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Outlook

Cotton and Wool Outlook

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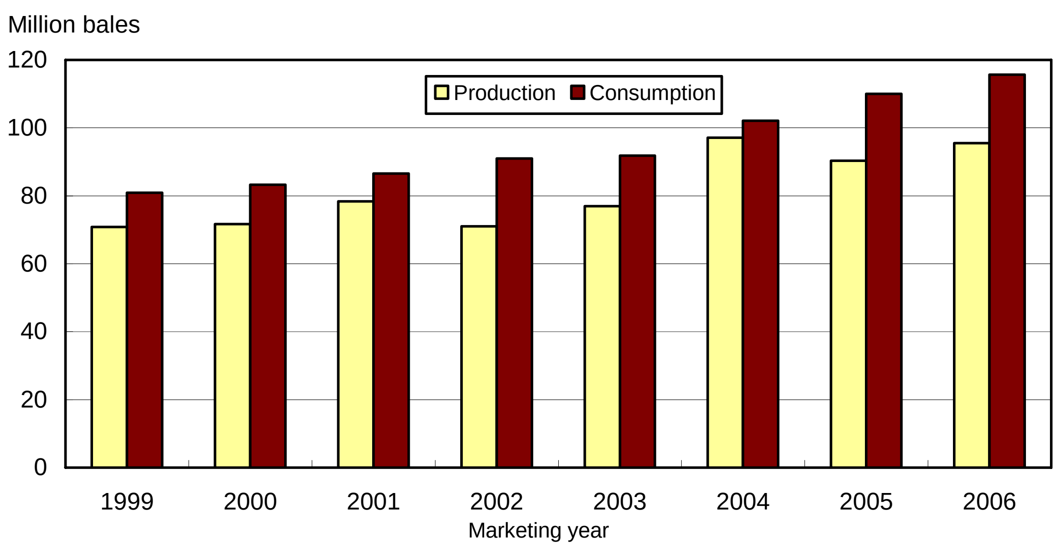
Foreign Cotton Consumption Outpaces Production

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton projections for 2006/07 indicate a larger foreign crop and smaller consumption compared with the September forecast; both 2006/07 production and consumption are above last season's respective estimates (fig. 1). At 95.5 million bales, foreign cotton production this season is expected to rise nearly 6 percent or 5.2 million bales. Meanwhile, foreign consumption continues to expand, rising 5.7 million bales or 5 percent to 115.7 million bales. As a result, the gap between foreign consumption and production remains large.

Based on the October projections, the 2006/07 foreign consumption/production gap is estimated at a record 20.2 million bales. Over the past 5 years, this gap has been as low as 5 million bales (2004/05) but has averaged 13.5 million. Although forecast consumption is rising in countries that are also major producers, foreign import demand in 2006/07 is expected to reach 42.8 million bales, the second highest on record.

Figure 1
Foreign cotton production and consumption



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

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The next release is December 12, 2006

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Production Forecast Rises in October

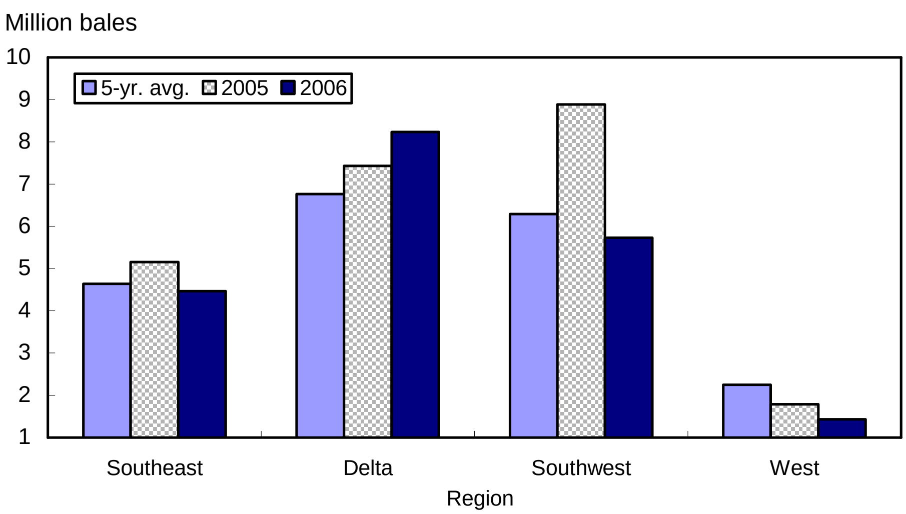
According to USDA's October *Crop Production* report, the 2006 U.S. cotton crop is forecast at about 20.7 million bales, 1.5 percent above the previous month but still nearly 14 percent below last season's record. The upland crop is forecast at 19.9 million bales—up 335,000 bales from September—while the extra-long staple (ELS) production is projected at 804,000 bales—21,000 bales lower than last month.

