COTTON AND WOOL OUTLOOK **United States Department of Agriculture**
CWS-1199 **Economic Research Service**

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board **December 13, 1999**

HIGHLIGHTS

- **U.S. 1999 Cotton Production Increases**
- **Demand and Stocks To Expand This Season**
- **Textile Trade Declines in September, Deficit Continues To Climb**
- **Foreign Production and Consumption**
- **Brazil Lower, But Asian Crops Strong**
- **Foreign Consumption and Imports Higher in 1999/2000**
- **Special Article--Relationship Between November Commitments and U.S. Marketing Year Exports**

U.S. 1999 Cotton Production Increases

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) December *Crop Production* report, the 1999 U.S. cotton crop is forecast at nearly 16.9 million bales, 2 percent above last month and 21 percent higher than 1998/99. Upland production is forecast at 16.2 million bales, while the extra-long staple (ELS) crop is projected at a 10-year high of 679,000 bales. During the previous 20 years, the December forecast has been below final production 11 times and above 9 times. And, past differences between the December forecast and the final production estimate indicate that chances are two out of three for the 1999 U.S. cotton crop to range between 16.6 and 17.2 million bales. Meanwhile, cotton ginnings are reported higher than a year ago. As of December 1, 13.6 million running bales had been ginned, compared with about 11.3 million at this time last year.

Compared with last season, upland production is projected to rise in three of the four regions of the Cotton Belt, while the Southeast crop is expected fall below a year ago. In the Southeast, upland production is forecast at 3.5 million bales, 200,000 below last season and the lowest since 1993. As a result of the weather-related problems this season, the Southeast yield is expected to reach only 508 pounds per harvested acre, the lowest since 1986.

In the Southwest, upland output is expected to increase 1.5 million bales this season to nearly 5.3 million, with Texas' production accounting for 5.1 million of the total. The average upland yield for the region in 1999 is slightly above one bale per harvested acre at 487 pounds. The 5-year average for the Southwest is 462 pounds.

For the Delta region, upland production is projected to reach 5.1 million bales, or 22 percent above 1998. Although harvested area is up 500,000 acres in the Delta this season and a higher regional yield of 669 pounds per harvested acre is forecast, production there remains well below the 5-year average of 5.8 million bales.

In the West, upland output is expected to approach 2.3 million bales. Although a rebound in yield has pushed the 1999 production 24 percent above last season's weather-damaged crop, this season's production remains well below the 5-year average of 3 million bales. In addition to upland, ELS production in the West is expected to rise more than 200,000 bales this season, with California responsible for the gain. California continues to dominate ELS production and is projected to account for 88 percent of the ELS crop in 1999.

Total planted area to cotton is estimated at 14.6 million acres and abandonment is projected at a relatively normal 8 percent. As a result, cotton area to be harvested is forecast at 13.4 million acres, 25 percent above last season and the highest since 1995. Based on the harvested area, the national yield is estimated at only 604 pounds per acre, 21 pounds below 1998 and the lowest since 1995.

Demand and Stocks To Expand This Season

Based on the December production forecast and carryin stocks estimated at 3.9 million bales, total U.S. cotton supplies for 1999/2000 are projected to rise 14 percent to 20.9 million. Although total use of U.S. cotton is also projected to increase this season, the gains in production have been greater as strong foreign competition continues in the raw fiber and textile sectors. In 1999/2000, total U.S. cotton demand is forecast to reach 16.4 million bales, 11 percent above last season but still below the 5-year average of 18 million bales.

For 1999/2000, U.S. raw cotton exports are projected to rebound, but remain well below the level experienced as recently as 1997/98. The current forecast--at 6.2 million bales--is 1.9 million above 1998/99. Although formidable competition from foreign exporters is likely most of the season, the refunding of the "Step 2" program in October has boosted sales and commitments over the last 2 months. As of early December, the *Export Sales* report indicates that 4.9 million bales have been committed this season, with 1.2 million shipped. This compares with commitments of only 3.9 million bales a year ago but shipments of 1.7 million. The larger shipments at this time last season were the result of the race for "Step 2" funds which ended in mid-December.

