United States Department of Agriculture

Economic Research Service

Situation and Outlook

CWS-16g

Release Date
July 14, 2016

Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Cotton and Wool Chart Gallery will be updated on July 18, 2016.

The next release is August 16, 2016.

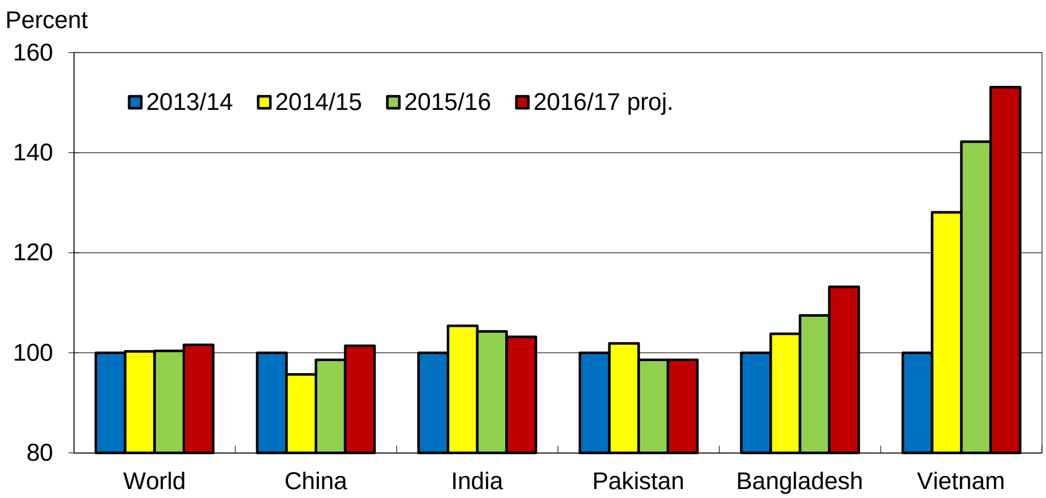
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

World Cotton Mill Use Expands; Growth Varies by Country

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton projections for 2016/17 indicate that world cotton mill use is forecast to rise for the fifth consecutive season. Global cotton consumption is projected at 111.6 million bales (of 480 pounds) in 2016/17, 1.3 percent higher than 2015/16 and 7 percent above the recent low of 2011/12, when world prices averaged near $1 per pound.

China is the leading spinner of raw cotton, accounting for over 30 percent of the total. However, recent mill use growth has shifted among countries as relative spinning costs affect consumption patterns. With 2013/14 as the base year, 2016/17 global cotton mill use is projected to rise less than 2 percent, as growth among the largest spinners—China, India, and Pakistan—has been limited (fig. 1). In contrast, cotton mill use has grown appreciably in a couple of countries. In Bangladesh, 2016/17 mill use is expected to be 13 percent above the 2013/14 level. Even more remarkable, however, has been the recent growth seen in Vietnam, with 2016/17 mill use projected to be more than 50 percent above 2013/14.

Figure 1
Cotton mill use growth for selected countries



Note: Growth calculated using 2013/14 as the base year.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. 2016 Cotton Crop Projection Increased in July

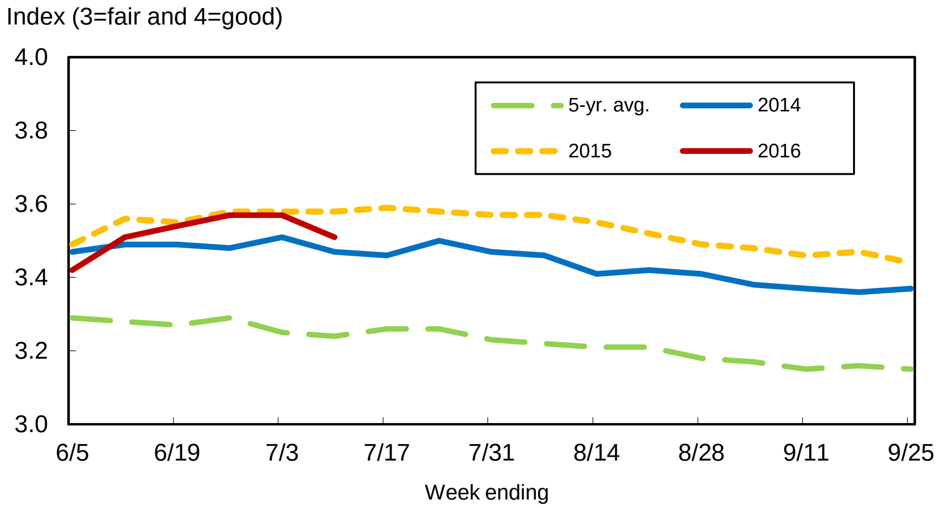
The 2016 U.S. cotton crop is projected at 15.8 million bales, 7 percent (1 million bales) above the June projection and 23 percent higher than the 2015 crop. The July production increase was largely attributable to the higher planted area reported in the June *Acreage* report; favorable moisture conditions in the Southwest region also contributed to the larger crop projection as reduced abandonment and higher yields were estimated. Based on the *Acreage* report, U.S. producers indicated that they had planted or intended to plant 10 million acres to cotton in 2016, 5 percent above the March indications and 17 percent above 2015, a year when excessive rainfall kept plantings from reaching initial expectations (see table 10).

