COTTON AND WOOL OUTLOOK **United States Department of Agriculture**
CWS-0399 **Economic Research Service**

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board **April 12, 1999**

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Higher Cotton Area Projected for 1999**
- **U.S. Stocks Increased Slightly in April, Demand Unchanged**
- **Foreign Production and Consumption Lower**
- **U.S. Textile Imports and Exports Rise in January**
- **Wool and Mohair Production Decline in 1998**
- **Special Article--Patterns in USDA's World Consumption Adjustments**

Higher Cotton Area Projected for 1999

Farmers intend to plant nearly 14 million acres (up 4 percent) of cotton in 1999, according to USDA's *Prospective Plantings* report released on March 31. Upland plantings are projected to exceed 13.6 million acres, 4 percent above 1998, while extra-long staple (ELS) area is anticipated at 305,000 acres, 7 percent below a year ago.

Despite lower cotton prices this spring, the higher area is expected as a result of less attractive competing crop prices. During the first three months of 1999, December cotton futures prices averaged around 61 cents per pound, well below the 72-cent average of a year ago. However, prices and price ratios for competing crops, like corn and soybeans, have fallen too. For the January through March period, the corn-to-cotton price ratio was 3.8, compared with 3.9 last year, while the soybean-to-cotton price ratio equaled 8.5, compared with 9.0 a year ago. Although the corn price ratio is similar to 1998, the aflatoxin problems associated with corn production last season in several States is an additional incentive to return to cotton in 1999. In contrast, the soybean price ratio is the lowest since 1995, with soybean prices below the loan rate. Soybeans may only be an alternative in some areas if substantial delays in cotton and other grains are experienced this season.

Upland acreage is expected to rise in three of the four regions in 1999. In the Delta, upland area is projected to rise 9 percent from 1998 to 3.5 million acres, similar to the 1997 season. Likewise, producers in the Southeast have indicated a 7-percent increase in 1999 area to 3.3 million acres, the highest since the 1995 season. In the Southwest, slightly less than 6 million acres of upland cotton were expected to be planted this year, up 2 percent from 1998 and similar to 1996. In contrast, the West region indicated a reduction in its upland area by 8 percent from 1998 to only 882,000 acres. The decline is largely the result of an expected shift in some California upland area to ELS cotton. Although upland area in the West has been decreasing since 1995, the 1999 indications from *Prospective Plantings* would be the lowest planted acreage for the region since 1946.

While only a few States have planted any cotton, Arizona and California have noticeably fallen behind again this year, which could limit some of the shifting to earlier-planted ELS cotton this season. As of April 4, these States have planted 10 and 2 percent, respectively, compared with their respective 5-year averages of 24 and 9 percent. In contrast, Texas is reported to have 9 percent of its cotton crop planted, equal to a year ago and only slightly below the average. Overall, as of April 4, U.S. cotton plantings were 4 percent complete, compared with 5 percent last season and a 5-year average of 6 percent.

U.S. Stocks Increased Slightly in April, Demand Unchanged

Although the first official 1999 USDA cotton supply and demand projections based on the *Prospective Plantings* will not be released until May 12, the carryin stock estimate was raised slightly this month. The increase in U.S. stocks was the result of the recent *Cotton Ginnings* report indicating 1998 U.S. cotton production of 13.9 million bales, compared with an earlier estimate of 13.8 million. With no additional changes in any other supply and demand projections for 1998/99, estimated U.S. ending stocks on July 31, 1999, are revised to 3.5 million bales, about 400,000 below the beginning level. However, lower demand this season indicates a stocks-to-use ratio in 1998/99 of 24 percent, compared with about 21 percent a year earlier.

Meanwhile, the 1998/99 projections of lower world consumption and trade have been reflected in an estimated total U.S. cotton demand falling to its lowest level in 10 years. U.S. mill use is projected at 10.4 million bales in 1998/99, 8 percent below the previous season. According to the Department of Commerce's Census Bureau, actual cotton consumption during the first 7 months of this season totaled slightly over 6 million bales, 9 percent below the corresponding period in 1997/98. A positive sign in mill use, however, has been the last 2 months' consumption, which averaged about 10.5 million bales on a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis.

