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Cotton and Wool Outlook

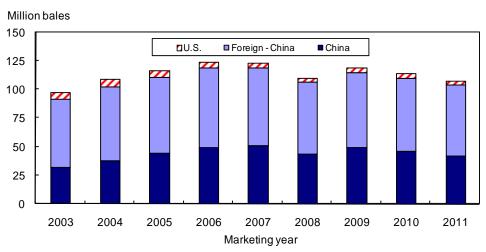
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2011/12 Global Cotton Mill Use in Second Year of Decline

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton forecast for 2011/12 projects global cotton consumption to decrease for the second consecutive season. With recent high cotton prices that encouraged fiber substitution and the global economic uncertainty facing consumers, world mill use is projected to decrease to its lowest since 2003/04.

World cotton consumption in 2011/12 is forecast at 107.7 million bales, 6.8 million bales (6 percent) below last season (fig. 1). Consumption is lower in most major cotton-consuming countries this season with the notable exception of Pakistan, where cotton mill use is expected to rise 3 percent. With foreign consumption projected to decline 6.3 million bales in 2011/12, China accounts for more than half of the decrease (3.5 million bales) as free supplies there are being constrained by the Government's national reserve policy. Despite the reduction, China still accounts for nearly 40 percent of the global cotton mill use in 2011/12. Meanwhile, the United States is expected to contribute 3 percent of the total in 2011/12, compared with 6 percent as recently as 2004/05.

Figure 1 U.S. and foreign cotton mill use



Source: USDA, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates reports.

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The next release is May 11, 2012

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

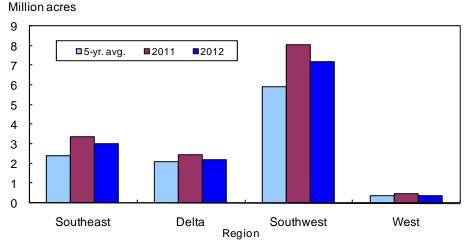
U.S. Cotton Area Expected Lower in 2012

U.S. cotton acreage in 2012 is projected to decline after two consecutive seasons of higher area. Based on USDA's *Prospective Plantings* report that surveyed farmers near the beginning of March, producers anticipate planting nearly 13.2 million acres to cotton in 2012. This initial projection is 1.6 million acres (11 percent) below 2011's actual planted area. Upland and extra-long staple (ELS) cotton acreage are expected to fall between the 2010 and 2011 estimates; upland area is estimated at about 12.9 million acres while ELS plantings are expected to reach 270,000 acres. These projections will be updated at the end of June in USDA's *Acreage* report. As of April 8th, cotton plantings were underway in a number of States with 9 percent of the expected area planted, compared with 7 percent in 2011.

U.S. cotton area is projected to decline this spring as reduced demand in 2011/12 has increased the ending stock projection for the first time in four seasons. While prices for alternative crops are below a year ago, cotton prices have fallen further; as a result, relative prices are favoring competing crops as planting decisions are finalized. According to the 2012 *Prospective Plantings* report, each Cotton Belt region is projected to plant less cotton while three out of the four regions are expected to plant more corn than in 2011; soybeans are projected to increase only in the Southeast. Overall, the 2012 upland area is estimated to account for 26 percent of the three-crop Cotton Belt total, compared with 28 percent in 2011.

While U.S. upland acreage is forecast to decline in each region, over half of the decrease is attributable to the Southwest region (fig. 2). Each region's share of total U.S. upland area is projected similar to their respective 2011 level. The Southwest is projected to plant 7.2 million acres of upland cotton in 2012, 840,000 acres (10 percent) below 2011 but still the second largest since the 1981 season. The Southwest is expected to account for nearly 56 percent of the upland area in 2012.

Figure 2 U.S. regional upland cotton planted area



Note: 2012 based on *Prospective Plantings* report. Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production* reports.

In the Southeast, plantings are expected to fall from a 9-year high of 3.4 million acres in 2011 to 3 million acres in 2012; the Southeast is projected to contribute 24 percent of the total.

