United States Department of Agriculture

CWS-05a

Feb. 10, 2005

Outlook

Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Cotton and Wool Outlook

Leslie Meyer, Stephen MacDonald, and Robert Skinner

Foreign Cotton Consumption Rise Remarkable

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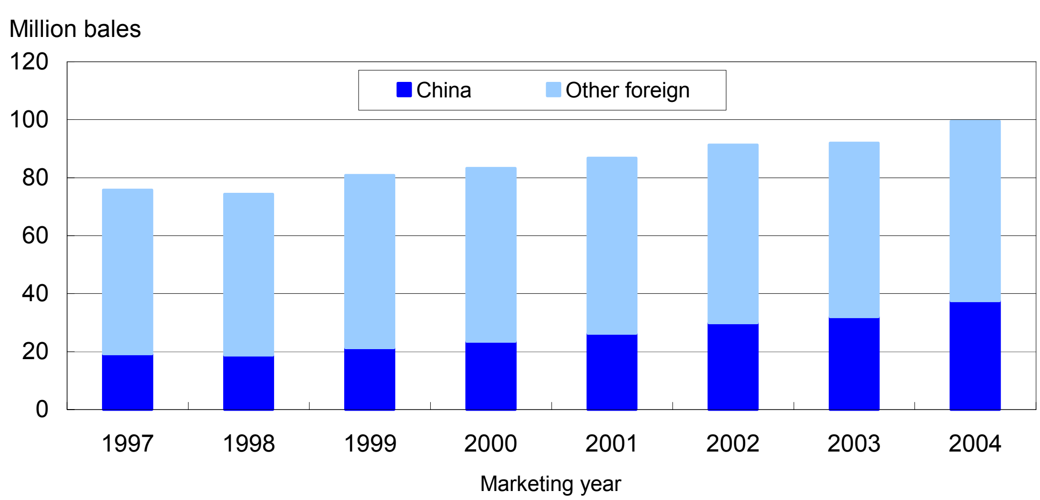
The next release is March 11, 2005

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2004/05 indicates a record foreign cotton consumption for the sixth consecutive season. Over this period, foreign consumption has risen from 74.3 million bales in 1998/99 to this season's estimated 99.5 million, an increase of one-third. In addition to the 4 million bales lost in the United States, foreign mill consumption—particularly in China—has expanded considerably to meet the increased global demand for cotton textile and apparel products.

China's cotton mill consumption has risen a remarkable 19 million bales since 1998/99 to this season's projection of 37.5 million. In addition, other foreign mill use has expanded by about 8 million bales to 62 million. Consequently, China's share of foreign consumption has climbed steadily over the past several seasons from a 25-percent share in 1998/99 to an estimated 38 percent for 2004/05.

Figure 1
Foreign cotton consumption



Source: USDA.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Cotton Supply and Demand Overview

The 2004/05 U.S. cotton crop remains estimated at a record 23 million bales (upland at 22.3 million and extra-long staple (ELS) at 736,000 bales), compared with nearly 18.3 million in 2003/04. Based on the latest *Cotton Ginnings* report, ginnings were about 95 percent complete by the beginning of February as approximately 21.8 million bales had been ginned. The USDA will release the final 2004/05 ginnings, as well as the final upland and ELS production data on May 12th.

Note: Cotton ginnings estimated at 21.8 million bales by February 1, 95 percent of the production forecast.

