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Cotton and Wool Outlook

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Global Cotton Mill Use Reduced; Lowest in 3 Years

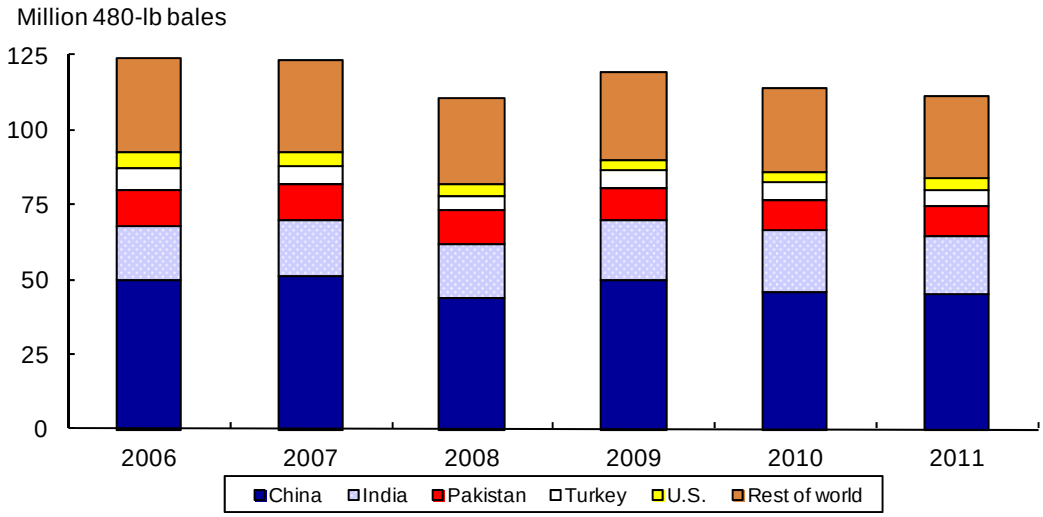
The next release is March 12, 2012

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) cotton projections for 2011/12 indicate that world cotton consumption is now expected to decrease 2.5 percent from last season as the global economy remains sluggish. This season's expected decline follows a 4-percent reduction last season as cotton prices reached unprecedented levels and has forced fiber substitution at some mills.

At 111.3 million bales, 2011/12 global cotton mill use is 10 percent below the peak established in 2006/07 (fig. 1). China and India, the world's largest spinners, are leading the decline in global mill use in 2011/12. However, with mill use expected to rise in Pakistan this season, the combined share of world mill use for the three countries remains similar to last season's 67 percent and is above the 65-percent share achieved in 2006/07. China continues to dominate cotton spinning, accounting for at least 40 percent of the total since 2006/07.

Figure 1
Global cotton consumption



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

Domestic

U.S. Cotton Production Forecast Reduced in December

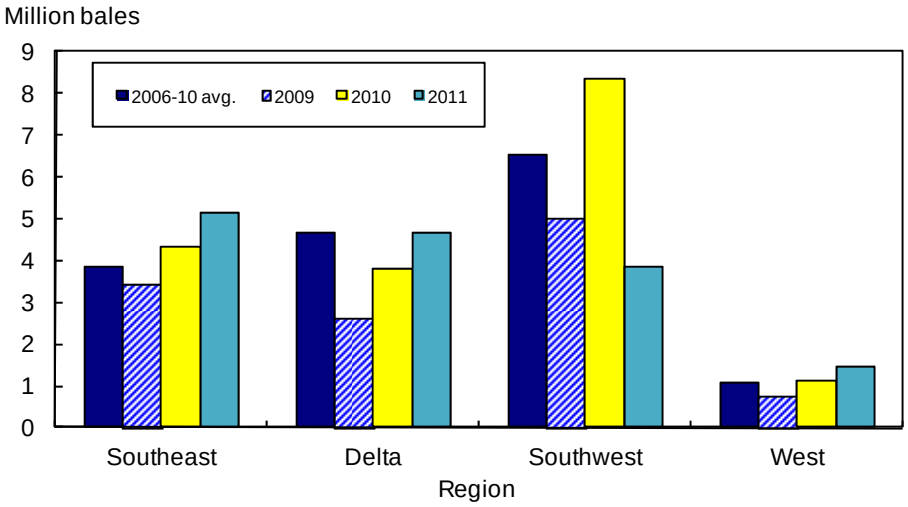
The USDA December forecast of the 2011 U.S. cotton crop was reduced about 3 percent (473,000 bales) this month to 15.8 million bales, as production was adjusted in a number of States. The latest estimate indicates a 12.5-percent reduction from 2010 as extreme drought conditions—mainly in the Southwest—reduced the crop potential considerably this season. The 2011 national yield was lowered to 771 pounds per harvested acre, 41 pounds below a year ago and the lowest yield per acre since the 2003 crop.