During the last 20 years, the October forecast has been below final cotton production 14 times while above the final estimate 6 times. Also, past differences between the October forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three for the 2006 U.S. cotton crop to range between 19.7 and 21.6 million bales.

Compared with last month, U.S. cotton production changed marginally in each region, except the Delta where the crop forecast improved by 255,000 bales. While the Delta is expected to reach a record 8.2 million bales this season, the other three regions are expected to have significantly lower crops (fig. 2). In the Southwest, where a record 8.9 million bales were produced last season, output is expected to drop to 5.7 million bales despite larger area.

Similarly, the Southeast is projected to produce a crop of about 4.5 million bales, down from last year but near the 5-year average. Area is higher here but the region's yield is well below last season's record. In the West, declining area continues to reduce output; in 2006, production is forecast at 1.4 million bales, below both last season and the 5-year average.

Figure 2
U.S. regional cotton production



Source: *Crop Production,* NASS, USDA.

Below-average crop conditions have been recorded throughout the season and, as of October 8th, 31 percent of the crop is rated "poor" or "very poor," while only 40 percent is rated in "good" or "excellent" condition (fig. 3). Total cotton harvested area remains estimated at 12.8 million acres, for an implied abandonment rate of 16 percent, the largest since 1998's 20 percent. Based on this area, the U.S. cotton yield is forecast at 774 pounds per harvested acre—the third highest on record.

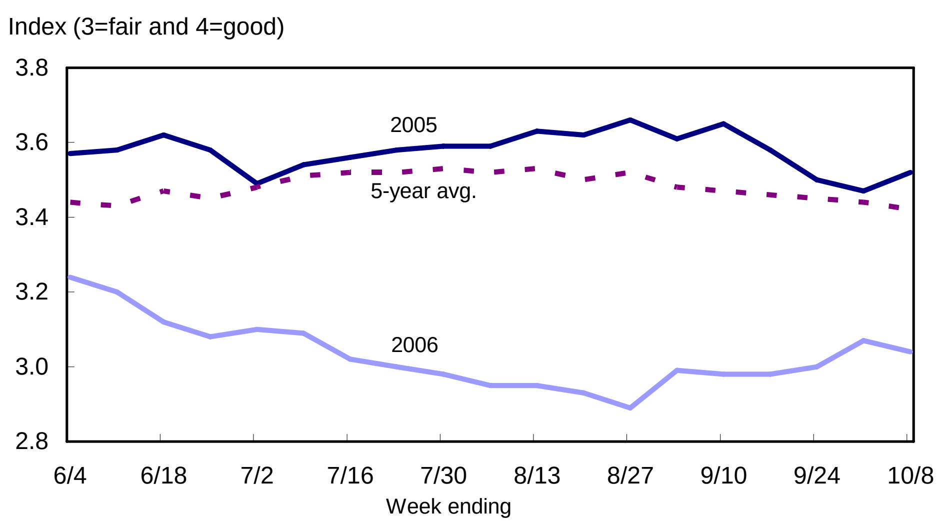
Cotton area harvested as of October 8th was estimated at 32 percent nationally, 5 percentage points above both last year and the 5-year average. Several key States—including Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi—are well ahead of their respective averages. Likewise, cotton ginnings are also above the last several seasons. As of October 1, 2006, cotton ginnings had reached nearly 2.6 million running bales, compared with 2.3 million last season and 2.2 million in 2004.

2006/07 Demand and Stock Estimates Revised

The U.S. cotton demand forecast for 2006/07 was lowered 400,000 bales in October, as exports and mill use were each reduced 200,000 bales. Exports are now forecast at 16 million bales for 2006/07, approximately 2 million below last season's revised final estimate. A larger global supply estimate this month, coupled with lower world consumption and trade projections, led to the reduced U.S. export forecast. And, at 16 million bales, U.S. exports are expected to account for about 38 percent of world trade, down slightly from 40 percent in 2005/06.

The U.S. cotton mill use forecast was reduced this month to 5.3 million bales, as the domestic textile and apparel industry continues to show signs of weakness. With robust cotton clothing imports continuing, the cotton used in U.S. mills is expected to fall to its lowest level since 1981/82. As a result, total demand for U.S. cotton is expected to reach 21.3 million bales, below last season's record but above production. Consequently, ending stocks are projected to decline this season from the revised beginning stock estimate of nearly 6.1 million bales to 5.4 million at the

Figure 3
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: *Crop Progress* , NASS, USDA.

end of 2006/07. However, the stocks-to-use ratio in 2006/07 is expected to remain near last season's 25 percent.

