
Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

May 15, 2000

HIGHLIGHTS

- C U.S. Cotton Supply, Demand, and Stocks Projected Higher in 2000/01**
- C Summary of the World Outlook for 2000/01**
- C Lower Production in China**
- C Foreign Consumption and Trade**
- C World Trade and U.S. Exports Rising**
- C U.S. 1999/2000 Estimates Revised Slightly**
- C Textile Trade Deficit Increases in 2000**
- C Special Article--California Upland Yields Revisited**

U.S. Cotton Supply, Demand, and Stocks Projected Higher in 2000/01

The first official U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecast for the 2000 season projects U.S. cotton production at 19 million bales. Based on the March *Prospective Plantings* report, cotton planted area for the 2000 crop is expected to reach 15.6 million acres, 5 percent above 1999. Assumptions of average abandonment and yield were also made in reaching the production forecast. Harvested area of 14.4 million acres is based on the previous 10-year average abandonment, weighted by State. Likewise, the national yield forecast of 635 pounds per harvested acre is based on the 1990-99 crop yields, weighted by State. If realized, U.S. cotton production in 2000 would rise 2 million bales (12 percent) from the final 1999 production estimate.

With U.S. beginning stocks currently estimated at 4.3 million bales for 2000/01 and production projected to exceed total demand, cotton stocks are expected to rise next season. In 2000/01, U.S. mill use is forecast to expand slightly to 10.2 million bales. Although consumer demand for cotton products continues to be impressive, most of this demand is being satisfied by imports. Record cotton textile and apparel imports of 15-million-bale equivalents of raw cotton are expected in 1999/2000, with further increases seen again next season. However, many of these imports will contain U.S. cotton and is expected to bolster U.S. raw cotton exports in 2000/01. In addition, a decline in foreign production along with rising consumption next season provide an initial U.S. export forecast of 8.0 million bales. Based on these early 2000/01 supply and demand estimates, U.S. cotton stocks would rise about 19 percent (800,000 bales) to 5.1 million bales by July 31, 2001, a stocks-to-use ratio of 28 percent.

As of May 7, U.S. cotton planting progress was running ahead of both last season and the 5-year average. Thirty-seven percent of the U.S. crop had been planted as of May 7, compared with 31 percent a year ago and an average of 34 percent. Leading the way is California, where plantings were estimated at 98 percent complete. This is well above normal in a State where planting progress has been proven statistically significant in its yield outcome (see special article in this report). In addition to California, other States including Missouri, Mississippi, and Louisiana have

planted a larger percentage than normal of their cotton crop. As of May 7, Texas was reported at only 20 percent complete as peak planting time on the High Plains gets underway.

Summary of the World Outlook for 2000/01

World production is forecast to fall in 2000/01 compared with the year before, in response to: lower cotton prices during the 1999/2000 marketing year to date, competing crop prices that fell less than cotton during 1999/2000, and a return to more normal yields by several major producers. At 67 million bales, foreign cotton production is forecast about 3 million bales lower than during the year before, and its lowest since 1994. While USDA will not release official country-level estimates until July, it seems reasonable at this point to expect lower crops than the year before in China, Central Asia, Pakistan, and India. Together, these four producers account for about two-thirds of foreign production.

World consumption is forecast to rise in 2000/01 compared with the year before, in response to: lower cotton prices during the 1999/2000 marketing year to date, competing fiber prices that have risen relative to cotton, and a return to more robust economic growth in a number of regions that have suffered slow or negative growth in recent years. At 82 million bales, foreign cotton consumption is forecast about 1.7 million bales higher than during the year before, and its highest ever. In percentage terms, foreign consumption is expected to be 2.2 percent higher than the year before in 2000/01, compared with an 8-percent annual increase reported in 1999/2000.

World stocks are forecast to fall in 2000/01, dropping 6.0 million bales to 36.5 million bales, or from the equivalent of 47 percent of world consumption to the equivalent of 40 percent. However, as was true during 1999/2000, China could account for a disproportionate amount of the stock adjustment. Lower beginning stocks, lower production, and higher consumption of cotton by China seem likely, and while China's trade policies may be changing, it is difficult to imagine revisions to current trade policies sufficient to offset these negative factors. Foreign stocks in 2000/01 are forecast 6.8 million bales below the year before, at 31.5 million bales, the lowest since 1994/95.