In addition, the larger U.S. supplies--particularly of "short-staple" cotton--and a boost in foreign import demand are also aiding this season's expectations for U.S. cotton exports. As of December 1, "short-staple" (1-inch and below) cotton accounted for about 14 percent of the cotton classed this season, the largest share since 1990. Based on the current projections of U.S. and world trade, the U.S. share of global exports is estimated at nearly 24 percent, up from 18.4 percent in 1998/99.

For 1999/2000, U.S. cotton mill use is projected to decline slightly. Mill use is currently estimated at 10.2 million bales, 2 percent below the final 1998/99 estimate of 10.4 million. Although abundant cotton supply projections have produced a more competitive price situation with polyester staple fibers, mill demand for all fibers is expected to grow slowly this year.

In addition, the continued importation of foreign-produced textile and apparel products and a slowdown in the "exceptional" growth seen in the U.S. economy over the last 3 years is expected to play a crucial role in the amount of raw cotton consumed by U.S. mills. While the North American Free Trade Agreement has increased cotton textile trade over the past 5 years, the strength of the dollar has also encouraged extensive foreign shipments to the United States, leading to the second consecutive year in which the raw-fiber equivalent of cotton textile imports exceeds the quantity consumed by domestic mills. For calendar 1999, cotton textile imports could reach the equivalent of 13.5 million bales.

Based on these U.S. cotton supply and demand projections, ending stocks for 1999/2000 are projected to expand about half a million bales from the beginning level to 4.5 million. As a result, the implied stocks-to-use ratio for the season is currently near 27 percent, similar to last season but the largest since 1992/93.

Textile Trade Declines in September, Deficit Continues To Climb

Textile imports declined in September to 1.15 billion pounds after increasing the previous 4 months. Shipments fell 2 percent from a month earlier, but were 9 percent above September 1998. Lower imports of all major end-use categories occurred in September compared with a month earlier. Smaller shipments of cotton, wool, and manmade textiles more than offset slight increases in linen and silk. Cotton textile imports, at 609 million pounds, were down 5 percent from August, but were 8 percent above September 1998. On a regional basis, most of the September decline occurred in Asian countries. Lower shipments from major suppliers such as China, Hong Kong, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan accounted for the majority of the decrease.

Total textile exports also declined in September. Shipments, at 379 million pounds, were 6 percent below August and were only 1.3 million pounds above a year ago. Exports of all major fibers, except linen, declined from the previous month. Also, all major end-use categories, except home furnishings, declined from a month earlier. Cotton textile exports, at 168 million pounds, were 5 percent below a month earlier and only 1.5 million pounds above September 1998. Shipments of all cotton end-use categories were below August levels. U.S. cotton textile exports to North America declined nearly 9 million pounds to 151 million. U.S. cotton shipments to Mexico, at 67 million pounds, were 11 percent below August exports.

The cumulative January through September trade deficit reached 5.58 billion pounds. The deficit for the corresponding period during 1998 was 4.87 billion pounds. Total imports, at 9.0 billion pounds, are 9 percent (757 million pounds) above last year. However, total textile exports rose only 1 percent (51 million pounds) to 3.45 billion pounds from a year earlier. The 9-month cotton textile trade deficit, at 3.5 billion pounds, is 13 percent above 1998. Despite record export shipments, the annual deficit in textile trade could reach 7.4 billion pounds, surpassing the 1998 record of nearly 6.5 billion.

Foreign Production and Consumption

Foreign production in 1999/2000 is forecast to reach 70.5 million bales, virtually the same level as in 1998/99 and virtually the same level of 1999/2000 production that was forecast one month ago in November. Foreign consumption in 1999/2000 is forecast to reach 77.7 million bales, 4 percent above 1998/99 consumption, but essentially the same level of 1999/2000 consumption that was forecast in November. Imports by foreign markets in 1999/2000 are expected to rise 7.5 percent from the year before, while exports by foreign competitors are expected to rise only 3.6 percent. Compared with November, each of these forecasts has become more favorable to U.S. export prospects: December's 1999/2000 foreign import forecast is 2.1 percent higher than November's, and December's foreign export forecast is 0.3 percent lower. This was one factor supporting the increase in USDA's forecast of 1999/2000 exports to 6.2 million bales compared with 5.7 million bales in November.

