
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

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HIGHLIGHTS

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U.S. 1999 Cotton Production Prospects Decline

According to the September *Crop Production* report, the 1999 U.S. cotton crop is forecast at 17.5 million bales, 4 percent below the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) August report of 18.3 million. The September forecast is also below industry expectations that averaged 18.1 million bales. Upland production is forecast at 16.8 million bales, while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop is projected at 689,000 bales, near the 1989 record. During the previous 20 years, the September forecast has been below final production 11 times and above 9 times. Past differences between the September forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three for the 1999 U.S. cotton crop to range between 16.5 and 18.6 million bales.

Compared with last month, expected production declined in three of the four regions of the Cottonbelt. The lower production was equally distributed over the Southeast, Delta, and Southwest regions, each falling roughly 300,000 bales from August as dry, hot weather reduced earlier yield potential there. The Southwest is now projected to produce 5.2 million bales this season, with an average yield of 481 pounds per harvested acre. In the Delta, a crop of 5.1 million bales is expected. Yield per harvested acre there is estimated at 656 pounds. For the Southeast, production of nearly 4.4 million bales is forecast with an average yield reaching 618 pounds per acre.

In the West, upland production is projected 9 percent above the August forecast at 2.1 million bales. An average yield for the region is estimated at 1,145 pounds per harvested acre, nearly 200 pounds above last season's weather-plagued crop. In addition to upland, ELS production in the West is expected to increase. California continues to take the lead in ELS production and is projected to account for 87 percent of the crop in 1999.

Compared with last season, cotton production is expected to rise 26 percent nationally with each region contributing to the increase. Total planted area to cotton remains estimated at 14.6 million acres and abandonment is projected at a relatively normal 7 percent. As a result, cotton area to be harvested is forecast at 13.6 million acres, 27 percent above last season and the highest since 1995/96. Based on the harvested area, the national yield is estimated at 621 pounds per acre, 4 pounds below 1998/99.

Despite recent declines, mainly in the Delta and Southeast, overall U.S. cotton crop conditions remain more favorable than a year ago. As of September 5, 42 percent of the cotton acreage was in “good” or “excellent” condition, compared with only 34 percent in 1998. In contrast, 27 percent is rated “poor” or “very poor” this season, compared with 32 percent in 1998. While crop conditions are better than last season, this year’s crop development is slightly behind that of 1998 but ahead of the 5-year average. As of September 5, 46 percent of the cotton area had bolls opening compared with 49 percent in 1998 and an average of 40 percent. Although development is slightly behind, ginnings are reported above a year ago. As of September 1, 561,000 running bales had been ginned, compared with 523,000 bales at this time last year and only 358,700 bales in 1997.

U.S. Total Demand and Stocks To Rise This Season

Based on the September production forecast and carryin stocks estimated at 3.9 million bales, total U.S. cotton supplies for 1999/2000 are expected to rise 18 percent from last year to 21.5 million. Meanwhile, total use of U.S. cotton is also projected to increase, with a rebound in foreign cotton demand likely boosting U.S. exports. In 1999/2000, total U.S. cotton demand is forecast to reach 16.1 million bales, nearly 10 percent above last season but below the 5-year average of 18 million bales. These estimates reflect current policy and do not include any additional demand that may result from the refunding of the “Step 2” program or any other legislative proposals being discussed by Congress.

For 1999/2000, U.S. cotton exports are forecast at 5.7 million bales, 1.4 million above the latest 1998/99 estimate. Despite a reduction in the U.S. crop this month, increases in September’s forecast of foreign imports and consumption are expected to keep U.S. raw cotton exports unchanged from the August projection and 33 percent above 1998/99. Competition from foreign exporters will likely remain formidable this season, keeping U.S. exports some 2 million bales below the average of the robust 1994-1997 seasons. Based on the current projections of U.S. and world cotton trade, this season’s U.S. share of global exports is estimated at about 23 percent, up from 18 percent in 1998/99.

Despite more abundant supply expectations in 1999/2000, U.S. cotton mill use is projected to remain at the 1998/99 level. While a more competitive price situation exists with polyester staple fibers, mill demand for cotton--as well as other fibers--is expected to grow slowly this season. Tempering the U.S. mill demand further are cotton textile imports which continue to expand. The rise in textile trade is partially the result of preferential treatment under the North American Free Trade Agreement and the relocation to Mexico of numerous mills taking advantage of reduced labor costs.

