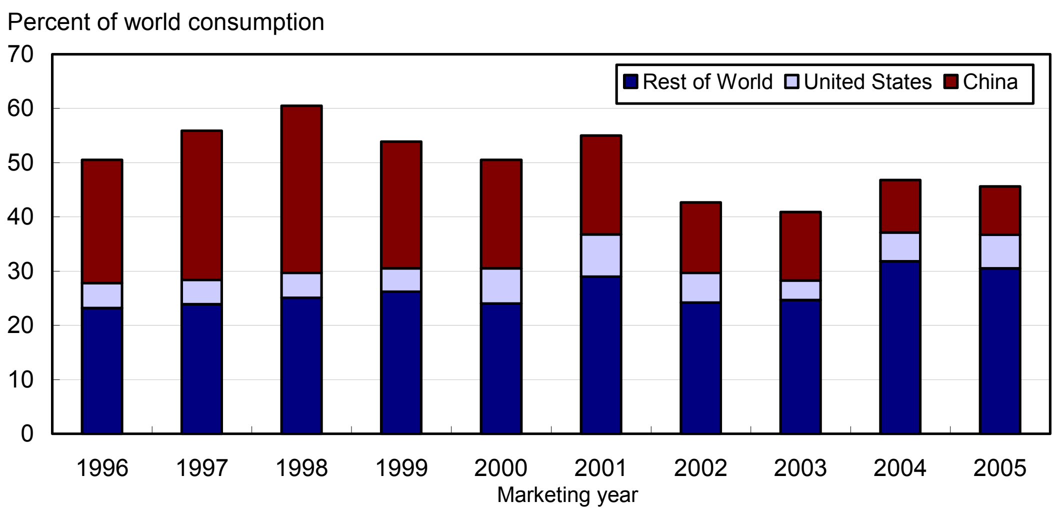
The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2005/06 indicates that, with global cotton production and consumption nearly offsetting, world ending stocks are expected to rise only marginally. Global stocks are forecast to increase about 600,000 bales (1 percent) to 51.2 million, a record.

As a share of world consumption, however, ending stocks in 2005/06 are projected to be one of the lowest over the past decade—45.6 percent—and remain below 50 percent for the fourth consecutive season. China has played a major role in this decline as significant stock reductions have occurred there since the late-1990s. For 2005/06, China's stocks as a share of world consumption are expected to fall below 9 percent for the first time since 1993/94. In contrast, back-to-back large crops in the United States have pushed the U.S. share above 6 percent for the first time in 4 years. As a result, the share for the rest of the world remains above 30 percent for a second consecutive season.

Figure 1
Ending stocks' share of world consumption



Source: USDA.

Domestic Outlook

2005/06 Production Forecast Raised in September

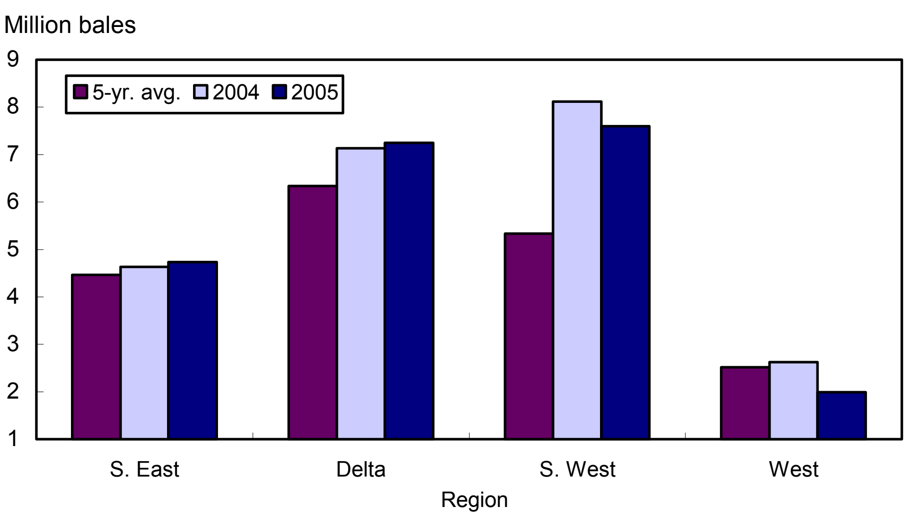
According to USDA's September forecast of the 2005 cotton crop, U.S. production is projected at 22.3 million bales, up 1 million from August but below 2004's record of 23.3 million. U.S. cotton crop conditions have remained very good throughout most of the Cotton Belt this season and have led to this month's production increase. Despite Hurricane Katrina's devastation along the Gulf Coast, the affect on the U.S. cotton crop appears limited. The upland crop is projected at nearly 21.6 million bales, about 4 percent below the 2004 crop, while the extra-long staple (ELS) production estimate is forecast at 707,000 bales, 5 percent below last season's crop.