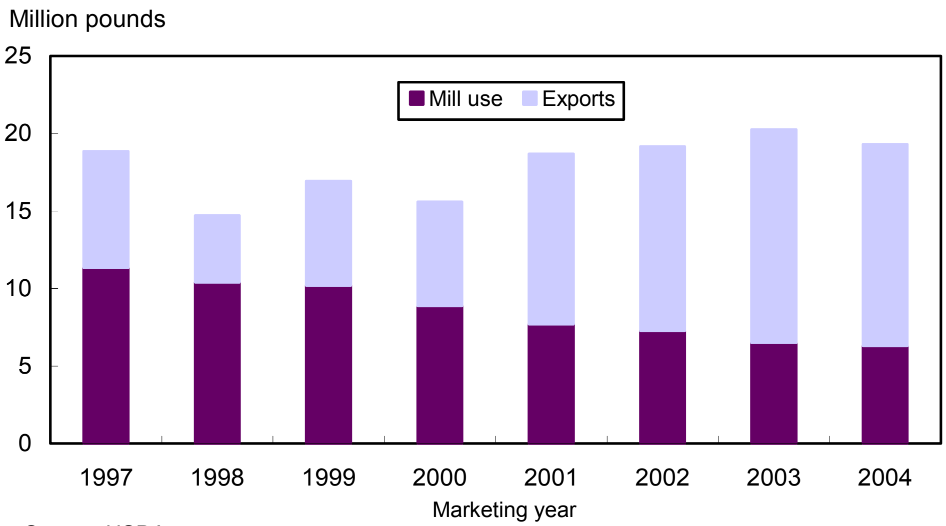
Based on the current production estimate, beginning stocks of 3.5 million bales, and only a small quantity of imports, the 2004/05 U.S. cotton supply is estimated at nearly 26.6 million bales, 12 percent above last season and the largest since 1966/67. Total demand, on the other hand, is expected to reach 19.3 million bales this season, about 5 percent below 2003/04 but the third largest on record. As a result, 2004/05 ending stocks are forecast to more than double to 7.3 million bales.

Mill Use and Export Estimates Revised

The U.S. cotton mill use projection for 2004/05 was increased 100,000 bales this month to 6.3 million, reflecting the strength of recent mill activity. Based on data from the Commerce Department, the seasonally adjusted annualized rate of consumption has averaged close to 6.4 million bales for the August through December period. Actual mill use for the comparable period is running about 1 percent below 2003/04, a season where mill use approached 6.5 million bales. While U.S. cotton mill use is expected to decline for the seventh consecutive season—with rising imported products largely responsible—demand has stabilized somewhat over the past 12 months.

Note: Despite February's increase, U.S. cotton mill use remains lowest in 2 decades.

Figure 2
U.S. cotton demand



Source: USDA.

Likewise, the U.S. cotton export projection was raised this month to 13 million bales, an increase of 300,000 bales from January. The new estimate is based on recent strong export sales data and the revised foreign supply and demand outlook that included higher cotton consumption and imports. With foreign consumption projected at a record, import demand for U.S. cotton is expected to remain strong again this season. The U.S. share of world trade in 2004/05 is projected at 39 percent, down from about 42 percent last season.

Note: Exports projected higher but remain below 2003/04 level.

Textile Trade Falls in November

U.S. textile imports during November 2004 totaled 1.4 billion pounds, 11 percent below October but 20 percent above a year ago. Imports declined for all major fibers and all end-use categories except yarn, thread, and fabric. Cotton textile imports, at 773 million pounds, dropped 8 percent from the previous month but were 18 percent above November 2003. Textile imports during January through November 2004 were 16.3 billion pounds, 6 percent (874 million pounds) above the comparable period of 2003. Similarly, cotton textile imports during the first 11 months of 2004 totaled 8.8 billion pounds, 3 percent (269 million pounds) above a year earlier.

Note: Cotton textile imports rose 3 percent during the first 11 months of 2004, while exports were 1 percent higher.

U.S. textile exports for November were 386 million pounds, 15 percent below October and 1 percent below a year ago. Export declines for the latest month occurred for all major fibers and all end-use categories except home furnishings. Cotton textile exports, at 182 million pounds, were 13 percent below October and 4 percent below a year ago. Cumulative textile exports for January through November reached 4.6 billion pounds, 4 percent (167 million pounds) above the same period in 2003. Shipments of cotton textile products during the first 11 months of 2004 totaled 2.2 billion pounds, 1 percent (17 million pounds) above a year earlier.

Overall, the textile trade deficit during January through November 2004 climbed to 11.7 billion pounds, compared with 11.0 billion a year ago. Likewise, the cotton textile trade deficit moved higher. For the 11 months, the cotton deficit reached 6.5 billion pounds in 2004, compared with 6.4 billion for the same period of 2003. However, cotton products represent 56 percent of the total U.S. textile deficit compared with 58 percent a year ago.

Note: Cotton textile trade deficit to exceed 7 billion pounds for 2004.

