

# Cotton and Wool Outlook

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## U.S. Cotton Export Share of Demand Projected Higher

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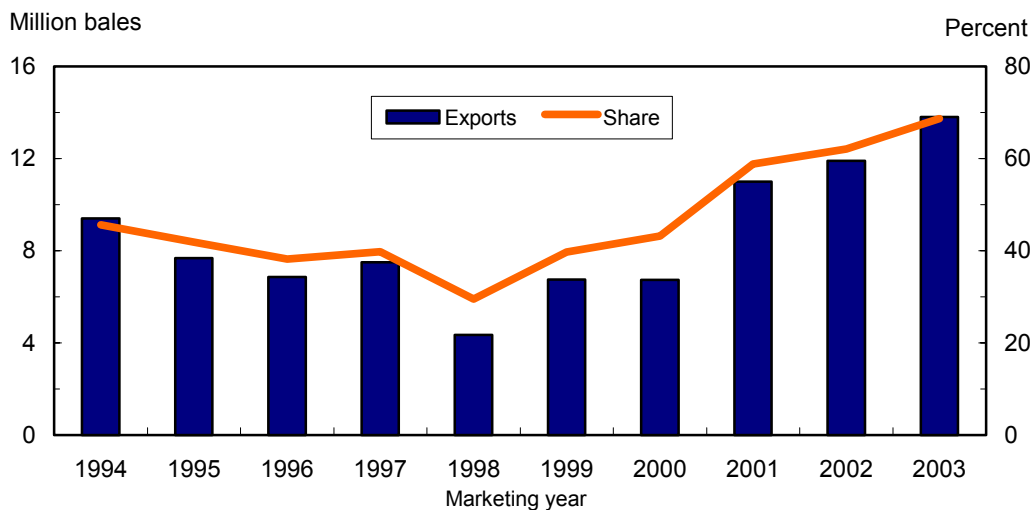
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The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2003/04 projects U.S. cotton exports at a record 13.8 million bales, nearly 2 million above last season. While U.S. exports have risen the previous 3 years, mill use has fallen for six consecutive seasons. As a result, the export share of total U.S. disappearance climbed since 1998/99 to more than 60 percent in 2002/03, aided by surplus supplies associated with a record U.S. crop in 2001/02. In 2003/04, the export share is expected to approach 69 percent, the highest in over a century.

Contributing to the record U.S. export forecast this season is a rising foreign cotton consumption that has exceeded production in each of the past eight seasons. Foreign use in 2003/04 is forecast at a record 91.6 million bales, resulting in sustained foreign import demand. China continues to drive the foreign consumption growth, with use there forecast at 31.5 million bales; record imports of 8.5 million bales are projected also.

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



Source: USDA.

## Domestic Outlook

### ***U.S. Cotton Supply Unchanged; Demand Revised Upward***

The 2003/04 U.S. cotton crop remains estimated at 18.2 million bales (upland—17.8 million and extra-long staple—429,000 bales), compared with 17.2 million in 2002/03. The USDA will release final production estimates on May 12th. Based on the current production estimate and beginning stocks of 5.4 million bales, this season's U.S. cotton supply totals 23.7 million bales, 4 percent below last season.

In contrast, 2003/04 total demand for U.S. cotton is increased in March to 20.1 million bales, 5 percent above last year and the highest since 1994/95. The U.S. cotton export forecast is raised to 13.8 million bales this month, as China's imports were raised 1.5 million bales to a record 8.5 million. Strong shipments are expected to continue through the balance of the marketing year as foreign stocks tighten.

U.S. mill use is estimated at 6.3 million bales this season—1 million below 2002/03—as the reductions in the spinning industry continue to be seen and felt. However, cotton mill use has improved recently as the monthly seasonally adjusted annual rates of use have stabilized, with the average through January near 6.4 million bales. While cotton textile and apparel imports grew 1.5-million-bale equivalents in calendar 2003, the dollar's weakening constrained import growth late in the calendar year. Meanwhile, 2003 U.S. textile exports grew 6 percent.

Based on this supply and demand outlook, U.S. cotton ending stocks for the current season are forecast at 3.55 million bales, nearly 2 million under last season. As a result, the 2003/04 stocks-to-use ratio is likely to decline more than 10 percentage points to about 18 percent, the lowest since 1995/96.