2005/06 Supply and Demand Adjustments

USDA's 2005/06 supply and demand estimates were revised in October based on the latest data from the Census Bureau. Total U.S. raw cotton imports last season were 27,000 bales, with 18,000 of this total being ELS cotton; similarly, the 2004/05 import total was 29,000 bales. Along with beginning stocks and a record U.S. cotton crop, final supply last season totaled a record 29.4 million bales, 10 percent above 2004/05.

U.S. mill use and exports were also adjusted this month. Final Census cotton consumption estimates placed mill use for 2005/06 at 5.888 million bales, 12 percent below a year earlier. Meanwhile, U.S. raw cotton exports, based on Census data, totaled a record 18.036 million bales, compared with 2004/05's 14.436 million. As a result, demand for U.S. cotton in 2005/06 surpassed 23.9 million bales, the largest for any previous season. Ending stocks are now estimated at 6.05 million bales, a stocks-to-use ratio of 25 percent.

In addition, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service announced on October 12th, that the final 2005/06 upland cotton farm price was 47.7 cents per pound. Despite the record crop in 2005, the final estimate was above the 2004/05 price. The detailed price data, including monthly marketings, will be published in the *Agricultural Prices* report to be released on October 31st.

U.S. Textile Trade: Lower Imports and Exports in July

July textile imports fell 13.3 million pounds to 1.8 billion, compared with a month earlier. Lower imports of cotton, linen, and silk more than offset small increases in wool and manmade fiber textiles. Similarly, for major end-use categories, declines in yarn, thread, and fabric and floor coverings more than offset slight increases in apparel and home furnishings. Cotton textile imports, at 1.0 billion pounds, declined 2 percent from a month earlier, but were 10 percent above a year ago. All of the cotton import decline came from the yarn, thread, and fabric and apparel categories.

Textile exports, at 377 million pounds, declined 11 percent from a month earlier and were 4 percent below a year ago. Exports of all major fibers and all major end-uses declined from a month earlier. Cotton textile exports, at 191 million pounds, declined 7 percent from June but were 2 percent above July 2005. Lower shipments from other North American countries such as Canada, Costa Rica, and Honduras accounted for most of the decrease.

Based on the first 7 months of 2006, the textile trade deficit is expected to reach another annual record. The overall deficit rose to 8.1 billion pounds by the end of July, compared with 7.8 billion in 2005 and 6.9 billion in 2004. Through July, cotton imports have exceeded exports by 4.8 billion pounds, representing 59 percent of the deficit. With larger imports of cotton and other major fibers, the trade deficit will likely continue to widen in 2006.

International Outlook

Early-Season Indications Point to Lower China Cotton Imports

World cotton production is expected to rise 2 million bales in 2006/07, to 116 million. Consumption is expected to rise 5 million bales, to 121 million. This would be a 4.4 percent increase in consumption. World ending stocks are expected to fall 2.5 million bales, to 52 million. A 2.3 million bale decline is also foreseen for world trade in 2006/07, with a substantial portion of that decline resulting from lower imports by China. At 18.5 million bales, China's imports are expected to account for 44 percent of world trade in 2006/07, about the same as in 2005/06.

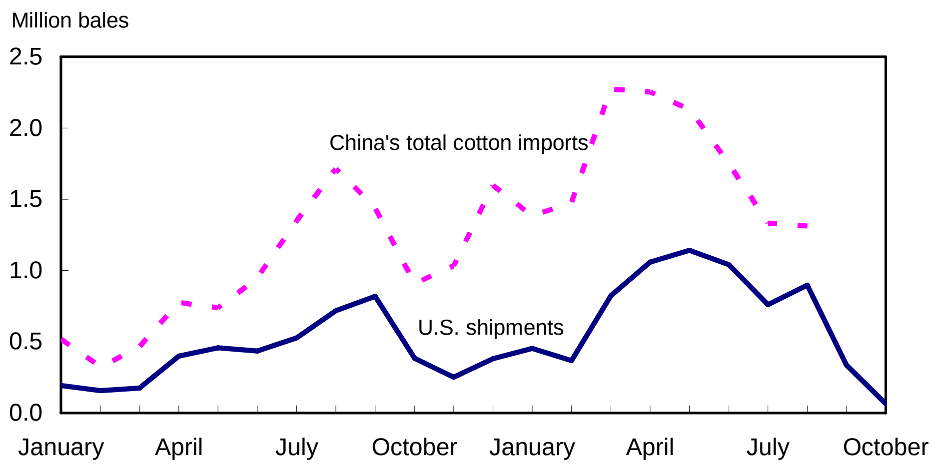
The timing and volume of China's imports can embody a large degree of uncertainty and importance for world cotton markets (fig. 4). For decades, China was the biggest source of residual demand on world cotton markets. But China has opened its economy and now consumes 40 percent of the world's cotton. So, the uncertainty is no longer about residual demand, but now concerns world demand.

