Tobacco Outlets
Trends in Manufactured Products and Exports

Cigarettes Production and Taxable Removals

Leaf Exports Farm-Sales Weight

Cigars and Cigarillos Production

Smoking Production

Chewing Production

Snuff Production

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Economic Research Service

Last quarter shown estimated.
THE TOBACCO SITUATION

CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summary</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Products</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Exports and Imports</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco Leaf Situation and Outlook</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Markets</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue-cured Tobacco Processing Capacity</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of 1973 Issues</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical Summary</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Tables</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY

Total domestic use and exports of tobacco during 1973/74 should exceed the 1973 crop output and leave carryover stocks 3 percent below last season. Plans are for a larger 1974 output about, equating next season’s anticipated use.

U.S. tobacco growers plan to boost plantings about a tenth from the 890,000 acres harvested last year. An increase of 50,500 acres is in prospect for flue-cured. Farm quotas are up 12 percent, primarily due to the increased basic quotas. Burley acreage may gain 37,700 acres due to a jump in the basic quota and the large carryover of last year’s below quota production.

With average growing conditions, the prospective tobacco acreage indicates a crop of 2.0 billion pounds, 14 percent more than last year. But tight supplies and sharply higher prices of fertilizer and fuel may limit the increase. With a smaller expected carryover, the supply could stay about the same as in 1973/74.

Based on the legal formula, the price support levels for eligible tobacco are 8.7 percent higher for 1974 than last year. As in previous seasons, growers must certify that they did not use DDT or TDE pesticides to be eligible for price support. USDA is considering a provision that flue-cured growers be required to designate the warehouses where they wish to obtain price support.

Last year’s output of cigarettes increased 7.5 percent to 644 billion. Filter-tip cigarette output continued to gain and its share rose to about 85 percent of the total.

In 1973, U.S. smokers puffed a record 591 billion cigarettes—4.6 percent more than the previous year. Consumption per adult rose 3 percent to 4,155 cigarettes (208 packs). Per capita use may increase again. So with increasing population this year’s total cigarette use should increase.

Sales of large cigars, smoking tobacco, and snuff will do well to maintain last year’s low levels. Chewing tobacco sales are gaining. Small cigars (cigarette size) may decrease from the high level of last year.

In the second half of 1973, domestic use of U.S.-grown tobacco rose one-sixth from a year earlier, while cigarette production rose 9 percent. Total domestic use for the 1973/74 marketing year is now
placed at 1.35 billion pounds, slightly above last year. For the current fiscal year, unmanufactured tobacco exports may stay near last year's total. They totaled 443 million pounds, farm-sales weight, for July-January, 15 percent above a year earlier. Exports are expected to fall during the rest of the season. Some countries finished taking 1973 crop purchases earlier than usual. Most major destinations, including the United Kingdom, Japan, West Germany, took more U.S. tobacco than in July 1972-January 1973.

U.S. exports of tobacco and products gained 10 percent in value to a record $970 million in calendar 1973. Both volume and prices rose. Unmanufactured tobacco exports were worth $681 million and tobacco product exports reached $289 million. Export weight of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 613 million pounds (equivalent to 674 million pounds, farm-sales weight).

Flue-cured tobacco disappearance in the current marketing year may increase from the previous year's 1.183 million pounds. Domestic use is expected to be up some and exports will probably hold near last year's level. So while the 1973 crop was larger, carryover in mid-1974 may still drop to around 1.7 billion pounds, slightly below a year earlier.

Flue-cured growers intend to set about 9 percent more acres than last year. With second-half 1973 exports materially higher than indicated last July, USDA in mid-January raised the basic quota 10 percent. Allowing for net underquota marketings last season the effective quota is up about 12 percent. Projecting average yields, production could turn out 8 percent larger than last year's 1.16 billion pounds. Despite smaller beginning stocks, next season's supply may rise slightly from this season's.

With larger domestic use, total disappearance of burley tobacco in 1973/74 may gain from last year's 610 million pounds. Reflecting unfavorable weather conditions, last year's production fell one-fifth from 1972's output. So burley carryover for next October 1 probably will fall an eighth below the year-earlier level.

USDA set the 1974 burley basic marketing quota at 608 million pounds, 8 percent above last year. But the 1974 farm quota, reflecting 1973's larger undermarketings than in 1972, totals about 705 million pounds, 132 million above last season's quota. So burley production may rise substantially.

Increases in acreage are indicated for fire-cured and dark air-cured tobaccos. Maryland and cigar tobacco acreages may fall.

**TOBACCO PRODUCTS**

**Cigarette Consumption Another Record High**

U.S. cigarette output, domestic consumption, and exports all rose to new highs in 1973. Use may again increase slightly this year, with a further rise in the smoking age population and possibly a rise in per capita use.

Output last year rose 7.5 percent to 644 billion cigarettes (table 1). Most of the gain occurred in the second half, as manufacturers built inventories as a strike-hedge for early 1974. U.S. smokers (including those overseas) used 4.6 percent more cigarettes than in 1972, a new record. Consumption per person, 18 and over, at 4,155 (208 packs of 20) increased 3 percent over 1972. That was still 3/4 percent below the 1963 peak but the largest rise since 1959. The anti-smoking campaign remains at a moderate pace (table 4).

U.S. exports of cigarettes in 1973 rose 20 percent to a new record. The declared value rose to $250 million, up one-third, reflecting an increase in both unit value and quantity. However, U.S. currency has appreciated in value since last fall. Thus, despite rising cigarette consumption overseas, U.S. exports will do well to equal the record set last year.

Early this year, the Federal Trade Commission submitted an annual report and recommendations to Congress as required by the Public Health Smoking Act of 1969. The FTC reviewed the effectiveness of cigarette labeling and current advertising and promotion practices. As of mid-March the 1974 report on the health aspects of smoking had not been issued by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

**Filter Trend Continues**

The annual ERS survey of cigarette manufacturers indicated that the share for filter-tip cigarettes rose further in 1973 to 85 percent of total cigarette production—up from 83 percent in 1972. The gain was largely in the 100 millimeter size that made up 22 percent of 1973 total output (table 3).

Except for the 100 millimeter size, filter-tip cigarettes have a shorter tobacco column than nonfilter cigarettes. Over the past several years the filter plugs have been lengthened. Also, some brands have smaller diameters than formerly. These factors substantially reduce tobacco requirements per cigarette. Last year, U.S. cigarette manufacturers used an estimated 1.23 billion pounds of tobacco (unstemmed processing weight), up about 4 1/2 percent above the previous year.

**Manufacturers Raise Prices**

In January, 2 of the 6 leading cigarette companies raised list prices on nearly all of their brands by 15
Table 1.--Cigarettes: Output, removals, and consumption, 1962-73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Output</th>
<th>Taxable</th>
<th>Tax-exempt</th>
<th>Puerto Rico</th>
<th>Overseas and U.S. forces consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Billion</td>
<td>Billion</td>
<td>Billion</td>
<td>Billion</td>
<td>Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>535.5</td>
<td>494.5</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>550.6</td>
<td>509.6</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>23.6</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>539.9</td>
<td>497.4</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>556.8</td>
<td>511.5</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>567.0</td>
<td>522.5</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>23.5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>576.2</td>
<td>527.8</td>
<td>49.0</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>579.5</td>
<td>523.0</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>557.6</td>
<td>510.5</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>583.2</td>
<td>532.8</td>
<td>51.2</td>
<td>29.2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>576.4</td>
<td>528.9</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>31.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>599.1</td>
<td>551.0</td>
<td>47.2</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>644.2</td>
<td>588.0</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Also includes ship stores and small tax-exempt categories. 2/ Taxable removals plus overseas forces. 3/ Includes estimated inventory changes. 4/ Subject to revision.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms and the Bureau of the Census.

Table 2.--Cigars and smoking tobacco: Output, removals, and consumption, 1964-73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year and item</th>
<th>United States factories</th>
<th>From Puerto Rico</th>
<th>Total U.S. consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Output</td>
<td>Taxable</td>
<td>Tax-exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Billion</td>
<td>Billion</td>
<td>Billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>large cigars 2/</td>
<td>8,736</td>
<td>8,122</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>8,799</td>
<td>7,578</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>7,865</td>
<td>7,076</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>6,958</td>
<td>6,846</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>7,184</td>
<td>6,759</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>6,931</td>
<td>6,739</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>7,094</td>
<td>6,706</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>6,707</td>
<td>6,506</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>6,025</td>
<td>5,896</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>5,655</td>
<td>5,553</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973 2/</td>
<td>5,655</td>
<td>5,553</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Smoking tobacco

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Billion</th>
<th>Billion</th>
<th>Billion</th>
<th>Billion</th>
<th>Billion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>79.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>71.8</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>67.3</td>
<td>65.3</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>66.3</td>
<td>64.1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>69.4</td>
<td>65.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>60.5</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973 2/</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Total removals (or sales) from U.S. factories plus those from Puerto Rico, and imports, minus exports. 2/ Includes cigarillos. 3/ Subject to revision.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Bureau of the Census, and Agricultural Marketing Services, USDA.
Table 3.—Cigarette output of filter-tip and nonfilter-tip by length, 1970-72

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filter-tip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular 70 mm.</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long 80 mm.</td>
<td>47.9</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>50.3</td>
<td>8.7</td>
<td>52.0</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King 85 mm.</td>
<td>313.9</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>311.1</td>
<td>54.0</td>
<td>323.0</td>
<td>53.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra long 100 mm.</td>
<td>104.8</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>113.1</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>126.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>467.4</td>
<td>80.1</td>
<td>479.2</td>
<td>82.4</td>
<td>501.6</td>
<td>83.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonfilter-tip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular 70 mm.</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>44.8</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King 85 mm.</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>54.1</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>52.6</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>115.8</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>101.2</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>583.2</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>576.4</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>599.0</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Cigarettes having other lengths were included in the most nearly comparable group.