### ***U.S. Domestic Cotton Consumption Expands in 2003 as Textile Trade Deficit Widens***

U.S. domestic cotton consumption reached a record 10.2 billion pounds in calendar 2003, slightly above 2002. While cotton's share of domestic use of all fibers remained near 40 percent, the U.S. spinning industry accounted for only 3.2 billion pounds, or one-third of this total; imports contributed the

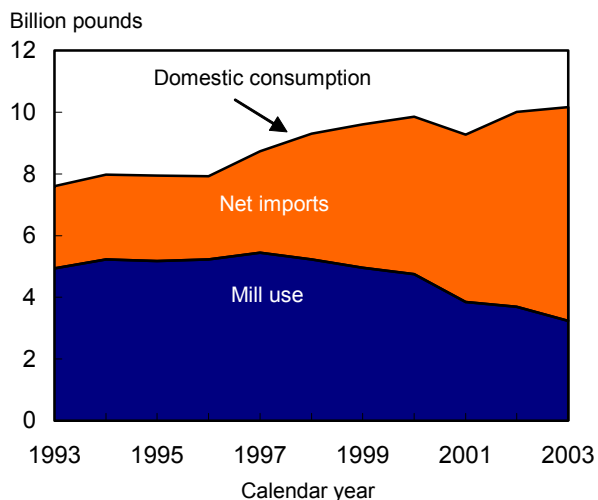
remainder. U.S. cotton textile and apparel imports rose for the 15th consecutive year in 2003.

Total 2003 textile imports reached 16.7 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 1.4 billion (9 percent) above 2002. However, textile exports totaled 4.8 billion pounds, 35 million (1 percent) below 2002. As a result, the 2003 trade deficit reached 11.9 billion pounds, compared with 10.5 billion in 2002 and 8.7 billion in 2001. Cotton accounted for 58 percent (6.9 billion) of the deficit; manmade fibers contributed 33 percent, while 3 percent came from wool textiles. Silk and linen accounted for the remaining 6 percent.

For December, U.S. textile imports totaled 1.3 billion pounds, 6 percent above November and a year ago. Imports of all major fibers and end-uses increased compared with a month earlier. Apparel imports were 5 percent above November. Cotton textile imports rose 7 percent to 698 million pounds, 3 percent above a year ago. Cotton imports of all major end-use categories were above a month earlier.

December textile exports declined from November, totaling 326 million pounds. Exports were 7 percent below a month earlier, but 3 percent above a year ago. Total exports declined in each major end-use category and for all fibers. Cotton textile exports declined to 151 million pounds, 20 percent below a month earlier and the lowest monthly shipments during 2003.

Figure 2  
**U.S. domestic consumption of cotton**



Source: Compiled by USDA from Census Bureau reports.

### *Trade and Consumption Revised Upward*

Higher expected cotton imports by China is the most important change for March in USDA's 2003/04 cotton forecasts. Global 2003/04 imports are 1.5 million bales higher than were forecast in February. USDA's March estimate of 2003/04 world cotton consumption is 640,000 bales higher, also largely due to China. World production in 2003/04 is estimated 200,000 bales higher than in February, and ending stocks are estimated about 800,000 bales lower.

World cotton production in 2003/04 is forecast at 92.9 million bales, up 4.6 million bales from 2002/03. World consumption is forecast 0.6 percent lower than in 2002/03, at 97.9 million bales. World cotton trade in 2003/04 is forecast at 33.4 million bales, equivalent to 34 percent of world consumption, its highest share since 1991/92. World ending stocks are forecast at a historically tight 31.7 million bales.

Brazil's 2003/04 cotton production is forecast 200,000 bales higher than in February—at 5.4 million bales—as Brazil's agriculture ministry released data indicating higher area than previously forecast. Brazil's Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento (CONAB), a public company tied with the ministry of agriculture, current forecast is for a 2003/04 crop of 5.6 million bales. Yields have been trending strongly upwards in most Brazilian states, however, yields in 2003/04 are unlikely to exceed 2002/03 levels, and could be lower in some states.

