UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

CERTAIN GLOVES

Report to the President
on Investigation No. TA-201-9
Under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974

USITC Publication 760
Washington, D.C.
March 1976

UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

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REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT

U.S. International Trade Commission,
March 8, 1976.

To the President:

In accordance with section 201(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (88 stat. 1978), the U.S. International Trade Commission herein reports the results of an investigation made under section 201(b)(1) of that act, relating to "certain gloves."

The investigation to which this report relates was undertaken to determine whether--

> gloves of vegetable fibers, of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, and of rubber or plastics, provided for in items 704.40, 704.45, 705.35, 705.84 and 705.86 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS),

are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

The investigation was instituted on September 23, 1975, upon receipt of a petition filed on September 8, 1975, by the Work Glove Manufacturers Association.

Notice of the institution of the investigation and hearing to be held in connection therewith was published in the Federal Register of

September 29, 1975 (40 F.R. 44634). A public hearing in connection with the investigation was conducted on December 16 and 17, 1975, in the Commission's hearing room in Washington, D.C. All interested parties were afforded an opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard. A transcript of the hearings and copies of briefs submitted by interested parties in connection with the investigation are attached. 1/

The information for this report was obtained from fieldwork, from responses to questionnaires sent to the domestic manufacturers and importers, and from the Commission's files, other Government agencies, and evidence presented at the hearings and in briefs filed by interested parties.

Determination of the Commission

On the basis of its investigation the Commission determines (Commissioner Minchew dissenting in part 2/) that gloves of vegetable fibers, of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, and of rubber or plastics, provided for in items 704.40, 704.45, 705.35, 705.84 and 705.86 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with the imported article.

1/ Attached to the original report sent to the President and available for inspection at the U.S. International Trade Commission except for material submitted in confidence.

2/ Commissioner Minchew determines in the affirmative as to the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing gloves of vegetable fibers and of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, provided for in items 704.40, 704.45, and 705.35, and in the negative as to serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing gloves of rubber or plastics provided for in items 705.84 and 705.86.

Views of Chairman Will E. Leonard and Commissioners George M. Moore, Catherine Bedell, Joseph O. Parker, and Italo H. Ablondi

On September 8, 1975, the United States International Trade Commission received a petition filed by the Work Glove Manufacturers Association, requesting an investigation under section 201(b)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (Trade Act) with respect to imports of certain gloves. On September 23, 1975, the Commission instituted an investigation to determine whether gloves of vegetable fibers, of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, and of rubber or plastics, provided for in items 704.40, 704.45, 705.35, 705.84, and 705.86 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS), are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles

Section 201(b)(1) of the Trade Act requires that each of the following conditions be met if the Commission is to make an affirmative determination in this investigation and thus find a domestic industry eligible for import relief:

> (1) That imports of the articles concerned are entering the United States in increased quantities;
>
> (2) That the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles concerned is being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury; and
>
> (3) That increased imports are a substantial cause (i.e., an important cause and not less than any other cause) of the serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles concerned.

Since these criteria are cumulative, the failure to satisfy any one of them necessitates a negative determination, i.e., that a domestic industry is not eligible for import relief.

Determination

After considering the evidence obtained by the Commission in this investigation, we have determined that gloves of vegetable fibers, of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, and of rubber or plastics, provided for in TSUS items 704.40, 704.45, 705.35, 705.84, and 705.86, are not, within the meaning of section 201(b)(1) of the Trade Act, being imported in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury or the threat thereof to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles. Specifically, we find that the second criterion under section 201(b)(1), as set forth above, has not been met, i.e., that the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles is not being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury. Since our negative determination is based on a finding that the second criterion is not met, the following discussion is principally limited to that criterion.

Domestic industry

In determining whether the criteria of section 201(b)(1) of the Trade Act have been satisfied, it is first necessary to identify the domestic industry which may be suffering the requisite

injury. While section 201(b)(3) of the Trade Act sets forth guidelines to be used by the Commission in determining what the domestic industry is, it does not specifically define the term. Therefore, the Trade Act in effect permits the Commission discretion in evaluating the facts gathered during the course of an investigation and in defining the domestic industry or industries on the basis of these facts, having taken the guidelines mentioned above into account. In several recent investigations under section 201 of the Trade Act, Commissioners have determined that there is more than one domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles of the basis of differences in intrinsic qualities, end uses, and factors of production.

With regard to this investigation, we determine that there are two domestic industries producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles; one industry is composed of the facilities devoted to the production of gloves of vegetable fibers and of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather (hereinafter referred to as the cotton, leather, and leather/fabric glove industry), which, if imported into the United States, would be classified under TSUS item numbers 704.40, 704.45, and 705.35; the other industry is composed of the facilities devoted to the production of gloves of rubber or plastics (hereinafter referred to as the rubber or plastics glove industry), which, if imported into the United States, would be classified under TSUS item numbers 705.84 and 705.86.

Cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves are all produced by the same basic process. This labor-intensive process includes cutting the required parts of the glove, sewing the parts together, and final shaping. The skills required by this process do not vary significantly among the three types of gloves listed. While the machinery used to produce cotton gloves is not usually used to produce leather gloves, the relatively simple technology and low cost of the machines involved permit a manufacturer to readily shift production from one type of glove to another. Most of the larger firms engaged in the production of one of these types of gloves also produce the other types.

The rubber or plastics glove industry employs an entirely different basic process in the production of these gloves. In this industry the basic process involves the dipping of a hand form into certain chemical compounds of rubber or plastics, fixating the compound, and heating it. This process requires more technologically advanced machines than the "cut and sew" operation used to produce cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves and, as a result, requires workers with generally higher skills. The nature of the process also makes the rubber or plastics glove industry capital-intensive, and restricts the ease of entry into the industry. Most gloves of rubber or plastics are produced in facilities that specialize in rubber or plastics products.

In view of these facts, we find that there are two domestic industries, as described above, which produce articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles under investigation.

Serious injury

While the term "serious injury" as used in section 201 is not specifically defined therein, section 201(b)(2) of the Trade Act sets forth the following guidelines to be considered by the Commission in determining whether the domestic industry or industries are suffering the requisite injury:

> In making its determinations under paragraph (1), the Commission shall take into account all economic factors which it considers relevant, including (but not limited to)--
>
> (A) with respect to serious injury, the significant idling of productive facilities in the industry, the inability of a significant number of firms to operate at a reasonable level of profit, and significant unemployment or underemployment within the industry;

In 1970 the domestic producers of cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves shipped approximately 30.3 million dozen pairs of gloves. In 1974 approximately 33 million dozen pairs were shipped, slightly less than the alltime high of 33.5 million dozen pairs which were shipped in 1973. The Commission investigation did not reveal any evidence that there were idle production facilities in 1970, or that any substantial amount of production capacity has been added since 1970 to the industry producing cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves. Since the domestic industry has experienced increased production since 1970, when there were

not significant idle facilities, and substantial new capacity has not been added to the domestic industry, we find that there has not been a significant idling of productive facilities within the industry.

The modest rise in output has been accompanied by stable employment levels within the cotton, leather, and leather/fabric glove industry in terms of persons employed and man-hours. Data reported to the Commission by firms accounting for approximately 75 percent of the production of these gloves show that in 1970 there were 10,800 people employed in establishments devoted to the production of cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves. In 1974, 11,400 people were employed in this industry. Man-hours worked by production and related workers rose from approximately 17.7 million in 1970 to 18.5 million in 1973 and then declined slightly to 18.0 million in 1974. Based on these facts, we find that there has not been significant unemployment or underemployment in the cotton, leather, and leather/fabric glove industry.

The profit-and-loss experience of the cotton, leather, and leather/fabric glove industry is a clear indication that this industry has not experienced serious injury. In general, this experience is related to the cycle of economic activity in the United States in the period 1970-74. The first years of this period were relatively stable in terms of both economic activity and the profitability of the cotton, leather, and leather/fabric glove industry. As

economic activity increased, the demand for gloves increased, and profits rose as price increases outpaced increases in costs. The following figures reflect this experience. For those firms reporting profit and loss data, their combined sales of cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves increased from approximately $118 million in 1970 to more than $187 million in 1974. During this period, net profits before taxes of the firms accounting for approximately 75 percent of domestic production of these gloves increased from $7.5 million to approximately $25 million. The ratio of net profit before taxes to net sales increased from 6 percent in 1970 to 12.4 percent in 1974.

The Commission investigation also failed to reveal that there were a significant number of producers of cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves unable to operate at a reasonable level of profit. For example, the number of firms reporting losses during the years 1970-74 varied from 1 in 1970 to 7 in 1973.

In view of the factors set forth above we find that the cotton, leather, and leather/fabric glove industry is not seriously injured.

In terms of production, employment, and profitability the rubber or plastics glove industry has had an experience similar to that of the producers of cotton, leather, and leather/fabric glove industry. Between 1970 and 1973, U.S. producers' shipments of gloves of rubber or plastics increased from 16.4 million dozen

pairs to 19.4 million dozen pairs, and then declined slightly to 19.3 million pairs in 1974. Information from firms accounting for approximately 50 percent of the production of such gloves shows that total employment in the industry rose steadily from approximately 3,100 persons in 1970 to more than 4,100 persons in 1974. Man-hours worked by production workers increased from 3.7 million in 1970 to 4.8 million in 1974. For those firms reporting profit-and-loss data, their sales of gloves of rubber or plastics rose steadily from $43 million in 1970 to approximately $95 million in 1974. Net profits before taxes on the rubber and plastics glove operations of the U.S. producers accounting for 50 percent of the U.S. output of rubber or plastics gloves increased from $5 million in 1970 to $8.5 million in 1974, and the ratio of net profit before taxes to net sales ranged between 9.2 and 11.8 percent in the same period. One producer of gloves of rubber or plastics reported a loss during 1970 on the production of these gloves, and two other firms reported losses on such production during 1974. No firms reported losses on the production of gloves of rubber or plastics during 1971-73.

On the basis of these facts, we find that the domestic industry producing gloves of rubber or plastics has not been seriously injured.

Threat of serious injury

As with the term "serious injury," the term "threat of serious injury" is not defined in the Trade Act. Section 201(b)(2)

does set forth the following guidelines, however, to be considered by the Commission:

> In making its determinations under paragraph (1), the Commission shall take into account all economic factors which it considers relevant, including (but not limited to)-- . . .
>
> (B) with respect to threat of serious injury, a decline in sales, a higher and growing inventory, and a downward trend in production, profits, wages, or employment (or increasing underemployment) in the domestic industry concerned.

The most recent data available to the Commission with regard to domestic shipments, production, and inventories are for the period January-September 1975. The data are based on responses by approximately 55 producers accounting for 75 percent of domestic production of cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves and 50 percent of domestic production of gloves of rubber or plastics.

The data reveal that shipments and production of cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves decreased in January-September 1975, compared with shipments and production in the corresponding period in 1974. Although comparable data are not available, it is estimated that inventories of these types of gloves remained relatively stable, in actual terms, in 1975.

The financial information available to the Commission indicates that, in spite of decreasing production and shipments and severe recessionary pressures, the industry remained profitable in January-September 1975. Information supplied by 22 companies on their operations for January-June 1975 shows that their combined

operations had a net-profit-to-net-sales ratio of 8 percent during the first 6 months of 1975. That ratio was higher than that which the industry experienced throughout the period 1970-72.

With regard to the industry producing gloves of rubber or plastics, data from the reporting companies show that shipments, production, and inventories for January-September 1975 declined very slightly from what they had been during the corresponding period in 1974. The partial financial information available for January-June 1975 from four companies revealed that they had a net-profit-to-net-sales ratio of 11.5 percent during that period. That ratio exceeded the average ratio of net profit to net sales of the industry during 1970-74.

As may be seen from the above, the facts revealed by an examination of the statutory indicators are equivocal as to the threat of serious injury. The Commission is directed, however, to "take into account all economic factors which it considers relevant" in making its determination with respect to threat of serious injury. During a portion of the period in 1975 for which the above data are reported, the U.S. economy in general and the glove industry in particular were suffering from severe recessionary pressures. As industrial activity slackened, both total domestic production of all gloves covered by this investigation and imports of these gloves declined. In spite of the recession and decline in production, both the producers of cotton, leather, and leather/fabric gloves

and the producers of gloves of rubber or plastics reporting to the Commission remained profitable.

As measured by the Industrial Production Index published by the Federal Reserve Board, industrial production increased steadily after April 1975, and Federal Reserve Board estimates for January 1976 indicate that this trend has continued. In view of the clear relationship which has been observed between industrial production and the demand for gloves of the types produced by the domestic industries, it must be expected that demand for these gloves will increase. The domestic industries producing gloves like or directly competitive with the imported gloves under investigation have demonstrated the ability to operate profitably in such periods of rising demand. On the basis of these factors, we find that the domestic industries are not threatened with serious injury.

Conclusion

Having found that the domestic industries in this investigation are neither seriously injured nor threatened with serious injury, we have made a negative determination.

on the upside. Employment peaked in the mid-1960's and has trended steadily downward since then. Wage scales are low; the average hourly wage of production workers rose from $1.28 in 1958 to $2.49 in 1974, representing an average annual increase of about 4.25 percent. By contrast, output (value-added) per production-worker man-hour increased by about 9.5 percent per year over the same period.

The sector has shown a steady, long-run trend of rising output in terms of both volume and value. As the figures in table 2 indicate, however, this trend has been punctuated by the ups and downs of the business cycle and may reflect the impact of import competition since about 1972. The steady, long-term expansion of output has been accomplished, despite declining numbers of establishments and sluggish employment, through sizable gains in productivity There are several productivity-measurement series in part B of the table, and all of them reveal the same upward trend, regardless of measurement technique. As a result, the industry has shown a highly satisfactory development in terms of unit labor costs. In terms of physical output, payroll costs per dozen pairs of gloves produced held steady, despite inflation, at $2.22 in 1963, $2.23 in 1967, and $2.24 in 1974. In terms of the value of output, however, they dropped significantly from $0.39 per dollar of shipments in 1963 to $0.34 in 1967 and $0.20 in 1974. Meanwhile, materials and energy costs remained remarkably stable, at $0.50-$0.55 per dollar of shipments, with the result that the profitability potential of the industry--as measured by the share of the shipments dollar left over after the principal manufacturing costs have been excluded--has risen significantly. 1/

1/ The data in table 2 are inadequate to support a discussion of actual profitability. On this question, see the section in this report on the financial experience of the industry.

Determination

From the information obtained in the present investigation I have concluded that certain gloves of cotton and leather, provided for in items 704.40, 704.45 and 705.35 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

Further, I have determined that certain rubber or plastics gloves, provided for in items 705.84 and 705.86 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

The Domestic Industries

In determining what constitutes the domestic industry, the Trade Act provides in section 201(b)(3)(B) that the Commission--

> may, in the case of a domestic producer which produces more than one article, treat as part of such domestic industry only that portion or subdivision of the producer which produces the like or directly competitive article,

and the Senate Finance Committee Report 1/ at page 122 states:

> where a corporate entity has several independent operating divisions, and only some of these produce the domestic article in question, the divisions in which the domestic article is not produced may be excluded from the determination of what constitutes the "industry" for the purposes of the Commission investigation and finding.

1/ U.S. Senate, Trade Reform Act of 1974; Report of the Committee on Finance . . ., S. Rept. No. 93-1298 (93d Cong., 2d sess.), 1974.

In the present case it is my view that there are two identifiable domestic industries producing articles "like or directly competitive with" the imported articles. These industries include the respective domestic facilities involved in the production of--

(1) certain gloves made of cotton and leather; and

(2) certain gloves made of rubber or plastics.

Of the concerns producing the three categories of gloves which are the subject of this investigation--cotton, horsehide or cowhide, and rubber or plastics--some specialize in one category, some in two, and a few manufacture all three categories. Most of the large firms in the cotton/leather industry produce both cotton and all-leather gloves as well as combination fabric and leather gloves. To the extent that producers of cotton or leather gloves also make rubber or plastics gloves, such gloves are largely cotton gloves that have been fully dipped in solutions, and thus would be classified as rubber or plastics gloves in the TSUS. Unsupported rubber or plastics gloves are usually made in plants that specialize in these products. The cotton and leather glove industries may be characterized as labor-intensive, because of the hand-sewing involved in production, while the rubber or plastics glove production facilities are capital intensive, relying on a more automated operation.

It would, therefore, seem a natural division of the domestic industry to separate gloves made in production facilities which differ so greatly in equipment and techniques. 1/

1/ See reasons for dividing the domestic industry in the "Views of Vice Chairman Daniel Minchew," in Stainless Steel and Alloy Tool Steel: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-5 . . ., USITC Publication 756 (January) 1976, pp. 36-37.

Increased Imports

In the terms of the statute, an increase in imports can be "either actual or relative to domestic production" (section 201(b)(2)(C)). Therefore, the Commission can find "increased imports" when the increase is in "actual" or absolute terms, or when the level is declining in actual terms, but is increasing relative to domestic production. It is my view that, in the absence of extraordinary circumstances, the Commission should not look farther back than the most recent trade concessions to determine whether or not the increased imports criterion is met; and, in certain circumstances in the past, 1/ I have been willing to look at a considerably shorter span of time within this general period.

(1) Cotton and Leather Gloves

Imports of cotton and leather gloves increased from 1,306 thousand dozen pairs in 1967 to 3,287 thousand dozen pairs in 1970 to 5,769 thousand dozen pairs in 1973, and to 7,834 thousand dozen pairs in 1974. The ratio of imports to domestic shipments rose from 11 percent in 1970 to 17 percent in 1973, and to 24 percent in 1974. The trend of imports clearly shows an increase in the cotton and leather glove industry.

(2) Rubber or Plastics Gloves

Imports of rubber or plastics gloves increased from 561 thousand dozens in 1967 to 1,508 thousand dozens in 1969. They declined in 1970 to 1,388 thousand dozen pairs, but rose to 2,026 thousand dozen pairs in 1972. Although imports declined in 1973 and 1974, there was a sharp

1/ See Birch Plywood Doorskins: Report to the President on Investigation No. TA-201-1 . . ., USITC Publication 743 (October) 1975.

increase in January-September 1975 over levels during the same period in 1974. The trend of imports appears to be slightly upward over the whole period in question.

From the above information I have concluded that the criterion of increased imports has been met both for cotton and leather gloves, and for rubber or plastics gloves.

Serious Injury or Threat Thereof

Although the Trade Act provides no precise definition of the term "serious injury," some economic factors which the Commission may take into account are listed in section 201(b)(2) of the Trade Act as follows:

> with respect to serious injury, the significant idling of productive facilities in the industry, the inability of a significant number of firms to operate at a reasonable level of profit, and significant unemployment or underemployment within the industry;

and, with regard to the question of a threat of serious injury, section 201(b)(2)(B) provides:

> with respect to threat of serious injury, a decline in sales, a higher and growing inventory, and a downward trend in production, profits, wages, or employment (or increasing underemployment) in the domestic industry concerned.

These factors are not to be considered all-inclusive, nor does the existence of any one of them necessarily require an affirmative finding of injury, since they are "indicators" of injury, to be first evaluated, and then taken into account at the discretion of each Commissioner.

Employment

Employment figures for the cotton and leather glove industry and the rubber or plastics glove industry will be discussed together.

Employment in the glove industry (as covered in this investigation) showed few significant changes in the 1970-74 period. According to data based on questionnaire returns from 55 producers, the number of all persons, including production workers, connected with the production of gloves covered under this investigation declined in 1971, increased in 1972, 1973, and 1974. Man-hours show similar trends. Of the five years under review, 1974 saw the largest number of employees directly involved in production, as well as the largest employment in terms of all persons connected with pertinent operations (14,440) and of production man-hours expended on gloves. However, hours per year per production worker stood at the lowest level for the five years under review (1,696 hours).

There were several instances of layoffs, shorter work weeks, work weeks alternating with idle weeks, and even reduction of wages. These instances appear to be more numerous in the cotton and leather glove industry than in the rubber or plastics glove industry.

Profit-and-Loss Experience

(1) Cotton and leather glove industry.

The profit-and-loss experience of the cotton and leather glove industry shows a profit-to-sales ratio of 6.4 percent in 1970, of 5.1 percent in 1971, of 5.8 percent in 1972, of 9.8 percent in 1973, of 13.2 percent in 1974, and of 8.0 percent in the first three quarters of 1975.

(2) Rubber or plastics gloves

The profit-and-loss experience of the rubber and plastic glove industry shows a profit-to-sales ratio of 11.6 percent in 1970, of 9.2 percent in 1971, of 9.4 percent in 1972, of 11.8 percent in 1973, of 10.1 percent in 1974, and of 11.5 percent in the first three quarters of 1975.

From the information that the Commission has been able to obtain in this investigation, I am unable to say that the domestic glove industries, either the cotton and leather or the rubber or plastics, have been seriously injured by increased imports.

I will now turn my discussion to the question of the "threat of serious injury."

Sales Experience. The value of sales increased in both the cotton and leather and the rubber and plastic glove industries over the period in question.

Higher or Growing Inventory. Data on inventories were obtained through questionaires returned by 54 of the 56 responding manufacturers.

(1) Cotton and Leather Glove Industry.

The inventory of the reporting firms in the cotton and leather glove industry showed 2,511 thousand dozen pairs in 1969, increasing to 3,807 thousand dozen pairs in 1970, decreasing to 3,069 thousand dozen pairs in 1971, decreasing further to 2,601 thousand dozen pairs in 1972, and then increasing dramatically to 4,747 thousand dozen pairs in 1974. As of September 30, 1975, the 1975 total showed 4,107 thousand dozen pairs. The large increase of inventories is a factor which must be considered when dealing with the "threat of serious injury".

(2) Rubber or Plastics Glove Industry

The inventory of those firms reporting on the rubber and plastic glove industry shows a considerable difference of the period with which we are dealing.

The trend is downward, with 1974 levels declining 10 percent from 1970 levels.

Import Penetration. Below is a table expressing import penetration in relation to consumption for the three major types of gloves.

Ratio of Imports to Consumption (percent)

Category	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cotton	6	5	5	8	13
Horsehide or Cowhide	29	34	41	47	53
Rubber or Plastics	8	9	11	10	9

In other terms, the ratio of imports to domestic shipments in cotton and leather combined increased from 11 percent in 1970 to 17 percent in 1973 to 24 percent in 1974.

Price comparisons. Average prices for imported gloves have, almost without exception, been substantially below the comparable averages of domestic glove prices. Domestic manufacturers have generally been able to compete because of a consistently higher quality product.

From the information obtained I have concluded that rubber or plastics gloves are not threatened with serious injury from increased imports. This segment of the industry is more capital intensive, and has generally been able to withstand increased import penetration. Moreover, inventories have declined and profits have been consistently adequate in my opinion. The capital intensive nature of the industry makes it less susceptible to imports from low-wage countries.

Having concluded that the rubber or plastics glove industry is not being seriously injured or threatened with serious injury, I must necessarily find in the negative for that industry and will not discuss it further. However, I have come to the opposite conclusion with regard to the cotton and leather glove industry. The cotton and leather glove industry is more labor-intensive than the rubber or plastics glove industry, and has, therefore, shown greater susceptibility to import penetration. Inventories have increased dramatically. Having found that the cotton and leather glove industry is threatened with serious injury, I will now address myself to the question of substantial cause.

Substantial Cause

Section 201(b)(4) of the Trade Act defines "substantial cause" as a "cause which is important and not less than any other cause." In addressing the question of substantial cause, the House Ways and Means Committee Report stated:

> The Committee intends that a dual test be met--imports must constitute an important cause and be not less important than any other single cause. For example, if imports were just one of many factors of equal weight, imports would meet the test of being "not less than any other cause" but it would be unlikely that any of the causes would be deemed an "important" cause. If there were any other cause more important than imports, then the second test of being "not less than any other cause" would be met. On the other hand, if imports were one of two factors of equal weight and there were no other factors, both tests would be met. 1/

1/ U. S. House of Representatives, Trade Reform Act of 1973: Report of Committee on Ways and Means. . ., H. Rept. No. 93-571 (93d Cong., 1st sess.), 1973, pp. 46-47.

The Senate Finance Committee Report addressed the question by stating:

> The Committee recognizes that "weighing" causes in a dynamic economy is not always possible. It is not intended that a mathematical test be applied by the Commission. The Commissioners will have to assure themselves that imports represent a substantial cause or threat of injury. It is not intended that the escape clause criteria go from one extreme of excessive rigidity to complete laxity. An industry must be seriously injured or threatened by an absolute increase in imports, and the imports must be deemed to be a substantial cause of the injury before an affirmative determination should be made. 1/ (emphasis added)

In determining substantial cause it is necessary, therefore, to employ two tests. First, a cause must be important; and, second, a cause must be not less than any other cause.

In attempting to determine "substantial cause" of a threat of serious injury, one encounters numerous pitfalls. One must attempt to predict which factor will be "important" and "not less than any other cause" of the serious injury which the Commissioner has predicted will occur. I will take the advice of the Senate Finance Committee, as stated above, and not attempt to formulate a "mathematical test."

With the increased level of import penetration, and the competitiveness present in the industry, I believe low-wage countries will continue to make inroads into the domestic market in cotton and leather gloves. I also believe that, because the industry is labor-intensive, these foreign competitors will have a considerable advantage in the market. I, therefore, consider that increasing imports will be an "important" cause which is "not less than any other cause" of the future difficulties

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1/ U. S. Senate, Trade Reform Act of 1974; Report of the Committee on Finance. . ., S. Rept. No. 93-1298 (93d Cong., 2d sess.), 1974, pp. 121-122.

of the domestic industry, and find that the "substantial cause" criterion has been met.

Conclusion

From the information obtained in the present investigation I have concluded that certain gloves of cotton and leather, provided for in items 704.40, 704.45 and 705.35 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of the threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

Further, I have determined that certain rubber or plastics gloves, provided for in items 705.84 and 705.86 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, are not being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause of serious injury, or the threat thereof, to the domestic industry producing articles like or directly competitive with the imported articles.

INFORMATION OBTAINED IN THE INVESTIGATION

Description and Uses

The imported gloves covered in this investigation (hereinafter referred to as "certain gloves") consist of three main categories which are designated in the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) in the following items:

(1) Items 704.40 and 704.45.--Cotton gloves, not of lace or net and not ornamented, and cotton glove linings, made from a pre-existing machine knit or woven fabric, or any combination of such fabrics ("certain cotton gloves").

(2) Item 705.35.--Gloves of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather ("certain leather gloves").

(3) Two groups of rubber or plastics gloves:

(a) Item 705.84.--Seamless gloves; and

(b) Item 705.86.--Neither seamless nor with fabric fourchettes or sidewalls; 1/ nor with the outer surface (except as to applied cuffs, if any) wholly of plastics and the seams of which are heat sealed and not sewn or stitched ("certain rubber or plastics gloves").

While the imported gloves subject to this investigation cannot be designated precisely (nor legally for the purposes of the TSUS) as work or dress gloves, the uses to which they are put indicate, in a broad sense and in trade usage, that by far the greater part (probably more than 85 percent) are "work" gloves. They are used in every kind of industrial, commercial and domestic activity as basic hand protection or product protection, as well as, in relatively small volume, for semidress or street wear. They are used in such diverse activities as household work and home gardening;

1/ The fourchette is a strip of material that is sewn-in between the finger of the palm-side and back-side of a glove; the sidewall is a strip sewn-in on the little finger, which extends from the end of the little finger to the wrist.

in such major industries as chemicals, metal fabrication, and construction; in welding, surgery, medical examination; in application of beauty aids, and in food handling; and in handling nuclear fuels, and artillery and ammunition.

The possibilities for interchangeability of the various types of gloves are significant. There are numerous industrial and household activities in which cotton, leather, leather/fabric, rubber, or plastic gloves can be used. Nevertheless, certain types of gloves within these broad categories are in fact specialty items, designed for and applicable only to specific uses; surgeons', medical examination, welders', and lisle gloves for inspectors are examples of such specialty items under consideration in this investigation.

The imported gloves encompassed in this investigation are made of cotton, leather, or chemical compounds, or of combinations thereof. Cotton materials include canton flannel, jersey, terry cloth, and lisle. Leather materials consist of leathers made from horsehides or cowhides in the form of shoulders, sides, or bellies, side leather being of better quality than the other two. The hides are split to the desired thickness and weight. It is believed that more than 90 percent of the hides are cowhides. Chemical compounds used in the manufacture of gloves include natural rubber, synthetic rubber, neoprene, nitrile (Buna-N), and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) plastics. Some gloves, such as leather-palm gloves with canton flannel backs and canton flannel or jersey shells dipped into chemical compounds, are produced from combinations of the above-mentioned materials.

Canton flannel fabrics are machine-woven with a plain weave. Jersey cloth, lisle, and terry cloth are machine-knit fabrics. Jersey cloth is a plain knitted cloth (i.e., every row is knit across exactly alike) that can be either smooth or napped. Lisle is a fine thread in which two combed yarns made from long strands of cotton are tightly twisted together and passed over gas jets to burn off fuzzy ends and to give the thread a smooth surface. Terry cloth is knit with loops on the surface that help absorb water. The basic characteristic of knitted fabric is that it stretches more than woven fabric and usually returns to its original shape.

The basic processes in manufacturing cotton and leather gloves consist of (1) cutting out the pieces forming the palm and back by means of stamping or "clicking" machines containing dies shaped to conform to the type of glove being produced; (2) sewing or stitching the palm, back or certain other pieces together; and (3) laying off--a process which is essentially a heating, pressing and final shaping process. There are other refinements that vary according to the type of glove, but the three steps described above cover the basics.

Imported gloves of rubber or plastics included in this investigation are either unsupported, i.e., without canton flannel or jersey shells or with flocked linings; or supported, i.e., with either canton flannel or jersey shells that have been dipped. Whether with or without a shell, the process for making these gloves involves the dipping of a hand form (aluminum, porcelain, or metal) into certain chemical compounds of rubber or plastics, fixating the compound, and heating it. Unsupported

gloves do not have cuffing; their edges may or may not be beaded; or they can have gauntlets or sleeves extending up to the shoulder, depending on their use. Supported gloves have knit cuffing or gauntlets and are either palm-dipped or fully dipped, the former, as its name implies, being gloves whose palm and fingers are dipped into the compound, and the latter being gloves which are dipped in their entirety except for cuffs.

The rubber or plastics gloves category does not include disposable polyethylene gloves with heat sealed seams which, if imported, would enter under TSUS number 705.85. Gloves included herein, however, could be either disposable or nondisposable and be sold in full and/or half sizes or in small, medium, large, or extra-large sizes, and be used for activities such as surgery and medical examinations (for which activities the gloves would or could be sterile or nonsterile, reusable or not reusable).

Cotton gloves include several distinct types, ranging from simple white inspector's gloves to the standard canton flannel, jersey, or terry cloth gloves and the more expensive "hot mill" gloves-a quilted, padded, double-thickness item used by workers handling heated materials.

Horsehide or cowhide gloves are made up both as all-leather and leather-fabric combinations, their values varying mainly according to the amount and quality of leather in the glove and the number of special features, such as reinforcements, gauntlets, and so forth. In a glove partly of horsehide or cowhide leather the palm side of the glove (also including the fingers and thumb) is of leather, while the back of the hand and

fingers are covered with a fabric, usually cotton. The tips of the fingers on the back side of the glove are usually covered with leather. Sometimes, there is an elastic strip near the wrist for making the glove hold tighter, and, sometimes, a leather strip on the fabric backing across the knuckles. Either a knit cuff or a fabric gauntlet (of varying length) may be added to the all-leather or part-leather glove during assembly.

In the past few years there has been increased attention to employee safety and greater involvement on the part of Government regulatory agencies in insuring safe working conditions for all workers, particularly through the provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA). The use of protective gloves is regulated by the OSHA, which establishes occupational safety and health standards, including specifications applicable to gloves used for many purposes--such as welding, cutting, and brazing--and in special industries--such as pulpwood logging, sawmills, and paper, pulp, and paperboard mills--as well as a number of others.

Gloves used by Federal workers and military personnel are regulated in terms of construction and use by specifications developed by the General Services Administration and the Defense Supply Agency. There are 11 separate Federal specifications to be met by producers of gloves of cotton, leather, rubber, or other materials.

U.S. Tariff Treatment

"Certain cotton gloves" covered by this investigation enter the United States under TSUS items 704.40 and 704.45 at the current rate of 25 percent ad valorem. Gloves of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather and those of combination leather and fabric are dutiable at the rate of 15 percent ad valorem under item 705.35. The gloves of rubber or plastics included herein are dutiable at 5 percent ad valorem if seamless (item 705.84), and 35 percent ad valorem if not seamless (item 705.86). The rate currently applicable to item 704.40 is the statutory rate; the rates applicable to items 704.45 and 705.84 were reduced in the Kennedy round of trade negotiations. The rate applicable to leather and combination leather and fabric gloves (item 705.35) has been in effect since January 1, 1939, while that applicable to "other" gloves of rubber or plastics (item 705.86) has been in effect since August 31, 1963--the effective date of the TSUS. Rates in effect on January 1, 1967, January 1, 1976, and the statutory rates are shown in the following table.

Certain gloves: U.S. rates of duty

(Percent ad valorem)

TSUS item No.	Description	Rates of duty for--		
		Most-favored nations		Other nations
		Jan. 1, 1967	Jan. 1, 1976	
	Certain gloves:			
704.40	Of woven cotton------	25	25	25
704.45	Of nonwoven cotton---	30.5	25	61
705.35	Of horsehide or cowhide leather----	15	15	25
	Of rubber or plastics:			
705.84	Seamless----------	10.5	5	25
705.86	"Certain" other----	35	35	75

Besides being subject to the duties shown above, cotton gloves entering the United States under TSUS item numbers 704.40 and 704.45 are subject to restraint as outlined in the multilateral Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles, signed on December 20, 1973, to which the United States is a signatory. This arrangement encompasses three restraint categories (39, 112, 214) applicable to all types of gloves, and to date restraint levels have not been reached. "Certain" cotton gloves are included in basket classes covering a number of other cotton gloves and consequently are not subject to quotas applicable to them alone (see appendix table 1 for category 39).

The gloves dutiable under the TSUS item numbers above were excluded from tariff treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

U.S. Industry

The U.S. industry producing "certain" gloves consists of 150 or more principal concerns and a number of very small producers, with plants located principally in the Midwestern and Southern states. Members of the Work Glove Manufacturers Association (WGMA) (about 40 concerns) account for about 70 percent of the production of the gloves herein considered; the 15 largest U.S. glove producers account for the greater part of total U.S. output.

According to industry sources, manufacturing establishments in the glove industry declined by 22 percent between the Census years 1967 and 1972, while the number of employees declined by 18 percent. A substantial part of the decline can be attributed to losses in those parts of the industry producing the gloves which if imported would not enter under the TSUS items considered by this investigation. (The trend of employment in concerns now in business is given in a later section of this report.)

In the fabric dress and work glove industry, according to the Census of Manufactures, in 1972 there were 134 manufacturers, 90 of which had 20 or more employees, while in 1967 there were 172 manufacturers, 110 of which had 20 or more employees. Most of these manufacturers in 1972 were located in Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

According to the Census of Manufactures, there were 147 concerns manufacturing all-leather and combination fabric and leather gloves in 1967. In 1972 there were 102 concerns manufacturing such gloves, and of these concerns 57 had 20 or more employees. The 30 largest producers accounted for 70 percent of U.S. production of such gloves in that year.

Data on the number of producers of certain rubber or plastics gloves are not available. It is believed that they are smaller in numbers than the producers of cotton and leather gloves, given the capital-intensive requirements of production of these types of gloves. Some unsupported gloves, other than surgeon's gloves, are made by firms producing a variety of rubber or plastics products.

Gloves similar to the three categories of imported gloves which are the subject of this investigation--cotton, horsehide or cowhide, and rubber or plastics--are produced by concerns that concentrate in one category and those that manufacture two and, to a lesser extent, three categories. Most of the large firms produce both cotton and all-leather gloves as well as combination fabric and leather gloves. To the extent that producers of cotton or leather gloves also make rubber or plastics gloves, such gloves consist mostly of cotton gloves that have been fully dipped (the outer surface entirely covered) with solutions and thus would be classified as rubber or plastics gloves in the TSUS. These producers also make gloves impregnated with plastics, which may or may not be classified as rubber or plastics gloves, depending on the extent to which the outer surface is covered with rubber or plastics. Unsupported rubber or plastics gloves are usually made in plants that specialize in rubber or plastics products; surgeon's and medical-examination gloves are produced largely by small plants owned by or having a sales affiliation with pharmaceutical companies. The cotton and leather-glove industries may be characterized as labor intensive, with sewing as the basic operation, while the segment of the glove industry producing rubber or plastics gloves is capital intensive, the basic operation consisting of the dipping of hand forms--a mechanized and sometimes automated operation.