U.S. cotton exports also have been dampened by the decline in world consumption and the abundance of foreign stocks around the globe. In addition, the loss of "Step 2" funding in mid-December has made exporting U.S. cotton even more difficult in an intensely competitive season. U.S. exports in 1998/99 are currently projected at 4.2 million bales, compared with last season's 7.5 million. According to USDA's *Export Sales* reports, U.S. cotton shipments reached 3.2 million bales by April 1, with an additional 1 million in outstanding sales. Although the combined shipments and outstanding sales equal the current projection, additional sales will be needed to account for the traditional "rollover" of some sales into the next marketing year. To reach the 4.2-million-bale estimate, shipments to the end of the season must average about 59,000 bales per week, similar to shipments during March.

Foreign Production and Consumption Lower

Declines exceeding 2 million bales in 1998/99, compared with 1997/98, are expected in foreign production, consumption, and imports. The largest of these expected declines is in consumption; at 74.3 million bales, foreign consumption in 1998/99 is forecast 2.6 million below its 1997/98 level. In percentage terms, this 3.4-percent decline in foreign consumption is the largest since 1961. The next largest decline was 3.1 percent in 1974.

Foreign production in 1998/99 is forecast at 70.1 million bales, about 2 million below its 1997/98 level. Foreign imports in 1998/99 are forecast at 24.4 million bales, 2.3 million below their 1997/98 level. In contrast, foreign exports and ending stocks are expected to rise in 1998/99. Foreign exports are forecast at 19.6 million bales, up 600,000, and ending stocks are forecast at 38.4 million bales, up 900,000. As a share of foreign consumption, foreign ending stocks are expected to total 54 percent, compared with 52 percent in 1997/98.

April's USDA estimates of foreign production and consumption in 1998/99 are also lower than March's 1998/99 estimates. Compared with last month, the 1998/99 foreign production estimate is 700,000 bales lower, and the consumption estimate is 300,000 bales lower. Ending stocks are also estimated lower than in March, while the foreign trade estimates are much closer to their March levels.

USDA's 1998/99 foreign production estimate fell in April from the month before largely due to reductions in Pakistan and Australia. Pakistan's estimated production in 1998/99 is 6.5 million bales, compared with March's 6.9 million estimate for 1998/99, and production of 7.2 million in 1997/98. Gin arrivals in Pakistan to date are down even more than this 10-percent decline, and there is widespread speculation that a sales tax increase in the last year has resulted in under reporting. However, the crop does appear to be lower as yield problems once again depress the Pakistani crop.

Australia's 1998/99 crop is forecast 200,000 bales lower in April than the month before, but at 3.2 million bales is still expected to be its largest ever. While good pre-season moisture assured much better than normal prospects for dryland production in Australia, elevated precipitation since planting has proven less propitious for the crop overall.

USDA's 1998/99 foreign consumption estimate fell in April from March largely due to reductions in Pakistan, Italy, and Germany. Pakistan's expected consumption fell 100,000 bales to 7.1 million due to a reduced crop there. While larger imports are expected to make up for most of the decline in production, Pakistan's 1998/99 consumption is no longer expected to increase from the year before.

Italy's and Germany's 1998/99 consumption was reduced 75,000 and 65,000 bales, respectively, in April due to reports of lower imports of raw cotton than a year ago. Press reports also suggest lower output for Italy's textile and clothing sector. The divergence into new markets of Turkey's former "suitcase" trade in textiles with Russia may be a factor weighing down on profitability and production for Western European mills. Also, Korea's 1998/99 consumption estimate was raised 50,000 bales this month, and India's 1997/98 estimate was raised about 100,000 bales. Lower exchange rates in Asia are also increasing competitive pressures on textile mills in other parts of the world, including Europe.