Iran's 2003/04 estimated cotton production is 170,000 bales higher this month based on press reports, and Australia's production forecast is 100,000 bales higher following good rainfall which is expected to support dryland production. Sudan's crop is estimated 125,000 bales lower based on press reports, while lower area resulted in a 100,000-bale decline in USDA's estimate for India's production.

### *China's Consumption and Import Estimates Up*

China's cotton consumption is estimated 400,000 bales higher for 2002/03 this month and 1 million bales higher for 2003/04. At 31.5 million bales, China's consumption now accounts for 32 percent of world consumption. China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) recently published a higher estimate

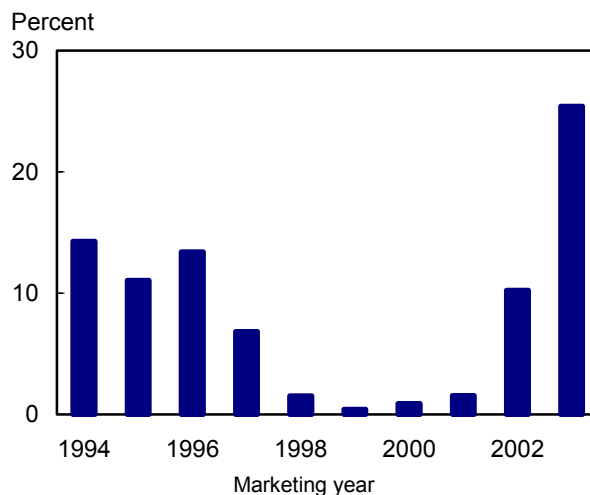
for calendar 2003 yarn production. This revision was larger than expected, increasing USDA's 2002/03 estimate of cotton consumption, and also affecting 2003/04. NBS published a yarn production estimate for February 2004, and even after accounting for the effect of the lunar new year holiday, yarn output growth once again exceeded expectations. A further increase in 2003/04 estimated consumption brought the total increase this month to 1 million bales.

India's 2003/04 cotton consumption is estimated 300,000 bales lower this month. India's Textile Commission data on mill consumption were below a year ago every month between June 2003 and October 2003. November improved, but only slightly, and a 3-percent decline is now expected for the year overall.

Timely cotton import data are now available for many countries. Analysis of this data resulted in reductions for 2003/04 imports and consumption for a number of countries in Europe, Asia, and Latin America. However, Turkey's 2003/04 imports were revised 350,000 bales higher due to growing imports to date, suggesting higher consumption for the season.

Strong cotton purchases by China, recent releases of import quota, and evidence of higher-than-expected cotton use in China resulted in a 1.5-million-bale increase in USDA's estimate of China's 2003/04 imports.

Figure 3  
**China to import 25 percent of world cotton exports in 2003/04**



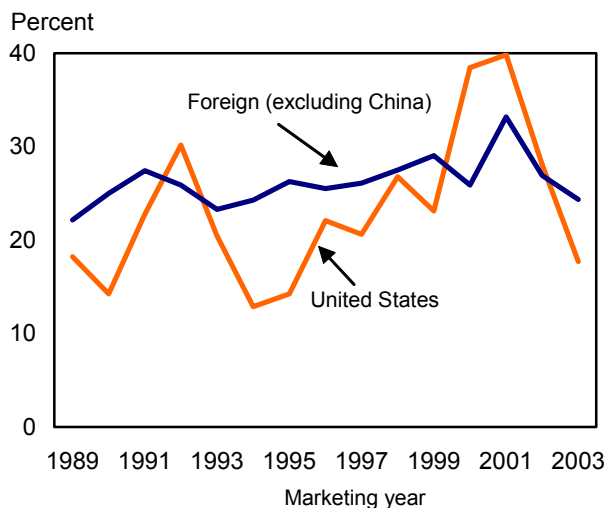
Source: USDA.

## Trends in World Stockholding

In recent years, trends in world agricultural stockholding have been dominated by China. For cotton, China began building stocks in marketing year 1994 and disposing of them in 1999 (for further discussion of China's stockholding, see *Cotton and Wool Situation and Outlook Yearbook*, CWS-2003). USDA currently forecasts China's 2003 ending stocks/use ratio at 22 percent, its lowest since 1989.