Foreign production in 1999/2000 is estimated lower in December than a month earlier, in large part due to continued unfavorable weather in South America; smaller crops are expected in Argentina and Brazil as a result of this dryness. The forecast of Argentina's 1999/2000 harvested cotton area was reduced 175,000 hectares to 325,000 hectares. In 1998/99, 650,000 hectares were harvested in Argentina. Argentina's northern provinces have received little rainfall in the cotton growing regions to date, and various sources estimate actual plantings to date between 150,000 and 350,000 hectares. Typically, much of the year's total area is already planted by this time, and, typically, more than 10 percent is subsequently abandoned. Balancing how this year's events are likely to affect these ratios of planting progress and subsequent abandonment gives an estimate for harvested area of 325,000 hectares, albeit within wide range of other possible outcomes. Similarly, Argentina's yields have been highly variable in recent years, reaching 437 kg/ha in 1995/96 and 301 kg/ha in 1998/99. An average over this period is 367 kg/ha, essentially the yield used to forecast Argentina's 1999/2000 crop at 550,000 bales. This estimate is 450,000 bales smaller than the 1998/99 crop and 350,000 bales smaller than November's estimate of the 1999/2000 crop.

Brazil Lower, But Asian Crops Strong

Brazil's expected 1999/2000 production was also reduced 200,000 bales from November's estimate, and substantially smaller revisions were made in the forecasts for Cameroon and Tajikistan. Higher production was forecast this month for India in 1999/2000 as reports of favorable late season weather in northern India suggest the strong pace of arrivals there are driven by the size of the crop rather than its timing. India's production forecast was increased 300,000 bales to 13 million bales, this would be the highest crop since 1996/97.

Uzbekistan's crop was estimated 100,000 bales higher this month as arrivals maintained a strong pace, supporting an estimated crop of 5.3 million bales, also the highest since 1996/97. Yields, at 769 kg/ha, are forecast to be the highest since 1995/96, and, with a year-to-year increase of nearly 100 kg/ha, yields have realized their biggest positive change of the 1990's. The same comparisons apply to Turkmenistan--its highest yield since 1995/96, and the biggest positive yield change of the 1990's, in this case an increase from the year before of more than 100 kg/ha. While there is considerable uncertainty regarding virtually all data from Turkmenistan, the coincidence of rebounding yields in northern India, Uzbekistan, and Pakistan suggest that conditions in Turkmenistan might also have been favorable.

Pakistan's production forecast in 1999/2000 remains at 7.8 million bales, unchanged from its November level. While official forecasts in Pakistan are higher, and many industry forecasts as well, a slowdown in gin arrivals has led some estimates in Pakistan to decline in the last month. At 566 kg/ha, Pakistan's 1999/2000 yield is forecast nearly 200 kg/ha above its 1998/99 level; this would be the second largest such increase of the 1990's. Only Pakistan's extra-ordinary 1991/92 crop showed a larger annual increase, and the varieties planted at that time have largely been superseded by lower-yielding, Leaf-curl virus (LCV) resistant varieties.

Similarly, there was no change in China's expected 1999/2000 output this month, despite reports that some government agencies in China are estimating the crop below USDA's 19 million bale forecast. Some reports indicate procurement to date has fallen from the year before by substantially more than the 8-percent decline USDA is forecasting in production. Much of that decline in procurement may be attributable to the dramatic changes this year in China's cotton policies--the end of guaranteed procurement, the end of guaranteed prices, and the opening of cotton procurement to new participants. The presence of new legal procurement entities, and widespread reports of unsanctioned entities, suggest that procurement by the Supply and Marketing Cooperatives should fall. Similarly, the substantial drop in procurement prices could delay farmer deliveries to procurement stations, and there have been reports that procurement/ prices have begun rising in China, suggesting a reduced incentive to delay. Finally, it is not uncommon that forecasts circulating during December turn out to be lower than the State Statistical Bureau's subsequent estimates, and in each of the last 4 years USDA has raised its China production estimates in the months following December.