Traditionally, estimates of China's cotton crop and yarn production together indicate China's likely demand for imports. Cotton production fell in 2005/06, according to China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), and yarn production is soaring.[1] This could be driving down stocks and sustaining imports. Instead, credible reports have emerged from China suggesting that ending stocks rose in 2005/06, and China's purchases of U.S. cotton are down 77 percent from a year ago. Given the limitations of the estimated gap between production and consumption as a forecast of import demand, trends in China's purchases, imports, and prices bear closer examination.

[1]For more information about China's yarn production data see: Yuan, Ying, "The Challenges of Estimating China's Cotton Consumption," 2006 USDA Outlook Forum.

http://www.usda.gov/oce/forum/2006_speeches.htm

Figure 4
U.S. cotton shipments to China and China's total cotton imports, 2005 and 2006



Note: U.S. shipments lagged one month.
Source: *U.S. Export Sales* and Global Trade Information Service.

U.S. Export Sales to China Down Since July

U.S. export sales to China are a useful leading indicator of China's total imports, although variation in the U.S. share is a factor. Week 9 commitments over the last 4 years have equaled 15 percent of that year's U.S. exports to China, on average.[2] An adjusted average of 8 percent can be found by excluding the highest and lowest years. This adjusted average implies 2006 U.S. exports to China would be 20 percent lower than in 2005/06. USDA is forecasting China's total imports to be only 4 percent lower: the current pace of export sales is not seen as indicative of the entire year and the U.S. share of China's imports is likely to fall in 2006/07.

[2]This share is very variable, with a standard deviation of 13 percent.

USDA's 18.5-million-bale estimate for China's 2006/07 imports is consistent with the above analysis. However, a more careful statistical examination of the data used above would indicate that any such forecasts have a very large margin of error. An examination of China's typical seasonal buying and shipping patterns highlights a pitfall of putting too much weight on China's early-season behavior.

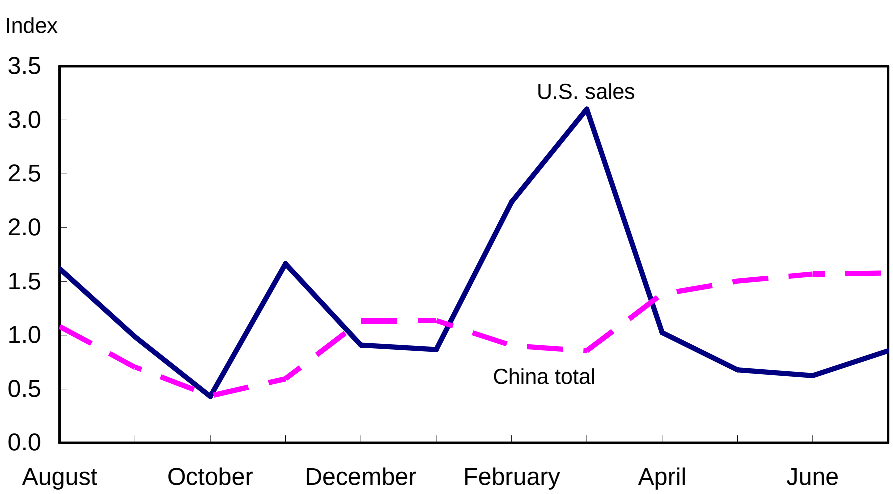
October is Seasonal Low for China's Imports and U.S. Purchases

Weekly U.S. export sales data from January 2000 through August 2006 were used to construct monthly seasonal indices.[3] October is one of two seasonal lows in U.S. export sales to China, the other low coming in May-June (fig. 5). August and November show higher sales activity, and the seasonal peak comes in February and March. However, sales to China are volatile, and can be very concentrated. For example, in 2003/04, one week in late October saw U.S. sales to China equivalent to 27 percent of the entire marketing year's shipments; and a similar sale occurred in April 2005.[4] Note that each of these spikes in sales were outside the typical seasonal periods of peak activity.

[3]Weekly indices, constructed using a ratio to moving average algorithm, were averaged into monthly indices.

[4]These sales were equivalent to 21 percent of 2004/05 exports.