With these U.S. supply and demand projections, cotton ending stocks for 1999/2000 are projected to jump 1.5 million bales from the beginning level to 5.4 million. As a result, the implied stocks-to-use ratio for the season is currently 33.5 percent, well above 1998/99 and the highest since 1988/89.

Revised 1998/99 Mill Use and Stocks

Based on reports from the Census Bureau and adjusting to a marketing year basis, cotton mill use for 1998/99 was reduced slightly from last month’s estimate to 10.4 million bales. The latest figure is nearly 1 million bales (8 percent) below 1997/98’s 50-plus year high for U.S. mill consumption. A revised July mill use estimate will be issued by the Census Bureau later this month, and last season’s

mill use will be adjusted accordingly in October.

A preliminary U.S. ending stock estimate was also released recently by the Census Bureau, indicating larger than expected cotton stocks on July 31, 1999. Based on necessary adjustments to the data, 1998/99 ending stocks are estimated at 3.9 million bales, up from 3.6 million estimated by USDA in its August *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* report. Since the Census data are the “official” data, the difference between the USDA estimate and the Census figure will be recorded in the unaccounted category. As a result, ending stocks for 1998/99 were similar to those of the previous two seasons. However, lower demand last season has raised the U.S. stocks-to-use ratio to 26.5 percent, the highest since 1992/93.

1999/2000 Foreign Production Reduced, Consumption Raised in August

Weather-reduced expected crops in India and Uzbekistan, and an improved outlook for cotton use in China and Russia, accounted for most of a 950,000-bale reduction this month in the foreign ending stocks forecast for 1999/2000. Foreign 1999/2000 production is forecast 850,000 bales lower than in August, largely because India’s monsoon brought less than expected rainfall to Gujarat. Foreign 1999/2000 consumption is forecast 310,000 bales higher than in August as recent textile output data from China, Russia, and India suggest slightly better prospects for cotton consumption than earlier expected. Foreign 1999/2000 exports are unchanged from the August forecast, and foreign 1999/2000 imports are forecast 80,000 bales higher than July.

Foreign 1999/2000 beginning stocks are estimated at 37.7 million bales, about 110,000 bales more than was estimated in August, and 780,000 bales higher than in 1998/99. Production is forecast at 68.8 million bales in 1999/2000, compared with 70.4 million in 1998/99. Foreign imports are expected to rise in 1999/2000, up 1.6 million bales to 25.8 million. Foreign exports are also expected to rise, up 500,000 bales, to 19.5 million. And foreign consumption is expected to rise, up 2.3 million bales, to 76.8 million. The end result is expected to be foreign ending stocks of 35.7 million bales, 2 million bales lower than in 1998/99. As a share of consumption, 1999/2000 foreign ending stocks are projected to fall to 47 percent compared with 51 percent in 1998/99.

China is expected to account for the entire year-to-year decline foreseen for foreign ending stocks in 1999/2000. Foreign production (excluding China) is forecast to be slightly--100,000 bales--higher than during the year before. Foreign ending stocks (excluding China) are expected to fall only 80,000 bales from the year before. Excluding China, foreign consumption is expected to grow 3.3 percent from the year before, rebounding almost exactly to the 1996/97 level achieved before the onset of the Asian financial crisis.

World Consumption Depressed by China and the United States

World cotton consumption had reached a record in 1996/97, just before the beginning of the financial crisis in Asia. Pre-crisis world economic growth had rebounded to a 3.2-average during 1994-97 (calendar year data from Oxford Economic Forecasting), compared with a 1.8-average during 1991-93. The financial disruptions that began in Asia in 1997 reduced gross domestic product (GDP) growth in 1998, and significantly reduced expectations for GDP growth in 1999. However, as calendar 1999 draws to a close, economic growth in many countries has outperformed earlier pessimistic expectations, but global cotton consumption remains below pre-crisis levels even after

gains expected in 1999/2000 are factored in.

World consumption in 1999/2000 is forecast 1.9 million bales below its pre-crisis record. The largest decline from 1996/97 is forecast for China, down 1.2 million bales, and the second largest decline is forecast for the United States, down 730,000 bales. Excluding these two countries, consumption in 1999/2000 is forecast to reach 56.6 million bales, the same as in 1996/97.