During the previous 20 years, the September forecast has been above final cotton production 9 times and below 11 times. Past differences between the September forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three for the 2005 U.S. cotton crop to range between 20.8 and 23.8 million bales.

Compared with last season, upland production is lower in the western half of the Cotton Belt while slightly higher in the eastern half. In the Southwest, the largest producing region again in 2005, production was raised to 7.6 million bales, 6 percent below last season's record. Below average abandonment and a regional yield that is the second highest pushed the Southwest crop to its current level.

In the West region, upland production is expected to fall below 2 million bales for the first time since 1998. With the regional yield about 100 pounds above the 10-year average, the decline in production is largely attributable to reductions in 2005 area, estimated at its lowest in nearly 60 years.

Figure 2
U.S. regional upland cotton production



Source: USDA.

In contrast, slight production increases are forecast for the Delta and Southeast regions this season. In the Delta, output is expected to be a record as a yield decline of more than 100 pounds from a year ago is offset by higher area estimates. The Delta's harvested area is expected to be the highest since the 1995 season. In the Southeast, area, yield, and production are all forecast to be similar to that in 2004. Production of 4.7 million bales is the highest since 2001's record of 5.6 million.

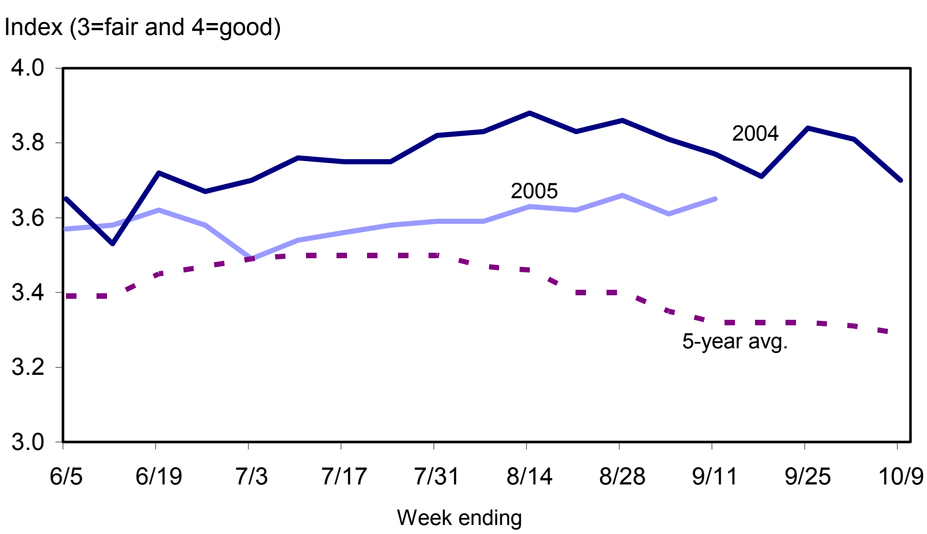
Total area planted to cotton is estimated at about 14.2 million acres, while abandonment is projected at an unusually low 3.6 percent, the lowest since the 1997 season. As a result, U.S. harvested area is projected at approximately 13.7 million acres, the second highest in a decade. Based on the harvested area, the national yield is estimated at 782 pounds per acre, 73 pounds (9 percent) below last season's record.

U.S. cotton crop development in September continues below both last season and the 5-year average. As of September 11th, 43 percent of the crop had bolls opening, compared with 44 percent in 2004 and an average of 52 percent. Despite this, 9 percent of the area was reported harvested, similar to the 2000-2004 period. In addition, crop conditions have remained very good this season, although below those of 2004. As of September 11th, 65 percent of the cotton area was rated "good" or "excellent," compared with 68 percent last season, while 12 percent was rated "poor" or "very poor" this year, compared with only 9 percent in 2004.