U.S. Textile Imports and Exports Rise in January

January textile exports, at 329 million pounds (raw-fiber equivalent), increased 1 percent from December, but were 12 percent below January 1998. Increased shipments of yarn, thread, and fabric and apparel more than offset declines in home furnishings and floor coverings. Cotton textile exports rose to nearly 149 million pounds, 6 percent above December and 7 percent above a year ago. Shipments to North American countries accounted for 87 percent of the total. Mexico, Canada, Honduras, and the Dominican Republic remained the largest buyers of U.S. cotton textiles and apparel. However, cotton exports to all other regions were lower in January than a year earlier.

Textile imports totaled 860 million pounds, up 3 percent from December and 8 percent above a year earlier. Overall, imports increased for all major fibers, except wool, compared with a month ago. Shipments of all major end-uses, except floor coverings, were also higher than in December. Cotton imports, at 475 million pounds, accounted for 55 percent of total imports in January and were 11 percent above a year earlier. Asian textile-producing countries remain the most important source of cotton textile imports, accounting for 54 percent in January 1999. However, North America continues to increase market share of cotton textiles, accounting for 35 percent of all cotton shipments, compared with 31 percent in January 1998.

Wool and Mohair Production Decline in 1998

On March 25, USDA released the *Wool and Mohair* report. Final 1998 wool production was 49.2 million pounds, greasy, down 8 percent from 1997. Sheep and lambs shorn totaled 6.43 million head, down 8 percent from a year earlier. The average price paid for wool sold in 1998 was 60 cents per pound for a total value of $29.4 million, down 35 percent from $44.9 million in 1997.

Mohair production in the four major producing States (Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas) during 1998 was 5.09 million pounds, down 26 percent from 1997. Goat and kids clipped, at 705,000 head, were down 25 percent from a year ago. Average weight per clip was 7.2 pounds, compared with 7.3 pounds in 1997. The value of mohair production was $12.6 million, down 18 percent from a year earlier.

Special Article:
Patterns in USDA's World Consumption Adjustments
by Stephen MacDonald

With 1998/99 world consumption adjusted downward 300,000 bales in April, and 1997/98 adjusted upward 100,000 bales, the year-to-year decline in world consumption is forecast at 4.1 percent. This would be the largest year-to-year consumption decline since 1974, a factor which has undoubtedly played a large role in keeping the A-index below 60 cents for such a large portion of the year to date.

USDA's forecasted year-to-year change for 1998/99 world consumption has declined relatively steadily since the first detailed set of world forecasts were issued by USDA in July 1998. At the time, USDA forecast that 1998/99 consumption would rise 0.3 percent from the year before. By November, this had changed to a forecast of a 2.0-percent decline, and by February 1999, a 4.2-percent decline was foreseen.

During the last year, as is often the case, USDA has made a number of multi-year historical revisions. These revisions make direct comparisons of USDA forecasts from one year to the next difficult, but since the historical revisions implemented for various countries are virtually always consistent across years, it is still possible to make indirect comparisons. USDA's forecasts of annual change have exhibited a pattern during the last few years that could have a bearing on interpreting the current forecasts.

USDA's forecasts and historical data for foreign countries in part come from reports by agricultural attaches and other embassy personnel within these countries and in part from other sources, such as macroeconomic indicators, trade sources, and publicly available data. In many cases, revised consumption estimates are sent to Washington only a few times per year. Unlike production, annual consumption levels are determined by activity throughout the entire year, rather than concentrated during a season of crop production. While the variability of consumption is much smaller than that of production, its turning points are less obviously tied to observable factors like weather and pest activity.

USDA has been described as forecasting "conservatively," which can be interpreted as giving a larger weight to recent history when forecasting a forthcoming year. This would be a reasonable interpretation of the change in USDA's forecasted change in world 1998/99 consumption; USDA gave greater weight to previous years' consumption levels and trends than it did to industry reports of reduced mill use, and gradually incorporated information of large declines in various countries as actual trade and mill data revealed the magnitude of the changes.

