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Cotton and Wool Outlook

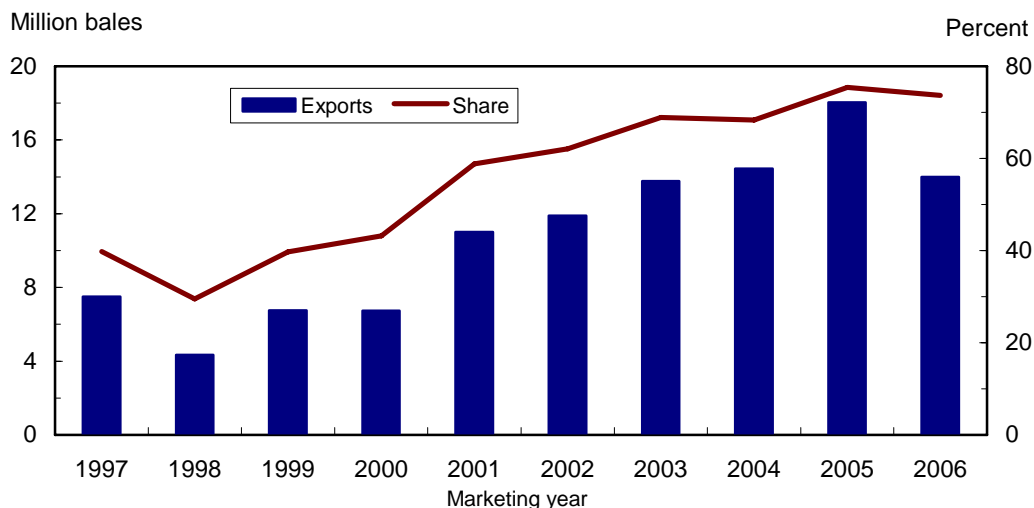
Leslie Meyer, Stephen MacDonald, and Robert Skinner

U.S. Cotton Export Share of Demand Remains High

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2006/07 indicates that U.S. cotton exports will decline from last season's record shipments of 18 million bales; the current projection places exports at 14 million bales in 2006/07, similar to 2004/05. U.S. exports as a share of total demand have risen significantly since the downward mill use trend began in 1998/99. However, the share is expected to decline slightly this season to about 74 percent, compared with 75.4 percent in 2005/06.

U.S. cotton exports are projected to decrease 4 million bales in 2006/07, despite a large gap between world consumption and production. Increased competition from other exporting countries and a foreign import demand reduced 5 million bales this season account for the decrease. However, foreign cotton mill use in 2006/07 is forecast at a record 116.5 million bales, with China expected to use 50 million bales, or 43 percent of the total.

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



Source: World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

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The next release is
April 11, 2007

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Cotton Supply Unchanged; Demand Lower

The 2006/07 U.S. cotton crop remains estimated at 21.7 million bales (upland at about 21 million and extra-long staple (ELS) at 756,000 bales), compared with last season's record of 23.9 million bales. USDA will release final production estimates on May 11th. Based on the current production estimate and beginning stocks of 6.1 million bales, this season's U.S. cotton supply will total 27.8 million bales, 5.5 percent below 2005/06.

While supply was unchanged in March, 2006/07 U.S. cotton demand was lowered 500,000 bales, to 19 million, nearly 21 percent below last season and the lowest since 2001/02. Exports were responsible for the entire reduction in March as mill use remains estimated at 5 million bales. U.S. cotton exports are forecast at 14 million bales for 2006/07, due to the continued sluggishness of total export commitments (export sales and shipments) to date. Although U.S. commitments are similar to those in 2005/06 for most countries, those for China, the leading importer of U.S. cotton, are well below a year earlier. In addition, China's imports were also lowered this month.

Based on the latest supply and demand outlook, U.S. cotton ending stocks for 2006/07 are forecast to jump 45 percent from 2005/06 to 8.8 million bales. At this level, ending stocks would be the largest since 1985/86 and the highest stocks-to-use ratio since 1988/89.