Exports Revised Higher; Ending Stocks Unchanged

The U.S. export estimate for 2005/06 was raised 300,000 bales this month to 15.3 million, a record. Increased import demand by China, higher global trade, and a larger U.S. crop contributed to this month's revision. Foreign import demand is expected to rise significantly this season as production remains well below 2004,

Figure 3
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: USDA.

and consumption continues to grow. Based on the current global trade forecast, the U.S. export share of world trade is estimated at 39.5 percent, compared with about 41 percent in 2004/05.

Despite this month's revisions to beginning stocks, production, and exports, U.S. ending stocks for 2005/06 are expected at 7 million bales, unchanged from the August forecast but nearly 1.3 million above the revised beginning stock estimate. Based on the current 2005/06 ending stock estimate, both stocks and the stocks-to-use ratio would be the highest since the 2001/02 season.

2004/05 Demand and Stocks Revised

Based on the Census Bureau's latest report, USDA's mill use and stock estimates were adjusted this month. Preliminary Census data for the season indicate that U.S. mills used 6.26 million bales of cotton last season, similar to 2003/04. However, Census' preliminary stock estimate was significantly below last month's USDA estimate and included a large "unaccounted." Based on USDA analysis and a review of the "Step 2" shipment data, U.S. exports were raised 300,000 bales to 14.3 million; stocks were subsequently lowered to 5.75 million bales. The Census Bureau will release final estimates later this month, and future adjustments may be necessary to USDA's supply and demand estimates for 2004/05.

U.S. Textile Trade: Record June Imports

U.S. textile imports rose during June 2005 to 1.8 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 16 percent above May and 12 percent above June 2004. Higher imports of all major fibers occurred in June compared with a month earlier; June imports had the largest monthly total on record. Imports of apparel textiles reached 1.2 billion pounds, an increase of 26 percent above May. Cotton imports, at 1.0 billion pounds, accounted for 58 percent of the total shipments. Imports of cotton rose 18 percent above May and were 17 percent above a year ago. Imports from Asia accounted for 64 percent of the June total, while shipments from other North American countries provided another 28 percent.

U.S. textile exports, at 447 million pounds, were 4 percent above a month ago and 6 percent above June 2004. Shipments of all fibers except manmade increased from a month earlier. Exports rose in all major end-use categories during June. Cotton textile exports, at 211 million pounds, were 4 percent above the previous month and accounted for 47 percent of all textile shipments. U.S. cotton textile exports, for the most part, are sent to other North American countries, and 93 percent of the shipments went to this region in June.

Overall, the U.S. textile trade deficit for the first half of 2005 reached 6.5 billion pounds, 14 percent higher than in the first half of 2004. Similarly, the U.S. cotton textile trade deficit rose 612 million pounds (18 percent) above the 2004 level. The cotton textile trade represents 61 percent of the total trade deficit, compared with 59 percent last year.

World Cotton Production and Consumption Similar in 2005/06

World cotton consumption is expected to rise 3.8 percent from the year before in 2005/06, to a record 112.2 million bales. World production is expected to reach a similar level—111.5 million bales—but will fall 7 percent to reach that level. World ending stocks are expected to rise about 600,000 bales in 2005/06, to 51.2 million. Global ending stocks are expected to equal 34 percent of total use, a relatively low level compared with the 39-percent average of the last decade.

The A-Index, however, is currently about 20 percent below its inflation-adjusted average of the previous decade. Removing China's stocks from the stocks/use calculation results in a 37-percent forecast for 2005/06, compared with 31 percent on average during the previous decade, accounting for some of the behavior in prices during the year to date.

Cotton Consumption Growth Slows in 2005/06

The continuing surge in textile exports from China and other Asian countries has been widely reported,[1] but Asian cotton consumption is expected to slow significantly in 2005/06. Textile exports from Asia to the United States and the European Union-25 are expected to continue to grow, but at a slower rate, and other factors will also slow growth in Asian cotton spinning.

After an extraordinary increase of 19 percent in 2004/05, China's mill consumption is expected to rise only 8 percent in 2005/06. A similar pattern is repeated on a smaller scale for the next largest cotton spinning countries in the world: after growing 11 percent in 2004/05, India is expected to expand 9 percent and Pakistan's growth is expected to slow from 12 percent to 5 percent. Economic prospects for these countries remain good: investment in spinning continues, exports and domestic consumption of cotton textiles are expected to remain robust, and relative prices favor the use of cotton versus polyester. However, spinning growth in these countries, which together account for more than 60 percent of the world's cotton use, is constrained by the growth in world demand for clothing. World cotton spinning rose more than 10 percent in 2004/05, a growth rate that is not sustainable even under current favorable circumstances.

