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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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U.S. Cotton Exports and Share of Demand Remain High

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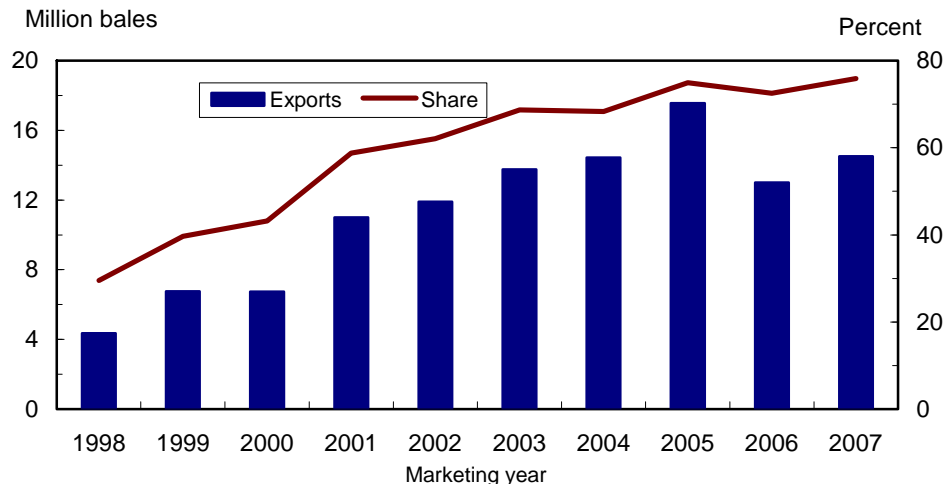
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The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2007/08 indicates that U.S. cotton exports are projected to remain above last season despite a large reduction to this month's estimate. The current projection places shipments at 14.5 million bales in 2007/08, the second largest on record. At this level, exports account for over 75 percent of total U.S. demand this season, a record (fig. 1).

Demand for U.S. cotton is increasingly dependent upon the strength of the global economy. U.S. raw cotton exports, as well as their share of total demand, have risen dramatically over the past decade as the global cotton industry has become more integrated. The strength of world cotton demand over the last several years has provided more opportunities for U.S. cotton overseas, but also more competition from other exporting countries.

Figure 1

U.S. cotton exports and share of total demand



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

Domestic Outlook

U.S. Cotton Supply Unchanged; Demand Reduced Sharply

The 2007/08 U.S. cotton production estimate remains at 19 million bales (upland at 18.2 million and extra-long staple (ELS) at 825,000 bales), compared with last season's 21.6-million-bale crop. USDA will release final production estimates on May 11th. Based on the current production estimates and beginning stocks of nearly 9.5 million bales, this season's U.S. cotton supply will total 28.5 million bales, 3 percent above 2006/07, but 3 percent below the record of 2005/06.

While the supply estimate was unchanged in March, 2007/08 U.S. cotton demand was reduced 1.2 million bales—attributable to a substantial reduction in export prospects this season. U.S. cotton demand is now forecast at 19.1 million bales, 6 percent below the February forecast, but still 6 percent above 2006/07. Exports were responsible for the entire reduction in March as mill use remains estimated at 4.6 million bales. Adjustments to supply and demand estimates for several foreign countries (particularly China and India), along with the sluggishness of U.S. export commitments, supported the sharp export decline this month.

Based on the latest forecast, U.S. cotton ending stocks for 2007/08 are expected marginally below the beginning level at 9.4 million bales. Similarly, the stocks-to-use ratio is estimated at 49 percent compared with 53 percent in 2006/07.

Record Textile Trade Deficit in Calendar Year 2007

Total 2007 textile imports declined for the first time since 2001. Imports for last year were 19.7 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 16 million below 2006. Textile exports also declined in 2007 to 4.1 billion pounds, the lowest level since 1996. Cotton exports in 2007 dropped to 2.0 billion pounds, the lowest shipments since 1998. As a result, the 2007 trade deficit reached 15.6 billion pounds, compared with 15.0 billion in 2006 and 14.0 billion in 2005. Cotton accounted for 58 percent (9.0 billion pounds) of the deficit and manmade fibers accounted for 36 percent, while 3 percent came from linen textiles. Silk and wool textiles accounted for the remaining 3 percent.

For December 2007, U.S. textile imports totaled 1.4 billion pounds, 11 percent below November and 3 percent below a year ago. Shipments of all major fibers, except linen, declined from a month earlier. December textile imports by major end-use categories were all lower compared with November, except for the yarn, thread, and fabric category. Cotton textile imports declined 10 percent to 781 million pounds. Lower imports of cotton apparel accounted for most of the December decline.