Table 4.—Consumption per capita of tobacco products in the United States (including overseas forces), 1964-1973

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Per capita 18 years and over</th>
<th>Per male 18 years and over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cigarettes¹</td>
<td>Snuff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>4,194</td>
<td>9.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>4,258</td>
<td>9.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>4,287</td>
<td>9.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>4,280</td>
<td>8.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>4,186</td>
<td>8.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>3,993</td>
<td>8.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>3,985</td>
<td>7.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>4,037</td>
<td>7.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>4,043</td>
<td>7.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973¹</td>
<td>4,155</td>
<td>7.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Unstemmed processing weight. ² Finished product weight. ³ Subject to revision.

cents per 1,000 cigarettes (1 1/2 percent). Increases were within the Phase IV guidelines, and they brought selling prices among manufacturers to a uniform level. Retail cigarette prices rose by 1 cent per pack, according to industry sources.

Retail cigarette prices rose in 1973, because of higher cigarette taxes in a few States and higher wholesale-retail margins. By January, the BLS retail price indexes for cigarettes were 3 percent above a year earlier. The Economic Stabilization Act, the enabling authority for wage-price controls, is scheduled to expire April 30. The Administration has recommended to Congress that all control authority expire except for health care and petroleum products. Modest rises in cigarette prices are expected over the next several months as manufacturers pass cost increases on to consumers.

The average State cigarette tax rate (weighted by number of packs taxed) was 12.2 cents per pack in January 1974, about the same as a year earlier.

U.S. cigarette exports to leading destination, 1971-73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>1971 Millions</th>
<th>1972 Millions</th>
<th>1973¹ Millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>3,824</td>
<td>4,320</td>
<td>4,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium-Luxembourg</td>
<td>2,729</td>
<td>2,984</td>
<td>3,808</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>2,391</td>
<td>2,776</td>
<td>3,313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1,530</td>
<td>1,924</td>
<td>1,935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>1,510</td>
<td>1,901</td>
<td>2,273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>1,189</td>
<td>1,744</td>
<td>1,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>1,602</td>
<td>1,637</td>
<td>1,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>1,048</td>
<td>1,406</td>
<td>1,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>1,397</td>
<td>1,848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>1,209</td>
<td>1,118</td>
<td>668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>1,051</td>
<td>1,815</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>13,020</td>
<td>12,344</td>
<td>15,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>31,812</td>
<td>34,602</td>
<td>41,543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Subject to revision.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.
Excise tax increases are proposed this year in a few States as well as some reductions. The Federal excise tax is 8 cents a pack. In addition, many local governments tax cigarettes (table 5).

**Large Cigar Consumption Fell Further in 1973**

Consumption of large cigars (including cigarillos) stabilized in the fourth quarter of 1973. But for all of last year, U.S. smokers (including those overseas) consumed about 7 billion cigars—4.5 percent less than in 1972. Since 1964, the trend has been downward (table 2). The BLS index of retail cigar prices rose 2 percent last year. The down trend in cigar consumption suggests use this year will do well to hold its own.

Last year's decline was concentrated in lower priced cigars and cigarillos (retailing up to 8 cents each). Smoking of medium priced cigars increased slightly and higher priced cigars continued the upward trend of recent years.

Large cigars: Taxable removals by revenue class, 1972-73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue class and retail price</th>
<th>1972</th>
<th>1973</th>
<th>Change from 1972</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Billions</td>
<td>Billions</td>
<td>Billions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-D (up to 8 cents)</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td>4.07</td>
<td>-9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E (over 8 to 15 cents)</td>
<td>2.15</td>
<td>2.21</td>
<td>+2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-G (over 19 cents)</td>
<td>.54</td>
<td>.61</td>
<td>+13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total removals</td>
<td>7.19</td>
<td>6.89</td>
<td>-4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Production of small cigars (cigarette-size, not over 3 pounds per 1000) reached 4.4 billion in 1973. The total was another record high and 9 percent above 1972. But monthly output has been falling ever since the heavy volume of fourth quarter 1972. By the fourth quarter last year, output had slipped to a 3.4 billion annual rate. Without the benefit of broadcast advertising, sales this year may also fall.

Smoking Tobacco Output and Use Fell

With a lower rate in the fourth quarter, smoking tobacco production last year totaled 53 million pounds, 5 percent below 1972. Sales of both pipe and roll-your-own tobacco declined (tables 2 and 6). Last year's estimated U.S. consumption of smoking tobacco—domestic sales plus imports—amounted to 58 million pounds, 14 percent below 1972. Domestic factories sold 10 percent less.

Based on factory shipments of cigarette papers (and allowing for probable wastage) the number of roll-your-own cigarettes smoked in 1973 increased 3 billion from 1972. Roll-your-own took an estimated 29 million pounds of smoking tobacco in 1973, about one-half of U.S. smoking tobacco consumption. Besides cigarette cut and granulated or sack tobacco, a portion of manufacturer's pipe tobacco sales was used in roll-your-own (table 7).

Manufactured tobacco imports (mostly smoking tobacco) decreased to 8 million pounds in 1973. Value was $12 million, Sweden and the Netherlands are the principal import sources.

Chewing Tobacco Output Gains

Increased production of chewing tobacco in the final quarter brought last year's output to 74 million pounds, 2 percent above 1972. Of the 2 principal categories, loose leaf output increased while plug chewing declined.

Manufacturers sell virtually all their chewing tobacco domestically. Sales last year increased 3 percent with the gain primarily in loose leaf. Wholesale prices for plug increased 2 percent.

Snuff sales steadied in the second half but production for all of last year edged below the 1972 level.

Bulk Smoking Tobacco Exports Decline Again

Following 1971's record volume, exports of

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population July 1</th>
<th>Disposable personal income, per capita</th>
<th>Consumer price indexes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million</td>
<td>Dollars</td>
<td>Dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>121.9</td>
<td>2,283</td>
<td>2,216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>124.2</td>
<td>2,436</td>
<td>2,335</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>126.3</td>
<td>2,604</td>
<td>2,355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>128.3</td>
<td>2,749</td>
<td>2,403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>130.4</td>
<td>2,945</td>
<td>2,486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>132.5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>135.1</td>
<td>3,376</td>
<td>2,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>137.5</td>
<td>3,603</td>
<td>2,680</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>139.8</td>
<td>3,816</td>
<td>2,767</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>142.2</td>
<td>4,195</td>
<td>2,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18 years and older including armed forces overseas. Based on total population.
smoking tobacco in bulk declined for 2 years. The drop was 12 percent last year. The average value rose, so total value stabilized at $32.9 million. This export category includes specially prepared cigarette leaf and cut or shredded tobacco from U.S. and foreign sources. It also includes processed sheet, blended strips, or stemmed tobacco consisting of more than one kind—principally blended flue-cured and burley.

U.S. manufacturers ship this tobacco abroad to affiliates, licensees, and marketing companies. As international cigarette sales have risen, many firms have added leaf processing and blending capacity overseas, thus the exports of bulk smoking tobacco have declined.

### Table 6: Smoking tobacco: Production and manufacturers’ sales by category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Manufactured 1972</th>
<th>1973</th>
<th>To domestic customers</th>
<th>For export 1</th>
<th>Total 1972</th>
<th>1973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipe</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td></td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million</td>
<td>Million</td>
<td>Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Granulated or sack</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette cut</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>7.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>55.8</td>
<td>53.0</td>
<td>55.1</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>56.4</td>
<td>53.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1 Subject to revision.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

### Table 7: Estimated number of roll-your-own cigarettes smoked and smoking tobacco consumed, 1968-73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Roll-your-own cigarettes 1</th>
<th>Smoking tobacco consumption</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total 2</td>
<td>Roll-your-own</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used for</td>
<td>cigarettes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>16.8</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Derived from shipments of cigarette papers. 2 Includes imported smoking tobacco. 3 Estimated.

---

Tobacco products: Output, 1971-73

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>1971</th>
<th>1972</th>
<th>1973 1</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewing tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plug</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>18.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Twist</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine-cut</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose leaf</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>45.6</td>
<td>47.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>72.6</td>
<td>74.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snuff</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>25.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking tobacco in</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulk (exports)</td>
<td>30.9</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small cigars</td>
<td>1,135</td>
<td>4,022</td>
<td>4,415</td>
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</table>

1 Subject to revision.

Basic data compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.
U.S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The United States is the leading tobacco exporter and the third largest tobacco importer. In recent years our exports have represented about one-third of the U.S. tobacco crop and about 25 percent of world tobacco exports. U.S. exports of tobacco and products were valued at a record $970 million in calendar year 1973, $91 million over 1972. This includes unmanufactured tobacco worth $681 million and tobacco products of $289 million. Thus, the value of U.S. tobacco exports over general imports was unusually high at $760 million, relieving some of the pressure on the overall U.S. balance of payments problem.

Leaf Tobacco Exports Remain Large

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1973 gained 1 percent to 613 million pounds (export weight). Except for 1972, the 674 million pounds farm-sales weight was the most since 1946. Compared with 1972, last year's exports followed a more normal shipment pattern.