U.S. cotton stocks soared in 2000, and stocks outside of China and the United States soared in 2001, but since then stocks around the world have fallen substantially. In 2003/04, U.S. stocks are expected to fall to about 18 percent of use, their lowest since 1995. Stocks in the rest of the world are expected to equal 26 percent of use at the end of the 2003 marketing year, the lowest since 1994/95, but significantly higher the U.S. ratio. With the large shift in consumption and imports towards China in recent years, the balance between stock drawdowns in the United States and elsewhere is an important consideration in forecasting U.S. exports.

Figure 4  
**Cotton stocks/use ratio**



Source: USDA.

## U.S. Stockholding Dominated in Past

During the 1950s through the middle of the 1980s, the United States often held substantial shares of world stocks when prices were low. U.S. commodity policy attempted to support prices in part by holding stocks. Following changes in U.S. policy, the United States held only about 10 percent of world stocks during the 1990s, compared with 40 percent during the 1960s, and a 17- percent share for 1970-89.

In 2000, U.S. stocks soared, and reached 40 percent once again in 2001, with stocks virtually entirely in private hands. With exports reaching record highs in both 2002 and 2003, U.S. stocks are forecast to fall to 18 percent of use, their lowest since 1995. Even without government stockholding, U.S. stocks vary widely with demand in the rest of the world, as the efficient U.S. marketing infrastructure permits relatively large and rapid adjustments.

In the rest of the world, stock levels have also been influenced by government policy, as well as developments in the economy. At various times India and Pakistan restricted cotton exports, indirectly boosting stocks. Other countries provided government assistance to private stockholders or undertook government purchases to support producers' incomes.

Furthermore, shifts between Southern and Northern Hemisphere production could alter the global level of stocks as of the end of a Northern Hemisphere marketing year. USDA calculates cotton ending stocks for every country as of July 31, which does not coincide with a Southern Hemisphere producer's seasonal low point. Geographic shifts in production even within a single large country can alter ending stocks, as the northward shift in Brazil's cotton growing into Mato Grosso has resulted in a substantial share of the year's cotton output barely ginned by July 31.

Finally, for a variety of institutional reasons, preferences for stockholding may be higher in one country than another. A greater role in the world cotton market for a country that tends to hold higher stocks would result in higher stocks for the world on average, even without any shift in the factors that determine stockholding.

## ***Factors Determining Stockholding***

In addition to policy, trends in stockholding are determined by the costs and benefits of storing commodities. Technical improvements in communication and transportation around the world suggest a reduced need to hold stocks due to reduced uncertainty. Also, increasing global economic integration increases the difficulty of supporting producer prices in a given country, reducing an incentive for government stock-holding.

On the other hand, the long-run decline in the prices of commodities relative to goods and services in the rest of the economy suggests that the cost of holding commodity stocks would have fallen relative to the value of the consumer products these commodities are used to produce. Furthermore, the real cost of borrowing in recent years has been the lowest since the end of the 1970s—U.S. short-term interest rates have been lower than the rate of growth in the U.S. Consumer Price Index since 2002.

## ***Evidence From Other Commodities***

Examining trends in stockholding outside of China and the United States reveals divergent trends in various agricultural commodities (cotton, wheat, corn, and rice). U.S. stocks/use trends for copper and lead however are similar to global cotton trends.

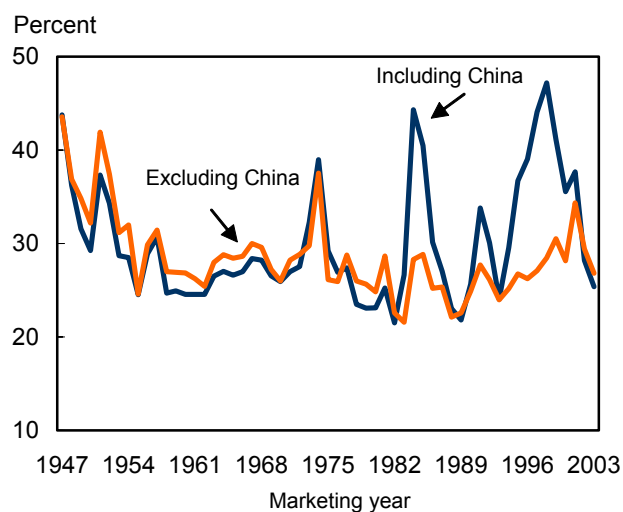
Cotton stocks as a share of use outside of China and the United States seemed to follow a declining trend for about 40 years until the mid-1980s. Stocks reached their nadir in 1989 and rose in most years afterwards. Wheat stocks have followed a slightly declining trend since 1961, while rice stocks have risen. Corn stocks outside of China and the United States are small and have shown no trend.