Firms producing gloves, particularly cotton or leather gloves, are not integrated concerns; they purchase cotton material from textile mills and leather from tanneries. Some producers of rubber or plastics gloves may be integrated, but most producers obtain materials from chemical companies.

Some of the larger firms have plants in foreign countries. These plants either assemble gloves from pieces shipped from the United States or manufacture gloves in their entirety. Such assembly operations have been established in lower-wage countries, such as Mexico, Barbados, and Haiti; after assembly, the gloves are shipped back to the United States and enter under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00. Gloves completely manufactured abroad by subsidiaries of U.S. firms are generally exported to markets such as Canada or the European Economic Community. Several domestic producers of cotton or leather gloves have been acquired by U.S. concerns manufacturing unrelated products; however, such gloves continue to be made in separate plants. A number of domestic producers import gloves to fill out their lines, particularly types that they have ceased producing or are producing in reduced volume; some buy from other U.S. firms to fill out their lines.

Between 1970 and 1974, according to the Annual Survey of Manufactures, production of fabric, leather, and leather-and-fabric combination gloves grew by about 7 percent, from 33 million dozen pairs in 1970 to 35 million dozen pairs in 1974. Production of "dress" gloves declined by 16 percent, while production of "work" gloves increased about 9 percent. The share of total production accounted for by "dress" glove production declined from 8.4 percent in 1970 to 6.6 percent in 1974.

Some basic structural and operating characteristics of the fabric and leather sector of the industry

Of the various branches of the U.S. industry producing gloves similar to the imported gloves under investigation, those making fabric-leather combination, and all-leather gloves form, collectively, the main sector of the industry. According to questionnaire returns submitted by domestic producers, this sector accounted in 1974 for 78 percent of the quantity of U.S. producers' total shipments and 67 percent of the value.

The estimates in table 2 provide a long-term perspective on the operations of this key sector. They describe the sector as a relatively stable one in the long run, characterized by (1) steadily declining number of establishments (plants) over nearly two decades; (2) employment levels which have followed a trend of modest decline, at least since the mid-1960's, interrupted or accelerated in the shorter run by the influence of the business cycle and possibly intensified since 1972 by heavy import competition; (3) a rising long-term trend in shipments through 1974; and (4) productivity growth which has outpaced the rise of the principal manufacturing costs--materials, energy, and payrolls.

Despite the continuous drop in the number of establishments over the years, tendencies toward concentration of market power within the sector are only modest, at best. In the entire period from 1958 through 1972, average employment per establishment rose from 49 to 69 persons--hardly indicating the emergence of "bigness" by the standards of much of U.S. manufacturing. Furthermore, there has been little evidence of agglomeration into multiplant firms; fragmentary data indicate that from 1963 to 1972 the average number of establishments per firm in the sector

rose only modestly, from 1.1 to 1.2. "Concentration ratios" of the 1967 industrial census indicate a high degree of intraindustry competitiveness; in both the fabric glove and leather glove branches, the four largest establishments accounted for only about a third of total output, the eight largest for less than half. There is little reason to believe that these measures have changed significantly in the intervening years.

As the tabulation below indicates, the sector is characterized by establishments in the "medium" size range (more than 100 employees), which account for roughly two-thirds of total sectoral employment and output:

Characteristics by size of manufacturing establishment

Number of employees	Percentages of total industry		
	Establishments	Employment	Shipments
1-19	37	4	4
20-99	42	30	28
100 or more	21	66	68

Source: 1972 Census of Manufactures.

There is, however, a substantial subsector of small establishments with fewer than 100 employees. In the "more-than-500-employees" category (not shown in the tabulation), the 1972 industrial census revealed only five establishments (all making fabric gloves), which accounted for less than a fifth of the sector's employment and output--or one-fourth of the employment and output of the fabric branch alone. These larger establishments are industry leaders, but they are not dominant in the sense of having an individual or collective capacity to control markets.

The lack of strong tendencies toward concentration is explained in large part by the ease with which an entrepreneur can enter the business

as either a small or a large manufacturer. Capital requirements are minimal. Estimated rather roughly, a sum of less than $25,000 could probably set one up in business as proprietor of a small establishment (fewer than 20 employees); less than $150,000 would be needed to establish a plant with employment of up to 100; and a "large" plant, by this industry's standards (more than 100 workers), might cost well under $1 million. Furthermore, fieldwork has revealed that the sector itself, as well as the wholesale trade, has no lack of people with the necessary management know-how in glovemaking to begin manufacturing should they so choose, and that, indeed, glovemaking is not so complex that persons with general manufacturing management backgrounds could not become successful competitors. It is practically costless in terms of long-term capital outlays to begin importing gloves, should one decide to enter the market in that way.

Geographically, the sector is well-distributed within the United States, with concentrations in the northeast, the north-central region, and the South. The tabulation below provides estimates derived from the industrial census of 1972 (there being no discernible shift from 1967 data):

Region	Percentage of total industry		
	Employment	Shipments	Establishments
Northeast----------	18	25	35
North central---------	33	30	33
South----------	48	42	24
West----------	1	3	8
Total----------	100	100	100

Over the entire 1958-74 period, annual employment in the sector averaged an estimated 17,620 persons, of whom 15,800 were production workers. Largely resulting from variations in market demand, fluctuations from the averages ran to about 15 percent on the downside and 16 percent

on the upside. Employment peaked in the mid-1960's and has trended steadily downward since then. Wage scales are low; the average hourly wage of production workers rose from $1.28 in 1958 to $2.49 in 1974, representing an average annual increase of about 4.25 percent. By contrast, output (value-added) per production-worker man-hour increased by about 9.5 percent per year over the same period.

The sector has shown a steady, long-run trend of rising output in terms of both volume and value. As the figures in table 2 indicate, however, this trend has been punctuated by the ups and downs of the business cycle and may reflect the impact of import competition since about 1972. The steady, long-term expansion of output has been accomplished, despite declining numbers of establishments and sluggish employment, through sizable gains in productivity There are several productivity-measurement series in part B of the table, and all of them reveal the same upward trend, regardless of measurement technique. As a result, the industry has shown a highly satisfactory development in terms of unit labor costs. In terms of physical output, payroll costs per dozen pairs of gloves produced held steady, despite inflation, at $2.22 in 1963, $2.23 in 1967, and $2.24 in 1974. In terms of the value of output, however, they dropped significantly from $0.39 per dollar of shipments in 1963 to $0.34 in 1967 and $0.20 in 1974. Meanwhile, materials and energy costs remained remarkably stable, at $0.50-$0.55 per dollar of shipments, with the result that the profitability potential of the industry--as measured by the share of the shipments dollar left over after the principal manufacturing costs have been excluded--has risen significantly. 1/

1/ The data in table 2 are inadequate to support a discussion of actual profitability. On this question, see the section in this report on the financial experience of the industry.

Industry in Puerto Rico

According to the 1972 Economic Census of Outlying Areas, between 1967 and 1972 the number of establishments producing fabric dress and work gloves and leather gloves and mittens, including "certain gloves," in Puerto Rico, declined from 16 to 11. Data for establishments producing other types of gloves are not reported separately. The number of establishments producing fabric dress and work gloves declined from 11, employing 1,031 persons, in 1967 to 8, employing 407 persons, in 1972. The number of establishments producing leather gloves and mittens declined from 5, employing 667 persons, to 3 (data withheld on the number employed in these 3 firms so as to avoid disclosing figures reported by individual companies). By November 1974, according to the U.S. Department of Labor, the number of Puerto Rican firms producing gloves of all types stood at 13, employing 1,135 persons. Of these 13 establishments (10 are affiliates of mainland companies), 4 were listed as producers of work gloves, 3 as producers of fabric and leather gloves, 2 as producers of leather or fabric gloves only, with 1 firm producing children's mittens and 1 producing knit gloves. Most of the gloves produced are machine-sewn.

According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, total fabric and leather machine-sewn gloves shipped from Puerto Rico to the United States declined from 860,000 dozen pairs, valued at $10.1 million, in 1968 to 142,000 dozen pairs, valued at $3.5 million, in 1972. In 1973, total shipments of machine-sewn fabric and leather gloves to the United States increased to 247,000 dozen pairs, valued at $3.8 million, but by 1974 the level of shipments had dropped precipitously--to 74,000 dozen pairs, valued at $2.6 million.

The Question of Increased Imports

U.S. imports

Imports of the gloves subject to this investigation increased in every year from 1967 through 1974, rising over the period by 406 percent (appendix tables 3-15 and charts A and B). From 1970 to 1974 the index (1967=100) rose from 250 to 506, indicating an increase in imports of 102 percent over that period.

The following table summarizes the quantity of imports of the three principal categories of gloves and compares their activity with the total index of industrial production as measured by the Federal Reserve Board.

Imports of certain gloves and indexes of quantity of imports and quantity of industrial production output, 1967-74

Category	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Imports (1,000 dozen pairs)							
Cotton gloves	519	1,032	913	1,617	1,217	1,482	2,492	4,105
Horsehide or cowhide gloves	787	1,000	1,669	1,670	1,982	2,625	3,277	3,729
Rubber or plastics gloves	561	1,036	1,508	1,388	1,587	2,026	1,910	1,617
Total	1,867	3,068	4,090	4,675	4,786	6,133	7,679	9,451
	Quantity indexes (1967=100)							
Imports of--								
Cotton gloves	100	200	174	310	235	285	480	800
Horsehide or cowhide gloves	100	127	212	212	252	334	416	474
Rubber or plastics gloves	100	185	269	247	283	361	340	288
Total	100	164	219	250	256	329	411	506
Industrial production output	100	106	111	107	107	114	126	125

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board.

As indicated in the table on the preceding page, although the volume of imports of cotton gloves was somewhat smaller in 1971 and 1972 than in 1970, imports of these gloves increased by 68 percent in 1973 and by 65 percent in 1974. Imports of rubber or plastics gloves declined about 6 percent in 1973 and about 15 percent in 1974. However, imports of the three categories taken together rose substantially and in general steadily over the 1967-74 period as well as over the shorter period 1970-74. Between 1967 and 1974, imports of cotton gloves increased 690 percent, those of horsehide or cowhide gloves, 374 percent, and those of rubber or plastics gloves, 188 percent. Not only has there been an absolute increase in imports in recent years, but there has also been an increase relative to domestic shipments. As the following tabulation (based on quantity) indicates, with respect to certain gloves as a whole, the ratio of imports to shipments rose from 10 percent in 1970 to 18 percent in 1974, while during the same period the ratio of imports to consumption increased from 9 to 16 percent (see appendix tables 16-19):

Category of gloves	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Ratio of imports to consumption (percent)				
Cotton	6	5	5	8	13
Horsehide or cowhide	29	34	41	47	53
Rubber or plastics	8	9	11	10	9
Total	9	10	11	13	16
	Ratio of imports to shipments (percent)				
Cotton	6	5	5	8	14
Horsehide	39	49	64	82	97
Rubber or plastics	8	10	11	10	8
Total	10	10	12	14	18

Analysis of the price ranges at which gloves were sold reveals that--

(a) With respect to shipments of gloves by importers (other than domestic manufacturers that also import), 57 percent of their cotton gloves were priced under $3.40 per dozen pairs. Only 18 percent of domestically produced cotton gloves were sold under that figure. Of the cotton gloves imported by domestic producers, 1/ 68 percent were sold in the value bracket of $3.40 to $5.50, compared with 67 percent in the range of $5.50 to $9.85 sold from their own production.

(b) With respect to horsehide or cowhide gloves, the price bracket $10.25 to $14.00 is considered to be in the lower range. This range accounted for 74 percent of the gloves sold by importers and 46 percent of those sold by producer-importers. Of the horsehide or cowhide gloves sold by producers from their own production, 95 percent were more than $14 per dozen pairs; 52 percent were more than $21.50 per dozen pairs.

(c) There was a somewhat different picture with regard to rubber or plastics gloves: 97 percent of importers' sales were in the $3.75-to--$7.25 range, while 85 percent of producers' sales of imported gloves were valued under $3.75. However, 70 percent of producers' shipments of their own production was more than $7.25 per dozen pairs.

1/ For quantity and value of gloves imported and shipped by domestic producers, see appendix tables 20 and 21.

In part of 1974 and in 1975 there was some shift on the part of importers to impregnated cotton gloves in which the outer surface is sufficiently covered with plastics to make them dutiable as plastics gloves. Most impregnated gloves imported prior to that time were classified as cotton gloves because the fabric could be seen through the plastics covering. This has not materially affected the trend of imports of the two categories involved, as shown in this report. The use of impregnated gloves is increasing, since they perform the same function as cotton gloves but last several times as long. This is one of the examples of interchangeability between the several categories of gloves covered in this investigation.

Production of cotton gloves and horsehide or cowhide gloves is labor intensive and can be carried on in small as well as large plants with relatively little equipment. In some instances, it is a cottage industry abroad. For these reasons the principal sources of the cotton and leather gloves considered here are low-labor-cost countries, chiefly Hong Kong, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of China (Taiwan), Japan, and, recently, the People's Republic of China. On the other hand, capital intensive rubber or plastics gloves, some of which require advanced technology in their production, are imported principally from Australia, the United Kingdom, and France.

Certain gloves: U.S. imports for consumption, by types and by principal sources, 1974

(In thousands of dozen pairs)

Type and source	Quantity
Cotton gloves:	
Hong Kong	1,246
People's Republic of China	391
Japan	353
Korea	343
Barbados 1/	335
Malaysia	190
Taiwan	166
All other	1,081
Total	4,105
Leather gloves:	
Taiwan	1,457
Korea	705
Hong Kong	636
Mexico 1/	484
Japan	146
All other	301
Total	3,729
Rubber or plastics gloves:	
Australia	657
United Kingdom	312
Hong Kong	106
France	103
Taiwan	97
Spain	80
All other	262
Total	1,617

1/ Imports from this source entered under provisions of TSUS item 807.00.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

To some extent the labor-cost advantage enjoyed by imported gloves is partly offset because U.S. manufacturers are more flexible in their ability to meet OSHA glove standards for personal safety and have an advantage over imports in the sale of gloves to the military and other agencies of the U.S. Government and in working with industry in the development of gloves for special uses.

807.00 imports

In order to reduce their labor costs and to compete with imports, some U.S. producers make use of the provisions of TSUS item 807.00, which allow them to send glove parts to a foreign country (currently such parts are sent mostly to Mexico and Barbados), have the sewing processes performed, and return the virtually finished gloves to this country, paying duty only on the value added abroad. Imports of certain gloves under this provision and the ratio of such imports to total imports are shown in the following table.

Certain gloves: U.S. imports for consumption, total and those entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00, by types, 1970-74 and January-August 1975

Category	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Jan.-Aug. 1975
	Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)					
Total imports:						
Cotton	1,617	1,217	1,482	2,492	4,105	2,056
Horsehide and cowhide	1,670	1,982	2,625	3,277	3,729	1,604
Rubber or plastics	1,388	1,587	2,026	1,910	1,617	1,677
Total	4,675	4,786	6,133	7,679	9,451	5,337
807.00 imports:						
Cotton	33	98	108	153	531	343
Horsehide or cowhide	67	198	281	311	474	286
Rubber or plastics	-	-	5	4	65	15
Total	99	296	394	468	1,120	644
	Ratio of 807.00 imports to total imports (percent)					
Cotton	2.0	8.1	7.3	6.1	12.9	16.7
Horsehide or cowhide	4.0	10.0	10.7	9.5	12.7	16.7
Rubber or plastics	-	-	.2	.2	4.0	.9
Total	2.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	11.9	12.1

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--Totals may not equal its parts due to rounding.

As shown in the preceding tabulation, imports of certain gloves under item 807.00 increased from 99,000 dozen pairs in 1970 to 1,120,000 dozen pairs in 1974; the ratio of imports under item 807.00 to total imports rose from about 2 percent to 12 percent in 1970-74.

Inasmuch as most 807.00 imports of horsehide or cowhide gloves are of a type which is classified under TSUSA items 705.3530 and 705.3560 (provisions for gloves having fourchettes or sidewalls), the conclusion can be reached that a large proportion of such imports are "semidress" or "dress" gloves, since few "work" gloves incorporate these features. Although domestic producers account for about a third of total imports of certain gloves, an important part of their operations and costs are incurred within the United States.

The Question of Serious Injury to the Domstic Industry

U.S. Producers Shipments

U.S. producers of gloves report only their shipments to the Census of Manufactures. The Commission's questionnaire requested data on both production and shipments, and respondents furnished very complete information on both (appendix tables 22-24). However, the data on domestic shipments, which are reported in official statistics, afford a better comparison with those on imports for consumption than the data submitted in response to the questionnaires, since the questionnaires do not cover the entire industry. U.S. production and shipments generally follow the same trend.

Official data (except as noted) regarding shipments of certain gloves by domestic manufacturers in 1967-74 are shown in the following table.

Certain gloves: U.S. manufacturers' shipments of domestically produced gloves, 1967-74

(In thousands of dozen pairs)

Type	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cotton	24,645	25,951	27,227	26,017	25,937	27,657	29,548	29,155
Leather or leather fabric combination	4,146	4,445	4,392	4,283	4,045	4,102	3,993	3,842
Rubber or plastics 1/	15,306	16,259	17,085	16,414	16,448	17,700	19,433	19,311
Total	44,097	46,655	48,704	46,714	46,430	49,459	52,974	52,308

1/ Derived from data from the Census of Manufactures, from responses to the U.S. International Trade Commission questionnaire, from the Rubber Manufacturers Association, the Hospital Information Service, and Industry sources.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Data on shipments of certain gloves furnished by 56 U.S. manufacturers accounting for 86 percent of total U.S. shipments of cotton gloves, 51 percent of such shipments of leather gloves, and 52 percent of such shipments of rubber or plastics gloves are shown in the following table.

Certain gloves: Shipments of domestically produced gloves by 56 U.S. manufacturers, 1970-74, January-September 1974, and January-September 1975

(In thousands of dozen pairs)

Type	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Jan.-Sept.	
						1974	1975
Cotton	22,010	21,789	23,733	25,814	23,756	19,020	12,314
Leather or leather fabric combination	2,245	2,110	2,174	1,991	1,865	1,421	1,108
Rubber or plastics	6,619	6,875	7,804	9,361	10,294	7,670	7,945
Total	30,874	30,774	33,711	37,166	35,915	28,111	21,367

Source: Compiled from data supplied in responses to the U.S. International Trade Commission questionnaire.

As indicated in the table on page A-25, total shipments of certain gloves increased by 6 percent from 1967 to 1970 and 12 percent from 1970 to 1974. In 1967-70 shipments of cotton gloves rose by 6 percent, leather gloves by 3 percent and rubber or plastics by 7 percent. While shipments of both the cotton and the rubber or plastic gloves showed increases from 1970 to 1974 (12 percent and 18 percent, respectively), shipments of horsehide or cowhide gloves of leather or leather fabric combination declined by 10 percent. The 56 respondents

reported a decline in shipments in January-September 1975 from shipments in January-September 1974 of 35 percent for cotton gloves and 22 percent for leather or leather-fabric combination, but a 4 percent increase for rubber or plastics gloves.

Of the 56 firms for which statistics are presented in the table above, 14--or 25 percent--reported less production and shipments in 1974 than in 1970. These 14 concerns were chiefly small or of medium size.

U.S. exports

U.S. exports of the gloves under investigation increased annually from 1.1 million dozen pairs, valued at $6.5 million, in 1970 to 4.4 million dozen pairs, valued at $18.1 million, in 1974. The ratio of exports to imports, in terms of quantity, was 24 percent in 1970 and 46 percent in 1974. Principal foreign markets have included Canada, Venezuela, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, West Germany, and France.

Exports of cotton gloves increased substantially during the 1970-74 period, amounting to 167,000 dozen pairs, valued at $790,000, in 1970 and 948,000 dozen pairs, valued at $3.9 million, in 1974. Of the total, about 20 percent in 1970 and 56 percent in 1974 were for assembly abroad and subsequent return under TSUS item 807.00.

U.S. exports in 1970-74 of gloves of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather increased from 210,000 dozen pairs, valued at $3.2 million, in 1970 to 470,000 dozen pairs, valued at $5.4 million, in 1974. The bulk of these exports were parts sent abroad for sewing and return to the United States under TSUS item 807.00.

Exports of gloves of rubber or plastics, which accounted for two-thirds of the total 1974 exports (in terms of quantity) of all the gloves subject to this investigation, increased from 768,000 dozen pairs, valued at $2.5 million, in 1970 to 3.0 million dozen pairs, valued at $8.9 million, in 1974. The ratio of exports to imports, in terms of quantity, was 55 percent in 1970 and 183 percent in 1974. An insignificant quantity of the exports of rubber or plastics gloves is returned to the United States under item 807.00. 1/ Data on gloves of rubber or plastics include surgeons' gloves as well as industrial and household gloves.

1/ Gloves returned under this provision are of a type classified under 705.86. They originate in Costa Rica, Mexico, Barbados, and the Philippines; these probably are "dress" rather than "work" gloves.

The ratios of exports to total domestic shipments during 1967-74 are shown in the following table. There has been only a small increase in the ratio for cotton gloves, but that for rubber or plastics gloves increased from 4 percent to 15 percent. Virtually all the exports of horsehide or cowhide gloves are for the purpose of additional manufacture abroad.

Certain gloves: Ratios of the quantity of exports to the quantity of total shipments by domestic manufacturers, by types, 1967-74

(In percent)

Year	Cotton	Leather	Rubber or plastics
1967	0.5	1.5	4.1
1968	.7	3.0	5.7
1969	.9	5.9	4.7
1970	.6	4.9	4.7
1971	.9	5.4	6.9
1972	.7	6.1	6.9
1973	1.1	8.5	7.5
1974	3.3	12.2	15.3

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--An estimated 50 percent of U.S. exports are parts which are returned to the United States as finished gloves under TSUS item 807.00.

U.S. inventories

Data on inventories were obtained from questionnaires submitted by 54 of the 56 responding U.S. producers (tables 25 and 26). The following table shows inventories held by these producers during the period 1969-74 and on September 30, 1975.

Certain gloves: Inventories of domestically produced gloves held by 54 U.S. producers, by types, 1969-74 and on Sept. 30, 1975

(In thousands of dozen pairs)

Type	On Dec. 31--						On Sept. 30, 1975
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
Cotton	2,143	3,230	2,607	2,201	2,092	4,234	3,609
Leather and combination fabric and leather	369	577	462	400	373	513	498
Rubber and plastics	1,303	1,695	1,616	1,679	1,282	1,520	1,557
Total	3,815	5,502	4,685	4,280	3,747	6,267	5,664

In addition to the inventories held by producers and importers of gloves, it is known that large industrial users and also some of the larger distributors have on occasion maintained sizable inventories, depending upon the type of glove, the use for which it is intended, and the frequency and availability of a needed replacement.

The following table shows that inventories as a percentage of shipments for the 54 reporting U.S. producers declined between 1970 and 1973, and, except for rubber and plastics, they substantially increased in 1974 and January-September 1975.

Certain gloves: Ratios of inventories to shipments for 54 U.S. producers, by types, December 31 of 1970-74 and September 30, 1975

(In percent)

Type	On Dec. 31--					On Sept. 30, 1975
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
Cotton	15	12	10	8	19	31
Leather	26	22	19	19	28	46
Rubber or plastics	25	14	22	14	15	20
Total	19	16	13	10	18	27

Source: Data compiled from questionnaires received from 54 U.S. producers.

Employment

Work force characteristics.--The principal skills employed in the work glove industry are (1) leather cutting, (2) fabric cutting, and (3) sewing-machine operation. In the more capital-intensive segments that produce unsupported or dipped rubber and plastics gloves, operators are chiefly required to monitor dipping machinery and to load or strip glove-dipping forms. All segments of the industry also employ inspecting and packing-room personnel. The large number of sewing-machine operators required for producing most gloves accounts for the high labor content of production and for a predominantly female labor force (about 80 percent). A large share of racial and ethnic minorities and a high average age also characterize the work force.

It takes 5 to 9 months to train a sewing-machine operator, the key person in most glovemaking operations. Producers claim that retraining to sew a wholly different type of glove does not take significantly less time than original training, and sometimes is less advisable than training an entirely unskilled person.

Overall trends of employment.--Employment in the industry showed few significant changes in the 1970-74 period. According to data based on questionnaires submitted by 55 producers, shown in the table on the following page, the number of all persons, including production workers connected with the production of certain gloves, declined somewhat in 1971, but increased thereafter in 1972-74 (see table). Manhours worked show a similar trend. Of the 5 years under review, the highest employment in terms of both production and

related workers producing the gloves in question (13,451 persons), and all persons connected with pertinent operations (14,440 persons), and the second largest number of production manhours expended on gloves (22,812) occurred in 1974.

Certain gloves: Average number of employees in the domestic establishments where gloves are produced, total and production and related workers, and average man-hours worked by the latter, 1970-74

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
	Number of employees				
Average number of persons employed in establishments producing certain gloves	13,982	13,520	14,099	15,266	15,545
Average number of persons employed in connection with the production of gloves covered by this investigation:					
All persons	13,314	12,709	13,260	14,375	14,440
Production and related workers	12,414	11,792	12,295	13,262	13,451
	Man-hours (1,000 hours)				
Man-hours worked by production and related workers producing--					
All products	22,771	21,639	22,241	24,789	24,648
Gloves covered by this investigation	21,502	20,350	20,987	23,267	22,812

Source: Compiled from data submitted in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission by 55 domestic producers.

Note.--The man-hours worked shown in this table are the combined man-hours for 55 companies. Of these, 24 concerns, or more than 43 percent, reported fewer man-hours worked in 1974 than in 1970. These were small- and medium-size firms.

Labor shortage or unemployment.--Importers allege, and some U.S. producers agree, that, especially in 1973, labor shortages were an important factor in limiting U.S. glove-producing capacity with the ultimate consequence of triggering greater import penetration. Some U.S. manufacturers advised the Commission that they have encountered difficulties in finding the needle-trades labor required abundantly in this industry. This is especially true in large population centers, where alternative jobs and other means of support are more easily available to potential employees. Potential workers apparently consider the prevailing wage scales too low, 1/ especially in light of the undesirable working conditions characteristic of the industry. For this reason, the urban pool of employees has become an unstable one, and consists in large measure of elderly people or non-English-speaking immigrants and aliens. In quest of a more stable and comparatively inexpensive labor force, some producers have strived in recent years to locate or relocate in low-wage areas, preferably far from larger population centers. They thus sought to rely heavily on the restricted mobility of the female population in these areas, including minority females in large numbers.

The petitioners' claim, which causally relates job losses to import-penetration, does not necessarily conflict with the conditions of labor scarcity described above. The two conditions appear to coexist, depending in large measure--other things being equal--on the geographic location

1/ According to data published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, in 1973 the average hourly wage for most of the industry here considered was $2.39. The estimated wage rate in 1974 was $2.49.

of the facilities in question. Testimony at the hearing and other material submitted to the Commission reveal several examples of layoffs, shorter work weeks, work weeks alternating with idle weeks, and even reduction of wages. These examples appear to be more numerous in the cotton glove industry (more specifically in establishments where terry gloves and lisle gloves are produced exclusively or predominantly), and/or in more sparsely populated areas.

Prospects.--It is likely that both the supply of and demand for blue-collar jobs in the industry will stagnate or decline. Young, employable females entering the labor force will be easily available for needle work in the glove industry only where or when they find better job prospects exhausted or nonexistent. The industry will try its best to reduce dependence on labor, partly in anticipation of labor shortages, and partly to eliminate the handicap of high wage costs in competition with imports from low-wage countries. Hence, the work glove industry does not appear likely to perpetuate or create future U.S. jobs. Job losses caused by competing imports, therefore, present a problem relevant mainly to those persons who have been stable employees of the industry for some time, and who have no viable job alternatives owing to age, geography, or other reasons.

Productivity and Technology

The labor intensiveness of the industry in question is one of its most important characteristics. The high labor content involved in the production of most work gloves makes wages a significant cost item, and renders the differential between domestic and foreign wage rates an important disadvantage for U.S. products. In recent years, U.S. producers have directed an important part of their research and development (R. & D.) effort to labor-saving possibilities, such as automating stitching operations or substituting stitching with less labor-intensive technology (such as heat sealing or adhesives). Future efforts to save labor could be intensified.

For the purposes of productivity analysis here, output in terms of physical units (dozens of pairs) is related to labor input. The shortcoming of this method in general is that it may disguise important changes in the mix and quality of gloves produced. For example, consumers are increasingly disposed to substitute longer wearing, launderable gloves (as well as certain coated or impregnated gloves) for larger numbers of cheaper, shorter lived and nonlaunderable ones. A change in the product mix of U.S. production to accommodate such a switch in demand would be reflected in declining aggregate productivity data in terms of gloves produced per unit of labor input. At the same time, however, real productivity, i.e., glove-use-time produced per labor unit, might, in fact, be on the increase.

The tabulation below shows labor-productivity trends in the U.S. industry in 1970-74 as reported by 55 domestic producers, in terms of physical output (in dozens of pairs) per worker and per man-hour:

Year	Output per production and related worker (dozen pairs)	Output per man-hour of production and related workers (dozen pairs)
1970-------	2,566	1.48
1971-------	2,553	1.48
1972-------	2,703	1.58
1973-------	2,790	1.59
1974-------	2,793	1.65

These figures show an increase in productivity during the recent boom period. Technological developments in production of the gloves in question have shown great variations. As pointed out earlier, the industry employs different technologies for various major glove types. While there have been substantial developments in specific segments of the industry, others are characterized by virtual technological stagnation. Also, prospects for future development differ significantly for various segments of the industry. Such prospects depend in part on the extent to which the glove type in question lends itself to innovations leading to higher productivity, and in part on economic prospects for the product, including the trade and tariff aspects especially dealt with in this investigation.

Coated fabric and vinyl-impregnated gloves have represented the most dynamic area of work glove production. U.S. producers claim that vigorous R. & D. in this segment of the industry was made possible by high tariff protection. The appearance of impregnated and palm-dipped gloves about 25 years ago signaled probably the greatest innovative breakthrough in U.S. glove production in 50 years. Ever since, these gloves have been a fast-growing

segment of the market. In recent years significant R. & D. effort went into reducing the labor intensiveness of the product; some producers tried to eliminate manual stitching operations by using piecing machines or electronic stitching, or by eliminating this phase entirely by using adhesives or other nonstitching techniques.

R. & D. was also applied in the area of glove construction and styling. Coated and impregnated gloves are being actively promoted to capture the markets of other types of gloves, including certain fabric and leather gloves and fabric and leather combinations. The industry is striving to develop superior substitutes--predominantly in terms of offering a lower ratio of cost-to-wear-time--to penetrate the markets of traditional glove types, with apparent success.

In contrast, it appears that there have been no significant technological developments for other types of traditionally labor-intensive gloves, namely the cotton, leather, and cotton-leather types. Consequently, no rise in the level of technology for these gloves occurred during the period under review, except for certain efforts to reorganize production lines, which represent more an application of general manufacturing knowhow than an improvement of technology associated with these particular glove types.

Seamless rubber and plastic gloves represent the only major area of work glove production which is not labor intensive. Production is largely automated, requiring little manpower, and that is mainly to supervise the operation of machinery. Imported gloves entering the U.S. market are produced with similar technology and do not derive a competitive edge principally from significantly lower labor costs, as do other glove imports. There is no conclusive evidence concerning the superiority of foreign technology and/or productivity.

Research and development

As shown below, expenditures for research and development by producers of certain gloves increased by 148 percent in 1970-75, from $801,400 in 1970 to $1,818,800 in 1974 and an estimated $1,990,000 in 1975. Of the 53 domestic producers reporting research and development expenditures, 8 accounted for about 76 percent of the total outlay during the period.

Expenditures for research and development by 53 U.S. producers of certain gloves, 1970-1975

Period	Value	Index of growth (1970=100)
	1,000 dollars	
1970	801	100.0
1971	849	106.0
1972	1,031	128.7
1973	1,324	165.3
1974	1,819	227.1
1975	1/ 1,990	248.4

1/ Estimated; based on monthly average, January-September.

Source: Compiled from data supplied by respondents to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Capital expenditures

Expenditures for domestic facilities used primarily in the fabrication of the gloves under investigation, as reported by 53 firms, increased from $3.0 million in 1970 to $9.2 million in 1974. As the following table shows, the percentage of capital expenditures for land, buildings, and machinery, equipment and fixtures remained relatively stable through the period 1970-74.

Index and percentage distribution of capital expenditures by 53 reporting companies, 1970-74 and January-September 1975

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Jan.-Sept. 1975
	Index, 1970=100					
Value	100.0	118.5	112.6	176.4	309.8	150.4
	Percentage distribution					
Land and land improvements	.7	2.3	1.2	7.5	2.4	.9
Building and leasehold improvements	32.4	23.0	30.3	22.4	41.5	33.0
Machinery, equipment and fixtures:						
New	61.7	67.5	65.7	66.7	52.8	65.0
Used	5.2	7.3	2.8	3.4	3.3	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Compiled from data supplied by respondents to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Prices

Market participants

The market for work gloves in the United States has a fairly complex structure, with many distinct types of participants, whose roles and competitive influence both diverge and overlap. There are two classes of final consumers, namely (1) those who purchase gloves at retail, for use either on the job or around the home, and (2) industrial establishments, which purchase gloves in volume and distribute them for their workers' use. The only true retail price for gloves applies, of course, to the first of these classes. Both the industrial buyers and the large retail chains form a purchasers' category at or near the end of the wholesale part of the distribution chain--yet even here there is an exception in the form of the small hardware store or other retailer, who purchases gloves from independent distributors and probably pays prices somewhere in between retail prices and those paid by the volume-buying retail chain or the large industrial purchaser.

There is a substantial group of middlemen, the so-called distributors, with a well-defined but not exclusive position in the market. Some of these firms are strictly middlemen--buying from domestic manufacturers and importers for resale at a further stage of the wholesaling chain--but others may be direct importers in substantial volume, and still others may import a portion of their product line, manufacture another portion domestically, and function as middlemen for the rest. In the end, there is no clear line of demarcation between "distributor"

and either "producer" or "importer." However, it usually is possible to determine whether a firm is chiefly a domestic manufacturer or chiefly an importer on the basis of volume of business.

The following table, compiled from data supplied by 53 domestic producers and 25 importers, shows the distribution of gloves by types of sales outlets in 1974.

Certain gloves: Percentage distribution of sales by U.S. producers and importers, by types of sales outlets, 1974

Type of sales outlet	Shipments by U.S. producers of--		Shipments by U.S. importers
	Domestic gloves	Imported gloves	
Wholesalers, jobbers, and distributors	55.6	51.7	49.3
Industrial users	18.9	37.8	23.6
Retail outlets	20.8	5.9	12.5
Other glove companies	3.2	4.2	4.5
Military and/or Federal, State, and local agencies	1.0	.4	.1
All others	.5	-	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The end result of the complexity of market roles discussed in the preceding paragraphs is a substantial volume of trade in work gloves at various points along the distribution chain before the final-purchaser level, and a wide range of prices at which the gloves are sold. Yet, while usually there is no one price for a single glove type at a given time, the entire price structure tends to move over time because trading at all levels of the market is fiercely competitive. While there are several large producers and several large importers--as well as some

important producer-importers--no single firm or small group of firms can dominate the market.

In recent years, the consumer portion of the market--defined as the purchasers of gloves at retail for home and garden use--has become more significant than in the past. In contrast to the industrial market or the retail market which serves the working man, this segment of sales has two unique characteristics: (1) gloves sold to consumers can, to at least a limited extent, be successfully subjected to product differentiation on the basis of style, color, or fabric pattern; and (2) sales can be boosted by attention to advertising, attractive store displays, and other techniques of modern marketing. In the early stages of development of this household market for work gloves, some of the larger domestic producers seized and acted upon these advantages before importers did. More recently, however, the advantages of domestic producers probably have been seriously eroded, as importers have adapted to similar style-oriented competitive tactics and as both the large retail chains and several middleman houses have provided marketing services which make imports fully competitive with domestically produced gloves.

Another aspect of the work glove market that bears somewhat on competitive conditions is its linkage with the much broader U.S. market for industrial safety equipment of all types. Although many industrial firms purchase gloves independent of their other safety-clothing purchases, there are a fairly significant number of middlemen which are basically in the safety equipment business rather than the glove business. Work gloves represent a part of their product lines. It is almost certain that sales of both domestically produced and imported work gloves

have benefited from burgeoning industrial demand for safety-related products in recent years (partly under the impact of OSHA's stiffer standards), especially when gloves have been offered as part of a dealer's full safety equipment line.