Lower Production in China

Lower cotton production in China during 2000/01 seems likely given the large decline from 1998/99 official procurement prices that the liberalized cotton market in China underwent during 1999/2000, and given official statements that reduced cotton production is an economic goal for the government during 2000. Official policy, economic incentives, and past experience all suggest Xinjiang's area would decline little if at all, thus, a continuation in China's upward trend in its national average cotton yield seems plausible. However, production could fall as planted area outside of Xinjiang drops.

Since 1994, China's non-Xinjiang cotton area has declined by more than 2 million hectares. To illustrate the magnitude of this decline, if these 2 million hectares represented a cotton-producing country, that country would have the fifth largest area of any in the world. China's 1999/2000 area was about 700,000 hectares smaller than during the year before, and at 3.75 million hectares was the smallest area since 1962. When one considers that in 1962 Xinjiang's area was probably negligible, then China's 1999 non-Xinjiang area of about 2.75 million hectares was probably the lowest since sometime in the 1950's. Another decline is widely expected in 2000/01, but less than the 20 percent drop seen in 1999.

Three reasons for expecting a smaller rather than larger decline in the next marketing year are: 1) a rebound in prices within China in recent months; 2) growing use of genetically modified cotton in Eastern and Central regions with associated costs savings; and 3) the possibility that producers already incorporated much of the 1999 price changes into their expectations when undertaking 1999 planting, limiting the impact of lagged prices on the 2000 crop.

The last point deserves further elaboration. In the past, China's cotton production response to price changes has been larger with one year's lag than during the current year. During the 1990's, this has reversed, and the correlation with current year prices has become stronger than the correlation with lagged prices. Obviously, production decisions depend on more than the published price of cotton, but this correlation suggests price expectations in China may be more forward looking than in the past.

If farmers in 1999/2000 were adjusting very rapidly to price signals, if they were forming expectations rationally, then they knew prices would drop substantially in 1999/2000 and responded accordingly. Now, industry reports from China suggest farmers may expect prices to rise or stay at recently elevated levels. However, producers in China may still be foreseeing prices during 2000/01 below those they foresaw at planting for 1999/2000, and could plant less this year. Alternatively, if farmers in 1999/2000 were responding to government edicts, then the official forecast/goal of a 3.2-million-ton crop suggests official government efforts would still be to discourage area.

Other Producers

Central Asian production jumped by more than 800,000 bales from the year before in 1999/2000, largely due to a 14-percent jump in Uzbekistan's yields. Turkmenistan's government reported a surge in cotton production as well, but those reports to date have been widely discounted. Assuming that Turkmenistan's crop again remains nearer to its 1998 level than to the larger figures published by the government, then a return of Uzbekistan's yields to something closer to an average of recent years could bring Central Asian cotton production down a few 100,000 bales from its strong 1999/2000 performance.

Pakistan also saw its yield and production surge from the year before in 1999/2000, but price and weather developments during the last year suggest that a lower crop can be expected from that country in 2000/01. Prices fell substantially, reportedly discouraging some producers from considering the crop in 2000/01. In addition, Pakistan's yield soared 26 percent from the year before in 1999/2000, reaching a level only bested by the unusually high peaks of the early 1990's pre-leaf curl virus period, and a return to more average yields is therefore likely. Also, a period of reduced precipitation has reportedly reduced supplies of water for irrigation.

With respect to India, slightly lower production seems likely, as cotton prices have generally been below year-ago levels for 2 years running, and farmers are likely to respond by planting less cotton. India's crop in 1999/2000 was bolstered by increased yields in the Punjab and Haryana, and more normal conditions would suggest that that region might produce somewhat less in 2000/01. Much of the rest of India depends on the performance of the monsoon, which has generally performed favorably in recent years, although Gujarat in 1999/2000 was an exception.