This suggests that either the characteristics or policies of the countries that are the primary stockholders for these commodities might be very different. This might offset the impact of the more general factors described above. Another possibility is that on-farm consumption is much more important for grains, and trends in stocks for producer consumption in developing countries have been driven by substantially different factors than those for an industrial input.

Data on U.S. stockholding for copper and lead indicate a long run declining trend that has recently turned upwards. Copper and lead are the non-agricultural commodities demonstrating the highest price correlation with cotton. The U.S. has sustained its consumption of copper and lead in recent years, unlike cotton, and is not a significant exporter. Therefore, U.S. data on these minerals may provide some insights into global cotton stockholding. Like copper and lead, cotton is an industrial input rather than a food. Price correlation between cotton and lead and copper is higher than the correlation between cotton prices and wheat, corn, and rice prices.

The recent upward trend in cotton stockholding is still apparent even after removing Southern Hemisphere producers from the data, and after removing Brazil from the data. Comparison with U.S. stockholding behavior suggests the trend may reflect changes in the economics of stockholding rather than shifts to countries with greater preferences for stockholding. While far from conclusive, the trend suggests caution is appropriate when forecasting a sharp drop in stocks outside of the United States and China in response to China's import demand.

Figure 5  
**Foreign cotton stocks/use ratio**



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.

### Reports from the Economic Research Service

**The 2002 Farm Bill: Provisions and Economic Implications**, a side-by-side comparison of the new farm bill with 1996-2001 farm legislation, is available at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Features/FarmBill/>.

**U.S. Cotton and the Appreciation of the Dollar**, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/april2002/ao290c.pdf> explains how the strong U.S. dollar has exacerbated the difficulties facing the U.S. cotton and textile industries, and examines some of the sources of the U.S. dollar's fluctuation.

**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

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

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

Item	2002/03	2003/04		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.714	13.304	13.304	13.304
Harvested	12.184	11.880	11.880	11.880
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	651	719	719	719
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	7.120	5.140	5.140	5.140
Production	16.531	17.795	17.795	17.795
Total supply 1/	23.659	22.950	22.945	22.945
Mill use	7.166	6.110	6.120	6.220
Exports	11.266	12.685	12.675	13.300
Total use	18.432	18.795	18.795	19.520
Ending stocks 2/	5.140	4.146	4.141	3.416
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	27.9	22.1	22.0	17.5
		1,000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	244	179	179	179
Harvested	243	178	178	178
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,342	1,157	1,157	1,157
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	328	245	245	245
Production	678	429	429	429
Total supply 1/	1,065	709	714	714
Mill use	103	90	80	80
Exports	634	515	525	500
Total use	737	605	605	580
Ending stocks 2/	245	104	109	134
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	33.2	17.2	18.0	23.1

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

Last update: 03/11/04.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2002/03	2003/04		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Million 480-lb bales				
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	46.93	36.97	36.77	36.37
Foreign	39.48	31.59	31.38	30.98
Production				
World	88.27	92.20	92.65	92.86
Foreign	71.06	73.97	74.43	74.64
Imports				
World	30.45	32.40	32.37	33.86
Foreign	30.38	32.35	32.32	33.81
Use:				
Mill use				
World	98.47	97.11	97.24	97.88
Foreign	91.20	90.91	91.04	91.58
Exports				
World	30.56	32.05	32.02	33.44
Foreign	18.66	18.85	18.82	19.64
Ending stocks				
World	36.37	32.36	32.49	31.73
Foreign	30.98	28.11	28.24	28.18
Stocks-to-use ratio				
		Percent		
World	36.9	33.3	33.4	32.4
Foreign	34.0	30.9	31.0	30.8

Based on USDA estimates.

Last update: 03/11/04.



Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2003		2004	2003
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Ginnings	6,262	3,539	727	924
Imports since August 1	17.5	21.2	NA	32.6
Stocks, beginning	9,965	14,793	16,464	17,224
At mills	380	352	338	447
Public storage	8,618	13,155	14,917	15,817
CCC stocks	1,727	3,371	5,737	5,410
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Production	678.5	683.6	697.6	706.6
Noncellulosic	678.5	683.6	697.6	706.6
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	7,774.8	8,458.4	697.6	706.6
	2003		2002	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports	133.2	121.3	131.7	132.7
Noncellulosic	128.4	116.6	126.8	127.0
Cellulosic	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.7
Total since January 1	1,398.2	1,519.5	1,651.2	1,708.2
Wool and mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool imports, clean	1,618.4	1,113.5	1,210.7	3,106.7
48s-and-finer	292.4	257.8	504.1	1,193.8
Not-finer-than-46s	1,326.0	855.7	706.6	1,912.9
Total since January 1	18,503.2	19,616.7	20,827.5	24,684.6
Wool top imports	368.0	284.9	89.7	518.9
Total since January 1	3,362.4	3,647.3	3,737.0	4,598.4
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	13,223.2	13,223.2	13,223.2	4.2

NA = Not available.

Last update: 03/11/04.

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

Item	2003		2004	2003
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
All consumed by mills 1/	486	482	538	646
Total since August 1 1/	2,127	2,608	3,146	3,767
SA annual rate 2/	6,568	6,669	6,494	7,365
SA daily rate 2/	25.2	25.5	24.9	28.2
Daily rate	24.3	20.9	24.5	28.1
Upland consumed by mills 1/	482	477	532	637
Total since August 1 1/	2,103	2,579	3,112	3,713
SA daily rate 2/	24.9	25.3	24.6	27.8
Daily rate	24.1	20.7	24.2	27.7
Spindles in place	2,373	2,322	2,325	2,804
Active spindles	2,269	2,217	2,205	2,641
100 percent cotton	1,277	1,227	1,229	1,506
100 percent manmade	298	269	269	326
Blends	694	721	706	809
	Percent			
Cotton's share of fibers	81.7	82.6	81.8	80.7
Manmade:	1,000 pounds			
Total consumed by mills 1/	52,385	48,666	57,472	73,981
Total since August 1 1/	231,976	280,642	338,114	402,269
Daily rate	2,619	2,116	2,612	3,237
Noncellulosic staple	2,527	2,036	2,523	3,125
Cellulosic staple	92	80	89	112

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

Last update: 03/11/04.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2003			2002
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Upland exports	449	824	1,249	917
Total since August 1	1,336	2,160	3,409	3,222
Sales for next season	63	108	46	40
Total since August 1	212	320	366	493
Extra-long staple exports	33.5	124.0	140.5	86.2
Total since August 1	75.5	199.5	340.0	192.0
Sales for next season	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
Total since August 1	2.0	2.5	2.5	0.8
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Raw fiber exports	98.0	87.2	79.5	70.4
Noncellulosic	95.4	85.2	78.3	67.6
Cellulosic	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.8
Total since January 1	851.1	938.3	1,017.8	1,003.8
Wool and mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool exports, clean	981.7	1,137.3	557.0	591.8
Total since January 1	9,449.6	10,586.9	11,143.9	8,461.5
Wool top exports	794.5	1,144.9	876.1	488.1
Total since January 1	6,209.4	7,354.4	8,230.5	7,882.0
Mohair exports, clean	632.9	719.9	704.4	592.6
Total since January 1	3,131.3	3,851.2	4,555.6	3,036.9

Last update: 03/11/04.

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

Item	2003	2004		2003
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	60.05	62.55	60.47	45.38
Upland spot 41-34	65.09	68.21	63.35	51.35
Pima spot 03-46	107.83	105.00	107.37	83.19
Avg. price received by upland producers	64.10	62.50	61.60	46.50
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	70.48	75.42	71.58	56.13
Raw fiber equivalent	78.31	83.80	79.53	62.37
Rayon staple				
Actual	89.00	87.00	87.00	93.00
Raw fiber equivalent	92.71	90.63	90.63	96.88
Polyester staple				
Actual	60.00	60.00	61.00	61.00
Raw fiber equivalent	62.50	62.50	63.54	63.54
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	84.5	92.5	87.8	64.4
Cotton/polyester	125.3	134.1	125.2	98.2
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
	Cents per pound			
A Index	73.89	75.96	73.60	58.71
Memphis Territory	74.88	77.13	74.63	NQ
California/Arizona	80.63	83.13	78.75	64.50
B Index	71.65	73.96	71.35	54.76
Orleans/Texas	70.00	72.63	71.06	53.19
Dollars per pound				
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.45	1.45	1.49	1.60
Australian 56s 1/	2.37	2.37	2.42	2.83
U.S. 60s	1.95	1.90	2.06	2.20
Australian 60s 1/	2.69	2.77	2.75	3.36
U.S. 64s	2.33	2.33	2.39	2.60
Australian 64s 1/	2.90	3.04	2.94	3.46

