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Outlook

Cotton and Wool Outlook

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U.S. Cotton Export Share of Demand Jumps in 2005/06

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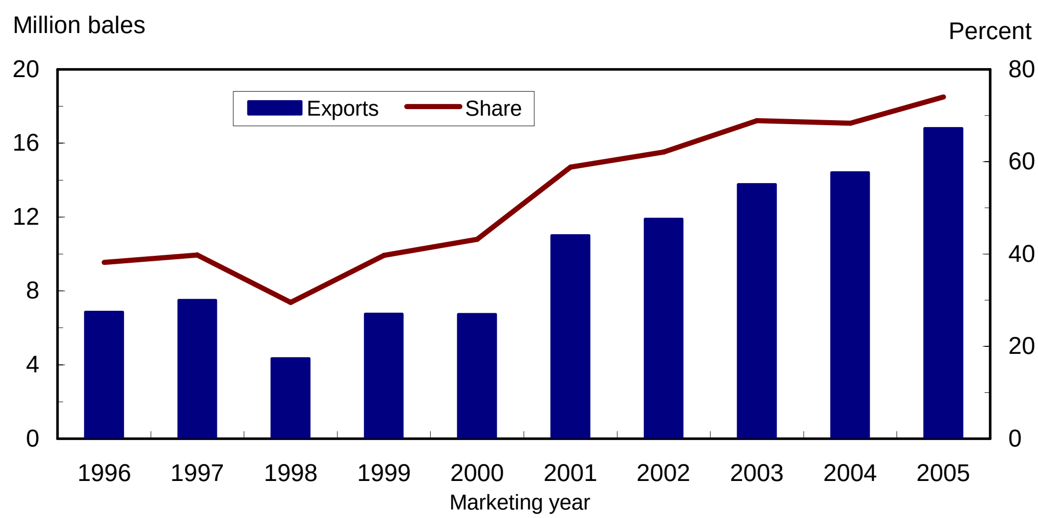
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2005/06 projects U.S. cotton exports at a remarkable 16.8 million bales, up 400,000 from a month ago and a record that is nearly 17 percent above last season. U.S. exports as a share of total demand have risen considerably since the mill use decline began in 1998/99 and is expected to rise further this season. For 2005/06, the U.S. export share of total demand is projected to reach a record 74 percent.

U.S. cotton exports are expected to increase this season as a result of the large gap between foreign production and consumption, resulting in increased import demand. Foreign cotton consumption in 2005/06 is forecast at a record 110.3 million bales, with mills in China using the largest share at an estimated 45 million. Likewise, cotton imports by China are also rising substantially, pushing foreign import demand to a record 42.8 million bales and supporting the rising U.S cotton export prospects in 2005/06.

Figure 1
U.S. cotton exports and share of total demand



Source: USDA.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Cotton Supply Unchanged; Demand Higher

The 2005/06 U.S. cotton crop remains estimated at 23.7 million bales (upland at 23.1 million and extra-long staple (ELS) at 655,000 bales), compared with nearly 23.3 million produced in 2004/05. The USDA will release final production estimates on May 12th. Based on the current production estimate and beginning stocks of 5.5 million bales, this season's U.S. cotton supply will total 29.3 million bales, 9 percent above last season and equal to the 1965 season.

While supply was unchanged this month, 2005/06 U.S. cotton demand was increased to 22.7 million bales, nearly 8 percent above last season and a record. The U.S. export forecast was raised 400,000 bales to 16.8 million, due to recent sales and shipment activity and the increase in the forecast import demand for China. The U.S. share of world trade is estimated at nearly 40 percent, down from 41.5 percent in 2004/05. U.S. mill use was unchanged this month at 5.9 million bales, as competition from imported textile and apparel products continue. U.S. cotton mill use has averaged nearly 6 million bales on a seasonally adjusted annual basis for the first half of 2005/06.

Based on the latest supply and demand outlook, U.S. cotton ending stocks for 2005/06 are forecast to rise 19 percent from a year earlier to 6.6 million bales. Although lower than forecast in February, the stock level and the stocks-to-use ratio remain the highest since 2001/02.

Record Textile Trade Deficit in Calendar Year 2005

Total 2005 textile imports reached a record 19.1 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 1.4 billion (8 percent) above 2004. Textile exports also rose in 2005 to 5.0 billion pounds, 35 million (1 percent) higher than in 2004. As a result, the 2005 trade deficit reached 14.0 billion pounds, compared with 12.6 billion in 2004 and 11.9 billion in 2003. Cotton accounted for 58 percent (8.2 billion pounds) of the deficit, and manmade fibers accounted for 34 percent, while 3 percent came from wool textiles. Silk and linen textiles accounted for the remaining 5 percent.