Figure 5
Seasonality of China's cotton imports, 2001-05



Source: ERS calculations based on data from *U.S. Export Sales* and Global Trade Information Service.

This concentration of sales raises another issue. The timing of China's cotton purchases, and even potentially the timing of its quota distribution, may be affected by the structure of its import market. Market concentration may be relatively high, and some of the larger participants in the import market are state-owned entities. China's World Trade Organization (WTO) accession agreement mandated that no more than 33 percent of its 894,000-ton WTO quota be allocated to state trading enterprises.[5] However, much of China's imports come in under supplemental quotas which are free of this constraint. It is unknown how the supplemental quotas are distributed between state-owned and private firms, and competition among a large number of small state-owned firms can be just as intense as among private firms. However, China's imports may be concentrated among a smaller number of players, leading to strategic behavior, which can include overt and tacit collusion.

Chinatex is one of largest cotton trading entities in the world and is the only state-owned firm among the world's 10 largest.[6] The International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) estimates that Chinatex handled 25 percent of China's imports in 2004 and 2005. In 2005/06, about 400,000 tons of cotton were reportedly imported for China's state reserves, following a similar volume in 2004/05. China's cotton reserves are managed by the China National Cotton Reserve Corporation (CNCRC), which likely also accounted for a substantial portion of China's imports. China also has one large spinner that consumes perhaps 1 million tons of cotton annually, a good proportion of which may be imported. If a substantial portion of China's cotton imports are undertaken by state-trading enterprises and a few large firms, importers may be able to exercise market power and shift the seasonal pattern of purchases.

China's domestic cotton prices have moved distinctly lower since the end of September and the passing of the National Day holiday, suggesting large import purchases are not imminent. However, USDA's forecast assumes larger purchases in the future, and unpredictability has been the hallmark of China's imports for many years.

[5]For a more detailed discussion about China's WTO accession, see ERS's China briefing room: http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/China/wto.htm

[6]Guitchounts, Andrei, (2006), "The Structure of World Trade," *Cotton: Review of the World Situation*, 59(3): 7-12.

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 Aug.	2006/07 Sep.	2006/07 Oct.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	13.975	14.940	14.955	14.955
Harvested	13.534	12.482	12.492	12.492
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	825	751	750	763
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	5.482	5.877	5.890	5.981
Production	23.260	19.538	19.520	19.855
Total supply 1/	28.751	25.425	25.420	25.846
Mill use	5.837	5.450	5.450	5.250
Exports	17.437	15.425	15.425	15.240
Total use	23.274	20.875	20.875	20.490
Ending stocks 2/	5.981	4.579	4.510	5.307
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	25.7	21.9	21.6	25.9
Extra-long staple:		*1,000 acres*		
Planted	270	336	326	326
Harvested	269	333	324	324
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,126	1,287	1,222	1,191
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	13	23	60	69
Production	630	893	825	804
Total supply 1/	661	936	905	893
Mill use	51	50	50	50
Exports	599	775	775	760
Total use	650	825	825	810
Ending stocks 2/	69	121	90	93
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	10.6	14.7	10.9	11.5

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 10/13/06.

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		
		Aug.	Sep.	Oct.
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks				
World	54.07	52.49	52.18	54.71
Foreign	48.57	46.59	46.23	48.66
Production				
World	114.15	115.59	114.94	116.19
Foreign	90.26	95.16	94.60	95.53
Imports				
World	44.42	43.83	43.59	42.85
Foreign	44.39	43.80	43.56	42.82
Use:				
Mill use				
World	115.86	121.69	122.24	120.98
Foreign	109.97	116.19	116.74	115.68
Exports				
World	44.68	43.35	43.10	42.36
Foreign	26.64	27.15	26.90	26.36
Ending stocks				
World	54.71	48.29	46.73	52.26
Foreign	48.66	43.59	42.13	46.86
Stocks-to-use ratio:		*Percent*		
World	47.2	39.7	38.2	43.2
Foreign	44.2	37.5	36.1	40.5