Southeast Asia's 1999/2000 consumption is forecast to rise from the year before and return to its pre-crisis 4.5 million bales. Taiwan, South Korea, Pakistan, and Bangladesh are all forecast to consume more cotton in 1999/2000 than in 1996/97, ranging from 220,000 bales more to 75,000 bales more. However, the largest consumption increase foreseen since 1996/97 is Mexico's 800,000 bales.

On the other hand, lower consumption than during 1996/97 is foreseen in 1999/2000 for India (370,000 bales lower) and Brazil (300,000 bales). Other countries losing ground between 1996/97 and 1999/2000 include Nigeria, Italy, Japan, Russia, Turkey, Thailand, and Columbia--with declines ranging from 200,000 to 80,000 bales.

Recent news reports indicate the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is revising upwards its estimate of 1999 world GDP growth, as have many private macroeconomic forecasters during the course of the year. While near the beginning of calendar 1999 most forecasts were near 2.0 percent, expectations are now much closer to 3.0 percent. As a result, the large decline in world cotton consumption during marketing year 1998/99 (4.1 percent) no longer appears to correspond to the typical relationship observed over the last 25 years between world cotton consumption growth and world GDP growth. Generally, a decline in world cotton consumption has been associated with world GDP growth undershooting 2.2 percent; there have been only two exceptions to this since 1973/74, marketing years 1976/77 and 1993/94. Possible explanations for these earlier exceptions would note that 1976/77 followed 2 years of violently oscillating consumption and that 1993/94 immediately followed what was probably the most sluggish period of world economic activity of the post-World War II era.

Why marketing year 1998/99 consumption fell even though current GDP figures suggest it could have risen has a bearing on expectations for consumption gains in 1999/2000. If the reduction in yarn production during 1998/99 was larger than the decline in end-use demand for products derived from yarn, then a relatively strong rebound could be expected in 1999/2000 consumption. During recent weeks, *Cotton Outlook's* Yarn Index has been reported at much closer to year-ago levels than has been the case for prices of cotton, consistent with a greater cut-back in recent-past yarn production than in the production of products derived from yarn.

On the other hand, if long-run consumption prospects in a large number of rapidly growing countries were reduced--even reduced slightly--in a short amount of time, then consumers of textiles and producers of yarn could experience a significant one-year adjustment. Consumers in Southeast Asia undoubtedly have changed their long-run domestic consumption expectations since 1996, and the export share of the region's mill use is undoubtedly higher, pressuring mills elsewhere. Consumers in China probably are less certain about their long-run consumption prospects, and China's textile exports have not been robust of late as well. Devaluations and increased uncertainty have also been the case for Brazilian and Russian consumers. There are no obvious candidates for markets where

long-run economic adjustments have been positive, although U.S. short-term performance continues to surpass expectation, and generally positive news has been recently coming from Europe and Japan.

World cotton consumption is expected to rise 2.7 percent in 1999/2000, a rate above its likely long-term growth potential but well below the rate experienced in some years when consumption rebounded from earlier declines. World GDP growth is expected to continue improving during calendar year 2000. The lagged effect of recent lower cotton prices should prove beneficial as well, supporting the prospects of this above-average growth forecast, and possibly eventually improving the long-run consumer outlook if stable economic growth is maintained.

U.S. Textile Trade Expands in June

U.S. textile imports during June 1999, at 1.1 billion (raw-fiber equivalent) pounds, rose 26 percent from May but was only 8 percent above June 1998. Higher imports in all categories contributed to the gains, with apparel recording nearly 68 percent of the total. In addition, all fibers showed an increase from May, with cotton and manmade textile imports accounting for over 90 percent of U.S. textile imports. Cotton imports, at 629 million pounds, were responsible for 57 percent of the June figure and were nearly 12 percent higher than June 1998. U.S. cotton textile imports from Asia accounted for 47 percent of the monthly imports, while shipments from other North American countries contributed another 42 percent.

In contrast, U.S. textile exports rose 7 percent in June to 419 million pounds, but were 11 percent above the previous year. All end-use categories reported an increase, with the yarn, thread, and fabric category accounting for nearly half of the June exports. All fibers, except silk, reported higher total textile exports for the latest month, with manmade and cotton once again contributing the bulk of the shipments. Cotton textile exports, at 190 million pounds, were 5 percent better than May and 15 percent above June 1998 and accounted for 45 percent of all textile exports. U.S. cotton textile exports, for the most part, are sent to other North American countries, and during June, 90 percent of the shipments were recorded in this fashion.