Harvested area was unchanged this month at approximately 9.85 million acres, the third smallest of the last 20 years. Upland production is estimated at 15.1 million bales, 2.5 million below last season, while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop remains estimated at 737,000 bales. For current production estimates by State and region, see table 10.

Upland production is expected to increase in three of the four Cotton Belt regions as area expanded in 2011 (fig. 2). The Southwest is the exception as the 2011 drought pushed abandonment to a record (58 percent) and decreased production to approximately 3.9 million bales, the lowest since the 1998 season. In the Southwest, planted area—at 8 million acres—reached its highest in 30 years, while harvested area—at about 3.4 million acres—fell to its lowest in 125 years.

The Southeast and Delta are estimated to harvest 5.1 million and 4.7 million bales, respectively, this season. For the Southeast, higher area and a below-average yield combined to produce the largest regional crop in 6 seasons. In the Delta, higher area, coupled with an above-average yield, provided the region's largest harvest

Figure 2
U.S. regional upland cotton production



Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production* reports.

since the 2007 season. In the West region, upland production is estimated to rise for the second consecutive season after 5 years' of decline. At 1.4 million bales, upland production is estimated to be the largest since the 2003 crop.

U.S. Demand Forecast Lowered

U.S. cotton demand for the 2011/12 season was reduced slightly this month to 14.9 million bales, 18 percent below last season. U.S. mill use—based on data collected by the Farm Service Agency—was lowered this month and is now forecast at 3.6 million bales in 2011/12, nearly 8 percent below 2010/11. U.S. cotton exports were unchanged in December and are forecast at 11.3 million bales, more than 3 million below last season. With smaller U.S. exportable supplies available this season and a record foreign crop projected, U.S. cotton exports are forecast to fall to their lowest since the 2001 season.

U.S. Stocks Revised; Season Average Price Range Narrowed

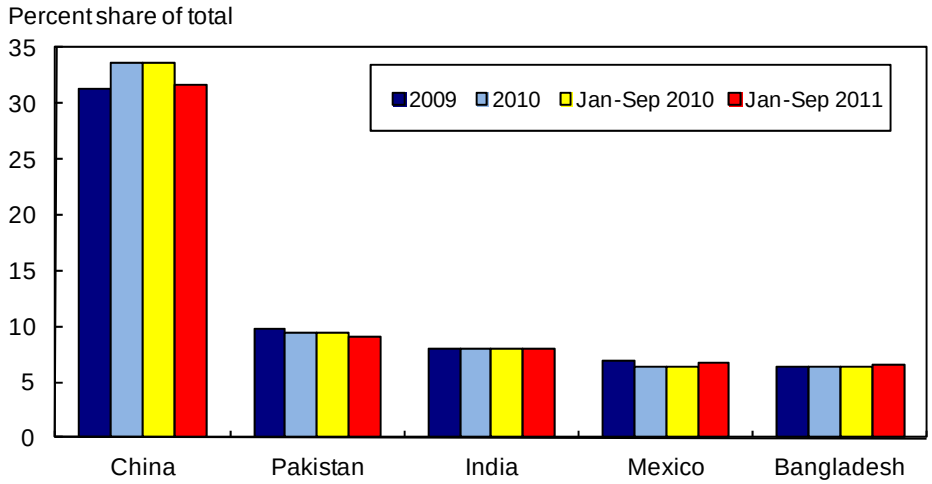
With a smaller cotton crop this season, U.S. supplies are at their lowest since 1998/99; however, reduced demand for U.S. cotton is expected to push ending stocks higher in 2011/12. While December's forecast of 3.5 million bales is below last month's expectation, stocks at the end of 2011/12 are projected to increase nearly 1 million bales from a year ago. Both the stock level and the stocks-to-use ratio—estimated at 23.5 percent—would be the highest in 3 years. Based on the latest supply and demand outlook for 2011/12, the average upland cotton farm price is now forecast to range between 85 and 95 cents per pound, compared with the final 2010/11 price of 81.5 cents.

U.S. Cotton Textile Trade Shrinks During First 9 Months of 2011

With the global economy's uncertainty, U.S. cotton textile imports and exports have been mixed in 2011 when compared with the year before. During the first 9 months of 2011, cotton product imports had reached only 6.6 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, 11 percent below the comparable period in 2010 but similar to that reported in 2009. Cotton product exports, on the other hand, continue their rebound as exports reached 1.4 billion pounds during January-September 2011, 7 percent higher than the 2010 comparable period. As a result, the net cotton trade deficit has declined 15 percent during the first 9 months of 2011 to 5.2 billion pounds.