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 03/11/04.

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

Item	2003			2002
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	269,461	241,026	266,299	260,812
Cotton	107,638	91,389	96,021	109,008
Linen	17,968	18,760	34,512	19,573
Wool	3,859	3,348	3,580	3,651
Silk	1,340	1,123	1,190	1,037
Manmade	138,657	126,405	130,997	127,543
Apparel	1,042,894	763,609	797,980	772,607
Cotton	614,074	474,013	502,067	494,474
Linen	22,606	17,816	19,332	13,258
Wool	43,579	19,473	14,210	13,361
Silk	16,800	13,767	17,929	15,837
Manmade	345,834	238,541	244,443	235,676
Home furnishings	178,792	144,783	148,800	112,132
Cotton	101,438	78,191	86,026	64,154
Linen	1,523	1,023	1,101	1,595
Wool	663	440	626	449
Silk	498	463	433	341
Manmade	74,671	64,665	60,615	45,593
Floor coverings	55,990	47,665	55,068	50,130
Cotton	8,338	6,967	8,109	6,635
Linen	10,548	8,472	9,772	8,901
Wool	15,267	12,729	15,582	14,856
Silk	1,423	1,419	1,274	1,309
Manmade	20,415	18,079	20,330	18,429
Total imports 2/	1,558,887	1,205,638	1,278,434	1,205,052
Cotton	836,547	654,989	698,196	679,172
Linen	52,976	46,352	65,047	43,669
Wool	64,064	36,270	34,167	32,557
Silk	20,065	16,773	20,827	18,527
Manmade	585,235	451,254	460,198	431,126

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: 2002 data are revised.

Last update: 03/11/04.

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

Item	2003			2002
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	280,990	259,132	220,818	197,471
Cotton	134,506	124,561	103,254	90,547
Linen	6,849	6,157	5,467	5,507
Wool	4,453	4,187	3,181	3,736
Silk	2,116	1,843	1,748	1,958
Manmade	133,065	122,383	107,168	95,722
Apparel	119,321	97,938	75,257	88,562
Cotton	73,406	58,291	42,983	50,994
Linen	1,670	1,484	1,258	1,338
Wool	4,731	4,204	3,112	5,962
Silk	2,812	2,670	1,801	2,755
Manmade	36,702	31,289	26,104	27,512
Home furnishings	7,602	6,383	4,664	4,995
Cotton	4,629	3,685	2,853	2,968
Linen	244	220	184	192
Wool	83	89	69	81
Silk	101	98	66	78
Manmade	2,545	2,292	1,492	1,677
Floor coverings	31,349	28,311	25,393	24,368
Cotton	2,717	2,266	1,958	1,882
Linen	1,476	1,233	1,033	962
Wool	2,120	1,863	1,702	2,156
Silk	40	49	40	35
Manmade	24,997	22,901	20,659	19,332
Total exports 2/	439,465	391,915	326,324	315,530
Cotton	215,316	188,860	151,118	146,432
Linen	10,245	9,098	7,947	8,003
Wool	11,403	10,353	8,072	11,945
Silk	5,069	4,660	3,654	4,826
Manmade	197,431	178,944	155,533	144,325

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Note: 2002 data are revised.

Last update: 03/11/04.