Overall for the first half of 1999, U.S. cotton textile imports are nearly 13 percent above the comparable 1998 period, while exports increased more than 10 percent. As a result, the cotton textile trade deficit for the 6-month period reached 2.1 billion pounds, or 14 percent higher than the deficit during the first half of 1998.

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The next *Cotton and Wool Outlook* (CWS-0999) will be released on October 12, 1999.

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U.S. COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1998/99	1999/2000		
		Jul	Aug	Sep
Upland:				
		Million acres		
Planted	13.064	14.241	14.283	14.283
Harvested	10.449	13.200	13.216	13.246
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	619	656	641	610
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	3.822	3.493	3.486	3.800
Production	13.476	18.027	17.636	16.846
Total supply 1/	17.733	21.560	21.162	20.686
Mill use	10.253	10.450	10.350	10.250
Exports	4.012	5.220	5.220	5.220
Total use	14.265	15.670	15.570	15.470
Ending stocks	3.800	5.815	5.513	5.206
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	26.6	37.1	35.4	33.7
Extra-long staple:				
		1,000 acres		
Planted	328	318	318	318
Harvested	235	315	316	316
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	904	1,025	1,013	1,045
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	65	107	114	100
Production	442	673	668	689
Total supply 1/	522	790	792	799
Mill use	147	150	150	150
Exports	288	480	480	480
Total use	435	630	630	630
Ending stocks	100	185	187	194
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	23.0	29.4	29.7	30.8

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports.

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1998/99	1999/2000		
		Jul	Aug	Sep
Supply:				
Million 480-lb. bales				
Beginning stocks				
World	40.78	41.01	41.16	41.57
Foreign	36.89	37.41	37.56	37.67
Production				
World	84.29	89.24	87.93	86.31
Foreign	70.37	70.54	69.63	68.78
Imports				
World	24.69	25.71	25.78	25.86
Foreign	24.24	25.66	25.73	25.81
Use:				
Mill use				
World	84.90	86.88	86.97	87.18
Foreign	74.50	76.28	76.47	76.78
Exports				
World	23.34	25.34	25.27	25.24
Foreign	19.04	19.64	19.57	19.54
Ending stocks				
World	41.57	43.45	42.34	41.09
Foreign	37.67	37.45	36.64	35.69
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio				
World	49.0	50.0	48.7	47.1
Foreign	50.6	49.1	47.9	46.5

Based on USDA estimates.

FIBER SUPPLY

Item	1999			1998
	May	Jun	Jul	Jul
Cotton:		1,000	480-lb. bales	
Ginnings	0	0	0	0
Imports since August 1	280.7	362.2	NA	13.4
Stocks, beginning	6,643	5,600	4,536	5,451
At mills	593	603	562	757
Public storage	5,629	4,975	4,082	4,239
CCC stocks	650	608	560	111
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	830.3	883.0	872.5	869.1
Noncellulosic	804.6	860.2	847.6	838.5
Cellulosic	25.7	22.8	24.9	30.6
Total since January 1	4,184.5	5,067.5	5,940.0	5,826.0
		1999		
	Apr	May	Jun	Jun
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	132.6	149.5	130.9	130.2
Noncellulosic	126.7	140.6	125.0	123.7
Cellulosic	5.6	8.9	5.9	6.5
Total since January 1	503.9	653.4	784.3	840.2
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	4,624	3,478	3,021	5,493
48's-and-finer	1,908	1,444	1,129	2,977
Not-finer-than-46's	2,716	2,034	1,891	2,516
Total since January 1	18,210	21,608	27,649	30,633
Wool top imports	208	92	131	225
Total since January 1	506	598	729	1,143
Mohair imports, clean	0	0	16	0
Total since January 1	0	0	16	2

NA = Not available.