Pricing practices

Most sales of work gloves below the retail level are based upon, if not always closely adherent to, published price lists. The usual kinds of prompt-payment discounts, as well as volume discounts, are offered regularly, and it is common for sellers (especially distributors) to absorb freight charges, regardless of the location of their customers. Because of the freight-charge absorption practice, the market tends slightly toward localization, especially at the distributor level. However, the larger firms, both producers and importers, normally conduct a nationwide business, and localization should not be considered a decisive factor; there is no evidence that prices vary regionally to any significant extent.

In periods of strong inflation, such as 1973 and 1974, price lists are revised often and substantially. Moreover, when demand is either very strong--as in 1973 and part of 1974--or slack--as in late 1974 and the first half of 1975, because of the recession--contracts are considerably less than sacrosanct in the work glove business. Depending on conditions, either buyers or sellers can demand better prices than those contracted in even the recent past, and the demands are usually met in this highly competitive market. Thus, the abandonment of list prices

can be observed on occasion, especially in periods of excess demand (when prices are subject to strong upward pressures) or excess supply (when downward pressures rule). Nevertheless, the basic price-list system survives, because it is itself quite responsive to market developments.

Large-volume sales to industrial firms and the nationwide retail chains more often are conducted on a regular basis than the general run of work glove sales, being tied to supply contracts negotiated for periods of 3 months or longer. One sizable retail chain has a buying cycle in which its major purchases are made once a year for an entire line, with subsequent sales being merely fill-ins. Contracts may also include marketing services (displays, labeling, and the like) to be provided by sellers, in which case prices will, of course, reflect the cost of such services.

Price ranges

The data summarized below were obtained from questionnaires submitted by 53 domestic producers and 25 importers regarding their sales of each major category of gloves in 1974.

Certain gloves: Percentage distribution of shipments by U.S. producers and importers, by categories and wholesale price ranges, 1974

Category and wholesale price range	Shipments by U.S. producers of--		Shipments by U.S. importers
	Domestic gloves	Imported gloves	
Gloves of--			
Cotton, not of lace or net and not ornamented (including flannel, vinyl-impregnated, palm-coated, jersey, terry) and valued per dozen pairs--			
Not over $1.25	1.2	3.1	27.7
Over $1.25, but not over $3.40	17.4	15.4	29.2
Over $3.40, but not over $5.55	22.1	59.8	36.9
Over $5.55, but not over $7.70	21.1	10.4	2.2
Over $7.70, but not over $9.85	23.7	9.7	4.0
Over $9.85, but not over $12.00	10.1	.6	1/
Over $12.00	4.4	1.0	1/
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather (including both combination and all-leather gloves) and valued per dozen pairs--			
Not over $6.50	1/	0.4	3.6
Over $6.50, but not over $10.25	1.1	10.5	36.7
Over $10.25, but not over $14.00	3.9	40.9	37.3
Over $14.00, but not over $17.75	10.3	14.4	8.1
Over $17.75, but not over $21.50	8.9	18.0	.8
Over $21.50, but not over $25.25	13.2	1.3	.8
Over $25.25, but not over $29.00	26.8	9.2	1.3
Over $29.00, but not over $32.75	11.5	1/	.5
Over $32.75, but not over $36.50	8.2	4.5	.6
Over $36.50	16.1	.8	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rubber or plastics (including fully dipped, unsupported; excluding gloves that are cut but not sewn, with heat-sealed seams, having fourchettes or textile pinky gussets) and valued per dozen pairs--			
Not over $3.75	-	83.0	2.9
Over $3.75, but not over $7.25	30.4	11.0	97.1
Over $7.25, but not over $10.75	41.8	5.1	1/
Over $10.75, but not over $14.25	17.8	.9	1/
Over $14.75	10.0	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

The foregoing figures indicate that competition between imported and domestic cotton gloves in 1974 was concentrated chiefly in the wholesale price ranges between $1.25 per dozen pairs and $5.55 per dozen pairs. Approximately 30 percent of the cotton gloves sold by importers fell into the range of $1.25 or less per dozen pairs while one percent of the domestically produced gloves fell into that price range. Approximately 60 percent of the imported gloves sold by U.S. glove producers had wholesale prices between $3.40 and $5.55 per dozen pairs, a price range that also included 22 percent of sales of gloves produced in U.S. plants and 37 percent of the sales by other U.S. importers. Sales by importers (not producers) in the other price ranges in 1974 were small compared with sales of domestic gloves and sales of imports by U.S. glove producers.

The bulk of sales of gloves of horsehide or cowhide and combination leather and fabric gloves in 1974 by U.S. importers (except glove producers) were concentrated chiefly in the price ranges between $6.50 and $10.25 per dozen pairs and between $10.25 and $14.00 per dozen pairs (each price range accounted for 37 percent of total sales). Sales of imported gloves by U.S. producers amounted to 11 percent and 41 percent in those price ranges, respectively, while sales of domestically produced gloves were fairly evenly distributed in the higher price ranges.

Nearly all of the rubber or plastics gloves produced domestically were valued between $3.75 and $14.25 per dozen pairs. Imported rubber or plastics gloves shipped by U.S. producers were sold principally for

$3.75 or less (83 percent). Sales by other importers were concentrated largely in the price range between $3.75 and $7.25 per dozen pairs (97 percent).

Price trends and comparisons

Markets for most of the gloves under investigation have been characterized during the 1970's by unusually strong swings in prices. Moreover, it is testimony to the competitiveness of these markets that prices have shown themselves capable of falling as well as rising in response to supply and demand conditions, even in an inflationary economic environment.

Excellent responses to detailed Commission price questionnaires by producers, importers, distributors, and several types of purchasers have permitted the construction of reliable monthly wholesale price indexes for most of the glove types, both imported and domestic, under consideration. Some of these results are presented in table 27 and in charts C through M in appendix B for 11 standardized glove descriptions. 1/ The charts have been constructed to facilitate price analysis in three ways--first, to survey general trends in prices of domestically produced and imported gloves over the 1970-74 and January-September 1975 period; second, to permit direct comparison of the levels of domestic and imported glove prices by relating all of the indexes on the charts to a common base; and third, to graphically indicate the extent to which imported

1/ Data were sought for 15 different gloves which, by agreement of both domestic producers and importers, typified the main categories of gloves under investigation. The four gloves missing from the charts and table 27 are the "hot mill," terry, and lisle gloves in the fabric category and the full-dipped, supported rubber and/or plastics glove. Respondents were able to provide data for good domestic price indexes on these gloves, but sufficiently broad and reliable import price series could not be obtained for the full period under study.

gloves do or do not sell in U.S. markets in price ranges comparable with those of domestically made gloves of the same types. To avoid clutter on the charts, the plots encompass only the "bottom half" of the domestic glove price range (i.e., that between average prices and the lowest prices reported) and the "top half" of the imported glove price range (i.e., that between average prices and the top prices reported).

In general, price trends in the work glove markets have closely mirrored the full cycle in economic activity through which the United States passed from 1970 through 1975. Almost uniformly, glove prices held essentially steady or even declined very slightly during 1970 (a recession year) and on into 1971. At roughly the beginning of 1972, both domestic and imported glove prices began a climb that coincided with (and accelerated during) the inflationary boom in progress through 1972 and 1973. The rise in prices continued on into the period of serious declines in real economic activity of 1974 and early 1975, reflecting the inflationary environment in which general price weakness in the economy did not develop until well into the later months of the most recent recession. Prices of most domestically made and imported gloves reached their peaks in various months between midsummer 1974 and March 1975--after which general declines came prominently into evidence. In the final phases of the 1974-75 economic downturn, the glove price indexes showed considerable sensitivity to the underlying sag in real economic activity. There are indications, however, that with the economic upturn in the third and fourth quarters of 1975, glove prices firmed once again.

Participants in the glove markets acknowledge uniformly that the 1972-74 boom period was an extraordinary one for the industry. The demand for gloves at the time--especially demand for gloves for industrial consumption, which governs the market more than any other single factor--was spurred by three forces which reinforced one another: (1) high and, for most of the period, rising levels of industrial activity; (2) inflationary expectations among buyers, who foresaw continuation or intensification of the inflationary trends then prevalent throughout the economy; and (3) buyer anticipation of shortages, not only of gloves but also of the principal raw materials used to make them--chiefly cotton fabrics and leather. Consequently, the glove markets experienced a period of inventory purchases, duplicate ordering, and similar demand-inflating factors overlaid upon the already strong base generated by the fast pace of industrial activity itself. The result, as domestic producers, distributors, and many importers found themselves with ever-leaner inventories and the necessity for putting their customers on stretching allocation schedules, was the emergence of a classic "sellers' market" in which price increases could be passed through to final purchasers with great ease. Glove producers' and importers' price hikes during this period greatly exceeded the cost increases with which they were faced, and the market reflected an inflationary pace far in excess of that experienced by the economy in general. The table below illustrates these points, comparing percentage increases over the period from December 1971 through September 1974 in the prices of the glove types under investigation with coincident movements in the U.S. wholesale price indexes for all industrial commodities and for

all apparel. The only exceptions were in the subsector of rubber and plastics gloves, where price trends were more reflective of general trends in the economy.

Certain gloves: Percentage change in wholesale prices, by types, September 1974 over December 1971

Type	Percentage change, September 1974 over December 1971
Fabric gloves, domestically made	73.3
Fabric gloves, imported	84.8
Fabric/leather combinations, domestically made	65.1
Fabric/leather combinations, imported	64.5
Leather gloves, domestically made	55.5
Leather gloves, imported	71.8
Unsupported rubber/plastics gloves, domestically made	13.9
Unsupported rubber/plastics gloves, imported	16.4
Dipped rubber/plastics gloves (supported), domestically made	21.2
Dipped rubber/plastics gloves (supported), imported	1/
U.S. Wholesale Price Index:	
Industrial commodities	41.3
All apparel	16.9

1/ Not available.

Source: U.S. International Trade Commission questionnaire returns submitted by U.S. producers and importers; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The downturn in glove prices (again, with the exception of the rubber-and-plastics group) after the early months of 1975 reflected a sharp reversal of the "sellers' market" situation which had so recently prevailed. Since so much of the previous demand had been, in fact, an inventory boom rather than a consequence of underlying requirements for consumption, the break in prices--and sales--was sharp.

As final purchasers sharply cut their buying, working off previously accumulated inventories and once again developing price sensitivity for the purchases that they did make, sellers all along the distribution chain, from foreign and domestic producers through U.S. distributors, found themselves burdened with excessive, hard-to-sell inventories. The result, clearly shown in most of the charts, was a remarkable sag in glove prices.

Throughout the 1970-75 period, gloves of all the types under investigation generally have been available at landed prices well below the prices of comparable domestic gloves. As charts C through M indicate, the same is true generally of prices at which the imported products are sold in the U.S. market. Rarely do the main indexes--i.e., the averages of import and domestic prices, respectively--cross one another on the charts; when they do, the phenomenon is clearly a reflection of the "sellers' market" of the boom period described above.

On the other hand, the charts--and table 27, which directly compare the highest import prices with the lowest domestic prices--do reveal some evidence of close price competition in the upper and lower parts of the imported and domestic glove price ranges for substantial portions of the period under review. These data probably reflect an increasingly closer competitive relationship between the better quality imported gloves and the lower quality domestic gloves which enter the market. Among both domestic producers and importers, quality standards are not altogether uniform for many types of gloves, if not all of them.

Opinions within the market differ on whether, in general, imported gloves are of inferior quality to domestically made ones; the consensus is that there are important quality differences, although they have tended to narrow in recent years. Inasmuch as average imported glove prices have almost consistently been substantially below the average prices for domestic gloves of comparable quality, such quality differences--as well as a greater variability in the quality of imports--could help to explain why import penetration of the U.S. market, while rising strongly, is not even greater. Moreover, as the evidence for 1974, cited in the preceding section, indicates, the quantity of imported gloves selling in the higher price ranges is relatively small; the bulk of imports continue to be traded in U.S. markets at prices substantially below those of most domestic output.

Financial Experience of U.S. Producers

Questionnaires were sent to approximately 150 U.S. producers of gloves. Fifty six companies responded to the questionnaires and of these, 47 were usable for purposes of determining the profit-and-loss experience of the industry for the year 1970, 48 for 1971-74, and 26 companies reported some profit-and-loss data for 1975 (see appendix tables 28 through 31).

The 56 companies covered in this report represent approximately 69 percent of the production of "certain gloves" covered in this investigation.

Table 28 shows the profit-and-loss experience of the 48 companies on their operations of "certain gloves". The table shows that in 1970 the sales were $162.4 million, in 1971 they were $168.5 million, in 1972 they were $193.8 million, in 1973 they were $213.7 million and in 1974 they were $283.0 million. The net operating profit for these years were $12.6 million in 1970, $10.9 million in 1971, $13.6 million in 1972, $22.5 million in 1973, and $34.3 million in 1974. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales was 7.8 percent in 1970, 6.5 percent in 1971, 7.0 percent in 1972, 10.6 percent in 1973, and 12.1 percent in 1974.

For the 26 companies reporting financial data in 1975 (approximately a 6 month period) net sales were $133.6 million. Net operating profit was $13.0 million. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales was 9.8 percent.

The 1975 amounts may not be representative of the profit or loss position of the industry during this period, or perhaps even of the 26 reporting concerns. The amounts reported are taken from interim statements without any year-end adjustments, such as inventory, and certain depreciation and interest adjustments. Due to the small size of most of the companies and, their rather unsophisticated accounting systems in use, the adjustments referred to above are or may be even more significant than they would be in larger companies with well integrated cost and accounting systems. This is even more significant when applied to amounts allocated to "certain glove" operations, as opposed to those companies where all operations and those on "certain gloves" are the same.

Table 29 shows the overall operations of the companies producing "certain gloves", for the years 1970-74. The table shows that net sales of all products were $173.0 million in 1970, $188.2 million in 1971, $221.3 million in 1972, $287.0 million in 1973, and $330.7 million in 1974. The net operating profit was $13.2 million in 1970, $11.9 million in 1971, $15.4 million in 1972, $27.8 million in 1973, and $32.7 million in 1974. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales was 7.6 percent in 1970, 6.4 percent in 1971, 7.0 percent in 1972, 9.7 percent in 1973, and 9.9 percent in 1974. The ratios of net profit before taxes to net sales was 6.3 percent in 1970, 5.1 percent in 1971, 6.2 percent in 1972, 9.5 percent in 1973, and 8.5 percent in 1974.

Table 30 shows the operating results of 26 companies reporting for 1975. The table indicates net sales of $133.6 million, net operating profits of $13.0 million and net profits before taxes of $11.5 million. The ratio of net operating profit to net sales was 9.8 percent and of net profit before taxes to net sales of 8.6 percent.

Table 31 shows the total net sales of all products and net sales of "certain gloves" for the 48 reporting concerns (47 in 1970) and the ratio of net sales of "certain gloves" to total net sales of all products. In only one year, 1973, did the net sales of "certain gloves" represent less than 85 percent of total net sales of all products. This was also true, in the same year, for the net operating profit. In 1974, the net operating profit on "certain gloves" was 105.0 percent of total net operating profit which indicates that some concerns were showing losses on products other than "certain gloves", during this year. This was also true for the 26 companies reporting in 1975.

Of the 48 companies reporting, 4 reported losses on their "certain gloves" operations in 1970, 7 reported losses in 1971, 5 reported losses in 1972, 1 reported a loss in 1973, and 6 reported losses in 1974. Of the 26 reporting concerns in 1975, 1 reported a loss on "certain glove" operations. In 1970, 7 companies of the 47 reported net operating losses; 8 concerns of the 48 reporting in 1971-74 reported losses in 1971, 4 reported losses in 1972, none in 1973, and 4 reported losses in 1974. Of the 26 concerns reporting in 1975, 6 reported losses. In most cases, those reporting losses were the smaller concerns with sales from $.5 million to $1.5 million.

During the period 1970-74, of the 48 companies reporting profit-and-loss data on their "certain glove" operations, 35 concerns showed a steady rise in net operating profits, 3 concerns showed somewhat erratic profits and losses (up one year and down the next), 9 showed increasing profits until 1973, then dropped off in 1974, and one showed a steady decline in profits during the period. In 1975, the profits of the 26 concerns reporting followed generally the same trend as overall U.S. corporate profits, which dropped off significantly from those reported in 1974.

Net sales of cotton and leather gloves of 40 U.S. producers showed a general increase during the years 1970-74 from a low of $111.3 million in 1971 to a high of $187.9 million in 1974. Net operating profits, like net sales, showed an increase from a low of $5.6 million in 1971 to a high of $24.7 million in 1974. The ratio of net operating profits to net sales rose from 5.1 percent in 1971 to 13.2 percent in 1974.

Eight producers of rubber and plastic gloves showed a steady annual increase in net sales and net operating profits from 1970 to 1974, the ratio of net operating profits to net sales ranged from a low of 9.2 percent to a high of 11.8 percent (table 28).

Efforts To Compete

U.S. producers were asked to describe their efforts to compete more effectively in recent years in the U.S. market. Many firms reported they had done one or more of the following: (1) Expanded their product line to include consumer items in addition to industrial items, (2) eliminated those gloves which could not compete with imports from their product line, (3) employed cost-reduction techniques such as changing plant layouts and design for better work flow, (4) improved customer services by such methods as relocating warehouses and maintaining larger inventories to insure faster shipments, (5) increased customer contact by mail, telephone, and personal visits, (6) introduced a new series of gloves made from a variety of leathers and advertised nationally, (7) absorbed part of the freight costs to become more competitive with imports, and (8) offered the best product at the lowest possible price on a continuing basis to that segment of the market interested in quality.

The Question of Imports as a Substantial Cause of Serious Injury

U.S. consumption

The aggregate U.S. consumption of gloves covered by this investigation increased from 45.1 million dozen pairs in 1967 to 51.5 million dozen pairs in 1969, declined in 1970 and 1971, increased to 58.5 million dozen pairs in 1973, and declined slightly in 1974 to 57.4 million dozen pairs, as shown in the following table (see chart N).

Certain gloves: Apparent U.S. consumption, by kinds of material, 1967-74

(In thousands of dozen pairs)

Kind of material	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cotton	25,027	26,790	27,897	27,467	26,922	28,958	31,729	32,314
Horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather; combination leather and fabric	4,872	5,310	5,803	5,745	5,810	6,477	6,931	7,101
Rubber and plastics 1/	15,246	16,361	17,785	17,034	16,907	18,510	19,890	17,966
Total	45,145	48,461	51,485	50,246	49,639	53,945	58,543	57,379

1/ Includes surgical and medical gloves.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The decline in apparent U.S. consumption of certain gloves in 1970 and 1971 can be partly attributed to the downturn in industrial production. Many of the large industrial users of these gloves reportedly had sizable inventories and did not resume purchasing in volume until their inventories had been depleted. At this time there had not been the sharp increase in imports that occurred in 1973 and 1974. Consequently, the producers' share of the market declined only moderately, from 92 percent in 1969 to 90 percent in 1971.

In 1973 and 1974, when imports were 2-1/2 times greater than in 1970, the share of the market supplied by domestically produced gloves declined to 84 percent, the ratio of imports to consumption having increased from 9 percent to 16 percent.

Demand factors, markets, and prices

One of the key analytical issues in this investigation involves the disentanglement of the various forces which impinge on U.S. market demand for imported gloves. To recapitulate very briefly, during the period under review (from about 1970 through 1975), the market passed through a series of unusual developments: (1) a time of strong industrial activity and stronger demand for gloves, accompanied by an inventory boom of major proportions in the glove markets as well as in many others; (2) a subsequent recession, the most severe in the postwar period, that involved a time of heavy--in fact, unprecedented--inventory liquidation; and (3) a severe inflation, which affected both domestically made and imported glove prices considerably more than the general run of commodity prices in either the industrial establishment as a whole or the more narrowly defined apparel sector. To what extent was the increasing volume of certain glove imports, both absolutely and relatively, attributable to any or all of these developments?

Common-sense reasoning, bolstered by evidence gathered in the course of the investigation, suggests that at least three factors affect the demand for gloves in general and imported gloves in particular: (1) The prices of domestically made gloves; (2) the prices of imported gloves; and (3) the level of activity in the main final-consumer glove market--the U.S. manufacturing industry. A fourth factor has been suggested by importers, namely, the rate of capacity utilization among domestic glove producers.

In a normally functioning market, these factors should affect the demand for imports in diverse ways. Consumers may shift to imports as substitutes for the increasingly expensive domestic product, if domestic

prices rise, and vice versa, if domestic prices fall; in other words, imports should be positively correlated with domestic prices. If import prices rise, on the other hand, imports may be expected to weaken, whereas imports would rise if their prices fell; imports thus should be negatively correlated with their prices. The pace of industrial activity, which affects the demand for all gloves, both imported and domestic, is related in a straightforward, positive way to the level of imports; should that pace quicken, imports can be expected, in some measure, to rise, and to fall if the pace should slacken. Finally, importer interests have alleged that, during the recent boom period, substantial amounts of glove imports entered the United States because the domestic glove industry, in the midst of the inventory boom, was operating at capacity and could not fully supply domestic markets; it is claimed, in other words, that the level of imports is positively related to the level of capacity utilization in the domestic industry. It is known that, during the period of peak demand for gloves, many producers were forced to put their customers on allocation schedules, and some cut the distributor segment of the market out completely, selling only to industrial buyers and retail chains.

During the period under consideration, the glove markets experienced considerable activity--both upward and downward--not only in imports themselves, but also in the four factors adduced above as having a bearing on the demand for imports. Can these various influences be sorted out? The standard technique for problems like this is regression analysis, which aims to separate the various potentially explanatory factors statistically,

assess their association with the factor (import demand) to be explained, and determine whether the associations thus found are strong enough and sensible enough to be judged truly "explanatory." The associations themselves are termed "elasticities," and they can serve as predictors of change in the demand for imports. Thus, if, for example, the elasticity of import demand with respect to a change in domestic prices is measured as 2.0, the analyst can say that, after controlling for the influence of the other factors, a 1-percent change in domestic prices will induce a 2- percent change in the level of imports, in the same direction (up or down) as the change in domestic prices.

Respondents to the questionnaires have provided ample material for the construction of price indexes for both imports and domestically made gloves, broken down according to the principal glove types under investigation. Import quantity figures are available on a monthly basis from official sources, as is the main "activity" measurement, the Federal Reserve's index of industrial production. The one gap in the data base involves the capacity-use measure, for which figures are not available. Recourse is made to a substitute in the form of shipments-to-inventory ratios, which were estimated from annual data. This substitute did not yield altogether satisfactory results, but the fault may lie more in inadequate measurement than in the absence of the underlying relationship that it sought to capture statistically.

A full description of the regression analysis procedure, as well as discussion and reproduction of the data base, is provided in appendix C to this report, along with the final regression results (table 1 in appendix C).

The tabulation on the following page highlights these results, including only those elasticity values which were both correctly signed and statistically significant (and therefore both sensible and important).

In general, the results were satisfactory from a statistical point of view, although not for each individual type of glove. Virtually no meaningful conclusions can be drawn with respect to the unsupported and supported rubber-and-plastics glove categories, as the elasticity coeffieients for these regression equations were either wrongly signed or statistically insignificant or, all too often, both. For the other glove types, however, more conclusive evidence has been uncovered. These gloves--fabric, leather, and fabric and leather combinations--account for about two-thirds of domestic production of "certain" gloves. They are also the types most heavily subjected to import competition and most strongly subject to inflation of domestic and imported glove prices. 1/

The "centerpiece" of these regressions is the significant and pervasive influence of the overall pace of industrial activity on the demand for imports of all types of gloves under investigation except for the rubber and plastics types. As the tabulation clearly shows, the relevant coefficients are uniformly significant and considerably

1/ One partial exception to the adequate results obtained for this group involved the all-leather glove category, where the R^2 value (which measures the degree to which the whole equation has accounted for the variation in imports) is rather too low, and the coefficient for domestic prices has the wrong sign. This type has been included in the "highlights" tabulation, however, because its regression equation did produce a properly signed coefficient for import prices (see app. C, table 1) as well as a significant, positive coefficient for the industrial production index.

Summary of significant demand elasticity relationships 1/

Category of imports to be explained	Explanatory factors: Domestic glove prices	Imported glove prices	U.S. industrial activity	Shipments/ inventory ratios
Fabric gloves, measured at TSUSA level 2/	1.9500		1.5801	
Fabric gloves, measured at TSUS level 2/	2.1472		1.6860	
Fabric and leather combinations measured at TSUSA level 2/			1.8791	0.6212
Leather gloves, measured at TSUSA level 2/			1.4830	
All-leather and fabric and leather combinations, measured at TSUS level 2/			2.2276	

1/ This tabulation is a summary of regression analysis results shown in detail in table 1, app. C. Only those coefficients which were properly signed and statistically significant are shown here. The regressions were run both with and without the shipments/inventories ratios as independent variables. As table 1 indicates, this variable was both positively signed and statistically significant in only one case. Hence, for all other cases, the results shown here are those for the version of the regression model which includes only the traditionally-used three variables--domestic and import prices, and a single "activity" variable, U.S. industrial production.

2/ Import quantities measured at the level of TSUS headings conform with the formal definitions of the scope of this investigation. Alternative measurements based on TSUSA headings represent an attempt at finer product definition. See discussion of these measures in the text of appendix C.

larger than unity, indicating that changes in industrial activity in general lead to more than proportional changes in glove imports, in the same directions. For fabric gloves, this influence is reinforced--in fact, exceeded--by the effects of the inflation of domestic glove prices; for fabric and leather combinations, it is reinforced--but not exceeded--by the effect of the capacity-use substitute.

Uniformly, for the five formulations of the regression model shown in the tabulation, the coefficient on the import price variable emerged with the correct, negative sign, although in no case was the relationship statistically significant (the coefficients are shown in table 1 in app. C). The signs indicate, at the least, that a reasonable relationship has been uncovered, although one cannot have much confidence in the degree to which imports, other things being equal, respond to changes in import prices. With respect to domestic prices, the coefficients are properly positive (except for the all-leather gloves equation, as noted above) and, for fabric gloves, endowed with significant explanatory power. The evidence indicates that, when the influence of the other factors is controlled for, imports do tend to rise or fall in direct relation to increases or decreases in domestic fabric glove prices, and at a rate about twice as fast.

Given the shortcomings of the shipments-to-inventory ratio as a substitute for capacity utilization in the domestic industry, the regressions were run both with and without this ratio included. Only once did the ratio prove to have significant explanatory power (for fabric and leather combination gloves), and the relationship is fairly weak, with an elasticity coefficient of less than 1.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1

Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles
Category 39 Restraints

The specific category of the Arrangement Regarding International Trade in Textiles applicable to imports entering under TSUS numbers 704.40 and 704.45 is category 39. The coverage of this category is not limited to gloves subject to this investigation. Imports entering under other textile TSUS numbers are also subject to various restraints imposed by this category, for example, TSUS numbers 704.05 (pt), 704.10 (pt), 704.15 (pt), and 704.50 (pt). There are three types of activities put into effect when a country perceives possible market disruption: consultation, the declaration that undue concentration exists, or the institution of specific restraint levels, the latter taken only as a last resort. Restraints are imposed either unilaterally or bilaterally and are usually in effect for 1 year. This was done on a bilateral basis even prior to the implementation of the arrangement. Listed below are the countries with which the United States has imposed category 39 bilateral import restraints, the effective periods, restraint levels, and the level of imports that have entered during the periods of restraints:

Country	Agreement or control period	Restraint level (dozen pairs)	Actual quantity of imports (dozen pairs)	Percent filled
Haiti	10/1/74-9/30/75	231,525	1/ 35,824	15.5
	10/1/72-9/30/73	210,000	98,198	46.8
	10/1/71-9/30-72	200,000	200,000	100.0
Hong Kong	10/1/73-9/30/74	880,000	697,326	79.2
	10/1/72-9/30/73	575,000	721,641	125.5
Hungary	8/1/74-7/31/75	69,284	1/ 38,112	55.0
	8/1/73-7/31/74	65,985	8,064	12.2
	8/1/72-7/31/73	62,843	30,504	48.5
Jamaica	10/1/73-9/30/75	-	4,057	-
Korea	10/1/74-9/30/75	265,555	1/ 140,836	53.0
	10/1/73-9/30/74	177,037	112,667	63.6
Malaysia	1/1/75-12/31/75	100,000	2/	-
Mexico	5/1/75-4/30/76	567,054	1/ 43,002	7.6
	5/1/73-4/30/74	269,351	53,877	20.0
Philippines	1/1/75-12/3/75	386,952	1/ 18,275	4.7
	1/1/74-12/31/74	368,526	29,290	7.9
	1/1/73-12/31/73	350,977	26,822	7.6
	1/1/72-12/31/72	354,264	27,461	8.2
Singapore	1/1/74-12/31/74	157,786	97,414	61.8
	1/1/73-12/31/73	150,272	148,866	99.1
	1/1/72-12/31/72	143,116	99,092	69.2

1/ As of July 20, 1975.
2/ Statistics not available for the period 1/1/75-7/20/75.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Office for the Implementation of Textile Agreements.

Table 2.--Estimates of operating characteristics and ratios for U.S. manufacturers of fabric, fabric-leather combination, and leather work gloves, 1958-74/5

Part A: Characteristics of the Industry

Year	Number of establishments: Total	Number of establishments: With 20 or more employees	All employees: Number (thousands)	All employees: Payroll (million dollars)	Production workers: Number (thousands)	Production workers: Manhours (millions)	Production workers: Wages (million dollars)	Value added by mfr. (million dollars)	Materials and energy costs (million dollars)	Shipments: Quantity (thousand dozen pairs)	Shipments: Value (million dollars)	Capital expenditures (million dollars)	Gross fixed assets (million dollars)	Yearend inventories (million dollars)
1958	330	167	16.3	39.7	14.7	25.3	32.4	43.6	50.6		94.4	0.7		19.7
1959			18.4	47.2	16.1	29.4	39.8	52.1	59.6		110.7			22.3
1960			18.3	46.5	15.7	28.5	38.7	48.6	58.4		107.0			22.2
1961			18.9	49.8	16.4	29.1	41.1	56.9	67.6		123.2			25.4
1962			17.8	48.3	15.3	28.1	39.9	58.0	65.5		123.0		14.0	23.9
1963	302	158	17.1	50.8	15.6	27.9	42.4	57.0	73.1	22,891	130.5	1.2	16.4	23.2
1964			16.5	52.1	15.1	27.4	43.7	59.3	77.7		143.8	2.4	18.7	23.0
1965			19.2	61.1	17.4	32.4	50.1	79.2	92.3		169.3	1.5		27.8
1966			20.4	68.6	18.3	34.3	55.7	87.9	113.0		198.6	2.2		31.1
1967	284	161	18.1	63.3	16.6	30.6	53.1	87.1	102.2	28,436	186.7	2.3	27.5	28.4
1968			18.7	70.8	17.2	31.5	59.9	96.4	112.0		206.7	1.9	29.6	32.4
1969			19.4	78.0	17.8	32.2	65.8	109.1	126.7	31,545	235.4	2.6	31.6	35.6
1970			18.3	74.1	16.6	29.7	61.8	106.9	111.0	30,300	217.8	2.5	31.3	37.0
1971			15.7	67.1	14.0	25.2	55.1	101.5	107.0	29,982	210.8	1.9	34.4	36.0
1972	226	145	15.6	73.0	14.1	26.0	60.0	104.9	110.6	31,759	247.1	2.2	35.7	42.2
1973			15.8	74.6	14.1	25.4	60.6	133.2	146.8	33,428	277.4	2.7	37.5	46.0
1974			15.0	73.8	13.5	23.3	58.0	172.8	184.1	32,997	368.2			69.0
1975								116.0	123.6	21,530	247.3			58.5

Part B: Calculated operating ratios

Year	Payroll per employee	Assets per employee	Production workers: Percent of total	Production workers: Manhours per worker	Production workers: Avg. hourly wage	Production workers: Value added per worker	Production workers: Value added per manhour	Production workers: Shipments per manhour (doz. pairs)	Materials cost per dollar of shipments	Materials plus payrolls per dollar of shipments	Assets per dollar of shipments	Value added per employee	Payroll as percent of value added	Assets per dollar of value added	Value added as percent of shipments	Inventories as percent of shipments
1958	$2,436		90.2	1,721	$1.28	$2,966	$1.72		$0.54	$0.96		$2,675	91.1		46.2	20.9
1959	2,565		87.5	1,826	1.35	3,236	1.77		.54	.96		2,832	90.6		47.1	20.1
1960	2,541		85.8	1,815	1.35	3,096	1.71		.55	.98		2,656	95.7		45.4	20.7
1961	2,635		86.8	1,774	1.41	3,470	1.96		.55	.95		3,011	87.5		46.2	20.6
1962	2,713	$786	86.0	1,837	1.42	3,791	2.06		.53	.93	$0.11	3,258	83.3	$0.24	47.2	19.4
1963	2,971	959	91.2	1,788	1.52	3,654	2.04	0.82	.56	.95	.13	3,333	89.1	.29	43.7	17.8
1964	3,158	1,133	91.5	1,815	1.59	3,927	2.16		.54	.90	.13	3,594	87.9	.32	41.2	16.0
1965	3,182		90.6	1,862	1.55	4,552	2.44		.55	.91		4,125	77.1		46.8	16.4
1966	3,363		89.7	1,874	1.62	4,803	2.56		.57	.91		4,309	78.0		44.3	15.7
1967	3,497	1,519	91.7	1,843	1.74	5,247	2.85	.92	.55	.89	.15	4,812	72.7	.32	46.7	15.2
1968	3,786	1,583	92.0	1,831	1.90	5,605	3.06	.98	.54	.88	.14	5,155	73.4	.31	46.6	15.7
1969	4,021	1,629	91.8	1,809	2.04	6,129	3.39		.54	.87	.13	5,624	71.5	.29	46.3	15.1
1970	4,049	1,820	90.7	1,789	2.08	6,440	3.60	1.02	.51	.85	.15	5,842	69.3	.31	49.1	17.0
1971	4,274	2,191	89.2	1,800	2.19	7,250	4.03	1.19	.51	.83	.16	6,465	66.1	.34	48.1	17.1
1972	4,679	2,288	90.4	1,844	2.31	7,440	4.03	1.22	.45	.74	.14	6,724	69.6	.34	42.5	17.1
1973	4,722	2,372	89.2	1,801	2.39	9,447	5.24	1.32	.53	.80	.14	8,430	56.0	.28	48.0	16.6
1974	4,920		90.0	1,726	2.49	12,800	7.42	1.42	.50	.70		11,520	42.7		46.9	18.7
1975									.50						46.9	23.7

Source: Characteristics data through 1973 (plus shipments data for 1974), derived from the most recent issues of the Census of Manufactures and Annual Survey of Manufactures as well as Current Industrial Reports (series MA-23D), all published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Other figures are estimated from questionnaire returns submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by domestic producers.

Note.--Original figures covering SIC industries 2381 and 3151 have been adjusted to eliminate values relating to dress gloves.

