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United States
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TS-183

March 1983

Tobacco

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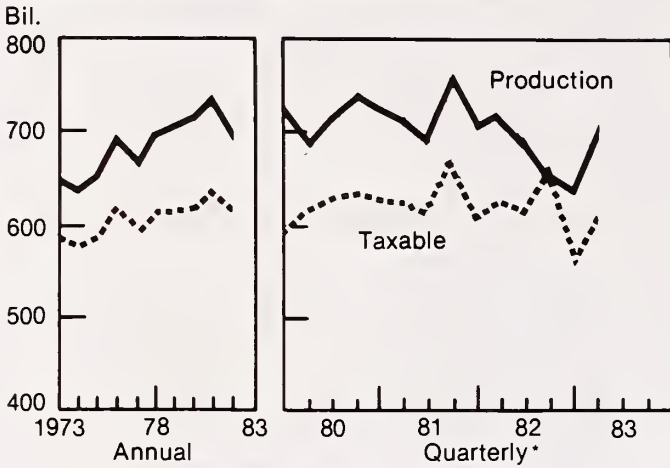
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Tobacco Outlets

Trends in U.S. Manufactured Products and Exports

Cigarettes Production and Taxable Removals

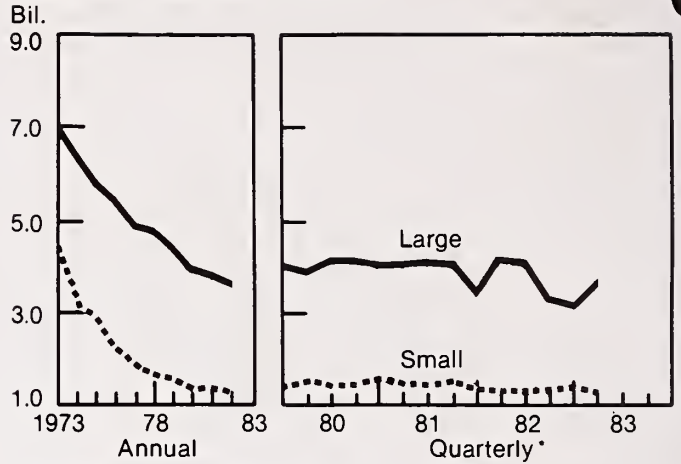


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Cigars and Cigarillos Production

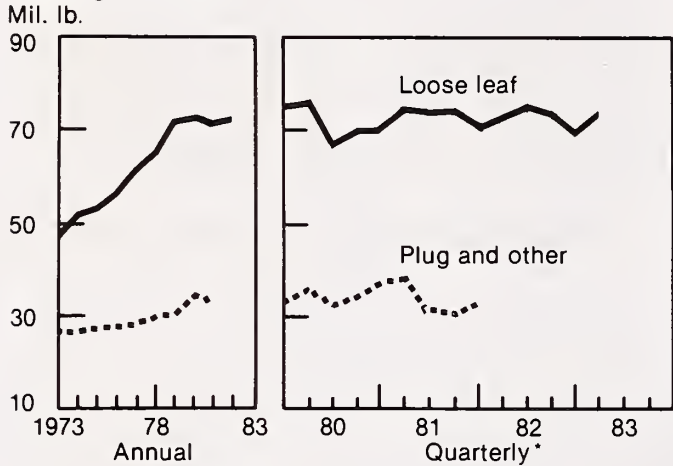


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Chewing Production

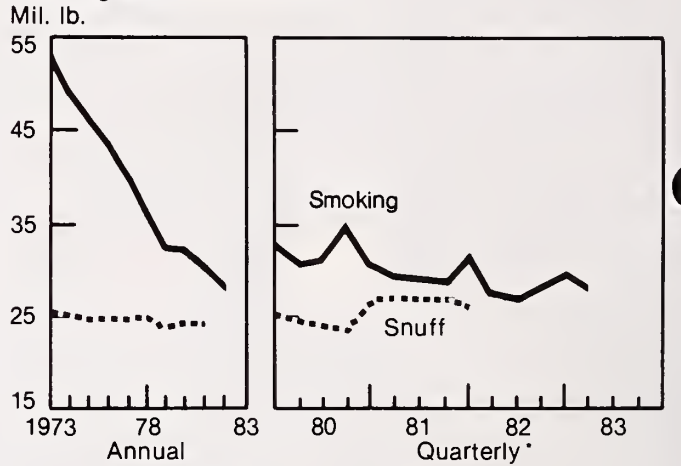


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Smoking and Snuff Production

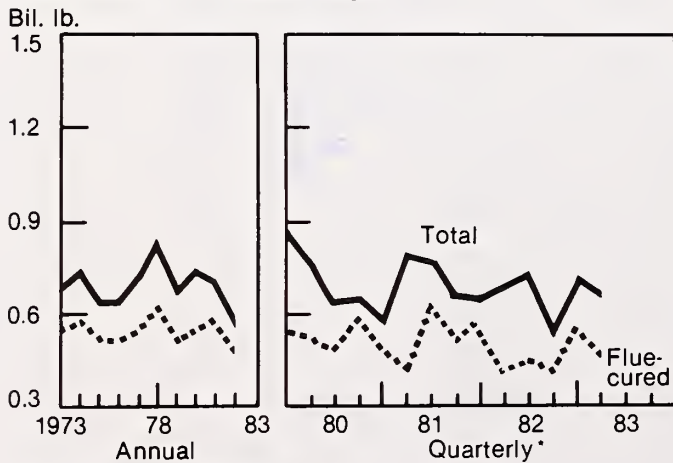


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USDA

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Leaf Exports, Farm-Sales Weight

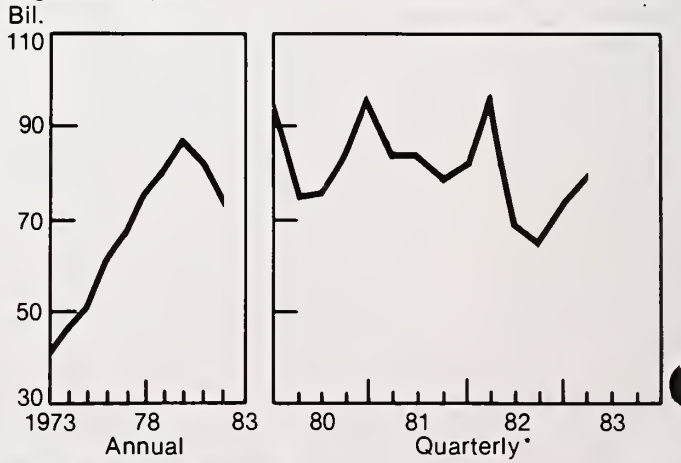


Last quarter shown estimated.
*Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

USDA

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Cigarette Exports



Last quarter shown estimated.
*Seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

USDA

Neg. ERS 229-83(3)

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Summary

U.S. Production and Use To Decline

U.S. farm quotas for 1983 are down 9 percent for flue-cured tobacco and about 16 percent for burley. Because of these changes, growers intend to reduce this year's plantings nearly a tenth to 820,000 acres. Such an area would be the smallest since 1889. If growers of flue-cured tobacco carry out their intentions, they will plant 430,000 acres, a record low.

The reduction in acreage and a more normal yield would decrease this year's tobacco crop about 15 percent from 1982's 2 billion pounds. Even with the reduction in acreage, though, tobacco supply for 1983/84 may be only 1 or 2 percent less than this season.

Price support for eligible tobacco will go up 5 to 7-1/2 percent this year, reflecting a rise in the USDA prices paid index and the discretion the Secretary of Agriculture has in adjusting support levels. USDA sets grade loan rates for the various kinds of tobacco before the marketing season begins.

Although the 1982 crop was smaller than the 1981, large carryin stocks raised this season's domestic leaf supply to 5.5 billion pounds, 3 percent above the previous year. On January 1, nonfarm stocks were 5 percent above a year earlier. With a drop in both domestic consumption and exports, total use of U.S. tobacco during 1982/83 may fall 4 or 5 percent from 1981/82. Thus, by October 1, carryover stocks of all tobacco will again be above a year earlier.

Last year's cigarette output dropped 6 percent to 694 billion. Both domestic use and exports fell. U.S. smokers consumed 634 billion cigarettes last year, about 1 percent below the previous year. Annual consumption per adult declined by 2 percent to 3,746 cigarettes. Total cigarette use likely will decline again this year, largely because of substantially higher prices, including increased State and Federal excise taxes.

Consumption of smokeless tobacco products (chewing tobacco and snuff) remained about the same last year. Use of both smoking tobacco and cigars declined, and may do so again.

U.S. exports of tobacco leaf and products last year gained 4 percent in value over 1981, reaching a record \$2.84 billion. A smaller volume was recorded for both manufactured and leaf exports; however, both categories recorded higher prices. Exports of unmanufactured tobacco totaled 572 million pounds (259,000 metric tons), or 697 million pounds farm-sales weight. Export volume this year will do well to hold last year's level; competition has increased from countries such as Zimbabwe and Brazil, and consumption in some of the United States' major markets is down.

Unmanufactured tobacco imports and the Customs category for machine-processed leaf (duty paid) declined 7 percent to 407 million pounds (185,000 metric tons) last year. Cigarette leaf and scrap accounted for the decline. Last year's imports represented about three-tenths of the tobacco used in U.S. cigarette production; about the same proportion is expected this year.

Flue-cured tobacco disappearance in the current marketing year may decline from last year's 1 billion pounds. Both exports and domestic use are likely to fall. Even with the smaller 1982 crop, the carryover on July 1, 1983, will probably rise about 3 percent from last July's 2.15 billion pounds. Production in 1983 is expected to drop from last year's 1 billion pounds.

Total disappearance of burley tobacco this season may change little from last year's 605 million pounds, as continued rising exports about offset lower domestic use. Burley sales this marketing season totaled about 773 million pounds, 7 percent more than last year. The 1982 burley crop is estimated at a record 801 million pounds. Growers who produced more than 110 percent of their effective quota can deliver the excess to the two burley tobacco cooperatives, where it will be processed and stored for sale in the 1983/84 marketing year. Burley

carryover next October 1 is expected to be 15 percent above a year earlier.

USDA set this season's burley marketing quota at 647 million pounds, 5 percent below last year. The effective quota, which reflects 1982's over and undermarketings, totals about 650 million pounds, 128 million below last season. Burley production is expected to decline in 1983.

In recent referenda, less than a majority of fire-cured and dark air-cured producers favored poundage programs, so acreage allotments will continue for those types. Acreage allotments for Virginia sun-cured and fire-cured crops are the same as last year. Allotments for Kentucky-Tennessee dark fire-cured, dark air-cured, cigar binder, and Ohio filler were reduced. Prices for dark fire-cured, dark air-cured, and cigar tobacco have generally been lower this season.

Tobacco Situation

TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Cigarette Use Declines

Last year's domestic consumption of U.S. cigarettes totaled 634 billion, 1 percent below 1981. The drop is attributed to higher prices largely resulting from increased Federal and State excise taxes. Per capita use by persons 18 and over declined to 3,746 cigarettes—down from 3,840 in 1981. Output last year dropped 6 percent to 694 billion cigarettes, as manufacturers reduced both sales and inventory (table 1). Total and per capita consumption are expected to drop further this year.

The annual Economic Research Service survey of cigarette manufacturers indicated that production of filter tip cigarettes rose to 93.2 percent of total output in

1982, up from 92.7 percent in 1981. The gain was concentrated in the 100-millimeter size, which made up a third of total 1982 output (table 3).

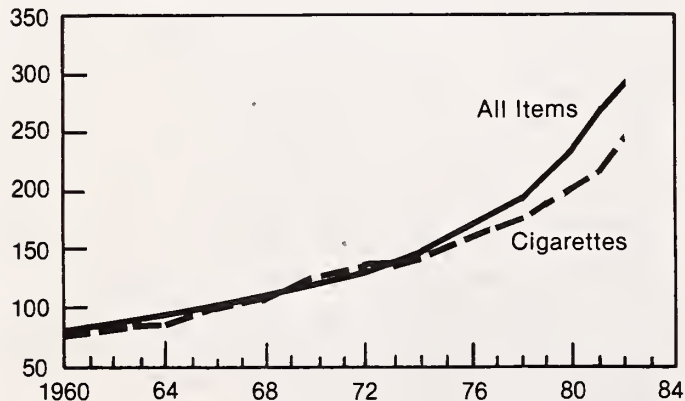
Cigarette Prices Rising

Manufacturers raised wholesale cigarette prices four times last year and once in early January this year (table 4). Thus, between February 1982 and January 1983, wholesale prices increased by 33 to 38 percent. Retail cigarette prices rose by 21 percent in 1982, jumping 15 percent between August and December. Retail prices are expected to rise further this year because of both increased taxes and higher operating costs.

Nine States raised cigarette taxes in 1982. State cigarette tax rates (weighted by number of packs taxed) averaged 14.3 cents per pack in December 1982, 0.7 cents above a year earlier. Excise tax increases are proposed

Consumer Price Index and Cigarette Prices

% of 1967



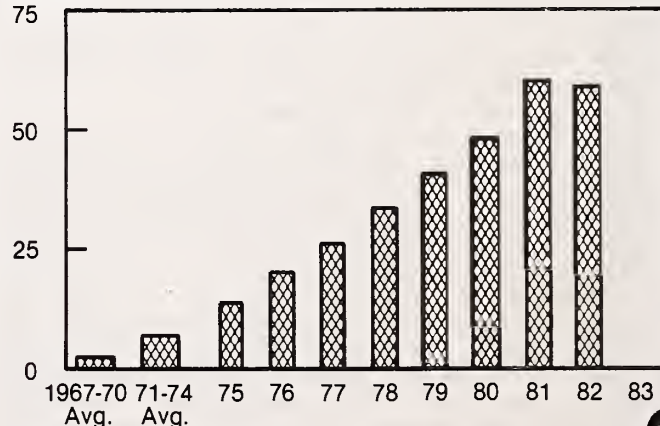
BLS Data. Beginning 1978 for all urban consumers. Cigarettes, filter tip, king size for 1960-77.

USDA

Neg. ERS 7145-83(3)

Cigarettes Low-Tar Market Share°

Percent



°15 mg. "Tar" or less. Federal Trade Commission Data. Latest year estimated.

USDA

Neg. ERS 7143-83(3)

Table 1—Cigarettes: U.S. output, removals, and consumption, 1973-82

Year	Output	Taxable	Removals Tax-exempt			Overseas forces ²	Estimated inventory increase	Total U.S. consump- tion ³
			Total	Export	Shipments ¹			
<i>Billions</i>								
1973	644.2	590.3	55.9	41.5	2.0	12.4	13.1	589.7
1974	635.0	576.2	59.2	46.9	1.9	10.4	-12.1	599.0
1975	651.2	588.3	62.3	50.2	1.5	10.6	-7.7	607.2
1976	693.4	617.9	72.1	61.4	1.9	8.8	13.5	613.5
1977	665.9	592.0	78.1	66.8	1.1	10.2	-14.4	617.0
1978	695.9	614.2	85.1	74.4	1.2	9.6	8.2	616.0
1979	704.4	614.0	93.2	79.7	1.1	12.4	5.4	621.5
1980	714.1	620.5	94.2	82.0	1.0	11.2	2.3	631.5
1981	736.5	638.1	92.0	82.6	1.0	8.4	7.0	640.0
1982 ⁴	694.2	614.1	82.1	73.6	1.0	7.5	-11.8	634.0

¹To Puerto Rico and other U.S. possessions. ²Includes ship stores and small tax-exempt categories. ³Taxable removals, overseas forces, inventory change and imports (negligible). ⁴Estimated.