However, it is worth noting that since April 1995, the April forecast of current marketing year consumption has been too pessimistic for three out of four marketing years. This would also be consistent with conservative forecasting because consumption rose during this period after falling in the early 1990's. So, an assumption of the earlier trends continuing would support pessimistic forecasts.

In April 1995, USDA forecast world 1994/95 consumption would fall 0.5 percent; currently it is estimated to have risen 0.3 percent. In April 1996, 1995/96 consumption was forecast up 1.1 percent; currently it is estimated up 1.6 percent. In April 1997, 1996/97 consumption was forecast up 1.4 percent; currently it is estimated up 2.5 percent. April 1998 appears to diverge from this trend since the forecasted decline for 1997/98 is now larger than it was a year earlier. In April 1998, 1997/98 world consumption was forecast down 0.5 percent; currently it is estimated down 0.9 percent. However, each of the preceding three estimates was first revised more pessimistically at some point before later rising. Many of USDA's current estimates for both 1997/98 and 1998/99 will be revised between April and July under the annual reporting cycle guiding the majority of USDA's reporting embassies.

This tendency observed for 1995-97 is by no means statistically significant. And the uniqueness of recent events compared with earlier in the 1990's cannot be denied. So it is far from clear what the pattern of conservative forecasting means for the longer term direction of revisions for 1998/99.

Estimated and Forecast Annual Change in World Consumption

Publication date	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99
	Marketing year				
	Percent change				
April 1995	-0.5				
April 1996	-0.5	1.1			
April 1997	-0.8	0.8	1.4		
April 1998	0.2	1.5	1.9	-0.5	
April 1999	0.3	1.6	2.5	-0.9	-4.1

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Copies of the 1998 *Cotton and Wool Yearbook* (CWS-1998) are available for purchase. For information, call 1-800-999-6770.

The next *Cotton and Wool Outlook* (CWS-0499) will be released on May 13, 1999.

Information Contacts:

Leslie Meyer (U.S. Cotton)	**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	1997/98	1998/99 Feb	1998/99 Mar	1998/99 Apr
Upland:		Million acres		
Planted	13.648	13.088	13.088	13.088
Harvested	13.157	10.486	10.486	10.486
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	666	612	612	617
		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	3.920	3.822	3.822	3.822
Production	18.245	13.366	13.366	13.470
Total supply 1/	22.178	17.537	17.528	17.627
Mill use	11.234	10.290	10.290	10.275
Exports	7.060	3.900	3.900	3.900
Total use	18.294	14.190	14.190	14.175
Ending stocks	3.822	3.309	3.300	3.400
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	20.9	23.3	23.3	24.0
Extra-long staple:		1,000 acres		
Planted	250	330	330	330
Harvested	249	237	237	237
		Pounds		
Yield/harvested acre	1,056	873	873	893
		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks	51	65	65	65
Production	548	430	430	440
Total supply 1/	599	496	505	520
Mill use	115	110	110	125
Exports	440	300	300	300
Total use	555	410	410	425
Ending stocks	65	91	100	100
		Percent		
Stocks-to-use ratio	11.7	22.2	24.4	23.5

Based on USDA estimates. 1/ Includes imports.

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY AND USE ESTIMATES

Item	1997/98	1998/99 Feb	1998/99 Mar	1998/99 Apr
Supply:		Million 480-lb. bales		
Beginning stocks				
World	38.25	41.12	41.51	41.41
Foreign	34.28	37.24	37.62	37.52
Production				
World	91.60	84.86	85.29	84.68
Foreign	72.80	71.07	71.49	70.77
Imports				
World	26.66	24.50	24.64	24.72
Foreign	26.65	24.15	24.29	24.37
Use:				
Mill use				
World	88.30	84.61	85.01	84.72
Foreign	76.95	74.21	74.61	74.32
Exports				
World	26.54	23.95	23.93	23.84
Foreign	19.04	19.75	19.73	19.64
Ending stocks				
World	41.41	41.60	42.17	41.92
Foreign	37.52	38.20	38.77	38.42
Stocks-to-use ratio		Percent		
World	46.9	49.2	49.6	49.5
Foreign	48.8	51.5	52.0	51.7

Based on USDA estimates.