International Outlook

World Production and Consumption Soaring in 2004/05

USDA's 2004/05 world cotton production estimate of 116.7 million bales is 1.1 million bales higher than in January. World consumption is forecast 1.4 million bales higher, at 105.8 million bales. Consequently, 2004/05 world ending stocks this month are forecast about 400,000 bales lower, at 46.7 million bales. Imports and exports in 2004/05 are each almost 700,000 bales higher than in January.

Note: World cotton production and consumption in 2004/05 each to exceed 105 million bales, a first.

Compared with a year earlier, 2004/05 production is expected to register a striking 21.8-million-bale increase, the world's largest in 20 years. The expected year-to-year increase in consumption is also striking—up 7.4 million bales, one of the largest percentage gains of the last 18 years. Ending stocks are expected to rise 11.2 million bales, or increase 8 percentage points as a ratio to consumption.

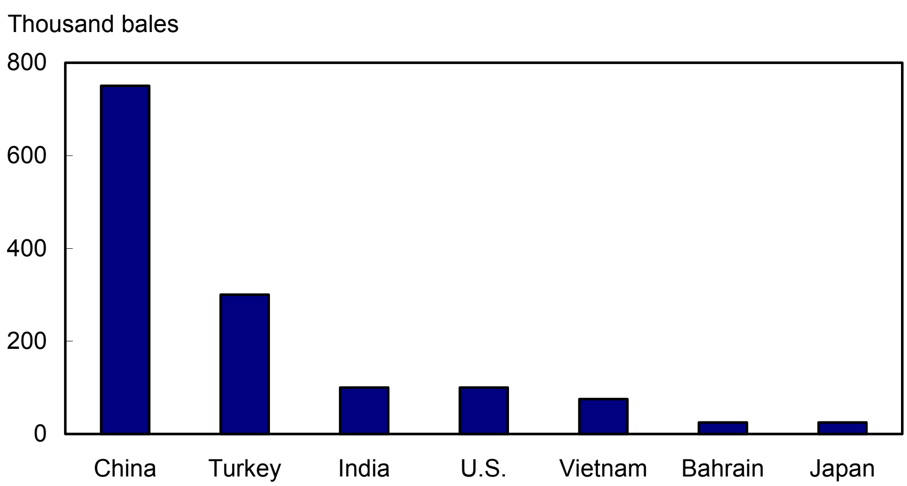
The world stocks/consumption ratio in 2004/05 is expected to be its highest since 2000/01. Excluding China, the ratio is expected to be its highest since 1974/75. If China's expected net imports are added back into the adjusted consumption total, then expected world stocks are their highest relative to demand since 1985/86.

World production in 2004/05 is expected to be sharply higher than the year before due to gains in China (6.7 million bales), the United States (4.8 million bales), Pakistan (3.8 million bales), India (2.2 million bales), and nine other countries with expected gains ranging from 900,000 to 200,000 bales. China's increase was not particularly surprising after yields tumbled in 2003/04. However, yields in the United States, Pakistan, and India have all proven well above average in 2004/05.

Note: Record global production and consumption driven mainly by China.

World consumption in 2004/05 is driven by both increases in China and relatively robust consumption in a number of countries. February's consumption gains from January's estimates include the United States, Japan, and Bahrain, as well as more obvious candidates like China, India, and Vietnam.

Figure 3
China's 2004/05 consumption 750,000 bales higher in February



Source: USDA.

Highlight

Turkey's Cotton Imports: Changing Forecast Methodologies

Forecasts are the product of circumstances and change with those circumstances. Short term forecasts can change from month to month as relevant information becomes available. Over the longer term, the resources available for producing forecasts change, altering the methodology and accuracy of repeated forecasts.

Turkey's 2004/05 cotton imports are forecast at 2.7 million bales, 350,000 bales above January's USDA forecast (table A). Among the short term changes driving this forecast are a significant increase in Turkey's cotton imports in November 2004, a surge in U.S. export sales to Turkey in recent weeks, and reports of strong consumer demand and government incentives for textile investment in Turkey. As such information becomes available, USDA makes its seasonal shift from derivative trade forecasts to direct trade forecasts. At the beginning of each marketing year, USDA derives trade forecasts from hypotheses about production and consumption. Ultimately, actual trade data may or may not support these initial hypotheses, and during the year USDA's trade forecasts increasingly reflect the implications of partial-year trade performance.