Upland cotton area projections for 2016 increased for each of the Cotton Belt regions, as expected returns for cotton—compared with those for alternatives—encouraged higher plantings this spring. Area in the Southwest is reported at 5.8 million acres, 16 percent higher than 2015 but still 10 percent below the recent 5-year average. Southwest upland acreage is expected to account for about 60 percent of the U.S. area in 2016, similar to the previous three seasons. In the Southeast, cotton area is estimated at 2.3 million acres, slightly above 2015, but one of the lowest levels this decade. Area in the Delta is forecast to rebound to 1.5 million acres in 2016 from the previous season's historic low of only 985,000 acres; Delta area is expected to account for 16 percent of U.S. acreage in 2016. Similarly, upland cotton area in the West is projected to rise from the smallest in nearly a century; in 2016, upland acreage is estimated at 205,000 acres, or 2 percent of the U.S. upland total. In addition, extra-long staple (ELS) cotton acreage is grown predominantly in the West. Total ELS area for 2016 is projected at 199,000 acres, 26 percent (40,000 acres) higher than 2015.

Total cotton harvested acreage is estimated at 9.3 million acres in July. U.S. abandonment—forecast at 7 percent—is based on the 10-year average abandonment by region, with the Southwest estimated at 10 percent to reflect favorable moisture conditions. The U.S. yield is projected at 815 pounds per harvested acre, compared with 2015's 766 pounds per acre and a 5-year average of 820 pounds. Yield expectations are based on 3-year average yields by region, with the Southwest adjusted upward to reflect the favorable conditions. In August, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) will publish its first survey-based results for cotton production in 2016.

U.S. cotton crop development as of July 10 indicates that 57 percent of the 2016 cotton crop was squaring, equal to last season but 5 percentage points below the 2011-15 average. In addition, area setting bolls had reached 19 percent by July 10, compared with 16 percent in 2015 but equal to the 5-year average. Rainfall early this season has benefitted the cotton crop, with U.S. conditions similar to the previous 2 seasons (fig. 2). As of July 10, 54 percent of the U.S. cotton area was rated “good” or “ excellent,” compared with 57 percent a year earlier, while 11 percent was rated “poor” or “very poor,” compared with 8 percent in 2015.

Figure 2
U.S. cotton crop conditions



Source: USDA, *Crop Progress* reports.

U.S. Cotton Demand and Stocks Revised

U.S. cotton demand and stocks for both 2015/16 and 2016/17 were revised in July. For 2015/16, U.S. cotton exports are forecast at 9.2 million bales; although 200,000 bales higher this month—due to shipments through the end of June that were stronger than previously anticipated—exports remain at their lowest since 2000/01, as the reduced 2015 U.S. crop pushed supplies to their lowest since 1984/85. Consequently, the U.S. share of world trade is projected at 27 percent, down from 2014/15's 32 percent.

For 2016/17, U.S. cotton demand was raised 1 million bales to 15.1 million, the highest in 4 years. U.S. exports were responsible for the entire increase as U.S. cotton mill use remains estimated at 3.6 million bales in 2016/17. Contributing to the export rebound are a larger supply based on increased U.S. production and the reduced 2016/17 foreign crop projection that is at its lowest since 2003/04. U.S. cotton exports in 2016/17 are projected at 11.5 million bales. With global trade only slightly higher in 2016/17, the U.S. share of world trade is expected to expand to 33.5 percent, the highest in six seasons.