In the Delta region, 2012 plantings are forecast at 2.2 million acres, down from 2.5 million acres a year ago but still one of the highest of the last 5 years. The Delta region is expected to account for 17 percent of the upland cotton total in 2012. Similarly in the West, upland acreage is expected to decline from 500,000 acres in 2011 to 400,000 acres in 2012. The area remains one of the highest in the previous 5 years and will contribute 3 percent of the U.S. upland cotton total. Additionally, ELS acreage in the West is expected to reach 257,000 acres in 2012. Although 10 percent below 2011, the region will account for over 95 percent of the total ELS area in 2012, which is slightly above last season.

U.S. 2011/12 Cotton Production Reduced Slightly; Exports Increased

The 2011/12 U.S. cotton crop was lowered this month to 15.56 million bales as indicated in the March 2012 *Cotton Ginnings* report; upland production was decreased to 14.7 million bales while the ELS crop was increased to 851,000 bales. USDA will release final production estimates for 2011/12 on May 10th. With beginning stocks and imports unchanged in April, this season's cotton supply is now estimated at approximately 18.2 million bales, 2.9 million bales (14 percent) below 2010/11 and the lowest since a similar supply was recorded for 1998/99.

In April, U.S. cotton demand was raised nearly 3 percent with higher exports. The U.S. export estimate was increased 400,000 bales to 11.4 million bales, reflecting strong shipments in recent weeks and the increased import demand expectations for China, a major destination for U.S. shipments. While 3 million bales below last season, 2012 shipments would also be the lowest in a decade as competition from a larger foreign crop is keeping the U.S. share of world trade well below average. Based on the most recent forecast, the U.S. share of global trade is projected near 28 percent, compared with the previous 5-year average of more than 37 percent.

U.S. cotton mill use, on the other hand, remains estimated at 3.4 million bales, half a million below 2010/11 and, if realized, the lowest in more than a century. Mill use has trailed last season for the first 7 months of 2011/12 due to uncertain demand and the lingering effects of last year's record prices. U.S. cotton mill use reached 1.9 million bales for August-February this season, compared with 2.3 million a year ago; the mill use pace is similar, however, to the 2009/10 season.

U.S. Ending Stocks and Price Received by Producers Revised

Based on the lower supply estimate and higher demand projection this month, U.S. cotton ending stocks are reduced to 3.4 million bales. Although ending stocks are projected lower this month, 2011/12 stocks are above the last two seasons when stocks were extremely low. The current stocks-to-use ratio is now estimated at 23 percent for 2011/12, compared with 14 percent and 19 percent, respectively, for 2010/11 and 2009/10. Despite rising stocks, the U.S. farm price is forecast above last season as producers were able to forward contract and take advantage of high prices during the growing season. As a result, the average price received by upland producers for 2011/12 is projected to range between 89 and 93 cents per pound, compared with last season's final average price of 81.5 cents per pound.

International Outlook

World 2011/12 Crop Estimated at All-Time High

World cotton production in 2011/12 is estimated to rise 6 percent from a year ago to a record 123.1 million bales. High cotton prices relative to alternative crops in early 2011 encouraged larger area in most cotton-producing countries, and growing conditions were mostly favorable. China and India are estimated to produce 33.5 million bales and 26.5 million bales in 2011/12, representing increases of 10 percent and 0.4 percent, respectively, from the previous year. Australia and Brazil are expected to grow record crops of 4.7 million bales and 9.3 million bales, up 12 percent and 3 percent, respectively, continuing the recent trend of higher Southern Hemisphere production. Pakistan's production is estimated 23 percent above last year's flood-damaged crop. While foreign production is 9 percent higher overall, the United States' 2011/12 crop has declined 14 percent from a year earlier to 15.6 million bales, due to severe drought.

World Cotton Trade Booms in 2011/12

World cotton trade is forecast at 41.1 million bales in 2011/12, an increase of 14 percent from the previous year, and the second highest on record. The larger trade is driven by higher China imports, now projected at a record 20.5 million bales, up 71 percent from 2010/11. China's mills are demanding foreign cotton due to the Government's national reserve policy, which is restricting mill access to domestic supplies. In addition, it estimated that the Government has purchased 3 million to 4 million bales for the national reserves. The increase in China's imports more than offsets decreases in most other major importing countries stemming from higher yarn stocks at the beginning of the season and generally weak demand. For Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand, and Turkey, 2011/12 imports are estimated to decline 12 percent, 39 percent, 26 percent, and 25 percent, respectively, from the preceding year. In contrast, South Korea is expected to import 1.2 million bales in 2011/12, a 16-percent increase from the previous year.