Among the long term changes driving this month's forecast are shifting resources within USDA and the growing availability of economic information over the internet. USDA uses Delphic forecasting by a committee representing various components of USDA. Reports from the U.S. embassy in Turkey have long been an important part of the information set available to the committee, but the number of embassy reports has fallen significantly percent since 2000. One new source of information is timely updates of monthly trade data. USDA now has electronic access to long, updated time series of monthly import and export data for a variety of countries. Changes in USDA's cotton import forecasts for Turkey illustrate the role of increasingly timely data in USDA's forecasting process.

Table A--MY 2004/05 Turkey cotton import forecasts

Methodology (source)	Forecast[1]	Mean error[2]	Root mean squared error
	Thousand bales	Percent	Thousand bales
USDA (January)	2,350	-22	622
USDA (February)	2,700	-28	640
ICAC (February)	2,550	-17	626
Annualized August-November imports':			
Volume to date	2,550	6	777
Change in volume from year ago	2,400	5	759
Percent change from year ago	2,450	-2	1,015
Share of annual total imports[3]	2,750	2	526
Trends:[4]			
Linear	2,700	0 (12)[5]	389 (676)
Polynominal, squared	2,600	0 (-1)	391 (696)
Polynominal, cubed	2,400	0 (-29)	375 (842)
ARIMA (2 0 0) (1 0 0)	3,000[6]	8 (1)[7]	251 (563)

Based on historical data from Global Trade Information Services, Inc.

[1]Forecasts rounded to 50,000 bales.

[2]Errors during 1998-2003.

[3]Forecasted as if Aug.-Nov. will account for same share of annual imports as in 1998-2003.

[4]Forecasts sum actual Aug.-Nov. imports and forecasts of remaining months.

[5]Errors of models using different data sets are within parentheses—for each year's forecast, the model is re-estimated using only the data available at that time. MY 1998/99 is not included since only 11 data points were available. The errors outside the parentheses are for the current model using all data.

[6]Model chosen and estimated by DEMETRA. Forecast sums actual Aug.-Nov. and forecasts through July.

[7]Errors within parentheses include models starting with MY 2000/01. The 2000/01 model is estimated using data through December 2000, to provide a sufficient number of observations.

USDA and other forecasters have historically underestimated Turkey's imports. During 1999-2004, USDA's February forecast averaged 28 percent too low, and was underestimated in every year. This error persisted to the end of the marketing year, with July's forecast averaging 15 percent too low. As in February, July's underestimate occurred in every year, but fell from a 25-percent error in 1998/99 to 7 percent during the last 2 years.

Asymmetric information plays a role in these underestimates. A substantial portion of Turkey's economic activity is unrecorded in official statistics, as much as 40 percent for Turkey's textile industry. In the long term, tax evasion is an important incentive for concealment of textile output. In the short term, all purchasers of cotton benefit if sellers underestimate their need for inputs. Turkey's textile industry has been growing, and forecasts have tended to lag this expansion, perhaps through too much reliance on industry surveys. Increasing reliance on objective trade data not previously available has improved USDA's forecasts in recent years.

The Multifibre Arrangement's (MFA) elimination on December 31, 2004 adds uncertainty to the outlook for Turkey's cotton consumption in 2004/05. A 2001 study indicated the MFA's end could reduce Turkey's clothing exports by 11 percent.[8] The active role of Turkey's textile industry in the "Istanbul Declaration," aimed at encouraging the retention of the quotas, and Turkeys imposition of textile import restrictions highlight the expected vulnerability of the sector.[9] USDA's first 2004/05 import forecast was 2.2 million bales, unchanged from the year before. At that time, Turkey's gross domestic product (GDP) growth was expected to slow to 4.4 percent during the first half of 2004, with little prospect of textile exports offsetting the domestic slowdown.

New estimates indicate GDP rose 10 and 13.4 percent in the first quarter and second quarter of 2004. While the significant role of the unreported "suitcase trade" makes tracking textile exports difficult, imports of cotton have clearly increased. August 2004 imports were 22 percent lower than in 2003, but November's were 137 percent higher. The U.S. accounts for about 60 percent of Turkey's cotton imports, and sales to Turkey are 70 percent higher this year.