Based on the latest supply and demand estimates, 2016/17 ending stocks are forecast at 4.6 million bales, up from 2015/16's 3.9 million bales and the highest level since 2008/09, when stocks were over 6 million bales. However, relative to demand, stocks in 2016/17 are expected to be similar to 2015/16, with a stocks-to-use ratio of 30.5 percent. As a result, the 2016/17 upland cotton farm price is expected to range between 52 and 66 cents per pound, with the 59-cent midpoint slightly above the 58 cents per pound estimated for 2015/16.

International Outlook

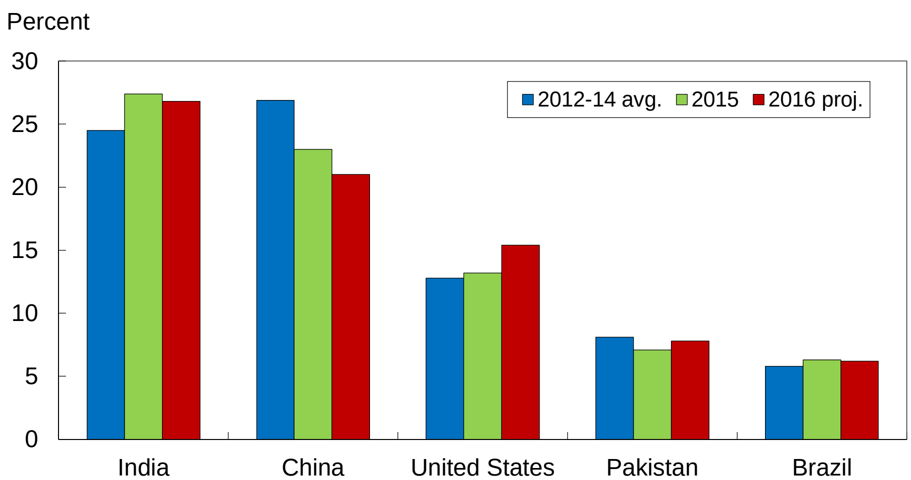
World Cotton Production To Rise Modestly in 2016/17

Global 2016/17 cotton production is projected at 102.5 million bales, about 5 percent (4.6 million bales) above 2015/16. Despite the increase, output in 2016/17 is expected to remain the second lowest since 2003/04. For 2016/17, production increases are noted for most cotton producers—except China—as yields rebound from a disappointing 2015/16 season. With favorable crop alternatives, global cotton harvested area in 2016/17 is forecast at 30.2 million hectares (74.5 million acres), 400,000 hectares (1 percent) below the previous season. The world cotton yield is estimated at 740 kilograms/hectare (660 pounds per acre) in 2016/17, 3 percent below the 5-year average.

World cotton production concentration continues among a handful of countries (fig. 3). In 2016/17, the top five cotton-producing countries are forecast to account for a combined 77 percent of global production, similar to 2015/16 but slightly lower than the average for 2012/13-2014/15. India and China (the largest cotton producers) together account for nearly half of the global cotton crop.

In 2016/17, India is forecast to produce 27.5 million bales of cotton. While lower area is anticipated, a return to average yields is projected to push India's crop 700,000 bales above 2015/16; India's share of global production is estimated at nearly 27 percent. For China, 2016/17 cotton production is projected to decline 1 million bales (nearly 4.5 percent) to 21.5 million, contributing 21 percent of world production. Area devoted to cotton in China continues to decline and, at 2.9 million hectares in 2016/17, is at historically low levels.

Figure 3
Share of total cotton production by major producer



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

Global Cotton Consumption Estimates Increased in July

Estimates of world cotton consumption for 2015/16 and 2016/17 were raised in July, continuing the slow recovery in global cotton mill use over the last several years. For 2015/16, global cotton mill use is now projected at 110.2 million bales, 1.4 million bales above the June estimate and marginally higher than 2014/15. The July gain was attributable to a 1.5-million-bale increase for China, where consumption is now estimated at 34 million bales; a slowdown in China's cotton yarn imports coupled with the recent strong sales of China's reserve stocks indicate that mills are consuming more cotton than previously estimated.

For 2016/17, July's world consumption projection is placed at 111.6 million bales, 1 million bales higher than the June forecast. The global increase resulted from a 1.5-million-bale increase in projected consumption for China that paralleled the 2015/16 increase; however, offsetting this gain somewhat were July decreases for India and Pakistan, countries that supply cotton yarn to China. Mill use in China is now forecast to reach 35 million bales during 2016/17, the highest in 4 years. India's consumption is projected at 24 million bales, down slightly from 2015/16, while mill use in Pakistan is unchanged from 2015/16 at 10.25 million bales. Meanwhile, 2016/17 cotton consumption is expected to expand in Turkey (+1 percent), Bangladesh (+5 percent), and Vietnam (+8 percent).