China, India, and Pakistan accounted for close to 90 percent of the huge increase registered in world consumption in 2004/05. While this was in part due to the competitiveness of their industries which enabled them to capture a larger share of the world's textile production, it was also due to an extraordinary surge in global demand for yarn. Demand for yarn was so robust that cotton consumption strengthened around the world as well as in these major Asian spinners. Both Japan and the United States saw their cotton consumption rise in 2004/05, breaking a multi-year string of consecutive annual declines in consumption for each country.[2] Cotton consumption in the EU-25 fell 7 percent in 2004/05, but had fallen 20 percent during the previous year. Southeast Asia's consumption rose 9 percent in 2004/05 and Hong Kong, South Korea, and Taiwan each either increased its consumption or saw a much smaller contraction than in years past.

[1]China's textile and clothing exports rose more than 20 percent in value during the first 7 months of calendar year 2005. Note that exports to Japan, China's second largest market, rose only about 7 percent, and exports to Hong Kong fell about 17 percent.

ERS estimates indicate that the cotton used to produce China's exports rose 17 percent during the first 7 months of calendar 2005.

[2]U.S. mill use of cotton fell every year between 1997 and 2003, a 45-percent decline. Japan's fell 41 percent during that time.

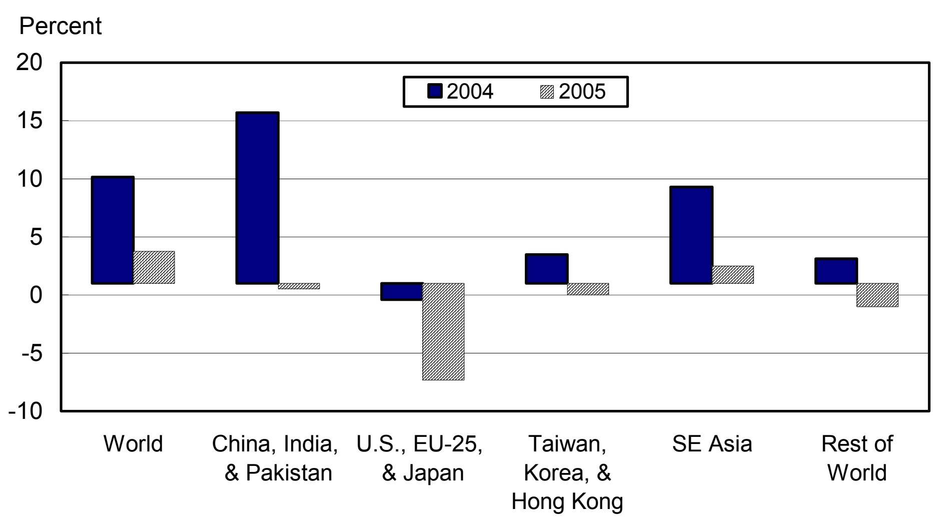
Where was the clothing produced from this yarn consumed? Of the 10 million bales of increased consumption, 2 million bales were consumed in the United States. Hypothesizing that the EU-25 and Japan did not account for much of the increase due to relatively slow growth in consumer spending, and given the relatively small sizes of the market in Latin America and Africa, Asia probably accounted for much of the remaining increase. Roughly estimating the cotton content of China's net textile exports and deducting it from mill use suggests China's domestic consumption increased by 2 million bales, although estimates of China's consumption are much less exact.[3] China's size and its enormous Gross Domestic Product growth make it an obvious candidate for the disappearance of cotton, but China's surging economy has indirectly boosted economic growth in many other countries, and consumption is likely increasing there as well. Robust economic growth around much of the world, but centered in developing Asia, has been driving global cotton consumption higher. Therefore, much of the remaining 6 million bales of increased consumption in 2004/05 was probably accounted for by retailers and consumers in India, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, and other Asian countries.

[3]See, Tuan, F., MacDonald, S., and C. Skelly, "The Challenges of Estimating China's Cotton Supply and Demand", Presentation at the Shanghai International Cotton Conference, Shanghai, China, June 2005.