Record Textile Trade Deficit in Calendar Year 2006

Total 2006 textile imports reached a record 19.7 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 3 percent above 2005. Textile exports, however, declined in 2006 to 4.7 billion pounds, a drop of 7 percent and the lowest level of shipments since 1999. As a result, the 2006 trade deficit reached 15 billion pounds, compared with 14 billion in 2005 and 12.6 billion in 2004. Cotton accounted for 58 percent (8.7 billion pounds) of the deficit, and manmade fibers accounted for 34 percent, while 4 percent came from linen textiles. Silk and wool textiles accounted for the remaining 4 percent.

For December 2006, U.S. textile imports totaled 1.4 billion pounds, 11 percent below November but 5 percent above a year ago. Shipments of all major fibers except silk declined from a month earlier. Apparel imports at 919 million pounds declined sharply in December. Shipments of other major end-use categories were also lower in December. Cotton textile imports declined 11 percent to 808 million pounds. Lower imports of cotton apparel accounted for most of the December decline.

December textile exports, at 305 million pounds, were 15 percent below November and 9 percent below a year ago. Exports declined in all major fibers and all major end-use categories. Cotton textile exports declined to 140 million pounds, 21 percent below a month earlier and the lowest monthly shipment since December 2001.

International Outlook

China's Increased Supplies Reduces World Trade in 2006/07

World cotton production is rising in 2006/07, with a large increase in China's crop. World production is estimated 2.8 million bales higher than in 2005/06, at 117 million bales. Consumption is also higher, up 5.7 million bales, to 122 million, largely due to growth in China. World trade, however, is estimated lower, down 14 percent, as China's imports shrink by 27 percent. World ending stocks are expected to fall in 2006/07, largely due to changes in China. World ending stocks outside of China are expected to decline only slightly when measured as a share of world consumption: from 33 percent in 2005/06 to 32 percent in 2006/07.¹

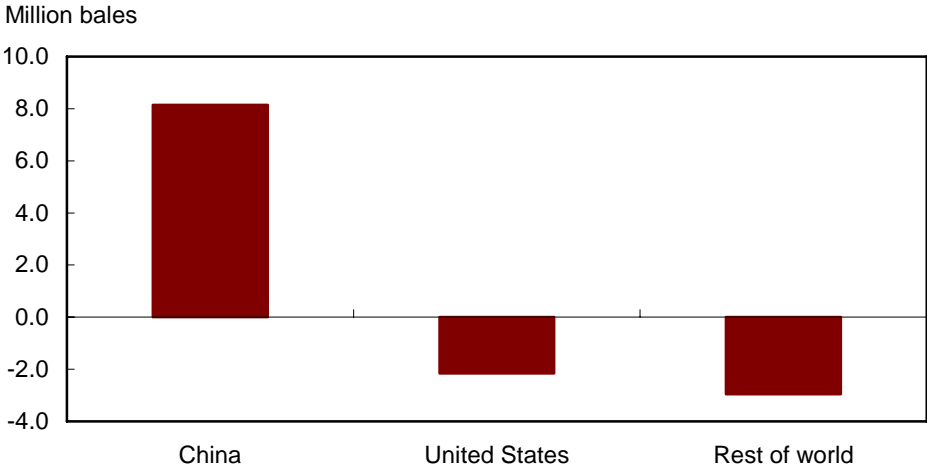
After an extraordinary upward surge in 2005/06, China's imports are expected to remain high by historical standards, but decline 5.2 million bales in 2006/07, to 14 million bales. Cotton consumption in China is expected to increase 5 million bales, and China will account for 41 percent of the world's cotton consumption in 2006/07. But, with China's beginning stocks 2.6 million bales higher than in 2005/06, production 5.3 million bales higher, and a further, residual 850,000-bale increase in domestic supplies, China import needs are down substantially. Compared with a year earlier, China's domestic cotton supplies are 8 million bales, or 20 percent, higher in 2006/07.

For the rest of the world, domestic cotton supplies in 2006/07 are lower than the year before. The largest decline is estimated to be in the United States, and the second largest is expected in Australia. Lower production is the source of these changes, down 2.2 million bales in the United States and 1.7 million bales in Australia. India's domestic supplies in 2006/07 are estimated to be up 2 million bales from 2005/06 as production is estimated to be 2.5 million bales higher.²

¹World ending stocks in 2006/07 are forecast at 52 million bales, compared with 54 million in 2005/06.