World Stocks To Decline Moderately in 2016/17

Global ending stocks are forecast at 91.3 million bales for 2016/17, a 9-percent (9-million-bale) reduction from 2015/16, as world consumption exceeds production for the second consecutive season. While China continues to hold the majority of global cotton supplies, stocks in China are projected to decline 9 million bales (15 percent) to 51.7 million bales in 2016/17; this follows a 7-million-bale reduction in 2015/16. Current policies in China are expected to reduce stocks further in subsequent seasons. In 2016/17, China is forecast to hold 57 percent of the global stock total, compared with more than 60 percent during the previous three seasons.

Year-to-year changes in projected 2016/17 stocks for countries outside of China are about offsetting. While stocks are expected to rise in the United States and India, lower stocks are forecast for Brazil and Pakistan. The global stocks-to-use ratio is projected to fall 9 percentage points to 82 percent by the end of 2016/17, the lowest since 2011/12. Consequently, world cotton prices (A Index) are expected to increase slightly from 2015/16's estimate of 70 cents per pound.

Highlight

China's Cotton Consumption Rising in 2015/16 and 2016/17

USDA has raised its 2015/16 estimate of China cotton consumption and its 2016/17 forecast. A 3-percent year-to-year increase in consumption is now foreseen for 2015/16 instead of a decline, the first increase in consumption since 2009/10. Continued consumption growth in 2016/17 also is expected, but at a marginally slower rate, as China continues cycling cotton out of its National Reserve at competitive prices and demand for China's textile exports remains relatively robust.

China began reforming its policies for supporting cotton farmers in 2015, reducing the premium paid for cotton in China relative to the outside world and starting to reduce government-owned stocks of cotton from the unprecedented level reached in 2014/15. During most of 2015, China's cotton textile trade surplus deteriorated as exports shrank and imports rose (fig. 4). However, since December 2015, a new textile trade pattern appears to have emerged, with imports (primarily yarn) contracting and exports (primarily clothing) expanding. This suggests cotton consumption rose in China during 2015/16. While only about half of China's cotton spinning is destined for exported products,[1] the competitive forces that first discouraged and then encouraged China's net exports of cotton products also influenced demand within China to some degree.

[1]For more information on the exported and domestic shares of China's textile industry, see ERS's 2015 publication, *Cotton Policy in China*. http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/1813054/cws-15c-01.pdf

Trends in textile trade are not the only evidence of rising consumption in China. Cotton prices have risen strongly in China since near the initiation of the 2016 reserve selling program—with Zhengzhou futures rising from around 10,000 Renminbi (RMB)/ton to nearly 15,000 RMB/ton—and demand from mills for cotton from the reserve has been very robust. Virtually all of the cotton offered for sale from the reserve has been purchased in every week of the reserve selling campaign that began in May.

Background on China's Textile Trade

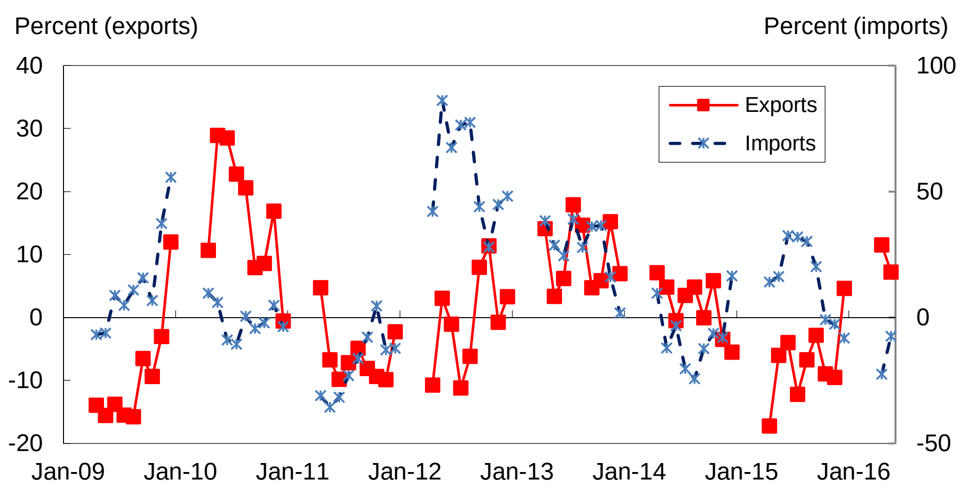
Between China's December 2001 accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the end of 2007, China's cotton textile imports and exports appeared to be following parallel trends. Growth rates were trending down, with import growth rates slipping into negative territory, and net cotton textile exports appeared to be on a strong upward trend. The onset of the Great Recession and the introduction of a high level of domestic price support for cotton in China brought a period of volatility to China's cotton textile trade, with exports realizing significant negative growth first as the world economy contracted in 2009, and then again as high domestic price supports reduced the competitiveness of China's cotton spinners in 2011 and 2012. Import growth leapt to unprecedented highs in 2012 as yarn poured into China from around the world.