In the long run, USDA's current baseline forecasts indicate cotton consumption is expected to grow 1.5 percent annually.[4] Part of the extraordinary surge realized in 2004/05 came from inventory adjustments along the supply chain between spinners, weavers, apparel producers, wholesalers, and retailers. Global consumption growth was slightly negative in 2003/04, setting the stage for a recovery in 2004/05. At the end of 2005/06, world consumption growth will have averaged 3.5 percent over 5 years, about the rate currently forecast for the current marketing year. Eventually, this will slow further as world economic growth and relative cotton and polyester prices move closer to their long run equilibriums.

[4]See ERS' Baseline Briefing Room: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Baseline/

Figure 4
Annual cotton consumption growth by region



Source: USDA.

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 Report

Growth Prospects for India's Cotton and Textile Industries. India's prospects are changing now that the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) no longer governs world textile trade. Decades of industrial policies that were both inward-oriented and biased toward small-scale production continue to influence India's textile trade prospects. While the recent introduction of genetically-modified (Bt) cotton has revitalized prospects for cotton production, quality issues are likely to hamper Indian cotton sales until the structure of India's cotton marketing system changes significantly. This report is available at http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/cws/jun05/cws05d01/.

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.

Related Websites

WASDE (http://www.usda.gov/oce/waob/wasde/wasde.htm)
Cotton Briefing Room, (http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/)

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

Item	2004/05	2005/06 July	2005/06 Aug.	2005/06 Sep.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.409	13.760	13.803	13.914
Harvested	12.809	12.500	13.396	13.408
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	843	733	737	772
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	3.428	7.191	6.492	5.738
Production	22.505	19.088	20.566	21.575
Total supply 1/	25.941	26.294	27.073	27.328
Mill use	6.202	5.745	5.745	5.745
Exports	13.509	13.810	14.360	14.675
Total use	19.711	19.555	20.105	20.420
Ending stocks 2/	5.738	6.684	6.927	6.926
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	29.1	34.2	34.5	33.9
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	250	266	266	270
Harvested	248	263	261	265
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,443	1,300	1,333	1,281
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	78	9	8	12
Production	746	712	725	707
Total supply 1/	846	746	758	744
Mill use	62	55	55	55
Exports	791	690	640	625
Total use	853	745	695	680
Ending stocks 2/	12	16	73	74
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	1.4	2.1	10.5	10.9

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

Last update: 9/13/05.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2004/05	2005/06 July	2005/06 Aug.	2005/06 Sep.
	Million 480-lb bales			
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	40.18	51.13	50.88	50.62
Foreign	36.67	43.93	44.38	44.87
Production				
World	120.23	108.60	109.79	111.53
Foreign	96.98	88.80	88.50	89.25
Imports				
World	33.07	38.39	38.67	39.18
Foreign	33.04	38.35	38.63	39.14
Use:				
Mill use				
World	108.15	111.76	112.02	112.20
Foreign	101.88	105.96	106.22	106.40
Exports				
World	34.96	38.11	38.22	38.69
Foreign	20.66	23.61	23.22	23.39
Ending stocks				
World	50.62	48.95	49.81	51.20
Foreign	44.87	42.25	42.81	44.20
Stocks-to-use ratio	Percent			
World	46.8	43.8	44.5	45.6
Foreign	44.0	39.9	40.3	41.5

Based on USDA estimates.

Last update: 9/13/05.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2005 May	2005 June	2005 July	2004 July
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Ginnings	0	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	25.4	27.9	NA	45.0
Stocks, beginning	13,008	11,066	9,120	5,689
At mills	367	366	364	332
Public storage	10,605	8,797	6,637	4,368
CCC stocks	1,018	731	367	1,991
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	720.5	715.3	697.7	718.0
Noncellulosic	720.5	715.3	697.7	718.0
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	3,584.5	4,299.8	4,997.5	5,118.2

	2005 Apr.	2005 May	2005 June	2004 June
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	142.9	152.2	150.5	136.2
Noncellulosic	133.2	145.8	144.6	130.0
Cellulosic	9.8	6.4	5.8	6.2
Total since January 1	583.8	736.0	886.5	819.8
Wool and mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	1,466.0	1,482.0	2,024.5	2,795.0
48s-and-finer	519.4	569.3	758.7	578.9
Not-finer-than-46s	946.6	912.7	1,265.8	2,216.2
Total since January 1	6,792.0	8,274.0	10,298.5	10,926.0
Wool top imports	361.0	284.7	376.3	473.5
Total since January 1	1,387.3	1,672.0	2,048.4	2,035.7
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	1,005.0	1,005.0	1,005.0	0.0

NA = Not available.