Foreign Consumption and Trade

Cotton consumption is far more dispersed than production, and temporary consumption shortfalls or excesses due to local conditions can induce offsetting declines elsewhere in the world through competition in world textile trade. Thus, there is little point at this time of the year in disaggregating the foreign consumption forecast any further. However, the world's largest consumer, China, seems more likely to raise than lower consumption, given the pronounced rebound in textile production witnessed recently. The potential shortfall in China's production relative to consumption merits discussion because of its potentially significant impact on world trade.

China's availability of domestic cotton during 2000/01 will be substantially lower than the year before due to reduced beginning stocks. Beginning stocks for China in 2000/01 are forecast about 5 million bales below the year before, and the likelihood of lower production suggests an even greater decline in total supply. China has been a net exporter for the last 2 years, 1998/99 and 1999/2000, but was a substantial net importer during the 4 preceding years.

An analysis of stocks/use ratios is not indicative of either a strong net import or net export position for China in 2000/01. Continuation of exports at the current season's level would imply a stocks/use ratio for China of 42 percent, startlingly below the 71 percent USDA estimates for 1999/2000. However, China's average stock/use since 1975 has been 46 percent and virtually no significant Northern Hemisphere cotton-producing country holds stocks equivalent to 50 percent or more of use. An assumption of balanced net trade for China's cotton in 2000/01, combined with a 500,000-bale decline in production and a 500,000-bale increase in consumption, would bring China's stock/use ratio to just below 50 percent.

While one might object that any analysis of China's stocks should include a discount for "phantom" stocks, at least some published figures from China are consistent with an even higher stock level than USDA's. And while some of the stocks consumed under this scenario would be older and lower quality than those ordinarily acceptable in developed countries, China does have a more heterogeneous textile industry with greater opportunities to accommodate lower quality cotton with increased use of labor.

World Trade and U.S. Exports Rising

Since neither a significant reduction nor increase in China's net trade position seems to be necessitated solely by changes in China's supplies, world trade in cotton is likely to maintain its current relationship with world consumption during 2000/01. During the last 3 years, world imports have averaged 30 percent of world consumption. In recent years this share has only been exceeded when China is a major importer, which is difficult to foresee at this point. This would suggest imports of 28 million bales and exports of 27.7 million.

With world trade expected to be about 1 million bales higher in 2000/01 than in 1999/2000, higher U.S. exports are likely. The outlook for higher U.S. exports area is also supported by an expected increase in U.S. supplies and reduced prospects for competition from China. Other major exporters are likely to increase exports only slightly as reduced production largely offsets the increased carryin from the 1999 crop, keeping available supplies about unchanged. At 8 million bales U.S. exports are expected to be 1.4 million bales above the year before and account for 29 percent of world trade, the highest since 1994.

U.S. 1999/2000 Estimates Revised Slightly

Small revisions were made this month to USDA's supply and demand estimates for 1999/2000. First, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) finalized 1999 U.S. cotton production at 16.97 million bales, up marginally from last month's estimate. For details of the State and regional data, see the table in this report. As a result, total cotton supplies this season are estimated at 21 million bales, which includes an estimated 100,000 bales of imported raw cotton. On the demand side, the export forecast was raised to 6.6 million bales, 100,000 above April's estimate. As of early May, shipment data reported in *Export Sales* indicate that nearly 5.2 million bales of U.S. cotton had already been exported, with recent weekly shipments near 200,000 bales. Although normal seasonal patterns would imply a slower shipment pace during the next 3 months, exports need only average about 115,000 bales per week through the end of the season, well within reasonable expectations, as 2 million bales of commitments remain to be shipped. With the revised export forecast and no adjustment made to U.S. mill use this month, total demand improved to 16.7 million bales. As a result, 1999/2000 ending stocks are currently estimated at 4.3 million bales, about 300,000 above beginning levels.

Textile Trade Deficit Increases in 2000

February textile exports, at 400 million pounds (raw-fiber equivalent), increased 12 percent from January and were 13 percent above February 1999. Overall, textile exports were higher for all major fibers and all end-use categories. Cotton textile imports rose to 180 million pounds, 11 percent above January and 10 percent above a year ago. Shipments to North American countries accounted for 89 percent of the total. Mexico, Canada, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic remained the largest buyers of U.S. cotton textiles and apparel. Compared with a year earlier, cotton textile exports increased to North America, South America, and Asia, while shipments decreased to Europe, Oceania, and Africa.