In the long run, China's demographics and significant success in raising wages since its WTO accession are expected to erode China's ability to maintain its position as the world's leading textile exporter. But there are many factors that suggest the erosion will not be precipitous. China's superior physical and institutional infrastructure significantly reduces the time needed to deliver apparel, and rising wages will have less impact on the capital-intensive yarn producing segment of the supply chain than on the final labor-intensive clothing assembly portion. China's role as a supplier of fabric to other clothing exporting countries is likely to persist even as its preeminence in clothing exports begins to wane.

In the short run, the transition from a period when China's textile mills were hampered by a lack of access to competitively-priced cotton to the current phase means China can reduce its yarn imports and more actively compete for export sales of fabric and clothing. Analysis of trends in China's textile trade is hampered by annual variation in the timing of China's Spring Festival or New Year, but year-to-year comparisons of both imports and exports for recent months other than January-March suggest China's net textile exports are again on an upward path. Gains in exports for December 2015, April 2016, and May 2016 from a year earlier were 5, 12, and 7 percent, respectively. Imports contracted 8, 23, and 7 percent from the year before in those months. It is possible that these gains were exaggerated by the poor performance of trade during the year before, but the combination of robust textile export performance with strong demand for cotton from China's National Reserve and rising cotton prices suggests that a 3-percent annual rate of cotton consumption growth in China in 2015/16 and 2016/17 is likely.

Recent developments have renewed the access of China's significant textile infrastructure to competitively priced raw material, resulting in increased efficiencies for global consumption of cotton. China's capacity for producing and delivering textiles is far superior to that of many other countries, facilitating the delivery of a greater volume of final product. As a result, world textile markets can potentially support an increase in China's cotton consumption larger than the decrease in consumption elsewhere due to reduced yarn sales to China.

Figure 4
China's cotton textile trade[2] changes from year-earlier: 2009-16



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calcuations based on data from China Customs.

[2]Data converted to a raw-fiber-equivalent basis. For more information on these conversions, see ERS's 2009 publication, *Fiber Use for Textiles and China's Cotton Textile Exports*. http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/183797/cws08i01.pdf

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

Item	2015/16	2016/17 May	2016/17 June	2016/17 July
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	8.422	9.347	9.347	9.824
Harvested	7.920	8.588	8.588	9.104
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	755	792	792	802
		Million bales		
Beginning stocks	3.441	3.830	3.945	3.754
Production	12.455	14.165	14.165	15.215
Total supply[1]	15.927	18.005	18.120	18.979
Mill use	3.525	3.575	3.575	3.575
Exports	8.675	9.950	9.950	10.950
Total use	12.200	13.525	13.525	14.525
Ending stocks[2]	3.754	4.470	4.585	4.444
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	30.8	33.0	33.9	30.6
		1000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	158.5	215.0	215.0	199.0
Harvested	154.9	212.0	212.0	196.0
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,342	1,438	1,438	1,433
		1,000 bales		
Beginning stocks	259	170	155	146
Production	433	635	635	585
Total supply[1]	696	805	790	731
Mill use	25	25	25	25
Exports	525	550	550	550
Total use	550	575	575	575
Ending stocks[2]	146	230	215	156
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	26.5	40.0	37.4	27.1

Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.

[1]Includes imports. [2]Includes unaccounted.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Last update: 07/14/16.