China's higher imports have boosted trading opportunities for several major cotton-exporting countries. The Southern Hemisphere countries of Australia and Brazil are expected to export 4.0 million bales and 4.2 million bales in 2011/12, representing increases of 59 percent and 110 percent, respectively, from the previous year. Likewise, India's 2011/12 exports are expected to reach 8.9 million bales, an increase of 66 percent. However, exports are expected to decline for the United States, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Nonetheless, the April export estimate for the United States represents a 4-percent increase from the previous month, driven by strong demand from China.

Global Ending Stocks at Record Highs as Mill Use Contracts

World cotton consumption is estimated at 107.7 million bales, down 6 percent from the previous year and the lowest since 2003/04, due largely to a combination of a less optimistic global economic outlook and the loss of cotton's fiber share of finished textile goods to polyester. China accounts for about half of the 7.0-million-bale decline in world consumption, due to high domestic cotton prices and rising labor costs. Consumption is also estimated to fall in several other consuming countries, including India (-1.55 million bales), the United States (-0.5 million

bales), Thailand (-0.35 million bales), Bangladesh (-0.3 million bales), and Turkey (-0.3 million bales). Notwithstanding the large declines forecast for 2011/12, cotton consumption is expected to improve in the second half of the season due to a lagged response to prices, which have fallen significantly from their 2011 peak, and improving economic conditions.

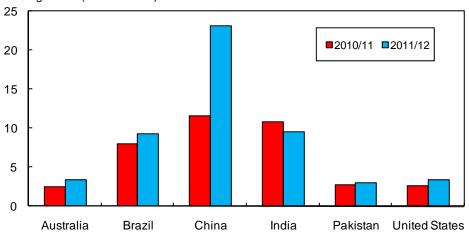
Global 2011/12 ending stocks are estimated at 66.1 million bales, up 15.6 million bales (31 percent) from a year ago (fig. 3). China, estimated to account for nearly 11.5 million bales (74 percent) of the 2011/12 increase, is expected to hold 23.1 million bales in ending stocks, nearly double the previous year's stocks. China completed its procurement of the 2011 cotton crop for the national reserve in March, accumulating a reported 14.4 million bales of domestic cotton. In addition, the China National Cotton Reserves Corporation (CNCRC) has imported an estimated 3-4 million bales of foreign cotton, bringing the likely reserve total to more than 19 million bales. Based on USDA's April estimate, China will account for more than one-third of world stocks on July 31, 2012, assuming that minimal reserve stocks are released prior to that time.

In light of uncertain demand and last season's extreme price volatility, mills in cotton-consuming countries have been reluctant to hold more than the minimum stocks needed to support near-term operations. Thus, most of the world's 2011/12 stock increase outside of China is estimated to be held by major exporting countries, especially Brazil (+1.3 million bales), Australia (+0.8 million bales), the United States (+0.8 million bales), and Uzbekistan (+0.4 million bales). In addition, Pakistan's stocks are estimated to increase 275,000 bales due to the much larger crop produced in 2011/12.

USDA's 2011/12 cotton balance sheet for India shows a sharp decline in stocks compared with last season due mainly to significantly higher exports. India's 2011/12 beginning stocks are estimated at 10.8 million bales, an increase of 42 percent from a month ago, and 25 percent higher than the previous year. USDA raised India's beginning stocks by 3.25 million bales in its April estimates in order to account for large exports reported for the fall months, which indicate that stocks on hand at the beginning of the marketing year were larger than previously estimated (see http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/circulars/cotton.pdf for further details). However, the increase in India's beginning stocks from last month is partially offset by lower production and higher exports (mainly to China), leaving ending stocks at 9.5 million bales.