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

Table 2—Per capita consumption of tobacco products in the United States (including overseas forces), 1973-82

Year	Per capita 18 years and over				Per male 18 years and over			
	Cigarettes ¹		Snuff	Tobacco all products ¹	Large cigars & cigarillos		Smoking tobacco ²	Chewing tobacco
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Pounds</i>
1973	4,148	7.92	(3)	(3)	102.4	1.61	.88	(3)
1974	4,141	7.90	(3)	(3)	91.9	1.47	.87	(3)
1975	4,123	7.73	(3)	(3)	82.4	1.32	.76	(3)
1976	4,092	7.35	(3)	(3)	75.0	1.20	.75	(3)
1977	4,051	7.21	(3)	(3)	67.9	1.13	.65	(3)
1978	3,967	6.89	(3)	(3)	63.4	1.05	.60	(3)
1979	3,861	7.00	(3)	(3)	56.0	.92	.51	(3)
1980	3,851	6.79	(3)	(3)	51.1	.84	.48	(3)
1981 ⁴	3,840	6.54	.25	7.61	48.9	.81	.46	1.16
1982 ⁴	3,746	6.38	.26	7.38	45.3	.74	.42	1.09

¹Unstemmed processing weight. ²Finished product weight. ³New product classifications became effective January 1, 1982. Revisions for 1980 and prior years not available. ⁴Subject to revision. Data prior to 1979 do not include results of 1980 census.

Table 3—Cigarette output of filter tip and nonfilter tip by length, 1980-82¹

Item	1980		1981		1982 ²	
	Output	Percent of total	Output	Percent of total	Output	Percent of total
	<i>Billion</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Billion</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Billion</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Filter tip						
80 mm Long	83.8	11.7	74.2	10.1	73.1	10.6
85 mm King	354.7	49.7	371.4	50.4	330.7	47.6
100 mm Extra Long	210.0	29.4	224.0	30.4	229.4	33.0
120 mm	12.2	1.7	13.1	1.8	14.0	2.0
Total	660.7	92.5	682.7	92.7	647.2	93.2
Nonfilter tip						
70 mm Regular	23.3	3.3	24.2	3.3	21.3	3.1
85 mm King	30.2	4.2	29.6	4.0	25.7	3.7
Total	53.5	7.5	53.8	7.3	47.0	6.8
Grand total	714.2	100.0	736.5	100.0	694.2	100.0

¹Cigarettes having other lengths were included in the most nearly comparable group. ²Preliminary.

Table 4—Wholesale cigarette price revisions, 1977-83¹

Approximate date of change ³	Net price per 1,000				Net price per 1,000 excluding Federal excise tax ²			
	Standard	King size	Filter tips	100 millimeter	Standard	King size	Filter tips	100 millimeter
	<i>Dollars</i>							
August 1977	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.85	10.35	10.35	10.35	10.85
June 1978	15.20	15.20	15.20	15.70	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.70
Dec. 1978	15.75	15.75	15.75	16.25	11.75	11.75	11.75	12.25
June-July 1979	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.80	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.80
Jan. 1980	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.55	13.05	13.05	13.05	13.55
May 1980	17.65	17.65	17.65	18.15	13.65	13.65	13.65	14.15
November 1980	18.50	18.50	18.50	19.00	14.50	14.50	14.50	15.00
April 1981	19.35	19.35	19.35	19.85	15.35	15.35	15.35	15.85
September 1981	20.20	20.20	20.20	20.70	16.20	16.20	16.20	16.70
February 1982	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.70	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.70
Aug.-Sept. 1982 ⁴	22.70	23.70	22.70	23.70	18.70	19.70	18.70	19.70
October 1982 ⁴	24.20	25.20	24.20	25.20	20.20	21.20	20.20	21.20
November 1982 ⁴	25.20	26.20	25.20	26.20	21.20	22.20	21.20	22.20
January 1983 ⁵	26.90	27.90	26.90	27.90	18.90	19.90	18.90	19.90

¹Includes leading brands. A 3-percent discount is made for payment within 10 days or 2 percent within 14 days. ²Effective January 1, 1983, the Federal excise tax doubled to \$8.00 per 1,000 cigarettes. ³For 1940-74, see TS-151, March 1975; for 1974-76, see TS-177, September 1981. ⁴Manufacturers increased prices by a different amount. The change shown represents a major manufacturer whose prices are between the highest and lowest. ⁵The January price increase brought major manufacturers' prices in line.

Table 5—Tobacco products: Output and domestic sales, 1980-82

Item	Manufactured			Invoiced to domestic customers ¹		
	1980	1981	1982 ²	1980	1981	1982
	<i>Million pounds</i>					
Chewing tobacco						
Plug-firm	(3)	11.4	10.5	(3)	11.3	10.2
Plug-moist	(3)	6.5	5.2	(3)	6.5	5.1
Twist	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8
Loose leaf	72.1	70.3	73.0	72.3	70.5	70.9
Total	(3)	90.0	90.4	(3)	90.2	88.0
Snuff-dry	(3)	11.7	10.3	(3)	11.8	11.2
Snuff-moist	(3)	30.8	33.5	(3)	30.2	32.7
Total	(3)	42.5	43.8	(3)	42.0	43.9
Smoking						
Pipe	28.9	27.0	25.3	27.3	26.8	24.5
Granulated or sack	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Cigarette cut	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0
Total	32.2	30.3	28.3	30.6	30.0	27.8
Smoking tobacco in bulk (exports)	6.4	7.0	11.1	—	—	—
Manufactured smoking tobacco (exports)	11.1	5.5	8.0	—	—	—
Small cigars (millions)	1,440	1,393	1,289	1,418	1,283	1,265

¹Taxable removals for small cigars. ²Subject to revision. ³New product classifications became effective January 1, 1982. Revisions for 1980 are not available.

in several States this year, and the Federal excise tax was increased to 16 cents a pack on January 1. Under current law, it is scheduled to return to 8 cents a pack on October 1, 1985.

Cigar and Smoking Tobacco Use Again Lower

Large cigar use (including cigarillos) continued to decline in the fourth quarter of 1982. Last year, U.S. smokers used about 3.7 billion large cigars, 6 percent fewer than a year earlier (table 6). Production of small cigars—less than 3 pounds per 1,000—declined to 1.29

billion pieces, off 8 percent from 1981 and continuing the downward trend that started in 1973. Total cigar use will likely continue to drop.

Smoking tobacco consumption last year totaled 33.6 million pounds, 8 percent below 1981. Including imports, sales of pipe tobacco, the major category, declined (table 8).

Smokeless Tobacco Use Declines

During 1982, smaller use of chewing tobacco about offset larger use of snuff (table 5). The current economic recession has dampened chewing tobacco demand

Table 6—Cigars and smoking tobacco: Output, removals, and consumption, 1980-82

Year and item	United States factories			From P. Rico, taxable	Imports	Exports	Total U.S. consumption ¹
	Output	Removals					
		Taxable	Tax-exempt				
<i>Millions</i>							
Large cigars ²							
1980	3,454	3,291	201	590	119	³ 200	4,001
1981	3,428	3,256	160	534	124	181	3,893
1982 ⁵	3,195	3,056	158	500	126	181	3,659
<i>Million pounds</i>							
Smoking tobacco							
1980	32.2	30.6	.8	—	6.7	.8	37.3
1981	30.3	30.0	.8	—	6.6	.9	36.5
1982 ⁵	28.3	27.8	.7	—	⁴ 6.1	1.0	33.6

¹Total removals (or sales) from U.S. and Puerto Rico, factories plus imports, minus exports. ²Includes cigarillos. ³Estimated. ⁴From European countries. Excludes leaf exporting countries normally not suppliers of packaged tobacco. ⁵Subject to revision.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Bureau of the Census, and Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 7—Tobacco demand factors, 1973-82*

Year	Population July 1 ¹	Disposable personal income, per capita ²			Tobacco products	Consumer price indexes ³		Cigars, regular size
		Current prices	1972 prices	All items		Cigarettes		
						Nonfilter tip regular	Filter tip, king size	
	<i>Million</i>		<i>Dollars</i>		<i>1967=100</i>			
1973	142.2	4,346	4,112	133.1	137.0	138.7	139.1	112.9
1974	144.7	4,710	4,050	147.7	143.8	145.5	145.9	119.5
1975	147.3	5,132	4,099	161.2	153.9	156.0	156.5	124.2
1976	150.5	5,550	4,217	170.5	160.5	162.7	163.2	129.9
1977	152.6	6,046	4,334	181.5	168.0	170.6	171.0	135.0
1978	155.3	6,688	4,486	195.4	177.3	—	179.8	⁴ 103.9
1979	161.0	7,441	4,585	217.5	187.9	—	189.7	⁴ 110.6
1980	164.0	8,002	4,473	246.8	202.6	—	205.2	⁴ 120.0
1981	166.6	8,768	4,525	272.4	218.9	—	221.4	⁴ 131.2
1982 ⁵	169.3	9,364	4,545	289.0	243.4	—	247.1	⁴ 140.8

¹18 years and older including forces overseas. ²Based on total population. ³All urban consumers, 1978-82; urban wage earners and clerical workers, 1973-77. ⁴Other tobacco products and smoking accessories, December 1977=100. ⁵Subject to revision. *Data prior to 1979 do not include results of 1980 census.

Table 8—Estimated number of roll-own cigarettes smoked and smoking tobacco consumed, 1980-82

Year	Roll-your own cigarettes ¹	Smoking tobacco consumption				
		Total ²	Used for		Pipe tobacco	
			Roll-your-own cigarettes			
			Quantity	Percent of total		Quantity
	<i>Billions</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>
1979	4.6	39	8	21	31	79
1980	4.4	37	8	22	29	78
1981	4.6	36	8	22	28	78
1982 ³	4.6	34	8	24	26	76

¹Derived from shipments of cigarette papers and tubes. ²Includes imported tobacco. ³Preliminary.

Table 9—U.S. cigarette exports to leading destinations, 1980-82

Country	1980	1981	1982 ¹
<i>Billions</i>			
Belgium-Luxembourg	18.4	18.2	15.7
Hong Kong	7.6	8.3	7.7
United Arab Emirates	4.4	3.6	.6
Netherlands Antilles	4.0	4.3	3.6
Saudi Arabia	4.2	5.1	5.5
Japan	3.6	5.2	4.8
Kuwait	3.6	2.3	1.4
Spain	2.4	.9	1.1
Canary Islands	3.2	1.7	.7
Colombia	2.4	1.5	1.5
Other	28.2	31.4	31.0
Total	82.0	82.6	73.6

¹Subject to revision.

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

Table 10—Large cigars: Taxable removals by revenue class, 1981-82

Revenue class and whole-sale price ¹	1981	1982	Change from 1981 ²
<i>Billions</i>			
<i>Percent</i>			
<i>Dollars per thousand</i>			
A-C (up to \$66)	.92	.43	-53
D-E (over \$66 to \$120)	1.44	1.84	+28
F-H (over \$120)	1.55	1.36	-12
Total removals	3.91	3.63	-7

¹Wholesale price classes roughly equivalent to retail price classes used prior to February 1, 1977. ²Computed from unrounded data.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and Tobacco Merchants Association of the U.S.

U.S. exports of tobacco and tobacco products were valued at a record \$2.84 billion in calendar 1982, 4 percent above 1981's record. This figure includes unmanufactured tobacco worth \$1.55 billion and tobacco products valued at \$1.3 billion. U.S. tobacco imports totaled \$569 million, leaving a record trade balance of \$2.3 billion (table 11).

Last year, U.S. cigarette exports fell 11 percent. However, because of an increase in unit value, the declared value rose 1 percent to \$1.23 billion. About 40 percent of the cigarette exports go to Asian countries, although the Census records 132 different countries as destinations.

Leaf Tobacco Exports Decline

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1982 declined 2 percent from 1981 to 572 million pounds (259,000 metric tons) in export (dried) weight. The farm-sales weight reached 697 million pounds, 5 million below 1981. Exports of burley, fire-cured, and dark air-cured leaf gained; flue-cured, Maryland, cigar types, and blackfat declined (table 12).

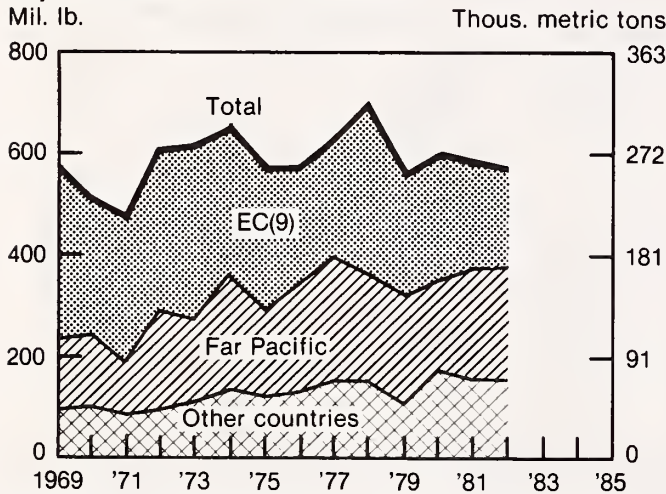
European markets, which typically take more than half of U.S. leaf exports, reduced U.S. purchases by 7 percent last year. However, Asian countries took larger amounts.

Several factors continue to limit U.S. exports. Last year, due to increased excise taxes, several European countries continued to experience a slowdown in the growth of cigarette sales. Also, with the rising dollar exchange, costs to importers are increasing and causing a further shift to foreign tobacco, particularly that grown in Brazil and Zimbabwe. High interest rates, which have limited manufacturers' ability to carry stocks, have been declining, but remain high. Still, U.S. exports will do well to equal last year's level.

In 1982 for the second year in a row, Japan replaced West Germany as the leading destination for U.S. leaf tobacco. U.S. exports to both countries dropped in 1982 and may decline again in 1983, although annual shipments have varied widely because of inventory shifts and changes in shipping patterns. The United Kingdom, long a major U.S. market, fell to fourth place in 1982 behind Spain. U.K. imports of U.S. leaf tobacco fell 22 percent in 1982 because of overall market contraction and the shift to less expensive, duty-preferenced supplies.

The export volume of U.S. flue-cured tobacco dropped 10 percent and value slipped from three-fourths to two-thirds of total U.S. tobacco shipments. Asian countries

Export Market for U.S. Tobacco



Unmanufactured, declared weight.

USDA

Neg. ERS 928-83(3)

because employment has declined in many industries where workers typically use it. Moist snuff and looseleaf chewing consumption rose, while other categories—dry snuff, twist chewing, and plug chewing—declined. Manufacturers sell virtually all their chewing tobacco and snuff domestically.

U.S. EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

The United States is the world's leading tobacco exporter as well as the largest importer. During 1960-64, about 30 percent of U.S. tobacco was exported. By 1977-81, our exports increased to 33 percent of our crop and represented 21 percent of world tobacco exports. However, the U.S. share of world exports continues to decline; it fell to only 18 percent in 1981.