December textile exports, at 277 million pounds, were 15 percent below November and 9 percent below a year ago. December shipments were the lowest since January 1997. Exports declined in all major fibers and all major end-use categories. Cotton textile exports declined to 131 million pounds, 21 percent below a month earlier and the lowest monthly shipment since December 2001.

World Cotton Consumption Forecast 1 Percent Higher in 2007/08

World cotton production in 2007/08 is estimated 2.6 percent lower than in 2006/07, at 119 million bales. Consumption is estimated 1 percent higher than 2006/07, at 124 million bales. Unaccounted cotton in 2007/08 is also estimated higher than in 2006/07. Combining production and unaccounted cotton gives a total estimated supply of new cotton of 122 million bales, down 1.5 percent from the year before.

Ending stocks are expected to fall about 2 million bales in 2007/08, to 59 million bales, or to 48 percent of consumption. This is down from 50 percent in 2006/07, and below the 53 percent average of the previous 10 years. If China's stocks are excluded from this calculation, ending stocks are forecast at 34 percent of consumption, unchanged from 2006/07, and slightly higher than the 33 percent average of the previous 10 years.

Cotton Prices Remain Low Versus a Wide Range of Commodities

After a long period of relative stability, cotton prices have become more volatile. Cotton price volatility is in part a reflection of volatility in markets for other goods, and of the uncertainties of today's economy. Ultimately, only relative prices have economic significance, but changing technology, tastes, and other factors can make predicting relative prices difficult. An examination of long term trends in the ratio of cotton prices to the prices of other products reveals that cotton prices have fallen significantly since the 1990s. Furthermore, while cotton prices have risen in 2008, they are little changed relative to most other commodities from the year before (fig. 2). Even the surge of the A-Index to 89 cents/pound on March 6th did little to alter this relative price weakness. An important exception in this respect is synthetic fibers. Polyester prices have not exhibited the strength recently apparent in markets for agricultural commodities, metals, and petroleum. This divergence between synthetic fiber prices and other commodities is a recent development with important implications for cotton.

Cotton prices (A-Index, NE), lost about 40 percent of their value relative to the U.S. consumer price index (CPI) between the 1990s and 2000-05. Falling prices in real terms has long been the norm for unprocessed commodities, but cotton stands out. Between the 1990s and 2000-05, cotton prices declined about 20 percent relative to a large number of agricultural and non agricultural products. In addition to wheat, corn, and soybeans, cotton prices fell 20 to 25 percent relative to spot prices for copper, gold, coal, bananas, and apparel. In other words, while all these products had prices that fell in inflation-adjusted terms, cotton prices fell twice as much in most cases. On the other hand, cotton prices fell only 15 percent relative to the prices of synthetic fibers, and fell by more than half relative to petroleum prices.

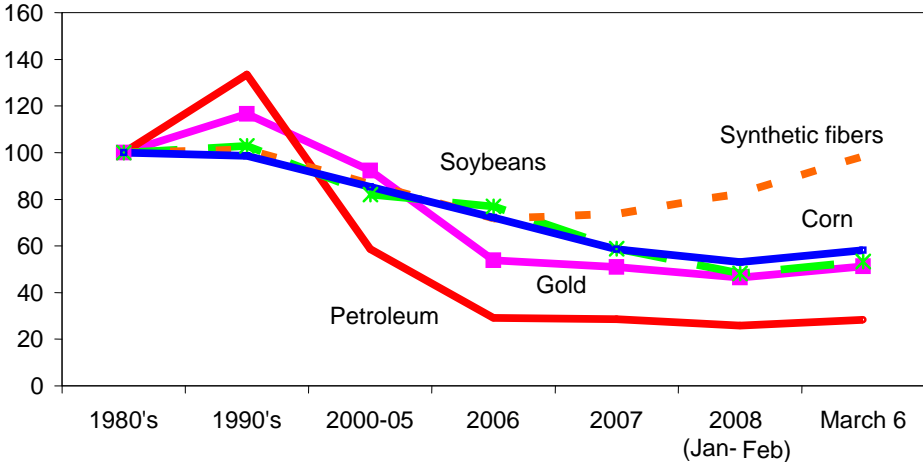
This pattern continued after 2005, and by 2007 the A-Index had fallen more than 40 percent in 20 years with respect to wheat, corn, and soybeans. In 2007, cotton prices were 60 percent lower relative to the U.S. CPI, 70 percent lower relative to petroleum than they were during the 1980s, and about 25 percent lower with respect to rice and synthetic fibers. The first 2 months of 2008 saw cotton again weaken compared with a number of commodities, including wheat, corn, soybeans, gold,

rice, and petroleum. On March 6, 2008, even as the A-Index exceeded 89 cents per pound, cotton had only recovered back to its 2007 level relative to petroleum, corn, and gold, and remained lower than in 2007 relative to wheat, rice, and soybeans.