Last update: 9/13/05.

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

Item	2005 May	2005 June	2005 July	2004 July
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	528	531	484	513
Total since August 1 1/	5,249	5,780	6,264	6,221
SA annual rate 2/	6,079	6,246	6,372	6,629
SA daily rate 2/	23.4	24.0	24.5	25.4
Daily rate	24.0	24.1	23.0	23.3
Upland consumed by mills 1/	523	527	479	509
Total since August 1 1/	5,196	5,723	6,202	6,159
SA daily rate 2/	23.2	23.8	24.3	25.2
Daily rate	23.8	24.0	22.8	23.1
		1,000 spindles/hours		
Spindles in place	2,171	2,172	2,131	2,301
Active spindles	2,060	2,052	2,013	2,150
Spindle hours (1,000)	1,031	1,277	1,004	1,120
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	82.5	82.9	82.8	81.2
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	53,917	52,589	48,290	57,160
Total since August 1 1/	554,906	607,495	655,785	688,421
Daily rate	2,451	2,390	2,300	2,598
Noncellulosic staple	2,376	2,326	2,250	2,511
Cellulosic staple	75	64	50	87

1/ Adjusted to calendar month. 2/ SA = seasonally adjusted.
Last update: 9/13/05.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2005 Apr.	2005 May	2005 June	2004 June
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	1,272	1,410	1,410	1,088
Total since August 1	8,281	9,691	11,100	11,772
Sales for next season	143	243	232	582
Total since August 1	791	1,034	1,266	2,300
Extra-long staple exports	34.9	9.1	11.0	41.5
Total since August 1	768.3	777.4	788.5	509.2
Sales for next season	8.3	7.4	2.7	8.9
Total since August 1	8.9	16.3	19.0	49.2
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	79.3	93.3	76.9	90.7
Noncellulosic	78.2	92.1	75.8	89.8
Cellulosic	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9
Total since January 1	320.9	414.2	491.0	553.1
Wool and mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	674.8	954.1	1,535.5	949.3
Total since January 1	2,171.3	3,125.4	4,661.0	4,882.4
Wool top exports	190.5	127.4	273.2	189.1
Total since January 1	1,081.3	1,208.7	1,481.9	2,177.2
Mohair exports, clean	340.3	540.2	305.0	452.5
Total since January 1	1,034.6	1,574.8	1,879.8	1,878.2

Last update: 9/13/05.

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

Item	2005 June	2005 July	2005 Aug.	2004 Aug.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	40.91	42.07	38.85	38.13
Upland spot 41-34	45.92	47.78	45.38	44.92
Pima spot 03-46	144.50	144.50	144.50	104.41
Avg. price received by upland producers	44.40	43.20	40.80	53.70
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	52.85	55.88	52.38	51.88
Raw fiber equivalent	58.72	62.09	58.20	57.64
Rayon staple				
Actual	118.00	113.00	113.00	101.00
Raw fiber equivalent	122.92	117.71	117.71	105.21
Polyester staple				
Actual	68.00	68.00	68.00	63.00
Raw fiber equivalent	70.83	70.83	70.83	65.63
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	47.8	52.7	49.4	54.8
Cotton/polyester	82.9	87.7	82.2	87.8
	Cents per pound			
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	54.09	54.53	54.13	53.66
Memphis Territory	57.19	NQ	58.06	53.44
California/Arizona	63.20	61.56	60.63	58.69
B Index	50.42	50.48	52.20	52.39
Orleans/Texas	50.30	48.69	52.69	49.56
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	0.94	NQ	NQ	1.51
Australian 56s 1/	2.09	2.09	2.09	2.19
U.S. 60s	1.43	1.35	1.26	1.85
Australian 60s 1/	2.48	2.49	2.48	2.35
U.S. 64s	1.85	1.79	1.86	2.36
Australian 64s 1/	2.66	2.70	2.59	2.63

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 9/13/05.