Table 11—U.S. tobacco exports and imports: Unmanufactured and manufactured, 1973-82

Year	Exports			Imports ¹			Net exports (value)		
	Unmanufactured		Manu- factured	Unmanufactured		Manu- factured ³	Unmanu- factured	Manu- factured	Total
	Quantity ²	Value		Quantity ²	Value				
	Million lbs.	Million dollars	Million lbs.	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	
1973	612.5	680.8	288.7	273.6	157.3	24.4	523.5	264.3	787.8
1974	651.4	832.1	360.5	299.9	182.5	32.6	449.6	327.9	777.5
1975	563.0	851.9	401.2	320.3	227.6	35.2	624.3	366.0	990.3
1976	578.1	921.6	536.0	310.4	269.7	46.7	651.9	489.3	1,141.2
1977	628.6	1,094.3	637.4	316.2	326.7	46.0	767.6	591.4	1,359.0
1978	700.0	1,358.2	766.4	336.0	377.9	50.1	1,007.3	716.3	1,723.6
1979	567.4	1,184.2	964.0	377.2	412.0	51.4	772.2	912.6	1,684.8
1980	598.7	1,334.1	1,091.5	365.6	391.7	94.9	942.4	996.6	1,939.0
1981	584.5	1,457.5	1,265.3	335.9	354.0	201.6	1,103.5	1,063.7	2,167.2
1982	572.1	1,546.5	1,298.0	295.8	342.0	226.7	1,204.5	1,071.3	2,275.8

¹For consumption. ²Declared weight. ³Quantity in million pounds was: 1979, 10.4; 1980, 36.9; 1981, 109.8; 1982, 119.3
 Compiled from publications and records of Bureau of Census.

**Table 12—United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types and to principal importing countries, 1977-82
 (Declared weight)**

Type & country	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982 ¹	1982 as % of 1981 ²
<i>Million pounds</i>							
Type							
Flue-cured	411.7	454.8	370.6	391.1	386.2	348.4	90
Burley	79.1	91.0	82.1	90.8	74.2	103.6	140
Maryland	7.7	10.6	6.0	6.6	7.3	6.7	92
Fire-cured, Ky. and Tenn.	19.1	22.6	13.7	14.6	16.3	18.8	115
Virginia fire & sun-cured	3.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	1.5	2.7	180
Green River & One-Sucker	.1	.7	.2	.1	.2	.2	100
Black Fat	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.2	88
Cigar wrapper	4.1	3.7	5.3	4.2	2.5	1.1	44
Cigar binder	.2	.	.1	.2	.1	.1	100
Cigar filler	.3	.2	.2	.2	.5	.2	40
Perique	.1	.	.1	.1	.	.1	—
Stems, trimmings & scrap	99.9	98.9	77.2	77.5	83.8	78.1	93
Other unmanu. NEC ³	—	12.4	5.7	7.2	9.3	9.8	105
Total	628.6	700.0	567.4	598.7	584.5	572.0	98
Country of destination							
United Kingdom	46.8	148.8	68.2	32.5	39.4	30.7	78
France	6.3	9.8	11.5	4.5	6.1	5.3	87
Belgium-Luxem.	10.4	16.9	5.4	7.9	9.5	15.2	160
Netherlands	30.5	34.2	29.3	44.9	28.6	25.1	88
West Germany	78.9	53.2	67.7	100.7	83.2	68.2	82
Denmark	16.9	27.1	16.4	17.5	11.1	16.8	151
Ireland	5.4	5.3	6.9	3.6	3.9	4.7	121
Italy	40.6	41.0	34.8	30.7	26.5	28.1	106
Total EC	235.8	336.3	240.2	242.2	208.4	194.0	93
Switzerland	28.8	26.2	19.3	20.1	22.2	26.7	120
Finland	5.3	7.8	7.0	9.5	11.0	6.0	55
Norway	6.0	4.2	5.7	6.8	4.2	3.6	86
Sweden	11.8	17.5	13.7	15.4	9.9	8.7	88
Spain	5.1	19.9	1.0	28.7	33.4	31.8	95
Thailand	16.0	18.2	18.8	22.6	18.4	27.7	151
Rep. of Korea	9.8	9.9	13.1	13.6	10.7	1.1	10
Malaysia	12.3	10.1	8.4	8.4	6.9	9.7	141
Philippines	15.4	13.9	11.4	11.5	11.2	15.2	136
Taiwan	20.6	25.8	41.4	14.1	22.3	21.3	96
Japan	135.4	102.3	95.9	82.1	117.0	110.3	94
Australia	14.2	12.4	12.4	13.4	12.6	10.1	80
New Zealand	5.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.1	117
Egypt	26.7	24.5	3.8	17.4	16.1	22.0	137
Canada	4.7	4.2	4.5	16.9	3.0	4.3	143
Canary Islands	7.6	10.3	4.4	13.0	12.6	10.2	81
Other countries	68.1	52.8	62.4	59.2	61.3	65.2	106
Total	628.6	700.0	567.4	598.7	584.5	572.0	98

¹Subject to revision. ²Computed from unrounded data. ³New classification, January 1, 1978. Previously included in manufactured in bulk. *Less than 100,000 pounds.

Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

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

Table 13—Flue-cured, burley, and Oriental tobacco production in specified countries, 1980-82

Country	1980	1981 ¹	1982 ²
<i>Thousand metric tons</i>			
Flue-cured			
Argentina	38	32	41
Canada	106	110	77
Mexico	11	13	14
Brazil	228	205	248
Zambia	4	2	2
Malawi	27	19	22
Zimbabwe	123	67	89
Tanzania	13	13	12
South Africa	22	19	24
Taiwan	19	23	26
India	101	110	156
Indonesia	27	29	28
Japan	80	86	81
Korea, Rep of	65	64	79
Pakistan	28	25	29
Philippines	40	38	47
Thailand	54	42	50
Total	986	897	1,025
Burley			
Italy	53	49	53
Mexico	29	23	26
Greece	18	21	22
Korea, Rep. of	27	23	30
Malawi	18	19	27
Brazil	23	20	33
Spain	34	39	38
Total	202	194	229
Oriental			
Greece	99	107	108
Bulgaria	110	112	122
Yugoslavia	38	48	50
Turkey	228	180	210
Total	475	447	490

¹Subject to revision. ²Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of Foreign Agricultural Service.

took 5 percent more flue-cured than a year ago, but this did not offset the smaller shipments to European destinations.

Burley exports rose 40 percent. There were larger purchases by virtually all major destinations, because U.S. supplies were more plentiful. Fire-cured exports rose for the third year in a row.

Imports Decline

Total duty-paid imports (for consumption) of unmanufactured tobacco and machine-threshed leaf (Customs category 170.8045—tobacco manufactured or not manufactured not specifically provided for) declined 7 percent in 1982 to 407 million pounds. A drop in leaf and scrap more than offset an increase in stems and machine-threshed leaf imported.

Cigarette leaf imports declined 16 percent. Oriental, the major type, declined 2 percent. Flue-cured dropped 35 percent and burley 79 percent. The declines occurred because supplies of domestic flue-cured and burley were ample and cigarette output was reduced. However, scrap imports (other than cigar leaf) rose to 19 million pounds and machine-threshed leaf rose to 111 million pounds. Overall, imports accounted for around 30 percent of the tobacco used in U.S. cigarette production in 1982, and a similarly high proportion is expected this year.

General imports of tobacco (direct entry plus placements in bonded warehouses for later factory use) gained 11 percent in 1982. However, cigarette leaf imports declined. Flue-cured rose, burley fell sharply, and Oriental stayed about the same. Threshed-leaf imports (largely flue-cured and burley) rose 27 percent.

General tobacco imports (arrivals) exceeded imports for consumption, and U.S. stocks of imported tobacco on January 1, 1983, were up from a year earlier. The increase in stocks for cigarette tobacco was 65 million pounds or about 9 percent from a year earlier, with the rise occurring in all three cigarette types; burley, Oriental, and flue-cured.

Japan Reduces Tariff

In Japan—a major market for U.S. cigarettes—The Customs Tariff Council recently recommended lowering the tariff on several import items, including tobacco products. Although faced by opposition from Japanese tobacco farmers, the Cabinet approved these recommendations in early January to take effect on April 1, 1983. The cigarette tariff rate will be reduced from 35 percent to 20 percent, pipe tobacco from 60 to 35 percent, and other manufactured tobacco from 7 to 4 percent.

Lower tariff rates will likely expand U.S. cigarette sales to Japan in 1983, but will have a negligible impact on shipments of U.S. leaf tobacco.

Restrictions on the number of outlets permitted to sell foreign cigarettes are being phased out. Tobacco retailers in Nagoya and other major cities except those in the Tokyo and Osaka areas will be permitted to handle foreign tobacco by April 1, 1983, if they desire. Retailers in Tokyo and Osaka will be given permission by October 1983. Expansion of outlets to all other areas is expected to occur in 1984.

TOBACCO LEAF SITUATION AND OUTLOOK HIGHLIGHTS ¹

Stocks To Rise, But 1983 Acreage Cut in Prospect

Despite the smaller crop, larger carryin stocks brought the 1982/83 supply of domestic leaf tobacco to 5.48 billion pounds, 3 percent above the previous year. On January 1, 1983, domestic leaf stocks had risen 5 percent from a year earlier. By the end of the current marketing year, stocks may be 7 percent above the 3.55-billion-pound carryover of July 1, 1982.

With smaller effective quotas for both flue-cured and burley in 1983, growers are expected to reduce acreage by 9 percent. With trend yields, total production could drop around 15 percent from last year's 1.96 billion pounds.

If the historical relationship between poundage quotas and grower marketings prevails, the flue-cured crop will fall 13 percent and the burley crop about 30 percent (table 16). Based on last year's relationship between marketings and quota, though, burley production would drop 19 percent. Reduced allotments are expected to cause decreased output for other types of tobacco as well.

¹All quantities in this section are farm-sales weight unless otherwise noted.

Table 14.—U.S. Imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption and general, principal categories, and countries of origin, 1980-82 (declared weight)

	Imports for consumption				General imports (arrivals)				
	1980	1981	1982 ¹	1982 as percent of 1981	1980	1981	1982 ¹	1982 as percent of 1981	Value—1982 per lb.
	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Percent</i>		<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Percent</i>		<i>Dollars</i>
Cigarette tobacco									
Leaf									
Oriental									
Turkey	106.2	100.5	102.8	102	89.3	127.0	126.8	100	1.61
Greece	23.3	25.3	25.2	100	22.6	26.8	29.5	110	2.06
Yugoslavia	13.1	12.6	10.2	81	7.3	11.0	11.8	151	1.79
Bulgaria	10.5	12.7	12.2	96	11.6	18.1	13.4	74	1.54
Other countries	23.0	27.4	23.6	86	13.6	17.6	15.8	90	1.39
Flue-cured	10.4	15.0	9.7	65	22.4	10.9	16.6	152	1.24
Burley	26.2	32.4	6.9	21	55.2	46.4	27.3	59	1.09
Other	1.8	3.5	2.1	60	2.7	2.2	1.4	64	1.22
Subtotal	214.4	229.4	192.7	84	229.1	256.3	241.8	94	1.57
Manufactured or not manufactured, NSPF, other									
Brazil	7.9	34.0	38.6	114	7.9	41.3	72.3	175	1.82
Korea, Republic of	6.9	23.3	17.3	74	6.9	27.8	16.3	59	1.62
Mexico	2.2	4.5	6.0	133	2.2	4.5	5.5	122	.93
Other	11.1	39.7	48.9	123	9.1	63.3	79.5	126	.98
Subtotal	28.1	101.5	110.8	109	26.1	136.9	173.7	127	1.51
Scrap²									
Brazil	21.3	2.7	1.3	48	24.9	2.4	.5	21	.89
Korea, Republic of	9.4	.1	.1	100	13.4	.5	.5	100	*
Italy	3.2	.1	.2	200	4.3	*	.6	*	.41
Mexico	2.2	.7	.6	86	1.7	.5	.2	40	.94
Turkey	7.7	6.7	9.1	136	10.1	3.6	12.4	344	.18
Other countries	34.4	8.2	7.9	96	32.4	7.2	6.6	92	.36
Subtotal	78.2	18.5	19.2	104	86.8	14.2	35.0	246	.80
Total	320.7	349.4	322.7	92	342.0	407.4	450.5	111	1.16
Cigar tobacco									
Wrapper	1.7	1.5	1.7	113	1.3	1.9	2.4	126	5.58
Filler-stemmed and unstemmed									
Dominican Republic	1.2	1.4	1.1	79	6.2	5.3	5.7	108	.86
Other countries	3.5	5.0	2.4	48	19.7	16.0	12.9	81	.96
Subtotal	4.7	6.4	3.5	55	25.9	21.3	18.6	87	1.03
Scrap									
Philippine Republic	10.1	8.5	7.9	93	6.6	8.5	5.4	64	.67
Indonesia	5.4	7.2	6.4	89	6.6	8.1	6.2	77	.60
Dominican Republic	6.5	6.6	5.1	77	2.2	4.8	1.5	31	.94
Brazil	2.9	3.5	3.7	106	2.3	5.2	1.2	23	1.34
Other countries	16.0	16.0	16.2	101	12.5	15.0	15.7	105	.39
Subtotal	40.9	41.8	39.3	94	30.2	41.6	30.0	72	.69
Total	47.4	49.7	44.5	90	57.4	64.8	51.0	79	.88
Stems	25.7	38.2	39.0	102	30.8	45.2	47.9	106	.17
GRAND TOTAL	393.8	437.3	406.2	93	430.2	517.4	549.4	120	1.08

¹Preliminary. ²Includes minor quantities for smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff. Detail may not add to total due to rounding.

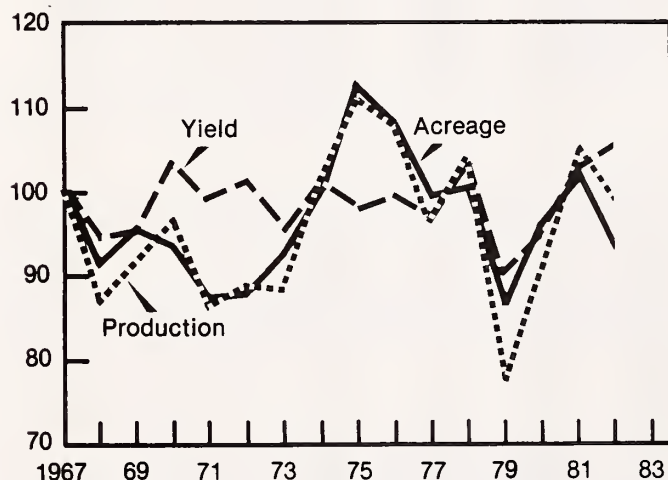
Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of Census.

**Table 15—Estimated U.S. imports of flue-cured and burley tobacco and domestic use, 1969-81
(Farm sales weight)**

Year beginning July	Flue-cured				Burley			
	Imports ¹	Domestic disappear- ance ²	Total use	Imports share of total	Imports ¹	Domestic disappear- ance ²	Total use	Imports share of total
	Million pounds			Percent	Million pounds			Percent
1969	5.7	645.9	651.6	0.9	3.3	507.1	510.4	0.6
1970	10.6	640.1	650.7	1.6	3.2	503.0	506.2	0.6
1971	11.2	662.5	673.7	1.7	4.6	515.2	519.8	0.9
1972	12.7	664.2	676.9	1.9	8.9	534.5	543.4	1.6
1973	20.4	703.4	723.4	2.8	30.7	533.1	563.8	5.4
1974	23.1	652.3	675.4	3.4	47.7	518.8	566.5	8.4
1975	24.4	670.6	695.0	3.5	46.7	510.1	556.8	8.4
1976	30.8	634.0	644.8	4.6	37.9	489.6	527.5	7.2
1977	55.0	608.2	663.2	8.3	85.4	494.8	580.2	14.7
1978	60.1	584.1	644.2	9.3	89.1	502.8	591.9	15.1
1979	84.8	563.1	647.9	13.1	113.6	498.5	612.1	18.6
1980	72.7	529.4	602.1	11.7	136.9	477.6	614.5	22.3
1981	63.3	488.8	552.1	11.5	109.7	463.9	573.6	19.1

¹Imports for consumption (duty paid) of leaf, scrap, and manufactured or unmanufactured (beginning 1980), prorated according to reported stocks of imported flue-cured and burley. ²Marketing year beginning October.

