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Outlook

Cotton and Wool Outlook

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World Stocks and Their Share of Consumption To Decline

Contents

Domestic Outlook
Intl. Outlook
Contacts & Links

Tables
U.S. Supply & Use
World Supply & Use
Fiber Supply
Fiber Consumption
Fiber Exports
Fiber Prices
Textile Imports
Textile Exports
Country Imports
Country Exports
U.S. Cotton Acreage

Web Sites
WASDE
Briefing Room

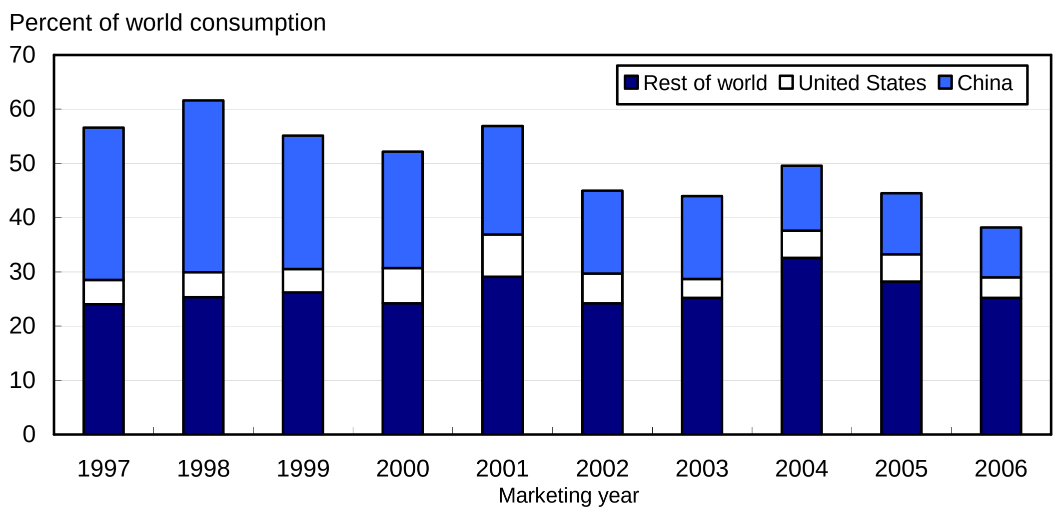
The next release is October 13, 2006

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2006/07 indicates that, with global cotton consumption exceeding production, world ending stocks are expected to decrease. Global stocks are forecast to decline nearly 5.5 million bales (10 percent) this season to 46.7 million, the lowest in 3 years.

Meanwhile, stocks as a share of global cotton consumption are projected at their smallest in a dozen years. In 2006/07, this share is forecast at 38.2 percent, well below the 10-year average of 51.6 percent (fig. 1). China has played a significant role in this reduction over the past decade as stockholding policies there have changed. For 2006/07, China, the United States, and the rest of the world as a group are each expected to hold smaller stocks as a share of world consumption. In China, the share is forecast below 10 percent for the first time since 1993/94, while the United States accounts for an additional 4 percent and the rest of the world contributes the remaining 25 percent.

Figure 1
Ending stocks' share of world consumption



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

Domestic Outlook

2006/07 Production Forecast Slightly Lower

According to USDA's September forecast of the 2006 cotton crop, U.S. production is projected at 20.3 million bales, 100,000 bales below the August forecast and 15 percent below last season's record crop. U.S. crop conditions have remained considerably below last season and have led to a national abandonment rate of 16 percent (nearly 2.5 million acres). Upland production is projected at 19.5 million bales, 3.7 million below last season, while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop is forecast at a record 825,000 bales, about 200,000 bales above 2005.

During the previous 20 years, the September forecast has been above final cotton production 8 times and below 12 times. Past differences between the September forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three that the 2006 U.S. cotton crop will range between 19.0 and 21.7 million bales.

Compared with last season, upland production is lower in three of the four Cotton Belt regions. Only the Delta region is projected to produce a crop larger than a year ago. Delta production is forecast at nearly 8 million bales, 7 percent above last season and a record, as area is at its highest in 5 years.