Table 3.--Certain gloves: U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1967-75

TSUS item no.	Types	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
		Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)								
	Cotton gloves, not of lace or net and not ornamented, and cotton glove linings:									
704.40	Made from machine-woven fabric	296	830	767	1,422	1,025	1,249	1,690	2,915	2,304
704.45	Made from machine-knit fabric	223	202	146	195	192	233	802	1,190	1.245
	Total, cotton gloves	519	1,032	913	1,617	1,217	1,482	2,492	4,105	3,549
705.35	Gloves of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather	787	1,000	1,669	1,670	1,982	2,625	3,277	3,729	2,686
	Gloves of rubber or plastics:									
705.84	Seamless	517	975	1,386	1,227	1,420	1,783	1,492	1,353	2,452
705.86	Not specifically provided for	44	61	122	161	167	243	418	264	333
	Total, rubber or plastics	561	1,036	1,508	1,388	1,587	2,026	1,910	1,617	2,785
	Total, all of the above	1,867	3,068	4,090	4,675	4,786	6,133	7,679	9,451	9,020
		Value (1,000 dollars)								
	Cotton gloves, not of lace or net and not ornamented, and cotton glove linings:									
704.40	Made from machine-woven fabric	437	1,171	1,146	1,954	1,420	1,810	3,195	7,780	5,457
704.45	Made from machine-knit fabric	1,450	1,219	1,015	596	497	667	1,430	2,304	2,219
	Total, cotton gloves	1,887	2,390	2,161	2,550	1,917	2,477	4,625	10,084	7,676
705.35	Gloves of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather	5,528	7,750	13,033	14,933	16,024	19,605	26,025	38,092	28,164
	Gloves of rubber or plastics:									
705.84	Seamless	1,089	1,887	2,823	2,270	2,407	3,083	3,079	3,906	5,496
705.86	Not specifically provided for	146	295	437	688	794	1,169	1,836	1,813	937
	Total, rubber or plastics	1,235	2,182	3,260	2,958	3,201	4,252	4,915	5,719	6,433
	Total, all of the above	8,650	12,322	18,454	20,432	21,142	26,334	35,565	53,895	42,273
		Average unit value (per dozen pairs)								
	Cotton gloves, not of lace or net and not ornamented, and cotton glove linings:									
704.40	Made from machine-woven fabric	$1.47	$1.41	$1.49	$1.38	$1.39	$1.45	$1.89	$2.67	$2.36
704.45	Made from machine-knit fabric	6.50	6.03	6.95	3.07	2.59	2.99	1.78	1.94	1.78
	Total, cotton gloves	3.64	2.32	2.37	1.58	1.58	1.67	1.86	2.46	2.16
705.35	Gloves of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather	7.02	7.75	7.81	8.95	8.08	7.47	7.94	10.22	10.49
	Gloves of rubber or plastics:									
705.84	Seamless	2.11	1.94	2.04	1.85	1.69	1.73	2.07	2.89	2.24
705.86	Not specifically provided for	3.32	4.84	3.58	4.27	4.75	4.81	4.39	6.87	2.81
	Total, rubber or plastics	2.20	2.11	2.16	2.13	2.02	2.10	2.57	3.54	2.31
	Total, all of the above	4.63	4.01	4.51	4.38	4.42	4.29	4.63	5.71	4.69

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 4.--Woven cotton gloves (TSUS item 704.40): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Hong Kong	612,443	433,140	510,941	621,931	831,764	689,266	597,026
Republic of Korea	465,915	165,813	222,789	204,517	343,452	246,638	202,520
People's Republic of China	-	-	5,000	199,500	285,495	232,995	112,120
Mexico	-	-	-	600	172,900	120,752	57,072
Republic of China (Taiwan)	80,250	62,295	126,672	144,311	166,212	70,150	118,541
Malaysia	12,360	43,416	70,484	96,452	190,415	137,815	57,490
Pakistan	-	-	11,000	34,981	119,953	73,094	33,038
Barbados	38,260	98,130	85,235	142,783	334,728	303,516	149,491
Macao	-	-	2,056	43,780	104,987	87,787	13,000
Thailand	-	-	-	17,500	120,100	90,100	38,000
All other	212,368	222,465	214,747	183,917	245,581	152,049	117,779
Total	1,421,596	1,025,259	1,248,924	1,690,272	2,915,587	2,204,142	1,496,077
	Value						
Hong Kong	$830,214	$613,838	$756,335	$1,263,033	$2,586,359	$2,242,797	$1,485,534
Republic of Korea	627,224	238,384	305,571	390,533	889,825	618,605	491,494
People's Republic of China	-	-	7,715	413,700	717,051	558,616	341,738
Mexico	-	-	-	1,622	581,580	369,508	252,522
Republic of China (Taiwan)	110,287	92,922	199,605	312,980	579,939	221,849	324,196
Malaysia	17,580	61,424	108,717	205,400	519,115	359,339	155,163
Pakistan	-	-	5,504	28,106	322,529	194,795	88,723
Barbados	19,680	50,113	53,690	112,741	317,619	286,816	143,854
Macao	-	-	2,768	74,497	310,331	273,931	26,000
Thailand	-	-	-	36,467	305,469	232,631	108,995
All other	352,962	363,220	369,785	356,465	650,647	382,556	261,164
Total	1,957,947	1,419,901	1,809,690	3,195,544	7,780,464	5,741,443	3,679,383
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Hong Kong	$1.36	$1.42	$1.48	$2.03	$3.11	$3.25	$2.49
Republic of Korea	1.35	1.44	1.37	1.91	2.59	2.51	2.43
People's Republic of China	-	-	1.54	2.07	2.51	2.40	3.05
Mexico	-	-	-	2.70	3.36	3.06	4.42
Republic of China (Taiwan)	1.37	1.49	1.58	2.17	3.49	3.16	2.73
Malaysia	1.42	1.41	1.54	2.13	2.73	2.61	2.70
Pakistan	-	-	.50	.80	2.69	2.66	2.69
Barbados	.51	.51	.63	.79	.95	.94	.96
Macao	-	-	1.35	1.70	2.96	3.12	2.00
Thailand	-	-	-	2.08	2.54	2.58	2.87
All other	1.66	1.63	1.72	1.94	2.65	2.52	2.22
Average	1.38	1.38	1.45	1.89	2.67	2.60	2.46

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--The following table shows imports under the provisions of 807.00 which are included above.

Table 5.--Woven cotton gloves (TSUS item 704.40): U.S. imports for consumption, entered under the provisions of 807.00, by sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Mexico	-	-	-	600	171,132	118,020	55,200
Barbados	21,600	98,130	85,235	134,291	328,628	297,416	149,491
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	7,660	7,660	-
Haiti	644	1,015	-	500	20,297	8,946	18,985
Republic of the Philippines	-	-	-	-	344	344	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	172	172	172
Costa Rica	5,000	-	12,100	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	19,014	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	2,263	6,606	-	-	-
Trinidad	-	-	3,551	-	-	-	-
Total	27,244	99,145	122,163	141,997	528,233	432,558	223,848
	Value						
Mexico	-	-	-	$1,622	$576,055	$362,075	$246,672
Barbados	$12,814	$50,113	$53,690	106,227	315,728	284,925	143,854
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	58,338	58,338	-
Haiti	1,980	2,479	-	267	21,552	14,864	11,131
Republic of the Philippines	-	-	-	-	1,396	1,396	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	448	448	448
Costa Rica	11,250	-	34,001	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	9,794	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	1,595	5,043	-	-	-
Trinidad	-	-	1,491	-	-	-	-
Total	26,044	52,592	100,571	113,159	973,517	722,046	402,105
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Mexico	-	-	-	$2.70	$3.37	$3.07	$4.47
Barbados	$0.59	$0.51	$0.63	.79	.96	.96	.96
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	7.62	7.62	-
Haiti	3.07	2.44	-	53	1.06	1.66	.59
Republic of the Philippines	-	-	-	-	4.06	4.06	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	2.60	2.60	2.60
Costa Rica	2.25	-	2.81	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	.52	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	.70	.76	-	-	-
Trinidad	-	-	.42	-	-	-	-
Average	.96	.53	.82	.80	1.84	1.67	1.80

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Cotton gloves, not woven (TSUS item 704.45): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Hong Kong	40,146	37,331	76,192	90,504	414,100	249,863	217,826
Japan	94,332	69,700	44,333	386,127	352,804	223,550	123,055
Singapore	12,102	33,760	61,548	128,058	102,706	72,180	36,572
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	65,037	16,332	8,272
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	99,100	105,100	54,000	10,000
All other	48,020	51,348	50,456	98,153	148,767	99,672	164,233
Total	194,600	192,139	232,529	801,942	1,188,514	715,597	559,958
	Value						
Hong Kong	$115,182	$93,821	$186,604	$245,148	$804,921	$566,631	$531,912
Japan	169,472	86,581	92,127	469,072	492,810	312,835	168,624
Singapore	36,036	98,985	149,548	329,052	358,557	241,908	103,255
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	204,482	66,960	23,858
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	135,123	141,418	75,366	33,942
All other	277,023	217,825	238,967	251,355	302,248	191,174	266,559
Total	597,713	497,212	667,246	1,429,750	2,304,436	1,454,874	1,128,150
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Hong Kong	$2.87	$2.51	$2.45	$2.71	$1.94	$2.27	$2.44
Japan	1.80	1.24	2.08	1.21	1.40	1.40	1.37
Singapore	2.98	2.93	2.43	2.57	3.49	3.35	2.82
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	3.14	4.10	2.88
People's Republic of China	-	-	-	1.36	1.35	1.40	3.39
All other	5.76	4.24	4.74	2.56	2.03	1.92	1.62
Average	3.07	2.59	2.87	1.78	1.94	2.03	2.01

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Gloves wholly of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather and gloves of combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather (TSUS item 705.35): U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1970-75

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)					
Gloves of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:						
Wholly of leather:						
Without fourchettes or sidewalls	54	64	78	95	121	403
Other	679	706	699	746	1,004	761
Total, leather	733	770	777	841	1,125	1,164
Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:						
Without fourchettes or sidewalls	442	751	1,167	1,551	1,452	703
Other	495	461	682	885	1,152	819
Total, combination	937	1,212	1,849	2,436	2,604	1,522
Total, leather and combination	1,670	1,982	2,626	3,277	3,729	2,686
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
Gloves of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:						
Wholly of leather:						
Without fourchettes or sidewalls	534	608	936	1,016	1,478	2,798
Other	8,659	8,436	8,527	9,200	15,278	12,985
Total, leather	9,193	9,044	9,463	10,216	16,756	15,783
Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:						
Without fourchettes or sidewalls	2,143	3,512	5,453	8,624	10,038	5,024
Other	3,597	3,468	4,689	7,185	11,298	7,357
Total, combination	5,740	6,980	10,142	15,809	21,336	12,381
Total, leather and combination	14,933	16,024	19,605	26,025	38,092	28,164
	Average Unit Value (per dozen pairs) 1/					
Gloves of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:						
Wholly of leather:						
Without fourchettes or sidewalls	$9.89	$9.50	$12.00	$10.69	$12.21	$6.94
Other	12.75	11.95	12.20	12.33	15.22	17.06
Average, leather	12.54	11.75	12.18	12.15	14.89	13.56
Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:						
Without fourchettes or sidewalls	4.85	4.68	4.67	5.56	6.91	7.15
Other	7.27	7.52	6.88	8.12	9.81	8.98
Average, combination	6.13	5.76	5.49	6.49	8.19	8.13
Average, leather and combination	8.94	8.08	7.47	7.94	10.22	10.49

1/ Calculated on the exact (i.e., unrounded) figures.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Gloves wholly of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, without fourchettes or sidewalls (TSUSA No. 705.3510): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Republic of China	41,749	21,216	23,645	38,609	1/ 53,320	1/ 41,987	10,574
Republic of Korea	6,900	2,940	14,486	10,033	22,033	11,848	201,331
Japan	18,446	23,042	19,980	19,923	7,216	2,995	2,921
Mexico	-	-	-	123	2/ 18,556	3/ 11,244	4/ 9,372
Hong Kong	7,424	12,418	8,703	10,376	9,850	7,234	15,159
Brazil	444	-	-	1,000	6,330	6,300	288
All other	5,850	4,108	10,898	14,507	3,658	1,626	1,736
Total	53,813	63,724	77,712	94,644	120,963	83,234	241,381
	Value						
Republic of China	$96,420	$125,989	$122,232	$268,407	1/ $540,442	1/ $403,043	$109,755
Republic of Korea	30,115	17,935	112,626	67,671	248,766	126,394	880,885
Japan	205,587	298,830	458,383	387,515	182,413	93,335	71,799
Mexico	-	-	-	1,673	2/ 173,961	3/ 93,972	4/ 241,905
Hong Kong	47,511	89,786	80,624	75,710	163,955	114,374	182,247
Brazil	3,790	-	-	17,210	116,487	116,487	3,387
All other	150,148	75,715	162,627	197,533	52,311	24,891	46,901
Total	533,571	608,255	936,492	1,015,719	1,478,335	972,496	1,536,879
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Republic of China	$2.31	$5.94	$5.17	$6.95	$10.14	$9.60	$10.38
Republic of Korea	4.36	6.10	7.77	6.70	11.29	10.67	4.38
Japan	11.15	12.97	22.94	19.45	25.28	31.16	24.58
Mexico	-	-	-	13.60	9.37	8.36	25.81
Hong Kong	6.40	7.23	9.26	7.30	16.65	15.81	12.02
Brazil	8.54	-	-	17.21	18.40	18.49	11.76
All other	25.67	18.43	14.92	13.62	14.30	15.31	27.02
Average	9.92	9.55	12.05	10.73	12.22	11.68	6.37

1/ Includes 204 dozen pairs, valued at $5,826, entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.
2/ Includes 18,023 dozen pairs, valued at $158,144, entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.
3/ Includes 10,953 dozen pairs, valued at $86,012, entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.
4/ Includes 6,227 dozen pairs, valued at $152,082, entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Gloves wholly of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, with fourchettes or sidewalls (TSUSA No. 705.3530): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Mexico	66,046	173,652	234,788	266,519	376,748	245,200	171,216
Republic of the Philippines	70,484	111,435	154,988	93,208	131,489	63,009	99,618
Republic of China	98,462	98,753	90,226	164,235	250,693	166,447	70,725
Japan	367,358	240,165	139,314	101,511	80,188	60,077	42,486
Hong Kong	57,164	60,272	44,538	89,466	99,195	66,929	40,392
Republic of Korea	13,272	15,164	32,140	22,884	43,678	22,729	39,799
Haiti	-	-	-	-	10,908	2,916	13,146
All others	6,460	6,160	3,199	8,542	10,719	9,541	3,643
Total	679,246	705,601	699,193	746,455	1,003,618	636,848	481,025
	Value						
Mexico	$588,064	$1,396,475	$1,951,641	$2,262,788	$5,379,057	$3,300,820	$2,720,055
Republic of the Philippines	1,390,630	2,143,723	2,965,677	2,453,677	3,621,314	1,701,970	2,615,737
Republic of China	548,913	508,212	531,894	1,187,544	2,542,715	1,578,835	789,223
Japan	5,583,806	3,784,698	2,566,271	2,312,614	1,701,425	1,213,749	1,001,079
Hong Kong	301,831	348,220	280,313	624,849	938,221	585,285	373,246
Republic of Korea	66,631	86,138	168,789	240,673	765,089	352,022	692,947
Haiti	-	-	-	-	191,625	52,671	221,022
All others	179,528	168,840	62,471	118,533	138,586	117,988	57,122
Total	8,659,403	8,436,306	8,527,056	9,200,499	15,278,032	8,903,340	8,470,431
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Mexico	$8.90	$8.04	$8.31	$8.49	$14.28	$13.46	$15.89
Republic of the Philippines	19.73	19.24	19.13	26.32	27.54	27.01	26.26
Republic of China	5.57	5.15	5.90	7.23	10.14	9.49	11.16
Japan	15.20	15.76	18.42	22.78	21.22	20.20	23.56
Hong Kong	5.28	5.78	6.29	6.98	9.46	8.74	9.24
Republic of Korea	5.02	5.48	5.25	10.52	17.52	15.49	17.41
Haiti	-	-	-	-	17.57	18.06	16.81
All others	27.79	27.41	19.53	13.88	12.93	12.37	15.68
Average	12.75	11.96	12.20	12.33	15.22	13.98	17.61

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Note.--This table includes articles imported under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00. See following table for imports under 807.00 reported separately.

Table 10.--Gloves wholly of horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, with fourchettes or sidewalls (TSUSA No. 705.3550): U.S. imports for consumption entered under TSUS item 807.00, by sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Mexico	64,896	173,330	232,339	266,478	375,719	244,196	170,883
Republic of the Philippines	1,346	10,669	35,668	23,250	30,466	16,720	32,831
Haiti	-	-	-	-	10,908	2,916	13,146
Republic of China	-	-	-	419	391	342	145
Guatemala	-	-	-	194	-	-	-
Total	66,242	183,999	268,007	290,341	417,484	264,174	217,005
	Value						
Mexico	$577,880	$1,394,067	$1,939,192	$2,261,213	$5,351,890	$3,274,512	$2,710,957
Republic of the Philippines	61,989	178,944	616,828	569,907	759,439	417,757	790,075
Haiti	-	-	-	-	191,625	52,671	221,022
Republic of China	-	-	-	14,729	10,740	9,337	5,295
Guatemala	-	-	-	1,547	-	-	-
Total	639,869	1,573,011	2,556,020	2,847,396	6,313,694	3,754,277	3,727,349
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Mexico	$8.90	$8.04	$8.35	$8.49	$14.24	$13.41	$15.86
Republic of the Philippines	46.05	16.77	17.29	24.51	24.93	24.99	24.06
Haiti	-	-	-	-	16.65	18.06	16.81
Republic of China	-	-	-	35.15	27.47	27.30	36.52
Guatemala	-	-	-	7.97	-	-	-
Average	9.66	8.55	9.54	9.81	15.12	14.21	17.18

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11.--Gloves of combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, without fourchettes or sidewalls (TSUSA No. 705.3550): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Republic of China	237,966	338,821	597,853	816,658	1/ 600,971	1/ 458,475	206,088
Republic of Korea	10,208	109,607	267,503	517,435	519,198	337,232	57,989
Hong Kong	151,993	257,256	258,209	182,062	227,541	166,858	152,978
Mexico	-	-	2,752	-	2/ 39,767	3/ 25,956	4/ 12,417
Japan	31,630	40,586	28,368	16,926	19,445	8,372	4,507
Republic of the Philippines	1,413	1,059	1,926	1,169	5,404	942	760
All other	8,523	4,124	10,172	16,954	39,175	36,608	19,169
Total	441,733	751,453	1,166,783	1,551,204	1,451,501	1,034,443	453,908
	Value						
Republic of China	$948,299	$1,525,614	$2,655,554	$4,817,301	1/$4,664,635	1/$3,525,129	$1,340,425
Republic of Korea	41,172	455,677	956,720	2,226,768	2,488,100	1,608.086	349,455
Hong Kong	542,083	1,083,216	1,203,800	1,152,277	1,870,600	1,370,477	1,101,993
Mexico	-	-	20,376	-	2/ 281,369	3/ 172,714	4/ 192,071
Japan	361,628	298,426	465,584	248,854	261,910	147,254	77,553
Republic of the Philippines	28,299	17,951	36,178	34,419	160,242	31,016	7,775
All other	221,698	131,239	115,003	144,733	310,660	251,732	97,027
Total	2,143,179	3,512,123	5,453,215	8,624,352	10,037,516	7,106,408	3,166,299
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Republic of China	$3.99	$4.50	$4.44	$5.90	$7.76	$7.69	$6.50
Republic of Korea	4.03	4.16	3.58	4.30	4.79	4.77	6.03
Hong Kong	3.57	4.21	4.66	6.33	8.22	8.21	7.20
Mexico	-	-	7.40	-	7.08	6.65	15.47
Japan	11.43	7.35	16.41	14.70	13.47	17.59	17.21
Republic of the Philippines	20.03	16.95	18.78	29.44	29.65	33.02	10.23
All other	26.01	31.82	11.31	8.54	7.93	6.88	5.06
Average	4.85	4.67	4.67	5.56	6.92	6.87	6.98

1/ Includes 289 dozen pairs, valued at $9,476, entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.
2/ Includes 39,738 dozen pairs, valued at $280,838, entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.
3/ All entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.
4/ Includes 11,427 dozen pairs, valued at $177,965, entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 12.--Gloves of combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather, with fourchettes or sidewalls (TSUS No. 705.3560): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Republic of China	143,252	136,146	340,609	502,265	552,045	404,115	174,034
Hong Kong	136,548	183,388	187,858	168,365	299,411	203,605	129,478
Republic of Korea	27,306	35,734	44,614	99,382	120,236	92,397	34,204
Japan	159,360	70,945	49,392	56,818	40,365	29,043	8,938
Mexico	336	-	5,292	21,353	1/ 47,491	2/ 30,734	3/ 45,208
Republic of the Philippines	4,778	23,799	35,195	18,974	20,224	15,907	21,889
Brazil	-	42	-	5,544	24,697	16,714	504
Thailand	-	-	-	2,304	38,230	38,230	5,000
All other	23,083	10,792	18,851	9,663	9,580	8,501	8,684
Total	494,663	460,846	681,811	884,668	1,152,289	832,236	427,939
	Value						
Republic of China	$633,957	$641,678	$1,681,585	$3,442,066	$4,662,301	$3,289,025	$1,267,123
Hong Kong	540,424	853,691	927,922	1,141,329	2,629,507	1,766,386	902,767
Republic of Korea	169,404	162,816	224,840	751,776	1,304,187	973,580	330,200
Japan	1,906,209	907,114	834,228	903,489	826,778	616,109	247,707
Mexico	1,961	-	26,701	192,232	1/ 534,765	2/ 353,378	3/ 580,587
Republic of the Philippines	78,030	535,233	758,265	546,253	519,926	428,553	584,480
Brazil	-	390	-	43,608	492,274	307,986	4,721
Thailand	-	-	-	10,322	182,602	158,065	20,054
All other	266,661	366,611	235,443	154,065	145,879	129,269	127,716
Total	3,596,646	3,467,533	4,688,984	7,185,140	11,298,219	8,022,351	4,056,355
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Republic of China	$4.43	$4.71	$4.94	$6.85	$8.45	$8.14	$7.28
Hong Kong	3.96	4.66	4.94	6.78	8.78	8.68	6.97
Republic of Korea	6.20	4.56	5.04	7.56	10.85	10.54	9.65
Japan	11.96	12.79	16.89	15.90	20.47	21.21	27.71
Mexico	5.84	-	5.05	9.01	11.26	11.50	12.84
Republic of the Philippines	16.33	22.49	21.54	28.79	25.71	30.82	26.70
Brazil	-	9.29	-	7.87	19.93	18.43	9.37
Thailand	-	-	-	4.48	4.78	4.13	4.01
All other	11.55	33.97	12.49	15.94	15.23	15.21	14.71
Average	7.27	7.52	6.88	8.12	9.81	9.64	9.48

1/ Includes 41,934 dozen pairs, valued at $446,578, imported under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.
2/ Includes 25,391 dozen pairs, valued at $270,677, imported under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.
3/ Includes 44,917 dozen pairs, valued at $578,134, imported under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 13.--Gloves of rubber of plastics (TSUS items 705.84 and 705.86): U.S. imports for consumption, by types, 1970-75

Type	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)					
Seamless	1,226,275	1,419,770	1,782,510	1,491,077	1,353,032	2,452,159
Other 1/	161,460	167,189	243,056	418,453	264,286	334,062
Total	1,387,735	1,586,959	2,025,566	1,909,530	1,617,318	2,786,221
	Value					
Seamless	$2,270,332	$2,406,167	$3,082,463	$3,079,207	$3,905,634	$5,496,162
Other 1/	687,718	794,186	1,169,235	1,835,994	1,812,965	937,480
Total	2,919,050	3,200,653	4,251,698	4,915,201	5,718,599	6,443,642
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)					
Seamless	$1.85	$1.69	$1.73	$2.06	$2.89	$2.24
Other 1/	4.26	4.75	4.81	4.39	6.86	2.81
Total	2.13	2.02	2.10	2.57	3.54	2.31

1/ Exludes gloves of rubber or plastics with textile fourchettes or sidewalls, wholly of plastics, not sewn or stiched, with heat-sealed seams.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 14.--Seamless gloves of rubber or plastics (TSUS item 705.84): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Australia	271,332	222,820	342,276	413,200	656,768	464,590	392,022
United Kingdom	271,774	362,373	389,842	447,829	312,175	241,528	444,367
France	83,796	108,658	160,251	170,082	102,791	73,840	116,680
Republic of China	51,711	56,177	112,572	67,287	65,312	54,086	60,736
Spain	8,712	15,002	102,191	12,377	80,226	53,599	97,214
All other	538,950	654,740	675,378	380,302	135,760	110,229	277,243
Total	1,226,275	1,419,770	1,782,510	1,491,077	1,353,032	997,872	1,388,262
	Value						
Australia	$609,814	$544,132	$882,944	$1,200,596	$1,742,545	$1,297,352	$1,012,405
United Kingdom	557,072	729,714	855,685	746,423	849,913	652,075	584,240
France	218,701	272,903	337,198	472,017	367,925	240,865	416,647
Republic of China	152,057	227,971	299,667	256,822	554,127	290,754	234,582
Spain	13,125	17,744	31,845	28,478	233,625	150,726	275,383
All other	719,563	613,703	675,124	374,871	357,499	195,249	523,993
Total	2,270,332	2,406,167	3,082,463	3,079,207	3,905,634	2,287,021	3,047,250
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Australia	$2.25	$2.44	$2.58	$2.91	$2.65	$2.79	$2.58
United Kingdom	2.05	2.01	2.19	1.67	2.72	2.70	1.31
France	2.61	2.51	2.10	2.78	3.58	3.26	3.57
Republic of China	2.94	4.06	2.66	3.82	5.42	5.38	3.86
Spain	1.51	1.18	.31	2.30	2.91	2.81	2.83
All other	1.34	.94	1.00	.99	2.63	1.77	1.89
Average	1.85	1.69	1.73	2.07	2.89	2.29	2.20

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 15.--Gloves of rubber or plastics, except seamless and except those with textile fabric fourchettes or sidewalls, etc. (TSUS item 705.86): U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1970-74, January-August 1974, and January-August 1975

Source	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	January-August--	
						1974	1975
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
Republic of the Philippines	14,185	20,779	22,686	18,032	40,614	21,227	1/ 22,106
Hong Kong	78,352	105,920	139,507	213,421	106,222	91,830	198,295
Mexico	-	-	-	2/ 459	2/ 27,033	2/ 17,520	2/ 4,520
Republic of China	358	7,646	13,131	36,566	32,445	23,211	8,632
West Germany	3,070	2,402	200	12,354	9,231	4,447	751
Japan	42,470	25,158	43,817	58,187	7,701	5,973	4,114
Barbados	-	-	-	2/ 3,517	2/ 38,430	2/ 13,690	2/ 8,933
All other	23,025	5,284	23,715	75,917	2,610	2,605	41,624
Total	161,460	167,189	243,056	418,453	264,286	180,503	288,975
	Value						
Republic of the Philippines	$122,119	$187,898	$219,734	$227,488	$492,803	$245,236	1/ $275,155
Hong Kong	280,302	327,139	431,355	661,304	484,644	414,517	45,254
Mexico	-	-	-	2/ 3,783	2/ 241,704	2/ 133,953	2/ 48,341
Republic of China	1,597	57,892	68,227	119,770	219,737	161,846	68,041
West Germany	26,007	14,770	1,880	172,617	128,270	59,644	9,998
Japan	158,000	159,696	375,193	404,168	122,537	97,607	40,821
Barbados	-	-	-	2/ 6,902	2/104,841	2/ 35,945	2/ 24,136
All other	99,693	47,091	72,846	239,962	18,429	18,024	62,019
Total	687,718	794,486	1,169,235	1,835,994	1,812,965	1,166,772	573.765
	Average unit value (per dozen pairs)						
Republic of the Philippines	$8.61	$9.04	$9.69	$12.62	$12.13	$11.55	$12.45
Hong Kong	3.58	3.09	3.09	3.10	4.56	4.51	.23
Mexico	-	-	-	8.24	8.94	7.65	10.69
Republic of China	4.46	7.57	5.20	3.28	6.77	6.97	7.88
West Germany	8.47	6.15	9.40	13.97	13.90	13.41	13.31
Japan	3.72	6.35	8.56	6.95	15.91	16.34	9.92
Barbados	-	-	-	1.96	2.73	2.63	2.70
All other	4.33	8.91	3.07	3.16	7.06	6.92	1.49
Average	4.26	4.75	4.81	4.39	6.86	6.46	1.99

1/ Includes 1,104 dozen pairs valued at $10,487, entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.
2/ All entered under the provisions of TSUS item 807.00.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 16.--Certain gloves: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1970-74

(Quantity in thousands of dozen pairs; value in thousands of dollars)

Year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to--	
					Shipments	Apparent consumption
	Quantity					
1970	46,714	4,675	1,145	50,246	10	9
1971	46,430	4,786	1,577	49,639	10	10
1972	49,459	6,134	1,648	53,944	12	11
1973	52,974	7,679	2,110	58,543	14	13
1974	52,308	9,451	4,380	57,379	18	16
	Value					
1970	239,800	20,432	6,621	253,712	9	8
1971	243,900	21,142	7,710	257,662	9	8
1972	285,500	26,334	7,977	304,012	9	9
1973	346,700	35,565	9,777	372,530	10	10
1974	414,900	53,895	18,142	450,653	13	12

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 17--Certain cotton gloves: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1970-74

(Quantity in thousands of dozen pairs; value in thousands of dollars; and average unit value, per dozen pairs)

Year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to-- Shipments	Ratio (percent) of imports to-- Apparent consumption
	Quantity					
1970	26,017	1,617	167	27,467	6	6
1971	25,937	1,217	232	26,922	5	5
1972	27,657	1,482	181	28,958	5	5
1973	29,548	2,492	318	31,722	8	8
1974	29,155	4,105	948	32,312	14	13
	Value					
1970	102,700	2,550	891	104,359	2	2
1971	103,700	1,917	1,291	104,326	2	2
1972	125,000	2,477	1,408	126,069	2	2
1973	155,000	4,625	1,786	157,039	3	3
1974	195,800	10,084	3,885	201,999	5	5
	Average unit value					
1970	$3.95	$1.58	$5.33	-	-	-
1971	4.00	1.58	5.56	-	-	-
1972	4.52	1.67	7.77	-	-	-
1973	5.25	1.86	5.61	-	-	-
1974	6.72	2.46	4.09	-	-	-

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 18.--Horsehide or cowhide gloves: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1970-74

(Quantity in thousands of dozen pairs; value in thousands of dollars; and average unit value, per dozen pairs)

Year	Producers' shipments	Imports	Exports 1/	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to-- Shipments	Ratio (percent) of imports to-- Apparent consumption
	Quantity					
1970	4,283	1,670	210	5,745	39	29
1971	4,045	1,982	217	5,810	49	34
1972	4,102	2,625	251	6,476	64	41
1973	3,993	3,277	339	6,931	82	47
1974	3,842	3,729	470	7,101	97	53
	Value					
1970	74,000	14,933	3,224	85,709	20	17
1971	72,500	16,024	2,873	85,651	22	19
1972	81,200	19,605	2,787	98,018	24	20
1973	98,700	26,025	3,468	121,257	26	21
1974	106,200	38,092	5,373	138,919	36	27
	Average unit value					
1970	$17.27	$8.94	$15.35	-	-	-
1971	17.92	8.08	13.23	-	-	-
1972	19.79	7.46	11.10	-	-	-
1973	24.72	7.94	10.23	-	-	-
1974	27.64	10.22	11.44	-	-	-

1/ Schedule B number 8413030; most of these exports were destined for Mexico, the Phil ppines, and Taiwan, and are believed to be pieces of gloves that were assembled abroad and reentered as imports under the provisions of TSUS item number 807.00

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce on shipments of all-leather and leather and fabric combination work gloves.

Table 19.-- Certain rubber or plastic gloves: U.S. producers' shipments, imports for consumption, exports of domestic merchandise, and apparent consumption, 1970-74

(Quantity in thousands of dozen pairs; value in thousands of dollars; and average unit value, per dozen pairs)

Year	Producers' shipments 1/	Imports 2/	Exports 3/	Apparent consumption 4/	Ratio (percent) of imports to-- Shipments	Ratio (percent) of imports to-- Apparent consumption
	Quantity					
1970	16,414	1,388	768	17,034	8	8
1971	16,448	1,587	1,128	16,907	10	9
1972	17,700	2,026	1,216	18,510	11	11
1973	19,433	1,910	1,453	19,890	10	10
1974	19,311	1,617	2,962	17,966	8	9
	Value					
1970	63,100	2,949	2,506	63,543	5	5
1971	67,700	3,201	3,546	67,355	5	5
1972	79,300	4,252	3,782	79,770	5	5
1973	93,000	4,915	4,523	93,392	5	5
1974	112,900	5,719	8,884	109,735	5	5
	Average unit value					
1970	$3.84	$2.12	$3.26	-	-	-
1971	4.11	2.02	3.14	-	-	-
1972	4.48	2.10	3.11	-	-	-
1973	4.78	2.57	3.11	-	-	-
1974	5.84	3.54	3.00	-	-	-

1/ SIC 3069761; data for 1970-71 and 1973-74 estimated for quantity based on industrial production index and its yearly changes and for value based on estimated value index derived from quantity industrial production output index and wholesale price index for industrial commodities and this estimated value index's yearly changes. SIC 3069751 and 3069841 data for 1968-71 and 1973-74 estimated for quantity and value by a calculation similar to the 3069761 calculations described above for 3069751; data for 3069841 for 1970-74 for quantity and value also calculated by a process similar to the above-described computations.

2/ TSUS numbers 705.84 and 705.86. Some imports of sterile/nonsterile medical-surgical gloves may enter under 705.84, but is is believed that most of the imports of medical-surgical gloves enter under 705.8540, but not in sufficient quantities to cause concern among producers of medical-surgical gloves.

3/ Schedule B number 8416010.