Figure 3 Leading contributors to 2011/12 stock buildup

Ending stocks (million bales)



Source: USDA, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates 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

WASDE

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

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

			2011/12	
Item	2010/11	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
		Milli	on acres	
Upland:		771111	011 40100	
Planted	10.770	14.426	14.426	14.426
Harvested	10.497	9.444	9.444	9.444
		Po	ounds	
Yield/harvested acre	805	754	754	747
		Million 480-lb	. bales	
Beginning stocks	2.929	2.572	2.572	2.572
Production	17.600	14.828	14.828	14.704
Total supply 1/	20.531	17.405	17.415	17.291
Mill use	3.874	3.475	3.375	3.373
Exports	13.881	10.350	10.350	10.750
Total use	17.755	13.825	13.725	14.123
Ending stocks 2/	2.572	3.596	3.701	3.198
		Pe	rcent	
Stocks-to-use ratio	14.5	26.0	27.0	22.6
		1,000	acres	
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	204.2	306.4	306.4	306.4
Harvested	201.7	303.9	303.9	303.9
		Po	unds	
Yield/harvested acre	1,200	1,336	1,336	1,345
		1,000 48	80-lb. bales	
Beginning stocks	18	28	28	28
Production	504	846	846	851
Total supply 1/	529	879	874	879
Mill use	26	25	25	27
Exports	495	650	650	650
Total use	521	675	675	677
Ending stocks 2/	28	204	199	202
		Pe	rcent	
Stocks-to-use ratio	5.4	30.2	29.4	29.9

^{1/} Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Sources: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board; and USDC,

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Table 2World Collons			2011/12		
Item	2010/11	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
		Million 4	180-lb. bales		
Supply:					
Beginning stocks					
World	47.09	46.99	47.26	50.51	
Foreign	44.14	44.39	44.66	47.91	
Production					
World	116.56	123.34	123.64	123.14	
Foreign	98.45	107.67	107.97	107.58	
Imports					
World	35.69	37.42	38.77	41.13	
Foreign	35.68	37.41	38.75	41.11	
Use:					
Mill use					
World	114.51	109.71	108.72	107.74	
Foreign	110.61	106.21	105.32	104.34	
Exports					
World	36.00	37.42	38.77	41.12	
Foreign	21.62	26.42	27.77	29.72	
Ending stocks					
World	50.51	60.77	62.32	66.07	
Foreign	47.91	56.97	58.42	62.67	
	Percent				
Stocks-to-use ratio:					
World	44.1	55.4	57.3	61.3	
Foreign	43.3	53.6	55.5	60.1	

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

	2011		2012	2011	
Item	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.	
		1,000 480-	lb. bales		
Cotton:					
Ginnings	2,306	878	375	266	
Imports since August 1	9.8	9.8	NA	2.8	
Stocks, beginning	11,396	12,612	11,943	12,633	
At mills	NA	NA	NA	161	
Public storage	NA	NA	NA	10,375	
CCC stocks	3,744	4,368	3,744	4,576	
		Million p	ounds		
Manmade:					
Production	382.0	474.9	518.2	509.6	
Noncellulosic	382.0	474.9	518.2	509.6	
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Total since January 1	5,339.4	474.9	993.1	1,037.4	
		2011	2012	2011	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	
		Million p	ounds		
Raw fiber imports:	131.5	127.9	148.5	134.5	
Noncellulosic	119.8	117.5	133.4	120.0	
Cellulosic	11.7	10.5	15.1	14.6	
Total since January 1	1,606.8	1,734.7	148.5	134.5	
		1,000 pc	ounds		
Wool and mohair:					
Raw wool imports, clean	635.5	426.1	711.7	857.1	
48s-and-finer	266.1	107.3	247.1	307.5	
Not-finer-than-46s	369.4	318.8	464.6	549.6	
Total since January 1	8,042.1	8,468.2	711.7	857.1	
Wool top imports	297.9	309.0	376.2	361.0	
Total since January 1	3,207.6	3,516.6	376.2	361.0	
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	
Total since January 1	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.3	

NA = Not available.

Last update: 04/11/12.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDC,

U.S. Census Bureau; and Fiber Organon.