The top five suppliers of cotton textile and apparel products to the United States continue to account for more than 60 percent of the total. For January-September 2011, the share reached 62 percent, down from nearly 64 percent a year earlier and close to the share achieved in calendar 2009. While each of the top five suppliers' volume shrank during the first 9 months of 2011, China's volume fell considerably more as its share declined from nearly 34 percent last year to about 32 percent in 2011 (fig. 3). Meanwhile, the share from Mexico and Bangladesh has increased slightly this year with India's share unchanged.

Figure 3
Leading suppliers of U.S. cotton textile imports



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

International Outlook

World 2011/12 Production Forecast at a Record High

Global 2011/12 cotton production is forecast at 123.4 million bales, up 7 percent from a year ago. Although the expected global crop has been revised downward from the previous month's forecast due to weakening prices, it remains a record forecast production.

Several major producers anticipate a bumper harvest. The major southern hemisphere producers, Australia and Brazil, are forecast to produce 5.0 million bales and 9.0 million bales in 2011/12, respectively. While the 2011/12 forecast leaves Brazil's crop unchanged from the previous year, it represents a 19-percent increase in Australia. Australia's 2011/12 harvested area is expected to increase 2 percent to 600,000 hectares, up 2 percent from a year ago, while yields are expected to grow 17 percent to 1,814 kg/ha, as more area is likely to be irrigated. China, the world's leading cotton producer, is expected to grow 33.5 million bales in 2011/12, up 10 percent from the previous year and accounting for 27 percent of global production. China's forecast 2011/12 production rebound is driven mostly by anticipated harvested area, which is forecast to increase 7 percent to 5.5 million hectares in 2011/12.

India and Pakistan are expected to produce 27.5 million bales and 10.0 million bales in 2011/12, an increase of 8 percent and 14 percent, respectively, from the preceding year. Harvested area in India and Pakistan is expected to rise 10 percent to 12.2 million hectares and 3.2 million hectares in 2011/12, respectively, from the previous year. In the United States, the 2011/12 crop is expected to decline 13 percent to 15.8 million bales, from a year ago. Uzbekistan's 2011/12 crop is forecast at 4.2 million bales, up 2 percent from the previous year.

The world total 2011/12 harvested cotton area is forecast to increase 7 percent to 35.8 million hectares, from a year ago. Global 2011/12 yields are projected at 751 kg/ha, nearly unchanged from the previous year.

World Cotton Trade To Rise in 2011/12

Global 2011/12 cotton exports are forecast at 36.6 million bales, an increase of 3 percent from the previous year due mainly to rising production in several producing countries. Brazil's 2011/12 exports are expected to nearly double to 3.8 million bales. For Australia, 2011/12 cotton exports are forecast at 4.0 million bales, up 59 percent from the preceding year. India is expected to export 6.0 million bales in 2011/12, up 18 percent from a year ago. Uzbekistan's 2011/12 exports are expected to rise 4 percent to 2.75 million bales in 2011/12, up 4 percent from a year ago. The United States, the leading global exporter of the fiber, is expected to export 11.3 million bales in 2011/12, down 21 percent from a year earlier.

China, the world's top cotton importer, is forecast to import 15.5 million bales in 2011/12, an increase of 29 percent from the previous year, and the second highest on record. China has been importing vigorously to meet its stock accumulation goals. In 2011/12, Bangladesh and Indonesia are forecast to import 3.3 million

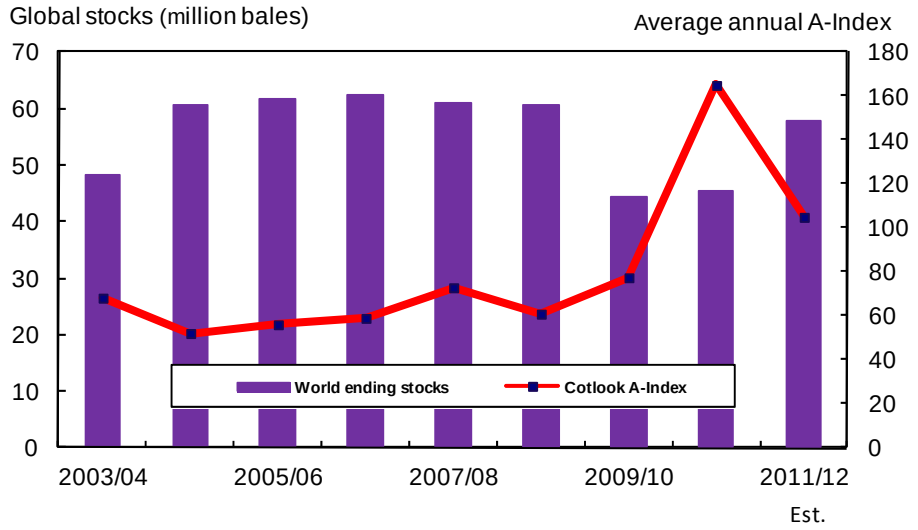
bales and 2.1 million bales, respectively, down 12 percent and 2 percent from the previous year. Imports in Pakistan and Turkey are also forecast to decline 3 percent and 25 percent, to 1.4 million bales and 2.5 million bales, respectively, from a year earlier. Although import declines are expected in several importing countries, these reductions are more than offset by increased import demand in China.