Synthetic fibers are an important exception to the trends mentioned above. Through 2006, the *PCI Fibres* world synthetic fiber price index tracked relatively closely with grain and soybean prices. By 2006, cotton prices since the 1980s had fallen 72 percent versus synthetic fiber and corn prices and 77 percent versus soybean prices. However, by the first two months of 2008, cotton prices had risen relative to synthetic fiber prices when compared with 2006. Polyester staple prices in China were little changed from the month before in March, suggesting that at 89 cents per pound, the A-Index had almost returned to the same price relative to synthetic fibers that had been realized during the 1980s and 1990s. A rising ratio between cotton and polyester prices probably has greater negative implications for cotton consumption than an increase in cotton prices that is matched by changes in competing fibers.

The persistent weakness of world cotton prices relative to other agricultural commodities has been a puzzle for a number of years. Rising cotton yields in India, the United States, and Brazil suggest that technical change may have reduced the cost of growing cotton relative to grains in recent years. Since 2005, the pace at which new technologies are being adopted by cotton producers has likely slowed, but cotton prices have continued to lose ground relative to grains and soybeans. Part of the answer to this puzzle may lie in the price behavior of the fibers competing with cotton to supply the global textile industry.

Figure 2
Cotton prices relative to other commodities
 Index: 100 = average ratio of cotton/commodity price during 1980s



Sources: International Monetary Fund, Cotlook Ltd, Energy Information Agency, PCI Fibres, USDA FAS, London Gold Market Fixing Ltd, CNCotton, Wall Street Journal.

U.S. Domestic Cotton Consumption Slightly Lower in 2007

U.S. domestic cotton consumption (mill use plus net textile trade) declined marginally in calendar year 2007, the first drop since 2001 (fig. 3). A slowing demand for cotton products and slightly higher imports provided increased competition for the domestic industry. U.S. cotton fiber mill use declined once again and textile exports fell after being virtually unchanged for four consecutive years.

U.S. domestic consumption of cotton reached 11.3 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds in 2007, slightly (24 million pounds) below the previous calendar year's record. After rising for five consecutive years, domestic cotton consumption leveled off in 2007 as U.S. economic growth began slowing. In 2007, domestic cotton consumption reached the equivalent of 23.5 million bales of raw cotton, 30 percent higher than just 10 years earlier while population grew about 11 percent during this period.

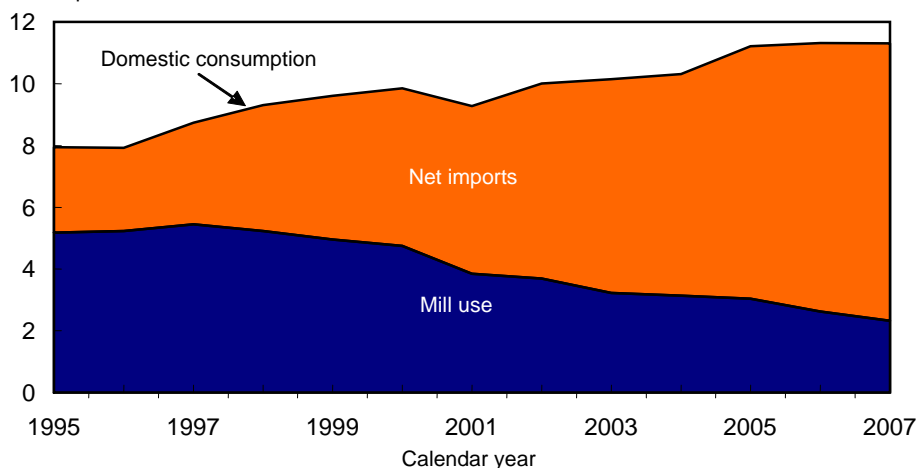
U.S. cotton mill use, on a calendar-year basis, declined for the tenth year in a row in 2007; U.S. cotton mill use reached only 2.3 billion pounds, 11 percent below 2006 and nearly 60 percent below the high in 1997. U.S. mill use accounted for only 21 percent of total domestic consumption in 2007, compared with 62 percent in 1997, as net imports of cotton textiles and apparel continued higher. With total domestic cotton consumption about unchanged in 2007, per-capita cotton use fell marginally to 37 pounds in 2007 with a rising population. In addition, only about 8 pounds of this total—the lowest share ever—was spun by the U.S. industry, as the global textile and apparel industry continues to evolve in the aftermath of the MFA quotas.