FIBER SUPPLY

Item	1998 Dec	1999 Jan	1999 Feb	1998 Feb
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Ginnings	1,843	408	90	0
Imports since August 1	23.2	28.3	NA	2.7
Stocks, beginning	10,109	10,223	9,597	13,718
At mills	559	568	586	624
Public storage	8,536	9,127	8,677	11,365
CCC stocks	1,946	3,530	3,488	2,820
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Production	760.9	837.6	803.6	837.6
Noncellulosic	735.4	812.2	780.9	804.6
Cellulosic	25.5	25.4	22.7	33.0
Total since January 1	10,269.7	837.6	1,641.2	1,739.1

	1998 Nov	1998 Dec	1999 Jan	1998 Jan
		Million pounds		
Raw fiber imports	124.3	123.7	125.8	126.8
Noncellulosic	118.2	117.5	120.3	117.0
Cellulosic	6.1	6.2	5.5	9.8
Total since January 1	1,376.5	1,500.2	125.8	126.8
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool imports, clean	4,933	4,343	6,151	8,790
48's-and-finer	3,362	2,676	4,416	6,555
Not-finer-than-46's	1,571	1,666	1,735	2,235
Total since January 1	66,165	70,508	6,151	8,790
Wool top imports	179	217	35	283
Total since January 1	2,161	2,378	35	283
Mohair imports, clean	0	0	0	2
Total since January 1	11	11	0	2

NA = Not available.

COTTON SYSTEM FIBER CONSUMPTION

Item	1998 Dec	1999 Jan	1999 Feb	1998 Feb
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb. bales		
All consumed by mills 1/	722	882	825	897
Total since August 1 1/	4,333	5,215	6,040	6,652
SA annual rate 2/	10,247	10,490	10,484	11,414
SA daily rate 2/	39.4	40.3	40.3	43.7
Daily rate	31.4	42.0	41.3	44.8
Upland consumed by mills 1/	711	870	813	887
Total since August 1 1/	4,275	5,145	5,958	6,588
SA daily rate 2/	38.9	39.8	39.7	43.2
Daily rate	30.9	41.4	40.6	44.3
Spindles in place	5,337	5,230	5,218	5,459
Active spindles	5,017	4,896	4,859	5,152
100 percent cotton	2,665	2,615	2,618	2,605
100 percent manmade	753	744	752	788
Blends	1,599	1,537	1,489	1,759
		Percent		
Cotton's share of fibers	80.3	79.2	79.6	78.5
Manmade:		1,000 pounds		
Total consumed by mills 1/	85,093	110,957	101,376	117,999
Total since August 1 1/	530,967	641,924	743,300	862,063
Daily rate	3,700	5,284	5,069	5,900
Noncellulosic staple	3,469	4,944	4,719	5,356
Cellulosic staple	231	340	350	544

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

FIBER EXPORTS

Item	1998 Nov	1998 Dec	1999 Jan	1998 Jan
Cotton:		1,000 480-lb. bales		
Upland exports	781	1,007	110	667
Total since August 1	1,703	2,710	2,820	3,050
Sales for next season	15	22	27	63
Total since August 1	149	171	198	300
ELS exports	13.7	19.9	46.4	67.0
Total since August 1	39.5	59.4	105.8	196.6
Sales for next season	5.3	4.4	11.9	16.1
Total since August 1	9.4	13.7	25.6	27.2
Manmade:		Million pounds		
Raw fiber exports	69.3	80.9	71.9	85.0
Noncellulosic	73.3	67.4	69.2	82.4
Cellulosic	3.0	1.9	2.7	2.6
Total since January 1	945.2	1,014.5	71.9	85.0
Wool and Mohair:		1,000 pounds		
Raw wool exports, clean	7.0	55.0	9.0	381.8
Total since January 1	1,665.5	1,720.6	9.0	381.8
Wool top exports	415.6	222.9	401.0	867.4
Total since January 1	5,333.8	5,556.7	401.0	867.4
Mohair exports, clean	316.1	404.7	256.0	45.3
Total since January 1	1,869.1	2,273.7	256.0	45.3