Foreign Consumption and Imports Higher in 1999/2000

Foreign consumption in 1999/2000 is forecast at about the same level as a month ago, as downward revisions in a number of countries offset an increase in prospective consumption in Brazil. Industry reports suggest a higher Brazilian 1998/99 consumption figure than earlier, and prospects for growth in 1999/2000 are at least as strong as before, suggesting 1999/2000 consumption should therefore be higher as well, and the forecast was raised 200,000 bales to 3.8 million. Similarly, Indonesia's 1998/99 imports were higher than previously forecast, suggesting higher consumption in 1998/99 and 1999/2000. However, full year 1998/99 import data for Germany and Italy totaled below previous forecasts, resulting in lower consumption estimates, and a review of historical Ukrainian consumption data suggests USDA has overestimated consumption there for several years, resulting in downward revisions, including 1999/2000.

Foreign imports in 1999/2000 were revised up 540,000 bales from the month before in December, while foreign exports were revised down 50,000 bales. Much of the foreign import increase is attributable to Brazil, where consumption was raised, and production lowered. Larger imports were also expected in Pakistan and Indonesia, while forecasts were lowered for China, Germany, Italy, and Ukraine. Expected 1999/2000 foreign trade was revised about 600,000 bales in favor of the United States in December once both export and import revisions are accounted for. This, combined with the continued growth in export commitments during the last month, suggested stronger U.S. export prospects than during November.

Special Article:
Relationship Between November Commitments and U.S. Marketing Year Exports
by Stephen MacDonald

The current marketing year is unusual in at least two important respects: the return of the "Step 2" program and the unusually large amount of "short-staple" (1-inch and below) cotton. Both of these factors have contributed to an unusually large amount of U.S. export sales given the circumstances of foreign supply and demand. While there is a wide range of marketing year export totals that are statistically consistent with the current level of commitments, it is worth noting that using historical correlations between November commitments and marketing year exports, USDA's current 1999/2000 6.2-million-bale-export forecast is below the midpoint of at least one forecast.

Regressing U.S. export commitments (running bales) during the 17th week of the marketing year on the actual Census Bureau marketing year export totals (480-lb. bales) is the simplest way of establishing correlation. However, there are several reasons that this would be inappropriate. The operation of the "Step 2" program since 1991 has been widely acknowledged to have disrupted the historical relationship between commitments and exports. Early in the program's operation the phenomenon known as "bunching" meant that a substantial portion of future expected export shipments were committed during a very short period of time in response to favorable "Step 2" rates. Similarly, during 1998/99 a portion of commitments and shipments were undertaken early in the season to ensure their consummation before the impending exhaustion of "Step 2" funding. Finally, during 1985/86 the traditional relationship was disrupted by the impending transition to the U.S. 1985 farm legislation, and, as in 1998/99, export activity was moved forward in the marketing year.

Regressing 1976-98 week 17 commitments on actual census exports for those years, with dummies for "bunching" in 1992-93, and shifts in 1998 and 1995, suggests week 17 commitments should equal 73 percent of total marketing year exports. Assuming a 4-percent adjustment from running bales to 480-lb. bales, 1999 commitments suggest exports of 6.4 million 480-lb. bales. While the R-squared of the regression is 90 percent, the standard error is 560,000 bales, suggesting that the high R-squared in part represents a shared upward trend. This simple correlation in no way accounts for the impact of 1999/2000's "short-fiber" sales, nor for the impact of this year's changes in the timing and circumstances in the operation of the "Step 2" program.   It is simply a way to adjust early-season commitments data for some major past events, supporting the widespread contention that U.S. exports could exceed 6.0 million bales during 1999/2000.

* * * * *

Copies of the 1999 *Cotton and Wool Yearbook* (CWS-1999) are available for purchase. For information, call 1-800-999-6779.

The next *Cotton and Wool Outlook* (CWS-0100) will be released on February 14, 2000.