Exports of burley leaf and stems were record large and offset declines for flue-cured and other types. Exports of Maryland, fire-cured, dark air-cured, Black Fat, and cigar tobaccos also declined (table 8).

Last year 119 million pounds of tobacco were bartered for materials and services used by U.S. agencies overseas (table 9). About three-fourths of barter exports went to Western Europe, one-fifth to the Far East and Pacific countries, and the remainder to other areas. Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) provided credit on 11 million pounds of commercial exports. Financing up to 36 months is authorized but offsets declines for flue-cured and other types.

Other Export Highlights

The United Kingdom remained the largest taker of U.S. leaf, with exports to that market up 4 percent from 1972. But the total remained below the highs of 1966-69. Last year, U.K. manufacturers' use of U.S. leaf about equaled purchases, so their stocks of U.S. leaf stabilized. But U.S. leaf stocks in the United Kingdom remain substantially below prior years.

With the Economic Community (EC) enlargement effective in 1973, manufacturers had preferential access to large supplies from the EC overseas territories. Lower cost supplies continue from Commonwealth countries.

Among the original 6 EC countries, Italy and France took less U.S. tobacco last year. The Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) provides incentives for manufacturers to use locally produced tobacco. With West Germany's cigarette production about unchanged, exports of U.S. leaf stabilized again last year. EC tobacco policy discourages use of higher value U.S. leaf. Substantial gains in shipments to the Netherlands and Denmark represented earlier than usual shipments of last year's purchases. Japan—third ranking market—took 9 percent less. Shipments were bunched in early 1972 after the end of the U.S. dock strike in 1971. Annual purchases by Japan have shown a rising trend. Takings by Switzerland last year rose as tobacco processing capacity increased and less blended tobacco went to that destination. Other major markets such as Ireland, Australia, Sweden, Thailand, and South Vietnam decreased takings from the United States.

Flue-cured exports made up seven-tenths of the total. These exports decreased 2 percent despite an increase to the EC-9 group. Other major destinations took less, including Japan, Australia, Thailand, and South Vietnam.

Record burley exports meant larger quantities went to most countries. The 24 percent gain by the

For the year ending June 30, 1974, U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco may hold near the 570 million pounds shipped in 1972/73, but the value is expected to rise. July 1973-January 1974 exports of 398 million pounds (export weight) were up 54 million. Exports for the rest of the fiscal year are expected to fall from the high rate of last year. Some appreciation of U.S. currency, since last fall, and the suspension of most U.S. export assistance programs boosts the costs of our exports to most purchasers.
Table 8.—United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries for specified periods (Declared weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue-cured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burley</td>
<td>414.9</td>
<td>368.2</td>
<td>341.8</td>
<td>425.3</td>
<td>418.3</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>46.2</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>53.7</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire- and sun-cured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green River</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>24.2</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>84</td>
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<tr>
<td>One Sucker</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Fat, etc.</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigar filler</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigar wrapper</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perique</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stems, trimmings, and scrap</td>
<td>43.4</td>
<td>58.8</td>
<td>57.0</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>553.4</td>
<td>510.4</td>
<td>473.3</td>
<td>606.1</td>
<td>613.0</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Country of destination

<table>
<thead>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>128.2</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>115.1</td>
<td>119.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>18.3</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>15.6</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>26.6</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>22.4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>96.9</td>
<td>92.6</td>
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<td>99.3</td>
<td>99.9</td>
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<td>18.1</td>
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<td>20.8</td>
<td>37.0</td>
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<td>10.2</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
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<td>23.5</td>
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<td>5.3</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
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<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
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<td>17.1</td>
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<td>16.4</td>
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<td>4.6</td>
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<td>18.9</td>
<td>39.5</td>
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<td>4.7</td>
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<td>Other countries</td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td>553.4</td>
<td>510.4</td>
<td>473.3</td>
<td>606.1</td>
<td>613.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Preliminary.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.
## Table 9.--Exports of unmanufactured tobacco under Government financed programs and commercial sales, 1955-59 average, 1960-73 annual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar year</th>
<th>Government financed exports</th>
<th>Commercial exports</th>
<th>Total unmanufactured tobacco exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Title I, P.L. 480</td>
<td>Mutual Security</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Foreign currency dollar sales</td>
<td>credit sales</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average:</td>
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<td>---</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955-59</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
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<td>9.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>37.9</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973 $/2$</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>17.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>20.4</td>
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<td>16.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>19.2</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>19.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973 $/2$</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2/ Subject to revision.
European Common Market (EC-9) reflected increased output of blended cigarettes and inventory gains. West Germany and Italy are the leading destinations. Japan, Denmark, the Netherlands, and Switzerland are also important. Thailand’s takings fell sharply from the high level of 1972 but are expected to improve. Maryland tobacco exports declined and remained below recent high levels. Takings by Switzerland, the major market, decreased about one-fourth as production of the Maryland-blend cigarette declined.


Imports Gain

With a sizable gain in fourth quarter 1973, imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption (withdrawals from bond and duty-paid releases for manufacture immediately upon arrival) surpassed 1971’s record. The total of 269 million pounds was up 12 percent over 1972 (table 10). Among major categories, scrap accounted for most of the gain, but leaf and stem receipts were also up.

Cigarette leaf imports set a record. Carrying an average value of 59 cents per pound, this category is mostly oriental tobacco. Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia are principal suppliers. Also in this category for consumption are flue-cured and burley leaf imports which decreased last year. Little change occurred in lower-valued imports of scrap for cigarette use. Brazil accounted for most of the gain in stems. Last year’s imports accounted for about one-sixth of the tobacco used in U.S. cigarette production. A similar high proportion is likely this year.

General imports of tobacco (arrivals; i.e., direct entries plus that placed in bonded warehouses for later factory use) were 13 percent higher last year. The gain was primarily accounted for by scrap and stems. The flue-cured and burley category was also up. Oriental cigarette leaf imports declined as U.S. purchases were delayed in Turkey and Greece.

Since tobacco arrivals exceeded factory use, stocks of imported cigarette and smoking tobacco in the United States on January 1, 1974, were up 5 percent from a year earlier and 15 percent above 3 years ago (farm-sales weight). U.S. stocks of imported cigar leaf also gained.

TOBACCO LEAF SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

HIGHLIGHTS

Despite a larger crop, smaller carryover limited the supply of domestic leaf tobacco in 1973/74 to 5 billion pounds, 3½ percent below that of the previous year. By January 1, the stepped-up pace for both domestic use and exports had dropped nonfarm leaf stocks to a level 8 percent below a year earlier. By the end of the current marketing year, moderate export levels and continued gains in cigarette sales should further reduce stocks by about 6 percent from the beginning 3.3 billion pounds. With larger quotas this year, farmers will increase acreage and may produce the largest crop since 1964.

Prospective Acreage Up

Following a year of slightly increased production, tobacco growers plan to set 10 percent more acreage, according to the March intentions report. Prospects are for a 9-percent increase in flue-cured acreage and 17 percent in burley. Farm quotas are up for both types due in part to larger basic quotas. A decline is in prospect for acreage of Maryland and cigar types. Growers of fire-cured and dark air-cured types may set more acreage (table 11).

All tobacco types except Maryland, Pennsylvania filler, shade-grown cigar wrapper, and perique are under quotas. Acreage allotments were about the same for Virginia and Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, sun-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar filler and binder (types 42-44 and 53-55).

For all types of U.S. and Puerto Rican tobacco, production from this year’s intended acreage would total 2.0 billion pounds. That would be the largest crop since 1964, and 14 percent more than last year. This level could be achieved with average weather provided sufficient supplies of fuel and fertilizer are

1 All quantities in this section are farm-sales weight equivalent unless otherwise noted.
Table 10--U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption and general, principal categories, and countries, of origin, 1971-73

(Declared weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification and country or origin</th>
<th>Imports for consumption</th>
<th>General imports (arrivals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Percent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigarette tobacco:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leaf, unstemmed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oriental</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>101.5</td>
<td>95.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>29.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugoslavia</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue-cured and burley</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>168.3</td>
<td>164.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>186.5</td>
<td>177.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigar tobacco:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrapper</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filler-stemmed and unstemmed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>8.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrap</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Republic</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>59.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.8</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td>248.5</td>
<td>240.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Canada, Greece, Cyprus, Lebanon, India, Korea.
Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.
Table 11.—U.S. tobacco: Acreage and production, 1972-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,000 acres</td>
<td>1,000 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue-cured</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-Old and Middle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belt, VA.-N.C.</td>
<td>186.0</td>
<td>209.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-Eastern N.C.</td>
<td>157.0</td>
<td>180.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-S.C.-Border N.C.</td>
<td>103.0</td>
<td>114.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14-Georgia-Florida</td>
<td>67.6</td>
<td>72.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, types 11-14</td>
<td>513.6</td>
<td>575.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burley, type 31</td>
<td>235.6</td>
<td>227.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland, type 32</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, all types 11-72</td>
<td>842.4</td>
<td>891.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 March 1 intentions. 2 Based on average yield adjusted for trend.

Support prices are increased about 8.7 percent over 1973. This increase reflects higher prices for goods and services bought by farmers during the past 3 calendar years (1971-73) compared with 1959 average prices paid by farmers as required by law.