For December 2005, U.S. textile imports totaled 1.4 billion pounds, 12 percent below November but 3 percent above a year ago. Lower imports of cotton, wool, and manmade fiber products more than offset slight gains in silk and linen textiles compared with a month earlier. Apparel imports, at 863 million pounds, declined sharply in December. Shipments of other major end-use categories were also lower in December. Cotton textile imports declined 12 percent to 765 million pounds. Lower imports of cotton apparel accounted for most of the December decline.

December textile exports, at 333 million pounds, were 22 percent below a month earlier and 13 percent below a year ago. Export declines occurred in all major fibers and all major end-use categories. Cotton textile exports declined to 151 million pounds, 23 percent below a month earlier and the lowest monthly shipment since December 2002.

U.S. and China Exchange Underlies Cotton Market Developments

World cotton consumption is forecast to grow 7 percent in 2005/06, to 116 million bales, while production is expected to fall 6 percent to 113 million. World trade is expected to rise 22 percent, to 42 million bales, while ending stocks are foreseen 2 percent lower, at 53 million. For consumption, production, trade, and ending stocks in 2005/06, one of two countries is forecast as the leading source of change: either China or the United States.

For both production and ending stocks, China is expected to register the world's largest decline in 2005/06, and the United State is expected to register the world's largest increase. The tables are turned for consumption—no country is expected to see its consumption fall by more than the United States in 2005/06, but none will grow more than China.[1] In trade, the correlation between developments in the United States and China is even more direct. China leads all other countries in import gains, and the United States' export gain is the world's largest.

To date, China has accounted for 49 percent of 2005/06 U.S. cotton exports. During the 1990s, China accounted for 14 percent of U.S. cotton exports, and in 2003/04, this jumped above 30 percent.[2] As China's textile industry has soared, spinning in many other countries has stagnated or declined, and U.S. cotton has increasingly been exported to China rather than consumed elsewhere.

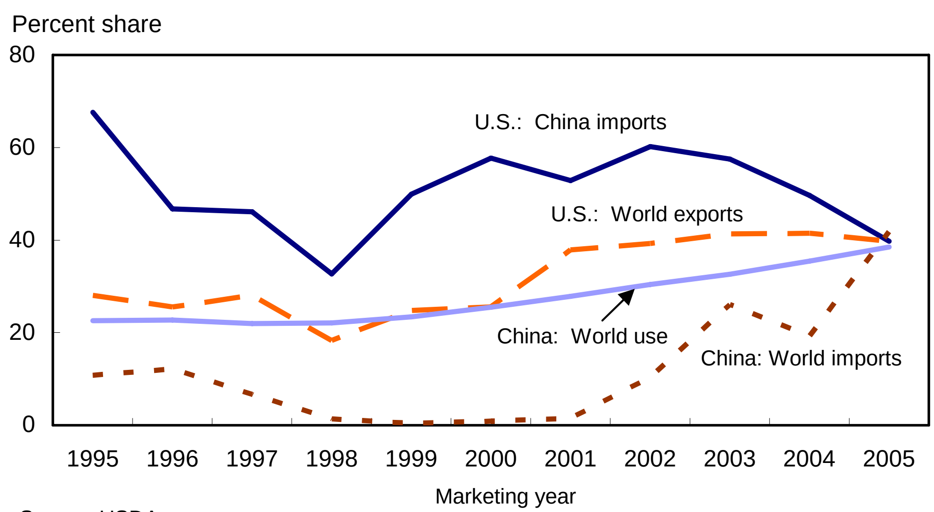
It has also become harder for the U.S. share of China's imports to exceed the U.S. share of world trade. During 1995-2002, the United States was the source of 55 percent of China's imports. Now that China is about 40 percent of total world consumption, the U.S. share of China's imports has also converged towards 40 percent. While the convergence of the U.S. and China shares of world trade with China's share of world consumption at about 40 percent is partly a statistical fluke, it is also indicative of the growing dominance of U.S.-China exchange.[3]

[1]India is expected to achieve the second largest increase in both consumption and exports in 2005/06, as the introduction of Bt cotton there boosts production.