****

Information Contacts:

Leslie Meyer (U.S. Cotton and Textiles)	LMEYER@ECON.AG.GOV	(202) 694-5307
Stephen MacDonald (Foreign Cotton)	STEPHENM@ECON.AG.GOV	(202) 694-5305
Robert Skinner (Textiles and Wool)	RSKINNER@ECON.AG.GOV	(202) 694-5313

****

U.S. COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1998/99	1999/2000 Oct	Nov	Dec
Upland:		Million acres		
Planted	13.064	14.283	14.283	14.283
Harvested	10.449	13.096	13.096	13.096
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	619	576	581	594
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	3.822	3.836	3.836	3.836
Production	13.476	15.726	15.846	16.196
Total supply 1/	17.729	19.627	19.747	20.097
Mill use	10.254	10.050	10.040	10.040
Exports	4.056	5.020	5.325	5.800
Total use	14.310	15.070	15.365	15.840
Ending stocks	3.836	4.503	4.327	4.258
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	26.8	29.9	28.2	26.9
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	328	318	318	318
Harvested	235	309	309	309
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	904	1,093	1,063	1,054
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	65	103	103	103
Production	442	704	685	679
Total supply 1/	519	817	798	792
Mill use	147	150	160	160
Exports	288	480	375	400
Total use	435	630	535	560
Ending stocks	103	197	273	242
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	23.7	31.3	51.0	43.2

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports.

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1998/99	1999/2000 Oct	1999/2000 Nov	1999/2000 Dec
Supply:		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks				
World	40.77	41.78	41.96	41.66
Foreign	36.89	37.84	38.02	37.72
Production				
World	84.54	86.05	87.35	87.38
Foreign	70.62	69.61	70.82	70.51
Imports				
World	24.90	25.67	25.83	26.38
Foreign	24.46	25.59	25.76	26.30
Use:				
Mill use				
World	85.10	87.06	87.82	87.89
Foreign	74.70	76.86	77.62	77.69
Exports				
World	23.59	25.21	25.69	26.14
Foreign	19.24	19.71	19.99	19.94
Ending stocks				
World	41.66	40.94	41.34	41.15
Foreign	37.72	36.24	36.74	36.65
Stocks-to-use ratio		Percent		
World	49.0	47.0	47.1	46.8
Foreign	50.5	47.2	47.3	47.2

Based on USDA estimates.

FIBER SUPPLY

Item	1999 Aug	1999 Sep	1999 Oct	1998 Oct
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb. bales			
Ginnings	577	2,207	5,685	5,448
Imports since August 1	35.7	46.2	NA	0.6
Stocks, beginning	3,939	3,427	4,631	3,468
At mills	589	588	559	661
Public storage	3,330	2,939	3,993	2,959
CCC stocks	436	423	591	296
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Production	859.1	818.0	885.3	869.7
Noncellulosic	837.0	795.6	862.6	840.6
Cellulosic	22.1	22.4	22.7	29.1
Total since January 1	6,890.2	7,708.2	8,593.5	9,154.6

	1999 Jul	1999 Aug	1999 Sep	1998 Sep
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports	129.9	143.8	124.7	125.9
Noncellulosic	124.7	139.2	119.3	119.7
Cellulosic	5.2	4.6	5.4	6.2
Total since January 1	914.2	1,058.0	1,182.7	1,126.9
Wool and Mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool imports, clean	3,677	3,086	2,560	3,252
48's-and-finer	2,063	1,111	964	1,503
Not-finer-than-46's	1,614	1,975	1,596	1,749
Total since January 1	35,003	31,472	34,032	53,965
Wool top imports	196	105	96	136
Total since January 1	925	1,030	1,126	1,879
Mohair imports, clean	0	0	0	0
Total since January 1	16	16	16	2

NA = Not available.

COTTON SYSTEM FIBER CONSUMPTION

Item	1999 Aug	1999 Sep	1999 Oct	1998 Oct
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb. bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	872	867	871	957
Total since August 1 1/	872	1,738	2,609	2,805
SA annual rate 2/	9,930	9,944	10,338	10,930
SA daily rate 2/	38.0	38.1	39.6	42.0
Daily rate	39.6	39.4	41.5	43.5
Upland consumed by mills 1/	857	856	860	944
Total since August 1 1/	857	1,713	2,573	2,769
SA daily rate 2/	37.4	37.6	39.1	41.4
Daily rate	39.0	38.9	41.0	42.9
Spindles in place	4,980	4,949	4,947	5,357
Active spindles	4,665	4,610	4,608	5,032
100 percent cotton	2,523	2,460	2,440	2,678
100 percent manmade	737	745	744	779
Blends	1,405	1,405	1,424	1,575
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	78.5	78.6	78.9	80.1
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	114,684	112,985	111,884	114,237
Total since August 1 1/	114,684	227,669	339,553	349,917
Daily rate	5,213	5,136	5,328	5,193
Noncellulosic staple	4,922	4,819	4,985	4,811
Cellulosic staple	291	317	343	382