Growers of burley and Virginia sun-cured tobaccos approved marketing quotas on their next 3 crops. Therefore, price support will be available for their 1974, 1975, and 1976 crops. Growers of flue-cured, fire-cured, dark air-cured, cigar binder, and Ohio filler tobaccos approved marketing quotas applicable to the 1974 crop in previous referendums. However, growers of Maryland and Pennsylvania filler tobaccos again disapproved marketing quotas in referendums held in February and hence for 1974-76 crops of these two types will continue to be marketed without price support.

Computations of price support level adjustment factor for tobacco, 1960-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop year</th>
<th>Parity index^1</th>
<th>Price support level adjustment factor^3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Previous calendar year</td>
<td>3-year average^2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>297</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>302</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>311</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>313</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>342</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>355</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>390</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>391</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>433</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Index of prices paid by farmers, including wage rates, interest and taxes. 2 3-year average parity index divided by 1959 parity index. 3 Act of February 20, 1960 price support at the 1959 level.

Domestic disappearance of flue-cured tobacco (types 11-14) during 1973/74 may rise from last season’s 664 million pounds. During the first half of the current marketing year, domestic disappearance ran 9 percent more than a year earlier. Cigarette output for last July-December was 10 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1972/73.

Exports so far this marketing year are above last season’s level, as most leading destinations took more. They are running about a tenth above the July-January average of 1967-71. Flue-cured export prospects for the 12 months ending in June appear about equal to those of last season. July-January exports increased 15 percent to 375 million pounds, but exports for the rest of the season may trail. For the first 7 months, the United Kingdom, the EC, and Japan recorded gains. Shifts in storage policies and processing plant facilities meant a big jump in available. The prospective crop added to the tentative carryover indicates a 1974/75 supply a little larger than this year’s level.

1974 Price Support Program

The 1974 price support program for tobacco is expected to be similar to the one in effect for many years. Price support will be made available to eligible producers through nonrecourse loans to producer associations. To receive price support, tobacco producers must certify that they did not use DDT or TDE insecticides. USDA is developing a provision requiring flue-cured growers to designate the warehouses where they wish to receive price support.

Utilization Gains

Domestic disappearance of flue-cured tobacco (types 11-14) during 1973/74 may rise from last season’s 664 million pounds. During the first half of the current marketing year, domestic disappearance ran 9 percent more than a year earlier. Cigarette output for last July-December was 10 percent higher than in the comparable period of 1972/73.

Exports so far this marketing year are above last season’s level, as most leading destinations took more. They are running about a tenth above the July-January average of 1967-71. Flue-cured export prospects for the 12 months ending in June appear about equal to those of last season. July-January exports increased 15 percent to 375 million pounds, but exports for the rest of the season may trail. For the first 7 months, the United Kingdom, the EC, and Japan recorded gains. Shifts in storage policies and processing plant facilities meant a big jump in
Denmark's and Switzerland's taking. By contrast, Thailand, South Vietnam, and Ireland took less, primarily because of shifts in shipping patterns (table 12).

Table 12.—Flue-cured and burley tobacco: Marketing quota and marketings, 1965-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Effective</th>
<th>Actual</th>
<th>Over-quota</th>
<th>Under-quota</th>
<th>Effective under quota</th>
<th>Net Carryover</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1,126.0</td>
<td>1,124.4</td>
<td>1,086.5</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>96.0</td>
<td>68.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1,126.0</td>
<td>1,159.0</td>
<td>1,107.9</td>
<td>35.0</td>
<td>126.1</td>
<td>126.1</td>
<td>91.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>1,126.0</td>
<td>1,202.4</td>
<td>1,247.5</td>
<td>77.9</td>
<td>32.8</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>1,126.5</td>
<td>1,067.9</td>
<td>996.3</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>98.1</td>
<td>96.6</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>1,127.1</td>
<td>1,187.0</td>
<td>1,052.1</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>161.5</td>
<td>157.9</td>
<td>131.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1,071.0</td>
<td>1,190.8</td>
<td>1,178.2</td>
<td>65.1</td>
<td>77.6</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>1,071.4</td>
<td>1,069.9</td>
<td>1,076.3</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>53.9</td>
<td>49.9</td>
<td>-10.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>1,071.2</td>
<td>1,056.7</td>
<td>1,022.1</td>
<td>41.2</td>
<td>75.8</td>
<td>72.9</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>1,178.4</td>
<td>1,205.6</td>
<td>1,159.0</td>
<td>54.8</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>101.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>1,297.0</td>
<td>1,346.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Burley, type 31

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Flue-cured, types 11-14</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>555.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>531.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>559.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>608.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Under quota marketing less ineligible carryover. 2 Effective under quota marketings less over quota marketings. 3 Subject to revision. 4 Preliminary.

Carryover Declining Again

Despite the larger crop last season, prospects for higher disappearance mean that the flue-cured carryover on July 1 will drop about 50 million pounds from the 1,749 million of mid-1973. Since the beginning of acreage-poundage controls in 1965, the decline has averaged 101 million pounds a year through mid-1973.

Manufacturers and dealers have augmented their auction purchases by buying from CCC loan stocks again this season. During July 1973-February 1974, 125 million pounds of flue-cured tobacco were sold from loan stocks, compared with 220 million the same period last year. Unsold loan stocks on March 1 of 223 million pounds were substantially below a year earlier and the lowest level in over 2 decades.

1974 Quota Raised

On January 14, USDA increased the flue-cured quota to 1,297 million pounds, 10 percent larger than for 1973. A quota had originally been announced in July, but exports during July-November were well above the year-earlier level and a material increase in export demand was indicated for 1974-75 over the level anticipated last July. Therefore, the quota was raised. To handle the larger crop, manufacturers and dealers indicated that processing capacity is being increased.

Flue-cured tobacco: Acreage allotted and underproduction, 1960-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Acreage allotted</th>
<th>Under production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousands acres</td>
<td>Thousands acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>713.3</td>
<td>21.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>714.2</td>
<td>15.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1962</td>
<td>745.2</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>708.5</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>638.2</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>606.6</td>
<td>44.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>644.9</td>
<td>38.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>644.7</td>
<td>34.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>578.2</td>
<td>45.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>640.9</td>
<td>64.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Basic allotment adjusted for overmarketings and undermarketings, 1966 to present. 2 Acreage allotted minus harvested acres, (latest year based on March 1 intentions).

Compiled from records and reports of Tobacco and Peanut Division, ASCS, and Statistical Reporting Service.

Acreage allotment and poundage quotas for individual farms reflect 1973 undermarketings,
overmarketings, and other required adjustments. The basic quota plus net undermarketings gives an effective quota of 1,340 million pounds, about 11 percent above 1973’s quota. By States, the increase from last year ranges from 3 percent in Virginia to 30 percent in Georgia.

Acreage to Increase

With the national base quota set at 10 percent above 1973 and a larger quota carryover reflecting last year’s net undermarketings, a larger crop is expected. Historically, producers have marketed an average of 96 percent of poundage quotas although acreage has been only 91 percent of acreage allotments (1969-73). According to March 1 intentions, 625,670 acres will be grown, about 9 percent above last year. On the intended acreage, a projected yield per acre—which takes into account the stabilized yield under farm-poundage quota—indicates a 1974 production about 1 1/4 billion pounds. This size crop would be 8 percent above 1973.

The projected crop, plus the tentative carryover would give a 1974/75 supply about 2 percent above the 2.9 billion pounds available in the current marketing year (table 13).

Tobacco loan stocks, 1972-74
(Farm-sales weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>End of February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Five-cured, 11-14</td>
<td>702.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
<td>607.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burley, 31</td>
<td>393.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uncommitted</td>
<td>326.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia, 21</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky-Tennessee, 22-23</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky-Tennessee, 35-36</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio, 42-44</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puerto Rican, 46</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Valley, 51-52</td>
<td>.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>1,116.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Negligible.

Compiled from records of Tobacco Division, ASCS.

Burley

Basic Quota Increased; Crop Prospects Up

For burley tobacco, the 1974 basic quota of 608 million pounds is 8 percent larger than last year’s. The law provides that the quota for burley tobacco cannot be less than 95 percent of estimated disappearance for the season. Marketings from the 1973 crop totaled about 470 million pounds, the smallest amount in 15 years. Undermarketings equalled one-fifth of the 1973 effective quota and were substantially greater than 1971’s large shortfall. The net carryover brings the effective farm quota for 1974 to 706 million pounds—22 percent more than the effective quota last season. In a grower referendum held February 25-March 1, 98 percent of the growers voting favored marketing quotas on their 1974, 1975, and 1976 crops.

March 1 intentions indicate burley growers will set about 17 percent more acreage than last year. Assuming an average yield adjusted for modified trend, production would total 622 million pounds, about one-third more than last year’s weather-reduced crop. The indicated carryover would result in a 1974/75 supply about the same as the 1.70 billion pounds of the current marketing year.

Supply Down

With last season’s weather-reduced crop, the 1973/74 burley tobacco supply is about 1.7 billion pounds, 7 percent below last year. Supplies are equal to 2.7 times estimated disappearance. Carryover on October 1 was 2 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 1963 (table 13).

By March 1, unsold burley loan stocks were the lowest level since 1962. Stocks have decreased about three-fourths from the 257 million pounds of a year earlier. The 2 grower loan associations received a negligible share of total 1973 crop sales compared with 3.7 percent of 1972 sales. With rising cigarette sales, relatively high exports, and a short crop, manufacturers have bought heavily from loan stocks.