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

Item	2003			2002
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	282,177	236,734	249,513	247,664
Canada	24,454	21,511	17,195	19,018
Costa Rica	12,415	8,881	9,200	10,512
Dominican Republic	20,625	15,823	19,086	19,921
El Salvador	33,153	25,009	30,380	27,272
Guatemala	18,269	17,729	20,634	17,291
Haiti	7,289	5,978	6,761	4,682
Honduras	49,566	43,079	52,342	48,820
Jamaica	1,402	1,066	1,177	1,610
Mexico	108,815	91,912	86,601	93,587
Nicaragua	5,919	5,450	5,878	4,645
South America	22,216	17,968	21,316	15,207
Brazil	10,594	8,448	9,755	6,076
Colombia	6,325	5,540	6,025	4,167
Peru	4,518	3,228	4,531	4,179
Europe	67,784	52,333	51,733	45,133
Italy	3,565	3,511	4,650	3,878
Portugal	6,777	5,143	3,576	3,226
Russia	13,588	8,689	10,017	5,763
Turkey	21,804	18,366	17,537	18,991
Asia	422,710	317,441	344,024	344,669
Bahrain	2,546	2,606	3,131	4,463
Bangladesh	24,171	14,109	15,523	14,975
Burma	0	1	0	3,666
Cambodia	18,736	13,419	12,413	12,138
China	78,011	63,842	75,024	61,018
Hong Kong	27,824	21,057	21,132	22,790
India	38,906	27,071	34,616	35,424
Indonesia	19,983	14,277	13,630	14,075
Israel	4,886	4,760	4,806	4,985
Macao	7,968	6,382	5,599	6,063
Malaysia	9,475	6,008	5,658	8,071
Pakistan	72,163	54,720	54,947	48,120
Philippines	15,195	9,210	8,257	13,022
Singapore	3,058	2,750	1,947	2,558
South Korea	15,267	13,204	13,572	11,865
Sri Lanka	9,255	6,355	8,215	7,210
Taiwan	12,789	9,850	11,006	12,179
Thailand	16,318	14,737	16,415	16,939
United Arab Emirates	2,679	2,539	3,514	3,233
Oceania	5,905	4,522	2,973	2,702
Australia	3,772	3,498	1,820	1,570
Africa	35,755	25,990	28,638	23,797
Egypt	9,808	7,241	7,279	8,517
Lesotho	9,153	5,929	5,922	4,558
South Africa	3,895	2,278	2,813	2,989
World 2/	836,547	654,989	698,196	679,172

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

Note: 2002 data are revised.

Last update: 03/11/04.

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

Item	2003			2002
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	199,203	175,079	137,609	134,639
Bahamas	104	148	191	92
Canada	19,708	18,522	14,724	15,854
Costa Rica	10,296	7,063	5,311	5,600
Dominican Republic	25,067	19,661	12,318	10,225
El Salvador	14,677	13,239	12,280	12,246
Guatemala	7,773	8,305	7,555	6,637
Haiti	3,966	3,974	2,233	2,312
Honduras	51,771	49,180	38,644	35,847
Jamaica	1,234	1,200	783	11,190
Mexico	63,139	52,167	42,397	43,585
Nicaragua	901	1,024	792	715
Panama	89	75	39	71
South America	5,805	4,186	3,888	1,746
Argentina	24	32	71	13
Brazil	119	89	115	51
Chile	221	177	105	114
Colombia	3,911	3,177	2,804	1,283
Ecuador	358	238	245	99
Peru	155	193	192	33
Venezuela	864	221	187	71
Europe	3,412	3,301	3,373	4,066
Belgium	528	386	488	1,779
France	111	119	86	148
Germany	440	339	476	391
Italy	167	197	169	117
Netherlands	185	260	188	276
Turkey	124	110	394	49
United Kingdom	938	955	677	801
Asia	5,707	5,312	5,087	5,053
China	525	591	434	423
Hong Kong	592	521	666	764
Israel	254	369	228	157
Japan	1,298	1,261	1,445	1,574
Malaysia	171	57	58	133
Philippines	261	194	154	250
Saudi Arabia	296	215	184	251
Singapore	321	507	177	227
South Korea	361	363	510	333
Sri Lanka	71	208	120	81
Taiwan	147	289	256	95
United Arab Emirates	562	221	202	222
Oceania	595	474	361	428
Australia	411	384	303	344
Africa	594	508	799	501
Morocco	128	157	31	27
World 2/	215,316	188,860	151,118	146,432

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

Note: 2002 data are revised.

Last update: 03/11/04.