Global Mill Use To Decline Further in 2011/12

World 2011/12 cotton consumption is forecast to decline 2.5 percent from a year ago to 111.3 million bales, due mainly to unfavorable global economic conditions and cotton's relatively low share of fiber demand. Several major mill users are expected to reduce consumption. China, the world's largest cotton consumer, is forecast to consume 45.0 million bales in 2011/12, down 2 percent from the previous year. India is expected to consume 19.5 million bales in 2011/12, a 6-percent decline from the preceding year and the lowest mill use in 3 years. Turkey and the United States are expected to consume 5.3 million bales and 3.6 million bales in 2011/12, down 5 percent and 8 percent, respectively, from a year ago. Pakistan is the only major consumer in which 2011/12 mill use is expected to increase. Pakistan's cotton consumption is forecast at 10.3 million bales, an increase of 3 percent from a year earlier, due mainly to larger domestic supplies.

Global 2011/12 ending stocks are forecast to increase 27 percent to 57.7 million bales (fig. 4). This forecast will represent a major rebound from the previous 2 years when stocks plummeted due to a combination of declining production and rising consumption. In 2011/12, the opposite phenomenon (rising production and declining consumption) is expected to result in a rebound in ending stocks. The global stocks-to-use ratio is estimated at 52 percent in 2011/12. Not surprisingly, cotton prices, as measured by Cotlook's A-index, have declined since 2010/11.

Figure 4
Prices decline as global stocks rise



Sources: Cotlook and USDA, Interagency Commodity Estimates Committee.

Highlight

Falling Harvest Prices in China Possibly Spurring State Reserve Imports

The China National Cotton Reserve Corporation has purchased a large amount of foreign cotton this fall, in addition to steady purchases within China to defend the price floor the Government is providing for the 2011/12 crop. One possible reason for sourcing cotton outside of as well as within China is concern that output in China, the world's largest producer, could drop significantly in 2012. Recent crop prices within China suggest such a decline, possibly supporting a high level of importing for the Government's official reserves.

U.S. farmers utilize futures markets to form price expectations, but many farmers in China do not access such information. A recent study indicated that only 20 percent of households growing cotton obtain marketing price information via television or radio, mostly getting such information from their neighbors and customers.[1] This suggests a strong role in price expectation formation for current prices received, and therefore a large impact of the harvest-time crop prices on the following year's planted area. China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) publishes quarterly data on changes in crop prices from the year before which can be used to analyze past area/price relationships and combined with recent price information to help predict cotton area in China in 2012/13.

Farmers in China market between 50 and 90 percent of their cotton harvest during the fourth quarter of the calendar year. Between 2001 and 2006, there was a 95-98 percent correlation between relative annual changes in cotton and corn prices in the fourth quarter and the change in China's cotton area in the following year (fig. 5). The relationship was also intuitive: when cotton prices rose (fell) significantly faster than grain prices, cotton area rose (fell). Beginning with 2007, the relationship shifted: area fell for the next 3 years, and rose only weakly relative to the significant 2010 price movement. Cotton area changes continued to be highly correlated with relative price changes (99 percent correlation during 2008-10), but with a much diminished positive area response to higher prices.