Table 4--U.S. fiber demand

Table 40.5. liber demand	2011	20	12	2011
Item	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Feb.
		4 000 400 1		
Cotton:		1,000 480-1	b. baies	
All consumed by mills 1/	190	308	276	309
Total since August 1	1,338	1,646	1923	2,311
Daily rate	8.7	1,040	13.2	15.4
Daily late	0.7	14.0	10.2	10.4
Upland consumed by mills 1/	188	307	275	307
Total since August 1	1,330	1,636	1,912	2,300
Daily Rate	8.6	13.9	13.1	15.4
	20	11	2012	2011
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.
	,	4 000 400 4		
Cotton:		1,000 480-1	b. baies	
Upland exports	721	807	1,159	1,632
Total since August 1	1,990	2,798	3,957	5,902
Sales for next season	47	28	86	1,008
Total since August 1	376	404	490	2,838
Extra-long staple exports	49.4	99.9	79.7	103.1
Total since August 1	65.1	165.0	244.6	250.5
Sales for next season	27.2	9.1	-4.6	65.4
Total since August 1	32.5	41.6	37.0	259.1
		Million po	ounds	
Manmade:				
Raw fiber exports	49.1	47.6	50.9	63.2
Noncellulosic	48.5	47.2	50.5	62.7
Cellulosic	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Total since January 1	646.5	694.1	50.9	63.2
		1,000 po	unds	
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool exports, clean	572.2	722.3	191.2	670.1
Total since January 1	8,534.7	9,257.0	191.2	670.1
Wool top exports	3.5	2.9	0.0	123.5
Total since January 1	866.1	869.0	0.0	123.5
Mohair exports, clean	32.6	150.4	0.0	130.7
Total since January 1	655.4	805.8	0.0	130.7

^{1/} Estimated by USDA.

Sources: USDA, Farm Service Agency; USDA, Export Sales;

USDC, U.S. Census Bureau; and Fiber Organon.

Table 5--U.S. and world fiber prices

		2012		2011
Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.
		Cents pe	r pound	
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted world price	80.21	80.47	78.11	209.05
Upland spot 41-34	89.83	85.17	83.14	195.79
Pima spot 03-46	139.70	132.00	129.50	247.00
Average price received by				
upland producers	90.30	92.40	93.60	84.40
Far Eastern cotton quotes:				
A Index	101.51	100.86	99.72	226.42
Memphis/Eastern	110.31	105.63	101.90	224.40
Memphis/Orleans/Texas	108.69	103.56	101.55	221.70
California/Arizona	115.63	110.38	106.10	NQ
		Dollars per	pound	
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 56s 1/	3.76	4.04	4.04	4.16
U.S. 60s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 60s 1/	6.95	7.20	7.72	5.58
U.S. 64s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 64s 1/	6.35	6.67	6.68	5.86

NQ = No quote.

Last update: 4/11/12.

Sources: USDA, Cotton Price Statistics; Cotlook Ltd., Cotton Outlook;

and trade reports.

^{1/} In bond, Charleston, SC.

Table 6--U.S. textile imports, by fiber

Table 60.5. textile import	.0, 57 11501	2011	2012	2011		
Item	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.		
	1,000 pounds 1/					
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	230,442	224,679	250,866	236,643		
Cotton	53,626	51,232	53,895	54,271		
Linen	17,859	18,298	27,622	12,628		
Wool	3,470	2,971	3,288	3,593		
Silk	625	560	569	704		
Manmade	154,862	151,618	165,491	165,447		
Apparel:	827,785	712,068	860,032	889,149		
Cotton	475,652	409,392	487,816	537,862		
Linen	7,609	7,722	11,357	10,989		
Wool	21,199	15,461	18,245	15,337		
Silk	7,282	7,487	10,729	10,977		
Manmade	316,042	272,007	331,885	313,985		
Home furnishings:	220,989	171,801	194,030	196,650		
Cotton	116,062	94,159	109,630	116,164		
Linen	849	751	854	838		
Wool	306	372	321	272		
Silk	145	149	157	174		
Manmade	103,626	76,370	83,068	79,201		
Floor coverings:	55,659	51,817	59,062	56,728		
Cotton	6,966	6,128	6,963	7,656		
Linen	12,636	12,402	15,122	15,628		
Wool	10,507	10,074	8,848	8,858		
Silk	1,800	1,597	1,530	1,492		
Manmade	23,750	21,617	26,598	23,095		
Total imports: 2/	1,348,031	1,170,603	1,364,352	1,390,752		
Cotton	655,709	564,469	658,529	720,591		
Linen	39,529	39,771	54,955	41,013		
Wool	36,243	29,299	30,710	28,402		
Silk	9,855	9,794	12,985	13,349		
Manmade	606,694	527,269	607,172	587,397		