[2]Previous peaks were 26 percent during 1996/97 and 25 percent in 1979/80.

[3]In 2005/06 the United States will for the first time export more cotton to China than it consumes domestically.

Figure 2
World cotton trade and consumption shares: the market converges on China and the United States



Source: USDA.

Highlight

Step 2 Program Eliminated after 2005/06

On February 8, 2006, the President signed legislation that repeals the upland cotton User Marketing Certificate, or “Step 2,” program. Repealment is effective August 1, 2006, so payments are possible through the end of the 2005/06 marketing year. Repeal of the Step 2 program terminates export subsidies and import substitution subsidies cited by the World Trade Organization (WTO). It also addresses a WTO finding regarding suppression of world cotton prices. This legislative action adds to the July 2005 administrative measures the United States undertook to implement the WTO’s findings with respect to export credit guarantees.[1]

For fiscal years 2001-05, outlays for Step 2 have averaged $364 million annually.[2] With U.S. cotton exports and domestic use averaging about 19 million bales during this time, the program’s spending has been equivalent to 3.8 cents per pound of U.S. cotton consumed. With the A-Index averaging 55 cents/pound over the last 5 years, Step 2 spending has been about 7 percent of the world price.

The Step 2 payments were made directly to U.S. mills, for cotton consumed in the United States, for the week during which bales qualifying for a payment were used. For exported cotton, payment was to the exporter for the week during which bales qualifying for payment were exported. Therefore, importers in other countries were influenced by Step 2 payments only indirectly, and the size of the Step 2 payment applying to a given shipment was probably unknown when the export sale transaction was initiated. The program relied on exporters to pass their payments along to their customers in some manner, e.g., through an average lower price for all U.S. cotton sales during the year. Since exports have significantly exceeded domestic cotton use in recent years, the difficulty in assessing the degree and manner of Step 2 payment pass-through to overseas buyers has made estimating the total impact of the Step 2 program on U.S. cotton difficult.

Analysis by the Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute (FAPRI) suggests that in the absence of the Step 2 program, U.S. cotton use during 2006/07-09/10 will be 1.4 percent lower than it would have been with continuation of the program. Analysis by the Cotton Economics Research Institute (CERI, Texas Tech University) suggests a smaller impact, a 0.7-percent decline.[3] The difference between these two estimates is primarily in exports, with the FAPRI analysis showing a 1.8-percent decline, and CERI showing a 0.7-percent decline.

The end of the Step 2 program after July 31, 2006 is expected to alter the seasonal pattern of export shipments slightly. Where shippers are otherwise indifferent between exporting cotton before and after July 31, and if a Step 2 payment is available before July 31, then shippers will try to maximize exports before the end of the marketing year in order to qualify for payments. They may also move unsold cotton to intermediate destinations outside the United States. The implication is that late-season shipments for 2005/06 will be larger than the early-season shipments for 2006/07. The magnitude of this shift will to some extent be tempered by the logistical difficulties already encountered by exporters this season, and will also be determined by the size of Step 2 payment.

[1]For more information on the elimination of Step 2 and the WTO dispute panel’s finding, see:

http://www.ustr.gov/Document_Library/Press_Releases/2006/February/Congress_Approves_Legislation_Repealing_Cotton_Subsidy_Program.html

[2]For more information on U.S. agricultural program spending, see:

http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/2006/02feb/aotab35.xls

See the ERS Farm and Commodity Policy Briefing Room for more detailed analysis of U.S. farm programs:

http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/FarmPolicy/

[3]CERI and FAPRI analysis is located at:

http://www.aaec.ttu.edu/ceri/policy/publications/publications/step%202%20program%20(final).pdf , and

http://www.fapri.missouri.edu/outreach/publications/2005/FAPRI_UMC_Report_15_05.pdf