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2015/16	2016/17 May	2016/17 June	2016/17 July
		Million bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks--				
World	112.46	102.84	102.08	100.27
Foreign	108.76	98.84	97.98	96.37
Production--				
World	97.92	104.36	103.17	102.55
Foreign	85.03	89.56	88.37	86.75
Imports--				
World	34.30	33.10	33.33	34.35
Foreign	34.26	33.09	33.32	34.34
Use:				
Mill use--				
World	110.20	110.78	110.59	111.60
Foreign	106.65	107.18	106.99	108.00
Exports--				
World	34.31	33.11	33.33	34.36
Foreign	25.11	22.61	22.83	22.86
Ending stocks--				
World	100.27	96.48	94.73	91.29
Foreign	96.37	91.78	89.93	86.69
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio:				
World	91.0	87.1	85.7	81.8
Foreign	90.4	85.6	84.1	80.3

Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Last update: 07/14/16.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May 2016	May 2015
	1,000 bales			
Cotton:				
Stocks, beginning	10,472	9,082	7,751	8,118
Ginnings	0	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	29.4	31.1	31.7	10.6
	Million pounds			
Manmade:				
Production	551.1	541.8	561.4	525.9
Noncellulosic	551.1	541.8	561.4	525.9
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	1,592.0	2,133.8	2,695.2	2,654.0

	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	Apr. 2015
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports:	181.5	192.8	195.0	223.0
Noncellulosic	164.8	176.1	180.8	204.6
Cellulosic	16.7	16.7	14.2	18.4
Total since January 1	374.3	567.1	762.2	768.9
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	321.8	600.5	942.4	657.0
48s-and-finer	250.5	531.3	573.2	388.6
Not-finer-than-46s	71.4	69.2	369.2	268.3
Total since January 1	886.4	1,486.9	2,429.3	2,381.8
Wool top imports	173.6	277.6	270.5	258.2
Total since January 1	431.5	709.0	979.6	1,147.2
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0
Total since January 1	0.0	13.2	13.3	0.0

Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds. NA = Not available.

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

Last update: 07/14/16.

Table 4--U.S. fiber demand

Item	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May 2016	May 2015
	1,000 bales			
Cotton:				
All consumed by mills[1]	293	296	289	317
Total since August 1	2,298	2,595	2,884	2,951
Daily rate	12.8	14.1	13.1	15.1
Upland consumed by mills[1]	291	294	287	315
Total since August 1	2,282	2,575	2,863	2,929
Daily rate	12.6	14.0	13.1	15.0
Upland exports	1,053	983	1,004	1,391
Total since August 1	4,905	5,887	6,891	9,080
Sales for next season	181	72	336	270
Total since August 1	1,143	1,215	1,551	1,400
Extra-long staple exports	49.9	54.7	61.7	69.0
Total since August 1	335.5	390.2	451.9	303.4
Sales for next season	0.9	2.4	23.4	1.4
Total since August 1	0.9	3.3	26.7	1.7
	Feb. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	Apr. 2015
	Million pounds			
Manmade:				
Raw fiber exports	45.0	48.9	51.1	50.1
Noncellulosic	44.6	48.3	49.6	49.7
Cellulosic	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.4
Total since January 1	89.5	138.4	189.4	200.6
	1,000 pounds			
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool exports, clean	225.0	806.4	449.3	319.1
Total since January 1	528.5	1,334.9	1,784.1	1,446.3
Wool top exports	76.7	66.2	89.6	1.1
Total since January 1	191.5	257.7	347.3	21.9
Mohair exports, clean	40.7	0.0	31.9	64.5
Total since January 1	69.5	69.5	101.4	666.3

Note: 1 bale = 480 pounds.

[1]Estimated by USDA.

Sources: USDA, Farm Service Agency; USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Export Sales; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau; and *Fiber Organon.*

Last update: 07/14/16.

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

Item	Apr. 2016	May 2016	June 2016	June 2015
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted world price	49.51	51.01	54.92	50.71
Upland spot 41-34	59.65	60.36	62.78	62.86
Pima spot 02-46	125.50	125.50	125.50	149.00
Average price received by upland producers	55.80	57.60	NA	66.80
Far Eastern cotton quotes:				
A Index	69.94	70.25	74.06	72.40
Memphis/Eastern	74.06	74.19	76.90	75.38
Memphis/Orleans/Texas	71.31	71.19	73.90	74.63
California/Arizona	74.81	74.94	77.65	77.13
	Dollars per pound			
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 58s	3.05	3.26	3.32	3.36
Australian 58s[1]	4.06	4.01	4.14	4.21
U.S. 60s	3.27	3.40	3.41	3.48
Australian 60s[1]	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
U.S. 64s	3.99	4.00	3.98	3.99
Australian 64s[1]	4.89	4.80	4.86	5.17

NA = Not available. NQ = No quote.

[1]In bond, Charleston, SC.

Sources: USDA, *Cotton Price Statistics*; Cotlook Ltd., *Cotton Outlook;* and trade reports.