In contrast, the largest decline is forecast for the Southwest, where production is expected to fall 36 percent from 2005's record to 5.7 million bales. Drought conditions in the region have led to large abandonment expectations and the lower crop estimate. The Southeast is forecast to produce a 4.4-million-bale crop, 15 percent below 2005 but near the 5-year average for the region.

In the West, upland production is expected to decline to 1.4 million bales, 800,000 bales below average as area is reduced significantly there and below-average yields are expected. In contrast, the ELS crop is expected to rise 31 percent above 2005 and remain concentrated in California; area and production there account for 84 and 88 percent, respectively, of the total ELS crop.

Total area planted to cotton is estimated at nearly 15.3 million acres, the highest in 5 years, while harvested area is forecast at 12.8 million, the lowest in 3 years. The national yield, estimated at 762 pounds per harvested acre, would be the lowest since 2003. The lower harvested area and yield are the result of crop conditions that continue below last season and the 5-year average (fig. 2). As of September 10th, 33 percent of the cotton area was rated "poor" or "very poor," compared with only 12 percent a year ago. Similarly, only 39 percent of the 2006 area was rated "good" or "excellent," compared with 65 percent in 2005.

Demand Estimates Unchanged for 2006/07; Revised Slightly for 2005/06

Total demand for 2006/07 remains projected at 21.7 million bales—5.5 million for domestic use and 16.2 million for exports. If realized, U.S. cotton demand would be the second highest following last season's record of nearly 23.5 million bales. With the estimate for 2006/07 demand unchanged this month and the slight reduction in the crop forecast, ending stocks are reduced marginally to 4.6 million bales, a stocks-to-use ratio of 21 percent.

For 2005/06, domestic mill use was reduced 50,000 bales this month based on the preliminary Census data for the season. At 5.9 million bales, mill use declined nearly 12 percent from 2004/05 and was the lowest since 1984/85. Consequently, with exports unchanged, ending stocks were raised 50,000 bales to 5.95 million, the highest in 4 years and a stocks-to-use ratio of 25 percent.

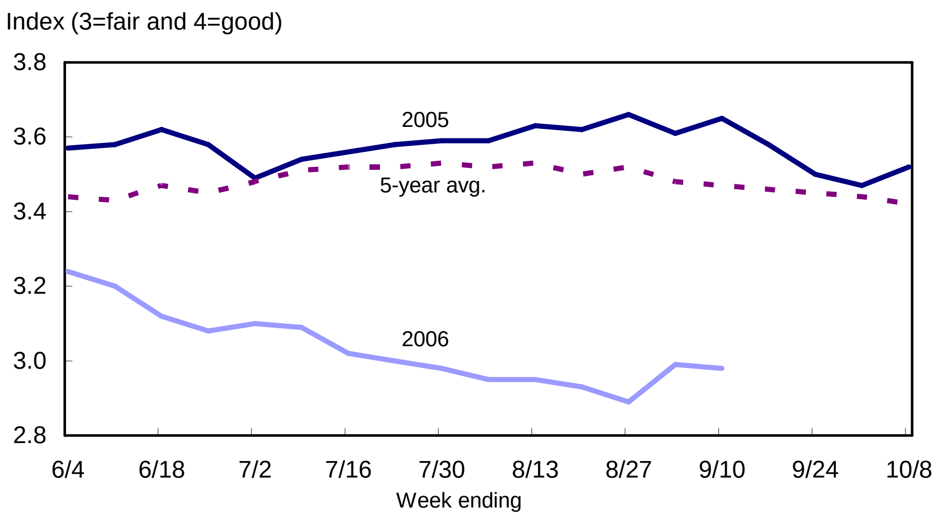
U.S. Textile Trade: Imports Higher in June

U.S. textile imports rose during June 2006 to 1.8 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 16 percent above May and 2 percent above June 2005. Imports of all major fibers, except linen, increased in June compared with a month earlier. Imports of apparel textiles reached 1.2 billion pounds, 16 percent above May. Cotton imports, at 1.0 billion pounds, accounted for 58 percent of the total shipments. Imports of cotton rose 21 percent from May and were 2 percent above a year ago. Imports from Asia accounted for 67 percent of the June total, while shipments from other North American countries provided another 25 percent.