Tobacco Acreage, Yield and Production
% of 1967



Latest year projected.

USDA

Neg. ERS 8149-83(3)

All tobacco types except Maryland, Pennsylvania filler, shade-grown cigar wrapper, and Perique are under quotas. Acreage allotments are essentially the same this year for Virginia fire-cured and sun-cured tobaccos. Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured allotments were reduced 15 percent and dark air-cured acreages were cut 20 percent. Cigar filler and binder allotments were lowered 15 percent and Connecticut binder was dropped 26 percent.

USDA's Crop Reporting Board indicates growers intended on February 1 to harvest 820,000 acres of tobacco in 1983, 9 percent less than a year ago. But, the planting intentions may provide only a partial indication

of response to quota and allotment changes, since burley quotas and allotments for minor kinds were not announced until February 1, just as the growers were being surveyed. Last year, the intentions were almost the same as the final harvested acreage. In 1981, the intentions were 3 percent below the final harvested acreage. In 1979 and 1980, harvested acreage was below intentions because of regulation changes and weather problems. During 1974-78, intentions averaged 1 percent below the harvested acreage.

Production Costs Higher

For the 1983 crop, costs of producing and marketing tobacco are expected to rise again. However, input prices will rise at the slower 1982 rate rather than the faster rate that occurred in 1979-81. For flue-cured tobacco, total costs, excluding land and quota, may rise about 7 percent per acre in 1983. However, a large part of the boost will come from the increase in the contribution to the no-net-cost fund.

Excluding the no-net-cost assessment, variable costs will likely rise only 2 or 3 percent an acre. Little or no increase is expected in pesticide, fuel, and fertilizer prices. Wage rates may rise 4 to 5 percent. Interest rates are falling.

Of all production costs, the sharpest price gains may occur for leasing and renting quotas for flue-cured and burley. Flue-cured effective quotas were reduced 9 percent and burley around 16 percent.

**1983 Price Support Program
Similar to 1982**

The 1983 price support program will be similar to last year's program. Price support is available to eligible

Table 16—Flue-cured and burley tobacco: Marketing quota and marketings, 1972-83

Year	Quota		Marketings			Effective underquota ¹	Net carryover ²
	Basic	Effective	Actual	Over-quota	Under-quota		
Million pounds							
Flue-cured, types 11-14							
1972	1,071.2	1,056.7	1,022.1	41.2	72.9	68.1	26.8
1973	1,178.7	1,205.6	1,159.0	54.8	100.5	95.3	40.5
1974	1,296.6	1,337.1	1,245.3	50.0	138.9	132.4	82.5
1975	1,491.4	1,572.3	1,414.6	50.9	203.2	192.3	141.0
1976	1,268.1	1,409.1	1,316.0	49.4	139.9	130.2	80.8
1977	1,116.5	1,197.3	1,124.2	42.6	115.2	106.9	64.3
1978	1,117.2	1,181.5	1,205.9	65.6	43.9	41.8	-26.4
1979	1,094.9	1,068.5	973.8	24.8	118.8	117.0	92.2
1980	1,094.4	1,186.5	1,086.1	36.0	137.9	135.1	99.1
1981	1,012.9	1,111.4	1,144.3	64.9	31.3	29.2	-35.6
1982 ³	1,013.0	976.8	994.1	55.1	37.9	37.7	-17.4
1983 ⁴	909.8	892.4					
Burley, type 31							
1972	531.5	611.5	588.6	30.7	45.7	44.6	13.9
1973	559.7	573.6	460.7	11.3	113.1	111.7	100.3
1974	606.5	706.8	610.4	23.0	118.9	104.0	81.0
1975	669.5	750.4	639.9	21.8	127.5	113.4	91.6
1976	634.8	726.4	663.6	33.1	96.2	82.3	49.2
1977	636.2	683.4	612.6	27.2	99.0	80.8	53.6
1978	614.2	667.8	614.2	31.5	88.2	67.6	36.1
1979	614.2	647.8	472.2	12.2	188.6	168.8	155.2
1980	614.4	768.9	557.5	11.6	224.3	200.1	181.8
1981	660.1	841.9	725.6	25.2	143.0	129.4	104.2
1982 ³	680.3	777.8	773.3				3.0
1983 ⁴	647.0	650.0					

¹Underquota marketings less ineligible carryover. ²Effective underquota marketings less overquota marketings. ³Subject to revision. ⁴Preliminary.

Compiled from records and reports of Analysis Division, ASCS.

Table 17—Computation of price level adjustment factor for tobacco, 1972-83

Crop year	Parity index ¹		Price support level adjustment factor ³
	Previous calendar year	3-year average ²	
	1910-14=100		1959=100
1972	407	385	131
1973	425	405	138
1974	490	441	150
1975	564	493	168
1976	614	556	191
1977	653	610	205
1978	687	650	218
1979	746	695	233
1980	850	761	255
1981	950	849	285
1982	1,031	944	317
1983	1,071	1,017	341

¹Index of prices paid by farmers, including wage rates, interest, and taxes. 1965-75 revised in 1976 using 1971-73 weights. For original data used for prior year calculations see TS-155, March 1976., p. 16.

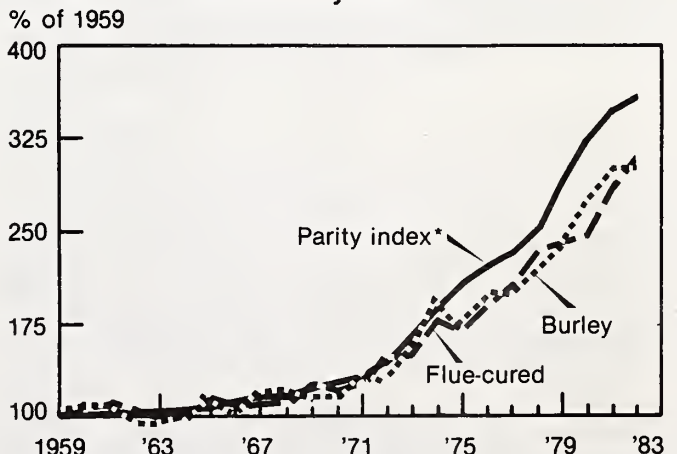
²Three calendar years immediately preceding. ³Three year average parity index divided by 1959 parity index (298).

growers through loans to producer associations. To be eligible, producers must contribute to a no-net-cost fund or account established by the associations. Flue-cured growers must agree to contribute 7 cents per pound of tobacco marketed in 1983 to a fund handled by the Stabilization Cooperative. Owners of flue-cured quota who

lease it to others are also required to contribute an equal amount to the fund. The no-net-cost contributions have not been set for other kinds of tobacco.

To receive price supports, tobacco producers must certify that they did not use DDT, TDE, toxaphene, or endrin insecticides. As a condition for price support for flue-cured tobacco, USDA requires growers to designate a warehouse where they intend to sell their tobacco.

Tobacco Prices and Parity Index



*Prices paid for all items including interest, taxes, and wage rates.

USDA

Neg. ERS 782-83(3)

USDA will continue the four-leaf program for flue-cured tobacco. This program permits participating producers to exceed their allotments if they discard in the field the four bottom leaves of each plant.

For eligible 1983 crops, the overall price support under basic legislation would rise 7-1/2 percent over 1982. The formula in the law takes account of the higher prices for goods and services bought by farmers during the last 3 calendar years (1980-82), as compared with 1959 average prices paid. But, under the no-net-cost law of 1982, the support increase can be held to 65 percent of the amount permitted under the basic price support legislation; if supply of a particular tobacco is considered excessive. In 1982, the 65-percent provision was applied to price supports for burley, flue-cured, Virginia fire-cured, dark air-cured, Puerto Rican filler, and Connecticut Valley cigar binder. It will probably be applied again to most types, holding the 1983 price support increase to about 5 percent above last year's level. USDA will set grade loan rates for flue-cured and other kinds before the marketing season opens.

Growers of flue-cured tobacco approved marketing quotas in December 1982 so price supports will be available for their 1983, 1984, and 1985 crops. Growers of burley and Virginia sun-cured approved marketing quotas on their next three crops during February 28-March 3. Pennsylvania filler and Maryland tobacco growers turned down marketing quotas on their next three crops in late February-early March. In the same week, Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured and dark air-cured growers voted not to change from acreage allotments to poundage quotas. Acreage allotments will continue for those types. Growers of Virginia fire-cured, Ohio filler, and Wisconsin and Connecticut binder types approved marketing quotas for the 1983 crop in previous referenda.

FLUE-CURED

Disappearance Lower

Domestic disappearance of flue-cured tobacco (types 11-14) this season is expected to fall from last season's

489 million pounds. During the first half of this marketing year, domestic disappearance fell below a year earlier. Cigarette output for July-December 1982 was 6 percent lower than a year earlier; the downtrend is expected to continue in January-June 1983. This, together with the continued shift to low-tar, low-nicotine cigarettes and the substantial volume of imported leaf, is preventing increased use of domestic flue-cured.

This marketing year's exports are below last season's, with EC destinations and Japan taking less. The smaller 1982 crop is contributing to the export drop, but reduced demand and the strong dollar are also dampening sales in European markets. July-December 1982 exports of 301 million pounds were 8 percent below the previous year but near the 1973-77 average for the period. Exports for the rest of the season may continue below a year earlier.

Carryover To Increase

Marketings in 1982 were above expected disappearance this season, so flue-cured carryover on July 1 may increase from the 2,145 million pounds of mid-1982. In addition, growers delivered about 38 million pounds of 1982-crop tobacco that was over quota to the Stabilization Cooperative for sale in 1983.

Because of reduced cigarette output, manufacturers and dealers have bought only limited amounts from loan stocks to supplement their supplies. During July 1982-February 1983, only 48 million pounds of flue-cured were sold from loan, compared with 121 million a year earlier. By March 1, unsold loan stocks of 643 million pounds substantially exceeded Stabilization stocks of a year earlier. Nearly 40 percent of the stocks were from the 1982 crop.

1983 Crop Projected To Fall

The basic 1983 quota was reduced 10 percent, but subtracting the overmarketing gives an effective quota of 892-1/2 million pounds, 9 percent below last year's. The change from last year's effective quota ranged from a 12-percent drop in the Eastern North Carolina Belt to a

Table 18—Flue-cured tobacco: Effective farm quotas, designations, and marketings, 1981-83¹

Type and State or marketing area	Effective farm quotas		Initial designation ³		Final designation		Marketings	
	1983 ²	Change from 1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982
	Mil lbs.	Percent			Million pounds			
11-Virginia (E)	79	-6.1	131	102	134	100	114	87
11-North Carolina (D,E)	219	-6.5	220	219	225	218	299	232
Total 11	298	-6.3	351	321	359	318	413	318
12-North Carolina (C)	285	-11.9	433	372	438	371	344	341
13-North Carolina (B)	81	-6.8	109	99	113	103	97	85
13-South Carolina (B)	114	-7.9	150	126	150	128	148	123
Total 13	195	-7.5	259	225	263	231	245	208
14-Alabama	1	0					1	1
14-Florida (A)	19	-10.3	24	22	25	22	23	21
14-Georgia (A)	95	-9.6	129	112	131	117	119	105
Total 14	115	-9.7	153	133	156	139	143	127
Grand total, flue-cured ¹	893	-8.8	1,195	1,052	1,216	1,058	1,144	994

¹Data may not add to totals due to rounding. ²Growers were allowed to designate 110 percent of their effective quotas. ³Computed from unrounded data.

Compiled from reports from Tobacco Division, Agricultural Marketing Service; and Analysis Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 19—Flue-cured tobacco: Acreage allotted and underproduction, 1973-83

Year	Acreage allotted ¹	Underproduction ²	
		Number	As percent of allotment
	<i>Thousand acres</i>		<i>Percent</i>
1973	642.4	67.3	10.5
1974	725.9	109.6	15.1
1975	854.8	137.6	16.1
1976	765.0	98.4	12.9
1977	651.7	56.5	8.7
1978	641.0	38.9	6.1
1979	580.3	77.5	13.4
1980	639.5	84.4	13.2
1981	603.0	63.2	10.5
1982	529.5	57.2	10.8
1983	457.5		

¹Basic allotment adjusted for overmarketings and undermarketings.
²Acreage allotted minus harvested acres.

Compiled from records and reports of Price Support and Loan Division, ASCS.

Table 20—Tobacco loan stocks, 1981-83 (farm-sales weight)

Type	End of February		
	1981	1982	1983 ¹
	<i>Million pounds</i>		
Actual			
Flue-cured, 11-14	666.0	649.9	739.7
Burley, 31	52.7	1.0	217.7
Virginia, 21	2.5	2.6	2.5
Kentucky-Tennessee, 22-23	19.6	14.9	4.7
Kentucky-Tennessee, 35-36	7.1	8.8	13.1
Ohio, 42-44	.4	.4	.2
Puerto Rican, 46	7.7	6.9	5.8
Connecticut Valley, 51-52	1.4	2.2	2.8
Wisconsin, 54	(2)	(2)	1.4
Wisconsin, 55	0	.3	4.2
Total	757.4	687.0	992.1
Uncommitted			
Flue-cured, 11-14	529.6	451.8	3642.8
Burley, 31	0	0	217.7

¹January 31, 1982 for actual stocks. ²Less than 50,000 pounds.
³End of February.

Compiled from records of Tobacco and Peanuts Division, ASCS.

7-percent decrease in Virginia and the North Carolina Old and Middle Belt.

Based on quota, a smaller crop is expected in 1983. According to the February 1 intentions, a record-low 430,000 acres will be grown, 9 percent below last year. On intended acreage, a normal yield would result in production of about 859 million pounds. This size crop would be 14 percent smaller than last season. Historically, producers have marketed about 95 percent of poundage quotas. The projected crop is 96 percent of quota. However, when the 38 million pounds of tobacco carried over from the 1982 crop is added, marketings would about equal the effective quota.

The projected crop, plus the anticipated carryover, indicates that 1983/84 supply may fall about 1 percent

below the 3.14 billion pounds available in the current marketing year.

Foreign Flue-Cured Situation Mixed

In Canada, the volume of flue-cured tobacco sold through the Ontario Flue-Cured Growers Marketing Board reached 154 million pounds on February 7, 1983, when sales ended. The average price was U.S.\$1.32 per pound. The 1982 Canadian crop is estimated at 167 million pounds, 31 percent below 1982. About 13 million pounds of tobacco were carried over for sale next year. A severe frost in late August lowered production. Despite the short crop, about 100 million pounds of Canadian tobacco will likely be exported. Canadian tobacco manufacturers are again negotiating a two-price system for the upcoming Ontario flue-cured crop.

Zimbabwe's tobacco auctions for the 1982/83 crop begin April 6. A crop of a little over 195 million pounds is forecast, about 32 percent larger than a year ago. Last year's crop averaged U.S. \$0.98 per pound.