Highlight

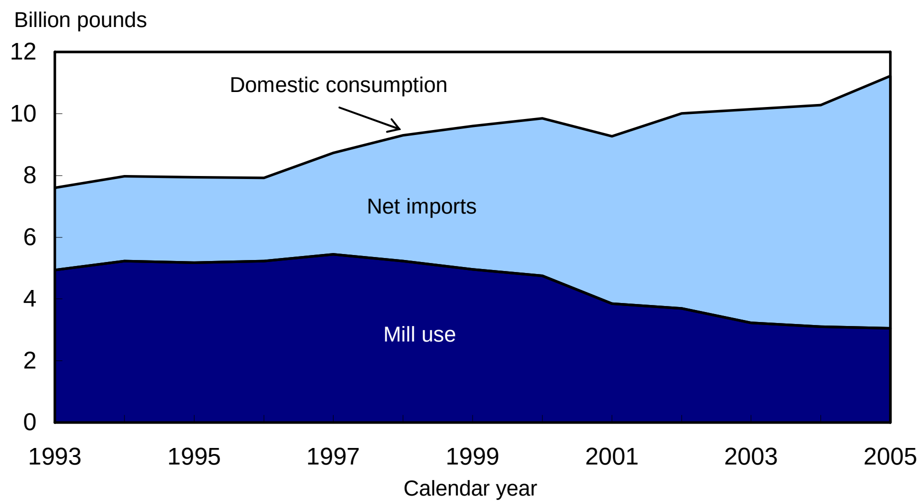
U.S. Domestic Cotton Consumption Expands in 2005 as Textile and Apparel Imports Rise

U.S. domestic cotton consumption (mill use plus net textile trade) in calendar year 2005 continued its upward trend as a new era in U.S. cotton textile and apparel trade began. The final removal of all apparel quotas in January 2005 resulted in the tremendous expansion of imported textile and apparel products last year. Rising imports provided increased competition for the domestic industry as U.S. cotton fiber mill use declined once again and textile exports were unchanged for the third consecutive year.

U.S. domestic consumption of cotton reached 11.2 billion pounds in 2005, 9 percent (935 million pounds) above the previous calendar year and a record. Domestic cotton consumption has risen for 4 consecutive years but not by such a large percentage since 1997. In 1997, domestic cotton consumption rose 10 percent but the gain amounted to only 808 million pounds. Similarly in 1992, consumption rose 14 percent from the year before while the increase amounted to 889 million pounds. However, these earlier years were fueled by gains in both imports and mill use, which was not the case in 2005.

U.S. cotton mill use, on a calendar-year basis, declined for the eighth consecutive year in 2005. Last year, U.S. mill use of cotton reached a little more than 3 billion pounds, 2 percent below 2004 and 44 percent below the high in 1997. U.S. mill use accounted for only 27 percent of total domestic consumption in 2005, compared with 62 percent in 1997, as net imports of cotton textiles and apparel have expanded considerably. Meanwhile, the surge in imports pushed the per capita cotton consumption to nearly 38 pounds in 2005, nearly 3 pounds above the previous high in a number of years during the first half of the decade. However, in 2005, only 10 pounds of this total was spun by the U.S. textile industry, the lowest share ever.

Figure 3
U.S. domestic consumption of cotton



Source: Compiled by USDA from Census Bureau reports.

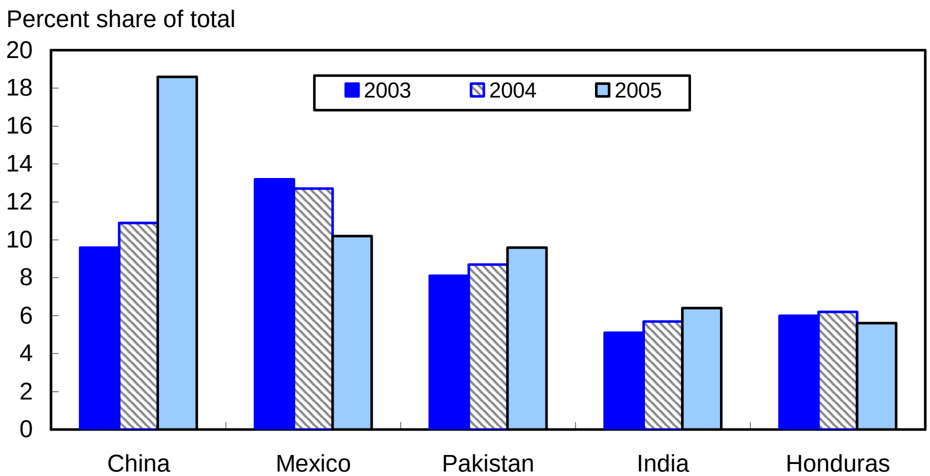
The dramatic decline in U.S. mill use is the direct result of competition from the significant increase in imported textile and apparel products over the last several years as quotas were phased out. With the final apparel quotas now lifted, the U.S. textile industry faced additional pressure this past year from imported products from Asian countries, particularly from China.