COTTON SYSTEM FIBER CONSUMPTION

Item	1999			1998
	May	Jun	Jul	Jul
Cotton:		1,000	480-lb. bales	
All consumed by mills 1/	864	885	784	915
Total since August 1 1/	8,731	9,616	10,400	11,349
SA annual rate 2/	10,287	10,345	10,077	11,369
SA daily rate 2/	39.6	39.8	38.8	43.6
Daily rate	41.1	40.2	35.6	39.8
Upland consumed by mills 1/	850	872	774	905
Total since August 1 1/	8,607	9,479	10,253	11,234
SA daily rate 2/	38.9	39.2	38.3	43.1
Daily rate	40.5	39.7	35.2	39.4
Spindles in place	5,160	5,180	5,140	5,416
Active spindles	4,660	4,715	4,678	5,059
100 percent cotton	2,530	2,523	2,501	2,585
100 percent manmade	750	757	754	772
Blends	1,380	1,435	1,423	1,702
Cotton's share of fibers	78.5	78.6	78.3	78.5
		Percent		
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	113,797	115,575	104,401	120,466
Total since August 1 1/	1,085,152	1,200,727	1,305,129	1,489,039
Daily rate	5,419	5,253	4,746	5,238
Noncellulosic staple	5,094	4,940	4,480	4,783
Cellulosic staple	325	313	266	455

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

FIBER EXPORTS

Item	1999			1998
	Apr	May	Jun	Jun
Cotton: 1,000 480-lb. bales				
Upland exports	137	231	235	589
Total since August 1	3,282	3,513	3,747	6,472
Sales for next season	109	187	548	275
Total since August 1	537	721	1,269	1,474
ELS exports	32.1	25.2	26.1	21.2
Total since August 1	216.2	241.4	267.6	420.5
Sales for next season	22.3	5.7	14.7	8.2
Total since August 1	72.6	78.3	92.9	131.4
Manmade: Million pounds				
Raw fiber exports	79.5	87.6	83.2	87.0
Noncellulosic	77.2	84.8	79.9	83.4
Cellulosic	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.6
Total since January 1	310.3	397.9	481.1	690.8
Wool and Mohair: 1,000 pounds				
Raw wool exports, clean	496.7	218.4	360.8	122.0
Total since January 1	775.8	994.2	1,355.0	983.2
Wool top exports	792.9	513.2	474.1	789.9
Total since January 1	1,937.2	2,450.4	2,924.5	3,685.5
Mohair exports, clean	492.4	381.0	299.5	77.3
Total since January 1	1,225.8	1,606.8	1,906.3	658.6

FIBER PRICES

Item	1999			1998
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Aug
Cents per pound				
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	43.38	39.07	36.92	54.10
Oct '99 futures	56.18	50.76	51.74	71.98
Dec '99 futures	56.24	51.46	52.81	71.33
Upland spot 41-34	53.74	49.23	49.72	71.87
Pima spot 03-46	82.50	82.50	82.50	103.76
Avg. price received by:				
Upland producers	55.50	54.30	53.90	66.20
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	60.87	56.24	57.14	79.80
Raw fiber equivalent	67.63	62.49	63.49	88.67
Rayon staple				
Actual	98.00	95.00	95.00	110.00
Raw fiber equivalent	102.08	98.96	98.96	114.58
Polyester staple				
Actual	51.00	52.00	52.00	58.00
Raw fiber equivalent	53.13	54.17	54.17	60.42
Price ratios				
		Percent		
Cotton/rayon	66.3	63.1	64.2	77.4
Cotton/polyester	127.3	115.4	117.2	146.8
Northern Europe cotton quotes:				
		Cents per pound		
A Index	58.68	54.56	50.98	68.13
Memphis Territory	NQ	NQ	58.63	76.94
California/Arizona	64.25	59.05	61.50	84.56
B Index	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Orleans/Texas	NQ	NQ	54.56	74.75
Wool prices (clean):				
		Dollars per pound		
U.S. 56's	0.65	0.62	0.57	0.95
Australian 56's 1/	1.33	1.32	1.30	1.32
U.S. 60's	0.92	0.89	0.84	1.25
Australian 60's 1/	1.38	1.38	1.35	1.43
U.S. 64's	1.22	1.16	1.10	1.50
Australian 64's 1/	1.49	1.52	1.48	1.44