The decline in U.S. cotton mill use is the direct result of competition from imported textile and apparel products over the last decade as quotas were eliminated and

Figure 3

U.S. domestic consumption of cotton

Billion pounds



Source: Compiled by USDA from Census Bureau reports.

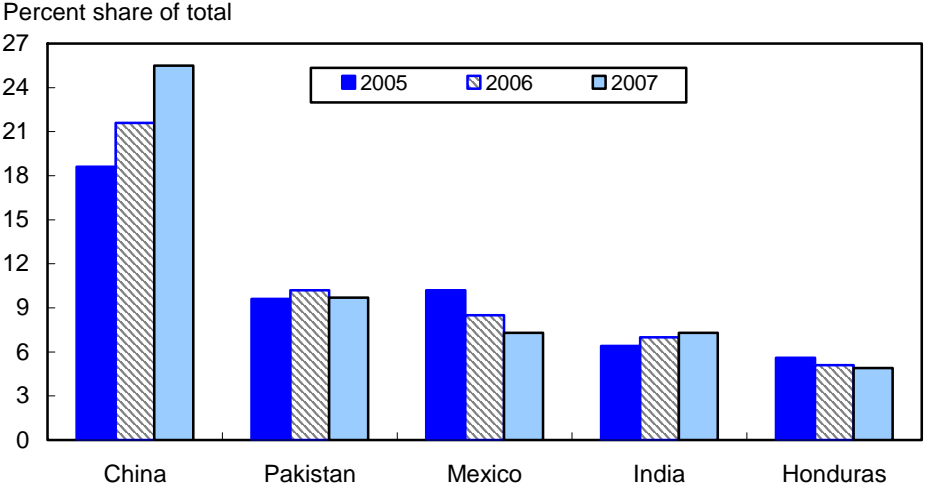
China joined the WTO. Since the final apparel quotas were lifted for 2005, the U.S. textile industry has faced additional pressure from imported products from Asian countries. In particular, China replaced Mexico as the leading supplier of cotton textile and apparel products to the United States in calendar year 2005.

In 2007, China continued to increase its share in the U.S. market at the expense of many other suppliers to the U.S. market (fig. 4). China accounted for more than 25 percent of the 2007 total, or about 2.8 billion pounds. Shipments from the second largest supplier, Pakistan, dipped slightly in 2007 to 1.1 billion pounds, and accounted for about 10 percent of the total U.S. market. Mexico’s share, on the other hand, fell further to approximately 7 percent as U.S. imports from Mexico declined 14 percent in 2007 to just over 800 million pounds.

Rounding out the top five sources for U.S. cotton product imports are India and Honduras. India’s shipments to the United States continue to expand, reaching 800 million pounds in 2007 and accounting for 7 percent of the U.S. market, similar to Mexico. Honduras, on the other hand, has seen its shipments to the U.S. market slowly decline, accounting for a 5-percent share in both 2006 and 2007. Although the United States imports cotton products from over 100 countries annually, these top five suppliers combined for nearly 55 percent of all U.S. cotton textile and apparel imports in 2007. Recently, these five countries’ combined contributions have grown annually from 44 percent in 2004. Of the top five countries, China and India saw their share expand by 4 percentage points in 2007—largely the result of China’s gains—while Pakistan, Mexico, and Honduras experienced declines.

Although total U.S. cotton product imports expanded dramatically in recent years, 2007 imports were only marginally higher than in 2006 at a record 11 billion pounds, but 15 percent above 2004 (see table 11 for annual U.S. import data from leading suppliers). While the global landscape for textile and apparel production and trade continues to evolve, additional 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.

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

Related Websites

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

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

Item	2006/07	2007/08		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<i>Million acres</i>				
Upland:				
Planted	14.948	10.538	10.538	10.538
Harvested	12.408	10.204	10.204	10.204
<i>Pounds</i>				
Yield/harvested acre	806	857	857	857
<i>Million 480-lb. bales</i>				
Beginning stocks	5.981	9.368	9.368	9.368
Production	20.823	18.208	18.208	18.208
Total supply 1/	26.814	27.586	27.586	27.581
Mill use	4.907	4.570	4.565	4.565
Exports	12.338	15.180	14.880	13.680
Total use	17.245	19.750	19.445	18.245
Ending stocks 2/	9.368	7.816	8.121	9.321
<i>Percent</i>				
Stocks-to-use ratio	54.3	39.6	41.8	51.1
<i>1,000 acres</i>				
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	326.0	292.3	292.3	292.3
Harvested	323.5	288.2	288.2	288.2
<i>Pounds</i>				
Yield/harvested acre	1,136	1,374	1,374	1,374
<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>				
Beginning stocks	69	109	109	109
Production	765	825	825	825
Total supply 1/	843	944	944	944
Mill use	39	30	35	35
Exports	672	820	820	820
Total use	711	850	855	855
Ending stocks 2/	109	84	79	79
<i>Percent</i>				
Stocks-to-use ratio	15.4	9.9	9.3	9.3

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 03/12/08.