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

FIBER EXPORTS

Item	1999 Jul	1999 Aug	1999 Sep	1998 Sep
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Upland exports	309	236	133	273
Total since August 1	4,056	236	369	666
Sales for next season	368	108	14	4
Total since August 1	1,637	108	122	86
ELS exports	20.1	17.4	13.2	7.2
Total since August 1	287.7	17.4	30.6	16.8
Sales for next season	43.6	2.5	0.5	0.0
Total since August 1	136.4	2.5	3.0	0.4
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	72.0	83.2	82.6	87.6
Noncellulosic	69.6	80.6	79.2	85.3
Cellulosic	2.4	2.6	3.4	2.3
Total since January 1	553.1	636.3	718.9	778.5
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	286.8	270.0	536.2	98.8
Total since January 1	1,641.8	1,911.8	2,448.0	1,578.0
Wool top exports	514.5	873.8	491.3	108.2
Total since January 1	2,439.0	3,312.8	3,804.1	4,738.0
Mohair exports, clean	255.6	439.2	531.2	176.6
Total since January 1	2,161.9	2,601.1	3,132.3	1,216.0

FIBER PRICES

Item	1999 Sep	1999 Oct	1999 Nov	1998 Nov
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	35.31	33.32	32.18	42.82
Mar'00 futures	54.24	54.60	52.18	68.47
Dec'00 futures	57.25	57.50	56.25	NA
Upland spot 41-34	48.39	49.46	48.12	64.95
Pima spot 03-46	82.50	82.50	82.35	100.00
Avg. price received by:				
Upland producers	46.20	45.90	46.80	64.60
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	55.98	57.79	55.88	71.48
Raw fiber equivalent	62.20	64.21	62.09	79.42
Rayon staple				
Actual	97.00	97.00	97.00	101.00
Raw fiber equivalent	101.04	101.04	101.04	105.21
Polyester staple				
Actual	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00
Raw fiber equivalent	55.21	55.21	55.21	55.21
Price ratios	Percent			
Cotton/rayon	61.6	63.5	61.4	75.5
Cotton/polyester	112.7	116.3	112.5	143.9
Northern Europe cotton quotes:	Cents per pound			
A Index	49.26	47.36	46.13	56.53
Memphis Territory	56.30	56.88	54.31	71.50
California/Arizona	58.80	59.13	54.31	71.69
B Index	NQ	NQ	42.37	54.13
Orleans/Texas	50.30	49.25	43.00	64.38
Wool prices (clean):				
U.S. 56's	0.55	0.50	0.45	0.80
Australian 56's 1/	1.21	1.18	1.20	1.28
U.S. 60's	0.79	0.72	0.70	1.05
Australian 60's 1/	1.26	1.23	1.29	1.47
U.S. 64's	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.15
Australian 64's 1/	1.39	1.39	1.43	1.56