Brazil's output in 1982/83 is estimated at 547 million pounds, 21 percent above the previous year and 4 percent above 1979's record. Production in Brazil is expected to increase again in 1983.

BURLEY

Effective Quotas Smaller; Crop Size May Drop

The 1983 basic quota for burley tobacco is 647 million pounds, 5 percent below last year. Marketings from the 1982 crop totaled about 773 million pounds, 6 percent above 1981. Allowing for over- and underquota marketings of last season brings the 1983 effective quota to around 650 million pounds, down 16 percent from 1982's effective quota. This year, the price support level may exceed the 1982 average market price by 3 cents a pound.

February intentions indicate farmers will set about 11 percent less acreage than last year. Marketings were incomplete at the survey date and the 1983 quota had not been announced. Last year, growers marketed 99 percent of the effective quota. With 1983 production and carryover, marketings in 1983 could turn out to be about 680 million pounds, down 12 percent from 1982, but still providing a 4-percent larger supply than in the current marketing year.

Supply Rises

The 1982/83 burley supply rose to 1.89 billion pounds, 10 percent above a year earlier. Supply is about 3.1 times the estimated disappearance, well above the desired ratio of 2.6 years' use. Last October, loan stocks accounted for less than a million pounds; manufacturers and dealers held nearly all the stocks. However, takings of the 1982 crop by the two grower loan associations soared to 268 million pounds, 35 percent of producer marketings.

Reduced cigarette consumption in 1982/83 will mean that domestic burley use will likely decline from last year's 464 million pounds. U.S. burley exports in 1982 were 40 percent above 1981. Italy, Japan, and Germany remain the three leading destinations. Foreign burley

Table 21 — United States exports of unmanufactured tobacco by types, to principal importing countries, crop years, 1979/80-1981/82¹ (Declared weight)

Importing country	Part year through December			Importing country	Part year through December		
	1981/82	1981/82	1982/83		1981/82	1981/82	1982/83 ²
<i>Million pounds</i>				<i>Thousand pounds</i>			
Flue-cured, types 11-14				Va. fire & sun-cured, types 21 & 37			
United Kingdom	27.5	19.6	14.8	Switzerland	66	60	0
West Germany	44.1	30.5	23.1	Norway	1,093	66	9
Japan	68.2	68.2	66.0	Sweden	187	150	34
Netherlands	15.8	7.3	3.3	West Germany	375	29	0
Thailand	18.9	0	0	Other countries	527	20	30
Australia	8.3	5.9	4.9	Total	2,249	304	73
Italy	15.3	2.8	2.2	One Sucker, type 35			
Sweden	4.0	4.0	3.9	Bahamas	0	0	0
Norway	2.6	2.0	1.6	Zaire	0	0	0
Finland	6.0	3.6	2.3	Other countries	126	0	0
Denmark	7.9	3.9	5.0	Total	126	0	0
Ireland	4.3	1.5	.5	Green River, type 36			
Belgium-Luxembourg	4.9	3.3	7.7	United Kingdom	66	0	2
Switzerland	6.9	5.4	8.7	Benin (Dahomey)	0	0	0
Republic of Korea	10.9	9.8	0	Zaire	0	0	0
Philippines	5.1	2.2	4.5	Other countries	0	0	2
Spain	28.0	13.0	12.2	Total	66	0	4
Malaysia	8.2	4.6	5.8	Cigar Filler, types 41-44			
Taiwan	22.0	19.4	17.0	Canada	0	0	0
Egypt	13.5	1.4	2.5	France	13	13	37
Other countries	48.1	22.1	22.7	Other countries	174	37	57
Total	368.9	229.2	208.7	Total	187	51	95
Burley, type 31				Binder, types 51-55			
Italy	11.6	0	.4	Dominican Republic	0	0	0
Sweden	1.0	.5	1.4	Switzerland	0	0	0
Denmark	1.5	.4	.7	Canada	77	46	20
Netherlands	.6	.5	.1	Other countries	9	2	0
Japan	17.3	0	0	Total	86	49	20
West Germany	17.1	.9	3.6	Cigar Wrapper, types 61-62			
Switzerland	8.6	2.0	3.6	United Kingdom	16	161	0
United Kingdom	1.7	0	.1	West Germany	0	0	11
Thailand	8.7	0	0	Canada	5	4	29
Philippines	5.9	.6	1.6	Dominican Republic	83	335	157
Other countries	26.2	7.3	3.5	Netherlands	32	300	223
Total	100.0	11.7	15.3	Other countries	4	40	66
Maryland, type 32				Total	140	840	494
Belgium-Luxembourg	.6	.6	.3	Black Fat			
West Germany	.7	.3	.1	Benin (Dahomey)	172	410	26
Switzerland	3.8	1.0	2.1	Cameroon	0	0	0
Other countries	1.1	.3	.3	Niger	54	159	0
Total	6.1	2.3	2.8	Nigeria	15	24	0
Ky.-Tenn. fire cured, types 22-23				Togo	13	0	0
Sweden	.4	.2	.6	Other countries	22	44	51
Netherlands	10.3	2.6	3.0	Total	277	637	77
Belgium-Luxembourg	.6	.1	.3	Stem, Trimmings, and Scrap ²			
France	.8	0	0	Sweden	1.7	.1	.1
Switzerland	.4	.4	.3	Denmark	5.7	1.0	.9
Other countries	3.6	.7	2.2	United Kingdom	5.0	2.1	3.0
Total	16.1	3.7	6.4	West Germany	9.8	3.8	3.9
Stem, Trimmings, and Scrap ²				Japan	27.5	20.7	20.2
Sweden	1.7	.1	.1	Other countries	26.7	5.9	7.1
Denmark	5.7	1.0	.9	Total	76.4	33.5	35.3
United Kingdom	5.0	2.1	3.0				
West Germany	9.8	3.8	3.9				
Japan	27.5	20.7	20.2				
Other countries	26.7	5.9	7.1				
Total	76.4	33.5	35.3				

Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Compiled from publications and records of the Bureau of the Census.

¹July-June crop year for flue-cured, and cigar wrapper; October-September crop for all other types. ²Subject to revision.

**Table 22—Flue-cured tobacco, types 11-14, and burley tobacco, type 31:
Acreage, yields, production, carryover, supply, disappearance, season average
price, and price support operations, 1973-83 (farm-sales weight)**

Marketing Year	Acreage Harvested	Yield per acre	Marketings ²	Beginning stocks ¹			Total supply	
				Manufacturers and others	Under loan	Total		
				Million pounds				
Thousand acres		Pounds						
Flue-cured, types 11-14								
1973	575.1	2,011	1,159.0	1,347.0	402.3	1,749.3	2,908.3	
1974	616.3	2,014	1,245.1	1,330.6	276.7	1,607.3	2,852.4	
1975	717.2	1,973	1,414.7	1,471.9	179.9	1,651.8	3,066.5	
1976	666.6	1,974	1,316.0	³ 1,539.1	359.2	³ 1,898.3	3,214.3	
1977	589.3	1,917	1,124.2	1,517.6	556.9	⁴ 2,075.0	3,199.2	
1978	602.1	2,046	1,205.9	1,517.9	534.0	⁴ 2,051.9	3,257.8	
1979	502.8	1,881	945.8	1,510.8	564.0	2,074.8	3,020.6	
1980	555.1	1,957	1,086.1	1,411.0	554.4	1,965.4	3,051.5	
1981	540.6	2,164	1,144.3	1,416.8	595.8	2,012.6	3,156.9	
1982	472.3	2,120	994.1	1,626.4	518.7	2,145.1	3,139.2	
1983 ⁵	429.5	2,000	897.0	1,509.2	700.0	2,209.2	3,106.2	
Burley, type 31								
1973	221.1	2,028	461.4	952.5	276.7	1,229.2	1,690.6	
1974	260.7	2,350	610.4	931.5	139.2	1,070.7	1,681.1	
1975	282.2	2,265	638.3	1,082.4	12.0	1,094.4	1,732.7	
1976	285.8	2,376	663.8	³ 1,115.3	44.8	³ 1,160.1	1,823.7	
1977	268.6	2,298	612.5	1,162.3	54.9	⁴ 1,217.2	1,829.7	
1978	261.4	2,396	617.6	1,087.0	113.5	⁴ 1,218.4	1,836.0	
1979	238.1	1,873	445.8	1,056.3	155.4	1,211.7	1,657.5	
1980	276.6	2,027	557.5	959.5	66.3	1,025.8	1,583.3	
1981	331.2	2,203	725.6	1,000.2	0	1,000.2	1,725.8	
1982	337.7	2,373	773.0	1,120.2	.7	1,120.9	1,893.9	
1983 ⁵	302.0	2,156	679.5	1,023.2	266.0	1,289.2	1,968.7	
		Disappearance		Average price		Placed under loan		
		Total	Domestic	Exports	per pound	Price support level	Quantity	Percentage of crop
		Million pounds			Cents		Million pounds	Percent
Flue-cured, types 11-14								
1973	1,301.0	703.0	598.0	88.1	76.6	30.7	2.7	
1974	1,200.6	652.3	548.3	105.0	83.3	23.0	1.9	
1975	1,193.1	670.6	522.5	99.8	93.2	259.0	18.4	
1976	1,148.2	634.0	514.2	110.4	106.0	277.3	21.0	
1977	1,147.3	608.2	539.1	117.6	113.8	195.6	17.3	
1978	1,182.8	584.1	598.7	135.0	121.0	64.1	5.3	
1979	1,083.2	563.2	520.0	140.0	129.3	72.0	7.4	
1980	1,038.5	529.6	508.9	144.5	141.5	137.2	12.6	
1981	1,011.7	488.8	522.9	166.4	158.7	105.9	9.3	
1982	⁶ 930.0	⁶ 450.0	⁶ 480.0	178.6	169.9	259.9	26.3	
Burley, type 31								
1973	619.0	533.1	86.8	92.9	78.9	.7	.1	
1974	586.7	518.8	67.9	113.7	85.8	2.8	.4	
1975	602.5	510.1	92.4	105.5	96.1	50.7	7.9	
1976	606.3	489.6	116.8	114.2	109.3	46.6	7.0	
1977	611.3	494.8	116.5	120.0	117.3	57.0	9.2	
1978	624.3	502.8	121.4	131.2	124.7	67.7	10.8	
1979	631.8	498.5	133.3	145.2	133.3	7.3	1.5	
1980	583.1	477.6	105.5	165.9	145.9	.0	.0	
1981	604.9	463.9	141.0	180.7	163.6	.8	.1	
1982	⁶ 605.0	⁶ 450.0	⁶ 155.0	180.6	175.1	268.4	34.7	

¹July 1 for flue-cured; October 1 for burley. ²Actual marketings in the marketing year. For 1983, includes estimated production and carryover from 1982 crop. ³Adjusted for change in conversion factor January 1, 1977. ⁴Stocks revision January 1, 1979 report. ⁵Estimated from acreage intentions, projected yield. ⁶Estimated.

Table 23—Burley tobacco: Price spreads among specified grades, 1973-82

Period	Average price of C4F	Cents per pounds lower than C4F						
		X4F	C4K	B4F	B4FR	B4R	T4R	N1G
<i>Cents per pound</i>								
1973	93	1	2	0	0	0	1	11
1974	117	1	5	1	0	0	2	28
1975	112	2	7	1	3	4	11	29
1976	118	2	4	2	3	5	9	27
1977	126	2	6	1	2	4	10	33
1978 ¹	133	1	6	0	0	2	11	27
1979 ¹	147	1	4	0	0	1	3	20
1980 ¹	166	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
1981	183	1	3	0	1	2	4	18
1982	187	1	13	0	1	3	11	38

¹Tied

production rose 19 percent in 1982, because of big increases in Brazil, Malawi, and Korea. Increased world production means that use and supplies of burley are coming more closely in line. However, the United States will still likely increase exports of burley in 1983.

1982 Crop Sets Records

The 1982 crop volume and its value both set records. There was a slightly larger percentage of no-grade and wet tobacco than in 1982. The share of mixed grades decreased. Many markets had a large share of lots in baled form, but burley was also sold in burlap sheets and in the traditional tied form. Official grading and price support were available throughout the season for burley sold in bales and tied in hands but were not scheduled to be available for lots sold in burlap sheets. However, due to a court-imposed restraining order requested by growers in Virginia, USDA did offer official grading and price support in that State from opening day. As a result of similar restraining orders in Kentucky and Tennessee, USDA made a decision on December 3 to provide official grading and price support to burley offered for sale in sheets on all markets during the remainder of the 1982/83 marketing season.

Auction prices for the 1982 burley crop (including resales) averaged \$1.81 a pound—essentially the same as

the previous year. Fine-quality flyings, lugs, and leaf averaged little different than the support price, while nondescript and mixed grades averaged from 14 to 25 cents above support. To cut costs, companies' purchases were more concentrated in the lower-priced grades of tobacco.

All markets opened November 17, and the season ended March 2 at Lexington, Kentucky. Unlike the usual pattern, prices gained a little when markets reopened following the Christmas holidays.

Growers in 1982 produced an estimated 801 million pounds of burley tobacco, of which approximately 28 million pounds exceeded 110 percent of the farm quota and could not be marketed penalty free during 1982/83. On January 14, USDA announced a carryover program that permits farmers who have such excess tobacco to bring it for processing and storage to the Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative Association or the Burley Stabilization Corporation. Handling of the processed tobacco under the carryover program is limited to the two producer-owned and -operated associations. This assures that the tobacco will be isolated from commercial trade and will not be marketed until the subsequent marketing year, in compliance with quotas.

At the beginning of the next marketing year, October 1, the carryover tobacco will be offered for sale by sealed bid to all purchasers, both domestic and export. Any carryover tobacco not bringing an acceptable price will be placed under loan in the regular inventory by grades, at 1983 loan rates. The carryover program does not preclude producers from storing unprocessed carryover on their own farms, in warehouses, or in other commercial storage, as long as the tobacco is not mingled with tobacco produced on another farm.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND

Auctions Open March 15

Auctions for the 1982 crop of Southern Maryland tobacco (type 32) will open March 15 and are tentatively scheduled to end May 5. For the 1981 crop (marketed mostly in 1982) growers received \$1.57 a pound—12 cents less than the year before. However, prices at auction sales in Maryland averaged \$1.75 a pound—6 cents

Table 24—Burley tobacco: Gross sales, and average price, by States, 1981-82

State	1981 Crop				1982 Crop ¹			
	Auction sales		Placed under Government loan		Auction sales		Placed under Government loan	
	Amount	Average price	Quantity	Percentage of sales	Amount	Average price	Quantity	Percentage of sales
	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Cents per pound</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Kentucky	508.7	180.98	.6	.11	573.4	182.47	189.8	33.1
Tennessee	148.4	180.16	.1	.04	159.1	176.12	39.3	24.7
Virginia	37.8	180.70	(2)	—	39.3	176.48	11.2	28.4
North Carolina	26.2	178.69	.1	.03	31.9	173.43	8.9	27.7
West Virginia	3.4	178.47	(2)	—	6.0	177.18	2.6	44.0
Indiana	19.1	180.73	(2)	—	17.6	181.98	6.8	38.4
Ohio	12.4	179.17	(2)	—	16.5	182.08	6.1	36.8
Missouri	6.2	179.24	(2)	—	6.1	180.28	3.7	60.8
Total all States	762.2	180.67	.8	.1	850.0	180.59	268.4	31.6

¹Preliminary. ²Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 25—Southern Maryland tobacco, type 32: Acreage, yield, production, carryover, supply, disappearance, season average price, 1974-83
(farm sales weight)

Marketing Year ¹	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Supply			Disappearance			Average price per pound to growers
			Production	Stocks following Jan. 1	Total	Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Million pounds						Cents
1974 ²	26.0	1,260	32.8	51.7	84.5	33.5	25.0	8.5	92.2
1975 ²	23.0	955	22.0	53.6	75.6	35.7	26.0	9.7	107.5
1976 ²	25.0	1,205	30.1	41.9	72.0	29.9	17.4	12.5	110.0
1977 ²	25.0	1,230	30.8	45.3	76.1	29.0	19.6	9.4	115.1
1978 ²	24.0	1,275	30.6	41.9	72.5	31.1	21.1	10.1	123.1
1979 ²	19.5	1,130	22.0	41.3	63.4	33.6	23.6	10.0	139.7
1980 ²	24.0	1,091	26.2	32.6	58.8	27.3	18.6	8.7	167.9
1981 ²	36.2	1,281	46.4	37.0	83.4	36.0	27.9	8.1	157.1
1982 ²	27.0	1,389	37.6	41.0	78.6				
1983 ³	28.0								

¹Year beginning October 1. ²Includes sales and certification. ³February intentions.

higher than the year before. Maryland tobacco does not receive Government price support and quotas do not apply. In a referendum in February 1982, growers rejected USDA grading with the required fee, so that service is no longer provided.