In calendar year 2005, China replaced Mexico as the leading supplier of cotton textile and apparel products to the United States, accounting for nearly 19 percent of the 2005 total or approximately 2 billion pounds. Mexico, on the other hand, accounted for 1.1 billion pounds (10 percent of the total), but this was below the 2004 level. Ironically, China relinquished the top spot to Mexico a decade earlier in 1995, the year after NAFTA's introduction that led to increased trade flows in North America.

Rounding out the top five sources for U.S. cotton product imports are Pakistan, India, and Honduras. Pakistan accounted for nearly 10 percent of the U.S. market, while India and Honduras each captured approximately a 6-percent share. Although the United States imports cotton products from well over 100 countries annually, these top five suppliers combined for half of all U.S. cotton textile and apparel imports in calendar year 2005. Recently, these five countries contributed 44 percent of the total in 2004 and 42 percent in 2003. However, what makes the top five countries' rising share so significant is the fact that U.S. product imports have expanded dramatically too. In 2005, U.S. cotton textile and apparel imports reached 10.5 billion pounds, one billion above those same imports for 2004 and a record.

Although the removal of the Multifiber Arrangement quotas has, as expected, changed the global landscape for textile and apparel production and trade, the new era continues to evolve. Adjustments will continue to be seen for a number of years as further concentration of global textile suppliers is likely as competition for share of the U.S. market continues.

Figure 4
Leading suppliers of U.S. cotton textile imports



Source: Compiled by USDA from Census Bureau reports.

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

Economic Analysis of Base Acre and Payment Yield Designations Under the 2002 U.S. Farm Act evaluates farmers' decisions to designate base acres under the 2002 Farm Act. Findings suggest that decisionmakers responded to economic incentives in their designations of base acres by selecting those options that resulted in the greatest expected flow of program payments. This report is available at http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ERR12/.

See also ***Farm Program Acres*** for the county-level farm program and planted acreage data used in the report, which can be downloaded and mapped. This report is available at http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/baseacres/.

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 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/.

Related Websites

WASDE (http://www.usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/waobr/wasde-bb/)
Cotton Briefing Room, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/

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• Receive weekly notification (on Friday afternoon) via the ERS website. Go to http://www.ers.usda.gov/Updates/ and follow the instructions to receive notices about ERS outlook reports, Amber Waves magazine, and other reports and data products on specific topics. ERS also offers RSS (really simple syndication) feeds for all ERS products. Go to http://www.ers.usda.gov/rss/ to get started.

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

Item	2004/05	2005/06 Jan.	2005/06 Feb.	2005/06 Mar.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.409	13.925	13.925	13.925
Harvested	12.809	13.434	13.434	13.434
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	843	824	824	824
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	3.428	5.525	5.525	5.525
Production	22.505	23.064	23.064	23.064
Total supply 1/	25.941	28.604	28.604	28.599
Mill use	6.631	5.940	5.840	5.840
Exports	13.618	15.815	15.815	16.200
Total use	20.249	21.755	21.655	22.040
Ending stocks 2/	5.525	6.838	6.942	6.562
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	27.3	31.5	32.1	29.8
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	250	270	270	270
Harvested	248	269	269	269
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,443	1,171	1,171	1,171
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	78	13	13	13
Production	746	655	655	655
Total supply 1/	845	693	693	688
Mill use	62	60	60	60
Exports	791	585	585	600
Total use	853	645	645	660
Ending stocks 2/	13	58	58	38
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	1.5	9.0	9.0	5.8

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 03/13/06.

Sources: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2004/05	2005/06		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
		Million 480-lb bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	43.06	51.62	54.12	54.20
Foreign	39.56	46.08	48.58	48.66
Production				
World	120.38	112.36	113.75	113.34
Foreign	97.13	88.64	90.30	89.62
Imports				
World	33.14	42.00	42.41	42.83
Foreign	33.12	41.96	42.37	42.80
Use:				
Mill use				
World	108.75	115.24	116.79	116.15
Foreign	102.05	109.24	110.89	110.25
Exports				
World	34.72	41.44	41.85	42.25
Foreign	20.31	25.04	25.45	25.45
Ending stocks				
World	54.20	50.77	52.93	53.28
Foreign	48.66	43.87	45.93	46.68
Stocks-to-use ratio		Percent		
World	49.8	44.1	45.3	45.9
Foreign	47.7	40.2	41.4	42.3

Last update: 03/13/06.