U.S. textile exports, at 423 million pounds, were 2 percent below a month ago and 6 percent below June 2005. Wool, silk, and manmade fiber shipments were below a month earlier. For major end-use categories, apparel items accounted for the monthly decline. Cotton textile exports, at 205 million pounds, were 1 percent above the previous month and accounted for 49 percent of all textile shipments. U.S. cotton textile exports, for the most part, are sent to other North American countries, and 92 percent of the shipments went to this region in June.

Overall, the U.S. textile trade deficit for the first half of 2006 reached 6.7 billion pounds, 4 percent higher than in the first half of 2005. The cotton textile trade deficit, at 4.0 billion pounds, rose 1 percent above January-June 2005. However, cotton's share of the total trade deficit declined from 61 to 59 percent during the first 6 months of 2006.

Figure 2
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: *Crop Progress,* NASS, USDA.

World Cotton Consumption Continues Rapid Growth

World cotton production in 2006/07 is forecast about unchanged from the year before, at 115 million bales. Consumption is forecast about 5 million bales higher than the year before, at 122 million. Accordingly, 2006/07 global cotton ending stocks are expected to be about 5 million bales lower than in 2005/06, at 46.7 million bales. World trade, at 43 million bales, is forecast about the same as in 2005/06.

World consumption is expected to grow 4.1 percent in 2006/07, down substantially from the gains of the previous 2 years but still very large compared with only a few years ago. Between 1989 and 2001, world consumption never grew more than 2.6 percent in any given year, and typically grew less than 1 percent (fig. 3).

Factors Driving World Cotton Consumption

Consumption has picked up since 2001 for a variety of reasons.[1] One is a generally more favorable global economic environment: growth in global gross domestic product (GDP) is averaging higher (4.4 percent during 2002-2006 versus 3.2 percent during 1989-2001, according to the International Monetary Fund). But, perhaps even more important than GDP growth has been the ability of cotton to withstand competition from other fibers in recent years. This is in marked contrast to a longrun trend which saw cotton's share of world fiber consumption fall from more than 50 percent in the 1970s to about 40 percent today.

According to the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC), 2005 marked the strongest increase in cotton's fiber share in decades.[2] One important factor behind this development is a more favorable cotton/polyester price ratio. The end of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) may also have boosted consumption of cotton products in the United States and the European Union, since the MFA's quotas more stringently restricted cotton textile imports. In India, shifts in taxation between cotton and products made with other fibers stopped favoring polyester in recent years. And rising urban incomes throughout Asia have transformed consumption patterns for many products and services, possibly altering preferences in favor of cotton.

Predicting changes in consumer tastes at different times or under different economic circumstances is a complex problem. Longstanding cultural attributes, recent historical developments, and government and commercial policy are all important factors, among others. However, as incomes grow, certain trends have been observed in a variety of countries: the share of food and clothing in consumer expenditures falls; food consumption shifts from grains to higher protein foods like fish, red meat and poultry; and there appears to be a shift in preference towards cotton textiles at higher income levels.

Examination of ICAC/FAO's World Fiber Consumption Survey[3] indicates disparate trends in cotton and synthetic fiber product consumption as incomes grow. A comparison among 136 countries indicates that when a country's per capita income is below $13,000-16,000/year, growing incomes induce a greater increase in

[1]For background on developments in world cotton consumption, see *The Forces Shaping World Cotton Consumption After the Multifiber Arrangement*, CWS-05C-01. http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/cws/apr05/cws05c01/.

[2]International Cotton Advisory Committee, *World Textile Demand: September 2006*.

[3]International Cotton Advisory Committee/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2003). *World Apparel Fiber Consumption Survey*.

synthetic fiber containing products than cotton. Examples of countries in this range (using purchasing-power-parity, or PPP-adjusted, GDP in the year 2000) include Argentina, Kuwait, and the Czech Republic.