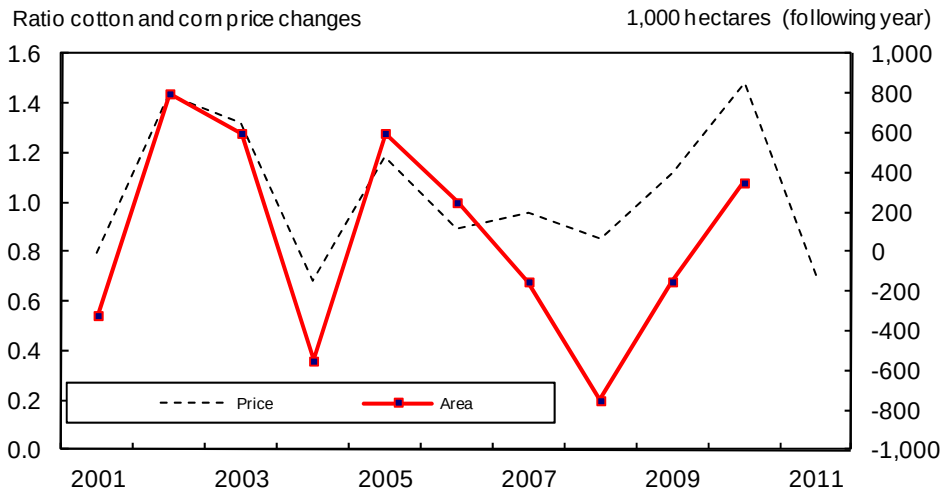
Two other factors that determine the relative profitability of cotton are the cost of production and Government support. Shifts in both of these have not been favorable for cotton production until 2011's policy change. Government support for grain production has risen significantly since 2004. Guaranteed prices were introduced first for rice, then wheat, and eventually corn by 2006. Grain producers have had direct subsidies, machinery subsidies, and input subsidies, the latter doubling in 2008. Cotton was added to the seed subsidy program in 2007, has received transportation subsidies for Xinjiang cotton, receives subsidized procurement loans like other commodities, and has been supported by reserve buying of high quality cotton in recent years. However, until 2011, reserve buying was ad hoc rather than in defense of a guaranteed price stated before planting. Cotton has fared poorly compared with grains in garnering Government support, due to the importance placed on grain self-sufficiency since world grain prices spiked in 2008.

[1]Du, Min (2011), "Investigation and analysis on production and market behavior of cotton growers in China," *2011 China International Cotton Conference Proceedings*, June 2011, pages 26-36.

Changes in the cost of production have also weighed against cotton. Partly through deliberate policies, and partly due to demographic and other changes, China's wages have risen as much as 20 percent annually since 2002. Cost of production data shows that in regions where cotton and corn compete, labor accounts for 55-61 percent of production costs in cotton, compared with 33-34 percent in corn.[2] Mechanization—partly due to subsidies—has risen from 5 percent of corn production costs (1990) to 18 percent (2009). The analogous data for cotton are 1 percent and 8 percent.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, seed cotton prices have been 20-25 percent lower than in 2010, and corn prices have been about 13 percent higher.[3] A 550,000-hectare decline in 2005 followed a similar price shift, and in 2009 area fell 750,000 hectares following an even more favorable shift. What makes 2011 different was the long-awaited introduction of a Government guaranteed floor price. This marked a turning point of sorts for cotton policy in China, one with a likely positive impact. Cotton producers have reportedly expressed intentions to cut area in 2012 by 20 percent or more from the year before, or more than 1 million hectares. Past experience suggests actual changes will not be as large as these reports. Actual plantings will also be a function of expectations of China's 2012 floor price guarantee for cotton, and other policy and market developments. Thus, significant uncertainty remains about the level of plantings, but one significant variable—prices—points to a decline, which may be a factor in a high level of foreign purchases for China's state reserves in a year when domestic purchases are also likely to be high and mill use is lagging.

Figure 5
China's relative cotton prices and cotton area: annual changes



Sources: NBS, Cotlook,, CNGOIC, and USDA, ICEC.

[2]China National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC). *National Production Cost Survey*, October 2010, accessed at http://www.npcs.gov.cn/web/index.asp. Estimates refer to data for Shandong and Henan.

[3]2011 cotton prices from Cotlook Ltd., *Cotton Outlook*, various issues, and corn prices from National Grains and Oils Information Center (CNGOIC). *Feedgrains Supply and Demand Situation Weekly Report.* various issues.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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

Cotton Briefing Room
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Table 1--U.S. cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2010/11	2011/12 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Million acres		
Upland:				
Planted	10.770	14.431	14.431	14.431
Harvested	10.497	9.562	9.562	9.562
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	805	797	781	757
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	2.929	2.572	2.572	2.572
Production	17.600	15.871	15.563	15.090
Total supply 1/	20.531	18.448	18.140	17.667
Mill use	3.874	3.775	3.775	3.575
Exports	13.881	10.825	10.625	10.650
Total use	17.755	14.600	14.400	14.225
Ending stocks 2/	2.572	3.830	3.730	3.405
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	14.5	26.2	25.9	23.9
		1,000 acres		
Extra-long staple:				
Planted	204.2	289.0	289.0	289.0
Harvested	201.7	287.5	287.5	287.5
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,200	1,231	1,231	1,231
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	18	28	28	28
Production	504	737	737	737
Total supply 1/	529	770	770	770
Mill use	26	25	25	25
Exports	495	675	675	650
Total use	521	700	700	675
Ending stocks 2/	28	70	70	95
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	5.4	10.0	10.0	14.1

1/ Includes imports. 2/ Includes unaccounted.

Last update: 12/12/11.