FIBER PRICES

Item	1999 Jan	1999 Feb	1999 Mar	1998 Mar
Domestic cotton prices:		Cents per pound		
Adjusted World Price	41.71	42.11	42.64	54.31
May'99 futures	60.39	58.72	61.09	75.17
Dec'99 futures	63.35	60.32	59.80	72.78
Upland spot 41-34	56.20	55.46	58.17	67.04
Pima spot 03-46	97.66	94.50	86.37	101.64
Avg. price received by:				
Upland producers	58.30	56.00	54.40	63.90
Mill delivered:				
Cotton				
Actual	64.47	63.39	66.31	72.95
Raw fiber equivalent	71.63	70.43	73.68	81.06
Rayon staple				
Actual	101.00	101.00	101.00	101.00
Raw fiber equivalent	105.21	105.21	105.21	105.21
Polyester staple				
Actual	51.00	51.00	51.00	65.00
Raw fiber equivalent	53.13	53.13	53.13	67.71
Price ratios			Percent	
Cotton/rayon	68.1	66.9	70.0	67.7
Cotton/polyester	134.8	132.6	138.7	119.7
Northern Europe cotton quotes:		Cents per pound		
A Index	55.78	56.26	56.74	68.41
Memphis Territory	NQ	NQ	NQ	75.38
California/Arizona	69.31	69.25	71.63	77.13
B Index	54.00	53.30	53.28	66.98
Orleans/Texas	63.75	61.38	64.00	70.19
Wool prices (clean):		Dollars per pound		
U.S. 56's	0.70	0.70	0.65	1.18
Australian 56's 1/	1.42	1.33	1.36	1.70
U.S. 60's	0.95	0.95	0.95	1.50
Australian 60's 1/	1.49	1.42	1.47	2.02
U.S. 64's	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.95
Australian 64's 1/	1.58	1.50	1.57	2.47

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

TEXTILE TRADE

Item	1998 Nov	1998 Dec	1999 Jan	1998 Jan
Imports:		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	205,990	203,819	211,671	207,097
Cotton	84,462	86,020	87,787	85,042
Linen	27,351	22,902	26,678	27,226
Wool	3,659	3,333	3,114	4,494
Silk	781	798	736	727
Manmade	89,737	90,765	93,357	89,608
Apparel	540,093	545,979	559,039	506,145
Cotton	332,027	342,541	340,605	297,480
Linen	14,864	14,661	18,818	16,475
Wool	15,286	12,432	12,371	12,616
Silk	9,860	12,037	15,148	15,272
Manmade	168,056	164,309	172,096	164,303
House furnishings	49,228	48,220	51,081	47,980
Cotton	34,142	34,913	38,059	36,248
Linen	140	151	289	123
Wool	94	210	93	85
Silk	100	23	35	35
Manmade	14,752	12,923	12,605	11,489
Floor covering	29,124	32,483	31,555	25,565
Cotton	3,411	4,934	5,134	3,919
Linen	3,801	4,966	4,331	3,215
Wool	8,942	10,080	9,752	8,790
Silk	545	572	627	335
Manmade	12,424	11,931	11,712	9,306
Total imports 2/	830,876	837,867	860,142	794,594
Cotton	457,288	472,756	475,496	426,899
Linen	46,237	42,704	50,174	47,057
Wool	28,117	26,121	25,436	26,057
Silk	11,287	13,431	16,547	16,369
Manmade	287,946	282,854	292,489	278,212
Exports:		1,000 pounds 1/		
Yarn, thread, and fabric	166,282	138,136	150,355	155,831
Cotton	62,082	47,875	55,722	51,616
Linen	5,364	3,759	4,419	3,827
Wool	4,456	3,597	3,392	4,295
Silk	1,702	1,514	1,540	1,345
Manmade	92,678	81,391	85,282	94,747
Apparel	160,395	142,779	143,649	142,489
Cotton	94,881	85,027	86,649	81,153
Linen	1,798	1,642	1,270	1,352
Wool	7,595	5,861	6,097	8,052
Silk	3,689	3,217	3,235	3,706
Manmade	52,433	47,033	46,398	48,226
House furnishings	8,375	7,591	6,083	5,409
Cotton	4,914	4,853	3,952	3,125
Linen	376	221	203	324
Wool	86	49	40	81
Silk	227	49	67	156
Manmade	2,773	2,418	1,821	1,723
Floor covering	37,336	35,719	28,923	35,059
Cotton	3,114	2,881	2,404	3,498
Linen	1,754	1,538	1,483	2,162
Wool	3,341	2,989	2,352	2,619
Silk	96	73	82	156
Manmade	29,032	28,239	22,601	26,624
Total exports 2/	372,627	324,441	329,205	339,090
Cotton	165,053	140,699	148,785	139,481
Linen	9,299	7,167	7,382	7,675
Wool	15,489	12,506	11,891	15,062
Silk	5,713	4,853	4,924	5,363
Manmade	177,073	159,215	156,224	171,510