Rising cigarette production means domestic burley use in 1973/74 may increase from the 534 million pounds of last marketing year. But exports may stabilize near last year’s level. Shipments in October 1973-January 1974 increased 3 million pounds. The Netherlands, the Philippine Republic, and Denmark increased takings sharply. But West Germany and Sweden reduced their takings. None was exported to Thailand; later shipments are expected.

Foreign burley production in 1973 declined 9.5 million pounds and overall world production was off 110 million pounds from the previous season’s record. Burley production in several countries was down but the United States accounted for more than 90 percent of the decline in world production. Greece increased burley production 10 percent and several other countries had gains. With such foreign producers as Brazil, Mexico, Japan, Greece, and others expanding output, U.S. exports may do well to hold their own.

U.S. burley disappearance is on the uptrend and due to the short crop last year carryover stocks next October 1 will likely be down from last year’s 1,229 million pounds. Loan stocks may fall one-third from the year earlier level.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marketing year</th>
<th>Acreage harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Beginning stocks</th>
<th>Total supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousand acres</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flue-cured, types 11-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963</td>
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<td>1,602.5</td>
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<td>610.3</td>
<td>2,070</td>
<td>1,250.0</td>
<td>1,587.1</td>
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<td>472.9</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disappearance</th>
<th>Average price per pound</th>
<th>Price support level</th>
<th>Placed under Government loan</th>
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<td>Million pounds</td>
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<td>Cents</td>
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<td>Exports</td>
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<td>587.1</td>
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<td>1,221.0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>625.0</td>
<td>550.0</td>
<td>47.5</td>
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</table>

1. July for flue-cured; October 1, for burley. 2. Sales. 3. Subject to revision. 4. Estimated: production is based on intended acreage and projected yield. 5. Based on sales data. 6. Less than .05 percent.
Table 14.—Burley tobacco: Gross sales, and average price, by States, crops of 1972 and 1973

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>1972 crop</th>
<th>1973 crop</th>
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<td></td>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>Average price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Cents per pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>436.1</td>
<td>79.37</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>107.9</td>
<td>79.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>78.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>18.9</td>
<td>77.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>77.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>78.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>78.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>78.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total all States</td>
<td>624.0</td>
<td>79.18</td>
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</table>

1/ Computed from unrounded data.

Table 15.—Burley tobacco: Price spreads among specified grades, average 1955-64, annual 1965-73

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<th>Period</th>
<th>Average price of C4F</th>
<th>Cents per pounds lower than C4F</th>
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</thead>
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<td>X4F</td>
<td>C4R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cents per pound</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average:</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1955-59</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-64</td>
<td>71</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>73</td>
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<td>1969</td>
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<td>1971</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>1</td>
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1/ C4K grade.
Auction Prices Record High

Average price for the 1973 burley crop was the highest ever. Sales volume was down 20 percent from last season's level. General quality of marketings showed only small change from the previous crops. Sales contained a smaller percentage of lugs with a larger proportion of mixed grades. There was a smaller percentage of no-grade and wet tobacco. Principal offerings were good and fair leaf, good mixed, and fair lugs. Despite the reduced volume, crop value this season was exceeded only by crops produced in 1963 and 1972. Even with the large decline in volume, value was down only 7 percent from last season.

Auction prices for the 1973 burley crop (including resales) averaged 93 cents a pound—14 cents above the previous year's record level. Over 85 percent of sales averaged 90 cents or above. Average increases by States ranged from 13.0 to 14.5 cents (table 14). Average prices by markets ranged from 87.4 cents per pound in Henderson, Kentucky, to 94.7 cents in Springfield, Kentucky.

Markets opened November 26, and the season ended February 14 at Lexington, Kentucky. With the smaller crop, sales took 6 fewer sale days than for the 1972 crop. About three-fourths of the crop was sold by December 20, when markets closed for the holidays. Average prices by grade ranged from 7 to 17 cents per pound above last season (table 15).

Maryland

Auction Open April 16

Auctions for the 1973 crop of Maryland tobacco (type 32) are scheduled to open April 16 and continue through June 14. Maryland tobacco does not receive government price support. For the 1972 crop, (marketed mostly in 1973) growers received the highest average price on record, 84.5 cents a pound. Quantity marketed was 15 percent below the previous season's marketings.

About 3½ million pounds of type 32 were certified and sold in burley and other quota areas. About two-thirds of this tobacco was sold privately and one-third sold at auction. Auction sales averaged around 63 cents per pound.

Supplies Unchanged

January 1 stocks were down 2.8 million pounds due to a short 1972 crop. But growers produced a 9 percent larger crop in 1973 than in the previous season. So this year's supply is about the same as in 1972/73 but the smallest since 1945/46 (table 16). Use may about equal the past marketing year's level with cigarette production increasing and supplies remaining about stable.

Exports during October 1973-January 1974 were 3.0 million pounds. This was 2.3 million below a year earlier. West Germany took slightly more than in the year-earlier period, but Switzerland, the major market, took considerably less.

Output Prospects

Based on March 1 intentions, farmers will set about 23,000 acres this year, down 4 percent from 1973. This does not include Maryland tobacco grown outside the traditional Southern Maryland producing area. Growers rejected marketing quotas for their 1974, 1975, and 1976 crops of Maryland in a February referendum. Quotas were last in effect for the 1965 crop of Maryland tobacco.

Assuming an average yield, about 24 million pounds would be produced from the 1974 intended acreage—about one-eighth below the estimated 1973 outturn. So the 1974/75 supply—projected output plus tentative carryover—may total below this year's 70 million pounds.

Fire-cured

Price Record High

Prices rose to a record high for the smaller volume fire-cured crop (types 21-23). For the Virginia crop

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marketing year</th>
<th>Acreage harvested</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Supply</th>
<th>Disappearance</th>
<th>Average price per pound to growers</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousand acres</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Production</td>
<td>Stocks, Jan. 1</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
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<td>1968</td>
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<td>1,065</td>
<td>32.0</td>
<td>81.5</td>
<td>113.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>28.0</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>94.7</td>
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<td>27.0</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>79.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>1,040</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>46.0</td>
<td>74.1</td>
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<tr>
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<td>24.0</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>46.6</td>
<td>70.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>24.0</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>43.8</td>
<td>70.2</td>
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</table>

1 Year beginning October 1. 2 Subject to revision.
they were up about 11 cents per pound after a substantial increase last season. For the Kentucky-Tennessee types prices also rose sharply after a decline in price last season. Quality of offerings were up from last season for all types. Auction sales began in early December for Virginia fire-cured and in mid-January for types 22-23. Final sales were held February 7 for type 21 and early March for types 22-23.

For types 21-23, grade price averages advanced in all cases. Increases ranged from 1 to 15 cents per pound. Deliveries to associations under the government loan program were the lowest on record. The average price of 73 cents per pound for the 1973 crop (types 21-23) was up about a fourth from the previous year. Volume of producer marketings increased for type 21 but were down for types 22-23.

**Exports Decrease**

During the first third of the current marketing year (October 1973-January 1974) exports of Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured decreased to 7.5 million pounds from the year-earlier level of 7.9 million. Shipments to Switzerland and to Belgium increased. The Netherlands and Sweden decreased their takings. Exports of Virginia fire-cured declined with most major destinations taking less. Foreign fire-cured production gained about a million pounds last year. Italy, and several other countries showed some production increases. So U.S. exports may change little this marketing year. In the United States, snuff and plug chewing output is declining. So domestic use of fire-cured types in 1973/74 may decline from last season's level (table 17).

**Prospective Acreage Up**

Acreage of fire-cured types in 1974 will increase 9 percent according to farmers' March 1 intentions. No change is indicated for type 21 and an 11 percent increase for types 22-23.

Acreage allotments for most farms growing Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured will be about one percent smaller in 1974 than in 1973. National. quota for Virginia fire-cured is 8 percent less. However, allotments for most farms growing this type will be about the same. Quotas will be reduced in line with plantings on farms that historically have produced less than 75 percent of their quotas.

If the yield per acre follows recent trends, production of the combined fire-cured types would total around 40 million pounds—about 14 percent above 1973 crop marketings.

**Record-high prices prevailed for the 1973 crop of One Sucker, Green River, and Virginia sun-cured tobaccos (types 35-37). Quality of offering improved over the previous season. Total volume was about a fourth less. Auction sales started in early December and closed in early February.**

Grade averages were higher and government loan placements were negligible. Compared with the previous season, the average price was up 2.9 cents
Table 17.—Fire-cured tobacco, Kentucky-Tennessee types 22-23, and Virginia fire-cured type 21: Acreage, yield, production, carryover, supply, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations, 1967-74

(Farm-sales weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marketing year beginning October 1</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Beginning stocks, October 1 --</th>
<th>Total supply</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
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<td>37.6</td>
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<td>1973</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>1,768</td>
<td>*27.4</td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22-23**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disappearance</th>
<th>Average price</th>
<th>Price support level</th>
<th>Placed under Government loan</th>
<th>Percentage of crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Cents</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>42.0</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>27.1</td>
<td>46.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>2/19.1</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>43.0</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>41.4</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>54.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>34.7</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>60.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>*71.8</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**58.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Virginia fire-cured, type 21**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disappearance</th>
<th>Average price</th>
<th>Price support level</th>
<th>Placed under Government loan</th>
<th>Percentage of crop</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Cents</td>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>40.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>46.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>62.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>64.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td></td>
<td>*75.9</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**58.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Includes 4.7 million pounds fire loss, April 1969. 3/ Less than 50,000 pounds. * Indicated by sales data. ** Estimated.
Table 18.—Dark air-cured tobacco, types 35-36, and Sun-cured tobacco type 37: Acreage, yield, production, carryover, supply, disappearance, season average price, and price support operations, 1967-74

(Farm-sales weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marketing year</th>
<th>Average harvested beginning October 1</th>
<th>Yield per acre</th>
<th>Production</th>
<th>Beginning stocks</th>
<th>Total supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousand acres</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>1,629</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>21.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>9.8</td>
<td>1,683</td>
<td>18.0</td>
<td>41.1</td>
<td>17.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>1,793</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1,683</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>18.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>14.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1,875</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973 1/</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>1,739</td>
<td>*12.2</td>
<td>31.9</td>
<td>12.8</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun-cured, type 37</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Disappearance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Million pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973 1/</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Subject to revision. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds. 3/ Quantity placed under loan reported in thousand pounds. * Indicated by sales data. ** Estimated.
for type 35, which has the largest sales volume; type 36 increased 15.9 cents and type 37 gained 11.5 cents.