²India is forecast to have the world's second largest increases in production and consumption in 2006/07, and the largest increase in exports. India is forecast to be the second largest exporter in the world.

Figure 2
MY 2006 change in domestic cotton supply



Source: USDA, Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee.

Highlight

U.S. Domestic Cotton Consumption Expands with Textile and Apparel Imports in 2006

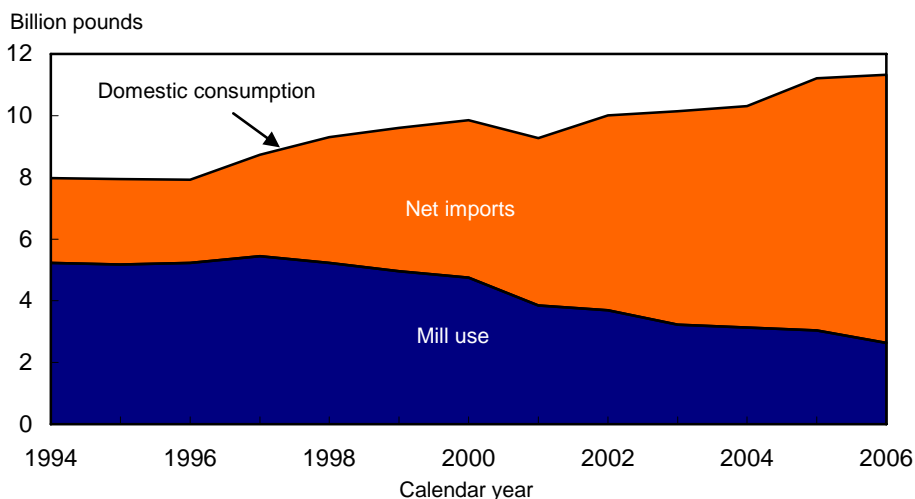
U.S. domestic cotton consumption (mill use plus net textile trade) in calendar year 2006 continued its upward trend, although at a slower pace than in 2005, when the final removal of all apparel quotas resulted in a significant expansion in imported textile and apparel products. Rising imports provided increased competition for the domestic industry as U.S. cotton fiber mill use declined once again and textile exports slipped slightly after being unchanged for three consecutive years.

U.S. domestic consumption of cotton reached 11.3 billion pounds in 2006, 1 percent (127 million pounds) above the previous calendar year and a record. Although rising at a much slower pace than the 9-percent gain observed in 2005, domestic cotton consumption rose for 5 consecutive years. In 2006, domestic cotton consumption reached the equivalent of 23.6 million bales of raw cotton, 43 percent higher than just a decade ago.

U.S. cotton mill use, on a calendar-year basis, declined for the ninth consecutive year in 2006; U.S. mill use of cotton reached 2.6 billion pounds, 13 percent below 2005 and 48 percent below the high in 1997. U.S. mill use accounted for only 23 percent of total domestic consumption in 2006, compared with 62 percent in 1997, as net imports of cotton textiles and apparel increased. With imports rising, the per-capita cotton consumption rose, to about 38 pounds in 2006, similar to 2005. However, in 2006, approximately 9 pounds of this total was spun by the U.S. textile industry, the lowest share ever.

The decline in U.S. cotton mill use is the direct result of competition from imported textile and apparel products over the last several years as quotas were eliminated and China joined the WTO. With the final apparel quotas lifted for

Figure 3
U.S. domestic consumption of cotton



Source: Compiled by USDA from Census Bureau reports.

2005, the U.S. textile industry has faced continued pressure from imported products from Asian countries, particularly from China.