Last update: 10/13/06.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2006 June	2006 July	2006 Aug.	2005 Aug.
Cotton:		*1,000 480-lb. bales*		
Ginnings	0	0	417	610
Imports since August 1	24.7	27.4	NA	1.8
Stocks, beginning	10,707	8,334	6,050	5,495
At mills	295	280	237	392
Public storage	9,389	7,280	5,545	4,397
CCC stocks	2,235	1,702	1,259	367
Manmade:		*Million pounds*		
Production	680.4	681.3	710.9	734.1
Noncellulosic	680.4	681.3	710.9	734.1
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	4,116.7	4,798.0	5,508.9	5,938.0
	2006			**2005**
	May	June	July	July
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports:	176.3	159.5	165.5	145.2
Noncellulosic	162.3	149.4	153.5	138.0
Cellulosic	14.0	10.1	12.0	7.2
Total since January 1	864.3	1,023.8	1,189.3	1,031.7
		1,000 pounds		
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	1,254.9	1,592.2	880.8	1,502.9
48s-and-finer	515.0	956.0	388.0	596.6
Not-finer-than-46s	739.9	636.2	492.8	906.3
Total since January 1	7,323.5	8,915.7	9,796.5	11,801.4
Wool top imports:	262.6	242.2	293.9	252.1
Total since January 1	1,461.1	1,703.3	1,997.2	2,300.5
Mohair imports, clean:	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	5.5	5.5	5.5	1,005.0

NA = Not available.

Last update: 10/13/06.

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

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

Item	2006 June	2006 July	2006 Aug.	2005 Aug.
Cotton:		*1,000 480-lb. bales*		
All consumed by mills 1/	486	415	464	564
Total since August 1 1/	5,473	5,888	464	564
SA annual rate 2/	5,699	5,449	5,203	6,293
SA daily rate 2/	21.8	20.9	19.9	24.1
Daily rate	22.1	19.8	20.2	24.5
Upland consumed by mills 1/	481	411	460	560
Total since August 1 1/	5,426	5,837	460	560
SA daily rate 2/	21.6	20.7	19.8	23.9
Daily rate	21.9	19.6	20.0	24.4
		1,000 spindles/hours		
Spindles in place	1,931	1,727	1,726	2,146
Active spindles	1,784	1,594	1,590	2,021
Spindle hours (1,000)	1,130	825	842	1,024
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	85.1	85.5	84.0	83.3
Manmade:		*1,000 pounds*		
Total consumed by mills 1/	40,930	33,674	42,518	54,258
Total since August 1 1/	500,916	534,590	42,518	54,258
Daily rate	1,860	1,604	1,849	2,359
Noncellulosic staple	1,808	1,570	1,812	2,282
Cellulosic staple	52	34	37	77

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

Last update: 10/13/06.

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2006 May	2006 June	2006 July	2005 July
Cotton:		*1,000 480-lb. bales*		
Upland exports	1,808	1,860	2,396	2,539
Total since August 1	13,180	15,040	17,437	13,645
Sales for next season	104	98	263	844
Total since August 1	558	656	918	2,110
Extra-long staple exports	25.8	28.0	37.4	2.5
Total since August 1	534.0	561.9	599.3	790.9
Sales for next season	5.9	5.6	25.4	6.3
Total since August 1	40.4	45.9	71.4	25.2
Manmade:		*Million pounds*		
Raw fiber exports	77.6	76.2	70.7	64.8
Noncellulosic	76.4	74.8	69.4	63.7
Cellulosic	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0
Total since January 1	358.9	435.1	505.8	555.8
Wool and mohair:		*1,000 pounds*		
Raw wool exports, clean	1,230.4	1,645.4	1,216.7	1,515.6
Total since January 1	6,522.0	8,167.3	9,384.0	6,176.5
Wool top exports	468.6	330.4	315.9	188.5
Total since January 1	1,470.8	1,801.2	2,117.1	1,670.3
Mohair exports, clean	164.8	194.0	198.1	446.9
Total since January 1	514.5	708.4	906.5	2,326.8

Last update: 10/13/06.

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

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

Item	2006 July	2006 Aug.	2006 Sep.	2005 Sep.
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	43.31	44.83	43.46	38.95
Upland spot 41-34	47.15	48.65	46.80	47.43
Pima spot 03-46	114.25	114.00	114.00	144.50
Avg. price received by upland producers	47.10	45.80	46.20	44.30
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	55.96	57.45	54.78	54.91
Raw-fiber equivalent	62.18	63.83	60.87	61.01
Rayon staple				
Actual	113.00	113.00	113.00	110.00
Raw-fiber equivalent	117.71	117.71	117.71	114.58
Polyester staple				
Actual	69.00	69.00	74.00	68.00
Raw-fiber equivalent	71.88	71.88	77.08	70.83
Price ratios	*Percent*			
Cotton/rayon	52.8	54.2	51.7	53.2
Cotton/polyester	86.5	88.8	79.0	86.1
	Cents per pound			
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	56.91	60.96	59.44	55.07
Memphis Territory	59.56	65.05	62.19	59.70
California/Arizona	63.00	68.15	65.44	64.20
B Index	55.23	NQ	NQ	52.89
Orleans/Texas	NQ	58.70	55.69	54.95
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	0.98	1.00	1.00	NQ
Australian 56s 1/	2.14	2.15	2.05	2.10
U.S. 60s	1.43	1.44	1.45	NQ
Australian 60s 1/	2.45	2.48	2.40	2.44
U.S. 64s	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.95
Australian 64s 1/	2.60	2.60	2.58	2.52

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 10/13/06.