Sources: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2006/07	2007/08		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<i>Million 480-lb. bales</i>				
Supply:				
Beginning stocks--				
World	60.15	60.76	60.71	61.03
Foreign	54.10	51.29	51.24	51.56
Production--				
World	122.08	118.25	119.21	118.89
Foreign	100.49	99.22	100.18	99.86
Imports--				
World	37.30	41.16	40.32	39.24
Foreign	37.28	41.14	40.30	39.22
Use:				
Mill use--				
World	123.24	128.02	126.32	124.45
Foreign	118.30	123.42	121.72	119.85
Exports--				
World	37.42	40.88	40.05	39.02
Foreign	24.41	24.88	24.35	24.52
Ending stocks--				
World	61.03	54.75	57.33	59.16
Foreign	51.56	46.85	49.13	49.76
<i>Percent</i>				
Stocks-to-use ratio:				
World	49.5	42.8	45.4	47.5
Foreign	43.6	38.0	40.4	41.5

Last update: 03/12/08.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2007		2008	2007
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan	Jan
<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>				
Cotton:				
Ginnings	5,659	3,195	1,993	1,408
Imports since August 1	3.0	3.4	6.0	8.3
Stocks, beginning	12,012	16,345	18,274	20,910
At mills	185	165	177	225
Public storage	10,674	14,878	16,625	18,663
CCC stocks	4,010	8,143	10,364	12,456
<i>Million pounds</i>				
Manmade:				
Production	594.4	536.8	626.1	651.3
Noncellulosic	594.4	536.8	626.1	651.3
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	6,969.3	7,506.1	626.1	651.3
<i>Million pounds</i>				
Raw fiber imports:				
Noncellulosic	144.8	141.5	141.7	118.4
Cellulosic	22.2	19.7	12.5	12.5
Total since January 1	1,662.3	1,823.5	1,985.5	1,975.9
<i>1,000 pounds</i>				
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	1,252.0	1,328.0	956.3	1,604.2
48s-and-finer	304.9	337.2	210.5	787.4
Not-finer-than-46s	947.1	990.8	745.8	816.7
Total since January 1	11,985.4	13,313.4	14,269.7	17,253.4
Wool top imports	337.0	109.0	350.3	421.9
Total since January 1	3,555.7	3,664.9	4,015.0	4,175.4
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	0.1	3.5	3.5	17.5

NA = Not available.

Last update: 03/12/08.

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

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

Item	2007		2008	2007
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>				
Cotton:				
All consumed by mills 1/	388	301	401	432
Total since August 1 1/	1,644	1,945	2,346	2,482
SA annual rate 2/	4,807	4,740	4,681	4,966
SA daily rate 2/	18.3	18.1	17.9	19
Daily rate	17.6	14.3	17.5	18.8
Upland consumed by mills 1/	385	299	398	428
Total since August 1 1/	1,631	1,930	2,328	2,461
Daily rate	17.5	14.2	17.3	18.6
<i>1,000 spindles/hours</i>				
Spindles in place	1,486	1,444	1,396	1,688
Active spindles	1,425	1,377	1,340	1,519
Spindle hours (1,000)	689	750	878	829
<i>Percent</i>				
Cotton's share of fibers	85.6	86.1	86.0	85.9
<i>1,000 pounds</i>				
Manmade:				
Total consumed by mills 1/	31,366	23,268	31,351	33,928
Total since August 1 1/	133,743	157,011	188,361	216,161
Daily rate	1,426	1,108	1,363	1,475
Noncellulosic staple	1,386	1,066	1,332	1,432
Cellulosic staple	40	42	31	43

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

Last update: 03/12/08.