Supply Declines

With almost no acreage outside the traditional Southern Maryland area, growers produced a 1982 crop 9 million pounds smaller than the previous season. The 1981 Agriculture Act provided prohibitive penalties for growing and marketing Maryland tobacco in most quota areas. This marketing year's supply (October 1982-September 1983) is 3 million pounds larger than 1981/82 and 15 million larger than 1980/81. Last season's use of 36 million pounds was about 10 million short of marketings from the 1981 crop (table 25).

Farmers' February intentions, if yields fall back to a more normal level, indicate the 1983 crop may be smaller than last season even with a little larger acreage. If the prospective crop is achieved, supply for 1983/84 would be about 5 percent lower than last season.

FIRE-CURED

Larger Crop Brings Lower Prices

With the largest crop since 1978, this season's auction prices for fire-cured (types 21-23) are lower. Prices for farm purchases changed little from a year ago. Quality improved from last year, but loan associations are taking more because of the large crop. The average auction price was \$1.44 per pound in early March 1983, 10 cents less than a year earlier.

Auctions for Kentucky-Tennessee (types 22-23) began January 25. Between 40 and 45 percent of the estimated crop had already been sold on farms for around \$1.75 per pound. This season's auction averages ranged from about \$1.80 per pound for the best wrapper and heavy leaf grades to around 60 cents per pound for N2 (non-descript).

Virginia type 21 prices were down, as production was up. By the final sales of type 21, on February 2, the

volume of producer marketings had increased 0.3 million pounds from last season. Eight percent of the crop was placed under loan, about double that of 1981/82. The crop consisted of more no-grade, damaged, and wet tobacco. Much less thin leaf was offered. Output of snuff, the principal domestic use of fire-cured tobacco, declined in October-December. During the same period, exports were above last season. Foreign fire-cured production was down about 15 percent from 1981, with a substantial cut in Malawi. Consequently, U.S. exports will likely increase during the remainder of this marketing year, while domestic use may slip further.

Acreage Allotments Lowered

This year's acreage allotment was essentially unchanged for Virginia fire-cured (9,342 acres) but was lowered 15 percent (22,466 acres) for Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured. A quota of 39.9 million pounds was also announced but producers decided in the February 28-March 3 referendum that they preferred restrictions on an acreage rather than a poundage basis.

Acreage harvested by State as a percent of allotments in 1982 was: Kentucky, 84 percent; Tennessee, 92; and Virginia, 51. Comparable percentages in 1981 were: Kentucky, 71; Tennessee, 85; and Virginia, 43. The increase in 1982 resulted from the favorable prices growers received in 1981 and the less favorable prospects for other crop alternatives. Lower acreage is expected in each State in 1983 because of smaller allotments and less favorable prices for the 1982 crop.

Carryover of fire-cured tobacco on October 1 will likely increase from the 71 million pounds of a year earlier. With average yields on the intended acreage, a 1983 crop of 35.8 million pounds is projected. The indicated supply is below the current year's total of 106 million pounds.

DARK AIR-CURED

Supplies Increase, Prices Lower

Grade prices for the 1982 crops of dark air-cured and Virginia sun-cured tobacco (types 35-37) were lower than during the 1981 season. Quality of types 35 and 37

Table 26—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, 1974-83 (farm-sales weight)

Mkt. Yr. begin. Oct. 1	Acre. harvested	Yield per acre	Prod.	Beginning stocks			
				Mfrs. & other	Under loan	Total	Total supply
Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22-23							
1974	16.2	1,602	26.0	44.0	1.1	45.1	71.1
1975	18.4	1,772	32.6	40.5	.1	40.7	73.3
1976	21.2	1,567	33.2	42.6	(1)	42.6	75.8
1977	25.6	1,767	45.2	41.2	(1)	41.2	86.4
1978	27.1	1,898	51.4	50.0	1.0	51.0	102.4
1979	22.1	1,791	39.6	54.0	11.1	65.1	104.7
1980	19.4	1,685	32.6	48.9	19.1	68.0	100.6
1981	20.6	1,578	32.4	48.4	14.7	63.1	95.5
1982	23.3	1,871	43.6	54.5	8.0	62.5	106.1
1983 ²	20.8						
Virginia fire-cured, type 21							
1974	5.0	1,185	5.9	7.1	—	7.1	13.0
1975	5.0	975	4.9	7.1	.3	7.3	12.2
1976	5.3	1,000	5.3	7.4	(1)	7.4	12.7
1977	7.2	1,000	7.2	7.0	(1)	6.7	13.9
1978	6.1	1,120	6.8	7.9	.8	8.7	15.5
1979	4.8	1,135	5.4	8.2	2.7	10.9	16.3
1980	3.9	935	3.6	6.0	3.3	9.3	12.9
1981	4.1	1,265	5.2	5.7	2.6	8.3	13.2
1982	4.8	1,150	5.5	6.6	2.3	8.9	14.4
1983 ²	4.9						
Disappearance							
Total		Domestic	Exports	Aver. price per lb.	Price support level	Placed under loan	
		Million pounds			Cents	Quantity	% of crop
						Million pounds	Percent
Kentucky-Tennessee fire-cured, types 22-23							
1974	30.3	14.5	15.8	93.4	58.2	.7	2.7
1975	30.7	12.2	18.5	104.7	65.2	.1	.4
1976	34.6	11.2	23.4	142.4	74.1	(1)	—
1977	35.4	17.4	18.0	132.3	79.5	1.1	2.4
1978	37.3	15.1	22.2	112.5	84.6	11.3	22.2
1979	36.7	18.0	18.7	115.2	90.3	11.4	28.8
1980	37.5	19.7	17.8	139.0	98.9	2.1	6.4
1981	33.0	15.4	17.6	161.2	111.0	1.1	3.4
1982					123.0	³ 3.6	15.2
Virginia fire-cured, type 21							
1974	5.7	.7	5.0	81.7	58.2	.3	4.5
1975	4.8	1.4	3.4	93.0	65.2	(1)	.9
1976	6.1	⁴ 2.0	4.1	118.0	74.1	.1	1.5
1977	5.2	2.8	2.4	96.2	79.5	1.0	14.4
1978	4.6	1.0	3.6	94.5	84.6	1.8	26.2
1979	7.0	3.2	3.8	107.9	90.3	.9	16.3
1980	4.6	2.6	2.0	128.1	98.9	.3	7.2
1981	4.5	1.8	2.7	131.2	111.0	.2	4.7
1982				117.1	118.8	.4	8.0

¹Less than 50,000 pounds. ²Estimate of February planting intentions based on intentions for types and classes of tobacco other than burley and flue-cured. ³Through March 8. ⁴Includes 400,000 pounds fire loss, December 1976.

declined, while quality of type 36 improved. The total air-cured crop was larger. Auction sales started in late November and ended in early February. Prices were down for one-sucker (type 35) and sun-cured (type 37), while Green River (type 36) was higher.

Price averages were lower for most grades. The largest declines occurred for lower-quality grades. The Green River crop averaged 1 cent per pound more than in 1981, while the Virginia sun-cured crop averaged 26 cents less.

This season's supply of dark air-cured tobacco was 59 million pounds, 4-1/2 million higher than last season (table 27). The chief domestic outlets for dark air-cured tobacco are plug and twist chewing tobacco. Product output fell during 1982, and projected use of dark air-cured tobacco during this season is likely to fall short of the 1982 crop, resulting in an increased October 1 carry-over.

Allotments Reduced

Acreage allotments for the 1983 crop of types 35-36 are 9,679 acres, down 20 percent. Virginia sun-cured, at 1,263 acres, is essentially unchanged from last season. Growers of dark air-cured may set 8 percent less acreage this year than last. This indicates lower production, but with carryin stocks likely higher, the 1983/84 supply may remain close to the 59 million pounds of 1982/83.

CIGAR TOBACCO

Prices Generally Lower

Some cigar tobacco producers received prices equal to those a year ago, but most prices were lower. A larger quantity of cigar tobacco is expected to be placed under loan than last season's 2.6 million pounds. Much of the Pennsylvania filler and Wisconsin binder crops were still unsold by early March. Prices were averaging between 65 and 70 cents per pound in Pennsylvania and close to \$1.08 per pound in Wisconsin. Ohio cigar types were contracted for about \$1.00 per pound. Prices for Connecticut binder were averaging about 10 cents per pound lower than last season. Season average price and production data for the 1982 cigar tobacco crop are scheduled for release on May 10.

Overall price support levels for this year's crop of cigar-leaf tobacco will range from 5 to 7-1/2 percent higher than last year. Most, if not all, will go up only about 5 percent because of large supplies. There are no price supports for Pennsylvania filler (type 41) or shade-grown cigar wrapper (types 61-62). For type 62, Georgia-Florida shade-grown, no production is expected.

U.S. and Puerto Rican Supplies Increase

Total supplies of U.S. and Puerto Rican cigar tobacco for this season are about 2 percent below the previous season; carryin rose but production declined. Cigar wrapper supplies continued to decrease while filler and binder supplies stayed about the same (table 28).

Less foreign cigar tobacco arrived in the United States in 1982 than the year before and, because of a decline in use, stocks of foreign-grown leaf on January 1, 1983, were 2 percent below a year earlier. However, stocks of 93 million pounds, or twice annual use, remained.

Domestic Use May Stabilize

The demand for cigar filler and binder has stabilized because less offshore supplies were purchased for looseleaf chewing tobacco production. However, sizable inventories of domestic leaf remain, since cigarmakers continue to obtain most of their requirements from imports.

With sagging economic activity, including factory employment, U.S. cigar leaf use this season may not change much from a year ago. So, tobacco disappearance may be slightly above the 1982 crop of 54 million pounds, bringing the 1982 carryover a little below last year's 10-year high.

Cigar Filler and Binder Allotments Reduced

For most farms growing cigar filler and binder tobacco (types 42-44 and 53-55), USDA set this year's acreage allotments 15 percent below last year. The Connecticut Valley binder allotments were reduced 26 percent. For Puerto Rican cigar tobacco (type 46), the Puerto Rican Department of Agriculture has set a quota of 1.5 million pounds for 1982/83.

Based on the February 1 intentions report, it is estimated that cigar-type acreage could decrease 8 percent. However, a larger decline may occur because of the quota reductions announced February 1 and reduced grower prices. Shade-grown wrapper output will remain much lower than the 1976-80 average. A major cigar manufacturer reduced use sharply after it shifted to homogenized wrapper that requires much less natural wrapper.

Overall, cigar tobacco production in 1983/84 is projected below last year's crop, but with a larger carryin, total supplies may not change much.

Table 27—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, 1974-83 (Farm-sales weight)

Marketing yr. begin. Oct. 1	Acre. har- vested	Yield per acre	Prod.	Beginning stocks			
				Mfrs. & other	Under loan	Total	Total supply
				Thousand acres		Pounds	
Dark air-cured, types 35-36							
1974	7.0	1,653	11.6	31.4	5.5	36.9	48.5
1975	8.0	1,750	14.0	32.7	(1)	32.9	46.9
1976	9.3	1,660	15.1	28.2	—	28.2	43.3
1977	11.2	1,809	20.4	26.1	—	26.1	46.5
1978	11.2	1,969	22.2	30.4	(1)	30.4	52.6
1979	9.7	1,665	16.1	30.0	4.1	34.1	50.2
1980	9.3	1,745	16.2	28.6	5.6	34.2	50.4
1981	9.7	1,614	15.7	29.6	6.8	36.4	52.1
1982	10.0	1,856	18.6	29.8	8.1	37.9	56.5
1983 ²	9.2						
Sun-cured, type 37							
1974	.7	1,315	.9	3.0	0	3.0	3.9
1975	.7	930	.7	2.3	0	2.3	3.0
1976	.7	1,115	.8	2.1	0	2.1	2.9
1977	.8	1,030	.8	1.8	0	1.8	2.6
1978	.7	1,205	.9	1.8	0	1.8	2.7
1979	.5	1,055	.6	2.2	0	2.2	2.8
1980	.4	1,010	.4	2.0	0	2.0	2.4
1981	.5	1,320	.7	1.6	0	1.6	2.3
1982	.6	1,300	.7	1.6	0	1.6	2.3
1983 ²	.6						
Disappearance							
Total		Domestic	Exports	Average price per pound	Price support level	Placed under loan	
						Quantity	Percent of crop
		Million pounds		Cents		Million pounds	Percent
Dark air-cured, types 35-36							
1974	15.6	12.8	2.8	76.9	51.8	.4	3.7
1975	18.7	16.1	2.6	89.8	58.0	.1	.5
1976	17.2	15.1	2.1	116.6	65.9	(1)	—
1977	16.1	13.6	2.4	117.7	70.7	(1)	—
1978	18.4	15.7	2.7	99.1	75.2	4.3	19.7
1979	16.0	14.2	1.8	111.7	80.4	2.2	13.7
1980	14.0	12.0	2.0	126.5	88.0	1.4	8.6
1981	14.2	12.3	1.9	132.9	98.7	1.5	9.3
1982					105.7	5.8	31.2
Sun-cured, type 37							
1974	1.6	1.3	.3	82.1	51.8	³ 13	1.4
1975	.9	.7	.2	85.5	58.9	0	—
1976	1.1	.9	.2	105.0	65.9	0	—
1977	.8	.6	.1	100.0	70.7	³ 13	1.6
1978	.5	.3	.2	88.8	75.2	³ 109	12.4
1979	.8	.6	.2	90.8	80.4	³ 30	5.2
1980	.8	.7	.1	127.1	88.0	0	0
1981	.7	.6	.1	131.7	98.7	³ 4	.7
1982 ²				104.6	109.4	³ 68	9.6

¹Less than 50,000 pounds. ²Estimate of February planting intentions based on intentions for types and classes of tobacco other than burley and flue-cured. ³Quantity placed under loan in thousand of pounds.