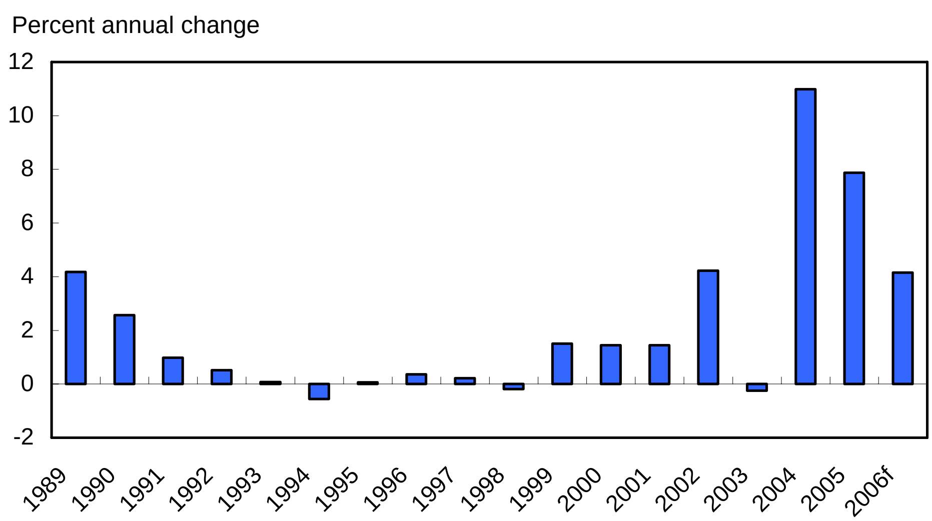
Possibly, lower income consumers are willing to trade the durability of clothing made from synthetic fibers for the greater comfort of cotton clothing in order to accommodate other demands on their income. But, as incomes grow, the tendency to switch to synthetic fibers steadily decreases. Eventually, somewhere between $13,000 and $16,000 per capita, consumers begin switching to cotton and away from synthetic-fiber textiles.

While a useful guide to consumption patterns, national average GDP can include wide disparities with important consequences for growth in cotton consumption. China's PPP-adjusted income in 2000 was $3,900 per capita. By 2006, this may have grown as much as 67 percent, to $6,500. It has been widely reported that China's urban residents have benefited disproportionately from China's booming economy in recent years, and since urban per capita spending on clothing was already 5 times the level of rural consumers, this growth came from a much higher base.

While China's average urban incomes are still probably below $13,000, they are still closer to this threshold than the national average suggests, and China may have a lower than average threshold for switching fiber preferences. Other Asian countries have even higher average incomes, suggesting an even larger share of urban consumers there could be surpassing their threshold. Recall that income is far from the sole determinant of cotton share, and that a wide variety of circumstances, including promotional efforts, can shift this threshold to higher or lower levels.[4]

The question of what drives cotton's competitive position in world fiber markets is a complex one. But, whatever the causes, world cotton markets are currently faced with a period of unusually strong growth in both cotton consumption (fig. 3) and cotton's share of world fiber consumption.

Figure 3
World cotton consumption growth



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

[4]For information on efforts to influence consumers' fiber preferences, see the *International Forum for Cotton Promotion*, at: http://www.cotton promotion.org/.

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.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 Indian 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://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194)
Cotton Briefing Room, http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/

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

Item	2005/06	2006/07 July	2006/07 Aug.	2006/07 Sep.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.975	14.940	14.940	14.955
Harvested	13.534	12.496	12.482	12.492
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	825	761	751	750
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	5.482	6.452	5.877	5.890
Production	23.260	19.800	19.538	19.520
Total supply 1/	28.752	26.262	25.425	25.420
Mill use	5.850	5.450	5.450	5.450
Exports	16.950	15.925	15.425	15.425
Total use	22.800	21.375	20.875	20.875
Ending stocks 2/	5.890	4.847	4.579	4.510
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	25.8	22.7	21.9	21.6
Extra-long staple:		*1,000 acres*		
Planted	270	336	336	326
Harvested	269	280	333	324
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,126	1,200	1,287	1,222
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	13	48	23	60
Production	630	700	893	825
Total supply 1/	663	768	936	905
Mill use	50	50	50	50
Exports	600	675	775	775
Total use	650	725	825	825
Ending stocks 2/	60	53	121	90
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	9.2	7.3	14.7	10.9

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 09/13/06.