1/ Raw fiber equivalent. 2/ Includes headgear.

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE IMPORTS

Item	1998 Nov	1998 Dec	1999 Jan	1998 Jan
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	200,712	208,620	165,973	132,522
Canada	19,127	15,004	16,567	11,952
Costa Rica	8,645	8,971	6,174	5,819
Dominican Republic	20,830	23,326	10,407	7,989
El Salvador	11,871	15,822	11,931	10,154
Guatemala	8,321	10,771	8,425	5,728
Haiti	3,189	3,482	2,185	1,677
Honduras	23,952	30,958	23,473	17,616
Jamaica	5,586	5,137	3,647	4,174
Mexico	95,908	91,622	79,681	64,204
Nicaragua	2,783	2,988	3,094	2,828
South America	7,715	8,375	7,325	7,747
Argentina	26	8	26	19
Brazil	1,246	2,334	2,635	3,559
Chile	12	32	26	4
Colombia	3,043	2,890	1,935	1,715
Peru	2,930	2,722	2,225	2,139
Europe	23,589	24,174	24,278	26,844
Estonia	833	915	639	921
France	710	501	590	562
Germany	840	736	431	531
Italy	3,284	3,469	2,676	2,900
Portugal	2,438	1,969	1,518	1,539
Russia	845	674	708	734
Spain	1,368	1,207	817	782
Turkey	8,667	9,147	12,234	14,883
United Kingdom	1,354	1,695	947	720
Asia	209,396	215,159	256,332	237,305
Bahrain	1,055	1,143	1,017	1,181
Bangladesh	12,225	11,921	21,557	17,455
China	24,788	25,112	29,995	27,015
Hong Kong	27,959	27,821	28,763	33,760
India	25,158	26,605	30,873	24,931
Indonesia	10,875	10,460	14,897	15,982
Israel	2,353	2,702	3,065	3,036
Japan	1,145	1,476	1,294	864
Macao	5,471	6,464	6,756	5,700
Malaysia	4,768	5,942	6,576	6,011
Nepal	1,304	1,663	1,940	1,476
Oman	1,832	1,592	1,878	2,420
Pakistan	28,435	28,788	29,950	32,758
Philippines	9,495	9,197	12,030	11,141
Qator	1,101	977	1,208	1,697
Singapore	2,102	2,605	2,432	2,052
South Korea	7,016	7,132	9,250	6,918
Sri Lanka	7,190	6,389	10,083	8,243
Taiwan	12,237	12,335	13,726	11,781
Thailand	11,354	11,889	12,837	13,772
U Arab Em	1,600	1,631	2,590	2,352
Oceania	836	1,394	2,427	1,858
Australia	675	1,011	625	772
Fiji	61	106	1,547	774
Africa	12,803	14,226	13,469	14,886
Egypt	5,746	6,256	5,671	7,546
Lesotho	1,540	1,722	1,560	2,193
Mauritius	2,003	2,064	2,079	1,708
Morocco	982	1,263	900	1,104
South Africa	983	961	1,173	788
Tunisia	29	55	85	30
World 2/	457,288	472,756	475,496	426,899