At 61 million pounds, the 1973/74 supply of dark air-cured is down about 7 percent. Virginia sun-cured prices this season than last for their tobacco crops. As type 36 increased 15.9 cents and type 37 gained 11.5 cents.

Filler and binder crops had been sold. Pennsylvania tobacco sold for 55 cents per pound and after holding while buyers and sellers negotiated prices for usual, supplies are higher (table 18).

**Use Lower**

Plug, twist, and fine-cut chewing tobaccos are the chief domestic outlets for dark air-cured tobacco. Output of these products has trended down, but increased slightly in October-December 1973 (first quarter of the current marketing year).

Most U.S. exports of dark air-cured tobacco reach West African destinations in the form of Black Fat—a semi-processed product. In October 1973-January 1974, Black Fat exports were 112,000 pounds below the year-earlier level. Virtually no One Sucker

**Prices and Price Support**

Producers of cigar tobacco are receiving higher prices this season than last for their tobacco crops. As usual, Ohio filler and Connecticut binder crops were sold last fall, but selling was slow getting underway while buyers and sellers negotiated prices for Pennsylvania and Wisconsin crops. By late February, only about 25 to 30 percent of the cigar filler and binder crops had been sold. Pennsylvania tobacco sold for 55 cents per pound and after holding several meetings Wisconsin growers obtained up to 60% cents per pound. Season average price and production data for the 1973 cigar tobacco crop are scheduled for release May 8.

Overall price support levels for the 1974 crop of cigar leaf tobacco are about 8.7 percent higher than for the 1973 crops. There is no government price support for Pennsylvania tobacco (type 41) or shade-grown cigar wrapper (types 61-62). For many years, the Puerto Rican Government has allocated annual poundage quota to cigar filler growers and made supplemental payments. The current supplemental rate is 20 cents per pound.

**Cigar Filler and Binder Allotments**

For most farms growing cigar filler and binder tobacco (types 42-44, 53-55) USDA set 1974 acreage allotments about the same as for 1973. The national acreage allotment is about the same as in 1973. Growers approved marketing quotas for their 1974 crop in a 1972 referendum. Also, USDA reallocated allotments from growers who did not wish to use their allocated acreage this year to growers who want to increase their crop.

In January, USDA set 1974 allotments for most farms growing cigar binder (types 51-52) at about the same level as 1973. However, the national allotment is 3 percent below acreage allotted in 1973. Farms that have substantially reduced their plantings in recent years will have their allotments reduced in line with their plantings. Connecticut-Massachusetts allotments are about unchanged from a year earlier.

**U.S. and Puerto Rican Supplies Lower**

Total supplies of U.S. and Puerto Rican cigar tobacco are down 6 percent from the past marketing year. Production was 16 percent greater but carryover was down 15 percent. Cigar filler accounted largely for the drop, but wrapper supplies also fell some (table 19).

March 1 grower intentions indicate smaller acreage of cigar tobacco this season. Based on average yield, the crop may be down about 7 percent. Cigar filler has experienced the weakest market in recent years. With the rising cost contributing to their dissatisfaction, Wisconsin tobacco growers plan for a smaller crop next season. After 4 years of sharp reductions, cigar wrapper supplies are still adequate. The January 1, 1974, stocks of Puerto Rican tobacco (on the Island and in the United States) totaled 7 million pounds—3 million below a year earlier. The crop, planted in late 1973 for harvest in early 1974, is tentatively estimated at 6½ million pounds—somewhat above last year’s record-low harvest.

More foreign cigar tobacco arrived in the United States in 1973 than the year before. The average import value of cigar filler and scrap tobacco entered last year was 51 cents per pound.
Table 19.--Cigar tobacco, types 41-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for 1967-73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop Year</th>
<th>Acreage harvested (Thous. acres)</th>
<th>Yield per acre (Pounds)</th>
<th>Production (Million pounds)</th>
<th>Supply (beginning stocks)</th>
<th>Disappearance</th>
<th>Domestic</th>
<th>Exports</th>
<th>Average price per pound to growers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>1,899</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>1,232</td>
<td>119.1</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>41.3</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>37.1</td>
<td>1,207</td>
<td>116.0</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>1,825</td>
<td>36.5</td>
<td>1,093</td>
<td>127.9</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>97.3</td>
<td>129.3</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>87.0</td>
<td>111.5</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>43.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>70.2</td>
<td>88.4</td>
<td>38.7</td>
<td>38.4</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973/2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>23.1</td>
<td>93.7</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See footnotes at end of table.
Table 19.--Cigar tobacco, types 41-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for 1967-73—Cont.

| Crop year | Acreage harvested | Yield per acre | Supply | Disappearance | Average price per
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousand acres</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Beginning stocks</td>
<td>Total supply</td>
<td>Domestic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/</td>
<td>2/</td>
<td>3/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>1,943</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>66.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>1,824</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>48.8</td>
<td>62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>1,773</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>40.3</td>
<td>53.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>2,095</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>53.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>2,125</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>59.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>1,731</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>39.3</td>
<td>53.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973 2/</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>1,964</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>38.9</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Wisconsin Binder (types 54-55)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Cigar Binder (types 51-55)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connecticut Valley Shade-grown (type 61)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Georgia-Florida Shade-grown (type 65)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Shade-grown (types 61-65)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grand Total Cigar Tobacco (types 41-62)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1/ October 1 for types 41-55; July 1 for types 61-62.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Puerto Rican planting occurs late in calendar year.
4/ Excludes payment by Puerto Rican Government; 17 cents per pound in 1972.
5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

8c-147, NASCH 1976
Domestic Use May Decline

Cigar makers may sell fewer small cigars this year than last. Also large cigars may not hold their own. So domestic disappearance of U.S. filler types will probably fall from last marketing year's low level. Imported tobacco accounts for about two-thirds of our total filler use. During October 1973-January 1974, cigar factories used more imported cigar tobacco (imports for consumption) than a year earlier.

For Connecticut Valley cigar binder, disappearance in 1973/74 will probably match last season's low. Production is stabilizing around the offtake level. Now the major use for Wisconsin tobacco is loose-leaf chewing tobacco and with sales increasing, domestic disappearance of Wisconsin tobacco may gain.

Domestic use of cigar wrapper is continuing at the low level of the past 4 seasons. Stocks on January 1 were 11 percent below a year earlier. Total disappearance may exceed the 1973 crop of 10 million pounds. Thus, the July 1 carryover could decline. Exports on July 1973-January 1974 were down with less going to the United Kingdom.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class and type</th>
<th>Acreage Change from 1973</th>
<th>Production Change from 1973</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filler</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>-7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>2.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>-6.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Binder</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Valley</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-6.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>-5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrapper</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut Valley</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia-Florida</td>
<td>1.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>-5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total, all types</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>-6.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Based on farmers' intentions as of March 1. 2 Based on average yield adjusted for trend.

FOREIGN MARKETS

Market Briefs

Last year the United Kingdom took about the same amount of U.S. tobacco as in 1972, but U.K. arrivals from the Commonwealth and other countries gained. Trade with Rhodesia remains embargoed. Despite rising U.S. prices and uncertainty about future EC tobacco taxes, U.K. stocks of U.S. tobacco stabilized last year, after declining for several years. Net clearances (domestic use) increased 3 percent, as U.K. cigarette sales gained from the 1972 level.

With favorable weather conditions, Canada's flue-cured crop was an estimated 250 million pounds last year, about 40 percent above 1972. Auction sales in

Foreign-grown cigar leaf tobacco: U.S. imports and stocks, 1971-74 (Farm-sales weight)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country of origin</th>
<th>General imports</th>
<th>Imports for consumption</th>
<th>Dealers and manufacturers stocks, January 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>35.6</td>
<td>27.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>20.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paraguay</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All others</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>85.4</td>
<td>125.2</td>
<td>160.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ontario began October 25 and totaled 173 million pounds through March 1. Sales averaged 78 Canadian cents per pound (80 U.S. cents) 1 cent lower than last season. The marketing Board projects exports of 90 million pounds, a jump from the recent year's exports of about 30 percent of the crop. Several destinations besides the usual U.K. market account for the increase. The 1973 agreement was for growers to aim for an output of 500 million pounds, spread over 2 years with cost changes to be considered in negotiating the 1974 price guarantee. For 1974, the Ontario acreage allotment is expected to be set about the same as in 1973.