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

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

Item	2006 May	2006 June	2006 July	2005 July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	310,485	299,401	265,634	281,648
Cotton	103,595	99,094	85,826	94,274
Linen	28,114	21,095	17,255	19,804
Wool	4,184	4,035	4,085	3,928
Silk	1,438	1,588	1,419	1,364
Manmade	173,153	173,587	157,050	162,278
Apparel:	936,077	1,187,030	1,205,466	1,149,986
Cotton	604,867	777,182	764,454	689,342
Linen	23,414	26,066	21,195	24,810
Wool	13,636	20,054	29,378	33,458
Silk	15,187	14,878	14,816	16,537
Manmade	278,973	348,851	375,625	385,839
Home furnishings:	224,278	236,404	242,971	209,414
Cotton	139,124	149,330	149,486	128,890
Linen	1,676	1,189	1,338	1,083
Wool	322	438	426	372
Silk	854	1,307	913	548
Manmade	82,302	84,140	90,809	78,521
Floor coverings:	71,364	73,341	68,611	61,995
Cotton	10,648	10,091	10,998	8,366
Linen	14,284	14,627	13,535	12,403
Wool	15,792	16,464	15,979	14,992
Silk	1,762	1,595	1,599	1,073
Manmade	28,878	30,564	26,501	25,161
Total imports: 2/	1,555,237	1,810,276	1,797,019	1,717,705
Cotton	865,354	1,043,021	1,017,001	927,109
Linen	68,360	63,914	54,258	59,261
Wool	34,282	41,474	50,378	53,389
Silk	19,243	19,371	18,748	19,544
Manmade	567,998	642,496	656,634	658,402

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

Last update: 10/13/06.

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

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

Item	2006 May	2006 June	2006 July	2005 July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	314,876	321,992	284,655	268,626
Cotton	159,608	165,135	153,340	137,476
Linen	8,647	9,103	6,772	6,748
Wool	7,056	7,321	5,054	4,623
Silk	2,381	2,673	2,108	1,942
Manmade	137,182	137,761	117,381	117,837
Apparel:	76,817	60,433	59,394	88,403
Cotton	37,933	34,685	32,175	42,456
Linen	822	697	625	841
Wool	3,540	2,760	3,312	3,702
Silk	3,097	2,465	2,262	3,065
Manmade	31,425	19,825	21,020	38,339
Home furnishings:	5,459	5,711	5,502	7,100
Cotton	3,197	3,102	3,042	4,414
Linen	165	184	152	215
Wool	56	64	240	84
Silk	51	88	78	112
Manmade	1,990	2,272	1,990	2,275
Floor coverings:	33,153	34,180	27,516	27,460
Cotton	2,370	2,492	2,271	2,049
Linen	1,166	1,273	1,157	1,117
Wool	2,876	2,967	2,133	2,129
Silk	64	61	71	61
Manmade	26,677	27,388	21,883	22,104
Total exports: 2/	430,479	422,566	377,226	391,891
Cotton	203,156	205,480	190,871	186,472
Linen	10,804	11,263	8,710	8,930
Wool	13,547	13,127	10,752	10,555
Silk	5,593	5,286	4,518	5,181
Manmade	197,379	187,410	162,375	180,754

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

Last update: 10/13/06.