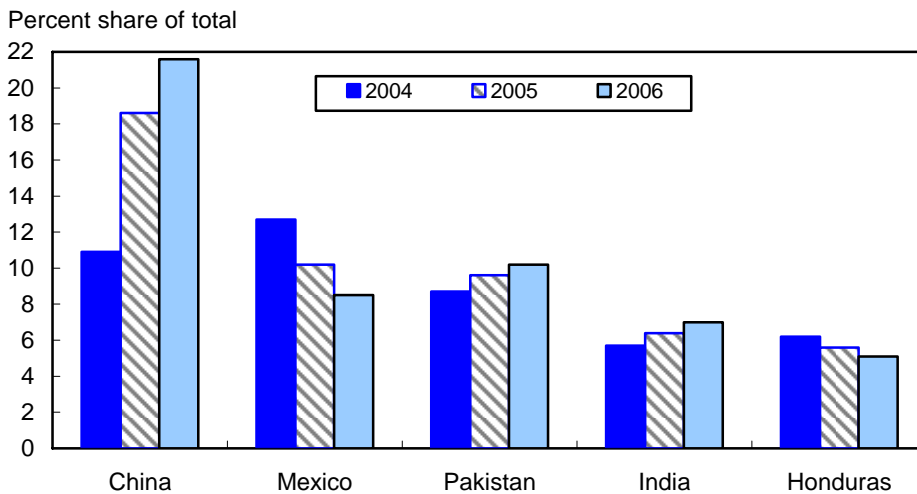
In calendar year 2006, China continued to increase its share of the U.S. market after replacing Mexico as the leading supplier of cotton textile and apparel products to the United States in 2005. In 2006, China accounted for nearly 22 percent of the total or approximately 2.4 billion pounds. Mexico, on the other hand, fell to third place—behind Pakistan—and accounted for 0.9 billion pounds (9 percent of the total). Pakistan increased its cotton products to the United States, to 1.1 billion pounds, or 10 percent of the total.

Rounding out the top five sources for U.S. cotton product imports are India and Honduras. India accounted for 7 percent of the U.S. market, while Honduras captured a 5-percent share. Although the United States imports cotton products from over 100 countries annually, these top five suppliers combined for nearly 53 percent of all U.S. cotton textile and apparel imports in 2006. Recently, these five countries contributed 50 percent of the total in 2005 and 44 percent in 2004. Of the top five countries, China, India, and Pakistan saw their share expand by more than 11 percent in 2006, while Mexico and Honduras experienced declines.

Total U.S. cotton product imports expanded dramatically in recent years. In 2006, U.S. cotton textile and apparel imports reached nearly 11 billion pounds (a record), 4 percent above 2005 and 15 percent above 2004. While adjustments related to the removal of the Multifiber Arrangement quotas has changed the global landscape for textile and apparel production and trade, the new era continues to evolve and changes will be seen for a number of years; further concentration of global textile suppliers is likely as competition for share of the U.S. market continues.

Figure 4

Leading suppliers of U.S. cotton textile imports



Source: Compiled by USDA from Census Bureau reports.

China's Domestic Demand for Cotton Products Difficult to Estimate

With domestic cotton consumption (mill use plus net textile trade) at 11.3 billion pounds, or 23.6 million bales, the United States is the world's largest market for products made from cotton fiber. Similar calculations for China show that China is the second largest market in the world, accounting for a forecasted 15 million bales of domestic end-use in 2006/07.¹ However, estimating China's mill consumption of cotton has become difficult in recent years, and uncertainty about those estimates has increased.² In turn, this leads to more uncertainty in China's estimated domestic cotton consumption. Additional data from China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) fails to clarify the picture.

U.S. domestic cotton consumption grew 12 percent between 2002 and 2005. Similar calculations for China show an increase of 13 percent, about the same as in the United States. U.S. consumption was probably boosted by the end of the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA) quotas in December 2004, as well as by a relatively strong economy. Consumption in China was boosted by an extra-ordinarily strong economy—China's real gross domestic product (GDP) rose 33 percent between 2002 and 2005, compared with 10 percent in the United States. With a per-capita GDP equal to only 3 percent of the U.S. GDP, China's income elasticity should be higher, further boosting clothing consumption compared with consumption in the United States. It is unclear if the net effect of the end of the MFA and the differentials in income growth would equate the consumption growth rates in the two countries.