The 1974 flue-cured crop in Rhodesia is expected to be near the 1974 target of 200 million pounds. The 1973 crop, which suffered from drought, only reached an estimated 110 million pounds. A 10 percent higher price guarantee equivalent to 42 U.S. cents per pound will apply at auction sales, which usually begin in March.

India's 1973 flue-cured crop of 245 million pounds was 20 percent below the 1972 crop as a result of drought and low prices for the previous crop. The 1973 crop sold for 33 to 36 U.S. cents per pound. While some recovery in output may be forthcoming this year, competition from other crops and fertilizer shortages will limit the gains.

**United Kingdom tobacco: Imports, stocks, clearances, and exports, 1971-73**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Gross clearances:</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
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<td>Imports, by source:</td>
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<td>Full duty rate 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>Commonwealth rate 2</td>
<td>150</td>
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<td>Commonwealth</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>159</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>269</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>Flue-cured:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manufactured products</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>117</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unmanufactured</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Commonwealth</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks, Dec. 31:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue-cured</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>277</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Net clearances:</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>234</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>386</td>
<td>374</td>
<td>388</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Preliminary. 2 Equivalent to $12.10 per pound. 3 Equivalent to $11.92 per pound.

Compiled from Official United Kingdom sources.
ABSTRACT: The rules, regulations and clogged flow of flue-cured tobacco in auction warehouse sales are a handicap to growers and buyers. Because of this, ERS periodically surveys the processing capacity to aid in sales volume decisions. The 1974 industry usable processing capacity is calculated at 93.8 million per week pounds, or 15 million over the modal sales week last year. Firms reported several factors that limit usable capacity.

KEYWORDS: Tobacco marketing, tobacco processing, stemming and redrying plants.

Flue-cured tobacco growers are constantly concerned about timely marketing of their crop. They wish to sell their tobacco as rapidly as possible and still want the benefits of buyer competition and price support which are available only through designated auction markets. The manufacturers, dealers, and exporters prefer U.S. type auction markets where they can more readily examine the tobacco and have a wider selection. However, since tobacco is a perishable commodity, it must quickly be processed to a safe condition for storage. The daily and weekly capacity of the processing industry thus becomes a major factor in the marketing equation. A steady flow into the plant is desirable for efficiency and blending and should the system become clogged the auction sales have to suspend operations or reduce the volume moving through the markets. Various rules, regulations, and marketing plans have been used but none has satisfied the growers and warehousemen who have demonstrated their ability and desire to deliver and handle weekly volumes much in excess of the estimated capacity of the processing plants. As an aid in solving some of these problems, ERS has periodically surveyed processing firms to obtain production and capacity data.

Traditionally, growers sold tobacco in untied or loose leaf form in Georgia and Florida (type 14) but tobacco was required to be tied in hands for sale on the North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia markets. A large share of this tobacco was redried and packed as tied leaves (bundles). During the 1960's with pressure from Carolina and Virginia growers, regulations of USDA and various States were altered to permit loose leaf sales and price supports in tied markets.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crop year</th>
<th>Redried only</th>
<th>Threshed (strip) and redried</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bundle</td>
<td>Loose leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percent of total</td>
<td>Percent of total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>8.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>10.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 12.1 percent tip and stem and 46.6 percent tip and thresh. 2 Less than 0.05 percent.
Flue-cured Tobacco: Hourly capacities for threshing and redrying, 1960-74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Threshers</th>
<th>Redriers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bundles</td>
<td>Loose leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousand pounds</td>
<td>Thousand pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>1,072</td>
<td>842</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1,004</td>
<td>844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>1,033</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Capacities are not additive. 2 Less than 0.05 percent sold in bundles. 3 1974 increase over 1972 is only increase of firms sampled. This sample represents 75% of volume handled.

To handle this tobacco in loose leaf form, processors had to alter and add to processing facilities. Since redrying equipment that can handle loose leaves can also handle strip (separated lamina of leaves) the addition of threshers, separators, and related redrying equipment gives the processor choices of packing tobacco.

In 1960, 61 percent of flue-cured tobacco was threshed and then packed as strip. Most of the strip was packed by U.S. cigarette manufacturers so dealers and exporters handled very little. In 1960, domestic cigarette manufacturers bought about one-half of the crop and packed over 90 percent as strip. However, in 1972, 90 percent of the crop was packed as strip which means nearly all processors threshed their tobacco before packing.

But since 1960 the method of threshing has shifted with important effects on capacity. In 1960, nearly all threshed tobacco was tipped. Tipping is a process whereby the tip end of the leaf is cut off. This leaf portion (about 15 to 25 percent) bypasses the main threshing line and is mixed with the lamina (strip) from the separators before redrying and packing. The amount of tip removed varies by tobacco grade and crop, but the process increases total throughput up to about one-fourth.

When tobacco is sold loose leaf it becomes tangled during sale and handling and a great deal of additional labor is required to orient the leaves for tipping. Thus, in 1972 when virtually all flue-cured sales were loose leaf, only 32 percent was tipped.

During 1960-72, loose leaf threshing capacity increased by 20 percent and strip redrying capacity increased by 30 percent. With about one-third of the flue-cured crop tipped before threshing, strip redrying capacity may be considered the limiting factor.

Following and industry survey in June 1973 a sample of processing firms (representing 75 percent of 1973 capacity) were surveyed in December 1973 about their experience during the 1973 season and expected 1974 capacity.

Maximum flue-cured tobacco redrying capacity calculations for 1974 are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Redrying method</th>
<th>Hourly capacity</th>
<th>Weekly capacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thousand pounds</td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strip</td>
<td>1,066</td>
<td>106.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loose leaf</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>14.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum capacity</td>
<td>1,210</td>
<td>121.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 100 hours per week.

The calculated maximum industry capacity would apply only if each company purchased tobacco throughout the season in the same proportion as its capacity and this tobacco was delivered to each plant without delay. This, of course, is most unlikely because of variations in purchasing and delivery patterns. Therefore, maximum capacity cannot be considered usable capacity. Assuming 80 percent of calculated capacity as usable capacity, and 10 percent of purchases packed as loose leaves, the maximum capacity drops to 117.3 million pounds and usable capacity to 93.8 million. The latter figure is about 10 million pounds above the largest weekly sale last season and 15 million over the modal week.

Sample firms representing 43 percent of the 1973 capacity reported they operated below capacity last season, though they processed over 50 percent of the 1972 crop. Obviously, many of the other firms were also operating below capacity.

The survey and capacity calculations indicate that gross threshing and/or redrying capacity is not the limiting factor of the flow of tobacco under the present sales allocation plan. Neither auction sales floor space nor buying capacity are limiting since the industry-wide marketing committee restricts both by sales hours and weekly sale opportunity (pounds).

Some of the factors firms report that reduce
processing flow are:
(1) small packages (burlap sheets) in which tobacco is sold; (2) low productivity of machines and labor in handling these numerous sheets from auction floors; (3) lack of seasonal labor; (4) lack of seasonal hauling; (5) preference of truckers for long hauls (favored by rate structure and hours employed); (6) weather (many loading docks outside and unprotected); (7) insufficient grade offerings and variation in tobacco quality; (8) quality control specifications and variations in customer orders; and (9) buyers' purchases varying from processing capacity.

Presently the limiting factor of the marketing system is the inability to efficiently move the small packages from the warehouse sales floor to the processing plant receiving room. If factors currently contributing to sales limitations were eliminated modal week sales (1973 season) could be increased about one-fifth before processing capacity becomes the limiting factor.
Table 20.—Cash receipts from farm marketings and tobacco, 1964-73 with percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Livestock and products</th>
<th>All crops</th>
<th>Total farm</th>
<th>Tobacco</th>
<th>Tobacco as a percentage of—</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
<td>All crops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>19,817</td>
<td>17,233</td>
<td>37,050</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>21,845</td>
<td>17,250</td>
<td>39,095</td>
<td>1,186</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>24,836</td>
<td>18,383</td>
<td>43,219</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>24,405</td>
<td>18,383</td>
<td>42,788</td>
<td>1,392</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>25,539</td>
<td>18,846</td>
<td>44,386</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>28,439</td>
<td>18,790</td>
<td>47,229</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>29,543</td>
<td>20,911</td>
<td>50,454</td>
<td>1,388</td>
<td>6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>30,560</td>
<td>22,245</td>
<td>52,805</td>
<td>1,328</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>35,596</td>
<td>25,075</td>
<td>60,671</td>
<td>1,442</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>45,277</td>
<td>38,172</td>
<td>83,449</td>
<td>1,592</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Preliminary.

Table 21.—Expenditures for tobacco products, and disposable personal income, 1964-73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Disposable personal income</th>
<th>Percent of disposable personal income</th>
<th>Spent on tobacco products</th>
<th>Cigarettes</th>
<th>Cigars</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
<td>Million</td>
<td>Million</td>
<td>Million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>8,113</td>
<td>7,024</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>1.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>8,651</td>
<td>7,609</td>
<td>734</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>1.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>9,140</td>
<td>8,113</td>
<td>718</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>1.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>9,582</td>
<td>8,572</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>546</td>
<td>1.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>10,112</td>
<td>9,094</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>591</td>
<td>1.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>10,444</td>
<td>9,404</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>339</td>
<td>634</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>11,544</td>
<td>10,448</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>692</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>12,323</td>
<td>11,190</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>746</td>
<td>1.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>13,211</td>
<td>12,063</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>13,950</td>
<td>12,800</td>
<td>710</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>883</td>
<td>1.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff. 2 Compiled from reports of Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. 3 Preliminary.