Source: USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 5--U.S. fiber exports

Item	2007			2006
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
<i>1,000 480-lb. bales</i>				
Cotton:				
Upland exports	780	877	886	800
Total since August 1	3,398	4,275	5,161	2,698
Sales for next season	16	32	18	39
Total since August 1	163	195	213	210
Extra-long staple exports	29.1	61.8	78.4	55.1
Total since August 1	109.4	171.2	249.6	133.4
Sales for next season	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.9
Total since August 1	9.1	9.1	9.6	45.9
<i>Million pounds</i>				
Manmade:				
Raw fiber exports	76.2	71.1	57.1	62.4
Noncellulosic	69.8	62.6	51.4	61.8
Cellulosic	6.4	8.5	5.7	0.6
Total since January 1	648.7	719.8	776.9	827.1
<i>1,000 pounds</i>				
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool exports, clean	1,716.2	1,163.4	525.5	1,749.7
Total since January 1	15,369.7	16,533.1	17,058.6	17,998.0
Wool top exports	62.1	2.7	10.5	191.7
Total since January 1	2,215.6	2,218.3	2,228.8	3,452.1
Mohair exports, clean	0.0	101.0	131.2	118.8
Total since January 1	680.8	781.8	913.1	1,294.6

Last update: 03/12/08.

Sources: USDA, *Export Sales*; USDC, U.S. Census Bureau; and *Fiber Organon*.

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

Item	2007	2008		2007
	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.
<i>Cents per pound</i>				
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted world price	53.89	57.62	59.10	43.19
Upland spot 41-34	59.44	63.34	65.92	48.77
Pima spot 03-46	88.74	89.14	89.00	90.00
Avg. price received by upland producers	59.20	60.70	60.70	47.40
Mill delivered:				
Cotton--				
Actual	68.97	73.32	74.25	56.64
Raw-fiber equivalent	76.63	81.47	82.54	62.93
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	74.00
Raw-fiber equivalent	77.08	77.08	77.08	77.08
<i>Percent</i>				
Price ratios				
Cotton/rayon	65.1	69.2	70.1	53.5
Cotton/polyester	99.4	120.3	121.8	81.6
<i>Cents per pound</i>				
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
A Index	70.71	74.08	76.01	59.06
Memphis Territory	71.06	74.85	77.13	60.94
California/Arizona	75.75	79.00	80.94	63.44
B Index	NQ	NQ	NQ	56.63
Orleans/Texas	66.50	70.10	72.00	55.19
<i>Dollars per pound</i>				
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	NQ	2.04	2.07	1.31
Australian 56s 1/	2.68	2.70	2.69	2.23
U.S. 60s	NQ	2.29	2.47	1.93
Australian 60s 1/	3.61	3.69	3.62	3.02
U.S. 64s	NQ	2.90	3.18	2.42
Australian 64s 1/	4.00	4.16	4.11	3.44

NQ = No quote.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

Last update: 03/12/08.

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

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

Item	2007			2006
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	260,026	233,170	237,470	241,465
Cotton	71,330	69,870	67,339	76,642
Linen	23,869	15,799	28,343	25,434
Wool	4,347	4,005	3,684	3,302
Silk	1,523	1,446	1,534	1,358
Manmade	158,957	142,050	136,570	134,729
Apparel	1,250,049	990,280	867,194	918,834
Cotton	749,901	628,259	560,544	590,229
Linen	15,584	13,763	12,564	16,573
Wool	44,411	22,998	14,473	13,550
Silk	13,910	11,724	11,563	14,895
Manmade	426,243	313,536	268,050	283,587
Home furnishings	294,653	258,176	219,718	208,284
Cotton	176,289	155,650	139,332	128,146
Linen	863	1,008	1,002	1,525
Wool	448	487	341	434
Silk	723	804	912	1,107
Manmade	116,330	100,227	78,131	77,073
Floor coverings	64,265	62,076	56,251	59,174
Cotton	9,942	10,033	8,382	7,978
Linen	13,166	12,272	10,848	11,467
Wool	13,464	14,830	13,355	16,661
Silk	2,441	2,056	1,624	1,662
Manmade	25,252	22,885	22,042	21,406
Total imports 2/	1,884,945	1,556,105	1,391,749	1,438,911
Cotton	1,012,681	868,376	781,055	808,355
Linen	54,376	43,683	53,664	55,770
Wool	63,225	42,600	32,078	34,277
Silk	18,599	16,031	15,634	19,023
Manmade	736,064	585,415	509,318	521,486

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revisions.