4/ Imports of surgical gloves (comparable to SIC 3069761) are believed to be insignificant; therefore consumption of such gloves is equal to domestic shipments less exports.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

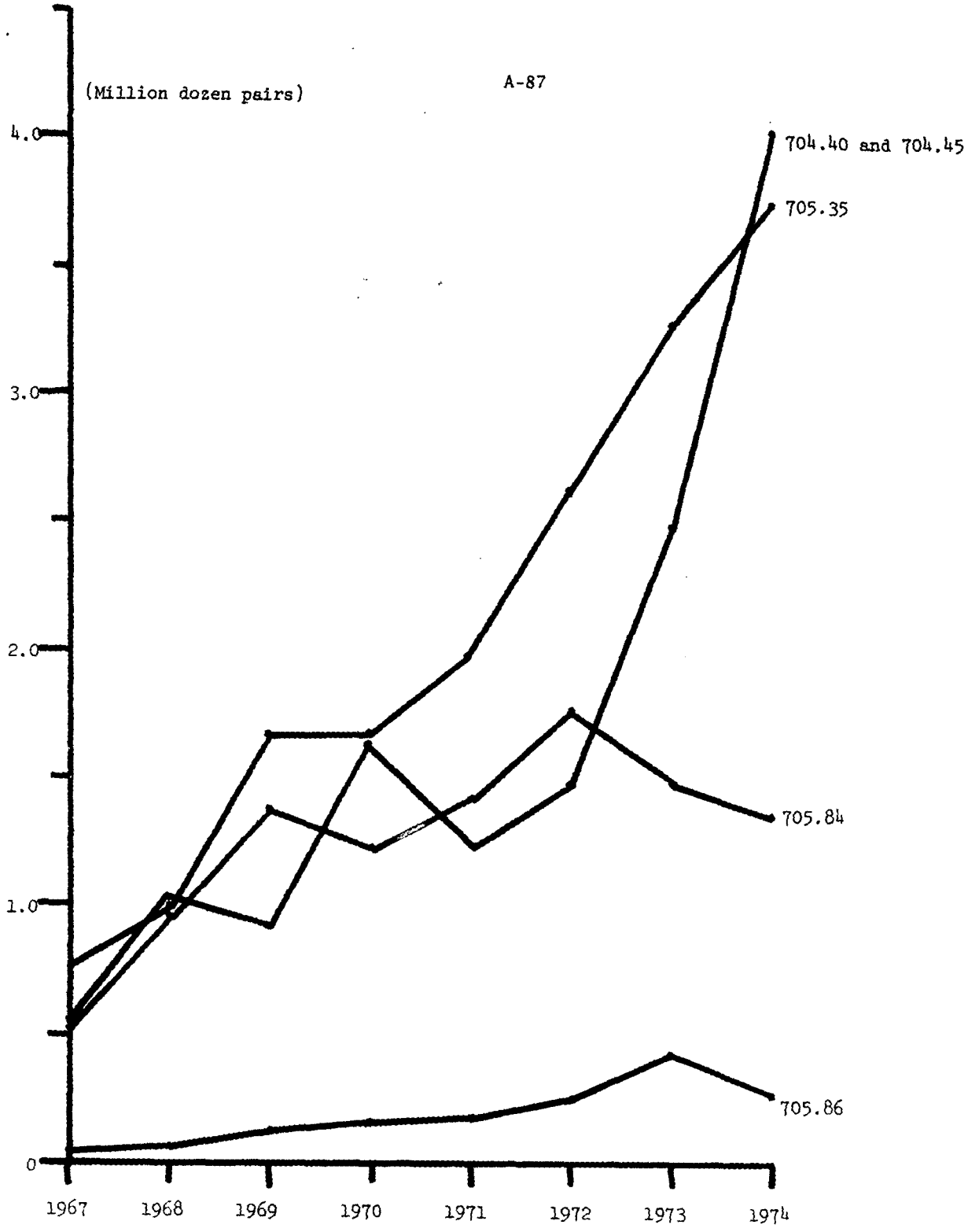

Chart A.--Annual imports for consumption by five-digit TSUS numbers, 1967-1974

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce

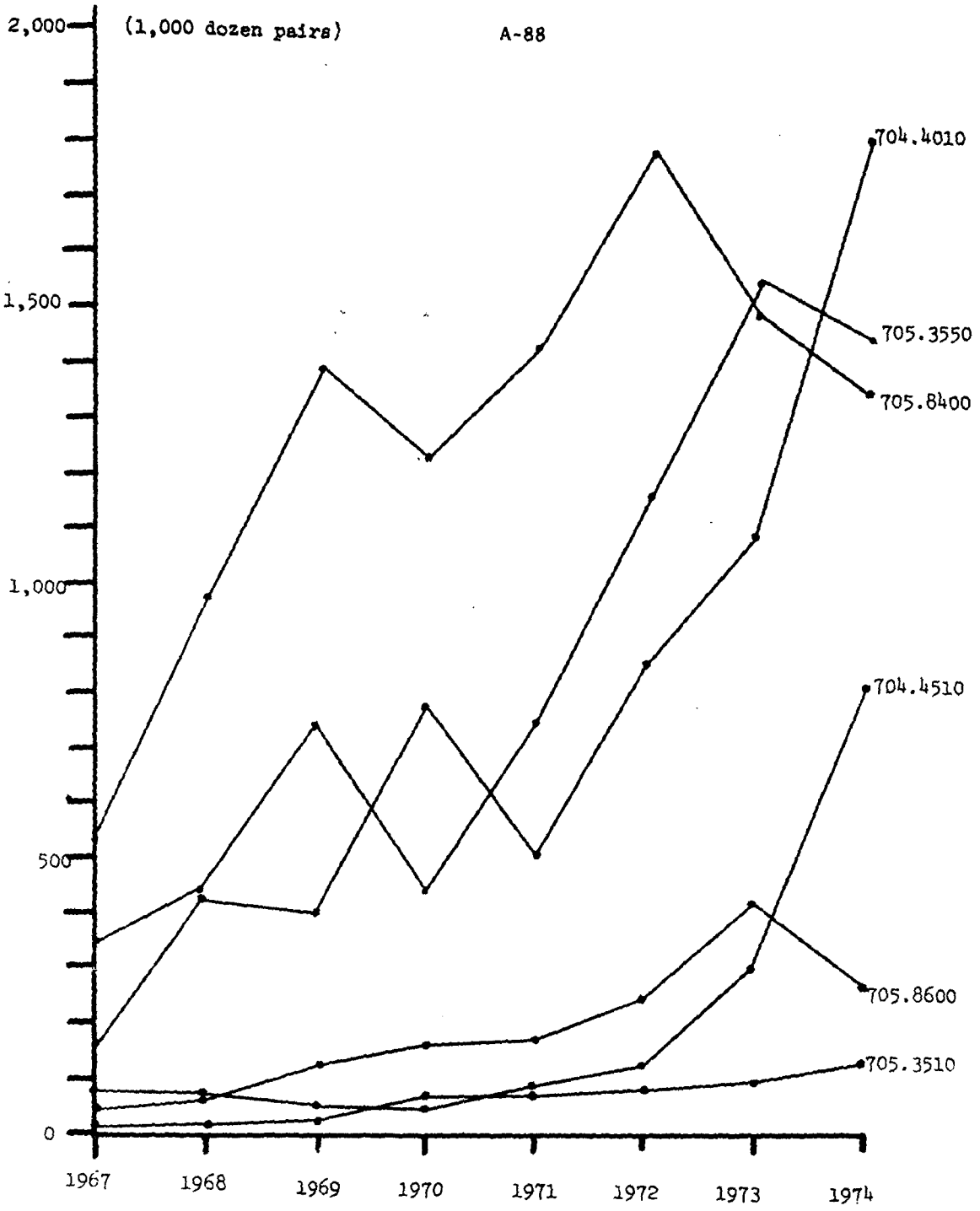

Chart B.--Annual imports for consumption by seven-digit TSUSA numbers, 1967-1974

Source: Official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce

Table 20.--Quantity of shipments of certain gloves imported by 53 domestic producers or for their account, 1970-74, January-September 1974, and January-September 1975

(In dozens of pairs)

Comparable TSUS or TSUSA No.	Item	1970 1/	1971 2/	1972	1973	1974	January-September	
							1974	1975
	Cotton glove linings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gloves of--							
	Canton flannel:							
704.40	Not coated	375,310	391,076	666,894	949,777	1,059,984	885,160	740,912
704.40 :) 704.45 :) 705.86	Coated (impregnated or palm dipped)	9,500	10,100	21,044	46,923	51,321	40,647	33,711
	Total	384,810	401,176	687,938	996,700	1,111,305	925,807	774,623
704.45	Jersey, terry, lisle, and other cotton gloves	49,320	46,089	150,114	504,806	497,481	345,154	416,618
	Total, including linings	434,130	447,265	838,052	1,501,506	1,608,786	1,270,961	1,191,241
	All-leather horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3510	Without fourchettes or sidewalls	48,284	95,007	124,726	114,173	104,570	80,817	65,969
705.3530	With fourchettes or sidewalls	1,018	1,894	3,066	5,905	4,949	4,597	1,920
	Total	49,302	96,901	127,792	120,078	109,519	85,414	67,889
	Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3550	Without fourchettes or sidewalls	239,587	383,369	594,307	1,093,876	1,049,815	900,010	734,883
705.3560	With fourchettes or sidewalls	155,696	101,661	86,897	193,157	126,356	106,769	78,054
	Total	395,283	485,030	681,204	1,287,033	1,176,161	1,006,779	812,937
705.35	Total, all the above	444,585	581,931	808,996	1,407,111	1,285,680	1,092,193	880,826
	Rubber or plastics:							
705.84	Seamless	109,500	136,500	170,659	258,405	277,280	201,274	196,897
705.86	Other (fully dipped)	7,670	3,575	9,027	17,863	7,401	6,991	2,390
	Total	117,170	140,075	179,686	276,268	284,681	208,265	199,287
	Total shipments of gloves imported by domestic producers	995,885	1,169,271	1,826,731	3,184,885	3,179,147	2,571,419	2,271,354

1/ Data are for 52 companies.
2/ Data are for 50 companies.

Source: Compiled from data submitted by the producers in response to U.S. International Trade Commission questionnaire.

Table 21.--Value of shipments of certain gloves imported by domestic producers or for their account, 1970-74, January-September 1974, and January-September 1975, (53 companies, except as noted)

(In dollars)

TSUS or TSUSA No.	Item	1970	1971 1/	1972 2/	1973 2/	1974 2/	Jan.-Sept. 1974 2/	Jan.-Sept. 1975 2/
	Cotton glove linings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gloves of:							
	Canton flannel:							
704.40	Not coated	900,182	937,735	1,751,173	3,838,349	5,730,672	5,017,857	3,269,887
704.40, 704.45, 705.86	Coated (impregnated or palm dipped)	40,500	45,300	89,265	264,369	311,299	245,247	202,288
	Total	940,682	983,035	1,840,438	4,102,718	6,041,971	5,263,104	3,472,175
704.45	Jersey, terry, lisle and other cotton gloves	169,330	166,950	487,606	1,718,837	1,950,004	1,513,079	1,254,900
	Total, all of the above, including linings	1,110,012	1,149,985	2,328,044	5,821,555	7,991,975	6,776,183	4,727,075
	All-leather horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3510	without fourchettes or sidewalls	1,057,464	1,933,150	2,896,515	3,327,132	3,377,717	2,511,058	1,937,207
705.3530	with fourchettes or sidewalls	14,952	33,895	60,738	149,777	132,104	122,513	50,561
	Total	1,072,416	1,967,045	2,957,253	3,476,900	3,509,821	2,633,571	1,987,762
	Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3550	without fourchettes or sidewalls	1,903,044	3,255,000	5,135,406	11,967,257	13,562,386	10,877,458	7,973,058
705.3560	with fourchettes or sidewalls	1,545,740	1,101,118	1,020,409	2,337,240	1,357,359	1,177,069	830,703
	Total	3,448,784	4,356,118	6,155,815	14,304,497	14,919,745	12,054,527	8,803,761
705.35	Total, all of the above	4,521,200	6,323,163	9,113,068	17,781,406	18,429,566	14,688,098	10,791,523
	Rubber or plastics:							
705.84	Seamless	413,625	527,250	688,471	1,066,133	1,205,722	893,581	967,110
705.86	Other (fully dipped)	40,680	22,544	56,880	113,154	68,422	64,548	56,508
	Total	454,305	549,794	745,351	1,179,287	1,274,144	958,129	1,023,618
	Total value of shipments of gloves imported by domestic producers	6,085,517	8,022,942	12,186,463	24,782,248	27,695,685	22,422,410	16,542,216

1/ 51 companies.
2/ 52 companies.

Source: Compiled from data supplied to the Commission from questionnaires.

Table 22.--Production of certain gloves (including linings), 1970-1974, January-September 1974, and January-September 1975 by 56 reporting companies

(Quantity in dozen pairs)

Comparable TSUS or TSUSA No.	Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Jan.-Sept. 1974	Jan.-Sept. 1975
	Cotton glove linings	166,470	169,918	191,435	190,237	194,496	158,639	176,623
	Gloves of:							
	Canton flannel:							
704.40	Not coated	9,743,473	9,087,520	10,007,788	10,348,395	8,751,362	7,260,513	4,580,315
704.40, 704.45, 705.86	Coated (impregnated or palm dipped)	2,325,251	2,211,587	2,207,425	2,664,487	3,684,076	2,225,671	1,814,718
	Total	12,068,724	11,299,107	12,215,213	13,012,882	12,435,438	9,486,184	6,395,033
704.45	Jersey, terry, lisle and other cotton gloves	10,327,885	9,625,478	10,826,700	12,541,181	12,080,736	9,185,932	5,177,873
	Total, all of the above, including linings	22,563,079	21,094,503	23,233,348	25,744,300	24,710,670	18,830,755	11,749,529
	All-leather horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3510	without fourchettes or sidewalls	913,618	850,407	896,293	868,066	898,069	655,410	552,155
705.3530	With fourchettes or sidewalls	119,389	119,793	115,955	121,552	134,847	89,407	70,507
	Total	1,033,007	970,200	1,012,248	989,618	1,032,916	744,817	622,662
	Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3550	without fourchettes or sidewalls	1,230,233	1,028,277	1,037,605	980,860	924,105	671,098	438,147
705.3560	with fourchettes or sidewalls	76,978	67,959	77,128	69,966	65,469	51,542	32,025
	Total	1,307,211	1,096,236	1,114,733	1,050,826	989,574	722,640	515,172
705.35	Total, all of the above	2,340,218	2,066,436	2,126,981	2,040,444	2,022,490	1,467,457	1,137,834
	Rubber or plastics:							
705.84	Seamless	5,068,308	4,965,525	5,568,273	6,497,370	7,767,710	5,759,656	6,309,786
705.86	Other (fully dipped)	1,887,253	1,979,647	2,305,757	2,716,962	3,067,480	2,315,959	2,082,698
	Total	6,955,561	6,945,172	7,874,030	9,214,332	10,835,190	8,075,615	8,392,484
	Total production of certain gloves (including linings)	31,858,858	30,106,111	33,234,359	36,999,076	37,568,350	28,373,827	21,279,847

Source: Compiled from data supplied to the Commission by questionnaires.

Table 23.--Shipments of certain gloves (including linings), 1970-1974, January-September 1974, and January-September 1975, by 56 reporting companies-Quantity

(Quantity in dozen pairs)

Comparable TSUS or TSUSA No.	Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Jan.-Sept. 1974	Jan.-Sept. 1975
	Cotton glove linings	117,797	120,516	140,834	133,492	139,451	118,348	133,495
	Gloves of:							
	Canton flannel:							
704.40	Not coated	9,854,010	9,693,348	10,381,430	10,490,931	9,073,456	7,506,967	5,029,029
704.40, 704.45, 705.86	Coated (impregnated or palm dipped)	2,146,054	2,003,097	2,349,037	2,796,847	2,917,449	2,310,521	1,970,744
	Total	12,000,064	11,696,445	12,730,467	13,287,778	11,990,905	9,817,488	6,999,773
704.45	Jersey, terry, lisle and other cotton gloves	9,892,167	9,972,417	10,861,764	12,392,948	11,625,551	9,084,246	5,180,865
	Total, all of the above, including linings	22,010,024	21,789,372	23,733,065	25,814,218	23,755,907	19,020,082	12,314,133
	All-leather horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3510	without fourchettes or sidewalls	869,751	841,641	909,719	856,917	854,878	649,970	562,174
705.3530	With fourchettes or sidewalls	105,480	107,775	106,514	110,499	123,496	80,859	53,223
	Total	975,231	949,416	1,016,233	967,416	978,374	730,829	615,397
	Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3550	without fourchettes or sidewalls	1,200,444	1,088,857	1,078,389	953,848	821,624	639,087	467,770
705.3560	with fourchettes or sidewalls	69,517	71,232	79,799	69,948	64,958	51,010	25,610
	Total	1,269,961	1,160,089	1,158,188	1,023,796	886,582	690,097	493,380
705.35	Total, all of the above	2,245,192	2,109,505	2,174,421	1,991,212	1,864,956	1,420,926	1,108,177
	Rubber or plastics:							
705.84	Seamless	4,808,104	4,920,520	5,498,767	6,460,646	7,326,753	5,476,770	5,829,181
705.86	Other (fully dipped)	1,811,382	1,954,145	2,305,052	2,900,510	2,967,108	2,222,839	2,115,770
	Total	6,619,486	6,874,665	7,803,819	9,361,156	10,293,861	7,699,609	7,944,951
	Total production of certain gloves (including linings)	30,874,702	30,773,542	33,711,305	37,166,586	35,914,724	28,140,617	21,367,261

Table 24.--Value of shipments of certain gloves (including linings), 1970-74, January-September 1974, and January-September 1975, by 56 reporting companies

(In dollars)

Comparable TSUS or TSUSA No.	Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Jan.-Sept. 1974	Jan.-Sept. 1975
	Cotton glove linings	189,021	198,655	258,640	288,794	308,520	246,476	247,492
	Gloves of:							
	Canton flannel:							
704.40	Not coated	41,683,297	41,296,996	48,123,735	56,299,797	68,261,965	52,319,418	32,678,923
704.40, 704.45, 705.86	Coated (impregnated or palm dipped)	15,277,934	14,669,094	17,759,655	22,372,004	26,453,851	20,835,004	18,874,034
	Total	56,961,231	55,966,090	65,883,390	78,671,801	94,715,816	73,154,422	51,522,957
704.45	Jersey, terry, lisle and other cotton gloves	29,692,853	31,231,602	31,941,815	46,691,833	54,877,051	41,862,718	22,896,215
	Total, all of the above, including linings	86,843,085	87,396,347	98,083,845	135,652,428	149,901,387	115,263,616	74,696,664
	All-leather horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3510	without fourchettes or sidewalls	18,168,224	18,471,623	20,453,198	23,497,312	27,434,400	20,911,674	18,096,903
705.3530	with fourchettes or sidewalls	2,587,812	2,508,898	2,842,397	3,660,293	4,398,777	2,737,555	1,923,154
	Total	20,756,036	20,980,521	23,295,595	27,157,605	31,833,177	23,649,229	20,020,057
	Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather:							
705.3550	without fourchettes or sidewalls	15,781,073	14,893,610	15,525,802	17,538,742	18,105,065	13,775,303	9,739,861
705.3560	with fourchettes or sidewalls	1,112,819	1,123,209	1,423,176	1,511,355	1,508,164	1,204,706	658,277
	Total	16,893,892	16,016,819	16,948,978	19,050,097	19,613,229	14,980,009	10,398,138
705.35	Total, all of the above	37,649,928	36,997,340	40,244,573	46,207,702	51,446,406	38,629,238	30,418,195
	Rubber or plastics:							
705.84	Seamless	22,937,472	24,473,475	26,646,481	30,705,195	34,284,262	25,180,405	29,547,205
705.86	Other (fully dipped)	14,374,686	16,551,125	19,513,364	24,097,272	30,016,158	21,681,411	23,147,305
	Total	37,312,158	41,024,900	46,159,845	54,802,467	64,300,420	46,861,816	52,694,510
	Total value of shipments of certain gloves (including linings)	161,805,171	165,418,587	184,488,263	227,560,597	265,648,245	200,754,670	157,809,369
	All other gloves	10,670,545	9,895,136	10,342,329	13,720,401	13,504,610	9,220,974	7,878,780
	All other products	12,219,876	15,165,418	16,760,799	20,574,557	23,507,607	17,461,299	18,171,815
	Total value of shipments of certain gloves, all other gloves, and all other products	184,695,592	190,479,141	211,591,391	261,855,555	302,460,460	227,436,943	183,859,964

Source. Compiled from data supplied to the Commission by questionnaires.

Note.--Total value of shipments of certain gloves, all other gloves, and all other products are not identical to value of sales figures in the profit and loss experience section because of the failure of some reporting companies to fill out lines in the questionnaire calling for value of shipments of all other gloves and all other products.

Table 25.--Certain gloves and linings: Inventories of domestically produced gloves held by 54 U.S. producers, by types, Dec. 31 of 1969-74 and January-September 1975

(In dozens of pairs)

Comparable TSUS or TSUSA No.	Item	On Dec. 31--						On Sept. 30, 1975
		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
	Cotton glove linings	784	1,417	1,755	1,100	1,351	4,605	3,026
	Gloves of--							
	Canton flannel:							
704.40	Not coated	1,336,697	1,856,507	1,421,693	1,345,916	1,242,895	1,953,071	1,953,678
704.40 :) 704.45 :) 705.86 :)	Coated (impregnated or palm dipped)	196,902	355,233	489,803	371,182	363,690	461,719	432,206
	Total	1,533,599	2,211,740	1,911,496	1,717,098	1,606,585	2,414,790	2,385,884
704.45	Jersey, terry, lisle, and other cotton gloves	608,280	1,016,577	693,592	482,870	483,824	1,814,981	1,219,868
	Total (including linings)	2,142,663	3,229,734	2,606,843	2,201,068	2,091,760	4,234,376	3,608,778
705.3510 :) 705.3530 :)	All-leather horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin)	153,559	279,925	245,229	223,274	205,246	292,583	262,672
705.3550 :) 705.3560 :)	Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather	215,406	296,876	217,103	176,825	168,085	220,533	235,702
	Total	368,965	576,801	462,332	400,099	373,331	513,116	498,374
	Rubber or plastics:							
705.84	Seamless	983,145	1,355,393	1,245,495	1,335,722	970,513	1,187,000	1,277,166
705.86	Other (fully dipped)	319,653	339,885	370,981	343,111	311,945	332,563	279,929
	Total	1,302,798	1,695,278	1,616,476	1,678,833	1,282,458	1,519,563	1,557,095
	Total, certain gloves, (including linings)	3,814,426	5,501,813	4,685,651	4,280,000	3,747,549	6,267,055	5,664,247
	All other gloves	577,214	560,312	529,328	441,725	511,568	813,885	627,498
	Total, all gloves (including linings)	4,391,640	6,062,125	5,214,979	4,721,725	4,259,117	7,080,940	6,291,745

Source: Compiled from data supplied in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 26.--Certain gloves and linings: Inventories of gloves imported by 54 U.S. producers, by types, Dec. 31 of 1969-74 and January-September 1975

(In dozens of pairs)

TSUS or TSUSA No.	Item	On Dec. 31--						On Sept. 30, 1975
		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
	Cotton glove linings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Gloves of--							
	Canton flannel:							
704.40	Not coated	13,902	120,700	182,523	184,523	161,840	454,558	390,263
704.40 :) 704.45 :) 705.86 :)	Coated (impregnated or palm dipped)	-	5,792	1,900	15,560	31,832	82,433	57,211
	Total	13,902	126,492	184,464	200,083	193,672	536,991	447,474
705.45	Jersey, terry, lisle, and other cotton gloves	-	8,237	15,304	30,643	68,650	324,794	413,006
	Total (including linings)	13,902	134,729	199,768	230,726	262,322	861,785	860,480
705.3510 :) 705.3530 :) 705.3550 :) 705.3560 :)	All-leather horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin)	81	16,109	28,214	34,685	33,917	57,617	54,794
	Combination fabric and horsehide or cowhide (except calfskin) leather	13,200	57,616	72,488	151,203	271,101	322,113	305,600
	Total	13,281	73,725	100,702	185,888	305,018	379,730	360,394
	Rubber or plastics:							
705.84	Seamless	20,000	40,610	43,711	70,707	105,444	59,967	35,261
705.86	Other (fully dipped)	190	520	1,550	1,256	10,114	5,998	4,044
	Total	20,190	41,130	45,261	71,963	115,558	65,965	39,305
	Total, certain gloves (including linings)	47,373	249,584	345,584	488,577	682,898	1,307,480	1,260,179
	All other gloves	1,760	32,817	41,325	59,219	88,683	118,700	124,350
	Total, all gloves (including linings)	49,133	282,401	387,056	547,796	771,581	1,426,180	1,384,529

Source: Compiled from data supplied in response to questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Table 27.--Certain gloves: Ratio of import prices to domestic prices, by types and by quarterly intervals, 1970-74 and January-September 1975

(In percent)

Period	Standard canton flannel glove 1/		Standard brown Jersey glove 2/		Lower priced standard fabric-leather combination glove 3/		Medium priced standard fabric-leather combination glove 4/		Higher priced fabric-leather combination glove 5/		Lower priced standard leather glove 6/		Medium priced standard leather glove 7/		Standard welder's glove 8/		Standard "surgeon" type rubber/ plastic glove 9/		Standard household/ industrial rubber/ plastic glove 10/		Standard cut-and-sewn impregnated fabric glove 11/	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1970:																						
January	77.9	98.0	64.4	79.0	76.6	103.8	65.6	105.1	59.7	79.2	51.7	69.0	67.0	73.1	68.5	77.6	42.1	60.5	54.8	111.4	76.0	139.9
March	78.3	94.2	83.2	102.2	68.5	103.8	66.3	105.1	62.0	88.4	50.7	69.0	68.7	76.2	77.6	98.0	42.1	60.5	52.2	111.4	74.2	103.8
June	77.0	94.2	79.4	98.6	69.4	103.8	65.6	99.2	59.6	88.4	49.6	62.6	70.3	84.1	77.7	98.0	47.4	68.2	51.4	111.4	74.2	104.1
Sept.	75.7	94.2	80.2	98.6	67.9	103.8	64.9	99.2	58.4	88.4	48.2	62.6	66.5	70.4	75.5	98.0	47.4	68.2	50.5	111.4	75.9	103.8
Dec.	75.9	94.2	87.3	107.7	67.6	103.8	62.3	99.2	57.3	87.0	48.5	64.7	66.0	70.4	72.1	89.2	47.4	68.2	50.5	111.4	75.6	101.4
1971:																						
March	76.9	98.4	87.3	107.7	65.9	85.0	63.0	99.0	58.6	92.0	48.4	65.4	66.9	81.2	80.6	102.9	47.4	68.2	49.6	111.4	76.4	102.7
June	76.9	100.0	87.0	103.8	71.7	109.7	63.6	96.6	56.6	92.0	50.7	67.4	63.9	87.4	82.1	101.2	46.9	68.2	51.4	111.4	75.9	102.3
Sept.	77.9	100.0	95.0	112.4	74.0	109.7	63.9	96.6	56.3	91.1	50.5	67.4	65.1	74.7	82.1	101.2	46.9	68.2	51.4	111.4	74.9	100.7
Dec.	77.7	98.8	94.9	110.3	69.4	101.0	64.8	96.6	57.5	91.1	51.0	67.4	65.1	75.4	82.1	101.2	46.9	68.2	50.7	111.4	74.9	102.3
1972:																						
March	76.3	90.7	86.5	105.6	68.6	102.2	66.8	106.0	59.4	96.8	53.1	73.2	73.3	89.2	81.5	108.1	47.2	71.5	52.6	144.9	76.2	101.8
June	74.7	92.9	82.0	103.2	67.1	94.7	63.2	103.0	70.7	160.0	54.4	87.4	73.5	93.9	74.5	99.5	47.2	71.5	51.1	144.9	80.0	93.5
Sept.	71.2	94.5	85.6	99.2	67.0	94.7	70.9	103.0	62.1	97.5	53.6	79.2	69.4	79.5	76.3	99.5	47.2	71.5	56.6	161.2	79.3	93.2
Dec.	77.8	103.4	86.5	104.4	63.7	77.4	60.3	113.7	61.5	101.1	50.2	75.0	64.7	79.5	78.1	99.5	46.7	71.5	56.7	136.1	80.2	96.9
1973:																						
March	90.2	114.2	89.0	103.6	65.2	147.9	59.1	108.0	69.8	142.2	60.0	109.7	63.3	83.4	69.9	90.8	51.9	79.4	52.2	136.1	81.5	104.2
June	99.0	114.0	90.4	111.2	65.6	109.5	57.6	108.0	64.7	108.2	59.5	109.7	56.6	79.5	80.1	111.2	51.9	79.4	52.1	136.1	81.4	103.2
Sept.	108.8	137.7	91.7	118.1	64.8	102.1	56.9	102.2	69.0	125.7	60.7	109.7	55.9	79.5	86.2	120.2	50.8	70.1	52.8	136.1	80.4	108.4
Dec.	115.5	162.1	84.1	104.2	66.1	102.1	58.1	99.6	70.5	125.7	60.9	114.0	74.3	99.4	89.6	128.4	49.5	70.1	52.6	136.1	91.8	126.4
1974:																						
March	105.4	169.2	100.9	129.4	70.0	170.0	60.1	108.0	70.3	125.7	60.6	112.2	73.1	99.4	88.0	122.2	49.4	69.3	50.1	118.4	99.8	129.9
June	94.4	169.2	92.7	121.4	62.7	100.6	55.8	95.3	66.7	125.7	60.1	98.5	71.5	90.9	77.7	109.4	48.8	69.3	51.3	115.8	92.6	124.4
Sept.	87.0	141.3	88.9	121.4	64.1	114.3	57.3	106.7	68.4	115.9	63.0	108.4	72.6	91.7	81.8	119.5	48.1	69.3	51.4	108.7	80.0	96.0
Dec.	87.7	141.3	91.1	121.4	64.3	119.9	55.4	106.7	67.5	119.1	63.0	108.4	76.8	98.1	79.5	119.5	48.1	69.3	51.5	115.1	80.1	96.0
1975:																						
March	89.1	147.8	82.1	102.0	60.4	93.1	58.0	107.5	68.2	109.7	63.0	84.4	83.1	110.4	76.2	118.9	49.2	69.3	48.6	115.1	77.0	93.1
June	80.4	155.9	80.1	104.4	59.9	91.4	55.8	107.5	67.1	116.0	61.5	80.2	81.7	120.5	70.2	111.1	49.2	69.3	48.2	115.1	78.1	93.1
Sept.	78.2	131.2	83.3	104.4	61.5	91.4	54.9	107.5	66.6	116.0	62.8	80.2	83.0	112.6	68.0	103.7	47.7	58.7	47.1	115.1	80.3	93.1

1/ Cf. Chart C.
2/ Cf. Chart D.
3/ Cf. Chart E.
4/ Cf. Chart F.
5/ Cf. Chart G.
6/ Cf. Chart H.
7/ Cf. Chart I.
8/ Cf. Chart J.
9/ Cf. Chart K.
10/ Cf. Chart L.
11/ Cf. Chart M.

Source: Detailed price questionnaires of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Note. A = Ratio of average import price to average domestic price.
B = Ratio of highest import price to lowest domestic price.

Table 28.--Profit-and-loss experience of U.S. producers of certain gloves, cotton and leather gloves and rubber and plastic gloves, 1970-74 and partial year 1975

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Partial year 1975
Total sales of all gloves----1,000 dollars--	162,394	168,520	193,774	213,666	283,007	133,553
Total net operating profit all gloves 1,000 dollars--	12,624	10,894	13,562	22,547	34,307	13,019
Ratio of profit to sales----------percent--	7.8	6.5	7.0	10.6	12.1	9.8
Number of firms reporting----------number--	47	48	48	48	48	26
Sales of cotton and leather gloves 1,000 dollars--	118,510	111,333	128,259	132,764	187,890	65,751
Net operating profit of cotton and leather gloves----------1,000 dollars--	7,544	5,639	7,387	13,019	24,708	5,234
Ratio of profit to sales----------percent--	6.4	5.1	5.8	9.8	13.2	8.0
Number of firms reporting----------number--	40	40	40	40	40	22
Sales of rubber and plastic gloves 1,000 dollars--	43,884	57,187	65,515	80,902	95,117	67,802
Net operating profit of rubber and plastic gloves----------1,000 dollars--	5,080	5,255	6,175	9,528	9,599	7,785
Ratio of profit to sales----------percent--	11.6	9.2	9.4	11.8	10.1	11.5
Number of firms reporting----------number--	7	8	8	8	8	4

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by the domestic producers.

Table 29.--Profit-and-loss experience of 48 1/ U.S. producers of certain gloves on their overall establishment operations, 1970-74

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Net sales----------1,000 dollars--	172,963	188,179	221,298	286,967	330,718
Cost of goods sold----------do----	130,992	143,591	169,312	214,898	248,396
Gross profit----------do----	41,971	44,588	51,986	72,069	82,322
General, selling, and administrative expense--1,000 dollars--	28,782	32,643	36,553	44,277	49,644
Net operating profit 1,000 dollars--	13,189	11,945	15,433	27,792	32,678
Other expense----------do----	2,315	2,328	1,806	416	4,612
Net profit before income taxes 1,000 dollars--	10,874	9,617	13,627	27,376	28,066
Ratio of net operating profit to net sales----------percent--	7.6	6.4	7.0	9.7	9.9
Ratio of net profit before taxes to net sales----------percent--	6.3	5.1	6.2	9.5	8.5

1/ 47 companies reporting in 1970.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by the domestic producers of certain gloves.

Table 30.--Profit-and-loss experience of 26 U.S. producers of certain gloves on their overall establishment operations, and on their production of certain gloves, partial year 1975

Item	Production of certain gloves	Overall establishment operations
Net sales----------1,000 dollars--	133,553	141,384
Cost of goods sold----------do----	94,782	101,574
Gross profit----------do----	38,771	39,810
General, selling, and administrative expense----------1,000 dollars--	25,752	27,407
Net operating profit----------do----	13,019	12,403
Other expense----------do----	1,559	1,845
Net profit before income taxes 1,000 dollars--	11,460	10,558
Ratio of net operating profit to net sales----------percent--	9.8	8.8
Ratio of net profit before taxes to net sales----------percent--	8.6	7.5

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the United States International Trade Commission by the domestic producers of certain gloves.

Table 31.--Ratio of net sales and net operating profit of 48 1/ U.S. producers of certain gloves on their production of certain glove operations to their total net sales and net operating profit on all operations, 1970-74 and partial year 1975

Item	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	Partial year 1975
Net sales of all products 1,000 dollars	172,963	188,179	221,298	286,967	330,718	141,384
Net sales of certain gloves 1,000 dollars	162,394	168,520	193,774	213,666	283,007	133,553
Ratio of net sales of certain gloves to net sales of all products percent	93.9	89.6	87.6	74.5	85.6	94.5
Net operating profit of all products 1,000 dollars	13,189	11,945	15,433	27,792	32,678	12,403
Net operating profit of certain gloves 1,000 dollars	12,624	10,894	13,562	22,547	34,307	13,019
Ratio of net operating profit on production of certain gloves to net operating profit on all operations percent	95.7	91.2	87.9	81.1	105.0	105.0

1/ For the period 1970, 47 U.S. producers and partial year 1975 26 U.S. producers.

Source: Compiled from data submitted to the U.S. International Trade Commission by the domestic producers of certain gloves.

APPENDIX B

CHARTS

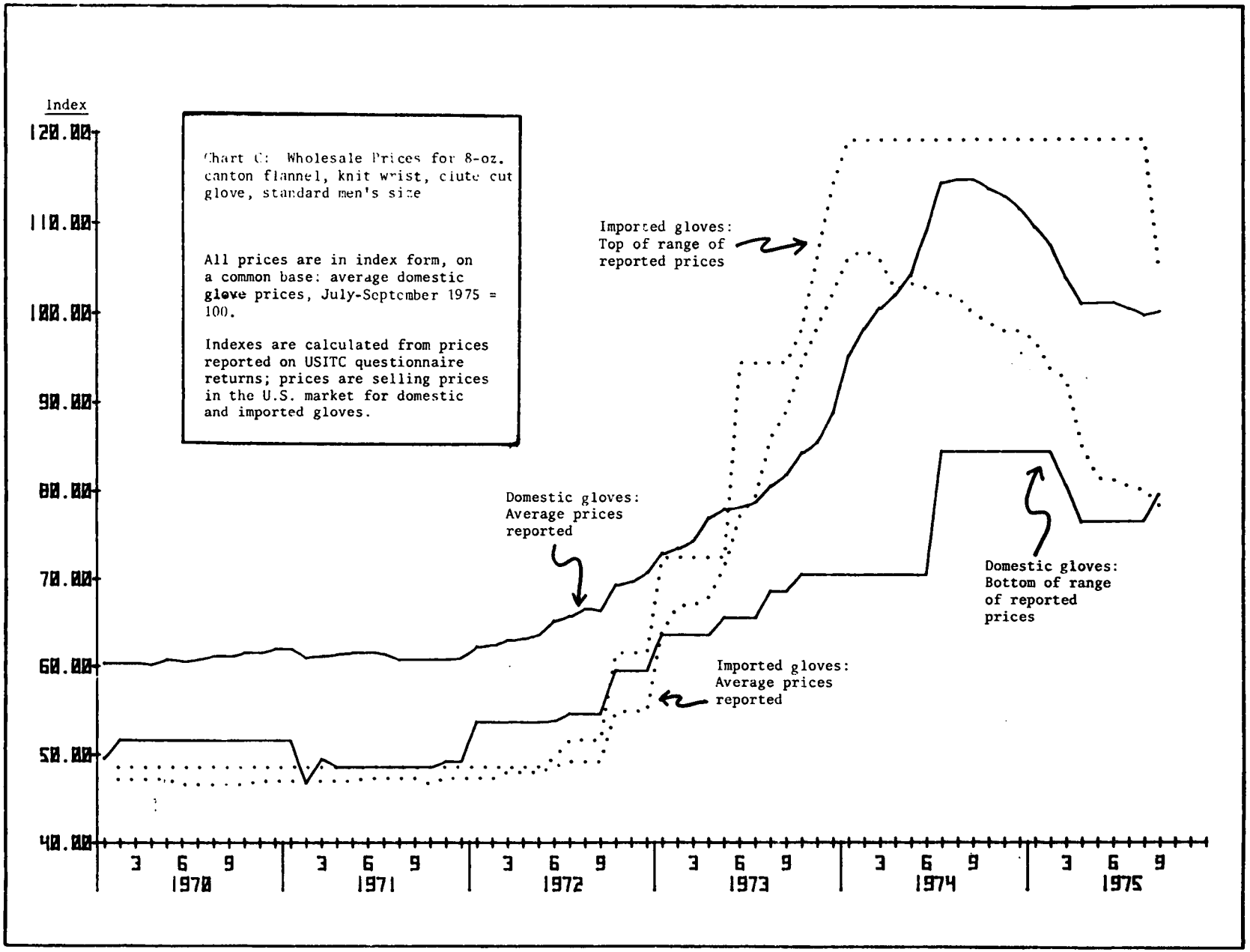
Index
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Chart C: Wholesale Prices for 8-oz. canton flannel, knit wrist, cluté cut glove, standard men's size
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic glove prices, July-September 1975 = 100.
Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves.
Imported gloves: Top of range of reported prices
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported
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1975