Table 28—Cigar tobacco, types 41-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, 1974-83 (farm-sales weight)

Crop Year ¹	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Supply			Disappearance			Average price per pound to growers
			Production	Beginning stocks ¹	Total supply	Total	Domestic	Exports	
	Thousand acres	Pounds	Million pounds						Cents
Pennsylvania seedleaf filler (type 41)									
1974	13.0	2,000	26.0	47.5	73.5	24.3	24.0	.3	58.0
1975	12.0	1,650	19.8	49.2	69.0	22.2	21.8	.4	58.0
1976	13.5	1,750	23.6	46.8	70.4	20.7	20.3	.4	60.0
1977	13.5	1,940	26.2	49.7	75.9	21.8	21.6	.2	60.0
1978	13.0	1,940	25.2	54.1	79.3	23.6	23.5	.1	62.0
1979	11.2	1,580	17.7	55.7	73.4	24.3	24.0	.3	72.0
1980	13.0	1,900	24.7	49.1	73.8	21.7	21.4	.3	87.0
1981	13.3	2,050	27.3	52.1	79.4	27.1	26.9	.2	80.0
1982	13.0	1,950	25.4	52.3	77.7				
1983 ²	13.0								
Ohio, Miami, Valley filler (types 42-44)									
1974	2.0	1,530	3.1	5.9	9.0	3.1	3.1	—	59.0
1975	2.1	1,620	3.4	5.9	9.3	3.6	3.6	—	60.0
1976	2.2	1,550	3.4	5.7	9.1	3.1	3.1	—	59.0
1977	1.8	2,025	3.6	6.0	9.6	2.6	2.6	—	62.0
1978	1.6	1,850	3.0	7.0	10.0	3.7	3.7	—	64.0
1979	1.3	1,500	2.0	6.3	8.3	4.5	4.5	—	87.0
1980	1.4	1,700	2.4	3.8	6.2	4.1	4.1	—	107.0
1981	1.7	1,440	2.5	4.0	6.5	2.1	2.1	—	105.0
1982	1.8	1,950	3.5	4.4	7.9				
1983 ²	1.5								
Puerto Rico filler (type 46)³									
1974	2.7	1,477	3.9	10.0	14.0	7.9	7.9	—	45.5
1975	2.7	1,500	4.3	6.1	10.4	3.2	3.2	—	50.7
1976	2.8	1,429	4.1	7.2	11.3	4.9	4.9	—	57.6
1977	2.6	1,480	3.9	6.4	10.3	3.9	3.9	—	60.2
1978	2.2	1,400	3.1	6.4	9.5	2.6	2.6	—	57.0
1979	2.0	1,000	2.0	6.9	8.9	.8	.8	—	69.1
1980	1.1	1,380	1.5	8.1	9.6	1.6	1.6	—	73.5
1981	.6	1,000	.6	8.0	8.6	1.2	1.2	—	86.0
1982	.5	1,400	.7	7.4	8.1				
1983 ²	.5								
Total cigar filler (types 41-46)									
1974	17.7	1,870	33.1	63.4	96.5	35.3	35.0	.3	56.6
1975	16.8	1,687	27.5	61.2	88.5	28.8	28.4	.4	56.2
1976	18.5	1,681	33.1	59.7	90.2	28.1	27.7	.4	59.4
1977	17.9	1,883	33.7	62.1	95.8	28.3	27.0	.3	60.2
1978	16.8	1,863	31.3	67.5	98.8	29.9	29.8	.1	61.5
1979	14.5	1,475	21.7	68.9	90.6	29.6	29.3	.3	73.1
1980	15.5	1,845	28.6	61.0	89.6	27.5	27.0	.5	87.5
1981	15.6	1,949	30.4	64.1	94.5	30.4	30.2	.2	82.1
1982	15.3	1,935	29.6	64.1	93.7				
1983 ²	15.0								
Connecticut Valley binder (types 51-52)									
1974	1.5	1,737	2.5	7.0	9.5	3.3	3.1	.2	82.0
1975	1.5	1,582	2.4	6.2	8.6	4.3	4.1	.2	92.7
1976	1.5	1,605	2.4	4.3	6.7	2.4	2.3	.1	89.6
1977	1.4	1,784	2.5	4.3	6.8	1.9	1.9	*	121.3
1978	1.5	1,734	2.6	4.9	7.5	2.1	2.0	.1	144.9
1979	1.5	1,637	2.4	5.5	7.9	2.2	2.0	.2	161.5
1980	1.5	1,750	2.6	5.7	8.3	2.2	2.0	.2	178.8
1981	1.7	1,998	3.5	6.1	9.6	2.5	2.4	.1	182.1
1982	1.8	1,786	3.1	7.1	10.2				
1983 ²	1.5								

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28—Cigar tobacco, types 41-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for 1974-83 (farm-sales weight), Continued

Crop Year ¹	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Supply			Disappearance			Average price per pound to growers
			Production	Beginning stocks ¹	Total supply	Total	Domestic	Exports	
Southern Wisconsin binder (type 54)									
1974	4.7	2,060	9.7	18.9	28.6	8.8	8.8	—	74.9
1975	5.6	1,945	10.9	19.8	30.7	7.5	7.5	—	75.1
1976	5.6	1,890	10.6	23.2	33.8	10.0	10.0	—	74.7
1977	6.2	2,020	12.5	23.8	36.3	10.2	10.2	—	84.6
1978	6.2	1,800	11.2	26.0	37.2	11.4	11.4	—	100.5
1979	6.3	2,080	13.1	25.8	38.9	—	—	—	117.0
1980	6.3	2,110	13.3	(4)	—	—	—	—	125.0
1981	6.4	2,150	13.8	(4)	—	—	—	—	113.0
1982	5.1	2,025	10.3	(4)	—	—	—	—	
1983 ²	4.3								
Northern Wisconsin binder (type 55)									
1974	4.7	1,870	8.8	16.9	25.7	9.9	9.9	*	75.4
1975	5.4	1,835	9.9	15.8	25.7	9.7	9.6	.1	75.1
1976	5.5	1,750	9.6	16.0	25.6	9.4	9.4	*	75.2
1977	5.8	2,045	11.9	16.2	28.1	9.1	9.1	.1	85.5
1978	5.9	1,550	9.1	19.1	28.2	8.9	8.9	.1	100.5
1979	6.6	1,810	11.9	19.3	31.2	—	—	—	117.0
1980	6.6	1,920	12.7	(4)	—	—	—	—	125.0
1981	7.3	1,725	12.6	(4)	—	—	—	—	108.0
1982	5.0	1,875	9.4	(4)	—	—	—	—	
1983 ²	4.2								
Total Wisconsin binder (types 54-55)									
1974	9.4	1,965	18.5	35.8	54.3	18.7	18.7	*	75.1
1975	11.0	1,891	20.8	35.6	56.4	17.2	17.1	.1	75.1
1976	11.1	1,821	20.2	39.2	59.4	19.4	19.4	*	75.2
1977	12.0	2,032	24.4	40.0	64.4	19.3	19.3	.1	85.0
1978	12.1	1,678	20.3	45.1	65.4	20.1	20.1	*	100.5
1979	12.9	1,942	25.0	45.3	70.3	21.4	21.4	*	117.0
1980	12.9	2,013	26.0	48.9	74.9	21.3	21.3	*	125.0
1981	13.7	1,924	26.4	53.6	80.0	20.0	20.0	*	110.6
1982	10.1	1,951	19.7	60.0	79.7	—	—	—	
1983 ²	8.5								
Total Cigar binder (types 51-55)									
1974	10.9	1,934	21.0	42.8	63.8	22.0	21.8	.2	76.0
1975	12.5	1,851	23.2	41.8	65.0	21.5	21.2	.3	76.9
1976	12.6	1,795	22.6	43.5	66.1	21.8	21.6	.2	76.5
1977	13.4	2,007	26.8	44.3	71.1	21.1	21.1	.1	88.4
1978	13.6	1,684	22.9	50.0	72.9	22.2	22.2	.1	105.6
1979	14.4	1,911	27.5	50.8	78.3	23.6	23.4	.2	120.9
1980	14.4	1,985	28.6	54.6	83.2	23.5	23.3	.2	129.9
1981	15.4	1,932	29.8	59.7	89.6	22.5	22.4	.1	118.9
1982	11.9	1,926	22.8	67.1	89.9	—	—	—	
1983 ²	10.0								
Connecticut Valley shade-grown (type 61)									
1974	4.8	1,625	7.8	8.5	16.3	6.8	2.8	3.9	600.0
1975	4.4	1,371	6.0	9.5	15.5	8.0	4.2	3.8	640.0
1976	4.2	1,555	6.6	7.5	14.1	5.2	1.8	3.4	540.0
1977	3.3	1,544	5.1	8.9	14.0	4.7	.5	4.2	600.0
1978	2.7	1,392	3.8	9.3	13.1	5.0	.1	4.9	750.0
1979	2.7	1,472	4.0	8.1	12.1	5.4	.5	4.9	850.0
1980	3.0	1,513	4.5	6.8	11.3	5.9	2.3	3.6	980.0
1981	2.6	1,592	4.1	5.3	9.4	4.5	2.9	1.6	1000.0
1982	1.2	1,350	1.6	4.9	6.5	—	—	—	
1983 ²	1.0								

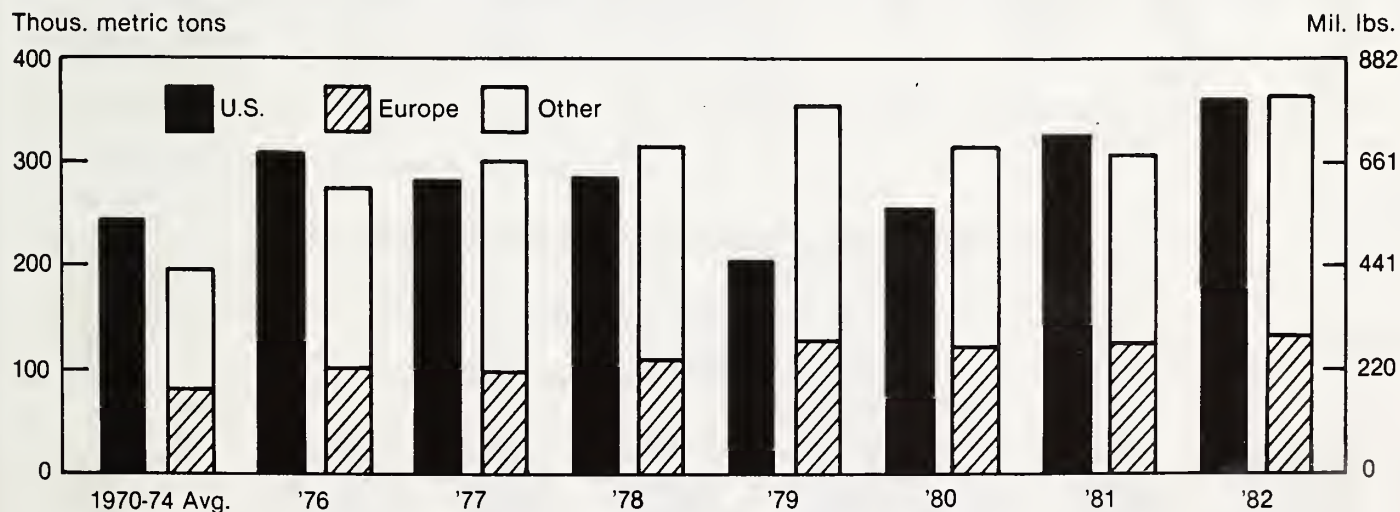
See footnotes at end of table.

Table 28—Cigar tobacco, types 41-62: Domestic supplies, disappearance, and season average prices, for 1974-83 (farm-sales weight), Continued

Crop Year ¹	Acreage harvested	Yield per acre	Supply			Disappearance			Average price per pound to growers
			Production	Beginning stocks ¹	Total supply	Total	Domestic	Exports	
Total shade-grown (types 61-62) ⁵									
1974	6.6	1,652	11.0	15.0	26.0	10.4	6.0	4.4	536.1
1975	5.5	1,409	7.7	15.7	23.4	9.8	5.6	4.2	585.7
1976	4.6	1,565	7.2	13.6	20.8	7.7	3.8	3.8	528.2
1977	3.4	1,547	5.3	13.1	18.4	5.8	1.0	4.8	591.4
1978	2.7	1,392	3.8	12.7	16.5	6.3	1.0	5.3	750.0
1979	2.7	1,472	4.0	10.2	14.2	6.5	1.1	5.4	850.0
1980	3.0	1,513	4.5	7.8	12.3	6.1	2.2	3.9	980.0
1981	2.6	1,592	4.1	6.2	10.3	5.0	3.4	1.6	1000.0
1982	1.2	1,350	1.6	5.3	6.9				
1983 ²	1.0								
Grand total cigar tobacco (types 41-62)									
1974	35.2	1,848	65.1	121.2	186.3	67.7	62.8	4.9	142.5
1975	34.8	1,678	58.4	118.6	177.1	60.3	55.4	4.9	135.1
1976	35.7	1,709	61.0	116.8	177.7	58.2	53.7	4.4	121.4
1977	34.7	1,900	65.9	119.5	185.4	55.2	50.0	5.2	114.9
1978	33.1	1,752	58.0	130.1	188.2	58.6	53.2	5.5	122.1
1979	31.6	1,684	53.2	129.9	183.1	59.7	53.8	5.9	156.4
1980	32.9	1,875	61.7	123.4	185.1	55.0	50.4	4.6	175.3
1981	33.6	1,914	64.3	130.0	194.3	57.9	56.0	1.9	159.0
1982	28.3	1,905	53.9	136.5	190.4				
1983 ²	26.0								

¹October 1 for types 41-55; July 1 for types 61-62. ²Estimates of February planting intentions based on intentions for types and classes of tobacco other than burley and flue-cured. ³Puerto Rican planting occurs late in calendar year. Price per pound excludes payment by Puerto Rican Government. ⁴Not available. ⁵Includes Georgia-Florida shade-grown, type 62 which has not been grown since 1978. July 1, 1982, stocks were 0.3 million pounds. See TS-176 for annual supply and disappearance. *Less than 50,000 pounds.