Sources: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2005/06	2006/07 July	2006/07 Aug.	2006/07 Sep.
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	54.03	53.01	52.49	52.18
Foreign	48.53	46.51	46.59	46.23
Production				
World	114.15	114.36	115.59	114.94
Foreign	90.26	93.86	95.16	94.60
Imports				
World	44.38	43.89	43.83	43.59
Foreign	44.35	43.86	43.80	43.56
Use:				
Mill use				
World	117.37	121.75	121.69	122.24
Foreign	111.47	116.25	116.19	116.74
Exports				
World	44.18	43.42	43.35	43.10
Foreign	26.63	26.82	27.15	26.90
Ending stocks				
World	52.18	47.45	48.29	46.73
Foreign	46.23	42.55	43.59	42.13
Stocks-to-use ratio:		*Percent*		
World	44.5	39.0	39.7	38.2
Foreign	41.5	36.6	37.5	36.1

Last update: 09/13/06.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2006 May	2006 June	2006 July	2005 July
Cotton:		*1,000 480-lb. bales*		
Ginnings	0	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	23.4	24.7	NA	29.1
Stocks, beginning	13,047	10,714	8,344	8,660
At mills	293	295	280	382
Public storage	11,422	9,389	7,280	6,640
CCC stocks	6,331	2,235	1,702	367
Manmade:		*Million pounds*		
Production	719.6	680.0	682.6	697.7
Noncellulosic	719.6	680.0	682.6	709.3
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	3,438.2	4,118.2	4,800.8	5,176.9

	2006 Apr.	2006 May	2006 June	2005 June
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports:	164.7	176.3	159.5	150.5
Noncellulosic	153.6	162.3	149.4	144.6
Cellulosic	11.1	14.0	10.1	5.8
Total since January 1	688.0	864.3	1,023.8	886.5
		1,000 pounds		
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	1,451.4	1,254.9	1,592.2	2,024.5
48s-and-finer	576.7	515.0	956.0	758.7
Not-finer-than-46s	874.7	739.9	636.2	1,265.8
Total since January 1	6,068.6	7,323.5	8,915.7	10,298.5
Wool top imports:	268.8	262.6	242.2	376.3
Total since January 1	1,198.4	1,461.1	1,703.3	2,048.4
Mohair imports, clean:	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	0.0	5.5	5.5	1.0

NA = Not available.

Last update: 09/13/06.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDC, Bureau of the Census; and *Fiber Organon.*

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

Item	2006 May	2006 June	2006 July	2005 July
Cotton:		*1,000 480-lb. bales*		
All consumed by mills 1/	504	486	425	510
Total since August 1 1/	4,987	5,473	5,898	6,691
SA annual rate 2/	5,573	5,699	5,602	6,715
SA daily rate 2/	21.4	21.8	21.5	25.8
Daily rate	21.9	22.1	20.2	24.3
Upland consumed by mills 1/	499	481	421	506
Total since August 1 1/	4,945	5,426	5,847	6,629
SA daily rate 2/	21.2	21.6	21.3	25.6
Daily rate	21.7	21.9	20.1	24.1
		1,000 spindles/hours		
Spindles in place	1,935	1,931	1,715	2,151
Active spindles	1,804	1,784	1,583	2,024
Spindle hours (1,000)	922	1,130	824	1,002
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	85.3	85.1	85.7	83.8
Manmade:		*1,000 pounds*		
Total consumed by mills 1/	41,729	40,930	34,004	47,163
Total since August 1 1/	459,986	500,916	534,920	655,514
Daily rate	1,814	1,860	1,619	2,246
Noncellulosic staple	1,751	1,808	1,585	2,195
Cellulosic staple	63	52	34	51

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

Last update: 09/13/06.