Textile imports totaled 1.03 billion pounds, up 4 percent from January and 15 percent above February 1999. Overall, increases in cotton and manmade fiber textile imports more than offset slight declines in wool, linen, and silk textiles. Also, a large increase in apparel imports more than offset lower shipments of all other end-use categories. Cotton imports, at 590 million pounds, accounted for 57 percent of total imports in February and were 10 percent above January. In addition, textile imports during the first 2 months of 2000 were 15 percent above the corresponding period of 1999, and cotton textile imports were up 14 percent. Asian textile-producing countries remain the most important source of cotton textile imports, accounting for 47 percent in February 2000. However, North America continues to increase market share of cotton textiles, accounting for 42 percent of all cotton shipments, compared with 36 percent in January.

For all fibers, the textile trade deficit during January and February totaled 1.3 billion pounds, 18 percent above a year earlier. The cumulative cotton trade deficit was 17 percent higher than the first 2 months of 1999. However, cotton's share of the trade deficit declined from 63 percent to 61 percent in 2000 compared with a year earlier.

Special Article:

California Upland Yields Revisited

by Leslie Meyer

In the May 1998 and 1999 issues of this report, California's planting progress as of early May was analyzed and discussed in the context of its effect on upland cotton yields for the ensuing season. To accomplish this, a double log function was estimated with ordinary least squares (OLS) regression using data from the 1987-97 crops. Additional background and a detailed discussion of the equation are found in the previous issues (*CWS-0298* and *CWS-0499*). A summary of the results follows.

In 1998, California experienced delays in planting due to a wet spring. As of May 10, 1998, only 60 percent of the California cotton crop had been planted. As a result, the regression model discussed in the previous issues predicted a yield well below the normal 1,200-pound average. As reported in May 1998, chances were two out of three that California's upland yield would fall between 865 and 997 pounds per harvested acre. The final 1998 upland yield was 887 pounds.

In 1999, California experienced a more "normal" planting season. As of May 9, 1999, 90 percent of the cotton crop had been planted. Implications on the upland yield were once again analyzed. As reported last May, a range of yields--between 1,099 and 1,267 pounds per harvested acre--was determined by the estimated model for California based on the planting progress. Once again, the yield fell within this range, as the final 1999 California upland yield reported this month was 1,254 pounds.

Using the final 1999 yield reported by NASS, the equation was updated for 2000. The estimated equation is $LN(Y) = 7.1453 + 0.6446 LN(X)$, where $LN(Y)$ is the natural log of California yields and $LN(X)$ is the natural log of the percentage of the cotton crop planted nearest to May 10 of the respective years. The equation accounts for 76 percent of the variation in California upland yields during 1987-99, with a standard error of the estimate equal to 0.0656. Both measurements are improved from the previous model's statistics.

Based on the results of the OLS regression and the excellent planting progress (98 percent) made by May 7, 2000, what implications can be made this season? Despite drought conditions across much of the Cotton Belt, early progress in California--with complete irrigation--has been exceptional and tends to benefit yields there. Based on the above model, an early projection of 1,252 pounds per harvested acre is estimated for California's upland yield for 2000. A range around this point estimate suggests that chances are two out of three that the final yield will fall between 1,172 and 1,337 pounds.

However, based on past history when California's planting progress is nearly complete by May 10, yields have been near the upper end of the range or have exceeded the upper bound estimate. As a result, if California experiences "normal" weather for the remainder of the growing season, the 2000 upland yield will likely exceed 1,250 pounds and may approach the 1992 record of 1,359 pounds per harvested acre.

* * * * *

The next *Cotton and Wool Outlook* (CWS-0500) will be released on June 12, 2000.