Burley Tobacco: Estimated World Production



USDA

Neg. ERS 2402-83(3)

Table 29—United States and world production and exports of flue-cured, burley, and all unmanufactured tobacco, 1955-82

Period	Flue-cured			Burley			All tobacco		
	United States	World total	United States as % of total	United States	World total	United States as % of total	United ¹ States	World total	United States as % of total
	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Million pounds</i>		<i>Percent</i>
Production (farm-sales weight)									
Average:									
1955-59	1,208	2,914	41	486	595	82	1,941	8,519	23
1960-64	1,336	3,302	40	624	778	80	2,211	8,898	25
1965-69	1,093	3,666	30	574	824	70	1,856	9,856	19
1970	1,193	3,937	30	561	906	62	1,911	10,021	19
1971	1,078	3,918	28	473	868	55	1,712	9,865	17
1972	1,012	4,076	25	601	1,094	55	1,754	10,155	17
1973	1,157	4,404	27	450	944	48	1,744	10,670	17
1974	1,241	4,788	26	613	1,113	55	1,990	11,385	17
1975	1,415	5,100	28	639	1,240	52	2,182	11,837	18
1976	1,316	5,021	26	679	1,283	53	2,141	13,312	16
1977	1,130	5,816	19	617	1,276	48	1,918	12,989	15
1978	1,232	6,239	20	626	1,311	48	2,028	13,004	15
1979	946	5,455	17	446	1,232	36	1,529	11,927	12
1980	1,086	5,315	20	558	1,256	45	1,788	11,508	15
1981 ²	1,144	6,507	18	716	1,408	52	2,063	13,081	16
1982 ³	994	7,516	13	773	1,586	49	1,939	14,484	13
Exports (unmanufactured, export weight)									
Average:									
1955-59	413	683	60	28	47	60	500	4,434	35
1960-64	397	772	52	42	74	57	497	4,691	30
1965-69	415	790	53	46	106	44	553	1,787	31
1970	368	797	46	41	125	33	510	4,838	28
1971	342	831	41	36	128	28	473	4,890	25
1972	425	1,046	41	54	175	31	606	4,341	26
1973	418	1,088	38	59	210	28	613	4,288	27
1974	441	1,232	36	61	265	23	662	3,116	21
1975	391	1,176	33	62	231	27	571	2,854	20
1976	379	1,208	31	68	258	26	587	2,912	20
1977	412	1,238	33	79	291	27	640	2,797	23
1978	455	1,366	33	91	319	29	707	3,107	23
1979	371	1,236	30	82	313	26	567	3,002	19
1980	391	1,326	29	91	342	27	599	2,882	21
1981 ²	386	1,510	26	72	343	21	585	3,274	18
1982 ³	348			104			572		

¹Includes Puerto Rico. ²Subject to revision. ³Preliminary. ⁴Total excludes Sino-Soviet countries. Foreign data supplied by the Tobacco and Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 30—Cash receipts from farm marketings and tobacco, 1973-82

Period	Cash receipts				Tobacco as a percentage of	
	Livestock and products	All crops	Total farm	Tobacco	All crop	Total cash receipts
	<i>Million dollars</i>				<i>Percent</i>	
1973	45,936	41,132	87,068	1,570	3.8	1.8
1974	41,359	51,090	92,449	2,097	4.1	2.3
1975	43,059	45,150	88,209	2,155	4.6	2.4
1976	46,112	48,668	94,780	2,310	4.7	2.4
1977	47,639	48,650	96,289	2,331	4.8	2.4
1978	59,213	53,711	112,924	2,606	4.8	2.3
1979	68,522	63,394	131,916	2,271	3.6	1.7
1980	67,405	69,026	136,431	2,672	3.9	1.9
1981	68,785	73,943	142,728	3,295	4.5	2.3
1982 ¹	69,430	73,847	143,277	3,382	4.6	2.4

¹Preliminary.

Table 31 – Expenditures for tobacco products, and disposable personal income, 1973-82

Year	Total	Cigarettes	Cigars ¹	Other ²	Disposable personal income	Percent of disposable personal income spent on tobacco products			
						All	Cigarettes	Cigars ¹	Other ²
	<i>Million dollars</i>				<i>Billion dollars</i>	<i>Percent</i>			
1973	13,485	12,325	730	430	914	1.50	1.37	.08	.05
1974	14,475	13,270	705	500	998	1.47	1.35	.07	.05
1975	15,505	14,250	680	575	1,096	1.43	1.32	.06	.05
1976	16,410	15,100	675	625	1,194	1.39	1.28	.06	.05
1977	17,190	15,850	665	675	1,312	1.32	1.22	.05	.05
1978	18,030	16,600	680	750	1,463	1.24	1.14	.05	.05
1979	19,150	17,650	670	830	1,642	1.17	1.08	.04	.05
1980	21,000	19,400	670	930	1,822	1.15	1.06	.04	.05
1981	22,950	21,200	710	1,040	2,016	1.13	1.04	.04	.05
1982 ³	25,255	23,440	715	1,100	2,172	1.16	1.08	.03	.05

¹Includes small cigars (cigarette-size). ²Smoking tobacco, chewing tobacco, and snuff. Compiled from reports of Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. ³Subject to revision.

Table 32 – Governmental revenues from tobacco products, 1973-82

Year	Federal Government				State and local governments		All governments
	Cigarettes ¹	Cigars ²	Other ³	Total	State	Local	
	<i>Million dollars</i>						
1973	2,404	53	3	2,460	3,126	145	5,731
1974	2,308	52	2	2,362	3,287	113	5,762
1975	2,249	50	3	2,302	3,369	119	5,790
1976	2,322	48	4	2,374	3,445	125	5,944
1977	2,343	35	4	2,382	3,580	131	6,093
1978	2,537	38	5	2,580	3,642	132	6,354
1979	2,409	35	4	2,448	3,700	132	6,280
1980	2,564	41	4	2,609	3,820	134	6,563
1981	2,535	40	4	2,579	3,895	150	6,624
1982 ⁴	2,485	36	4	2,525	4,093	160	6,778

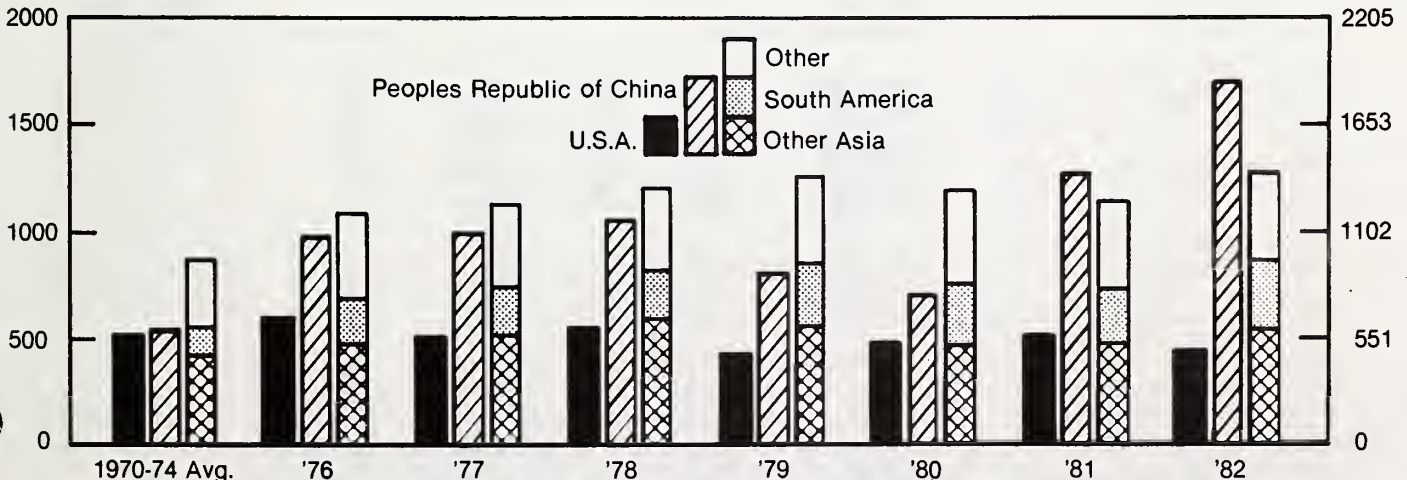
¹Includes large cigarettes. ²Includes small cigars and revenue on cigars from Puerto Rico covered into the Treasury of Puerto Rico. ³Includes cigarette paper and tubes, and imported cigarettes and cigars. ⁴Estimated.

Compiled from reports of the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Census.

Flue-Cured Tobacco: Estimated World Production

Thous. metric tons

Mil. lbs.



STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Item	Unit or base period	1982			1982-83		Last data as percentage of a year earlier
		January	February	December	January	February	
Average price at auctions							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	---
Burley	Ct. per lb.	182.0	180.5	179.0	182.5	180.0	100
Maryland	Ct. per lb.	closed	closed	closed	closed	closed	---
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	135.0	109.5	closed	113.0	92.0	84
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	154.5	167.0	closed	closed	155.0	93
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	136.0	closed	119.5	120.5	closed	89
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	135.0	closed	106.0	105.0	closed	78
Price support level ¹							
Flue-cured	Ct. per lb.	169.9			**		
Burley	Ct. per lb.	181.3			**		
Virginia fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	123.0			**		
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Ct. per lb.	123.0			**		
Ky. Tenn. dark air-cured	Ct. per lb.	109.4			**		
Virginia sun-cured	Ct. per lb.	109.4			**		
Connecticut Valley cigar binder	Ct. per lb.	125.5			**		
Wis. binder and Ohio filler	Ct. per lb.	90.7			**		
Puerto Rican filler	Ct. per lb.	94.1			**		
Parity index ²							
	1910-14=100	1056	1059	1071	1083	1087	103
Industrial production index ³							
	1967=100	104.7	142.9	135.0	136.2		97
Employment							
	Mil.	99.7	99.7	99.1	99.1		99
Personal income ⁴							
	Bil. dol.	2499.1	2513.8	2638.1	2638.9		66
		1981-82			1982-83		
		December	January	November	December	January	
Taxable removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	42.3	48.2	49.5	33.1		78
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	299.4	265.5	314.1	266.2		89
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	636.1		580.9	614.0		97
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	3,904.2		3,387.9	3,654.1		94
Invoiced to domestic customers							
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	30.0					
Chewing tobacco ¹⁴	Mil. lb.	1422.5					
Snuff ¹⁴	Mil. lb.	1410.4					
Tax-exempt removals							
Cigarettes	Bil.	6.5	7.5	6.8	5.9		91
Exports	Bil.	4.7	6.4	6.1	5.6		119
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	14.2	9.0	13.6	10.3		73
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarettes	Bil.	92.0		82.1	88.0		96
Exports	Bil.	82.6		68.0	73.6		89
Cigars and cigarillos	Mil.	160.4		147.8	158.0		99
Invoiced for export							
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Smoking tobacco	Mil. lb.	.8					
Chewing tobacco	Mil. lb.	.2					
Producer price indexes ⁵							
Tobacco products	1967=100	277.9	277.9	365.1	383.5	350.9	126
Cigarettes (filtertip, king size)	1967=100	283.3	283.3	388.6	398.5	370.7	96
Cigars	1967=100	171.3	171.3	176.5	176.5	176.5	103
Smoking tobacco	1967=100	296.4	296.4	331.9	343.8	N.A.	116
Plug chewing tobacco	1967=100	362.5	362.5	392.8	412.2	N.A.	114
Snuff	1967=100	345.5	345.5	358.7	379.3	N.A.	110
Consumer price indexes (urban)							
Tobacco products	1967=100	226.8	227.1	264.0	272.3	280.3	123
Cigarettes	1967=100	229.7	230.0	269.8	279.0	287.6	125
Other tobacco products ⁶	Dec. 1977=100	134.4	134.7	142.8	143.8	145.8	108
Imports of tobacco (for consumption)							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	8.6	22.7	20.9	7.8		91
Cigar tobacco (leaf and scrap)	Mil. lb.	2.4	4.0	3.6	2.8		117
Other tobacco (leaf and scrap)	Mil. lb.	5.0	9.2	12.9	9.6		192
Accumulated from Jan. 1							
Cigarette leaf	Mil. lb.	229.3		185.0	192.8		84
Cigar tobacco (leaf and scrap)	Mil. lb.	47.9		40.1	43.0		90
Other scrap and tobacco NSPE ⁷	Mil. lb.	123.4		122.6	132.1		107

See footnotes at end of table.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY--CONTINUED

Item	Unit or base period	1981-82		1982-83		Last data as percentage of a year earlier
		December	January	November	December	
Exports of leaf tobacco (farm-sales weight)						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	62.3	33.0	93.6	54.8	88
Burley	Mil. lb.	3.7	5.5	11.5	3.6	97
Maryland	Mil. lb.	.7	.2	1.4	.2	29
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	*	.2	*	*	--
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured	Mil. lb.	1.5	.4	3.9	1.2	80
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured	Mil. lb.	.1	.2	*	*	--
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.1	.1	1.	.1	100
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	0	0	*	0	--
Accumulated from beginning of marketing year⁸						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	328.6	361.6	246.3	301.1	92
Burley	Mil. lb.	10.4	16.0	19.2	22.8	219
Maryland	Mil. lb.	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.7	123
Virginia fire- & sun-cured	Mil. lb.	.4	.6	.8	.9	225
Ky.-Tenn. fire-cured ⁹	Mil. lb.	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.0	167
Ky.-Tenn. dark air-cured ⁹	Mil. lb.	.5	.6	*	.1	20
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	.9	1.0	.5	.5	56
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	*	*	*	*	--
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	*	.1	*	.1	--
Exports of manufactured tobacco in bulk and not elsewhere classified¹⁰						
Accumulated from Jan. 1	Mil. lb.	.7	2.2	1.7	2.0	286
	Mil. lb.	12.6		17.1	19.0	151
Quarterly data						
		1981-82		1982-83		
		Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	
Stocks of tobacco--1st of quarter (farm-sales weight)¹¹						
Domestic types						
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	2570	2588	2647	2731	106
Burley	Mil. lb.	1000	1366	1121	1448	106
Maryland	Mil. lb.	37	37	47	41	111
Fire-cured	Mil. lb.	71	67	71	65	97
Dark air- and sun-cured	Mil. lb.	38	41	40	42	102
Cigar filler	Mil. lb.	62	58	64	60	103
Cigar binder	Mil. lb.	62	58	67	64	110
Cigar wrapper	Mil. lb.	6	6	5	5	83
Under Government loan ¹²	Mil. lb.	630	578	691		110
Foreign types						
Cigarette and smoking	Mil. lb.	752	760	879	825	109
oriental	Mil. lb.	320	337	367	366	109
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	167	152	222	177	116
Burley	Mil. lb.	265	272	290	282	104
Cigar	Mil. lb.	94	94	89	93	99
Tobacco outlets¹³						
Seasonally adjusted data, annual rates, for charts, p. 2						
cigarettes						
Production	Bil. lb.	714.6	723.6	638.8	702.0	97
Tax-paid removals	Bil. lb.	610.7	625.2	560.4	606.0	97
Cigar production						
Large	Bil. lb.	3.97	4.06	3.26	3.76	93
Small	Bil. lb.	1.04	1.30	1.41	1.30	100
Smoking production	Mil. lb.	32.2	28.0	29.8	28.0	100
Chewing production						
Loose leaf	Mil. lb.	71.4	73.8	69.1	73.8	100
Plug and other	Mil. lb.	33.5	35.8	N.A.	N.A.	--
Snuff production	Mil. lb.	26.4	29.0	N.A.	N.A.	--
Exports of leaf						
Total	Mil. lb.	747.0	691.0	772.0	661.0	96
Flue-cured	Mil. lb.	650.4	410.0	572.0	55.0	111

¹ 1982 and 1983 crops, respectively. ² Prices paid by farmers including interest, taxes and wage rates. ³ Seasonally adjusted. ⁴ Seasonally adjusted, annual rate. ⁵ Federal and applicable state and local taxes included. ⁶ Includes tobacco accessories. ⁷ Farm-sales weight equivalent. ⁸ July 1 for flue-cured and cigar wrapper and October 1 for others. ⁹ Includes Black Fat. ¹⁰ Smoking tobacco in bulk through December 1977. Beginning January 1978 blended strips no longer included. ¹¹ Holdings of manufacturers and dealers, including grower cooperatives. ¹² Reported by grower cooperatives. ¹³ Latest quarter is estimated. *Less than 50,000 pounds. **Estimated. Detail may not add due to rounding. ¹⁴ New Product classification.

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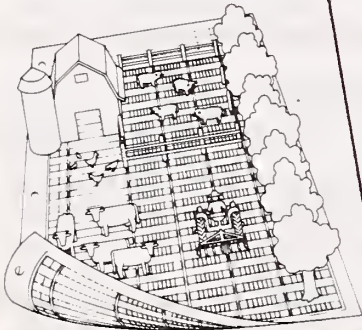
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