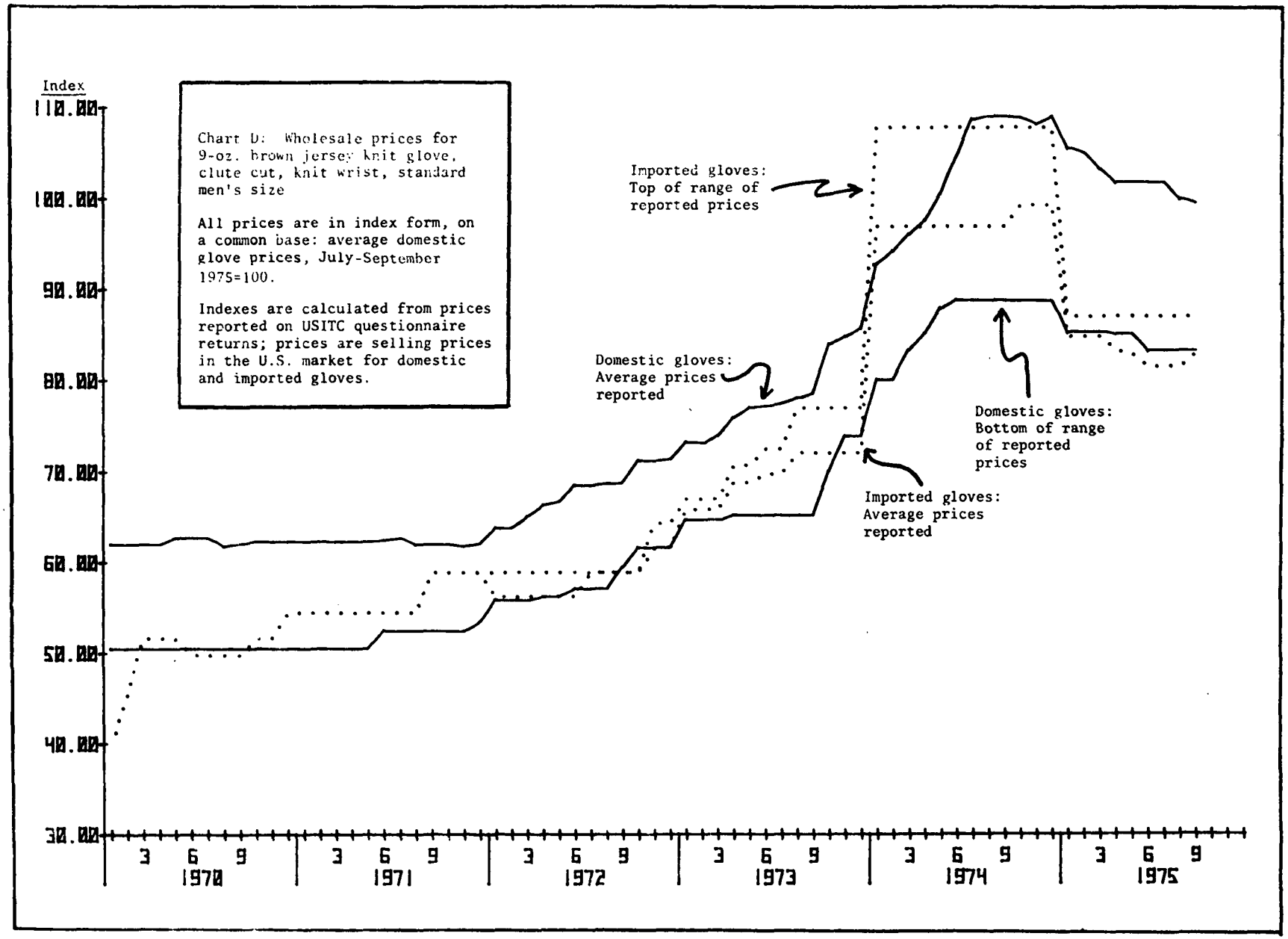
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Chart D: Wholesale prices for 9-oz. brown jersey knit glove, clute cut, knit wrist, standard men's size
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic glove prices, July-September 1975=100.
Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves.
Imported gloves: Top of range of reported prices
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported
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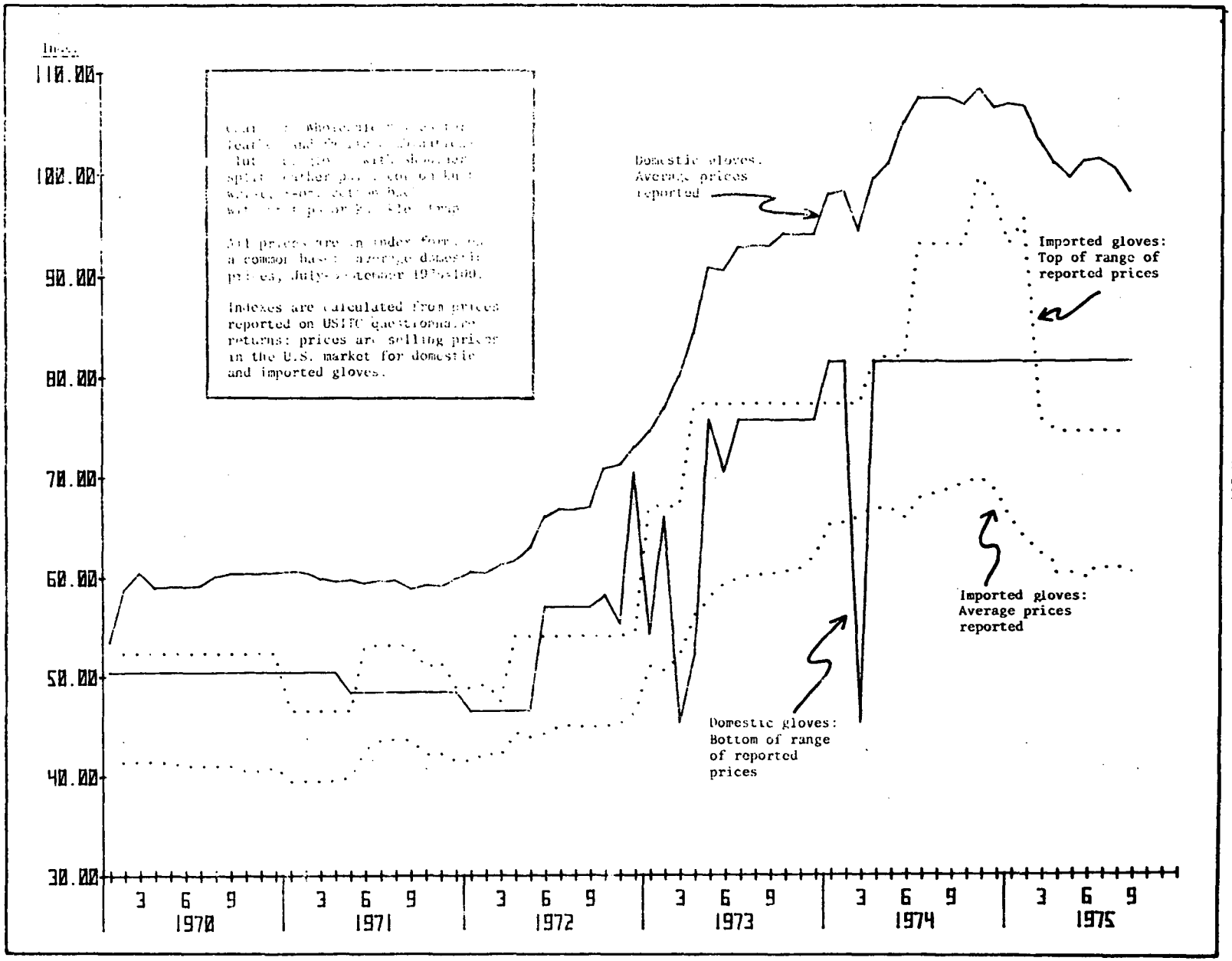
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Domestic gloves.
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reported
Imported gloves:
Top of range of
reported prices
Imported gloves:
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Domestic gloves:
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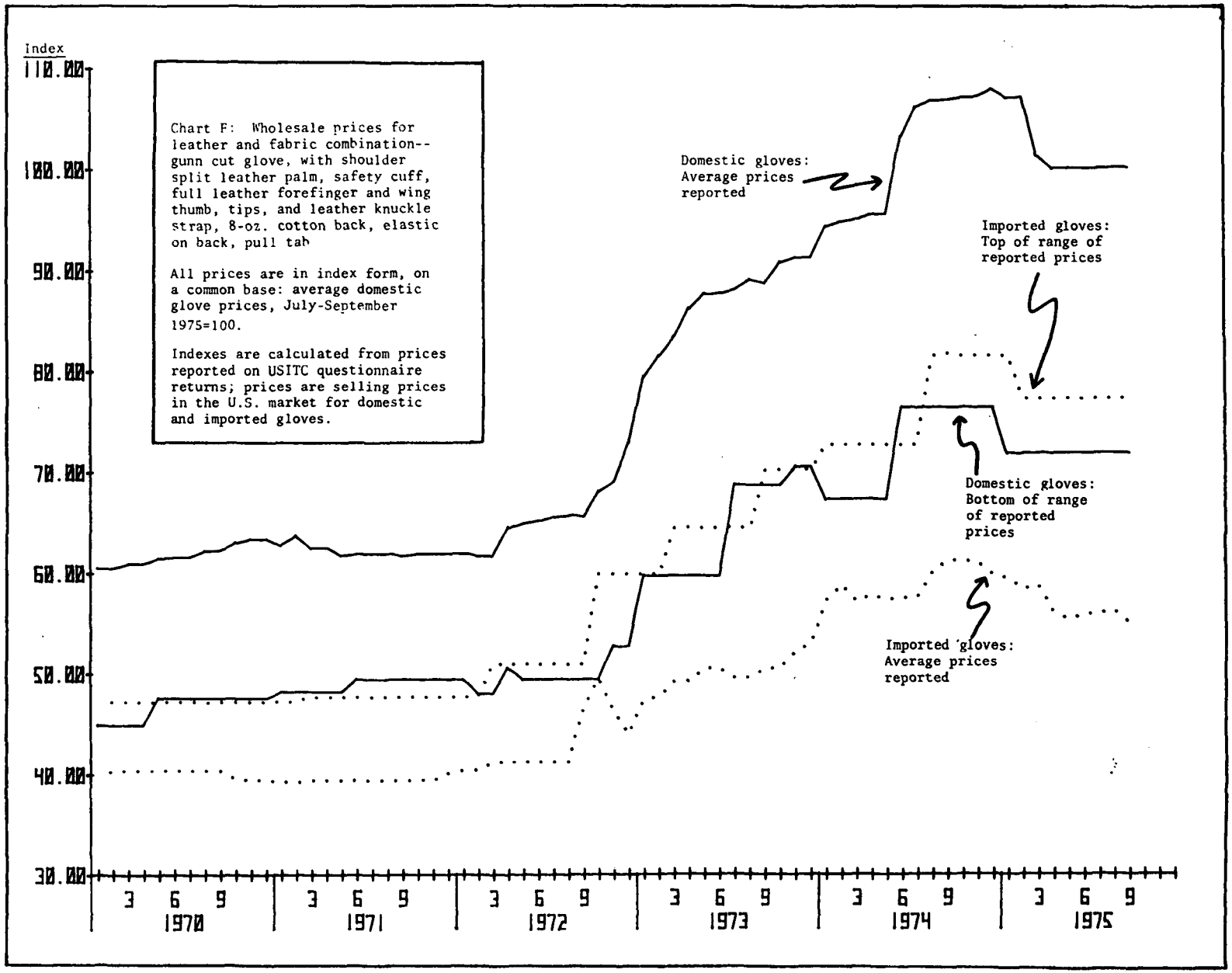
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Chart F: Wholesale prices for leather and fabric combination--gunn cut glove, with shoulder split leather palm, safety cuff, full leather forefinger and wing thumb, tips, and leather knuckle strap, 8-oz. cotton back, elastic on back, pull tab
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic glove prices, July-September 1975=100.
Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves.
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Imported gloves: Top of range of reported prices
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported
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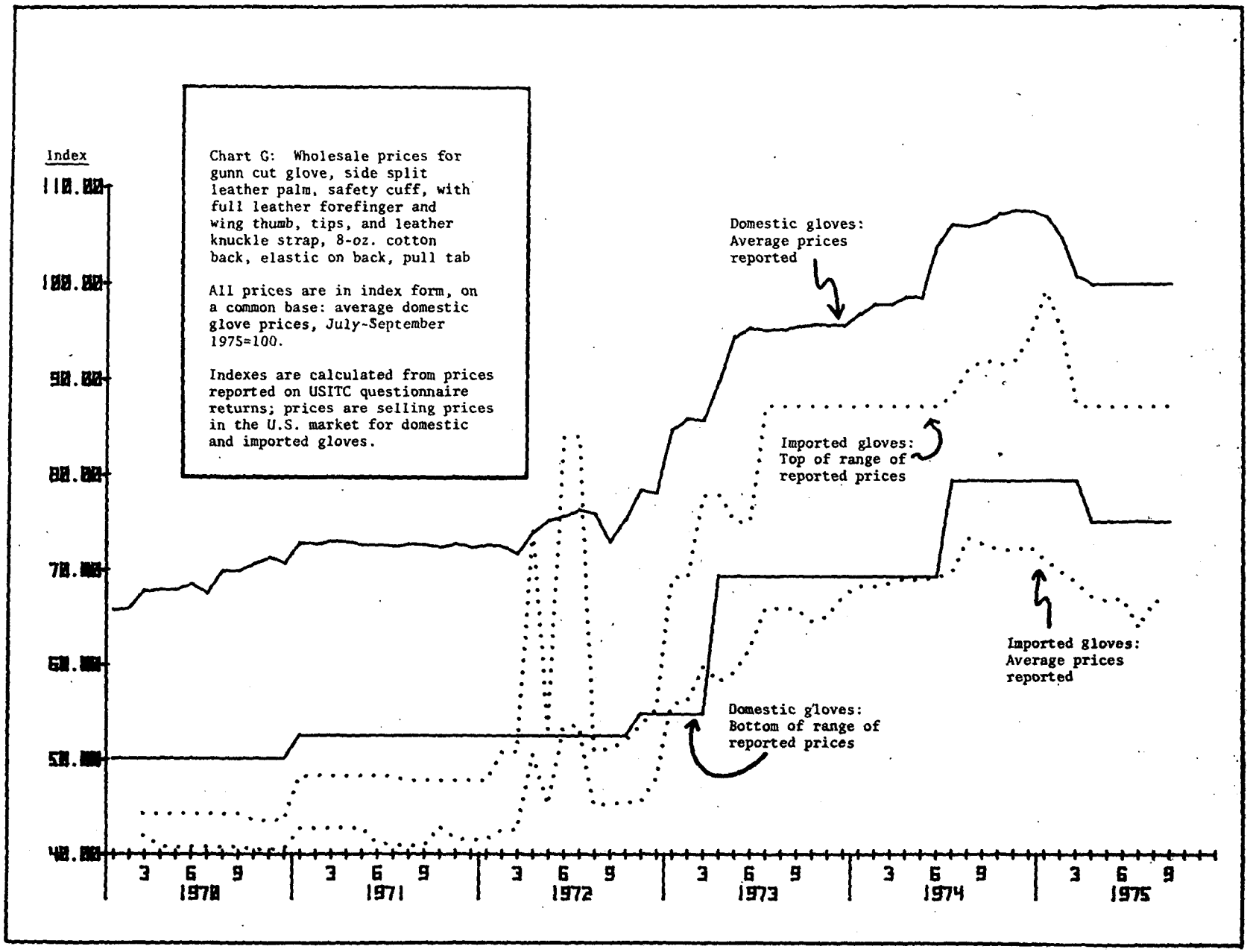
Index
Chart G: Wholesale prices for gunn cut glove, side split leather palm, safety cuff, with full leather forefinger and wing thumb, tips, and leather knuckle strap, 8-oz. cotton back, elastic on back, pull tab
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic glove prices, July-September 1975=100.
Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves.
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Imported gloves: Top of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
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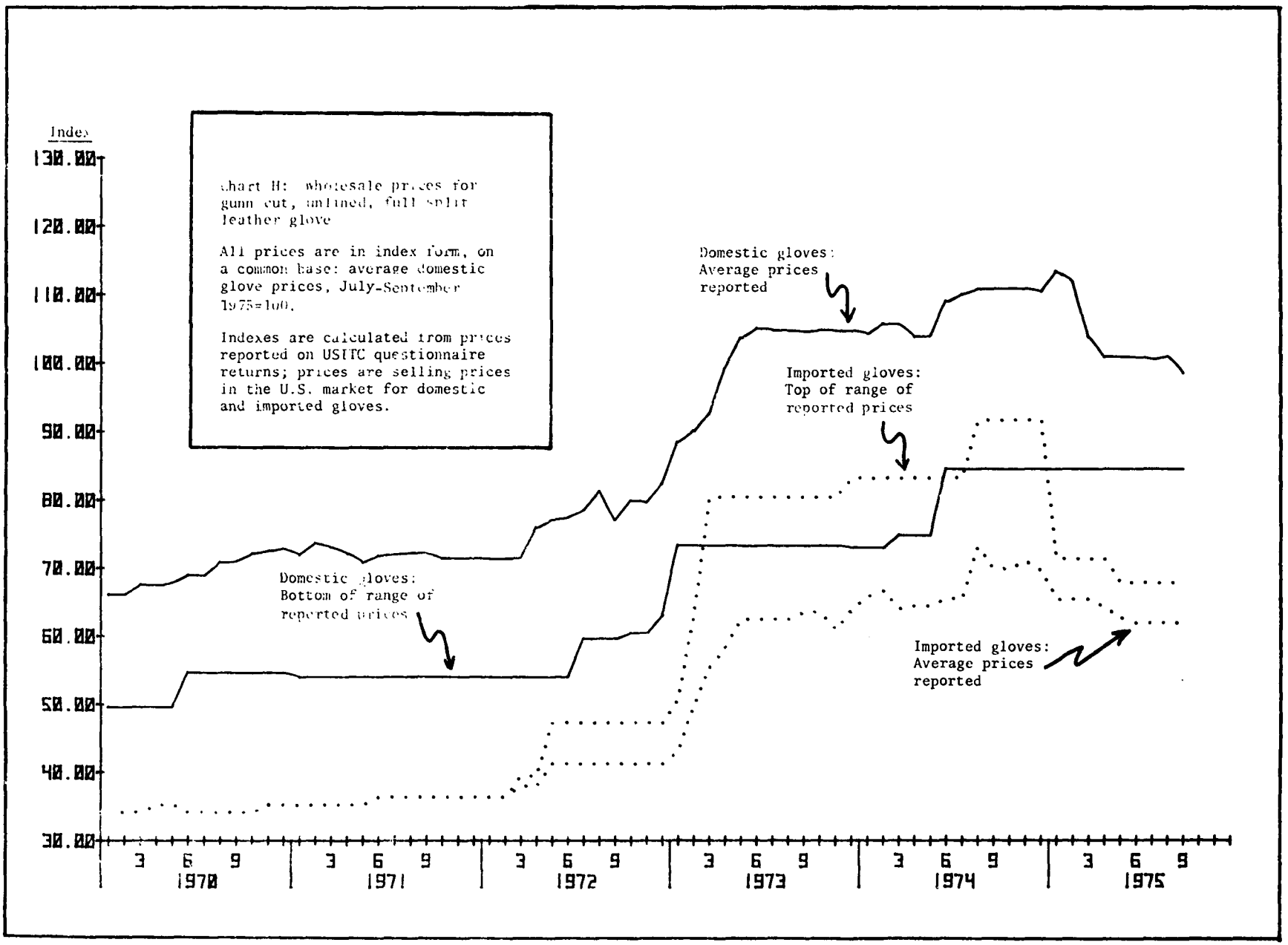
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Chart H: wholesale prices for gunn cut, unlined, full split leather glove
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic glove prices, July-September 1975=100.
Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves.
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Imported gloves: Top of range of reported prices
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported
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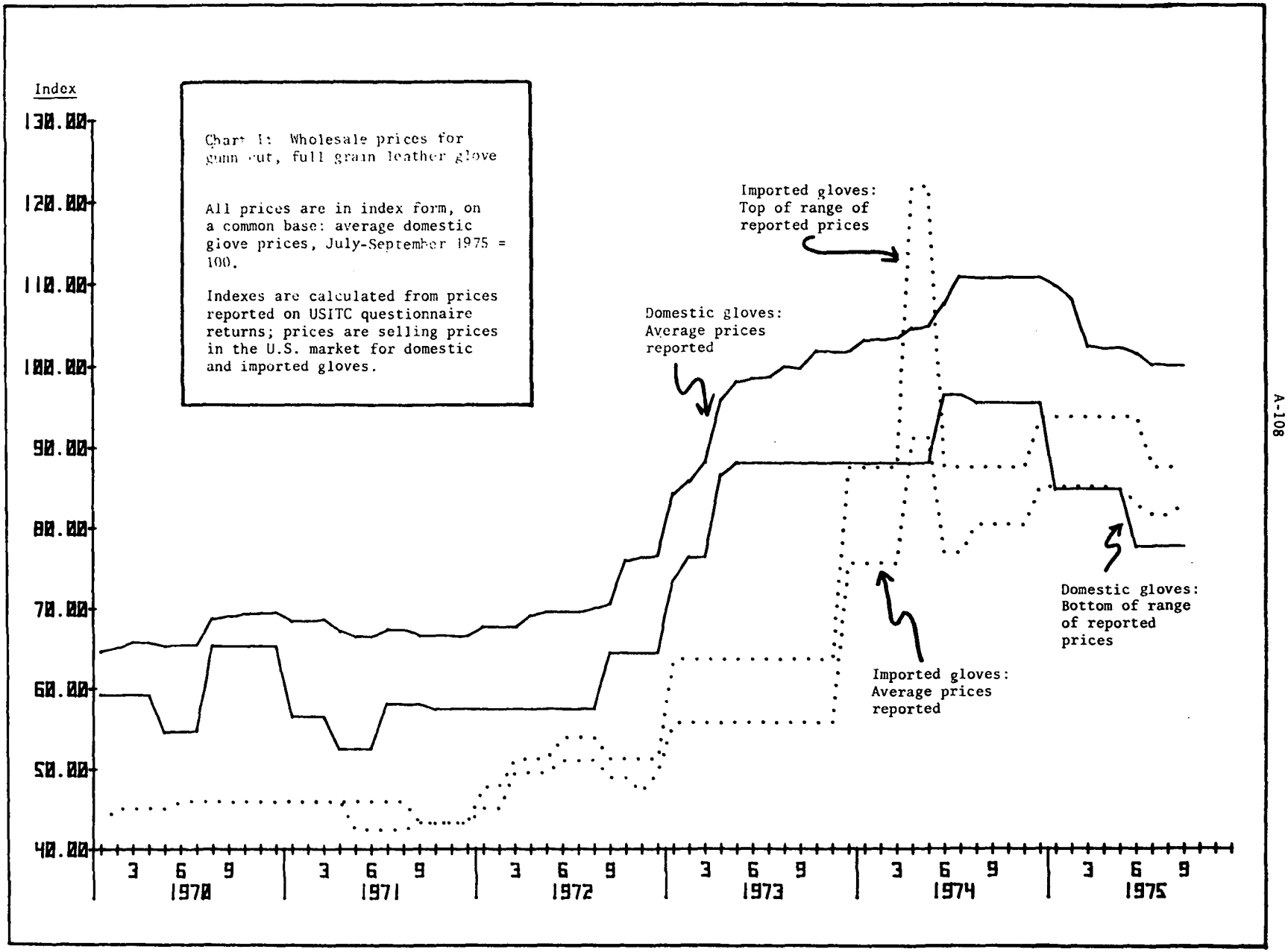
Index
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Chart 1: Wholesale prices for gunn cut, full grain leather glove
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic glove prices, July-September 1975 = 100.
Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves.
Imported gloves: Top of range of reported prices
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported
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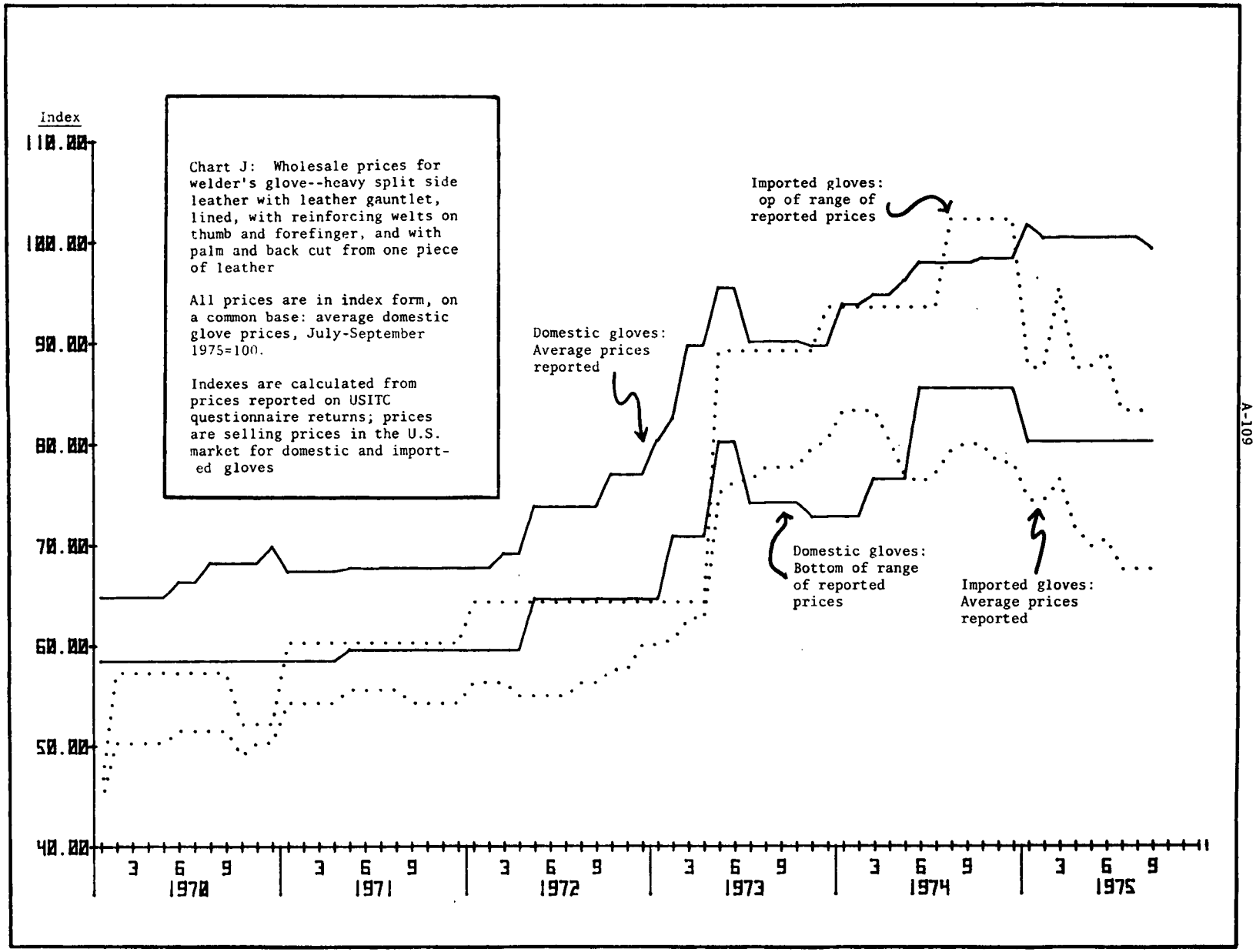
Index
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Chart J: Wholesale prices for welder's glove--heavy split side leather with leather gauntlet, lined, with reinforcing welts on thumb and forefinger, and with palm and back cut from one piece of leather
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic glove prices, July-September 1975=100.
Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves
Imported gloves: op of range of reported prices
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported
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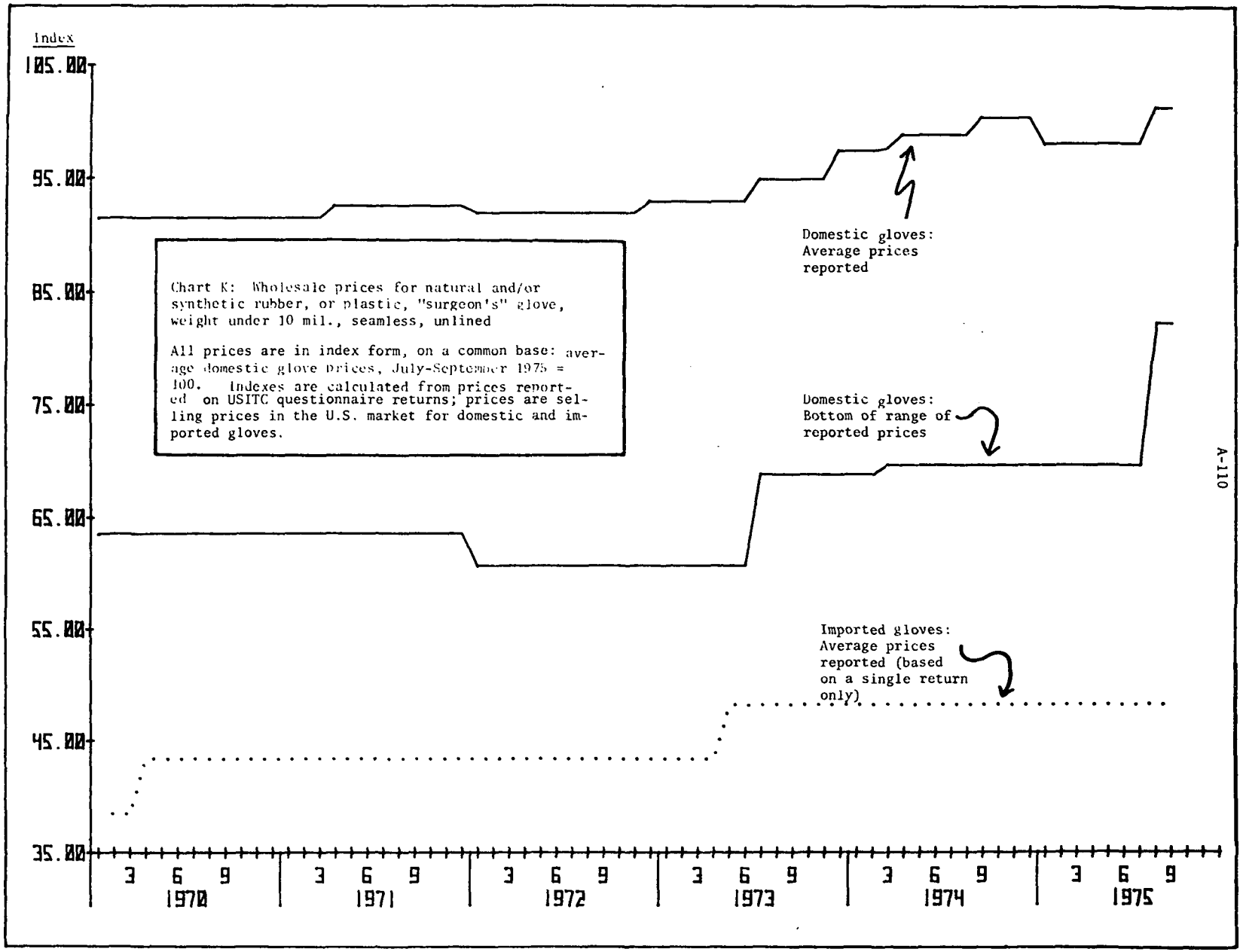
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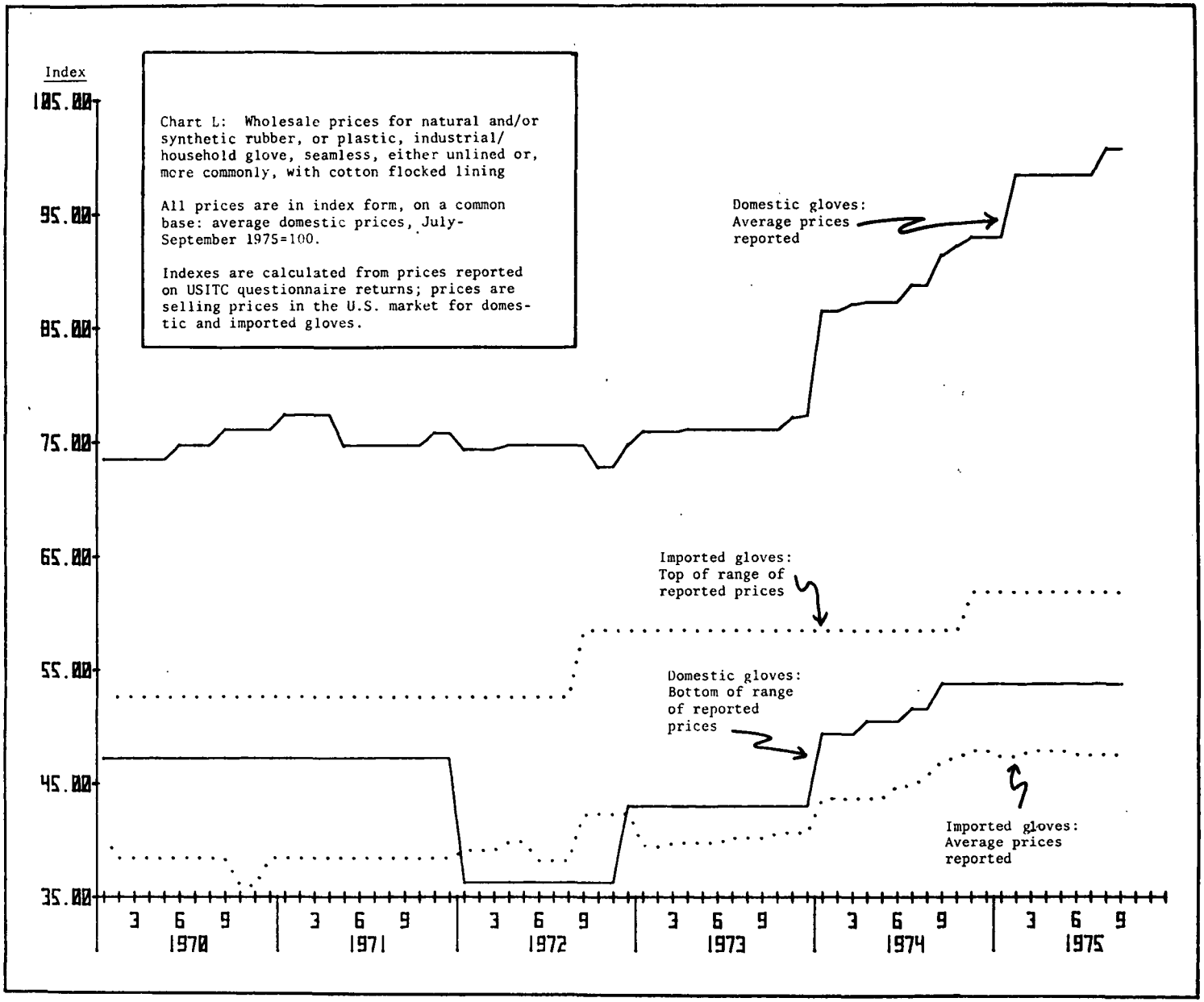
1975
Chart K: Wholesale prices for natural and/or synthetic rubber, or plastic, "surgeon's" glove, weight under 10 mil., seamless, unlined
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic glove prices, July-September 1975 = 100. Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves.
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported (based on a single return only)