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2006 Apr.	2006 May	2006 June	2005 June
Cotton:		*1,000 480-lb. bales*		
Upland exports	1,780	1,808	1,860	1,410
Total since August 1	11,366	13,180	15,040	11,100
Sales for next season	70	104	98	232
Total since August 1	454	558	656	1,266
Extra-long staple exports	53.4	25.8	28.0	11.0
Total since August 1	508.1	534.0	561.9	788.5
Sales for next season	2.3	5.9	5.6	2.7
Total since August 1	34.5	40.4	45.9	19.0
Manmade:		*Million pounds*		
Raw fiber exports	66.4	77.6	76.2	76.9
Noncellulosic	65.0	76.4	74.8	75.8
Cellulosic	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.0
Total since January 1	281.3	358.9	435.1	491.0
Wool and mohair:		*1,000 pounds*		
Raw wool exports, clean	1,463.4	1,230.4	1,645.4	1,535.5
Total since January 1	5,291.6	6,522.0	8,167.3	4,661.0
Wool top exports	300.2	468.6	330.4	273.2
Total since January 1	1,002.3	1,470.8	1,801.2	1,481.9
Mohair exports, clean	80.5	164.8	194.0	305.0
Total since January 1	349.7	514.5	708.4	1,879.8

Last update: 09/13/06.

Sources: USDA, *Export Sales;* USDC, Bureau of the Census; and *Fiber Organon.*

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

Item	2006 June	2006 July	2006 Aug.	2005 Aug.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	43.79	43.31	44.83	38.85
Upland spot 41-34	47.90	47.15	48.65	45.38
Pima spot 03-46	114.39	114.25	114.00	144.50
Avg. price received by upland producers	47.70	47.10	47.20	42.10
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	56.64	55.96	57.45	52.38
Raw-fiber equivalent	62.93	62.18	63.83	58.20
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	67.00	69.00	69.00	68.00
Raw-fiber equivalent	69.79	71.88	71.88	70.83
Price ratios	*Percent*			
Cotton/rayon	53.5	52.8	54.2	49.4
Cotton/polyester	90.2	86.5	88.8	82.2
	Cents per pound			
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	56.39	56.91	60.96	54.13
Memphis Territory	58.85	59.56	65.05	58.06
California/Arizona	63.50	63.00	68.15	60.63
B Index	53.85	55.23	NQ	52.20
Orleans/Texas	52.95	NQ	58.70	52.69
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	0.95	0.98	1.00	NQ
Australian 56s 1/	2.10	2.14	2.15	2.09
U.S. 60s	1.42	1.43	1.44	1.26
Australian 60s 1/	2.43	2.45	2.48	2.48
U.S. 64s	1.71	1.65	1.65	1.86
Australian 64s 1/	2.54	2.60	2.60	2.59

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 09/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service; *Cotton Outlook;* and trade reports.

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

Item	2006 Apr.	2006 May	2006 June	2005 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	283,157	310,485	299,401	289,552
Cotton	95,022	103,595	99,094	97,093
Linen	20,045	28,114	21,095	19,863
Wool	3,967	4,184	4,035	4,011
Silk	1,039	1,438	1,588	1,364
Manmade	163,085	173,153	173,587	167,221
Apparel:	812,276	936,077	1,187,030	1,211,070
Cotton	522,743	604,867	777,182	789,785
Linen	20,357	23,414	26,066	25,748
Wool	11,153	13,636	20,054	23,165
Silk	16,248	15,187	14,878	16,231
Manmade	241,776	278,973	348,851	356,141
Home furnishings:	211,512	224,278	236,404	199,117
Cotton	135,426	139,124	149,330	122,909
Linen	1,664	1,676	1,189	1,356
Wool	245	322	438	337
Silk	628	854	1,307	752
Manmade	73,549	82,302	84,140	73,763
Floor coverings:	69,035	71,364	73,341	63,858
Cotton	10,048	10,648	10,091	7,210
Linen	14,853	14,284	14,627	12,861
Wool	15,128	15,792	16,464	16,477
Silk	1,423	1,762	1,595	1,192
Manmade	27,583	28,878	30,564	26,118
Total imports: 2/	1,386,885	1,555,237	1,810,276	1,778,277
Cotton	769,488	865,354	1,043,021	1,024,769
Linen	57,590	68,360	63,914	60,834
Wool	30,691	34,282	41,474	44,545
Silk	19,338	19,243	19,371	19,539
Manmade	509,778	567,998	642,496	628,590