^{1/} Raw-fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and USDC,

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

	2	2011	2012	2011		
Item	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.		
	1,000 pounds 1/					
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	230,123	182,025	225,752	247,518		
Cotton	126,958	88,652	119,440	141,032		
Linen	6,521	6,178	6,557	6,338		
Wool	3,311	2,728	2,865	3,097		
Silk	888	1,069	941	962		
Manmade	92,445	83,398	95,948	96,088		
Apparel:	21,980	23,208	22,265	20,854		
Cotton	9,778	10,559	9,950	9,313		
Linen	495	537	464	315		
Wool	1,448	1,465	1,204	1,371		
Silk	1,067	993	1,015	1,355		
Manmade	9,193	9,654	9,631	8,500		
Home furnishings:	4,363	3,698	4,135	3,008		
Cotton	2,073	1,728	2,017	1,429		
Linen	172	123	178	145		
Wool	99	75	87	261		
Silk	91	53	67	45		
Manmade	1,929	1,720	1,787	1,129		
Floor coverings:	31,657	31,021	30,440	26,833		
Cotton	2,141	2,238	1,886	1,965		
Linen	950	1,059	799	973		
Wool	2,853	2,864	2,932	2,137		
Silk	36	44	14	97		
Manmade	25,677	24,816	24,809	21,661		
Total exports: 2/	288,378	240,219	282,717	298,330		
Cotton	141,047	103,290	133,377	153,780		
Linen	8,145	7,904	7,999	7,773		
Wool	7,719	7,141	7,104	6,872		
Silk	2,082	2,159	2,038	2,460		
Manmade	129,385	119,725	132,199	127,445		

^{1/} Raw-fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and USDC,

Table 8--U.S. cotton textile imports, by origin

Table 8U.S. cotton textile		011	2012	2011		
Region/country	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.		
	1,000 pounds 1/					
North America	141,764	121,203	107,986	120,515		
Canada	3,105	3,010	2,978	3,176		
Costa Rica	747	885	524	539		
Dominican Republic	6,349	4,833	2,704	2,432		
El Salvador	18,503	18,936	15,786	17,546		
Guatemala	6,649	6,409	6,294	8,185		
Haiti	11,372	9,094	6,278	8,131		
Honduras	32,011	26,376	19,992	25,743		
Mexico	46,710	39,853	36,616	41,808		
Nicaragua	16,313	11,805	16,810	12,945		
South America	3,849	3,507	3,987	5,881		
Brazil	222	239	147	697		
Colombia	1,250	985	1,163	1,630		
Peru	2,295	2,211	2,582	3,440		
Europe	11,734	9,544	10,113	10,825		
Germany	853	804	914	842		
Italy	1,549	1,720	1,537	1,811		
Portugal	1,568	940	1,299	1,550		
Turkey	4,856	3,574	3,941	4,222		
Asia	484,589	416,212	520,200	563,578		
Bahrain	1,163	982	1,387	2,098		
Bangladesh	35,571	30,453	48,081	52,518		
Cambodia	20,342	15,516	21,432	23,410		
China	214,370	189,308	226,759	244,289		
Hong Kong	1,142	790	1,039	1,169		
India	54,479	44,272	59,223	56,348		
Indonesia	27,042	22,591	28,653	30,445		
Israel	575	915	804	1,714		
Japan	1,284	1,117	998	902		
Jordan	3,292	3,478	4,641	4,501		
Malaysia	2,595	2,420	2,581	2,737		
Pakistan	59,639	49,443	54,002	63,920		
Philippines	4,302	3,965	4,902	6,225		
South Korea	5,362	5,749	6,169	5,612		
Sri Lanka	6,329	4,626	7,671	7,662		
Taiwan	2,418	2,423	3,171	3,346		
Thailand	6,828	5,409	5,455	9,376		
Vietnam	36,489	31,197	42,241	45,593		
Oceania	43	55	40	69		
Africa	13,729	13,947	16,203	19,721		
Egypt	6,462	7,643	9,199	11,074		
Kenya	1,979	1,431	1,751	2,501		
Lesotho	3,350	3,082	3,235	3,388		
Mauritius	939	751	851	825		
World 2/	655,709	564,469	658,529	720,591		