Information Contacts:

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

U.S. COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1998/99	1999/2000		
		Mar	Apr	May

Upland:		Million acres		
Planted	13.064	14.565	14.565	14.584
Harvested	10.449	13.093	13.093	13.138
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	619	596	597	595
		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	3.822	3.836	3.836	3.836
Production	13.476	16.257	16.279	16.294
Total supply 1/	17.729	20.178	20.190	20.205
Mill use	10.254	9.950	9.950	9.955
Exports	4.056	6.100	6.100	6.180
Total use	14.310	16.050	16.050	16.135
Ending stocks	3.836	4.126	4.138	4.053
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	26.8	25.7	25.8	25.1
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	328	290	290	290
Harvested	235	288	288	287
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	904	1,159	1,123	1,128
		1,000 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks	65	103	103	103
Production	442	696	674	674
Total supply 1/	519	814	802	802
Mill use	147	150	150	145
Exports	288	400	400	420
Total use	435	550	550	565
Ending stocks	103	274	262	247
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	23.7	49.8	47.6	43.7

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports.

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1998/99	1999/2000		
		Mar	Apr	May

Supply:		Million 480-lb bales		
Beginning stocks				
World	43.87	41.74	45.44	45.43
Foreign	39.99	37.80	41.50	41.49
Production				
World	84.53	86.87	86.99	87.28
Foreign	70.61	69.92	70.04	70.31
Imports				
World	25.16	27.24	27.49	27.52
Foreign	24.71	27.14	27.39	27.42
Use:				
Mill use				
World	84.62	88.96	90.21	90.53
Foreign	74.22	78.86	80.11	80.43
Exports				
World	23.65	26.71	26.83	26.89
Foreign	19.31	20.21	20.33	20.29
Ending stocks				
World	45.43	39.94	42.64	42.55
Foreign	41.49	35.54	38.24	38.25
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio				
World	53.7	44.9	47.3	47.0
Foreign	55.9	45.1	47.7	47.6

Based on USDA estimates.

FIBER SUPPLY

Item	2000			1999
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Mar
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
Ginnings	525	97	0	0
Imports since August 1	63.4	72.3	NA	84.1
Stocks, beginning	14,453	13,526	12,057	8,699
At mills	543	513	501	605
Public storage	12,242	11,308	9,726	7,500
CCC stocks	6,716	1,503	836	1,522
Manmade:	Million pounds			
Production	868.7	890.2	934.0	867.7
Noncellulosic	840.0	861.5	901.4	842.9
Cellulosic	28.7	28.7	32.6	24.8
Total since January 1	869.1	1,759.3	2,693.3	2,495.9
	1999	2000		1999
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Feb
	Million pounds			
Raw fiber imports	134.6	153.1	135.7	121.4
Noncellulosic	128.1	147.7	130.6	116.2
Cellulosic	6.5	5.4	5.1	5.2
Total since January 1	1,567.1	153.1	288.8	247.2
Wool and Mohair:	1,000 pounds			
Raw wool imports, clean	2,466	4,886	3,805	3,553
48's-and-finer	1,138	3,105	1,879	1,649
Not-finer-than-46's	1,328	1,781	1,927	1,905
Total since January 1	43,074	4,886	8,692	9,704
Wool top imports	126	385	303	28
Total since January 1	1,573	385	688	63
Mohair imports, clean	0	4	0	0
Total since January 1	16	4	4	0

NA = Not available.

COTTON SYSTEM FIBER CONSUMPTION

Item	2000			1999
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Mar
Cotton:	1,000 480-lb bales			
All consumed by mills 1/	800	838	926	940
Total since August 1 1/	5,012	5,850	6,776	6,979
SA annual rate 2/	9,935	10,117	10,220	10,391
SA daily rate 2/	38.1	38.8	39.2	40.0
Daily rate	38.1	39.9	40.3	40.9
Upland consumed by mills 1/	789	825	913	926
Total since August 1 1/	4,946	5,771	6,684	6,883
SA daily rate 2/	37.6	38.2	38.6	39.4
Daily rate	37.6	39.3	39.7	40.3
Spindles in place	4,623	4,586	4,568	5,223
Active spindles	4,421	4,401	4,383	4,784
100 percent cotton	2,395	2,407	2,381	2,519
100 percent manmade	721	682	689	766
Blends	1,305	1,312	1,313	1,499
	Percent			
Cotton's share of fibers	78.2	78.4	77.8	79.5
Manmade:	1,000 pounds			
Total consumed by mills 1/	106,893	110,755	126,607	116,618
Total since August 1 1/	656,340	767,095	893,702	859,260
Daily rate	5,090	5,274	5,505	5,070
Noncellulosic staple	4,805	4,998	5,185	4,722
Cellulosic staple	285	276	320	348