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

Last update: 09/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

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

Item	2006 Apr.	2006 May	2006 June	2005 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	279,202	314,876	321,992	314,399
Cotton	141,775	159,608	165,135	159,850
Linen	7,654	8,647	9,103	9,153
Wool	5,173	7,056	7,321	5,614
Silk	2,245	2,381	2,673	2,295
Manmade	122,355	137,182	137,761	137,488
Apparel:	71,810	76,817	60,433	93,041
Cotton	32,844	37,933	34,685	45,081
Linen	806	822	697	917
Wool	3,057	3,540	2,760	4,278
Silk	2,607	3,097	2,465	3,452
Manmade	32,496	31,425	19,825	39,313
Home furnishings:	4,266	5,459	5,711	7,237
Cotton	2,438	3,197	3,102	4,079
Linen	164	165	184	307
Wool	60	56	64	171
Silk	45	51	88	76
Manmade	1,560	1,990	2,272	2,605
Floor coverings:	32,523	33,153	34,180	32,424
Cotton	2,529	2,370	2,492	2,321
Linen	1,255	1,166	1,273	1,204
Wool	2,836	2,876	2,967	2,933
Silk	64	64	61	63
Manmade	25,839	26,677	27,388	25,903
Total exports: 2/	387,990	430,479	422,566	447,322
Cotton	179,638	203,156	205,480	211,391
Linen	9,883	10,804	11,263	11,587
Wool	11,144	13,547	13,127	13,010
Silk	4,960	5,593	5,286	5,886
Manmade	182,364	197,379	187,410	205,448

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

Last update: 09/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

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

Item	2006 Apr.	2006 May	2006 June	2005 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America:	180,952	234,942	259,237	283,072
Canada	12,450	12,751	12,322	17,093
Costa Rica	5,992	6,950	9,119	9,907
Dominican Republic	13,651	14,975	18,401	19,144
El Salvador	13,391	22,722	26,925	33,105
Guatemala	17,561	17,864	19,525	21,658
Haiti	9,876	12,924	11,088	12,067
Honduras	29,193	47,515	55,833	54,438
Jamaica	623	585	620	799
Mexico	67,554	84,761	89,466	102,370
Nicaragua	10,502	13,675	15,741	12,218
South America:	18,546	19,066	21,817	21,548
Brazil	10,314	7,824	9,664	8,634
Colombia	3,616	6,079	5,727	5,782
Peru	4,101	4,635	5,829	5,975
Europe:	27,035	27,187	29,934	34,811
Italy	3,229	3,261	3,453	3,680
Portugal	2,728	3,034	3,862	4,190
Russia	512	746	877	710
Turkey	13,013	11,991	13,384	16,673
Asia:	515,180	558,655	697,595	650,929
Bahrain	1,915	2,054	1,996	2,930
Bangladesh	33,738	36,501	46,717	33,296
Cambodia	15,930	16,732	25,401	20,312
China	141,892	172,150	218,520	291,562
Hong Kong	16,320	18,719	30,831	19,137
India	66,976	62,598	64,987	51,090
Indonesia	28,459	24,905	34,590	23,081
Israel	2,591	2,819	2,858	3,323
Macao	8,304	9,886	12,881	7,387
Malaysia	4,400	6,036	10,554	6,091
Pakistan	83,064	95,977	112,353	80,802
Philippines	16,354	16,554	21,348	15,175
Singapore	949	953	999	874
South Korea	12,960	13,869	14,255	12,110
Sri Lanka	10,568	9,465	12,899	11,543
Taiwan	9,168	9,583	10,692	8,290
Thailand	16,261	15,435	19,045	19,239
United Arab Emirates	2,113	3,149	4,408	4,000
Oceania:	304	209	427	1,203
Australia	220	177	347	1,044
Africa:	27,470	25,296	34,011	33,207
Egypt	11,467	10,478	12,518	8,768
Lesotho	5,870	4,412	7,281	7,248
South Africa	657	1,001	534	827
World 2/	769,488	865,354	1,043,021	1,024,769