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

Last update: 04/11/12.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and USDC,

Table 9--U.S. cotton textile exports, by destination

		2011	2012	2011	
Region/country	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Jan.	
	1,000 pounds 1/				
North America	125,624	87,951	119,104	136,293	
Bahamas	135	99	106	82	
Canada	9,231	9,692	9,246	7,920	
Costa Rica	229	262	323	240	
Dominican Republic	24,335	11,010	19,098	21,576	
El Salvador	10,068	9,407	11,305	8,161	
Guatemala	2,127	2,089	2,165	3,939	
Haiti	418	375	387	456	
Honduras	50,127	31,956	47,773	66,844	
Jamaica	226	91	96	64	
Mexico	26,112	21,180	26,267	24,773	
Nicaragua	1,930	1,269	1,876	1,614	
Panama	398	263	238	330	
South America	2,559	3,225	3,157	3,537	
Brazil	539	716	786	786	
Chile	321	219	265	132	
Colombia	894	1,678	722	690	
Peru	101	178	275	396	
Venezuela	374	192	573	1,351	
Europe	3,060	3,262	3,059	3,739	
Belgium	280	470	319	445	
France	88	117	74	115	
Germany	537	601	552	693	
Italy	144	250	216	168	
Netherlands	489	311	331	286	
Russia	111	97	168	91	
Turkey	49	75	47	419	
United Kingdom	1,001	836	914	933	
Asia	8,622	7,658	6,956	9,429	
Bangladesh	0	0	6	498	
China	5,315	3,624	3,813	5,597	
Hong Kong	443	661	473	355	
India	192	162	384	329	
Israel	101	168	171	218	
Japan	816	911	615	836	
Pakistan	92	47	40	136	
Saudi Arabia	151	145	142	99	
Singapore	246	151	141	86	
South Korea	498	673	367	552	
Taiwan	82	153	36	79	
United Arab Emirates	246	349	234	177	
Oceania	839	888	833	555	
Australia	645	772	680	403	
Africa	290	259	269	217	
South Africa	41	78	40	77	
World 2/	141,047	103,290	133,377	153,780	

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

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and USDC,

Table 10--U.S. actual and projected cotton acreage

14516 100.5. 4610	Actual	Actual	Projected	
State/region	2010	2011	2012 1/	2012/2011
		1,000 <i>acres</i>		Percent
Upland:		1,000 40,00		roroon
Alabama	340	460	400	87
Florida	92	122	110	90
Georgia	1,330	1,600	1,400	88
N. Carolina	550	805	700	87
S. Carolina	202	303	340	112
Virginia	83	116	95	82
Southeast	2,597	3,406	3,045	89
Arkansas	545	680	590	87
Louisiana	255	295	270	92
Mississippi	420	630	580	92
Missouri	310	375	375	100
Tennessee	390	495	420	85
Delta	1,920	2,475	2,235	90
Kansas	51	80	55	69
Oklahoma	285	415	350	84
Texas	5,550	7,550	6,800	90
Southwest	5,886	8,045	7,205	90
Arizona	195	250	200	80
California	124	182	150	82
New Mexico	48	68	50	74
West	367	500	400	80
Total upland	10,770	14,426	12,885	89
Pima:				
Arizona	3	10	4	40
California	182	273	250	92
New Mexico	3	3	3	88
Texas	17	20	13	65
Total Pima	204	306	270	88
Total All	10,974	14,732	13,155	89

1/ Planting intentions as indicated by reports from farmers.

Last updated: 4/11/12.

Source: USDA, Prospective Plantings.