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

FIBER EXPORTS

Item	1999	2000		1999
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Feb
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb bales		
Upland exports	622	612	694	148
Total since August 1	1,580	2,192	2,886	2,968
Sales for next season	37	58	66	50
Total since August 1	321	379	445	247
ELS exports	32.3	46.1	42.2	33.7
Total since August 1	95.3	141.4	183.7	139.5
Sales for next season	2.2	5.0	8.2	3.4
Total since August 1	7.2	12.2	20.4	29.0
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	82.2	78.0	100.6	72.7
Noncellulosic	78.8	73.4	95.6	70.0
Cellulosic	3.2	4.6	5.0	2.7
Total since January 1	990.1	78.0	178.6	144.6
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	342.9	343.8	214.3	124.3
Total since January 1	4,036.7	343.8	558.1	133.4
Wool top exports	81.5	434.0	277.9	356.7
Total since January 1	4,609.5	434.0	711.9	757.5
Mohair exports, clean	293.0	350.9	0	166.3
Total since January 1	5,570.5	350.9	350.9	422.2

FIBER PRICES

Item	2000			1999
	Feb	Mar	Apr	Apr
	Cents per pound			
Domestic cotton prices:				
Adjusted World Price	39.11	43.07	44.83	43.97
May'2000 futures	58.76	60.99	56.47	61.29
Dec'2000 futures	61.31	62.33	59.92	61.58
Upland spot 41-34	54.29	57.67	53.76	57.01
Pima spot 03-46	82.00	83.30	84.79	84.57
Avg. price received by:				
Upland producers	45.90	47.90	45.00	55.60
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	61.67	64.76	61.04	64.69
Raw fiber equivalent	68.52	71.96	67.82	71.88
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	55.00	55.00	55.00	50.00
Raw fiber equivalent	57.29	57.29	57.29	52.08
Price ratios		Percent		
Cotton/rayon	67.8	71.2	67.1	68.3
Cotton/polyester	119.6	125.6	118.4	138.0
Northern Europe cotton quotes:		Cents per pound		
A Index	53.63	57.45	58.90	57.86
Memphis Territory	60.94	64.70	64.31	NQ
California/Arizona	60.81	65.20	64.19	68.40
B Index	48.33	53.53	53.35	NQ
Orleans/Texas	47.69	52.80	52.81	NQ
Wool prices (clean):		Dollars per pound		
U.S. 56's	0.45	0.49	0.52	0.65
Australian 56's 1/	1.20	1.18	1.29	1.36
U.S. 60's	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.87
Australian 60's 1/	1.32	1.26	1.41	1.44
U.S. 64's	0.95	1.01	1.10	1.10
Australian 64's 1/	1.46	1.44	1.58	1.56

NQ = No quotes.

1/ In bond, Charleston, SC.