Unfortunately, different data from NBS tells very different stories about China's domestic consumption. Real expenditures on clothing rose 46 percent in China between 2002 and 2005. However, surveys of urban consumers show virtually no increase in the volume of clothing purchases. Only children's clothing purchases are reported as having risen in volume.

Table A--China's clothing consumption, changes, 2002-05.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Domestic cotton consumption	13
Real expenditure on clothing	46
Volume of urban clothing purchases:	
Men's	0
Women's	0
Children's	3

Sources: ERS calculations based on data from USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service China Customs; ERS calculations based on data from National Bureau of Statistics, China.

¹ MacDonald, Stephen, "Progress and Problems Estimating China's Cotton Supply and Demand," USDA Agricultural Outlook Forum, March 1, 2007.
<http://www.usda.gov/oce/forum/2007%20Speeches/PDF%20speeches/SMacDonald.pdf>.

² Colby, Hunter, and Armelle Gruere. "Estimation of Cotton Consumption in China (Mainland) Based on Yarn Production Statistics," *Cotton: Review of the World Situation*, 60(3): 5-9, 2007.

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

Related Websites

WASDE

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194>

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

Item	2005/06	2006/07		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
		<i>Million acres</i>		
Upland:				
Planted	13.975	14.948	14.948	14.948
Harvested	13.534	12.408	12.408	12.408
		<i>Pounds</i>		
Yield/harvested acre	825	811	811	811
		<i>Million 480-lb. bales</i>		
Beginning stocks	5.482	5.981	5.981	5.981
Production	23.260	20.973	20.973	20.973
Total supply 1/	28.751	26.959	26.959	26.959
Mill use	5.837	4.955	4.955	4.955
Exports	17.437	15.000	13.800	13.325
Total use	23.274	19.955	18.755	18.280
Ending stocks 2/	5.981	6.990	8.190	8.675
		<i>Percent</i>		
Stocks-to-use ratio	25.7	35.0	43.7	47.5
		<i>1,000 acres</i>		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	270	326	326	326
Harvested	269	324	324	324
		<i>Pounds</i>		
Yield/harvested acre	1,126	1,122	1,122	1,122
		<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>		
Beginning stocks	13	69	69	69
Production	630	756	756	756
Total supply 1/	661	845	845	825
Mill use	51	45	45	45
Exports	599	700	700	675
Total use	650	745	745	720
Ending stocks 2/	69	110	110	125
		<i>Percent</i>		
Stocks-to-use ratio	10.6	14.8	14.8	17.4

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 03/12/07.

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		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<i>Million 480-lb. bales</i>				
Supply:				
Beginning stocks--				
World	53.87	54.33	54.31	53.95
Foreign	48.37	48.28	48.26	47.90
Production--				
World	113.94	116.72	116.56	116.75
Foreign	90.05	94.99	94.83	95.02
Imports--				
World	44.00	40.83	40.49	39.01
Foreign	43.98	40.80	40.47	39.00
Use:				
Mill use--				
World	115.80	121.17	121.35	121.54
Foreign	109.91	116.17	116.35	116.54
Exports--				
World	44.67	40.33	39.98	38.54
Foreign	26.63	24.63	25.48	24.54
Ending stocks--				
World	53.95	52.26	52.92	52.38
Foreign	47.90	45.16	44.62	43.58
<i>Percent</i>				
Stocks-to-use ratio:				
World	46.6	43.1	43.6	43.1
Foreign	43.6	38.9	38.3	37.4

Last update: 03/12/07.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2006		2007	2006
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
Cotton:				
	<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>			
Ginnings	6,572	4,187	1,408	2,274
Imports since August 1	6.3	6.7	9.1	10.3
Stocks, beginning	12,564	18,010	21,085	19,176
At mills	220	223	225	301
Public storage	11,053	16,200	18,639	18,010
CCC stocks	4,406	9,614	12,427	8,900
<i>Million pounds</i>				
Manmade:				
Production	595.4	554.5	629.5	698.8
Noncellulosic	595.4	554.5	629.5	698.8
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	7,313.2	7,867.7	629.5	698.8
<i>Million pounds</i>				
<hr/>				
	2006		2005	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
<i>Million pounds</i>				
Raw fiber imports:	164.9	155.6	133.4	176.9
Noncellulosic	150.3	140.7	118.4	164.9
Cellulosic	14.6	14.9	14.9	12.0
Total since January 1	1,688.4	1,844.0	1,977.4	1,864.1
<i>1,000 pounds</i>				
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	1,524.9	1,612.6	1,604.2	1,017.4
48s-and-finer	315.8	418.1	787.4	156.9
Not-finer-than-46s	1,209.1	1,194.5	816.7	860.6
Total since January 1	14,036.6	15,649.2	17,253.4	18,353.4
Wool top imports	338.7	513.7	421.9	319.7
Total since January 1	3,239.7	3,753.5	4,175.4	3,779.0
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	5.3	0.0	42.5
Total since January 1	12.2	17.5	17.5	43.5