A set of simple extrapolations from August-November actual imports (Table A) suggest a range of import forecasts, from 2.4 to 2.8 million bales. However, November's import surge, and U.S. export sales suggest imports may strengthen after November. Since 1970, a rich literature has developed on forecasting time series with auto-regressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) models. Eurostat has developed an interface for the popular Tramo/Seats software developed for applying ARIMA modeling to seasonal adjustment and forecasting.[10] For this study, DEMETRA release 2.03 (May 29, 2002) was used in automated mode with all settings at default. The resulting model extends the range of the extrapolations to 3 million bales. This was one factor in raising USDA's estimate.

Forecasts are published by institutions, not by formulas. However, efficient forecasts utilize all available information, and increasingly sophisticated analysis of the growing universe of electronically accessible data holds the potential of increased forecast accuracy.

[8] Francois, Joseph and Dean Spinanger, "With Rags to Riches but Then What? Hong Kong's T & C Industry vs. the ATC and China's WTO Accession," Fourth Annual Conference on Global Economic Analysis, June 27-29, 2001.

[9] The Istanbul Declaration was first endorsed in Istanbul by leading Turkish and American textile and apparel trade groups. Industry associations from 55 countries have endorsed the declaration. http://www.fairtextiletrade.org/istanbul/ids.html

[10] While Tramo/Seats is used widely in European national statistical offices and central banks, the DEMETRA interface has been less widely adopted, but offers an ease of use cited as lacking from Tramo/Seats.

Contacts and Links

Contact Information
Leslie Meyer (U.S. cotton and textiles), (202) 694-5307, lmeyer@ers.usda.gov
Stephen MacDonald (foreign cotton), (202) 694-5305, stephenm@ers.usda.gov
Robert Skinner (textiles and wool), (202) 694-5313, rskinner@ers.usda.gov

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Data

Monthly tables from ***Cotton and Wool Outlook*** are available in Excel (.xls) spreadsheets at http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/cotton/Data/data.htm. These tables contain the latest data on the production, use, imports, exports, prices, and textile trade of cotton and other fibers.

Recent Reports

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

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

Related Websites

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

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

Item	2003/04	2004/05 Dec.	2004/05 Jan.	2004/05 Feb.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.301	13.508	13.409	13.409
Harvested	11.826	12.970	12.809	12.809
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	723	818	835	835
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	5.140	3.428	3.428	3.428
Production	17.823	22.095	22.270	22.270
Total supply 1/	22.966	25.528	25.703	25.708
Mill use	6.424	6.135	6.135	6.235
Exports	13.221	11.900	12.075	12.350
Total use	19.645	18.035	18.210	18.585
Ending stocks 2/	3.428	7.532	7.541	7.171
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	17.4	41.8	41.4	38.6
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	179	255	250	250
Harvested	177	253	248	248
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,169	1,366	1,425	1,425
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	245	78	78	78
Production	432	720	736	736
Total supply 1/	719	833	849	844
Mill use	65	65	65	65
Exports	538	600	625	650
Total use	603	665	690	715
Ending stocks 2/	78	168	159	129
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	13.0	25.3	23.1	18.0

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

Last update: 2/10/05.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2003/04	2004/05 Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
		Million 480-lb bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	38.22	35.53	35.61	35.55
Foreign	32.84	32.02	32.10	32.04
Production				
World	94.92	114.02	115.64	116.72
Foreign	76.67	91.21	92.64	93.71
Imports				
World	33.92	32.26	32.91	33.56
Foreign	33.88	32.22	32.87	33.52
Use:				
Mill use				
World	98.47	103.29	104.43	105.80
Foreign	91.98	97.09	98.23	99.50
Exports				
World	33.09	31.98	32.60	33.28
Foreign	19.33	19.48	19.90	20.28
Ending stocks				
World	35.55	46.53	47.12	46.74
Foreign	32.04	38.83	39.42	39.44
Stocks-to-use ratio		Percent		
World	36.1	45.0	45.1	44.2
Foreign	34.8	40.0	40.1	39.6

Based on USDA estimates.