Source: USDA.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2005 Nov.	2005 Dec.	2006 Jan.	2005 Jan.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Ginnings	7,583	4,180	2,274	2,286
Imports since August 1	6.1	6.2	NA	9.3
Stocks, beginning	10,398	16,497	19,222	17,065
At mills	333	311	301	270
Public storage	9,265	15,270	17,865	15,639
CCC stocks	1,122	6,144	8,900	10,221
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	689.5	660.8	698.8	714.4
Noncellulosic	689.5	660.8	698.8	714.4
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	7,823.1	8,483.9	698.8	714.4

	2005 Oct.	2005 Nov.	2005 Dec.	2004 Dec.
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	179.5	187.8	176.7	145.3
Noncellulosic	172.1	176.0	164.9	137.8
Cellulosic	7.3	11.8	11.8	7.5
Total since January 1	1,499.4	1,687.2	1,863.9	1,627.1
Wool and mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	1,712.4	1,460.1	1,017.4	1,205.5
48s-and-finer	762.2	337.6	156.9	394.2
Not-finer-than-46s	950.2	1,122.6	860.6	811.4
Total since January 1	15,875.8	17,335.9	18,353.4	22,658.8
Wool top imports	286.7	340.9	319.7	664.8
Total since January 1	3,118.4	3,459.3	3,779.0	4,744.1
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0
Total since January 1	1.0	1.0	43.5	6.9

NA = Not available.

Last update: 03/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Bureau of the Census, and Fiber Organon.

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

Item	2005 Nov.	2005 Dec.	2006 Jan.	2005 Jan.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
All consumed by mills 1/	472	391	518	547
Total since August 1 1/	2,074	2,464	2,982	3,357
SA annual rate 2/	5,716	5,510	6,236	6,777
SA daily rate 2/	21.9	21.1	23.9	26.1
Daily rate	21.5	17.8	23.6	26.0
Upland consumed by mills 1/	468	387	514	540
Total since August 1 1/	2,057	2,443	2,957	3,325
SA daily rate 2/	21.7	20.9	23.7	25.8
Daily rate	21.3	17.6	23.4	25.7
	1,000 spindles/hours			
Spindles in place	2,084	1,998	2,000	2,221
Active spindles	1,946	1,868	1,870	2,130
Spindle hours (1,000)	900	997	965	1,114
	Percent			
Cotton's share of fibers	83.7	83.3	83.8	83.0
Manmade:	1,000 pounds			
Total consumed by mills 1/	44,277	37,467	47,949	53,629
Total since August 1 1/	196,038	233,505	281,454	334,192
Daily rate	2,013	1,703	2,180	2,554
Noncellulosic staple	1,945	1,641	2,106	2,481
Cellulosic staple	68	62	74	73

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

Last update: 03/13/06.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2005 Oct.	2005 Nov.	2005 Dec.	2004 Dec.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	706	940	1,020	1,129
Total since August 1	2,484	3,424	4,444	3,082
Sales for next season	25	-10	16	68
Total since August 1	161	152	167	297
Extra-long staple exports	7.9	72.5	45.2	125.2
Total since August 1	20.0	92.5	137.7	306.8
Sales for next season	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0
Total since August 1	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.0
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	73.3	63.5	54.9	85.7
Noncellulosic	72.0	62.6	54.1	84.6
Cellulosic	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.1
Total since January 1	785.9	849.5	904.3	1,091.4
Wool and mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	1,046.2	1,136.0	1,034.5	1,191.8
Total since January 1	10,251.7	11,387.7	12,422.2	11,168.0
Wool top exports	198.4	130.6	194.1	341.6
Total since January 1	1,991.6	2,122.2	2,316.3	3,755.6
Mohair exports, clean	266.6	370.7	275.8	251.6
Total since January 1	3,212.1	3,582.8	3,858.6	3,349.6

Last update: 03/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Bureau of the Census, and Fiber Organon.