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

Last update: 03/12/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Item	2007			2006
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	274,645	267,633	219,107	221,783
Cotton	140,718	148,011	115,533	108,398
Linen	6,899	6,429	5,546	6,119
Wool	3,565	2,930	2,516	4,340
Silk	2,196	1,890	1,533	1,771
Manmade	121,267	108,373	93,979	101,155
Apparel	32,779	28,189	24,906	47,138
Cotton	14,527	12,664	10,948	25,508
Linen	500	593	335	572
Wool	2,721	2,271	2,046	2,652
Silk	1,923	1,574	1,474	1,926
Manmade	13,108	11,087	10,103	16,480
Home furnishings	6,342	8,954	4,347	6,219
Cotton	3,504	3,470	2,440	3,697
Linen	188	188	195	189
Wool	104	3,032	85	62
Silk	72	78	94	86
Manmade	2,474	2,186	1,533	2,185
Floor coverings	35,315	31,320	28,444	29,421
Cotton	2,542	2,168	2,189	2,242
Linen	1,320	1,107	1,120	1,263
Wool	3,097	3,032	2,635	2,550
Silk	57	35	44	76
Manmade	28,299	24,978	22,456	23,290
Total exports 2/	358,301	333,422	277,036	304,794
Cotton	170,396	166,406	131,208	139,917
Linen	8,912	8,326	7,204	8,150
Wool	9,495	8,358	7,290	9,619
Silk	4,247	3,577	3,144	3,858
Manmade	165,251	146,755	128,190	143,250

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revisions.

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

Last update: 03/12/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Region/country	2007			2006
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
North America	222,184	202,418	179,170	192,474
Canada	6,934	6,410	4,427	7,634
Costa Rica	6,983	6,602	5,344	7,651
Dominican Republic	8,856	9,800	7,102	13,601
El Salvador	24,961	22,081	22,737	22,431
Guatemala	16,618	13,696	12,581	15,157
Haiti	13,753	11,928	11,799	11,162
Honduras	50,658	46,022	42,608	41,931
Jamaica	316	218	224	415
Mexico	72,675	68,845	55,285	57,898
Nicaragua	20,307	16,735	16,994	14,436
South America	19,086	17,454	12,283	16,370
Brazil	9,551	9,100	5,737	5,581
Colombia	3,969	3,286	2,825	5,142
Peru	5,130	4,640	3,394	5,076
Europe	28,588	25,338	17,956	22,664
Italy	3,770	3,907	3,523	3,654
Portugal	2,080	2,833	1,411	2,096
Russia	45	65	28	192
Turkey	15,534	12,352	7,279	9,834
Asia	712,428	599,657	548,976	548,279
Bahrain	2,245	1,772	2,064	944
Bangladesh	47,905	36,563	38,781	34,088
Cambodia	31,855	24,349	24,046	20,956
China	261,911	212,247	183,787	214,191
Hong Kong	23,344	23,998	17,947	11,831
India	68,592	64,287	54,904	58,684
Indonesia	32,020	27,799	26,688	23,968
Israel	2,041	1,902	1,956	2,281
Macao	11,821	11,025	11,197	6,569
Malaysia	7,784	6,531	6,183	4,759
Pakistan	98,211	82,308	77,368	76,207
Philippines	13,242	10,509	11,342	14,050
Singapore	898	685	781	1,030
South Korea	9,926	9,170	8,462	10,121
Sri Lanka	11,276	9,740	11,244	11,923
Taiwan	10,475	8,693	7,425	6,562
Thailand	19,746	15,970	14,970	15,543
United Arab Emirates	2,351	2,258	1,895	2,070
Oceania	206	412	128	179
Australia	84	121	49	90
Africa	30,185	23,089	22,541	28,389
Egypt	10,248	9,829	9,296	12,165
Lesotho	6,391	4,716	4,356	5,207
South Africa	277	203	205	342
World 2/	1,012,681	868,376	781,055	808,355

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revisions.

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

Last update: 03/12/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

Region/country	2007			2006
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Dec.
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>			
North America	155,468	150,583	117,211	125,143
Bahamas	180	107	118	231
Canada	11,799	11,896	8,641	12,654
Costa Rica	2,646	1,812	1,504	5,076
Dominican Republic	21,676	20,009	11,137	17,628
El Salvador	14,682	13,577	12,094	12,184
Guatemala	6,619	5,500	6,776	5,705
Haiti	390	244	197	1,349
Honduras	58,288	60,577	50,198	37,837
Jamaica	199	137	107	954
Mexico	36,551	34,888	24,868	30,291
Nicaragua	1,738	1,171	974	511
Panama	187	120	132	220
South America	4,840	5,276	3,082	3,955
Argentina	114	84	142	33
Brazil	911	891	907	794
Chile	201	154	269	269
Colombia	2,339	2,747	1,326	2,328
Ecuador	94	71	107	184
Peru	357	516	196	190
Venezuela	759	742	106	68
Europe	3,873	3,567	3,613	4,130
Belgium	543	575	651	588
France	246	169	227	104
Germany	502	573	564	932
Italy	143	144	160	204
Netherlands	394	388	313	329
Turkey	76	78	98	92
United Kingdom	1,022	944	968	994
Asia	5,328	5,963	6,114	5,686
China	700	888	870	989
Hong Kong	549	607	571	689
Israel	198	152	280	288
Japan	783	884	1,037	1,369
Malaysia	107	32	24	19
Philippines	174	322	142	83
Saudi Arabia	223	190	171	237
Singapore	297	409	293	128
South Korea	693	778	673	553
Sri Lanka	118	45	51	211
Taiwan	216	262	378	81
United Arab Emirates	256	274	255	239
Oceania	617	595	567	585
Australia	483	450	420	453
Africa	269	404	582	417
Morocco	0	47	5	85
World 2/	170,396	166,406	121,208	139,917

Note: Data are preliminary and subject to revisions.