Last update: 2/10/05.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2003 Dec.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Ginnings	6,731	6,145	4,399	3,539
Imports since August 1	2.3	4.3	NA	21.2
Stocks, beginning	3,833	9,494	14,379	14,636
At mills	345	317	284	352
Public storage	2,973	7,838	12,860	13,178
CCC stocks	462	2,479	6,763	3,371
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	757.4	732.9	701.8	683.6
Noncellulosic	757.4	732.9	701.8	683.6
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	7,337.3	8,070.2	8,772.0	8,544.1

	2004 Sep.	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2003 Nov.
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	122.3	126.0	132.5	121.3
Noncellulosic	116.1	120.0	126.6	116.6
Cellulosic	6.2	6.0	5.9	4.7
Total since January 1	1,223.3	1,349.4	1,481.9	1,519.5
Wool and mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	2,697.5	2,400.3	1,856.4	1,113.5
48s-and-finer	645.0	460.3	673.9	257.8
Not-finer-than-46s	2,052.4	1,940.0	1,182.6	855.7
Total since January 1	17,196.6	19,596.9	21,453.3	19,616.7
Wool top imports	194.2	568.3	522.9	284.9
Total since January 1	2,988.1	3,556.4	4,079.3	3,647.3
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	6.9	6.9	6.9	13,223.2

NA = Not available.

Last update: 2/10/05.

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

Item	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2003 Dec.
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	528	526	473	488
Total since August 1 1/	1,635	2,161	2,634	2,659
SA annual rate 2/	6,224	6,352	6,433	6,381
SA daily rate 2/	23.9	24.4	24.7	24.4
Daily rate	25.1	23.9	20.6	21.2
Upland consumed by mills 1/	522	521	468	483
Total since August 1 1/	1,620	2,141	2,609	2,629
SA daily rate 2/	23.7	24.2	24.5	24.2
Daily rate	24.9	23.7	20.4	21.0
Spindles in place	2,310	2,306	2,237	2,335
Active spindles	2,180	2,178	2,143	2,207
100 percent cotton	1,248	1,235	1,201	1,220
100 percent manmade	266	267	265	269
Blends	666	677	677	718
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	82.6	82.4	80.9	83.2
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	53,414	53,760	53,627	47,497
Total since August 1 1/	172,957	226,717	280,344	274,833
Daily rate	2,544	2,444	2,332	2,065
Noncellulosic staple	2,482	2,376	2,268	1,993
Cellulosic staple	62	68	64	72

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

Last update: 2/10/05.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2004 Sep.	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2003 Nov.
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Upland exports	342	497	629	856
Total since August 1	826	1,323	1,952	2,273
Sales for next season	8	24	36	108
Total since August 1	170	194	230	320
Extra-long staple exports	3.6	46.0	105.5	124.0
Total since August 1	30.2	76.2	181.6	199.5
Sales for next season	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Total since August 1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Raw fiber exports	89.8	103.7	83.2	87.2
Noncellulosic	89.1	102.5	82.1	85.2
Cellulosic	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.0
Total since January 1	818.7	922.4	1,005.7	938.3
Wool and mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool exports, clean	1,107.7	839.6	722.0	1,137.3
Total since January 1	8,414.6	9,254.2	9,976.2	10,586.9
Wool top exports	277.5	264.9	224.6	1,144.9
Total since January 1	2,924.5	3,189.3	3,413.9	7,354.4
Mohair exports, clean	142.7	330.0	255.4	719.9
Total since January 1	2,512.6	2,842.6	3,098.0	3,851.2

Last update: 2/10/05.

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

Item	2004 Nov.	2004 Dec.	2005 Jan.	2004 Jan.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	34.33	33.54	36.07	62.55
Upland spot 41-34	42.62	41.68	43.21	68.21
Pima spot 03-46	91.15	93.10	112.85	105.00
Avg. price received by				
upland producers	44.40	40.70	39.40	62.20
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	49.62	48.38	50.30	75.42
Raw fiber equivalent	55.13	53.76	55.89	83.80
Rayon staple				
Actual	110.00	110.00	111.00	87.00
Raw fiber equivalent	114.58	114.58	115.63	90.63
Polyester staple				
Actual	65.00	68.00	68.00	60.00
Raw fiber equivalent	67.71	70.83	70.83	62.50
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	48.1	46.9	48.3	92.5
Cotton/polyester	81.4	75.9	78.9	134.1
	Cents per pound			
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	49.18	48.59	51.50	75.96
Memphis Territory	52.44	52.45	55.75	77.13
California/Arizona	57.69	57.80	62.19	83.13
B Index	47.79	46.91	49.26	73.96
Orleans/Texas	48.81	48.45	50.63	72.63
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.48	1.48	NQ	1.45
Australian 56s 1/	2.10	2.08	2.06	2.37
U.S. 60s	1.80	1.80	NQ	1.90
Australian 60s 1/	2.44	2.48	2.55	2.77
U.S. 64s	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.33
Australian 64s 1/	2.70	2.71	2.73	3.04