NA = Not available.

Last update: 03/12/07.

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

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

Item	2006		2007	2006
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>				
Cotton:				
All consumed by mills 1/	405	310	431	516
Total since August 1 1/	1,739	2,050	2,481	2,976
SA annual rate 2/	4,962	4,733	4,882	6,245
SA daily rate 2/	19.0	18.1	18.7	23.9
Daily rate	18.4	14.8	18.7	23.4
Upland consumed by mills 1/	402	308	428	512
Total since August 1 1/	1,725	2,033	2,461	2,952
Daily rate	18.3	14.6	18.6	23.3
<i>1,000 spindles/hours</i>				
Spindles in place	1,701	1,685	1,687	2,000
Active spindles	1,551	1,533	1,519	1,869
Spindle hours (1,000)	780	842	828	947
<i>Percent</i>				
Cotton's share of fibers	86.1	83.6	86.7	83.9
<i>1,000 pounds</i>				
Manmade:				
Total consumed by mills 1/	31,473	29,183	31,827	47,658
Total since August 1 1/	147,146	176,329	208,156	282,917
Daily rate	1,431	1,390	1,384	2,166
Noncellulosic staple	1,391	1,349	1,343	2,092
Cellulosic staple	40	41	41	74

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

Last update: 03/12/07.

Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2006			2005
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
Cotton:				
	<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>			
Upland exports	470	685	1,427	1,024
Total since August 1	1,082	1,767	2,508	4,452
Sales for next season	50	15	39	16
Total since August 1	156	171	210	167
Extra-long staple exports	9.4	37.6	61.0	45.2
Total since August 1	50.7	88.3	149.2	137.7
Sales for next season	0.0	19.8	5.9	0.1
Total since August 1	20.3	40.1	45.9	1.5
Manmade:				
	<i>Million pounds</i>			
Raw fiber exports	71.2	62.6	62.4	54.9
Noncellulosic	69.7	61.2	61.8	54.1
Cellulosic	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.7
Total since January 1	732.2	794.8	857.1	904.3
Wool and mohair:				
	<i>1,000 pounds</i>			
Raw wool exports, clean	1,468.9	1,421.2	1,749.7	1,034.5
Total since January 1	14,825.2	16,246.4	17,996.0	12,422.2
Wool top exports	300.0	206.0	191.7	194.1
Total since January 1	3,054.3	3,260.4	3,452.1	2,316.3
Mohair exports, clean	98.1	67.2	118.8	275.8
Total since January 1	1,108.6	1,175.8	1,294.6	3,858.6

NA = Not available.

Last update: 03/12/07.

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

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

Item	2006	2007		2006
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.
	<i>Cents per pound</i>			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	45.55	44.64	43.19	45.22
Upland spot 41-34	49.85	49.90	48.77	52.39
Pima spot 03-46	94.30	93.60	90.00	115.00
Avg. price received by upland producers	49.30	49.70	48.90	48.90
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	58.74	58.46	56.64	60.94
Raw-fiber equivalent	65.27	64.96	62.93	67.71
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	74.00	74.00	74.00	65.00
Raw-fiber equivalent	77.08	77.08	77.08	67.71
	<i>Percent</i>			
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	55.4	55.2	53.5	57.5
Cotton/polyester	84.7	84.3	81.6	100.0
	<i>Cents per pound</i>			
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	61.74	62.44	59.06	60.71
Memphis Territory	63.44	63.19	60.94	62.69
California/Arizona	66.00	65.50	63.44	68.19
B Index	57.23	57.48	56.63	58.10
Orleans/Texas	57.25	57.50	55.19	57.19
	<i>Dollars per pound</i>			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	1.01	NQ	1.31	NQ
Australian 56s 1/	2.15	2.30	2.23	1.96
U.S. 60s	1.72	NQ	1.93	NQ
Australian 60s 1/	2.76	3.04	3.02	2.41
U.S. 64s	2.20	1.86	2.42	NQ
Australian 64s 1/	3.15	3.52	3.44	2.50