NQ = No quotes.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

TEXTILE TRADE

Item	1999			1998
	Apr	May	Jun	Jun
Imports:	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	229,100	223,530	247,009	234,991
Cotton	97,485	93,422	107,427	106,444
Linen	19,677	18,267	19,837	15,278
Wool	3,853	4,395	4,697	4,457
Silk	734	742	780	723
Manmade	107,351	107,404	114,268	108,089
Apparel	530,524	550,663	743,210	687,209
Cotton	337,526	350,772	464,778	407,807
Linen	12,038	11,292	16,858	16,323
Wool	12,404	13,030	21,058	26,117
Silk	10,337	8,928	10,006	10,205
Manmade	158,209	166,641	230,510	226,757
House furnishings	57,604	51,105	63,047	54,515
Cotton	43,113	37,531	46,645	41,468
Linen	197	239	472	170
Wool	102	67	124	197
Silk	128	43	31	27
Manmade	14,064	13,225	15,775	12,653
Floor covering	33,900	34,591	35,544	28,023
Cotton	5,335	3,939	5,011	3,588
Linen	4,752	3,814	4,684	3,510
Wool	8,667	11,284	10,384	8,936
Silk	432	604	698	543
Manmade	14,714	14,950	14,767	11,446
Total imports 2/	858,369	867,545	1,097,213	1,013,218
Cotton	487,776	489,637	628,656	563,536
Linen	36,698	33,656	41,909	35,347
Wool	25,156	28,977	36,489	39,918
Silk	11,631	10,317	11,514	11,498
Manmade	297,108	304,959	378,644	362,919
Exports:	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	188,123	189,105	200,466	171,276
Cotton	72,490	71,872	77,507	60,932
Linen	5,748	5,299	5,453	4,623
Wool	5,950	5,714	6,359	4,326
Silk	2,310	2,319	2,287	1,780
Manmade	101,625	103,901	108,860	99,615
Apparel	173,172	165,307	173,584	164,314
Cotton	108,985	102,545	105,655	97,323
Linen	2,069	1,911	2,036	1,625
Wool	6,418	6,223	6,581	8,187
Silk	3,647	3,924	3,906	3,020
Manmade	52,053	50,704	55,406	54,159
House furnishings	5,607	5,346	6,359	6,629
Cotton	3,386	3,166	3,806	3,851
Linen	166	148	201	264
Wool	54	59	58	136
Silk	109	117	74	154
Manmade	1,892	1,856	2,220	2,224
Floor covering	35,306	33,692	38,597	36,739
Cotton	2,733	2,451	2,750	3,349
Linen	1,608	1,456	1,517	1,855
Wool	3,262	3,564	2,927	2,966
Silk	84	75	60	119
Manmade	27,619	26,146	31,343	28,450
Total exports 2/	402,462	393,675	419,264	379,251
Cotton	187,670	180,087	189,784	165,537
Linen	9,598	8,819	9,216	8,378
Wool	15,696	15,575	15,941	15,632
Silk	6,150	6,434	6,327	5,072
Manmade	183,347	182,760	197,996	184,632

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTS

Item	1999			1998
	Apr	May	Jun	Jun
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	216,967	230,366	263,606	219,226
Canada	21,313	21,541	21,380	17,234
Costa Rica	8,356	8,790	11,281	10,708
Dominican Republic	21,648	22,836	24,081	22,193
El Salvador	17,838	17,790	19,462	16,501
Guatemala	10,014	9,409	12,891	10,269
Haiti	3,645	3,821	4,247	3,025
Honduras	27,449	34,804	38,883	30,530
Jamaica	3,561	4,484	5,113	6,082
Mexico	100,336	103,602	121,003	98,344
Nicaragua	3,259	2,938	4,847	3,925
South America	7,704	8,030	10,490	7,298
Argentina	16	3	7	42
Brazil	1,856	1,736	2,323	1,808
Chile	17	23	30	11
Colombia	2,643	3,386	4,347	2,529
Peru	2,660	2,487	3,305	2,464
Europe	30,222	29,693	38,951	35,912
Estonia	627	689	690	1,021
France	535	508	559	485
Germany	799	815	917	769
Italy	2,919	3,125	3,670	3,419
Portugal	3,714	3,987	4,751	5,162
Russia	994	1,051	1,260	1,395
Spain	1,254	1,177	1,367	1,727
Turkey	14,438	13,666	19,960	16,280
United Kingdom	1,091	812	1,171	1,158
Asia	219,342	207,504	297,848	283,800
Bahrain	778	702	1,006	1,272
Bangladesh	13,768	12,390	22,306	20,163
China	28,329	28,921	44,579	39,670
Hong Kong	21,899	26,992	36,964	36,726
India	30,534	24,106	31,619	34,730
Indonesia	11,213	11,707	16,414	17,382
Israel	3,365	2,932	3,504	2,960
Japan	1,188	1,275	1,687	1,390
Macao	4,059	4,627	6,964	6,232
Malaysia	5,217	5,236	7,416	5,569
Nepal	1,863	1,320	1,706	1,463
Oman	1,569	1,502	1,949	2,180
Pakistan	32,059	27,189	34,389	36,664
Philippines	8,579	9,010	15,353	13,135
Qatar	964	1,092	1,551	869
Singapore	2,031	2,137	2,882	2,488
South Korea	8,542	8,377	11,596	10,578
Sri Lanka	7,941	5,482	8,481	9,561
Taiwan	10,467	12,169	16,537	14,320
Thailand	11,385	9,173	14,748	13,896
U Arab Em	2,496	2,248	2,798	2,660
Oceania	1,377	1,682	2,047	2,112
Australia	674	760	1,032	1,146
Fiji	532	663	624	763
Africa	12,164	12,363	15,713	15,188
Egypt	4,864	6,211	5,999	6,510
Lesotho	1,462	1,457	2,459	1,405
Mauritius	1,766	1,669	2,079	2,560
Morocco	1,183	797	1,184	2,054
South Africa	991	840	1,892	959
Tunisia	41	85	92	23
World 2/	487,776	489,637	628,656	563,536