TEXTILE TRADE

Item	1999	2000		1999
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Feb
Imports:	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	233,891	279,037	251,370	210,837
Cotton	108,124	113,866	112,014	87,858
Linen	14,266	42,624	20,906	22,587
Wool	3,660	3,855	4,212	3,404
Silk	951	1,058	889	656
Manmade	106,890	117,634	113,349	96,332
Apparel	605,600	603,476	670,410	591,117
Cotton	380,937	367,149	420,529	372,491
Linen	15,819	18,715	18,562	16,150
Wool	12,779	12,900	13,088	12,691
Silk	11,986	15,564	14,506	13,400
Manmade	184,079	189,148	203,725	176,385
House furnishings	56,180	66,173	65,918	54,454
Cotton	39,626	48,516	48,026	40,911
Linen	759	901	1,017	184
Wool	336	214	257	82
Silk	96	114	140	23
Manmade	15,363	16,428	16,478	13,254
Floor coverings	32,283	34,692	30,657	29,166
Cotton	3,903	4,837	4,120	4,528
Linen	4,601	5,713	4,639	3,832
Wool	10,848	10,282	8,837	7,074
Silk	692	715	728	385
Manmade	12,239	13,145	12,333	13,347
Total imports 2/	936,041	990,922	1,026,571	892,425
Cotton	536,585	538,333	589,642	509,873
Linen	35,501	68,023	45,176	42,907
Wool	27,741	27,326	26,446	23,318
Silk	13,726	17,451	16,264	14,466
Manmade	322,488	339,789	349,043	301,861
Exports:	1,000 pounds 1/			
Yarn, thread, and fabric	176,233	184,876	205,714	164,714
Cotton	65,786	71,997	78,930	63,831
Linen	5,017	5,317	6,474	5,419
Wool	5,170	5,304	5,241	4,709
Silk	2,220	1,806	2,210	1,640
Manmade	98,040	100,452	112,859	89,115
Apparel	124,221	135,826	151,188	153,768
Cotton	76,083	84,677	94,362	93,470
Linen	2,206	1,904	1,910	1,658
Wool	4,855	5,785	6,900	6,823
Silk	3,356	3,876	4,204	3,873
Manmade	37,721	39,584	43,812	47,944
House furnishings	7,953	5,845	6,655	6,264
Cotton	4,730	3,513	4,070	3,858
Linen	176	169	236	196
Wool	72	39	51	54
Silk	111	58	88	137
Manmade	2,864	2,066	2,210	2,019
Floor coverings	32,319	29,011	35,924	29,805
Cotton	2,312	1,981	2,685	2,410
Linen	1,408	1,332	1,526	1,584
Wool	3,364	3,365	3,924	2,849
Silk	85	67	55	91
Manmade	25,150	22,266	27,734	22,871
Total exports 2/	340,937	355,846	399,775	354,826
Cotton	148,971	162,263	180,129	163,643
Linen	8,814	8,735	10,155	8,866
Wool	13,474	14,508	16,130	14,446
Silk	5,772	5,807	6,557	5,741
Manmade	163,906	164,533	186,805	162,130

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTS

Item	1999	2000		1999
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Feb
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	237,463	192,781	246,586	213,528
Canada	19,195	21,729	22,655	18,828
Costa Rica	9,199	7,024	9,002	9,287
Dominican Republic	22,276	9,662	21,803	20,380
El Salvador	20,865	16,538	21,659	15,193
Guatemala	12,024	10,464	12,279	10,695
Haiti	4,393	2,942	4,121	3,365
Honduras	35,916	26,198	38,777	30,744
Jamaica	3,768	2,291	3,230	4,630
Mexico	105,775	92,122	108,618	96,356
Nicaragua	3,809	3,603	4,135	3,701
South America	13,627	12,530	12,661	7,129
Argentina	4	4	25	28
Brazil	5,253	6,532	5,539	1,512
Chile	21	18	45	7
Colombia	4,077	2,132	3,035	2,873
Peru	3,824	3,365	3,506	2,147
Europe	37,716	36,894	36,727	27,054
Estonia	406	613	241	446
Germany	1,157	974	1,229	700
Italy	3,952	3,954	4,249	3,302
Portugal	3,508	3,077	2,710	2,337
Russia	1,894	1,790	1,895	648
Spain	1,215	839	1,126	983
Turkey	17,619	17,127	17,577	13,483
United Kingdom	1,418	978	1,416	1,005
Asia	231,572	279,514	276,651	247,541
Bahrain	1,574	2,296	2,180	1,188
Bangladesh	14,836	21,926	19,895	17,102
China	25,730	34,532	36,899	32,477
Hong Kong	26,145	30,475	30,767	28,700
India	25,422	31,113	29,136	32,072
Indonesia	10,792	11,835	11,355	13,868
Israel	3,385	3,749	2,549	2,998
Japan	1,701	1,440	1,412	1,224
Macao	4,292	4,988	5,343	6,483
Malaysia	3,997	4,748	5,293	5,117
Nepal	1,308	1,708	2,742	2,178
Oman	1,984	1,615	1,526	1,789
Pakistan	42,621	43,854	45,656	31,209
Philippines	7,597	15,218	11,155	11,178
Qatar	1,363	1,255	1,415	1,765
Singapore	1,856	2,973	3,338	2,434
South Korea	8,391	10,141	9,420	8,575
Sri Lanka	7,068	8,609	8,457	9,144
Taiwan	12,438	12,586	11,470	12,141
Thailand	13,520	15,748	14,209	10,645
U Arab Em	3,817	3,425	4,773	2,552
Oceania	1,715	2,425	2,296	1,593
Australia	1,058	1,186	1,021	794
Fiji	484	704	957	584
Africa	14,492	14,190	14,720	13,029
Egypt	6,480	6,168	6,641	6,660
Lesotho	1,695	1,653	2,087	1,288
Mauritius	1,873	1,482	1,902	1,647
Morocco	859	753	939	919
South Africa	1,136	1,524	864	529
Tunisia	77	98	165	82
World 2/	536,585	538,333	589,642	509,873