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

Item	2005 Apr.	2005 May	2005 June	2004 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	280,902	297,331	289,552	307,107
Cotton	101,888	106,176	97,093	120,187
Linen	19,852	21,482	19,863	20,593
Wool	3,958	4,333	4,011	4,249
Silk	1,251	1,273	1,364	1,460
Manmade	153,953	164,068	167,221	160,618
Apparel	847,418	958,504	1,211,070	1,028,319
Cotton	544,226	623,707	789,785	636,441
Linen	19,746	21,641	25,748	33,249
Wool	12,318	15,123	23,165	21,203
Silk	18,720	16,005	16,231	19,628
Manmade	252,408	282,027	356,141	317,798
Home furnishings	183,080	195,900	199,117	170,737
Cotton	119,360	124,008	122,909	99,261
Linen	1,072	1,008	1,356	1,147
Wool	203	301	337	300
Silk	370	511	752	481
Manmade	62,075	70,073	73,763	69,547
Floor coverings	60,893	65,531	63,858	61,772
Cotton	8,672	8,879	7,210	9,967
Linen	13,898	14,377	12,861	12,290
Wool	13,048	15,518	16,477	14,833
Silk	1,099	1,486	1,192	1,633
Manmade	24,176	25,270	26,118	23,049
Total imports 2/	1,384,155	1,530,335	1,778,277	1,582,218
Cotton	781,472	870,295	1,024,769	874,221
Linen	55,277	59,358	60,834	67,780
Wool	29,659	35,532	44,545	40,922
Silk	21,447	19,274	19,539	23,204
Manmade	496,299	545,875	628,590	576,092

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 9/13/05.

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

Item	2005 Apr.	2005 May	2005 June	2004 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	309,912	312,113	314,399	286,710
Cotton	152,819	152,736	159,850	139,798
Linen	8,549	8,670	9,153	7,127
Wool	5,200	5,229	5,614	5,176
Silk	2,887	2,273	2,295	2,542
Manmade	140,457	143,205	137,488	132,068
Apparel	86,566	91,830	93,041	102,842
Cotton	43,457	45,022	45,081	54,262
Linen	906	1,059	917	1,229
Wool	4,392	4,181	4,278	3,650
Silk	3,260	3,430	3,452	2,412
Manmade	34,551	38,139	39,313	41,287
Home furnishings	5,940	6,784	7,237	5,725
Cotton	3,443	3,653	4,079	3,468
Linen	173	233	307	235
Wool	168	277	171	46
Silk	46	84	76	44
Manmade	2,111	2,537	2,605	1,932
Floor coverings	32,796	32,018	32,424	30,996
Cotton	2,457	2,391	2,321	2,387
Linen	1,342	1,286	1,204	1,182
Wool	2,837	3,075	2,933	1,989
Silk	63	65	63	33
Manmade	26,097	25,202	25,903	25,405
Total exports 2/	435,498	443,011	447,322	426,583
Cotton	202,267	203,883	211,391	200,010
Linen	10,979	11,256	11,587	9,783
Wool	12,613	12,783	13,010	10,880
Silk	6,257	5,851	5,886	5,031
Manmade	203,382	209,238	205,448	200,878

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 9/13/05.

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

Item	2005 Apr.	2005 May	2005 June	2004 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	244,929	268,775	283,072	297,599
Canada	18,189	17,942	17,093	21,914
Costa Rica	7,935	8,641	9,907	11,043
Dominican Republic	18,606	19,351	19,144	19,786
El Salvador	26,897	29,917	33,105	32,033
Guatemala	19,654	21,066	21,658	22,869
Haiti	11,598	10,929	12,067	7,017
Honduras	41,792	52,051	54,438	56,023
Jamaica	668	772	799	1,320
Mexico	91,342	96,270	102,370	116,858
Nicaragua	8,037	11,603	12,218	8,514
South America	22,491	24,525	21,548	23,036
Brazil	11,168	11,837	8,634	9,304
Colombia	5,012	5,961	5,782	6,656
Peru	5,104	5,312	5,975	5,781
Europe	31,395	34,672	34,811	48,704
Italy	3,445	4,183	3,680	4,197
Portugal	2,871	3,324	4,190	4,237
Russia	776	769	710	7,309
Turkey	15,354	16,425	16,673	19,729
Asia	454,218	519,347	650,929	468,698
Bahrain	2,193	2,760	2,930	4,140
Bangladesh	25,932	29,505	33,296	26,752
Cambodia	13,793	13,414	20,312	17,696
China	149,901	192,496	291,562	102,660
Hong Kong	11,740	13,326	19,137	25,699
India	51,210	53,919	51,090	42,992
Indonesia	20,008	18,787	23,081	19,640
Israel	3,211	2,432	3,323	4,133
Macao	4,806	4,799	7,387	10,026
Malaysia	5,161	6,245	6,091	8,503
Pakistan	73,265	85,272	80,802	75,400
Philippines	10,656	12,212	15,175	12,794
Singapore	1,067	946	874	2,570
South Korea	11,604	12,892	12,110	15,522
Sri Lanka	9,479	9,253	11,543	10,425
Taiwan	7,381	7,444	8,290	11,372
Thailand	15,904	14,729	19,239	19,625
United Arab Emirates	3,506	4,087	4,000	3,643
Oceania	863	992	1,203	1,997
Australia	331	455	1,044	714
Africa	27,577	21,984	33,207	34,186
Egypt	8,818	6,637	8,768	9,030
Lesotho	5,403	4,658	7,248	7,594
South Africa	1,130	1,059	827	2,141
World 2/	781,472	870,295	1,024,769	874,221