Table 22.—Governmental revenue from tobacco products, 1964-73

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Federal Government</th>
<th>State and local Governments</th>
<th>All governments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cigarettes¹</td>
<td>Cigars²</td>
<td>Manufactured tobacco³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
<td>Million dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1,993 (1)</td>
<td>56 (1)</td>
<td>2,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>2,111 (1)</td>
<td>56 (1)</td>
<td>2,169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>2,086 (1)</td>
<td>54 (1)</td>
<td>2,142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>2,020 (1)</td>
<td>56 (1)</td>
<td>2,077</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>2,113 (1)</td>
<td>55 (1)</td>
<td>2,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>2,098 (1)</td>
<td>54 (1)</td>
<td>2,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>2,140 (1)</td>
<td>53 (1)</td>
<td>2,195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>2,404 (1)</td>
<td>54 (1)</td>
<td>2,460</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Includes large cigarettes. 2 Includes small cigars and revenue on cigars from Puerto Rico covered into the Treasury of Puerto Rico. 3 Federal excise tax on chewing tobacco, smoking tobacco, and snuff repealed effective January 1, 1966. 4 Includes cigarette paper and tubes, and imported cigarettes and cigars. 5 Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kind (type numbers in parentheses) and basis of quotas 1/</th>
<th>Last referendum</th>
<th>Next referendum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Crops to which applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue-cured (11-14)</td>
<td>July 17, 1973</td>
<td>1374-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acreage-poundage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poundage</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1/ Quotas based on acreage allotments unless otherwise specified. 2/ A majority of two-thirds or more of farmers voting is required for marketing quotas to become effective under the acreage allotment program or acreage-poundage program. 3/ Probable month, but referendums can occur earlier if warranted by pertinent considerations. 4/ Unless at least a fourth of the growers petition the Secretary in the interim.
Table 24.—United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types, to principal 
importing countries, crop years, 1972/73-1973/74

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1972-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1973-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>through January 2/</td>
<td></td>
<td>through January 2/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Million pounds</td>
<td>Thousand pounds</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1972-</td>
<td>1973-</td>
<td>1973-</td>
<td>1974-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>through January 2/</td>
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<td>through January 2/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>England</td>
<td>84.8</td>
<td>63.4</td>
<td>70.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>France</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>57.4</td>
<td>45.2</td>
<td>40.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other countries</td>
<td>31.1</td>
<td>21.7</td>
<td>20.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>392.2</td>
<td>241.8</td>
<td>276.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Burley, type 31**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1972-</td>
<td></td>
<td>1973-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>through January 2/</td>
<td></td>
<td>through January 2/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Other</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>countries</td>
<td></td>
<td>countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.9</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<td>2.6</td>
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<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Germany</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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**Maryland, type 32**

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**Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured, types 22-23**

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**Stems, Trimmings, and Scrap**

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**Black Fat**

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**Total**

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1/ July-Sept. crop year for flue-cured, cigar wrapper, stems, trimmings, and scrap; October-September for all other types.
2/ Subject to revision.
3/ Includes Belgium, 13,000 pounds. * Less than 50,000 pounds. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

TS-147, MARCH 1974 35
### Index to 1973 Quarterly Issues

#### Special Article

**Factors Affecting Tobacco Loan Placements**

**Tables**

**Tobacco Products**

- Demand factors
- Expenditures for cigarettes, cigars, other
- Production and use
  - Cigars, Cigarettes, other manufactured products
  - Cigarette output, filter and nonfilter
  - Consumption per capita, 18 and older
  - Tobacco used in cigarettes
  - Tobacco manufacturing corporations: Net sales, net income, ratios

**Foreign Tobacco Trade and Production**

- U.S. Imports
  - Principal sources, by types, general and for consumption
  - Value per pound
- U.S. Exports
  - Principal destinations, by types
  - Government program shipments
  - Flue-cured exports, percentage in stemmed form
- World Tobacco Trade
  - EC Imports
  - Exports, total, and U.S. share
  - Exports, specified countries
  - Imports, specified countries, and United States
  - United Kingdom trade
- World Production
  - Total and U.S. share
  - Specified countries

**U.S. Production, Marketing, and Use**

- Allotments and price support program
  - Allotments
  - Flue-cured and burley quota, marketings, carryover
  - Flue-cured and burley lease and transfer
  - Number, acres and average size
  - Price support program
  - Commodity Credit Corporation expenditures
  - Computations for price support level adjustment factor
  - Marketing quota referendum results
- Marketing
  - Burley and Flue-cured
    - Gross burley sales and average price by States
    - Price spreads among grades
    - Gross flue-cured sales, average prices, loan placements by belts
    - Cash receipts
    - Tobacco compared to all farm marketings, U.S. and States
    - Tobacco and total farm marketings, United States
- Production
  - Acreage by types
  - Acreage and yield per acre, by types
  - Prospective plantings and projected production
- Supply, utilization, and prices
  - Flue-cured and burley
    - Including price support operations
    - Loan placements, actual and calculated
    - Stocks and stocks utilization ratios
    - Flue-cured and burley
    - Maryland, fire-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar types
    - Total tobacco, United States and Puerto Rico

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**Note:** Each issue September March, June December

#### Issue

- March, September
- Each issue
- March, September
- March
- Each issue
- June, September
- June
- Each issue
- June
- December

**36 TS-147, March 1973**
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<td>**Consumer price indexes (urban) 6/</td>
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See footnotes at end of table.

TS-147, MARCH 1974 37
### STATISTICAL SUMMARY—CONTINUED

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<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia fire &amp; sun-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Fct.</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigar wrapper</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut binder</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin binder</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accumulated from beginning of marketing year 2/</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>285.1</td>
<td>325.6</td>
<td>268.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flue-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>17.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burley</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>1.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Virginia fire &amp; sun-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.3</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>.8</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Fct.</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigar wrapper</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut binder</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin binder</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Accumulated from Jan. 1</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>29.1</td>
<td>22.9</td>
<td>25.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stocks of tobacco—let of quarter 2/</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic types</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>2,346</td>
<td>2,872</td>
<td>2,112</td>
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<tr>
<td>(farm-sales weight)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flue-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>1,551</td>
<td>1,029</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burley</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>846</td>
<td>1,129</td>
<td>1,129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia fire &amp; sun-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dark air- &amp; sun-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cigar filler</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigar binder</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigar wrapper</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Government loan 10/</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>805</td>
<td>643</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco sheet 11/</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>28.4</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>23.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cigarette types</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco outlets 12/</td>
<td>Bll.</td>
<td>512.0</td>
<td>610.8</td>
<td>604.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seasonally adjusted data, annual rate, for charts, p.2</td>
<td>Bll.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cigarettes</td>
<td>Bll.</td>
<td>563.6</td>
<td>580.4</td>
<td>567.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Taxable removals</td>
<td>Bll.</td>
<td>7.53</td>
<td>6.93</td>
<td>7.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Large cigar production</td>
<td>Bll.</td>
<td>50.1</td>
<td>50.0</td>
<td>51.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking production</td>
<td>Bll.</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>50.8</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cigars</td>
<td>Bll.</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>25.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snuff production</td>
<td>Bll.</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>25.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Exports of leaf</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>795.7</td>
<td>787.6</td>
<td>703.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flue-cured</td>
<td>Mll. lb.</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>21.9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

1/1973 and 1974 crops respectively. 2/Pricing paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. 3/Seasonally adjusted. 4/Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. 5/Excise tax included. 6/Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. 7/Farm-sales weight equivalent. 8/July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. 9/Holdings of manufacturers and dealers, including growers cooperatives. 10/Reported by growers cooperatives. 11/Weight of tobacco leaf not including stems added. 12/For most recent quarter are preliminary, estimates. *Estimated. **Less than 50,000 pounds.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cigarettes: Output, removals, and consumption, 1962-73</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cigars and smoking tobacco: Output, removals, and consumption, 1964-73</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cigarette output of filter-tip and nonfilter-tip, by length, 1970-7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tobacco products: Consumption per capita, 1964-73</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Tobacco demand factors, 1964-73</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Smoking tobacco: Production and sales, by category, 1972-73</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Roll-your-own cigarettes and smoking tobacco consumed, 1968-73</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>U.S. tobacco exports by types and countries, 1965-73</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Tobacco exports: Government-financed and commercial sales, 1955-73</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption and general, 1971-73</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>U.S. tobacco: Acreage and production, 1972-74</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Flue-cured and burley: Marketing quota and marketings, 1965-74</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Flue-cured and burley tobacco: U.S. supplies, disappearance, and prices, 1963-74</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Burley tobacco: Gross auction sales and average price, by States, 1972 and 1973</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Burley tobacco: Price spreads among specified grades, 1955-73</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Maryland tobacco: U.S. supplies, disappearance, and prices, 1968-73</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Fire-cured tobacco: U.S. supplies, disappearance, and prices, 1967-74</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>Dark air-cured tobacco: U.S. supplies, disappearance, and prices, 1967-74</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>Cigar tobacco: Supplies, disappearance, and prices, 1967-74</td>
<td>25</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Cash receipts from farm marketings and tobacco, 1964-73</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Total expenditures for tobacco products, 1964-73</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Federal and State tax revenues from tobacco products, 1964-73</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Marketing quota referendums, by kinds of tobacco</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>24</td>
<td>Unmanufactured tobacco exports, by types, to principal destinations, marketing years, 1972-74</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
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<td>Statistical Summary</td>
<td>37</td>
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</table>