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

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS

Country	1999	2000		1999
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Feb
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	131,372	146,781	160,075	144,006
Canada	24,693	28,739	26,789	25,924
Costa Rica	5,166	7,013	6,977	6,286
Dominican Republic	8,920	12,902	16,909	14,143
El Salvador	6,519	8,719	9,095	6,194
Guatemala	1,771	2,463	3,178	2,703
Haiti	1,598	1,733	2,324	1,576
Honduras	16,325	21,613	23,254	19,448
Jamaica	1,911	1,879	2,004	3,784
Mexico	62,428	60,187	67,701	62,414
South America	3,051	2,957	3,835	2,963
Argentina	211	101	259	188
Brazil	246	406	538	379
Chile	1,087	610	503	321
Colombia	918	903	821	939
Peru	78	68	510	79
Venezuela	283	650	956	703
Europe	6,284	5,867	6,650	7,997
Belgium	2,047	2,189	1,795	2,513
France	213	404	376	315
Germany	920	442	655	727
Ireland	176	55	84	91
Italy	255	246	484	235
Netherlands	498	533	544	552
United Kingdom	1,260	1,275	1,676	2,161
Asia	7,104	5,852	8,602	7,052
China	362	167	300	230
Hong Kong	618	530	759	798
Israel	811	379	528	514
Japan	2,895	2,936	3,516	3,397
Philippines	165	177	197	241
Saudi Arabia	463	357	470	386
Singapore	317	228	239	185
South Korea	322	338	501	273
Taiwan	260	179	435	208
U Arab Em	170	176	183	193
Oceania	586	447	571	680
Australia	461	346	472	476
New Zealand	70	89	74	105
Africa	574	361	396	945
Egypt	0	1	19	18
Ghana	4	26	18	19
Ivory Coast	13	5	0	90
Nigeria	143	21	76	185
South Africa	122	41	100	286
World 2/	148,971	162,263	180,129	163,643

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

FINAL 1999 U.S. COTTON ACREAGE, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION

State/ Region	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	1,000 acres		Lbs./ harvested acre	1,000 bales
Upland:				
Alabama	565	561	535	625
Florida	107	106	516	114
Georgia	1,470	1,300	579	1,567
N. Carolina	880	825	475	816
S. Carolina	330	315	428	281
Virginia	110	108	635	143
Southeast	3,462	3,215	529	3,546
Arkansas	970	960	710	1,420
Louisiana	615	610	709	901
Mississippi	1,200	1,180	704	1,731
Missouri	380	377	611	480
Tennessee	570	565	505	595
Delta	3,735	3,692	667	5,127
Kansas	33	28	375	22
Oklahoma	240	150	461	144
Texas	6,150	5,100	475	5,050
Southwest	6,423	5,278	474	5,216
Arizona	270	269	879	716
California	610	605	1,210	1,580
New Mexico	84	79	734	109
West	964	953	1,211	2,405
Total Upland	14,584	13,138	595	16,294
Pima:				
Arizona	9	9	879	16
California	240	239	1,210	603
New Mexico	8	7	734	11
Texas	33	32	669	45
Total Pima	290	287	1,127	674
Total All	14,874	13,425	607	16,968

Based on USDA's May 2000 Crop Production report.