Index
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35.00
Chart L: Wholesale prices for natural and/or synthetic rubber, or plastic, industrial/ household glove, seamless, either unlined or, more commonly, with cotton flocked lining
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic prices, July-September 1975=100.
Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves.
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Imported gloves: Top of range of reported prices
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported
3 6 9
1970
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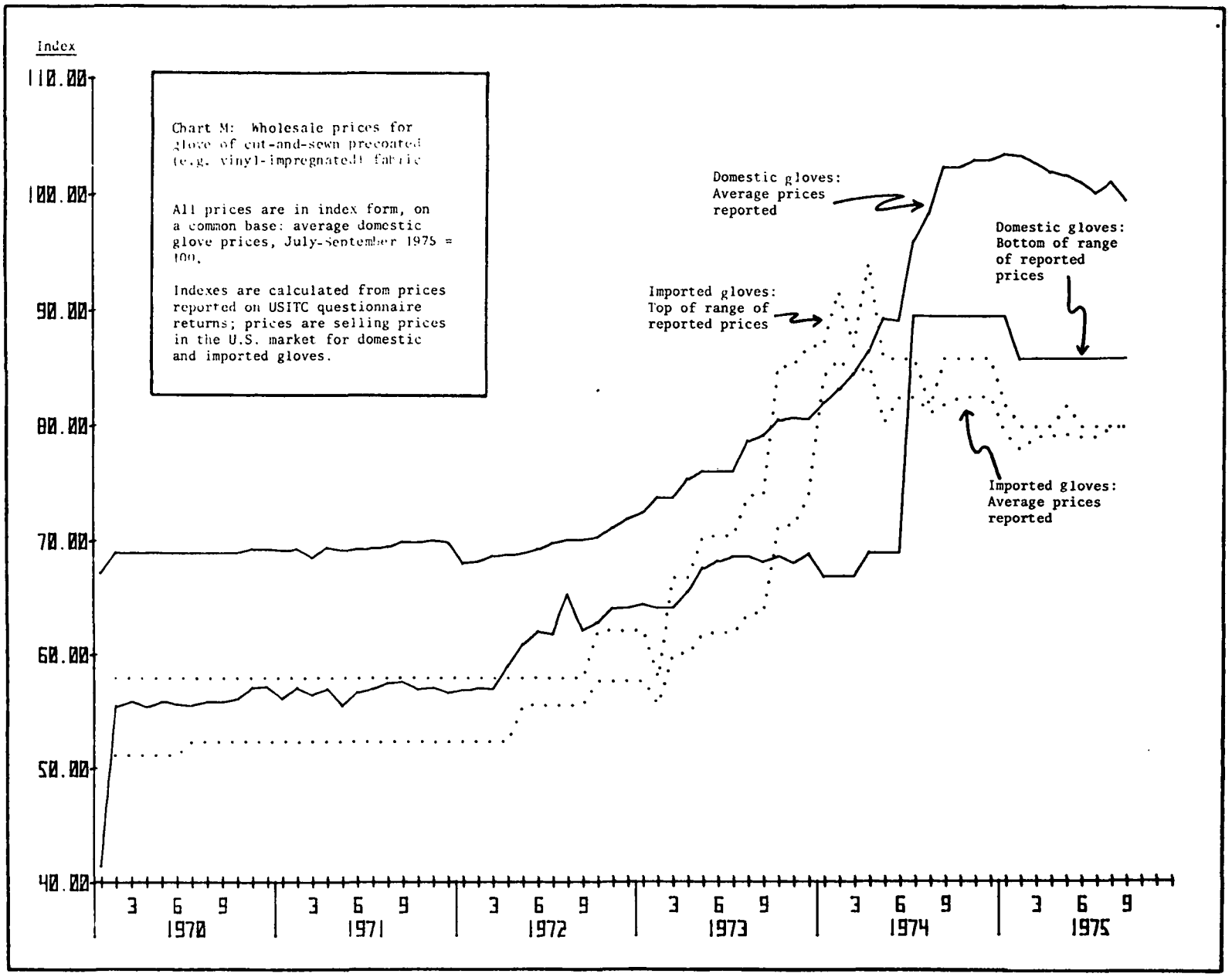
Index
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Chart M: Wholesale prices for gloves of cut-and-sewn precoated (e.g. vinyl-impregnated) fabric
All prices are in index form, on a common base: average domestic glove prices, July-September 1975 = 100.
Indexes are calculated from prices reported on USITC questionnaire returns; prices are selling prices in the U.S. market for domestic and imported gloves.
Domestic gloves: Average prices reported
Domestic gloves: Bottom of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Top of range of reported prices
Imported gloves: Average prices reported
3 6 9
1970
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1972
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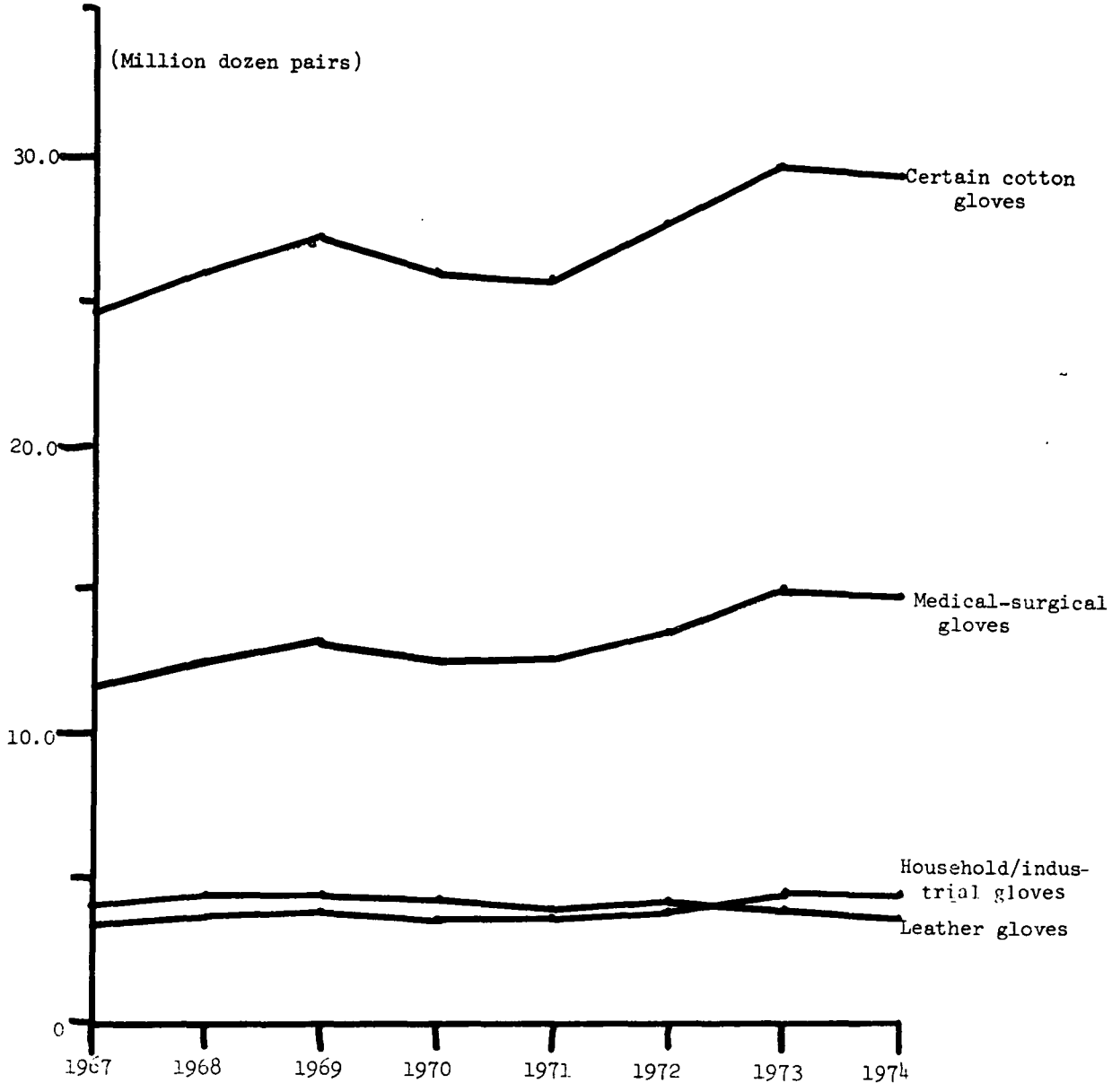
3 6 9
1974
3 6 9
1975

Chart N.--Domestic shipments of certain gloves, by types, 1967-74



ource: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

APPENDIX C

SUPPORTING MATERIALS FOR THE IMPORT DEMAND ELASTICITIES ANALYSIS

In the course of the investigation, detailed data were assembled with the objective of performing a traditional type of analysis of the elasticity of the demand for imported gloves with respect to domestic and imported glove prices and to an "activity" variable in the form of the U.S. industrial production index. The price data were collected on a monthly basis, by questionnaire, for the period from January 1970 through September 1975. Respondents -- who included both domestic producers and importers as well as distributors and major industrial or retail-chain purchasers, all selected from a sample of representative participants in the market -- were asked to report wholesale prices received or paid for fifteen different glove types described identically for all respondents. The responses were remarkably complete, fully adequate for the preparation of domestic and imported glove price indexes for the principal glove categories under investigation: (1) fabric gloves, (2) fabric/leather combination gloves, (3) all-leather gloves, (4) unsupported rubber and plastic gloves, and (5) supported (dipped) rubber and plastic gloves. Import volume data (in quantity, not value) were collected from official sources, as were observations for the U.S. index of industrial production. Table C-4 of this appendix describes the standard gloves on which price data were collected. Tables C-2 and C-3 reproduce the various data series used experimentally or finally in the elasticity regressions; notes to these tables fully describe the construction of the various data series.

Several problems were encountered in the analysis. First, it was observed that the monthly import-volume series for all the kinds of gloves under study are plagued by frequent and usually wide irregular variations around their underlying trends. These variations affected the regression results adversely and have little economic meaning, merely obscuring the basic trends in import volume. Experimentally, three different "smoothing" techniques were used to correct the problem, with a seven-month, centered moving average of the import volume index values finally selected as that which provided the best "fit" without obscuring movements in the data that should have been measured.

Secondly, there remains some question concerning the appropriate TSUS or TSUSA classifications for measuring imports of "certain" gloves without including gloves which are not embraced in this investigation. To provide the broadest possible perspective on the issues, the regressions were run using several indexes of import volume at both the TSUSA and TSUS levels. Thus, for fabric gloves, one regression covered those TSUSA categories pinpointed by the petitioners as most closely describing the gloves under study, but another regression employed as the dependent variable an index comprised of imports of fabric gloves under the TSUS headings by which the scope of the investigation is formally defined. For fabric/leather combinations, appropriate data are available only at the TSUSA level, and similarly for all-leather gloves; but a third regression was run using a dependent variable which aggregated these data to the TSUS level, again conforming to the formal definition of the investigation's scope. For the rubber and plastic gloves, no disaggregation was necessary, as the TSUS headings appear to provide an adequate definition of the glove types subjected to analysis.

In one case -- that of the supported, dipped rubber/plastic gloves -- respondents did not submit data adequate for construction of an imported glove price index for the full period analyzed. As a substitute, which proved of little utility, resort was made in this one case to use of a unit value index as a proxy for import prices, the index being smoothed in the same manner as the corresponding import volume index.

The most serious problem, a difficulty common to regression analyses which use time-series data on a monthly basis, was the appearance of serious autocorrelation, evidenced by extremely low Durbin-Watson statistics. To correct this problem, the regressions were re-run using the first differences in the variables (in their logarithms), following standard practice. The result was a noticeable improvement in the DW's, although they remain quite low, indicating that the autocorrelation problems have not been completely removed. Concurrently, the R^2 values, of course, dropped considerably from the very high (well over 0.90) values obtained in the original regressions. Only the solutions obtained from the regressions run on the transformed variables are reported here.

Finally, it was felt that some attention ought to be given to the assertion, made frequently by both importers and domestic producers, that the U.S. glove industry faced severe capacity limitations during much of the period under review, with the result that sheer unavailability of domestically made gloves may have been a factor in increasing the demand for imported gloves during the boom period of 1973 and part of 1974. The proper variable for capturing this phenomenon would have been a set of indexes of capacity utilization for the various branches of the glove industry under study. Such indexes, however, are not available; hence, a proxy was chosen in the form of imputed shipments-to-inventory ratios

for the different branches of the industry. The ratios are "imputed" inasmuch as they represent the monthly values, picked off a chart, found on the curves connecting end-of-period measurements of the ratios. The final regressions were run both with and without these ratios included as independent "activity" variables. In general, they contributed little explanatory power (both the "with" and the "without" versions are reported here), but this may have been due more to the inadequacy of the measure than to any underlying lack of relationship between domestic capacity and import substitution.

There are two standard formulations for the kind of regression model used in this analysis, as follows:

(1) $\log Q_m = a + b_1 \log P_d + b_2 \log P_m + b_3 \log A$

(2) $\log Q_m = a + b_1 \log P_m/P_d + b_2 \log A$

where Q_m is the import volume index, P_d is the index of domestically made glove prices, P_m is the index of imported glove prices, and A is the "activity" variable (in this case, the U.S. industrial production index, or the industrial production index plus the shipments/inventories ratio, considered as separate variables). The regressions were run experimentally in both formulations but version (2) -- which uses the price indexes in ratio form as a single independent variable -- produced a poor fit. In any case, version (1) is to be preferred, not only because it provides a better fit but also because it permits the effects on import demand of domestic and imported glove prices to be analyzed independently of one another.

The regression results are presented in table C-1 of this appendix. In general, they are satisfactory, although not quite as conclusive as could have been hoped-for. To consider the "bad" results first, the

analysis has uncovered virtually no sensible elasticity relationships for either the unsupported or supported rubber-and-plastic glove categories. Most of the coefficients are perversely signed and only one, which carries the wrong sign (the domestic price coefficient for supported gloves), is statistically significant. The R^2 values also are unusually low. Hence, these kinds of gloves will have to be ignored as far as this analysis is concerned; for them, both the price and import volume trends not only were weaker but also followed different patterns from those of the other gloves considered during the period under review.

The remaining glove types -- fabric, leather, and combinations of the two -- account for more than four fifths of domestic production of the "certain" gloves embraced by this investigation. Fortunately, the regression results are considerably better -- although not optimum -- for these glove types. All of the coefficients are correctly signed, except for three of those on the shipments/inventories ratios and those on the domestic glove prices variable for leather gloves -- but none of these exceptions is statistically significant. Excepting once again the equation for leather gloves, the R^2 values are satisfactory, considering the reduction in such values which normally results from using first differences in the variables. Throughout, the DW statistics remain low, signifying the continued presence of autocorrelation in the residuals; but they are double and triple the dismally low values obtained before first differences were used. Moreover, the coefficient values are definitely much-improved (as regards sign, value, and significance) by the use of first differences, indicating that removal of even some autocorrelation has worked in the direction of improving rather than

detracting from the results. That is, the analyst can have some confidence that, despite the continued presence of autocorrelation in the residuals, the values and signs of the coefficients point correctly towards the underlying relationships in the data.

Note that the shipments/inventories ratios turned out to have significant explanatory power in only one case, that of fabric/leather combination gloves. Not excepting this case, the remaining results all point in a single direction -- i.e. to indicate that the principal factor affecting the demand for imported gloves (with the exception of fabric gloves, where domestic prices also play a large role) is the movement of the U.S. index of industrial production. Glovesellers are correct in believing that the pace of industrial activity is the chief source of variations in demand for their product.

Table C-1. -- Final regression results in the demand elasticities analysis, 1970-75

(Note: to reduce autocorrelation, all regressions were run on first differences in the logarithmic forms of the variables. Sample size = 63.)

Dependent variables (import quantity indexes), by glove type & measurement level	Version of model 1/		Price Variables		Activity Variables 1/		R^2	D.W.
			Domestic	Import	Industrial production	Shipments to Inv. ratios		
Fabric gloves, TSUSA level	A	coefficient	1.9500*	-0.2668	1.5801**		0.2330	0.9228
		("t" statistic)	(2.6137)	(-0.7227)	(2.1042)			
	B	coefficient	2.0160*	-0.2922	1.5409**	-0.0000	0.2358	0.9433
		("t" statistic)	(2.6356)	(-0.7777)	(2.0250)	(-0.4578)		
Fabric gloves, TSUS level	A	coefficient	2.1472*	-0.3201	1.6860**		0.2966	1.0514
		("t" statistic)	(3.1562)	(-0.9510)	(2.4622)			
	B	coefficient	2.2215*	-0.3487	1.6418**	-0.0000	0.3005	1.0804
		("t" statistic)	(3.1881)	(-1.0187)	(2.3684)	(-0.5656)		
Fabric/leather combinations, TSUSA level	A	coefficient	0.3250	-0.1536	2.5047*		0.3343	1.0586
		("t" statistic)	(0.9130)	(-0.6276)	(4.8846)			
	B	coefficient	0.3764	-0.1320	1.8791*	0.6212*	0.4196	1.1330
		("t" statistic)	(1.1209)	(-0.5725)	(3.5511)	(2.8939)		
Leather gloves, TSUSA level	A 2/	coefficient	-0.2325	-0.2814	1.4830***		0.0491	0.4276
		("t" statistic)	(-0.4073)	(-0.7425)	(1.6089)			
	B	coefficient	-0.3047	-0.2552	1.7470***	-0.4394	0.0588	0.4315
		("t" statistic)	(-0.5247)	(-0.6683)	(1.7693)	(-0.7649)		
All leather and fabric/leather combination gloves, TSUS level	A	coefficient	0.0121	-0.1297	2.2276*		0.2949	0.7520
		("t" statistic)	(0.0374)	(-0.5448)	(4.7584)			
	B	coefficient	0.0029	-0.1120	2.0100*	0.3617	0.3241	0.7320
		("t" statistic)	(0.0092)	(-0.4759)	(4.1640)	(1.5692)		
Seamless (unsupported) rubber and plastic gloves, TSUS level	A	coefficient	-0.2054	0.1380	0.9718		0.0282	0.8438
		("t" statistic)	(-0.1992)	(0.1446)	(1.1267)			
	B	coefficient	-0.2045	0.1243	0.9826	0.0472	0.0284	0.8480
		("t" statistic)	(-0.1967)	(0.1283)	(1.1236)	(0.1212)		
Fully-dipped (supported) rubber and plastic gloves, TSUS level	A	coefficient	-3.2722*	0.1869	-1.2234		0.1706	1.4945
		("t" statistic)	(-3.3188)	(0.8642)	(-1.0637)			
	B	coefficient	-3.2398*	0.1777	-1.0899	-0.4878	0.1731	1.4991
		("t" statistic)	(-3.2522)	(0.8117)	(-0.9064)	(-0.4139)		

Notes:

1/ Regressions were run both with and without the shipments/inventories ratios as independent variables. The "with" and "without" versions are designated as "B" and "A" respectively.

2/ The coefficient on the industrial production (activity) variable is significant at the 11 percent level.

* = significant at the one percent level.
** = significant at the five percent level.
*** = significant at the ten percent level.

Table C-2.-- Basic data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation.

The data in this table formed the core of the data set on which the elasticities regressions were run. Table C-3 is a later version, which contains, in addition to some of the variables shown here, certain manipulations of the data in this table as well as a few new variables that were added as the research proceeded.

Definitions of the variables

FABDOMP — Index of domestic market prices of domestically produced fabric gloves. July-September 1975 = 100. This index was constructed from reported price data on three different glove types: (1) a standard 8-oz. canton flannel; (2) a standard 9-oz. brown jersey; and (3) a standard glove of cut-and-sewn impregnated fabric. For each of these types, an index was constructed from the average of prices reported. The three indexes were then combined in the form of simple, unweighted mean values of the indexes for each month.

FLEDOMP — Index of domestic market prices of domestically produced leather/fabric combination gloves. July-September 1975 = 100. The index was constructed by a method similar to that described above, using prices for three standard glove descriptions corresponding generally to low-, medium-, and higher-priced gloves.

LEADOMP — Index of domestic market prices of domestically produced all-leather gloves. July-Sept.1975=100. Construction procedure was similar to that described above, using prices for three standard glove descriptions as in preparation of FLEDOMP.

ALLDOMP — Index of domestic market prices of domestically produced leather and fabric/leather gloves combined. This index is a simple average of FLEDOMP and LEADOMP.

RUBDOMP — Index of domestic market prices of domestically produced, unsupported rubber and plastic gloves. July-September 1975 = 100. The index was constructed, using procedures similar to those employed for the other price indexes, from prices reported for two glove types: (1) a lightweight, "surgeons'"-type glove, and (2) a standard household/industrial rubber or plastic glove.

Table C-2.-- Basic data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (cont.)

Definitions of the variables (continued)

DIPDOMP Index of domestic market prices of domestically produced fully-dipped (supported) rubber or plastic gloves. July-September 1975 = 100. The index was constructed from reported prices on a single glove of standard description.

FABIMP Index of domestic market prices of imported fabric gloves. This index was constructed in exactly the same way as FABDOMP, except that reported selling prices of identically described imported gloves were used. The base also is identical -- i.e. July-September average prices of the comparable domestically made gloves = 100.

FLEAIMP Index of domestic market prices of imported fabric/leather combination gloves. This index is the imported-glove counterpart to FLEDOMP; it was constructed by techniques identical to those employed in constructing FABIMP.

LEATIMP Index of domestic market prices of imported all-leather gloves. This index is the imported-glove counterpart to LEADOMP; it was constructed by techniques identical to those employed in constructing FABIMP.

ALLIMP Index of domestic market prices of imported leather and fabric/leather gloves combined. This index is the imported-glove counterpart to ALLDOMP; it was constructed by techniques identical to those used for ALLDOMP -- i.e. it is a simple average of FLEAIMP and LEATIMP.

RUBIMP Index of domestic market prices of imported unsupported rubber and plastic gloves. This index is the imported-glove counterpart to RUBDOMP; it was constructed by techniques identical to those employed in constructing FABIMP.

FLEAIMVA Index of import volume for fabric/leather combination gloves, measured at the TSUSA level (TSUSA headings 705.3550 and 705.3560 combined). July-September 1975 = 100.

Table C-2.-- Basic data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (cont.)

Definitions of the variables (continued)

LEATIMVA Index of import volume for all-leather gloves, measured at the TSUSA level (TSUSA headings 705.3510 and 705.3530 combined). July through September 1975 = 100.

ALLIMVS Index of import volume for all-leather and fabric/leather gloves combined, measured at the TSUS level (TSUS heading 705.35). July-September 1975 = 100.

RUBIMVS Index of import volume for seamless rubber and plastic gloves, measured at the TSUS level (TSUS heading 705.84). July through September 1975 = 100.

FABIMVA Index of import volume for fabric gloves, measured at the TSUSA level (TSUSA headings 704.4010, 704.4025, 704.4510, and 704.4525 combined). July-September 1975 = 100.

FABIMVS Index of import volume for fabric gloves, measured at the TSUS level (TSUS headings 704.40 and 704.45 combined). July through September 1975 = 100.

DIPIMVS Index of import volume for supported rubber and plastic gloves, measured at the TSUS level (TSUS heading 705.86). July through September 1975 = 100.

INPRODS U.S. index of industrial production, seasonally adjusted. July-September 1975 = 100.

INPRODN U.S. index of industrial production, not seasonally adjusted. July-September 1975=100.

DIPIMU Index of import unit values for supported rubber and plastic gloves, measured at the TSUS level (TSUS heading 705.86). July through September 1975 = 100.

Table C-2.-- Basic data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (cont.)

Period covered by the data

The data contain a total of 69 observations for each variable, extending from January 1970 (observation no. 1)through September 1975 (observation no. 69).

Sources

Domestic and imported glove prices were obtained from USITC detailed price questionnaires answered by a sample of domestic producers, importers, distributors, and glove purchasers (large industrial firms and large retail chains), all of whom reported wholesale-level selling or purchase prices for identically-defined gloves. Import volume indexes were calculated from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce (IM-146), as was the single import unit price index used, DIPIMU. The industrial production indexes are those prepared by the Federal Reserve Board and published in the Federal Reserve Bulletin and the Survey of Current Business, various issues.

NOTE: See table C-4 for detailed descriptions of the glove types on which price information was solicited by questionnaire.

(Table C-2 data are contained on the following two pages.)

Table [illegible] data [illegible] used for [illegible] elastic [illegible] analysis for [illegible] types of gloves under investigation (continued)

OBS	EARDOMP	FLE-OMP	LEADOMP	ALLDOMP	RUBDOMP	DICCC"F	FABIMP	FLEAIMP	LEATIMP	ALLIMP	RUBIMP	FLEAIMVA	LFATIMVA	ALLIMVS	RUBIMVS	FABIMVA	FABIMVS	DIPIMVS	INPRODS	INPRODN	DTPIMU
1	64.6	59.9	65.2	62.6	82.5	81.6	46.0	40.0	40.6	40.3	39.4	4.1	16.0	10.4	61.7	42.2	46.4	17.5	94.5	93.9	34.6
2	64.9	61.8	65.3	63.6	82.5	81.6	47.9	41.3	43.2	42.3	38.5	60.5	18.6	38.5	22.0	12.4	12.0	20.4	94.8	96.5	41.0
3	64.9	63.0	66.0	64.5	82.5	81.6	50.0	41.3	43.2	42.3	38.5	69.3	24.5	45.8	14.6	42.7	41.4	37.7	94.7	96.8	35.4
4	64.9	62.6	66.0	64.3	82.5	81.6	50.0	40.9	43.6	42.3	40.9	74.3	38.8	55.6	41.9	26.5	27.7	20.0	94.4	96.2	39.1
5	65.2	62.8	66.0	64.4	82.5	81.6	50.0	40.9	43.6	42.3	40.9	57.6	44.7	50.8	26.3	112.8	110.2	9.8	94.4	96.1	28.3
6	65.1	63.1	66.6	65.0	83.1	81.6	49.2	40.9	43.9	42.4	40.9	75.5	43.3	58.6	49.7	68.7	69.1	24.7	94.6	98.3	33.8
7	65.2	62.8	66.9	64.9	83.1	81.6	49.6	40.7	43.9	42.3	40.9	50.9	52.5	51.7	23.3	59.1	58.8	19.7	94.3	92.2	37.1
8	65.1	64.1	69.2	66.7	83.1	81.6	49.6	40.7	43.9	42.3	40.9	55.2	64.7	60.2	34.6	35.9	35.2	33.1	94.2	95.5	43.1
9	65.1	64.2	69.4	66.8	83.8	82.4	49.6	40.7	43.9	42.3	40.9	63.6	56.7	60.0	26.8	30.0	29.3	56.8	93.2	97.5	17.0
10	65.3	64.7	69.9	67.3	83.8	82.4	50.2	40.2	43.0	41.6	39.7	76.1	68.2	72.0	27.1	55.2	53.7	8.1	90.9	94.9	50.7
11	65.3	65.0	70.0	67.5	83.8	82.4	50.3	40.2	43.8	42.0	39.7	62.8	38.3	49.9	25.1	64.9	63.4	28.5	90.1	91.8	44.4
12	65.2	64.9	70.7	67.8	83.8	82.4	51.2	40.3	43.8	42.1	40.9	62.0	37.5	49.1	21.2	63.6	48.2	25.2	91.9	90.9	33.3
13	65.4	65.4	69.3	67.4	84.5	82.2	51.2	40.5	45.2	42.9	40.9	88.5	20.8	53.0	37.5	38.9	37.6	25.2	92.5	92.1	34.7
14	65.0	65.6	69.8	67.7	84.5	78.5	51.2	40.5	45.2	42.9	40.9	52.9	23.6	37.5	47.4	46.5	49.8	30.5	92.9	94.7	24.2
15	65.1	65.1	69.7	67.4	84.5	78.8	51.2	40.6	45.2	42.9	40.9	58.3	32.4	44.7	38.6	40.6	39.3	21.1	92.9	94.7	32.7
16	65.3	65.0	68.9	67.0	85.0	80.4	51.2	40.6	45.2	42.9	40.9	86.9	47.6	66.3	40.6	47.4	46.2	22.0	93.3	95.1	32.7
17	65.3	64.7	68.3	66.5	83.6	80.7	51.2	40.7	44.4	42.6	40.9	88.9	43.5	65.1	39.4	45.5	44.0	34.1	94.1	95.9	26.8
18	65.3	64.6	68.6	66.6	83.6	80.7	51.3	41.0	44.8	42.9	40.9	75.5	47.3	60.7	62.8	45.5	44.0	34.3	94.1	98.0	25.5
19	65.2	64.7	69.0	66.9	83.6	80.8	51.3	41.4	44.8	43.1	40.9	90.0	42.7	65.2	23.4	46.7	45.1	11.4	93.6	91.6	36.8
20	65.0	64.8	69.0	66.9	83.6	80.8	51.3	41.3	44.8	43.1	40.9	71.6	59.7	65.3	18.1	38.6	38.6	18.7	92.6	94.3	41.9
21	64.6	64.4	68.8	66.6	83.6	80.4	52.8	41.3	44.7	43.0	40.9	79.8	70.4	74.9	28.7	20.1	19.6	21.3	93.9	98.3	72.8
22	64.5	64.5	68.5	66.5	83.6	80.6	52.6	41.5	44.7	43.1	40.9	98.1	52.8	74.3	29.7	23.5	24.0	63.3	93.6	98.3	45.6
23	64.5	64.6	68.5	66.6	84.2	80.7	52.8	41.1	44.7	42.9	40.9	88.7	55.9	71.5	29.7	21.5	23.9	29.2	94.1	96.0	51.7
24	64.7	64.7	68.5	66.6	84.2	80.7	52.8	41.1	44.7	42.9	40.9	42.4	32.0	36.9	37.7	35.3	34.2	33.1	94.7	93.1	35.0
25	65.8	65.0	68.9	67.0	83.2	80.9	51.9	41.2	45.9	43.6	41.3	113.1	39.3	74.3	27.6	22.9	22.5	18.5	95.3	95.0	42.9
26	66.2	64.9	68.9	66.9	83.2	80.9	53.8	41.8	45.9	43.9	41.3	132.7	53.0	90.9	32.0	69.9	67.5	12.4	96.4	98.3	43.7
27	66.5	64.9	69.4	67.2	83.2	80.8	54.0	41.9	45.9	43.9	41.3	157.4	25.6	88.2	82.0	41.9	40.5	29.0	97.5	99.5	33.2
28	67.1	66.7	71.3	69.0	83.4	80.4	54.0	45.4	47.9	46.7	41.6	144.7	28.8	83.8	28.1	35.1	33.9	42.7	98.9	101.2	18.1
29	67.6	67.7	73.4	70.6	83.4	79.2	54.8	43.4	47.5	45.5	41.6	82.1	30.9	55.2	55.1	78.1	75.5	44.8	99.2	101.1	23.5
30	68.7	69.0	73.6	71.3	83.4	78.8	55.2	46.3	48.6	47.5	40.8	120.3	30.5	73.1	67.8	50.4	48.7	34.4	99.4	103.8	59.8
31	69.1	69.5	74.0	71.8	83.4	78.1	56.1	46.6	49.1	47.9	40.8	62.9	45.3	53.7	45.7	30.5	29.5	47.7	99.8	97.3	38.9
32	69.8	69.5	75.0	72.3	83.4	77.9	56.1	43.8	49.5	46.7	40.8	100.8	62.2	80.5	50.7	40.7	39.6	56.9	100.9	102.9	44.4
33	69.9	68.5	73.8	71.2	83.4	78.3	56.1	45.5	48.8	47.2	42.9	146.4	43.6	92.4	26.1	43.3	41.9	47.3	101.8	107.2	48.1
34	71.4	71.4	77.6	74.5	82.4	78.9	58.0	46.7	49.3	48.0	42.9	133.6	61.2	95.6	29.4	50.2	48.5	56.2	103.0	109.4	36.4
35	71.9	72.9	77.6	75.3	82.4	77.8	58.7	45.6	48.7	47.2	42.9	127.8	62.0	93.2	67.2	56.6	54.7	69.4	103.9	107.3	40.5
36	73.1	74.6	78.6	76.6	83.9	78.3	58.7	46.1	50.3	48.2	42.9	83.5	51.7	66.8	32.5	44.4	42.9	41.0	104.5	104.5	39.1
37	75.1	79.5	84.3	81.9	84.5	78.8	63.8	51.4	53.0	52.2	43.9	159.4	36.1	94.6	47.3	81.1	78.5	45.3	107.1	106.0	30.0
38	75.5	81.3	86.0	83.7	84.5	80.5	64.0	51.4	55.3	53.4	43.8	132.4	23.6	75.3	37.3	73.1	70.6	111.1	108.2	110.2	28.8
39	76.0	83.0	90.1	86.6	84.5	80.0	65.1	53.7	58.0	55.9	44.0	147.9	60.2	101.8	29.1	65.9	63.7	90.7	108.4	111.1	30.3
40	78.3	86.7	94.8	90.8	84.6	80.9	67.9	54.5	58.9	56.7	44.0	140.6	49.0	92.5	40.1	135.8	90.4	37.3	108.8	111.0	27.5
41	79.1	90.9	99.0	95.0	84.6	81.6	69.2	55.9	64.4	60.2	44.0	172.8	44.8	105.6	40.4	61.0	59.1	34.3	109.4	111.9	36.3
42	79.5	91.2	99.6	95.4	84.6	82.1	70.9	57.2	64.9	61.1	44.0	154.6	50.8	100.1	61.2	96.9	93.6	81.0	110.1	114.9	29.5
43	81.2	92.3	97.8	95.1	85.5	82.4	71.9	58.2	64.9	61.6	44.2	145.2	45.7	92.9	36.6	59.3	57.4	85.3	111.0	109.1	45.3
44	83.0	92.4	96.2	95.3	85.5	81.0	75.4	58.6	65.3	62.0	44.2	188.2	56.2	118.9	55.4	96.6	101.0	137.9	110.9	112.9	33.2
45	84.7	92.4	98.1	95.3	85.5	83.1	76.2	58.9	65.6	62.3	44.2	152.1	41.7	94.1	29.2	48.5	52.7	105.4	111.1	116.8	33.1
46	88.0	93.5	98.9	96.2	85.5	83.9	79.5	58.5	65.6	62.1	44.5	148.5	77.8	111.3	26.5	85.0	83.7	69.0	111.3	116.2	47.0
47	90.0	93.6	98.7	96.2	86.0	84.5	82.9	59.4	65.4	62.4	44.5	174.6	47.6	107.9	21.6	53.5	59.8	50.8	111.7	114.0	51.3
48	91.8	93.6	98.7	96.2	87.4	85.0	84.5	60.8	73.3	67.1	44.5	135.5	44.4	87.7	30.4	106.7	111.0	13.0	110.9	109.4	43.2

Table C-2.-- Basic data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (continued)

OBS	FABDCMP	FLEDCMP	LEADOMP	ALDOMP	RUBDOMP	DIPDCMP	FABIMP	FLEAIMP	LEATIMP	ALLIMP	RUBIMP	FLEAIMVA	LFATIMVA	ALIMVS	RUBIMVS	FABIMVA	FABIMVS	DIPIMVS	INPRODS	INPRODN	DIPIMU
49	98.7	96.3	100.4	98.4	92.0	88.8	96.9	63.6	74.9	69.3	46.0	172.5	53.2	109.8	43.7	166.2	171.2	56.1	109.9	108.9	38.1
50	100.7	96.9	100.9	98.9	92.0	89.3	97.4	64.2	75.2	69.7	46.0	155.6	47.1	98.6	32.7	105.9	120.3	27.4	109.2	111.3	44.9
51	103.0	95.7	101.3	98.5	92.4	89.6	96.8	64.0	74.3	69.2	46.0	195.0	42.7	115.0	28.5	128.5	127.7	38.2	109.3	112.5	44.9
52	104.3	97.8	101.1	99.5	93.1	90.7	96.5	64.6	78.6	71.6	46.0	151.1	59.3	102.8	15.1	124.6	126.7	72.7	109.5	111.8	31.9
53	106.1	98.3	101.6	100.0	93.1	91.3	95.5	64.4	77.4	70.9	46.0	186.6	66.5	123.5	25.6	169.8	168.7	50.7	110.2	112.7	51.2
54	108.7	104.0	104.8	104.4	93.1	91.7	95.9	64.2	72.8	68.5	46.5	156.6	77.9	115.3	35.4	96.4	95.8	44.2	110.3	115.6	53.0
55	111.7	106.5	106.2	106.4	93.8	94.8	95.7	65.1	73.2	69.2	46.5	196.5	89.0	140.0	37.7	74.2	72.5	41.7	110.0	109.0	82.2
56	111.6	106.7	106.5	106.6	93.6	94.6	98.9	67.3	77.6	72.5	47.0	205.2	59.3	128.5	66.8	183.1	192.5	40.7	109.7	112.5	86.0
57	112.1	106.8	106.5	106.7	95.9	97.8	97.6	67.6	76.8	72.2	47.6	158.1	76.1	115.1	29.1	100.9	103.3	52.2	110.1	116.0	65.5
58	111.6	107.0	106.7	106.9	96.3	99.4	97.3	67.6	76.7	72.2	47.7	167.6	85.8	124.6	18.5	80.9	88.1	40.8	109.4	114.1	78.2
59	110.9	107.7	106.7	107.2	96.7	99.7	97.1	67.7	76.5	72.1	48.1	125.3	71.6	97.1	20.4	129.1	133.2	50.6	106.7	108.4	44.3
60	110.9	107.3	106.5	106.9	96.7	101.8	97.1	66.9	77.6	72.3	48.1	109.3	44.5	75.3	40.4	98.1	111.7	28.9	102.9	101.5	63.0
61	107.2	106.9	108.2	107.6	95.5	101.8	83.9	65.4	75.0	70.2	47.8	114.1	42.8	76.6	87.9	119.1	117.5	26.4	99.6	98.7	43.0
62	105.9	106.2	107.2	106.7	98.2	101.9	83.1	64.0	75.0	69.5	47.8	75.5	40.6	57.1	21.5	116.0	114.7	15.4	97.5	99.3	76.6
63	103.7	101.8	102.2	102.0	98.2	102.0	83.5	63.3	75.7	69.5	48.1	78.9	37.7	57.3	44.4	115.7	115.8	10.0	96.4	98.6	75.4
64	101.9	100.3	101.1	100.7	98.2	99.6	80.9	61.5	73.6	67.6	48.1	104.9	59.2	80.9	15.1	73.6	71.4	254.7	96.3	98.4	75.4
65	101.2	99.9	101.1	100.5	98.2	100.4	79.1	61.0	72.4	66.7	48.1	65.0	79.2	72.5	43.5	73.5	72.4	8.5	96.5	98.6	72.9
66	100.8	100.4	100.9	100.7	98.2	100.5	79.0	61.2	71.8	66.5	47.9	88.4	64.1	75.6	62.5	100.0	99.2	8.4	97.4	102.0	78.2
67	100.2	100.4	100.3	100.4	98.2	100.1	78.9	60.2	70.3	65.3	47.9	82.4	104.9	94.2	115.2	92.0	88.9	248.7	98.3	97.5	78.2
68	100.1	100.2	100.4	100.3	100.9	100.4	78.5	61.4	70.3	65.9	47.9	90.9	68.0	78.9	33.8	77.4	77.4	22.7	99.9	102.6	85.5
69	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.4	100.9	99.6	78.4	60.6	70.8	65.7	47.9	126.7	127.1	126.9	151.0	130.5	133.7	28.5	101.7	99.8	45.5

Table C-3.-- Revised data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation.