NQ = No quotes.
1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

TEXTILE TRADE

Item	1999 Jul	1999 Aug	1999 Sep	1998 Sep
Imports:	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	236,936	242,821	238,717	218,006
Cotton	100,891	106,075	102,268	96,990
Linen	16,025	15,573	20,471	17,501
Wool	4,591	3,795	3,924	3,653
Silk	843	828	837	849
Manmade	114,586	116,550	111,217	99,013
Apparel	795,893	816,289	802,165	739,568
Cotton	476,504	466,812	447,005	414,420
Linen	18,356	19,007	20,647	19,752
Wool	28,693	35,430	35,976	34,704
Silk	11,498	11,912	12,945	11,901
Manmade	260,842	283,128	285,592	258,791
House furnishings	67,063	76,170	73,375	62,309
Cotton	49,656	56,077	52,016	45,170
Linen	378	420	625	188
Wool	172	216	296	209
Silk	58	86	112	69
Manmade	16,799	19,371	20,326	16,673
Floor covering	33,700	35,441	31,836	28,500
Cotton	5,050	5,446	4,128	3,856
Linen	5,248	5,156	4,736	4,220
Wool	9,985	9,861	8,781	8,150
Silk	603	790	570	399
Manmade	12,814	14,188	13,621	11,875
Total imports 2/	1,142,543	1,179,694	1,154,414	1,056,109
Cotton	636,884	638,430	609,084	563,822
Linen	40,052	40,225	46,555	41,699
Wool	43,744	49,668	49,291	46,971
Silk	13,003	13,616	14,465	13,218
Manmade	408,860	437,754	435,019	390,398
Exports:	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	169,442	197,680	193,571	164,280
Cotton	67,908	78,343	74,683	58,406
Linen	4,594	5,777	5,629	4,507
Wool	3,614	5,922	6,056	3,687
Silk	1,891	2,386	2,183	1,843
Manmade	91,435	105,252	105,020	95,837
Apparel	149,289	161,651	142,432	167,791
Cotton	90,215	92,076	86,582	100,089
Linen	1,777	2,113	1,994	1,882
Wool	6,334	8,099	5,838	8,318
Silk	3,726	5,859	3,372	3,648
Manmade	47,237	53,504	44,646	53,854
House furnishings	5,754	7,320	7,744	8,967
Cotton	3,240	4,493	4,454	5,236
Linen	189	186	199	317
Wool	51	30	82	101
Silk	85	92	92	168
Manmade	2,189	2,519	2,917	3,145
Floor covering	31,923	35,598	35,180	36,592
Cotton	2,719	2,630	2,445	2,963
Linen	1,550	1,388	1,688	1,812
Wool	2,651	3,594	3,655	3,355
Silk	81	76	80	91
Manmade	24,922	27,910	27,312	28,371
Total exports 2/	356,751	402,585	379,193	377,896
Cotton	164,180	177,629	168,251	166,765
Linen	8,124	9,473	9,518	8,528
Wool	12,669	17,659	15,642	15,478
Silk	5,783	8,413	5,727	5,749
Manmade	165,996	189,411	180,055	181,376

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTS

Item	1999 Jul	1999 Aug	1999 Sep	1998 Sep
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	256,808	254,018	247,797	221,062
Canada	18,900	22,624	23,207	21,493
Costa Rica	10,635	9,694	11,297	9,684
Dominican Republic	23,475	21,226	22,335	19,809
El Salvador	18,783	18,024	18,343	13,842
Guatemala	12,688	12,822	11,155	9,657
Haiti	4,091	4,484	4,216	3,167
Honduras	35,247	36,663	35,042	28,747
Jamaica	4,676	4,155	3,678	6,345
Mexico	122,928	119,212	113,895	104,608
Nicaragua	4,993	4,755	4,180	3,294
South America	11,127	11,421	10,411	7,705
Argentina	27	9	18	98
Brazil	2,987	3,422	3,066	2,476
Chile	37	13	1	52
Colombia	3,934	4,301	3,374	2,951
Peru	3,641	3,201	3,543	1,801
Europe	41,654	40,854	39,412	31,453
Estonia	534	174	718	636
France	668	571	576	686
Germany	896	880	1,245	977
Italy	4,274	3,748	2,572	1,929
Portugal	6,046	8,624	4,755	4,715
Russia	1,152	1,326	1,852	988
Spain	1,182	1,729	1,401	1,734
Turkey	20,347	17,396	19,792	13,659
United Kingdom	1,657	1,399	1,512	1,661
Asia	308,460	313,651	293,849	283,440
Bahrain	1,353	1,404	1,470	1,199
Bangladesh	25,540	26,083	21,777	21,429
China	44,228	48,393	44,497	40,518
Hong Kong	33,783	31,509	28,658	34,147
India	33,230	34,830	32,107	36,003
Indonesia	16,811	16,385	16,306	16,543
Israel	2,319	3,000	3,046	2,397
Japan	1,426	1,380	1,269	1,142
Macao	6,390	5,675	5,479	6,712
Malaysia	8,161	7,689	7,122	6,085
Nepal	2,014	1,525	1,733	1,177
Oman	1,859	1,724	1,661	2,012
Pakistan	38,492	42,241	40,505	36,616
Philippines	15,068	13,201	13,185	11,031
Qatar	1,764	1,613	1,621	1,543
Singapore	3,379	3,446	3,163	2,614
South Korea	11,251	11,092	10,588	10,182
Sri Lanka	10,218	8,729	8,124	9,373
Taiwan	16,077	18,388	16,859	16,298
Thailand	14,446	15,916	15,454	13,108
U Arab Em	2,879	4,072	3,118	2,377
Oceania	1,983	1,948	2,477	2,462
Australia	980	907	1,147	883
Fiji	655	706	956	1,270
Africa	16,853	16,536	15,138	17,701
Egypt	6,831	6,367	6,208	7,549
Lesotho	2,815	2,402	1,968	1,914
Mauritius	2,124	2,127	2,319	2,376
Morocco	798	943	660	985
South Africa	1,837	2,203	1,707	2,080
Tunisia	121	77	36	110
World 2/	636,884	638,430	609,084	563,822