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

Table 2--World cotton supply and use estimates

Item	2010/11	2011/12 Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Supply:				
Beginning stocks--				
World	44.34	44.87	45.22	45.49
Foreign	41.39	42.27	42.62	42.89
Production--				
World	115.28	124.19	123.89	123.42
Foreign	97.17	107.58	107.59	107.59
Imports--				
World	35.66	36.53	36.31	36.55
Foreign	35.65	36.52	36.30	36.54
Use:				
Mill use--				
World	114.17	114.38	114.27	111.34
Foreign	110.27	110.58	110.47	107.74
Exports--				
World	35.58	36.51	36.33	36.57
Foreign	21.20	25.01	25.03	25.27
Ending stocks--				
World	45.49	54.83	54.96	57.67
Foreign	42.89	50.93	51.16	54.17
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio:				
World	39.8	47.9	48.1	51.8
Foreign	38.9	46.1	46.3	50.3

Last update: 12/12/11.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Table 3--U.S. fiber supply

Item	2011 Aug.	2011 Sep.	2011 Oct.	2010 Oct.
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Cotton:				
Ginnings	845	963	4,847	5,826
Imports since August 1	0.0	0.1	NA	0.8
Stocks, beginning	2,600	2,543	2,911	2,943
At mills	NA	NA	NA	137
Public storage	NA	NA	NA	2,518
CCC stocks	832	520	416	419
		Million pounds		
Manmade:				
Production	498.2	478.2	454.2	531.7
Noncellulosic	498.2	474.0	454.2	531.7
Cellulosic	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total since January 1	3,585.3	4,063.5	4,517.7	2,591.3

	2011 July	2011 Aug.	2011 Sep.	2010 Sep.
		Million pounds		
Manmade:				
Raw fiber imports	149.9	153.3	135.7	135.9
Noncellulosic	134.9	136.3	120.0	121.1
Cellulosic	15.0	17.0	15.7	14.8
Total since January 1	1,046.5	1,199.8	1,335.5	1,414.8
		1,000 pounds		
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool imports, clean	1,046.5	1,306.0	1,590.9	652.4
48s-and-finer	561.1	212.8	284.9	73.8
Not-finer-than-46s	532.1	503.7	346.3	617.8
Total since January 1	4,849.0	6,155.0	7,745.9	8,398.3
Wool top imports	338.5	554.7	153.2	538.3
Total since January 1	1,962.9	2,517.6	2,670.8	3,126.9
Mohair imports, clean	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
Total since January 1	2.3	2.9	2.9	0.2

NA = Not available.

Last update: 12/12/11.

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

Table 4--U.S. fiber demand

Item	2011 Aug.	2011 Sep.	2011 Oct.	2010 Oct.
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Cotton:				
All consumed by mills 1/	318	284	281	338
Total since August 1	318	602	883	1,032
Daily rate	13.8	12.9	13.4	16.1
Upland consumed by mills 1/	316	283	280	337
Total since August 1	316	599	879	1,027
Daily Rate	13.7	12.9	13.3	16.0

	2011 July	2011 Aug.	2011 Sep.	2010 Sep.
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Cotton:				
Upland exports	670	578	305	611
Total since August 1	13,881	578	884	1,650
Sales for next season	906	147	47	460
Total since August 1	6,829	147	194	680
Extra-long staple exports	10.7	6.2	4.9	2.4
Total since August 1	494.7	6.2	11.0	7.2
Sales for next season	44.3	0.9	4.4	7.9
Total since August 1	381.4	0.9	5.4	11.0
		Million pounds		
Manmade:				
Raw fiber exports	55.1	59.9	59.0	51.2
Noncellulosic	54.8	59.5	58.4	50.7
Cellulosic	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Total since January 1	423.1	483.0	542.0	406.4
		1,000 pounds		
Wool and mohair:				
Raw wool exports, clean	1,275.5	428.6	654.7	980.9
Total since January 1	5,684.2	6,112.8	6,767.5	7,144.1
Wool top exports	3.8	21.4	85.0	161.9
Total since January 1	599.7	621.1	706.1	1,390.1
Mohair exports, clean	29.9	96.7	0.0	63.8
Total since January 1	526.1	622.8	622.8	626.3

1/ Estimated by USDA.

Last update: 12/12/11.

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

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

Item	2011 Sep.	2011 Oct.	2011 Nov.	2010 Nov.
		Cents per pound		
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted world price	94.55	89.97	86.00	138.58
Upland spot 41-34	102.06	97.63	93.59	126.62
Pima spot 03-46	247.00	247.00	173.36	177.48
Average price received by upland producers	93.50	92.30	94.10	81.50
Far Eastern cotton quotes:				
A Index	116.80	110.44	105.48	156.38
Memphis/Eastern	123.60	115.19	109.88	155.31
Memphis/Orleans/Texas	123.60	115.19	109.19	154.31
California/Arizona	125.85	120.44	115.88	161.81
		Dollars per pound		
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 56s 1/	4.19	3.56	3.65	3.20
U.S. 60s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 60s 1/	5.57	5.48	5.24	4.25
U.S. 64s	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Australian 64s 1/	6.10	5.62	4.50	4.53

NQ = No quote.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

Last update: 12/12/11.