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 03/12/07.

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

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

Item	2006			2005
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	263,821	265,758	241,465	259,534
Cotton	84,896	84,405	76,642	87,572
Linen	14,690	28,853	25,434	19,563
Wool	4,235	3,542	3,302	3,942
Silk	1,172	1,524	1,358	1,320
Manmade	158,828	147,434	134,729	147,136
Apparel:	1,240,566	1,033,248	918,834	862,608
Cotton	751,501	662,223	590,229	551,428
Linen	18,251	16,235	16,573	21,598
Wool	39,667	21,030	13,550	12,986
Silk	15,170	13,214	14,895	15,700
Manmade	415,975	320,546	283,587	260,897
Home furnishings:	257,758	240,125	208,284	186,342
Cotton	145,932	144,333	128,146	112,611
Linen	1,203	1,194	1,525	1,534
Wool	445	418	434	598
Silk	925	1,051	1,107	632
Manmade	109,253	93,128	77,073	70,966
Floor coverings:	60,742	62,664	59,174	55,784
Cotton	7,553	8,598	7,978	7,066
Linen	11,319	12,603	11,467	12,315
Wool	15,919	16,379	16,661	14,520
Silk	1,610	1,551	1,662	1,264
Manmade	24,341	23,532	21,406	20,618
Total imports: 2/	1,838,486	1,614,174	1,438,911	1,375,681
Cotton	995,068	904,724	808,355	764,730
Linen	46,288	59,656	55,770	55,691
Wool	60,851	41,656	34,277	32,285
Silk	18,878	17,341	19,023	18,923
Manmade	717,401	590,797	521,486	504,052

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

Last update: 03/12/07.

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

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

Item	2006			2005
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	303,962	267,411	221,782	228,491
Cotton	159,932	140,713	108,398	113,134
Linen	7,297	6,661	6,119	6,869
Wool	5,438	5,742	4,340	4,317
Silk	2,167	1,784	1,771	1,683
Manmade	129,129	112,511	101,155	102,489
Apparel:	63,242	55,370	47,138	68,743
Cotton	33,799	30,787	25,508	32,422
Linen	945	707	572	773
Wool	3,763	3,048	2,652	2,949
Silk	2,692	2,281	1,926	2,493
Manmade	22,043	18,547	16,480	30,105
Home furnishings:	6,705	5,150	6,220	6,026
Cotton	3,418	2,818	3,697	3,445
Linen	360	171	189	191
Wool	110	99	62	96
Silk	105	108	86	48
Manmade	2,712	1,954	2,185	2,246
Floor coverings:	32,471	31,667	29,421	29,716
Cotton	2,548	2,338	2,242	1,985
Linen	1,392	1,246	1,263	1,090
Wool	2,614	2,452	2,550	2,493
Silk	81	59	76	56
Manmade	25,835	25,572	23,290	24,092
Total exports: 2/	406,582	359,785	304,795	333,185
Cotton	199,760	176,716	139,917	151,035
Linen	9,998	8,790	8,150	8,928
Wool	11,937	11,351	9,619	9,872
Silk	5,044	4,232	3,858	4,280
Manmade	179,843	158,696	143,250	159,071

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

Last update: 03/12/07.