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

Item	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May 2016	May 2015
	1,000 pounds			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	252,439	266,995	287,907	300,913
Cotton	48,400	55,791	61,974	66,185
Linen	25,572	19,735	19,169	21,544
Wool	3,713	3,986	4,316	4,887
Silk	566	513	812	571
Manmade	174,188	186,971	201,638	207,727
Apparel:	750,185	784,424	880,096	879,034
Cotton	411,961	417,938	468,145	471,989
Linen	8,442	9,179	8,030	7,989
Wool	15,688	18,426	21,174	20,387
Silk	7,458	8,843	8,692	8,555
Manmade	306,636	330,039	374,056	370,114
Home furnishings:	197,019	219,767	258,361	261,589
Cotton	125,871	131,991	144,722	146,690
Linen	858	765	1,106	977
Wool	374	337	403	283
Silk	114	146	202	186
Manmade	69,802	86,528	111,928	113,454
Floor coverings:	81,221	80,118	88,215	82,206
Cotton	11,312	10,370	10,849	10,105
Linen	26,606	24,132	26,226	20,333
Wool	11,459	10,458	12,567	10,962
Silk	3,292	2,737	2,317	2,217
Manmade	28,553	32,421	36,256	38,589
Total imports:[1]	1,281,152	1,351,619	1,514,881	1,524,109
Cotton	597,718	616,292	685,882	695,238
Linen	61,478	53,811	54,530	50,843
Wool	31,242	33,223	38,472	36,528
Silk	11,430	12,240	12,022	11,528
Manmade	579,284	636,054	723,975	729,973

Note: Raw-fiber-equivalent pounds.

[1]Includes headgear.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 07/14/16.

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

Item	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May 2016	May 2015
	1,000 pounds			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	244,435	244,238	241,940	278,786
Cotton	130,610	132,049	131,104	152,585
Linen	6,687	6,450	6,278	6,288
Wool	2,692	2,638	3,350	3,494
Silk	1,205	1,163	1,077	1,094
Manmade	103,241	101,937	100,131	115,326
Apparel:	24,961	24,901	24,071	25,366
Cotton	10,893	11,282	10,808	10,931
Linen	386	294	341	440
Wool	1,914	1,408	1,438	1,240
Silk	1,348	993	983	849
Manmade	10,421	10,924	10,501	11,907
Home furnishings:	3,507	4,016	4,747	5,090
Cotton	1,674	1,974	2,409	2,437
Linen	202	192	210	324
Wool	64	67	94	125
Silk	139	143	154	180
Manmade	1,428	1,640	1,881	2,023
Floor coverings:	26,348	25,753	24,856	27,986
Cotton	2,112	1,950	1,896	2,287
Linen	1,115	970	970	1,317
Wool	1,366	1,085	1,166	1,535
Silk	47	26	42	43
Manmade	21,708	21,723	20,782	22,805
Total exports:[1]	299,312	298,962	295,667	337,276
Cotton	145,315	147,288	146,249	168,267
Linen	8,391	7,905	7,799	8,369
Wool	6,039	5,200	6,048	6,395
Silk	2,739	2,325	2,256	2,165
Manmade	136,828	136,244	133,316	152,079

Note: Raw-fiber-equivalent pounds.

[1]Includes headgear.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 07/14/16.

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

Region/country	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May 2016	May 2015
		1,000 pounds		
North America	131,439	128,915	136,696	142,463
Canada	3,103	2,957	3,088	3,018
Dominican Republic	8,653	8,134	9,555	9,572
El Salvador	18,184	20,811	18,764	18,906
Guatemala	7,542	7,601	7,916	7,678
Haiti	12,057	12,060	12,962	14,049
Honduras	27,116	23,263	29,224	30,128
Mexico	37,814	39,689	38,663	41,714
Nicaragua	16,896	14,359	16,463	17,387
South America	4,174	3,626	4,261	3,957
Colombia	1,720	1,517	1,847	1,645
Peru	2,201	1,841	2,089	1,936
Europe	13,910	13,137	12,920	13,019
Germany	1,175	1,079	1,132	1,170
Italy	1,627	1,589	1,578	1,827
Portugal	1,314	1,016	1,112	1,113
Turkey	6,747	6,591	6,636	5,893
Asia	435,036	457,702	518,225	521,320
Bahrain	2,544	2,211	2,030	1,551
Bangladesh	53,549	46,677	49,499	49,150
Cambodia	13,543	12,978	13,907	15,530
China	122,629	166,342	209,052	214,046
Hong Kong	540	846	1,159	1,080
India	81,615	73,750	74,809	72,527
Indonesia	22,498	20,642	23,179	22,838
Israel	773	428	533	649
Japan	1,472	1,470	1,228	1,427
Jordan	4,510	3,568	3,510	4,641
Malaysia	2,123	2,306	3,545	3,213
Pakistan	61,059	56,207	60,755	59,527
Philippines	3,843	3,305	3,479	3,636
South Korea	5,274	5,583	6,029	6,742
Sri Lanka	8,130	7,590	5,743	6,416
Taiwan	1,617	1,727	2,199	1,993
Thailand	4,573	4,179	4,176	4,379
Vietnam	43,760	46,698	52,185	50,750
Oceania	36	63	52	34
Africa	13,123	12,849	13,729	14,444
Egypt	6,500	6,327	6,759	7,567
Kenya	2,509	2,217	2,120	2,471
Lesotho	1,461	1,885	2,585	2,757
Mauritius	972	639	535	598
World[1]	597,718	616,292	685,882	695,238