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.
NQ = No quote.
Last update: 2/10/05.

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

Item	2004 Sep.	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2003 Nov.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	250,515	257,603	259,849	241,026
Cotton	91,295	88,789	90,801	91,389
Linen	15,409	22,281	22,952	18,760
Wool	3,661	3,917	3,532	3,348
Silk	1,223	1,267	1,278	1,123
Manmade	138,928	141,349	141,286	126,405
Apparel	1,158,385	1,088,327	938,256	763,609
Cotton	652,544	626,220	570,067	474,013
Linen	29,419	28,049	27,612	17,816
Wool	46,487	44,077	24,660	19,473
Silk	20,070	20,059	18,775	13,767
Manmade	409,866	369,921	297,142	238,541
Home furnishings	190,917	199,461	177,939	144,783
Cotton	106,003	108,291	98,359	78,191
Linen	1,069	1,194	1,137	1,023
Wool	365	439	395	440
Silk	316	458	468	463
Manmade	83,163	89,078	77,581	64,665
Floor coverings	54,606	62,478	59,976	47,665
Cotton	8,457	8,110	8,227	6,967
Linen	10,474	13,843	12,196	8,472
Wool	12,985	14,610	15,707	12,729
Silk	1,216	1,240	1,369	1,419
Manmade	21,474	24,676	22,477	18,079
Total imports 2/	1,669,499	1,620,504	1,447,761	1,205,638
Cotton	864,456	836,682	773,171	654,989
Linen	56,824	65,609	64,296	46,352
Wool	64,248	63,577	44,650	36,270
Silk	22,829	23,034	21,893	16,773
Manmade	661,141	631,602	543,752	451,254

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 2/10/05.

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

Item	2004 Sep.	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2003 Nov.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	292,493	311,758	265,735	259,132
Cotton	140,146	152,644	131,311	124,561
Linen	7,123	7,723	7,245	6,157
Wool	5,146	5,833	4,167	4,187
Silk	2,623	2,743	2,150	1,843
Manmade	137,455	142,815	120,862	122,383
Apparel	93,390	99,809	85,163	97,938
Cotton	50,438	50,933	44,407	58,291
Linen	1,141	1,459	952	1,484
Wool	3,486	4,099	3,690	4,204
Silk	2,499	2,984	2,494	2,670
Manmade	35,826	40,333	33,620	31,289
Home furnishings	7,759	6,214	6,317	6,383
Cotton	4,264	3,430	3,749	3,685
Linen	203	274	185	220
Wool	223	370	69	89
Silk	60	69	43	98
Manmade	3,008	2,072	2,270	2,292
Floor coverings	32,773	34,675	28,922	28,311
Cotton	2,837	2,866	2,430	2,266
Linen	1,470	1,503	1,397	1,233
Wool	2,070	2,058	1,970	1,863
Silk	61	59	76	49
Manmade	26,336	28,188	23,049	22,901
Total exports 2/	426,657	452,697	386,336	391,915
Cotton	197,751	209,946	181,959	188,860
Linen	9,944	10,966	9,786	9,098
Wool	10,943	12,381	9,907	10,353
Silk	5,243	5,855	4,764	4,660
Manmade	202,775	213,549	179,921	178,944

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Last update: 2/10/05.