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

Last update: 03/12/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 11--Annual U.S. textile imports, by country of origin

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>				
North America	3,116,341	3,208,953	3,021,992	2,713,723	2,444,167
Canada	270,893	250,623	195,571	140,302	96,503
Dominican Republic	218,544	220,237	206,469	181,891	113,712
El Salvador	336,939	341,274	327,560	258,013	277,839
Guatemala	232,475	274,206	256,390	219,071	186,511
Haiti	67,960	93,688	129,567	142,021	142,045
Honduras	554,158	591,760	583,797	560,806	543,035
Mexico	1,222,976	1,210,790	1,070,915	936,907	803,761
Nicaragua	75,033	92,917	135,261	168,580	192,917
South America	242,303	258,417	267,141	234,450	192,457
Europe	684,302	569,061	425,362	334,837	294,663
Turkey	274,793	230,094	208,431	163,945	136,729
Asia	4,769,555	5,043,795	6,424,237	7,311,228	7,692,961
Bangladesh	274,278	287,287	383,406	496,902	539,035
Cambodia	175,828	189,804	231,159	279,721	316,222
China	889,154	1,040,946	1,955,330	2,363,402	2,793,129
Hong Kong	273,034	270,754	291,699	265,411	205,438
India	473,823	539,226	671,380	769,079	800,172
Indonesia	204,858	204,390	270,203	366,195	361,914
Macao	87,395	94,684	108,113	114,256	117,002
Pakistan	748,603	824,446	1,004,607	1,122,087	1,059,776
Philippines	161,751	150,340	176,618	199,856	155,355
South Korea	151,635	168,747	160,524	148,538	120,991
Sri Lanka	108,008	128,854	142,887	147,982	147,618
Taiwan	137,575	126,004	106,352	108,627	101,741
Thailand	194,625	208,159	217,585	215,654	205,002
Africa	377,898	400,607	349,622	350,660	347,387
Egypt	116,760	112,612	108,530	134,424	140,394
World 2/	9,231,664	9,523,267	10,515,133	10,959,599	10,974,530

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

Last update: 03/12/08.

Sources: USDA and U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 12--Annual U.S. textile exports, by country of origin

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
	<i>1,000 pounds 1/</i>				
North America	2,151,462	2,179,638	2,168,465	2,057,312	1,816,499
Canada	219,087	210,788	246,162	216,253	157,996
Dominican Republic	231,867	227,612	211,279	270,065	230,218
El Salvador	178,923	167,354	173,052	167,119	163,230
Guatemala	89,720	111,033	94,882	70,797	72,401
Costa Rica	93,311	97,038	85,986	72,334	36,477
Honduras	558,008	573,081	608,646	603,474	675,339
Haiti	44,174	42,403	43,208	32,325	8,582
Mexico	698,770	714,489	677,179	591,810	441,762
Jamaica	18,991	14,825	8,468	10,762	4,969
Nicaragua	10,719	13,537	10,606	11,328	14,855
South America	44,572	44,934	49,744	70,373	57,174
Venezuela	3,320	5,866	3,545	13,553	11,097
Colombia	30,794	26,589	30,366	38,260	28,174
Brazil	1,355	2,774	4,411	7,572	8,986
Europe	44,882	37,530	38,946	49,283	46,649
Belgium	11,147	3,770	6,012	7,813	7,286
Germany	5,044	4,586	4,571	6,265	6,958
United Kingdom	11,162	10,525	10,381	11,593	12,677
Asia	63,678	67,538	66,889	67,199	66,036
Japan	18,981	17,157	17,381	16,028	13,039
China	5,366	7,341	8,758	11,414	11,197
Hong Kong	7,701	9,482	8,092	8,358	6,281
South Korea	4,163	4,559	4,316	5,869	7,387
Oceania	5,259	5,583	5,565	6,389	6,308
Australia	4,063	4,294	4,150	5,072	4,768
Africa	7,206	7,654	5,421	5,716	4,950
World 2/	2,317,059	2,342,877	2,335,060	2,256,272	1,997,740

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

Last update: 03/12/08.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service and USDC, U.S. Census Bureau.