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

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

Item	2006 May	2006 June	2006 July	2005 July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America:	234,942	259,237	246,633	250,841
Canada	12,751	12,322	9,993	13,807
Costa Rica	6,950	9,119	8,119	7,985
Dominican Republic	14,975	18,401	15,963	16,121
El Salvador	22,722	26,925	28,550	27,147
Guatemala	17,864	19,525	17,666	18,864
Haiti	12,924	11,088	12,976	11,714
Honduras	47,515	55,833	52,924	44,515
Jamaica	585	620	562	627
Mexico	84,761	89,466	87,716	99,907
Nicaragua	13,675	15,741	11,973	9,937
South America:	19,066	21,817	20,412	21,918
Brazil	7,824	9,664	8,337	8,760
Colombia	6,079	5,727	5,571	6,129
Peru	4,635	5,829	5,862	5,751
Europe:	27,187	29,934	33,702	37,590
Italy	3,261	3,453	3,529	3,895
Portugal	3,034	3,862	4,139	4,920
Russia	746	877	682	815
Turkey	11,991	13,384	16,049	15,690
Asia:	558,655	697,595	682,849	586,530
Bahrain	2,054	1,996	1,698	2,380
Bangladesh	36,501	46,717	42,033	37,755
Cambodia	16,732	25,401	27,994	22,428
China	172,150	218,520	228,442	184,075
Hong Kong	18,719	30,831	29,405	27,742
India	62,598	64,987	61,626	55,559
Indonesia	24,905	34,590	33,516	24,592
Israel	2,819	2,858	2,594	2,732
Macao	9,886	12,881	12,613	10,337
Malaysia	6,036	10,554	9,120	6,372
Pakistan	95,977	112,353	103,650	91,626
Philippines	16,554	21,348	19,237	16,787
Singapore	953	999	1,136	1,870
South Korea	13,869	14,255	11,464	10,963
Sri Lanka	9,465	12,899	13,083	12,493
Taiwan	9,583	10,692	10,818	9,658
Thailand	15,435	19,045	18,772	19,670
United Arab Emirates	3,149	4,408	3,824	4,022
Oceania:	209	427	374	2,013
Australia	177	347	341	1,919
Africa:	25,296	34,011	33,030	28,217
Egypt	10,478	12,518	12,128	8,272
Lesotho	4,412	7,281	7,580	6,027
South Africa	1,001	534	380	941
World 2/	865,354	1,043,021	1,017,001	927,109

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

Last update: 10/13/06.

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

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

Item	2006 May	2006 June	2006 July	2005 July
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America:	186,934	188,229	174,584	172,521
Bahamas	296	255	373	256
Canada	19,504	24,974	14,575	17,050
Costa Rica	5,912	7,169	5,334	6,863
Dominican Republic	21,686	24,590	22,683	16,743
El Salvador	14,677	15,075	15,266	12,734
Guatemala	5,552	6,511	6,553	8,500
Haiti	3,147	2,350	2,105	3,089
Honduras	56,673	52,879	51,854	52,074
Jamaica	692	822	596	626
Mexico	57,094	51,639	53,689	53,116
Nicaragua	1,081	1,254	1,030	871
Panama	170	66	35	155
South America:	5,765	7,458	5,867	4,033
Argentina	146	68	57	81
Brazil	383	342	981	374
Chile	274	208	123	138
Colombia	3,038	4,295	3,027	2,702
Ecuador	142	159	147	247
Peru	329	358	542	277
Venezuela	1,385	1,881	782	119
Europe:	4,050	4,032	3,455	3,449
Belgium	883	453	485	543
France	220	167	139	117
Germany	447	484	635	410
Italy	282	270	230	244
Netherlands	286	367	323	377
Turkey	157	540	79	73
United Kingdom	1,093	992	747	880
Asia:	5,456	4,898	5,719	5,358
China	1,071	759	1,120	861
Hong Kong	645	736	544	586
Israel	143	199	239	129
Japan	1,029	1,193	1,457	1,695
Malaysia	57	26	30	53
Philippines	217	97	77	266
Saudi Arabia	145	177	99	151
Singapore	290	171	211	329
South Korea	577	350	469	258
Sri Lanka	218	143	131	219
Taiwan	114	142	143	125
United Arab Emirates	132	199	216	169
Oceania:	514	487	640	506
Australia	462	357	513	361
Africa:	437	377	605	606
Morocco	42	6	91	17
World 2/	203,156	205,480	190,871	186,472

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

Last update: 10/13/06.

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	471	525
Florida	105	104	577	125
Georgia	1,400	1,330	614	1,700
N. Carolina	870	865	832	1,500
S. Carolina	300	298	701	435
Virginia	105	104	822	178
Southeast	3,355	3,236	662	4,463
Arkansas	1,170	1,160	1,076	2,600
Louisiana	630	620	968	1,250
Mississippi	1,220	1,210	833	2,100
Missouri	505	500	989	1,030
Tennessee	700	695	863	1,250
Delta	4,225	4,185	944	8,230
Kansas	115	110	524	120
Oklahoma	315	220	458	210
Texas	6,400	4,200	617	5,400
Southwest	6,830	4,530	607	5,730
Arizona	210	208	1,338	580
California	285	283	1,272	750
New Mexico	50	50	979	102
West	545	541	1,271	1,432
Total Upland	14,955	12,492	763	19,855
Pima:				
Arizona	7	7	891	13
California	275	274	1,244	710
New Mexico	13	13	775	21
Texas	31	30	960	60
Total Pima	326	324	1,191	804
Total All	15,281	12,816	774	20,659

Last update: 10/13/06.

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