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

Last update: 9/13/05.

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

Item	2005 Apr.	2005 May	2005 June	2004 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	188,425	190,143	197,140	188,076
Bahamas	132	146	154	58
Canada	22,480	20,673	21,567	18,199
Costa Rica	7,953	7,560	7,416	8,520
Dominican Republic	18,084	17,395	17,360	19,263
El Salvador	14,656	16,179	16,807	14,176
Guatemala	10,105	8,773	8,768	10,372
Haiti	4,016	4,081	2,629	3,465
Honduras	46,591	51,118	57,931	48,002
Jamaica	877	733	821	1,284
Mexico	62,104	61,905	62,143	63,248
Nicaragua	816	999	944	1,118
Panama	141	102	182	88
South America	4,305	3,816	4,073	3,140
Argentina	72	59	100	95
Brazil	298	366	285	201
Chile	230	234	145	115
Colombia	2,579	2,098	2,561	1,828
Ecuador	302	336	168	130
Peru	285	421	243	136
Venezuela	405	156	227	379
Europe	3,333	3,299	3,315	2,768
Belgium	473	362	598	230
France	110	122	91	145
Germany	420	511	355	314
Italy	252	308	221	273
Netherlands	370	314	315	247
Turkey	188	66	85	58
United Kingdom	810	959	994	876
Asia	5,464	5,848	5,905	4,629
China	638	740	751	417
Hong Kong	604	814	629	745
Israel	262	447	351	144
Japan	1,420	1,605	1,263	1,068
Malaysia	66	58	66	125
Philippines	163	205	360	130
Saudi Arabia	187	160	250	157
Singapore	219	404	120	212
South Korea	417	368	274	357
Sri Lanka	169	249	138	146
Taiwan	242	125	194	239
United Arab Emirates	223	125	729	176
Oceania	383	452	555	608
Australia	271	274	447	465
Africa	357	325	403	789
Morocco	56	38	13	62
World 2/	202,267	203,883	211,391	200,010

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.
Last update: 9/13/05.

Table 11--Acreage, yield, and production estimates for 2005

State/Region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
			Pounds/	
	-- 1,000 acres --		harvested acre	1,000 bales
Upland:				
Alabama	560	555	726	840
Florida	85	85	548	97
Georgia	1,200	1,190	746	1,850
N. Carolina	810	805	805	1,350
S. Carolina	260	258	800	430
Virginia	93	92	699	134
Southeast	3,008	2,985	756	4,701
Arkansas	1,010	1,000	984	2,050
Louisiana	600	590	814	1,000
Mississippi	1,210	1,190	928	2,300
Missouri	430	425	892	790
Tennessee	630	625	852	1,110
Delta	3,880	3,830	909	7,250
Kansas	80	70	549	80
Oklahoma	240	220	633	290
Texas	5,800	5,500	532	6,100
Southwest	6,120	5,790	536	6,470
Arizona	240	239	1,406	700
California	500	497	1,304	1,350
New Mexico	55	55	829	95
West	795	791	1,302	2,145
Total Upland	13,803	13,396	737	20,566
Pima:				
Arizona	4	4	960	8
California	230	226	1,381	650
New Mexico	10	10	1,056	22
Texas	22	21	1,029	45
Total Pima	266	261	1,333	725
Total All	14,069	13,657	748	21,291

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

Last update: 8/15/05.