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

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

Item	2011 July	2011 Aug.	2011 Sep.	2010 Sep.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	240,599	234,915	220,719	213,880
Cotton	54,702	54,930	50,443	50,085
Linen	15,391	14,535	12,536	15,375
Wool	4,129	3,701	3,723	3,620
Silk	691	650	665	728
Manmade	165,686	161,099	153,352	144,073
Apparel:	1,082,259	1,158,322	1,096,028	1,230,923
Cotton	611,729	624,261	581,802	694,247
Linen	10,075	10,233	10,638	10,481
Wool	32,796	41,840	43,039	44,967
Silk	8,806	8,933	9,247	9,628
Manmade	418,852	473,055	451,303	471,600
Home furnishings:	224,483	250,511	239,587	279,380
Cotton	125,187	125,909	119,060	150,734
Linen	855	998	933	1,034
Wool	230	274	473	300
Silk	233	168	166	244
Manmade	97,977	123,163	118,954	127,069
Floor coverings:	63,168	58,935	57,834	55,586
Cotton	7,957	7,667	7,054	7,692
Linen	15,584	13,557	13,535	12,660
Wool	9,533	9,456	10,333	10,454
Silk	1,422	1,838	1,482	1,663
Manmade	28,671	26,417	25,430	23,117
Total imports: 2/	1,626,302	1,722,260	1,633,315	1,798,403
Cotton	804,256	817,101	762,081	906,902
Linen	42,705	39,997	38,305	40,265
Wool	47,594	56,372	58,650	60,320
Silk	11,154	11,590	11,567	12,269
Manmade	720,593	797,199	762,712	778,647

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

Last update: 12/12/11.

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

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

Item	2011 July	2011 Aug.	2011 Sep.	2010 Sep.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric:	258,898	262,560	244,990	255,739
Cotton	151,251	147,941	132,365	140,940
Linen	6,283	6,548	6,627	6,894
Wool	3,071	3,679	3,282	3,162
Silk	1,161	1,220	1,017	1,175
Manmade	97,132	103,172	101,699	103,569
Apparel:	26,616	26,374	22,493	23,919
Cotton	11,364	10,658	9,892	11,367
Linen	467	735	562	477
Wool	1,698	1,919	1,580	1,509
Silk	1,542	1,758	1,270	1,088
Manmade	11,544	11,304	9,188	9,477
Home furnishings:	4,014	4,174	4,158	4,182
Cotton	1,894	1,969	1,894	1,986
Linen	157	224	196	176
Wool	108	92	132	94
Silk	82	77	104	82
Manmade	1,773	1,813	1,831	1,844
Floor coverings:	31,355	34,490	31,761	30,292
Cotton	2,272	2,120	2,108	2,104
Linen	1,246	988	1,083	1,024
Wool	2,616	3,275	3,492	2,278
Silk	56	23	33	51
Manmade	25,165	28,084	25,045	24,835
Total exports: 2/	321,150	327,827	303,647	314,386
Cotton	166,894	162,789	146,357	156,509
Linen	8,159	8,503	8,477	8,579
Wool	7,500	8,974	8,497	7,053
Silk	2,841	3,077	2,425	2,395
Manmade	135,756	144,484	137,892	139,850

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

Last update: 12/12/11.