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

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS

Country	1999			1998
	Apr	May	Jun	Jun
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	67,401	161,740	170,684	141,579
Canada	28,855	28,682	28,608	28,709
Costa Rica	6,565	8,140	4,999	6,205
Dominican Republic	17,232	17,473	16,357	17,326
El Salvador	5,992	6,034	6,054	6,825
Guatemala	3,699	4,267	3,135	3,625
Haiti	2,353	1,930	2,751	1,194
Honduras	25,874	25,274	26,082	22,350
Jamaica	3,265	2,156	3,121	5,053
Mexico	71,929	65,884	77,990	48,879
South America	3,731	3,538	3,828	5,270
Argentina	203	111	228	358
Brazil	263	253	319	741
Chile	572	484	468	977
Colombia	1,458	1,938	1,266	1,570
Peru	49	42	92	155
Venezuela	864	383	1,206	967
Europe	7,508	6,615	7,332	10,197
Belgium	2,152	1,601	1,967	3,377
France	426	293	291	516
Germany	645	959	692	757
Ireland	105	155	104	973
Italy	331	269	232	394
Netherlands	368	294	501	669
United Kingdom	2,269	1,886	1,804	2,249
Asia	7,797	6,941	6,669	6,909
China	251	322	298	160
Hong Kong	1,047	864	811	791
Israel	286	420	439	788
Japan	3,530	3,059	2,803	2,615
Philippines	345	231	229	359
Saudi Arabia	423	260	379	467
Singapore	321	259	313	239
South Korea	338	265	266	86
Taiwan	281	279	351	163
U Arab Em	242	227	135	222
Oceania	691	772	599	856
Australia	563	539	411	731
New Zealand	31	82	107	84
Africa	544	481	673	727
Egypt	22	46	3	34
Ghana	33	35	16	18
Ivory Coast	35	13	45	12
Nigeria	132	129	220	140
South Africa	99	46	100	94
World 2/	187,670	180,087	189,784	165,537

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

ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION ESTIMATES FOR 1999

State/ Region	Harvested	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres	Lbs./ harvested acre	1,000 bales
Upland:			
Alabama	560	583	680
Florida	88	524	96
Georgia	1,450	596	1,800
N. Carolina	870	687	1,245
S. Carolina	315	549	360
Virginia	109	819	186
Southeast	3,392	618	4,367
Arkansas	930	697	1,350
Louisiana	595	686	850
Mississippi	1,180	716	1,760
Missouri	445	561	520
Tennessee	595	516	640
Delta	3,745	656	5,120
Kansas	28	411	24
Oklahoma	190	531	210
Texas	5,000	480	5,000
Southwest	5,218	481	5,234
Arizona	239	1,155	575
California	585	1,190	1,450
New Mexico	67	716	100
West	891	1,145	2,125
Total Upland	13,246	610	16,846
Pima:			
Arizona	11	814	19
California	259	1,112	600
New Mexico	7	651	10
Texas	39	738	60
Total Pima	316	1,045	689
Total All	13,562	621	17,535

Based on USDA's September Crop Production report.