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

Item	2004 Sep.	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2003 Nov.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	266,503	270,609	271,727	236,734
Canada	21,047	20,935	18,807	21,511
Costa Rica	10,717	10,722	9,630	8,881
Dominican Republic	18,925	19,137	20,931	15,823
El Salvador	27,382	28,181	29,345	25,009
Guatemala	21,576	22,592	24,362	17,729
Haiti	8,746	8,324	9,625	5,978
Honduras	44,526	48,174	52,394	43,079
Jamaica	1,019	1,082	1,152	1,066
Mexico	103,436	101,564	95,979	91,912
Nicaragua	8,781	9,527	9,116	5,450
South America	18,460	19,459	19,856	17,968
Brazil	5,290	5,397	7,328	8,448
Colombia	6,822	7,408	6,350	5,540
Peru	5,134	4,961	4,594	3,228
Europe	55,708	54,017	44,850	52,333
Italy	2,560	3,423	3,586	3,511
Portugal	6,637	4,891	3,594	5,143
Russia	5,584	4,714	3,746	8,689
Turkey	23,677	21,087	17,930	18,366
Asia	481,015	448,772	396,210	317,441
Bahrain	3,697	3,224	3,309	2,606
Bangladesh	29,162	30,239	23,261	14,109
Cambodia	21,501	17,259	16,052	13,419
China	103,305	91,844	83,449	63,842
Hong Kong	24,943	25,288	22,020	21,057
India	46,849	49,087	39,598	27,071
Indonesia	18,462	16,525	15,600	14,277
Israel	4,320	3,708	3,809	4,760
Macao	9,835	9,090	8,682	6,382
Malaysia	7,233	6,534	5,246	6,008
Pakistan	75,926	76,237	69,261	54,720
Philippines	13,031	12,181	12,463	9,210
Singapore	2,789	2,914	3,140	2,750
South Korea	14,504	13,631	12,816	13,204
Sri Lanka	13,135	13,126	11,016	6,355
Taiwan	10,689	9,984	9,847	9,850
Thailand	18,458	19,447	18,649	14,737
United Arab Emirates	5,069	4,446	3,033	2,539
Oceania	5,002	5,323	4,763	4,522
Australia	3,137	4,104	3,608	3,498
Africa	37,768	38,502	35,765	25,990
Egypt	9,925	10,971	8,525	7,241
Lesotho	7,824	8,276	7,012	5,929
South Africa	2,876	2,093	2,327	2,278
World 2/	864,456	836,682	773,171	654,989

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

Last update: 2/10/05.

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

Item	2004 Sep.	2004 Oct.	2004 Nov.	2003 Nov.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	184,020	194,725	168,534	175,079
Bahamas	36	121	118	148
Canada	18,172	17,701	14,887	18,522
Costa Rica	8,987	10,276	7,677	7,063
Dominican Republic	19,166	20,787	17,284	19,661
El Salvador	13,620	13,331	12,859	13,239
Guatemala	9,431	9,638	7,579	8,305
Haiti	3,300	4,038	3,050	3,974
Honduras	49,974	56,378	50,160	49,180
Jamaica	1,284	1,237	603	1,200
Mexico	58,271	59,280	52,806	52,167
Nicaragua	1,220	1,312	909	1,024
Panama	199	79	153	75
South America	3,897	4,843	4,191	4,186
Argentina	77	67	99	32
Brazil	200	243	514	89
Chile	178	222	152	177
Colombia	1,873	2,931	2,474	3,177
Ecuador	248	219	126	238
Peru	276	388	247	193
Venezuela	760	441	246	221
Europe	3,161	3,009	2,904	3,301
Belgium	295	206	444	386
France	249	120	96	119
Germany	344	246	174	339
Italy	251	229	158	197
Netherlands	318	292	308	260
Turkey	113	104	164	110
United Kingdom	772	996	817	955
Asia	5,585	6,338	5,187	5,312
China	597	593	741	591
Hong Kong	756	912	498	521
Israel	442	533	384	369
Japan	1,261	1,415	1,126	1,261
Malaysia	18	126	152	57
Philippines	521	456	231	194
Saudi Arabia	148	233	112	215
Singapore	203	242	254	507
South Korea	412	246	372	363
Sri Lanka	212	362	253	208
Taiwan	282	180	151	289
United Arab Emirates	266	290	318	221
Oceania	502	482	546	474
Australia	332	367	388	384
Africa	586	549	598	508
Morocco	53	22	65	157
World 2/	197,751	209,946	181,959	188,860

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

Last update: 2/10/05.