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

Last update: 09/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

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

Item	2006 Apr.	2006 May	2006 June	2005 June
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America:	162,615	186,934	188,229	197,140
Bahamas	268	296	255	154
Canada	16,678	19,504	24,974	21,567
Costa Rica	3,994	5,912	7,169	7,416
Dominican Republic	18,925	21,686	24,590	17,360
El Salvador	12,668	14,677	15,075	16,807
Guatemala	6,003	5,552	6,511	8,768
Haiti	3,290	3,147	2,350	2,629
Honduras	50,122	56,673	52,879	57,931
Jamaica	683	692	822	821
Mexico	47,962	57,094	51,639	62,143
Nicaragua	1,329	1,081	1,254	944
Panama	133	170	66	182
South America:	6,851	5,765	7,458	4,073
Argentina	46	146	68	100
Brazil	664	383	342	285
Chile	165	274	208	145
Colombia	3,727	3,038	4,295	2,561
Ecuador	230	142	159	168
Peru	291	329	358	243
Venezuela	1,645	1,385	1,881	227
Europe:	3,646	4,050	4,032	3,315
Belgium	602	883	453	598
France	118	220	167	91
Germany	439	447	484	355
Italy	343	282	270	221
Netherlands	284	286	367	315
Turkey	138	157	540	85
United Kingdom	939	1,093	992	994
Asia:	5,672	5,456	4,898	5,905
China	888	1,071	759	751
Hong Kong	681	645	736	629
Israel	134	143	199	351
Japan	1,280	1,029	1,193	1,263
Malaysia	31	57	26	66
Philippines	343	217	97	360
Saudi Arabia	151	145	177	250
Singapore	182	290	171	120
South Korea	562	577	350	274
Sri Lanka	121	218	143	138
Taiwan	169	114	142	194
United Arab Emirates	213	132	199	729
Oceania:	438	514	487	555
Australia	326	462	357	447
Africa:	416	437	377	403
Morocco	39	42	6	13
World 2/	179,638	203,156	205,480	211,391

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

Last update: 09/13/06.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 11--Acreage, yield, and production estimates for 2006

State/Region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
			Pounds/	
	-- 1,000 acres --		*harvested acre*	*1,000 bales*
Upland:				
Alabama	575	535	449	500
Florida	105	104	462	100
Georgia	1,400	1,330	614	1,700
N. Carolina	870	865	832	1,500
S. Carolina	300	298	693	430
Virginia	105	104	738	160
Southeast	3,355	3,236	651	4,390
Arkansas	1,170	1,160	1,034	2,500
Louisiana	630	620	890	1,150
Mississippi	1,220	1,210	793	2,000
Missouri	505	500	1,032	1,075
Tennessee	700	695	863	1,250
Delta	4,225	4,185	915	7,975
Kansas	115	110	567	130
Oklahoma	315	220	415	190
Texas	6,400	4,200	617	5,400
Southwest	6,830	4,530	606	5,720
Arizona	210	208	1,338	580
California	285	283	1,272	750
New Mexico	50	50	1,008	105
West	545	541	1,273	1,435
Total Upland	14,955	12,492	750	19,520
Pima:				
Arizona	7	7	891	13
California	275	274	1,270	725
New Mexico	13	13	997	27
Texas	31	30	960	60
Total Pima	326	324	1,222	825
Total All	15,281	12,816	762	20,345

Last update: 9/13/06.

Source: USDA, *Crop Production* (September 2006).