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

U.S. COTTON TEXTILE EXPORTS

Country	1998 Nov	1998 Dec	1999 Jan	1998 Jan
	1,000 pounds 1/			
North America	143,118	123,835	129,639	112,449
Canada	29,491	21,851	24,851	24,526
Costa Rica	7,603	5,177	6,177	7,056
Dominican Republic	15,035	12,721	12,955	9,474
El Salvador	5,890	5,074	5,283	5,285
Guatemala	3,109	2,790	2,621	2,369
Haiti	1,329	2,123	2,022	944
Honduras	17,256	17,097	15,758	15,202
Jamaica	3,188	3,984	2,767	4,065
Mexico	58,666	50,938	55,796	42,245
South America	3,598	3,650	3,203	5,056
Argentina	160	182	137	214
Brazil	433	314	404	317
Chile	527	1,022	949	562
Colombia	1,345	1,197	1,076	1,457
Peru	153	133	82	83
Venezuela	602	417	277	2,007
Europe	8,246	5,114	7,789	11,479
Belgium	3,206	586	1,824	3,964
France	551	459	292	343
Germany	855	806	751	1,203
Ireland	114	145	90	106
Italy	356	239	760	375
Netherlands	376	497	695	618
United Kingdom	1,789	1,233	2,551	3,411
Asia	8,330	6,372	6,761	8,808
China	270	271	115	375
Hong Kong	1,506	877	718	976
Israel	847	534	690	1,588
Japan	2,617	2,510	2,954	2,973
Philippines	312	121	267	303
Saudi Arabia	643	513	527	476
Singapore	303	289	192	279
South Korea	478	285	323	235
Taiwan	235	221	149	239
U Arab Em	310	197	235	514
Oceania	700	749	622	876
Australia	501	608	482	669
New Zealand	123	71	50	129
Africa	801	784	617	641
Egypt	52	53	3	27
Ghana	43	13	2	27
Ivory Coast	33	19	44	41
Nigeria	118	233	199	72
South Africa	331	179	84	115
World 2/	165,053	140,699	148,785	139,481

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

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED COTTON ACREAGE

State/ Region	Actual 1997	Actual 1998	Projected 1999 1/	1999/1998
		1,000 acres		Percent
Upland:				
Alabama	535	495	550	111
Florida	100	89	100	112
Georgia	1,440	1,400	1,500	107
N. Carolina	690	710	770	108
S. Carolina	290	290	285	98
Virginia	101	92	98	107
Southeast	3,156	3,076	3,303	107
Arkansas	980	920	960	104
Louisiana	655	535	570	107
Mississippi	985	950	1,100	116
Missouri	395	370	370	100
Tennessee	490	450	500	111
Delta	3,505	3,225	3,500	109
Kansas	12	17	29	171
Oklahoma	200	160	225	141
Texas	5,500	5,650	5,700	101
Southwest	5,212	5,827	5,954	102
Arizona	325	250	250	100
California	880	650	570	88
New Mexico	70	60	62	103
West	1,275	960	882	92
Total Upland	13,648	13,088	13,639	104
Pima:				
Arizona	22	16	13	83
California	185	200	250	125
New Mexico	11	9	8	89
Texas	32	105	34	32
Total Pima	250	330	305	93
Total All	13,898	13,418	13,944	104

1/ Planting intentions as indicated by reports from farmers.