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

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

Item	2006			2005
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
North America:	244,759	226,372	192,474	220,855
Canada	11,952	11,011	7,634	12,772
Costa Rica	9,051	9,581	7,651	8,608
Dominican Republic	16,491	14,797	13,601	14,415
El Salvador	23,342	19,579	22,431	25,126
Guatemala	18,303	17,988	15,157	17,990
Haiti	14,627	14,079	11,162	10,836
Honduras	46,532	46,774	41,931	50,620
Jamaica	534	511	415	519
Mexico	85,122	76,538	57,898	68,264
Nicaragua	18,614	15,311	14,436	11,439
South America:	18,171	20,569	16,370	18,689
Brazil	6,716	10,116	5,581	6,852
Colombia	5,370	4,439	5,142	5,070
Peru	5,571	5,573	5,076	4,936
Europe:	32,546	28,609	22,664	26,136
Italy	3,453	3,686	3,654	3,076
Portugal	3,833	3,432	2,096	2,829
Russia	369	214	192	909
Turkey	17,040	14,515	9,834	11,246
Asia:	668,100	600,330	548,279	471,152
Bahrain	1,201	612	944	1,818
Bangladesh	48,565	38,948	34,088	32,075
Cambodia	25,675	23,385	20,956	21,239
China	242,370	226,139	214,191	116,545
Hong Kong	25,415	16,372	11,831	25,714
India	60,493	62,391	58,684	52,252
Indonesia	32,808	28,725	23,968	20,790
Israel	2,968	2,371	2,281	2,547
Macao	7,955	7,137	6,569	11,338
Malaysia	8,049	6,807	4,759	6,210
Pakistan	100,522	87,617	76,207	73,885
Philippines	15,258	13,859	14,050	15,817
Singapore	1,457	992	1,030	1,226
South Korea	10,594	10,605	10,121	12,815
Sri Lanka	12,211	10,909	11,923	11,632
Taiwan	8,895	6,784	6,562	8,165
Thailand	18,169	17,044	15,543	16,243
United Arab Emirates	3,059	1,861	2,070	4,274
Oceania:	859	283	179	510
Australia	837	205	90	399
Africa:	30,633	28,561	28,389	27,388
Egypt	11,614	10,672	12,165	8,611
Lesotho	6,820	5,645	5,207	5,745
South Africa	519	670	342	672
World 2/	995,068	904,724	808,355	764,730

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

Last update: 03/12/07.

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

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

Item	2006			2005
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
North America:	180,879	162,020	125,143	137,468
Bahamas	161	235	231	211
Canada	21,408	15,135	12,654	18,311
Costa Rica	5,651	7,035	5,076	5,182
Dominican Republic	26,297	24,766	17,628	16,323
El Salvador	14,806	12,399	12,184	12,340
Guatemala	5,589	5,733	5,705	4,754
Haiti	2,450	1,823	1,349	2,683
Honduras	54,312	49,496	37,837	37,892
Jamaica	1,165	614	954	591
Mexico	47,555	43,555	30,291	37,782
Nicaragua	686	353	511	876
Panama	181	176	220	83
South America:	5,567	4,526	3,955	3,813
Argentina	49	89	33	23
Brazil	688	522	794	683
Chile	241	189	269	203
Colombia	2,791	2,484	2,328	2,326
Ecuador	105	155	184	116
Peru	500	284	190	245
Venezuela	1,111	643	68	59
Europe:	5,749	3,542	4,130	3,286
Belgium	863	588	588	659
France	150	167	104	115
Germany	408	378	932	421
Italy	283	191	204	276
Netherlands	355	342	329	307
Turkey	1,516	84	92	109
United Kingdom	937	944	994	857
Asia:	6,394	5,655	5,686	5,413
China	1,289	902	989	802
Hong Kong	1,013	449	689	574
Israel	201	358	288	322
Japan	1,319	1,310	1,369	1,271
Malaysia	65	44	19	71
Philippines	237	299	83	173
Saudi Arabia	191	164	237	187
Singapore	306	244	128	252
South Korea	577	661	553	377
Sri Lanka	139	153	211	202
Taiwan	83	139	81	171
United Arab Emirates	234	191	239	143
Oceania:	645	608	585	473
Australia	544	485	453	329
Africa:	527	365	417	581
Morocco	89	1	85	122
World 2/	199,760	176,716	139,917	151,035

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

Last update: 03/12/07.

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