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

Item	2005 Dec.	2006 Jan.	2006 Feb.	2005 Feb.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	41.01	43.38	45.22	36.65
Upland spot 41-34	49.53	51.91	52.39	42.90
Pima spot 03-46	116.86	114.85	115.00	138.68
Avg. price received by upland producers	47.90	48.60	48.30	38.30
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	56.69	59.55	60.94	49.79
Raw-fiber equivalent	62.99	66.17	67.71	55.32
Rayon staple				
Actual	113.00	113.00	113.00	113.00
Raw-fiber equivalent	117.71	117.71	117.71	117.71
Polyester staple				
Actual	65.00	65.00	65.00	68.00
Raw-fiber equivalent	67.71	67.71	67.71	70.83
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	53.5	56.2	57.5	47.0
Cotton/polyester	93.0	97.7	100.0	78.1
	Cents per pound			
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	56.52	58.94	60.71	52.10
Memphis Territory	60.70	61.94	62.69	54.06
California/Arizona	64.95	66.94	68.19	61.31
B Index	55.28	57.13	58.10	49.08
Orleans/Texas	55.45	56.44	57.19	48.31
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 56s 1/	1.99	1.93	1.96	2.06
U.S. 60s	1.15	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 60s 1/	2.28	2.31	2.41	2.52
U.S. 64s	1.40	NQ	NQ	2.15
Australian 64s 1/	2.36	2.43	2.56	2.71

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 03/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Cotton Outlook, and trade reports.

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

Item	2005 Oct.	2005 Nov.	2005 Dec.	2004 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	290,130	271,789	259,534	266,828
Cotton	96,516	91,592	87,572	91,498
Linen	22,691	13,297	19,563	34,063
Wool	3,932	3,797	3,942	3,598
Silk	1,265	1,197	1,320	1,195
Manmade	165,725	161,906	147,136	136,474
Apparel	1,100,593	997,875	862,608	843,879
Cotton	653,259	626,915	551,428	524,858
Linen	24,801	20,945	21,598	24,401
Wool	38,197	19,475	12,986	13,874
Silk	16,284	13,998	15,700	20,856
Manmade	368,052	316,542	260,897	259,889
Home furnishings	250,724	226,675	186,342	155,788
Cotton	146,076	137,525	112,611	89,219
Linen	1,113	1,206	1,534	1,108
Wool	523	484	598	337
Silk	477	638	632	436
Manmade	102,535	86,822	70,966	64,687
Floor coverings	63,675	60,270	55,784	61,621
Cotton	8,934	7,693	7,066	8,469
Linen	13,333	12,755	12,315	11,908
Wool	15,304	15,874	14,520	17,619
Silk	1,336	1,154	1,264	1,908
Manmade	24,769	22,794	20,618	21,718
Total imports 2/	1,719,640	1,568,718	1,375,681	1,338,971
Cotton	909,654	868,577	764,730	720,393
Linen	62,620	48,715	55,691	72,004
Wool	58,574	39,982	32,285	35,596
Silk	19,365	16,994	18,923	24,400
Manmade	669,427	594,450	504,052	486,579

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

Last update: 03/13/06.

Sources: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

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

Item	2005 Oct.	2005 Nov.	2005 Dec.	2004 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	308,127	289,684	228,491	247,502
Cotton	151,937	146,045	113,134	116,320
Linen	8,651	8,197	6,869	7,216
Wool	4,938	4,500	4,317	4,588
Silk	2,177	2,441	1,683	2,342
Manmade	140,424	128,501	102,489	117,036
Apparel	87,252	94,250	68,743	98,467
Cotton	42,034	43,245	32,422	42,228
Linen	796	836	773	950
Wool	3,690	3,740	2,949	3,828
Silk	3,327	2,946	2,493	2,626
Manmade	37,405	43,483	30,105	48,836
Home furnishings	7,259	6,847	6,026	6,254
Cotton	3,908	3,752	3,445	3,683
Linen	165	318	191	204
Wool	88	89	96	74
Silk	75	79	48	49
Manmade	3,023	2,609	2,246	2,243
Floor coverings	35,460	33,655	29,716	29,116
Cotton	2,432	2,427	1,985	2,283
Linen	1,251	1,226	1,090	1,255
Wool	2,920	2,459	2,493	2,208
Silk	50	70	56	59
Manmade	28,808	27,472	24,092	23,311
Total exports 2/	438,378	425,073	333,185	381,558
Cotton	200,368	195,518	151,035	164,574
Linen	10,868	10,583	8,928	9,631
Wool	11,652	10,804	9,872	10,711
Silk	5,629	5,536	4,280	5,076
Manmade	209,863	202,632	159,071	191,566

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

Last update: 03/13/06.