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

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

Region/country	2011 July	2011 Aug.	2011 Sep.	2010 Sep.
		1,000 pounds 1/		
North America	166,966	168,063	157,205	172,911
Canada	3,194	3,502	3,329	3,614
Costa Rica	778	785	775	1,007
Dominican Republic	6,642	6,382	6,621	7,086
El Salvador	25,122	20,137	20,098	28,190
Guatemala	8,642	10,057	8,928	10,472
Haiti	14,082	13,829	15,388	15,589
Honduras	37,812	37,367	32,128	38,166
Mexico	51,720	53,713	50,460	54,528
Nicaragua	19,970	22,287	19,460	14,237
South America	5,089	5,008	4,236	9,156
Brazil	277	128	258	2,980
Colombia	2,060	1,802	1,637	3,026
Peru	2,637	2,849	2,258	3,021
Europe	13,618	13,880	11,843	15,309
Germany	915	1,076	894	1,037
Italy	1,842	1,856	1,010	1,212
Portugal	2,186	1,733	1,660	1,936
Turkey	4,634	6,341	5,595	8,185
Asia	600,376	611,557	571,522	688,972
Bahrain	1,544	1,527	1,312	2,281
Bangladesh	44,195	52,683	38,039	55,434
Cambodia	22,214	24,939	22,683	27,871
China	287,335	285,015	272,817	335,499
Hong Kong	1,250	1,377	947	1,680
India	57,792	58,312	57,586	60,810
Indonesia	31,108	31,646	31,289	36,684
Israel	1,339	1,039	603	1,036
Japan	1,199	1,123	1,119	825
Jordan	4,597	4,725	4,326	4,848
Malaysia	2,989	3,098	2,917	3,645
Pakistan	71,425	73,074	67,286	76,160
Philippines	6,432	5,496	4,835	5,284
South Korea	5,205	5,812	6,386	5,263
Sri Lanka	6,703	6,926	6,612	6,988
Taiwan	2,396	3,199	2,679	3,131
Thailand	9,343	8,383	8,132	12,312
Vietnam	41,731	41,215	40,295	46,639
Oceania	81	97	63	181
Africa	18,125	18,495	17,207	20,373
Egypt	9,270	8,651	7,374	9,358
Kenya	2,282	3,403	3,692	3,101
Lesotho	3,973	3,551	3,589	5,333
Mauritius	1,063	1,080	1,114	907
World 2/	804,256	817,101	762,081	906,902

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

Last update: 12/12/11.

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

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

Region/country	2011 July	2011 Aug.	2011 Sep.	2010 Sep.
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	151,503	146,216	132,176	142,881
Bahamas	134	150	135	88
Canada	9,871	10,248	10,869	9,125
Costa Rica	266	215	379	300
Dominican Republic	34,486	33,112	26,477	24,868
El Salvador	13,210	12,431	11,486	9,342
Guatemala	2,028	1,826	2,613	3,518
Haiti	687	536	501	771
Honduras	62,656	55,776	52,176	62,065
Jamaica	137	84	75	96
Mexico	26,134	29,315	25,136	29,366
Nicaragua	1,379	1,949	1,606	2,681
Panama	317	341	499	219
South America	2,560	2,519	2,282	2,659
Brazil	565	588	562	543
Chile	232	236	353	608
Colombia	569	768	584	460
Peru	356	223	122	198
Venezuela	575	408	402	393
Europe	3,446	3,137	3,009	3,252
Belgium	379	481	360	349
France	150	104	120	105
Germany	653	438	562	475
Italy	184	246	178	151
Netherlands	419	473	272	165
Russia	124	106	162	51
Turkey	106	65	79	65
United Kingdom	968	860	879	979
Asia	7,483	9,004	7,734	6,836
Bangladesh	87	22	1	64
China	3,532	5,323	3,719	2,768
Hong Kong	512	538	509	417
India	272	339	469	155
Israel	322	109	192	111
Japan	844	906	939	776
Pakistan	25	19	65	151
Saudi Arabia	140	130	102	81
Singapore	223	203	203	180
South Korea	657	605	561	1,322
Taiwan	130	72	121	85
United Arab Emirates	263	196	189	309
Oceania	873	1,100	808	642
Australia	666	959	641	456
Africa	987	783	298	232
South Africa	46	72	93	31
World 2/	166,894	162,789	146,357	156,509

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

Last update: 12/12/11.

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

Table 10--Acreage, yield, and production estimates, 2011

State/region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
			Pounds/	
	-- 1,000 acres --		*harvested acre*	*1,000 bales*
Upland:				
Alabama	460	440	742	680
Florida	122	120	620	155
Georgia	1,600	1,520	837	2,650
North Carolina	810	800	600	1,000
South Carolina	305	303	745	470
Virginia	116	115	751	180
Southeast	3,413	3,298	747	5,135
Arkansas	680	660	938	1,290
Louisiana	295	285	876	520
Mississippi	630	605	952	1,200
Missouri	375	365	1,052	800
Tennessee	495	490	823	840
Delta	2,475	2,405	928	4,650
Kansas	78	67	501	70
Oklahoma	415	100	432	90
Texas	7,550	3,200	555	3,700
Southwest	8,043	3,367	550	3,860
Arizona	250	248	1,510	780
California	182	181	1,432	540
New Mexico	68	63	952	125
West	500	492	1,410	1,445
Total Upland	14,431	9,562	757	15,090
Pima:				
Arizona	11	11	873	20
California	260	259	1,269	685
New Mexico	3	3	832	5
Texas	15	15	894	27
Total Pima	289	288	1,231	737
Total all	14,720	9,850	771	15,827

Last update: 12/12/11.

Source: USDA, December 2011 *Crop Production* report.