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

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS

Country	1999 Jul	1999 Aug	1999 Sep	1998 Sep
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	148,599	159,977	150,989	151,712
Canada	21,945	30,843	30,207	28,429
Costa Rica	9,491	6,267	7,639	8,985
Dominican Republic	15,467	15,022	12,183	18,362
El Salvador	3,710	5,014	3,771	7,089
Guatemala	3,145	3,292	4,650	4,101
Haiti	2,514	1,438	2,139	1,643
Honduras	16,806	19,594	19,251	23,641
Jamaica	2,402	2,118	2,672	4,851
Mexico	71,704	74,747	66,747	52,826
South America	3,484	3,281	2,787	3,579
Argentina	155	191	120	260
Brazil	388	361	509	605
Chile	440	392	287	667
Colombia	1,258	1,305	1,088	1,070
Peru	66	298	95	94
Venezuela	918	538	538	442
Europe	4,610	6,129	6,532	10,454
Belgium	396	784	1,853	3,262
France	338	355	378	478
Germany	610	853	753	962
Ireland	46	43	58	266
Italy	221	274	323	308
Netherlands	656	477	360	897
United Kingdom	1,578	1,834	1,562	2,838
Asia	6,178	6,824	6,796	8,077
China	177	296	130	177
Hong Kong	786	706	818	941
Israel	654	647	621	715
Japan	2,493	2,972	2,855	3,345
Philippines	237	143	174	304
Saudi Arabia	286	487	257	862
Singapore	255	346	342	195
South Korea	394	304	384	237
Taiwan	124	203	130	237
U Arab Em	159	147	238	285
Oceania	662	691	571	923
Australia	525	514	439	761
New Zealand	89	103	111	76
Africa	648	727	577	852
Egypt	6	3	5	10
Ghana	40	31	62	11
Ivory Coast	4	7	22	30
Nigeria	292	205	115	273
South Africa	109	57	68	139
World 2/	164,180	177,629	168,251	175,598

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	540	630
Florida	88	524	96
Georgia	1,450	513	1,550
N. Carolina	810	462	780
S. Carolina	315	434	285
Virginia	109	819	186
Southeast	3,332	508	3,527
Arkansas	960	715	1,430
Louisiana	595	726	900
Mississippi	1,180	708	1,740
Missouri	375	595	465
Tennessee	565	501	590
Delta	3,675	669	5,125
Kansas	28	411	24
Oklahoma	170	424	150
Texas	5,000	490	5,100
Southwest	5,198	487	5,274
Arizona	239	1,245	620
California	585	1,272	1,550
New Mexico	67	716	100
West	891	1,223	2,270
Total Upland	13,096	594	16,196
Pima:			
Arizona	11	750	18
California	259	1,112	600
New Mexico	7	583	9
Texas	32	795	53
Total Pima	309	1,054	679
Total All	13,405	604	16,875

Based on USDA's December Crop Production report.