Sources: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

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

Item	2005 Oct.	2005 Nov.	2005 Dec.	2004 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	238,333	263,088	220,855	259,063
Canada	15,418	15,375	12,772	14,967
Costa Rica	8,727	9,432	8,608	10,802
Dominican Republic	14,330	16,165	14,415	20,814
El Salvador	22,754	28,412	25,126	32,381
Guatemala	17,348	21,026	17,990	24,500
Haiti	11,222	11,457	10,836	10,642
Honduras	47,023	57,270	50,620	51,708
Jamaica	720	634	519	1,102
Mexico	89,025	87,374	68,264	84,445
Nicaragua	11,431	15,690	11,439	7,427
South America	23,026	23,260	18,689	21,341
Brazil	10,061	9,014	6,852	7,612
Colombia	5,064	6,083	5,070	5,681
Peru	6,175	5,326	4,936	5,911
Europe	40,244	34,361	26,136	40,350
Italy	2,812	3,238	3,076	3,745
Portugal	3,240	3,277	2,829	3,421
Russia	926	796	909	3,374
Turkey	22,878	16,609	11,246	17,429
Asia	575,247	518,744	471,152	365,161
Bahrain	2,104	1,226	1,818	4,311
Bangladesh	35,525	32,290	32,075	19,697
Cambodia	21,236	20,068	21,239	14,136
China	139,984	122,109	116,545	79,203
Hong Kong	37,091	32,481	25,714	20,383
India	64,075	58,353	52,252	38,235
Indonesia	23,265	26,480	20,790	12,650
Israel	2,580	2,880	2,547	3,247
Macao	13,656	11,952	11,338	8,185
Malaysia	8,257	6,984	6,210	5,071
Pakistan	100,180	97,913	73,885	58,453
Philippines	17,458	14,551	15,817	11,441
Singapore	1,616	1,455	1,226	2,148
South Korea	15,618	13,528	12,815	11,852
Sri Lanka	11,688	10,955	11,632	11,379
Taiwan	11,502	8,698	8,165	9,251
Thailand	20,256	16,628	16,243	17,857
United Arab Emirates	3,875	3,195	4,274	4,268
Oceania	2,664	1,190	510	2,336
Australia	2,494	1,146	399	1,254
Africa	30,140	27,935	27,388	32,143
Egypt	10,252	9,110	8,611	7,774
Lesotho	5,630	5,990	5,745	6,453
South Africa	639	1,174	672	1,601
World 2/	909,654	868,577	764,730	720,393

1/ Raw-fiber equivalent. 2/ Totals may not add due to rounding.
Last update: 03/13/06.

Sources: USDA and Bureau of the Census.

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

Item	2005 Oct.	2005 Nov.	2005 Dec.	2004 Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	186,256	181,777	137,468	151,171
Bahamas	90	178	211	80
Canada	27,054	25,953	18,311	15,196
Costa Rica	6,891	7,650	5,182	6,758
Dominican Republic	17,471	22,726	16,323	14,746
El Salvador	15,256	12,144	12,340	13,648
Guatemala	5,297	5,411	4,754	6,468
Haiti	3,604	3,605	2,683	3,372
Honduras	51,101	50,492	37,892	42,983
Jamaica	507	565	591	349
Mexico	57,513	51,352	37,782	46,019
Nicaragua	744	980	876	1,031
Panama	150	208	83	73
South America	4,296	4,917	3,813	3,183
Argentina	35	84	23	38
Brazil	586	448	683	416
Chile	93	491	203	137
Colombia	2,753	2,623	2,326	1,782
Ecuador	120	137	116	130
Peru	225	407	245	233
Venezuela	167	545	59	187
Europe	3,579	3,132	3,286	3,156
Belgium	553	524	659	502
France	105	110	115	91
Germany	459	313	421	357
Italy	329	278	276	171
Netherlands	265	311	307	258
Turkey	52	81	109	34
United Kingdom	1,026	889	857	936
Asia	5,387	4,936	5,413	6,014
China	626	648	802	902
Hong Kong	675	702	574	886
Israel	319	315	322	259
Japan	1,272	1,018	1,271	1,522
Malaysia	67	114	71	35
Philippines	296	329	173	335
Saudi Arabia	207	141	187	256
Singapore	299	191	252	291
South Korea	300	393	377	448
Sri Lanka	165	131	202	167
Taiwan	146	137	171	184
United Arab Emirates	126	180	143	323
Oceania	503	415	473	525
Australia	378	335	329	420
Africa	348	341	581	525
Morocco	49	15	122	4
World 2/	200,368	195,518	151,035	164,574

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

Last update: 03/13/06.

Sources: USDA and Bureau of the Census.