Note: Raw-fiber-equivalent pounds.

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 07/14/16.

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

Region/country	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2016	May 2016	May 2015
		1,000 pounds		
North America	124,176	124,007	123,001	144,233
Bahamas	133	131	103	103
Canada	8,695	9,717	10,187	9,373
Costa Rica	360	336	242	399
Dominican Republic	20,446	16,320	23,798	22,689
El Salvador	3,211	2,896	2,880	8,976
Guatemala	3,089	2,711	2,328	2,090
Haiti	838	567	26	1,177
Honduras	61,116	66,783	59,907	68,062
Mexico	22,418	21,032	20,319	27,911
Nicaragua	3,051	2,637	2,656	2,773
Panama	367	321	193	259
South America	5,461	6,152	4,774	5,540
Brazil	293	362	263	491
Chile	166	195	182	210
Colombia	3,624	4,333	3,088	3,005
Peru	1,032	913	900	1,276
Europe	3,648	3,695	4,437	3,432
Belgium	336	306	346	407
France	117	103	109	127
Germany	378	387	411	666
Italy	229	169	167	288
Monaco	1,010	1,057	1,236	0
Netherlands	201	303	291	386
United Kingdom	875	823	879	981
Asia	9,350	10,259	10,478	13,671
China	5,491	6,883	7,091	8,508
Hong Kong	394	416	418	478
India	328	170	165	520
Israel	216	191	117	69
Japan	1,058	717	760	1,170
Saudi Arabia	97	101	148	225
Singapore	120	108	117	103
South Korea	437	507	518	442
Taiwan	135	144	151	89
United Arab Emirates	278	193	341	203
Vietnam	243	356	186	524
Oceania	450	438	445	546
Australia	355	313	340	416
New Zealand	68	89	77	98
Africa	2,231	2,737	3,113	846
Morocco	1,958	2,513	2,842	535
World[1]	145,315	147,288	146,249	168,267

Note: Raw-fiber-equivalent pounds.

[1]Totals may not add due to rounding.

Sources: USDA, Economic Research Service; and U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Last update: 07/14/16.

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

State/region	Actual 2015	Projected March 2016 [1]	Projected June 2016 [2]	2016/2015
		1,000 acres		*Percent*
Upland:				
Alabama	315	320	320	102
Florida	85	90	100	118
Georgia	1,130	1,150	1,300	115
N. Carolina	385	290	290	75
S. Carolina	235	190	180	77
Virginia	85	80	80	94
Southeast	2,235	2,120	2,270	102
Arkansas	210	330	370	176
Louisiana	115	150	155	135
Mississippi	320	450	450	141
Missouri	185	270	300	162
Tennessee	155	235	245	158
Delta	985	1,435	1,520	154
Kansas	16	22	29	181
Oklahoma	215	270	300	140
Texas	4,800	5,300	5,500	115
Southwest	5,031	5,592	5,829	116
Arizona	89	115	115	129
California	47	45	55	117
New Mexico	35	40	35	100
West	171	200	205	120
Total Upland	8,422	9,347	9,824	117
Pima:				
Arizona	18	20	15	86
California	117	165	155	132
New Mexico	7	8	7	100
Texas	17	22	22	129
Total Pima	159	215	199	126
Total All	8,581	9,562	10,023	117

[1]Planting intentions as indicated by reports from farmers.

[2]Total acres planted or intended to be planted.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Acreage* report.

Last update: 07/14/16.