The data in this table contain many of the series presented in Table C-2, as well as certain re-worked versions of those series. There are, in addition, six new variables measuring shipments-to-inventories ratios for the various branches of the glove industry under investigation. Although much of this table is duplicative of Table C-2, the data are presented in this extended way to facilitate key-punching and/or analysis by readers who may wish to duplicate or extend the analysis conducted here.

Definitions of the variables

Many of the variable titles will be found to consist of several alphabetic characters, plus the numerals "3," "5," or "7." These series are, respectively, three-month, centered five-month, and centered seven-month moving averages of the various import volume indexes of Table C-2. In the final regressions, only the seven-month moving averages were employed, as they seemed to represent the best smoothing procedure for removing the irregular variations in the several import volume indexes (and in the one unit value index that was used).

The tabulation below indicates the correspondence between variables contained in this table and those found in the core data set, Table C-2:

Variable in Table C-3	Counterpart in Table C-2
FABDOP	FABDOMP
FLEDOP	FLEDOMP
LEDOP	LEADOMP
ALLDOP	ALLDOMP
RUBDOP	RUBDOMP
DIPDOP	DIPDOMP
FAMP	FABIMP
FLEMP	FLEAIMP
LEMP	LEATIMP
ALIMP	ALLIMP
RUMP	RUBIMP
DIMPU 3	DIPIMU
DIMPU 5	
DIMPU 7	
FAMVA 3	FABIMVA
FAMVA 5	
FAMVA 7	
FAMVS 3	FABIMVS
FAMVS 5	
FAMVS 7	

Table C-3.-- Revised data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (cont.)

Definitions of the variables (continued)

Variable in Table C-3	Counterpart in Table C-2
FLEMVA 3	FLEAIMVA
FLEMVA 5	
FLEMVA 7	
LEMVA 3	LEATIMVA
LEMVA 5	
LEMVA 7	
ALMVS 3	ALLIMVS
ALMVS 5	
ALMVS 7	
RUMVS 3	RUBIMVS
RUMVS 5	
RUMVS 7	
DIMVS 3	DIPIMVS
DIMVS 5	
DIMVS 7	
INPRODS	INPRODS

Eight variables in Table C-3 are price variables in ratio form, calculated as ratios of imported glove to domestic glove prices. These are as follows:

Variable	Ratio of:
FABRAT	FAMP/FABDOP
FLERAT	FLEMP/FLEDOP
LERAT	LEMP/LEDOP
ALLRAT	ALIMP/ALLDOP
RUBRAT	RUMP/RUBDOP
DIPRAT 3	DIMPU 3/DIPDOP
DIPRAT 5	DIMPU 5/DIPDOP
DIPRAT 7	DIMPU 7/ DIPDOP

The six "SHIPIN" variables are the shipments-to-inventories ratios. these were calculated from annual data (for end-December of each year, except for September, 1975, which was based on September 30th inventories and an annualized value of production in January-September) and plotted on a chart, whence monthly values were simply picked off the resulting curves as imputed values. The suffixes attached to the different variable names indicate the types of

Table C-3.-- Revised data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (cont.)

Definitions of the variables (continued)

gloves to which they apply, as follows:

SHIPINF	Fabric gloves
SHIPINFL	Fabric/leather combinations
SHIPINL	Leather gloves
SHIPINAL	Fabric/leather and all-leather gloves combined
SHIPINR	Unsupported rubber/plastic gloves
SHIPIND	Dipped, supported gloves of rubber/plastics

Period covered by the data

Construction of the moving averages forced the dropping of a few observations at the beginning and end of the full series reported in Table C-2. The sample in Table C-3 contains a total of 63 observations, extending from April 1970 (obs. #1) through June 1975 (obs. #63).

Sources

Sources are the same as for Table C-2, except that the new SHIPIN variables were derived from domestic producers' questionnaire returns.

(Table C-3 data are contained on the following four pages.)

Table C-3 Revised data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (continued).

OBS	LAPROD	FLPROD	LEPROD	ALPROD	RUBPROD	LIPPROD	FAMP	FLEMP	LEMP	ALIMP	RUMP	DIMPUS3	DIMPUS5	DIMPUS7	FAMVA3	FAMVA5	FAMVA7	FAMVS3
1	64.9	62.6	66.0	64.3	82.5	81.6	50.0	40.9	43.6	42.3	40.9	37.3	35.1	35.6	60.7	55.6	52.3	59.8
2	65.2	63.8	66.6	64.4	82.5	81.6	50.0	40.9	43.6	42.3	40.9	33.7	34.1	36.0	69.3	64.7	55.7	69.0
3	64.1	64.1	66.8	65.0	84.1	81.6	49.2	40.9	43.9	42.4	40.9	33.1	35.1	34.6	80.2	68.0	56.6	79.4
4	65.2	63.8	66.9	64.9	84.1	81.6	49.6	40.7	43.9	42.3	40.9	38.0	34.2	34.0	54.6	58.8	57.9	54.4
5	64.1	64.1	69.2	66.7	83.1	81.6	49.6	40.7	43.9	42.3	40.9	32.4	34.9	36.3	41.7	46.7	56.3	41.1
6	65.1	64.2	69.4	66.8	83.8	82.4	49.6	40.7	43.9	42.3	40.9	36.4	37.9	37.6	40.4	45.8	51.9	39.4
7	65.3	64.7	69.9	67.3	83.8	82.4	50.2	40.2	43.0	41.6	39.7	37.4	37.6	37.4	50.0	50.0	49.8	48.8
8	65.3	65.0	70.0	67.5	83.8	82.4	50.3	40.2	43.8	42.0	39.7	42.8	38.6	35.6	61.2	54.5	49.0	55.1
9	65.2	64.9	70.7	67.8	83.8	82.4	51.2	40.3	43.8	42.1	40.9	37.5	37.5	35.4	55.8	54.6	50.7	49.7
10	65.5	65.8	69.5	67.4	86.5	82.2	51.2	40.5	45.2	42.9	40.9	30.7	32.7	35.2	49.7	50.4	51.0	45.2
11	65.0	65.6	69.8	67.7	86.5	78.5	51.2	40.5	45.2	42.9	40.9	30.5	31.2	32.2	42.0	45.4	48.7	42.2
12	65.1	65.1	69.7	67.4	86.5	78.8	51.2	40.6	45.2	42.9	40.9	29.9	30.1	30.1	44.8	44.2	45.6	45.1
13	65.3	65.0	68.9	67.0	85.0	80.4	51.2	40.6	45.2	42.9	40.9	30.7	29.3	29.6	44.5	44.9	44.7	43.2
14	65.3	64.7	68.5	66.5	83.6	80.7	51.2	40.7	44.4	42.6	40.9	28.3	29.9	31.3	46.1	45.5	44.7	44.7
15	65.3	64.6	68.6	66.6	83.6	80.7	51.3	41.0	44.8	42.9	40.9	29.7	31.6	36.1	45.9	45.2	42.3	44.4
16	65.2	64.7	69.0	66.9	83.6	80.8	51.3	41.4	44.8	43.1	40.9	34.7	38.5	40.5	43.6	40.9	38.6	42.6

OBS	FAMVS5	FAMVS7	FLEMVA3	FLEMVA5	FLEMVA7	LEMVA3	LEMVA5	LEMVA7	ALMVS3	ALMVS5	ALMVS7	RUMVS3	RUMVS5	RUMVS7	DIMVS3	DIMVS5	DIMVS7
1	55.0	52.2	67.1	67.3	60.8	36.0	34.7	34.0	50.7	50.2	46.7	27.6	29.7	32.8	22.5	22.5	21.9
2	60.3	55.1	69.1	66.9	64.2	42.3	41.3	40.9	55.0	53.4	52.0	39.3	34.2	30.7	18.2	20.8	23.1
3	67.4	56.1	61.3	62.2	63.3	46.8	48.1	47.4	53.7	54.8	55.0	33.1	34.4	32.8	18.1	20.2	25.8
4	58.2	57.2	68.5	68.6	63.6	53.5	52.8	52.6	56.8	56.5	57.5	35.9	33.5	32.5	25.8	27.7	26.4
5	46.2	55.5	56.6	61.4	63.6	58.0	57.4	54.5	57.3	59.3	58.8	28.2	30.8	31.2	36.5	31.5	26.9
6	49.8	49.8	65.0	62.9	62.5	63.2	58.8	53.5	64.1	60.8	57.9	29.5	28.2	28.7	32.7	30.5	28.5
7	47.0	46.3	67.5	65.7	64.9	54.4	53.6	50.3	60.6	59.1	57.2	26.3	26.7	27.5	31.1	30.6	29.0
8	49.7	45.8	67.0	69.2	67.8	48.0	45.7	44.3	57.0	56.9	56.5	24.5	26.4	29.8	20.6	25.7	29.3
9	50.2	47.8	71.1	69.4	67.2	32.2	35.6	38.8	50.7	51.7	52.3	27.9	30.3	31.8	26.3	24.6	26.1
10	46.7	48.0	67.8	66.0	67.7	27.3	29.3	35.1	46.5	46.7	50.6	35.4	34.5	33.9	27.0	26.4	24.3
11	43.5	45.8	66.6	68.5	70.4	25.6	29.8	33.8	45.1	48.2	51.3	41.2	38.6	36.3	25.6	25.1	25.9
12	44.8	43.8	66.0	71.7	74.6	34.5	33.9	35.0	49.5	51.9	53.6	42.2	41.3	40.9	24.5	25.8	27.1
13	44.1	44.0	78.0	74.6	75.3	41.2	39.7	37.7	58.7	56.3	55.6	39.5	43.4	43.2	25.7	27.4	26.7
14	44.1	43.8	84.8	81.4	77.0	46.1	44.0	42.5	64.0	61.8	58.9	47.6	43.4	39.6	30.1	26.7	24.6
15	43.9	41.2	84.8	83.4	80.3	44.5	46.8	48.7	63.7	64.2	63.7	41.9	44.3	36.3	26.6	25.0	23.6
16	39.9	37.7	79.0	80.4	82.9	44.9	51.7	52.3	63.7	65.3	66.9	34.8	40.2	34.6	21.5	23.0	27.1

OBS	LPPROD	FAPRAT	FLPRAT	LEPRAT	ALPRAT	RUPRAT	DIPPAT3	DIPPAT5	DIPPAT7	SHIPINF	SHIPINFL	SHIPINL	SHIPINAL	SHIPINR	SHIPIND
1	98.4	77.0	65.3	66.1	69.8	49.6	45.7	43.0	43.6	11.1	3.7	3.2	3.5	4.0	4.6
2	94.4	76.7	65.1	66.1	65.7	49.6	41.2	41.8	44.1	10.9	3.8	3.2	3.6	4.0	4.7
3	94.8	75.6	64.8	65.7	65.2	49.2	40.6	43.0	42.4	10.7	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.7
4	94.3	76.1	64.8	65.6	65.2	49.2	46.6	41.9	41.7	10.6	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.7
5	96.2	76.2	67.5	67.4	67.4	49.2	39.7	42.8	44.5	10.4	4.1	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.8
6	93.2	76.2	67.4	68.3	68.3	48.8	44.8	46.0	45.6	10.3	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.8
7	90.9	76.9	62.1	61.5	61.7	47.4	45.4	45.6	45.4	10.1	4.3	3.4	3.9	3.8	4.8
8	90.1	77.0	61.8	62.6	62.6	47.4	51.9	46.8	43.2	10.0	4.4	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.9
9	91.4	78.5	62.1	62.0	62.1	47.8	45.5	45.5	43.0	9.8	4.5	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.9
10	93.5	78.2	61.9	63.2	63.5	48.4	37.3	39.8	42.8	9.6	4.5	3.5	4.1	3.8	4.9
11	92.6	78.8	61.7	64.6	63.4	48.4	36.9	39.7	41.0	9.5	4.6	3.6	4.1	3.8	5.0
12	92.1	78.6	62.6	64.8	63.2	48.4	37.9	38.2	38.2	9.3	4.7	3.6	4.2	3.7	5.0
13	93.3	78.4	62.5	65.6	64.0	48.1	38.2	36.4	36.8	9.2	4.8	3.6	4.2	3.7	5.0
14	94.1	78.4	62.0	65.9	64.1	48.9	35.1	37.1	38.8	9.0	4.9	3.7	4.3	3.7	5.1
15	94.1	78.6	63.5	65.3	64.4	48.9	36.6	39.2	44.7	8.9	5.0	3.7	4.3	3.7	5.1
16	93.6	78.7	64.1	64.5	64.6	48.9	42.9	47.6	50.1	8.7	5.1	3.8	4.4	3.6	5.2

Table C-3 - Revised data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (continued).

OBS	FABDOP	FLEDOP	LEDOP	ALLDOP	RUBDOP	LIBDOP	FAMP	FLEMP	LEMP	ALIMP	RUMP	DIMPU3	DIMPU5	DIMPU7	FAMVA3	FAMVA5	FAMVA7	FAMVS3
17	65.0	64.8	69.0	66.9	83.6	80.6	51.3	41.3	44.8	43.1	40.9	50.5	46.8	43.6	35.1	35.0	34.6	34.4
18	64.6	64.4	68.8	66.6	83.6	80.4	52.8	41.3	44.7	43.0	40.9	53.4	51.1	46.5	27.4	29.1	31.8	27.4
19	64.5	64.3	68.5	66.5	83.6	80.6	52.6	41.5	44.7	43.1	40.9	56.7	52.1	47.8	21.7	25.5	29.0	35.4
20	64.5	64.6	68.5	66.5	84.2	80.7	52.8	41.1	44.7	42.9	40.9	44.1	47.5	48.5	26.8	25.4	29.6	27.4
21	64.7	64.7	68.5	66.6	84.2	80.7	52.8	41.1	44.7	42.9	40.9	43.2	43.6	45.3	26.6	31.6	34.0	26.8
22	65.8	65.1	68.9	67.0	83.2	80.9	51.9	41.2	45.9	43.6	41.3	40.5	41.0	39.7	42.7	40.0	36.8	41.4
23	66.2	64.9	68.9	66.9	83.2	80.9	53.8	41.8	45.9	43.9	41.3	39.9	36.6	35.1	44.9	42.5	42.5	43.5
24	66.5	64.9	69.4	67.2	83.2	80.8	54.0	41.9	45.9	43.9	41.3	31.7	32.1	34.8	49.0	49.4	48.5	47.3
25	67.1	66.7	71.3	69.0	83.4	80.4	54.0	45.4	47.9	46.7	41.6	24.9	31.6	36.5	51.7	53.8	50.4	50.0
26	67.6	67.7	73.4	70.6	83.4	79.2	54.8	43.4	47.5	45.5	41.6	33.8	34.4	36.3	54.5	50.0	48.6	52.7
27	66.7	69.0	73.6	71.3	83.4	78.8	55.2	46.3	48.6	47.5	40.8	40.7	38.4	37.6	53.0	49.2	46.2	51.2
28	69.1	69.5	74.1	71.8	83.4	78.1	56.1	46.6	49.1	47.9	40.8	47.7	44.7	40.3	40.5	45.6	47.6	39.3
29	69.8	69.5	75.0	72.3	83.4	77.9	56.1	43.8	49.5	46.7	40.8	43.8	44.9	43.3	38.2	41.2	47.1	37.0
30	69.0	68.5	73.8	71.2	83.4	78.3	56.1	45.5	48.8	47.2	42.9	43.0	42.2	43.0	44.7	44.4	44.8	43.3
31	71.4	71.4	77.6	74.5	82.4	78.9	58.0	46.7	49.3	48.0	42.9	41.7	41.7	40.5	50.0	48.2	48.5	48.4
32	71.9	72.9	77.6	75.3	82.4	77.8	58.7	45.6	48.7	47.2	42.9	38.7	38.8	38.5	50.4	53.4	55.4	48.7

OBS	FAMVS5	FAMVS7	FLEMVA3	FLEMVA5	FLEMVA7	LEMVA3	LEMVA5	LEMVA7	ALMVS3	ALMVS5	ALMVS7	RUMVS3	RUMVS5	RUMVS7	DIMVS3	DIMVS5	DIMVS7
17	34.3	34.2	80.5	82.0	84.0	57.6	55.7	53.8	68.5	68.2	68.1	23.4	34.7	32.9	17.1	25.0	30.1
18	29.2	31.7	83.2	84.7	81.2	61.0	58.0	53.5	71.5	70.7	66.7	25.5	31.4	30.0	34.4	30.9	29.6
19	30.2	29.0	88.9	80.9	80.4	59.7	56.2	52.0	73.6	68.0	65.4	29.4	34.6	28.2	37.9	34.9	30.1
20	25.8	29.5	76.4	81.4	87.4	46.9	48.9	51.1	60.9	64.3	68.3	32.4	36.9	29.7	41.8	36.4	30.2
21	31.6	33.7	81.4	89.9	98.9	42.4	45.0	46.8	60.9	66.3	71.6	31.7	37.0	35.3	26.9	29.7	30.3
22	39.1	36.3	96.1	102.8	109.3	41.4	41.3	41.1	67.4	70.5	73.5	32.4	43.9	39.6	21.3	23.3	29.2
23	41.1	41.4	134.4	124.2	112.6	39.3	37.1	37.0	84.5	78.4	72.9	47.2	49.2	41.6	20.0	24.4	28.8
24	47.7	46.9	144.9	133.1	118.6	35.8	35.6	34.8	87.6	81.9	74.6	47.4	51.4	46.3	28.0	28.9	30.2
25	52.0	48.7	128.1	127.7	120.9	28.4	31.8	35.2	75.7	77.3	75.9	55.1	59.4	50.3	38.8	35.0	32.7
26	48.3	46.9	115.7	114.3	114.0	30.1	31.4	36.4	70.7	70.8	73.3	50.3	59.3	53.3	40.6	40.1	38.9
27	47.6	44.7	88.4	97.0	110.5	35.6	38.0	38.7	60.7	65.2	72.8	56.2	57.6	50.2	42.3	44.2	44.1
28	44.1	46.1	94.7	99.6	108.6	46.0	43.8	42.9	69.1	69.4	74.1	54.7	56.8	45.7	46.3	46.3	46.8
29	39.9	45.6	103.4	109.3	111.5	50.4	49.2	46.2	75.5	76.8	78.2	40.8	48.4	46.8	50.6	49.3	49.9
30	43.0	43.3	126.9	119.0	112.2	55.7	55.2	52.6	89.5	84.6	80.9	35.4	46.2	44.9	53.5	54.7	52.5
31	46.6	46.9	135.9	125.0	117.2	55.6	55.9	53.6	93.7	87.8	83.8	40.9	46.7	42.1	57.6	55.5	52.8
32	51.6	53.6	115.0	124.4	127.9	58.3	53.7	49.6	85.2	86.4	86.8	43.0	47.0	41.1	55.5	53.2	57.2

OBS	IDPDOS	FABRAT	FLERAT	LERAT	ALLRAT	RUBRAT	DIPRAT3	DIPRAT5	DIPRAT7	SHIPINF	SHIPINFL	SHIPINL	SHIPINAL	SHIPINR	SHIPIND
17	92.6	78.9	63.7	64.9	64.4	48.9	62.5	57.9	54.0	8.6	5.2	3.8	4.5	3.6	5.2
18	93.9	81.7	64.1	65.0	64.6	48.9	66.4	63.6	57.8	8.4	5.3	3.8	4.5	3.6	5.2
19	93.6	81.6	64.3	65.3	64.8	48.9	70.3	64.6	59.3	8.3	5.4	3.9	4.6	3.6	5.3
20	94.1	81.9	63.6	65.3	64.4	48.6	54.6	58.9	60.1	8.1	5.5	3.9	4.7	3.6	5.3
21	94.7	81.6	63.5	65.3	64.4	48.6	53.5	54.0	56.1	8.0	5.6	3.9	4.7	3.5	5.3
22	95.3	78.9	63.4	66.6	65.1	49.6	50.1	50.7	49.1	8.1	5.7	4.0	4.8	3.5	5.5
23	96.4	81.3	64.4	66.6	65.6	49.6	49.3	45.2	43.4	8.3	5.8	4.1	4.9	3.5	5.6
24	97.5	81.2	64.6	66.1	65.3	49.6	39.2	39.7	43.1	8.5	5.9	4.1	5.0	3.5	5.7
25	98.9	80.5	68.1	67.2	67.7	49.9	31.0	39.3	45.4	8.7	6.1	4.2	5.0	3.4	5.8
26	99.2	81.1	64.1	64.7	64.4	49.9	42.7	43.4	45.8	8.9	6.2	4.2	5.1	3.4	5.9
27	99.4	80.3	67.1	66.0	66.6	48.9	51.6	48.7	47.7	9.1	6.3	4.3	5.2	3.4	6.0
28	99.8	81.2	67.1	66.4	66.7	48.9	61.1	57.2	51.6	9.3	6.4	4.4	5.3	3.4	6.1
29	100.9	80.4	63.0	66.0	64.6	48.9	56.2	57.6	55.6	9.5	6.5	4.4	5.3	3.3	6.2
30	101.8	80.3	66.4	66.1	66.3	51.4	54.9	53.9	54.9	9.7	6.7	4.5	5.4	3.3	6.4
31	103.0	81.2	65.4	63.5	64.4	52.1	52.9	52.9	51.3	9.8	6.8	4.5	5.5	3.3	6.5
32	103.9	81.6	62.6	62.8	62.7	52.1	49.7	49.9	49.5	10.0	6.9	4.6	5.6	3.3	6.6

Table C-3.-- Revised data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (continued).

OBS	FABDOP	FLEDOP	LEDOP	ALLDOP	RUBDOP	DIPDOP	FAMP	FLEMP	LEMP	ALIMP	RUMP	DIMPU3	DIMPU5	DIMPU7	FAMVA3	FAMVA5	FAMVA7	FAMVS3
33	73.1	74.6	78.6	76.6	83.9	78.3	58.7	46.1	50.3	48.2	42.9	36.5	35.6	35.7	60.7	60.9	60.0	58.7
34	75.1	79.5	84.3	81.9	84.5	78.8	63.8	51.4	53.0	52.2	43.9	32.6	33.3	33.4	66.2	65.0	69.0	64.0
35	75.5	81.3	86.0	83.7	84.5	80.5	64.0	51.4	55.3	53.4	43.8	29.7	30.6	32.4	73.4	77.6	76.5	70.9
36	76.0	83.0	90.1	86.6	84.5	80.0	65.1	53.7	58.0	55.9	44.0	28.9	29.9	31.2	58.3	86.5	81.3	74.9
37	78.3	86.7	94.8	90.8	84.6	80.9	67.9	54.5	58.9	56.7	44.0	31.4	30.8	31.7	87.6	86.9	83.8	71.1
38	79.1	90.9	99.0	95.0	84.6	81.6	69.2	55.9	64.4	60.2	44.0	31.1	32.8	33.3	97.9	89.1	84.0	81.0
39	79.5	91.2	99.6	95.4	84.6	82.1	70.9	57.2	64.9	61.1	44.0	37.0	35.4	33.9	72.4	83.4	84.5	70.0
40	81.2	92.3	97.8	95.1	85.5	82.4	71.9	58.2	64.9	61.6	44.2	36.0	35.7	35.8	84.3	76.9	78.8	84.0
41	83.0	92.4	98.2	95.3	85.6	81.0	75.4	58.6	65.3	62.0	44.2	37.2	37.5	38.7	68.1	73.8	73.9	70.4
42	84.7	92.4	98.1	95.3	85.5	83.1	76.2	58.9	65.6	62.3	44.2	37.8	40.4	41.0	76.7	71.6	74.1	79.1
43	88.0	93.5	98.9	96.2	85.5	83.9	79.5	58.5	65.6	62.1	44.5	43.8	42.4	41.6	62.3	72.2	83.8	65.4
44	90.0	93.6	98.7	96.2	86.0	84.5	82.9	59.4	65.4	62.4	44.5	47.2	44.3	42.0	81.7	88.1	93.5	84.8
45	91.6	93.6	98.7	96.2	87.4	85.0	84.5	60.8	73.3	67.1	44.5	44.2	44.6	43.9	108.8	105.5	101.0	114.0
46	98.7	96.3	100.4	98.4	92.0	88.8	96.9	63.6	74.9	69.3	46.0	42.1	43.6	43.6	126.3	117.4	110.9	134.2
47	100.7	96.9	100.9	98.9	92.0	89.3	97.4	64.2	75.2	69.7	46.0	42.6	41.4	42.4	133.5	129.1	123.9	139.7
48	103.0	95.7	101.3	98.5	92.4	89.6	96.8	64.0	74.3	69.2	46.0	40.6	41.6	43.2	119.7	131.8	132.8	124.9

OBS	FAMVS5	FAMVS7	FLEMVA3	FLEMVA5	FLEMVA7	LEMVA3	LEMVA5	LEMVA7	ALMVS3	ALMVS5	ALMVS7	RUMVS3	RUMVS5	RUMVS7	DIMVS3	DIMVS5	DIMVS7
33	58.9	58.0	123.6	125.9	130.6	49.9	48.0	47.8	84.9	84.1	87.1	49.0	50.7	40.2	51.9	59.8	65.3
34	62.8	63.3	125.1	128.3	131.4	37.1	43.1	48.1	78.9	82.7	87.6	39.0	46.9	41.4	65.8	69.4	67.4
35	68.9	67.2	146.6	137.9	135.7	40.0	42.6	45.7	90.6	87.0	88.4	37.9	43.1	40.0	82.4	71.6	62.9
36	73.4	71.8	140.3	146.9	145.4	44.3	43.3	44.2	89.9	91.5	92.2	35.5	43.2	40.2	79.7	69.7	63.3
37	73.8	74.2	153.8	151.2	150.1	51.3	47.8	44.9	100.0	96.0	94.8	36.5	45.3	41.7	54.1	64.6	70.0
38	75.9	75.0	156.0	153.6	153.6	48.3	49.4	48.4	99.4	98.0	98.3	47.2	49.2	42.3	50.9	60.2	75.5
39	76.5	76.6	157.5	159.2	158.6	47.1	48.5	49.6	99.5	100.2	101.3	46.1	52.1	43.8	66.9	72.0	79.0
40	77.0	75.1	162.7	162.6	159.6	50.9	49.0	50.4	104.0	102.0	102.2	51.1	52.6	42.7	101.4	93.5	82.8
41	74.9	74.6	161.8	159.3	160.4	47.9	52.0	53.1	102.0	102.0	104.0	40.4	46.8	40.0	109.5	100.9	86.9
42	74.0	76.2	162.9	162.2	158.9	58.6	55.6	52.8	108.1	105.3	103.2	37.0	40.6	35.8	104.1	95.1	82.6
43	75.6	87.1	156.4	159.3	159.6	55.7	54.4	52.8	104.4	103.3	103.5	25.8	35.6	33.9	75.1	75.2	74.5
44	91.6	98.2	152.9	155.2	159.2	56.6	54.3	52.7	102.3	101.3	103.3	26.2	34.3	32.6	44.3	53.4	62.8
45	111.0	106.0	160.9	158.7	160.0	48.4	51.9	52.0	101.8	101.7	103.3	31.9	36.9	30.6	40.0	42.0	48.0
46	124.1	115.9	154.5	162.1	163.8	48.2	47.5	50.6	98.7	101.0	104.3	35.6	38.6	29.6	32.2	35.2	42.7
47	134.5	128.5	174.4	166.6	165.0	47.7	48.7	50.6	107.8	103.8	104.9	35.0	37.5	29.0	40.6	41.1	43.0
48	136.2	136.3	167.2	170.3	167.8	49.7	52.2	55.0	105.5	107.4	108.5	25.4	33.3	29.8	46.1	47.9	45.6

OBS	IMPRODS	FABRAT	FLERAT	LERAT	ALIRAT	RUBRAT	DIPRAT3	DIPRAT5	DIPRAT7	SHIPINF	SHIPINFL	SHIPINL	SHIPINAL	SHIPINR	SHIPIND
33	104.5	80.3	61.8	64.0	62.9	51.1	46.6	45.5	45.6	10.2	7.0	4.6	5.7	3.2	6.7
34	107.1	85.0	64.7	62.9	63.7	52.0	41.4	42.2	42.4	10.3	7.0	4.6	5.7	3.4	6.9
35	108.2	84.8	63.2	64.3	63.8	51.8	36.9	38.0	40.2	10.5	7.0	4.7	5.7	3.5	7.1
36	108.4	85.7	64.7	64.4	64.5	52.1	36.1	37.4	39.0	10.6	6.9	4.7	5.6	3.7	7.4
37	108.8	86.7	62.9	62.1	62.4	52.0	38.8	38.1	39.2	10.7	6.9	4.7	5.6	3.8	7.6
38	109.4	87.5	61.5	65.1	63.4	52.0	38.1	40.2	40.8	10.9	6.9	4.7	5.6	3.9	7.8
39	110.1	89.2	62.7	65.2	64.0	52.0	45.1	43.1	41.3	11.0	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.1	8.1
40	111.0	88.5	63.1	66.4	64.8	51.7	43.7	43.3	43.4	11.1	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.2	8.3
41	110.9	90.8	63.4	66.5	65.1	51.7	45.9	46.3	47.8	11.3	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.4	8.5
42	111.1	90.0	63.7	66.9	65.4	51.7	45.5	48.6	49.3	11.4	6.7	4.7	5.6	4.5	8.8
43	111.3	90.3	62.6	66.3	64.6	52.0	52.2	50.5	49.6	11.5	6.7	4.7	5.6	4.7	9.1
44	111.7	92.1	63.5	66.3	64.9	51.7	55.9	52.4	49.7	11.7	6.6	4.7	5.5	4.8	9.3
45	110.9	92.0	65.0	74.3	69.8	50.9	52.0	52.5	51.6	11.9	6.6	4.7	5.5	5.0	9.5
46	109.4	98.2	66.0	74.6	70.4	50.0	47.4	49.1	49.1	11.4	6.4	4.6	5.4	5.0	9.6
47	109.2	96.7	66.3	74.5	70.5	50.0	47.7	46.4	47.5	10.9	6.2	4.5	5.3	5.0	9.7
48	109.3	94.0	66.9	73.3	70.3	49.8	45.3	46.4	48.2	10.3	6.0	4.4	5.1	5.1	9.9

Table C-3:-- Revised data series used for demand elasticities analysis for various types of gloves under investigation (continued).

OBS	FABDOP	FLEDOP	LEDOP	ALLDOP	RUBDOP	DIPDOP	FAMP	FLEMP	LEMP	ALIMP	RUMP	DIMPU3	DIMPU5	DIMPU7	FAMVA3	FAMVA5	FAMVA7	FAMVS3
49	104.3	97.8	101.1	99.5	93.1	90.7	96.5	64.6	78.6	71.6	46.0	42.7	44.2	47.7	141.0	131.0	124.2	141.0
50	106.1	98.3	101.6	100.0	93.1	91.3	95.5	64.4	77.4	70.9	46.0	45.4	49.9	54.8	130.3	123.0	123.0	130.4
51	108.7	104.0	104.8	104.4	93.1	91.7	95.9	64.2	72.8	68.5	46.5	62.1	61.3	59.9	113.5	123.6	127.1	112.3
52	111.7	106.5	106.2	106.4	93.8	94.8	95.7	65.1	73.2	69.2	46.5	73.7	69.9	65.5	117.9	122.3	121.2	120.3
53	111.6	106.7	106.5	106.6	93.8	94.6	98.9	67.3	77.6	72.5	47.0	77.9	74.8	68.8	119.4	111.7	114.2	122.8
54	112.1	106.8	106.5	106.7	95.9	97.8	97.6	67.6	76.8	72.2	47.6	76.6	73.2	69.0	121.6	116.6	110.9	128.0
55	111.6	107.0	106.7	106.9	96.3	99.4	97.3	67.6	76.7	72.2	47.7	62.7	65.6	66.6	103.6	112.9	114.8	108.2
56	110.9	107.7	106.7	107.2	96.7	99.7	97.1	67.7	76.5	72.1	48.1	61.8	59.9	62.6	102.7	104.5	112.9	111.0
57	110.9	107.3	106.5	106.9	96.7	101.8	97.1	66.9	77.6	72.3	48.1	50.1	56.9	62.6	115.4	111.2	108.6	120.8
58	107.2	106.9	108.2	107.6	95.5	101.8	83.9	65.4	75.0	70.2	47.8	60.9	60.6	63.2	111.1	113.9	109.2	114.6
59	105.9	106.2	107.2	106.7	98.2	101.9	83.1	64.0	75.0	69.5	47.8	65.0	66.1	65.3	116.9	109.2	104.0	116.0
60	103.7	101.8	102.2	102.0	98.2	102.0	83.5	63.3	75.7	69.5	48.1	75.8	71.3	69.0	101.8	100.4	99.5	100.6
61	101.9	100.3	101.1	100.7	98.2	99.6	80.9	61.5	73.6	67.6	48.1	74.6	75.3	73.2	87.6	92.7	97.4	86.5
62	101.2	99.9	101.1	100.5	98.2	100.4	79.1	61.0	72.4	66.7	48.1	75.5	75.8	76.9	82.4	87.7	91.9	81.0
63	100.8	100.4	100.9	100.7	98.2	100.5	79.0	61.2	71.8	66.5	47.9	76.4	77.4	75.1	88.5	85.2	89.9	86.8

OBS	FAMVS5	FAMVS7	FLEMVA3	FLEMVA5	FLEMVA7	LEMVA3	LEMVA5	LEMVA7	ALMVS3	ALMVS5	ALMVS7	RUMVS3	RUMVS5	RUMVS7	DIMVS3	DIMVS5	DIMVS7
49	132.8	126.8	177.6	172.2	171.6	56.2	57.8	60.8	113.8	111.2	113.4	23.1	31.4	29.7	53.8	49.4	47.0
50	122.8	124.6	164.8	172.5	177.7	67.9	67.4	64.8	113.9	116.4	118.4	25.4	32.9	32.0	55.9	51.9	46.9
51	124.2	128.6	179.9	179.5	178.8	77.8	73.2	68.6	126.3	122.7	120.9	32.9	40.5	34.9	45.5	48.3	49.2
52	124.2	123.4	186.1	182.7	177.0	75.4	74.4	73.6	127.9	124.9	122.7	46.6	47.4	34.5	42.2	44.5	47.7
53	115.1	117.2	186.6	180.5	173.3	74.8	76.6	76.2	127.9	125.0	122.3	44.5	45.7	34.4	44.9	44.3	45.0
54	121.7	115.6	177.0	173.0	164.7	73.7	75.4	73.8	122.7	120.8	116.8	38.1	41.4	34.3	44.6	45.0	43.8
55	119.2	120.6	150.3	152.1	153.9	77.8	71.4	67.2	112.3	108.8	108.2	22.7	36.0	38.9	47.9	44.6	41.2
56	110.8	117.9	134.1	134.6	136.2	67.3	65.3	61.8	99.0	97.3	96.9	26.4	40.0	39.4	40.1	39.9	37.8
57	116.0	112.5	116.2	117.6	118.4	53.0	55.5	57.0	83.0	84.1	86.2	49.6	47.8	36.8	35.3	33.5	32.2
58	117.1	112.1	99.6	100.2	106.7	42.6	45.6	51.6	69.7	70.7	77.7	49.9	51.1	37.8	23.6	25.2	46.5
59	109.9	105.6	89.5	93.9	96.3	40.4	43.2	50.0	63.7	66.4	72.0	51.3	51.0	39.5	17.3	48.4	60.8
60	99.2	99.5	86.4	87.2	89.5	45.8	49.6	52.3	65.1	66.6	70.0	27.0	42.3	43.2	93.4	74.4	55.6
61	91.6	96.1	82.9	82.7	85.2	58.7	57.1	59.1	70.2	68.4	71.5	34.3	41.8	47.4	91.1	71.3	72.4
62	86.3	90.6	86.1	84.7	83.8	67.5	68.4	66.6	76.3	75.3	74.8	40.4	55.8	50.7	90.5	100.2	91.6
63	83.7	89.0	78.6	83.4	89.1	82.7	72.8	76.3	80.8	79.7	82.4	73.7	67.0	60.6	88.5	101.1	93.7

OBS	INPRODS	FABRAT	FLERAT	LERAT	ALLRAT	RUBRAT	DIPRAT3	DIPRAT5	DIPRAT7	SHIPINF	SHIPINFL	SHIPINL	SHIPINAL	SHIPINR	SHIPIND
49	109.5	92.5	66.1	77.7	72.0	49.4	47.4	49.1	52.9	9.8	5.8	4.3	5.0	5.1	10.0
50	110.2	90.0	65.5	76.2	70.9	49.4	49.7	54.7	60.0	9.3	5.6	4.2	4.8	5.1	10.1
51	110.3	88.2	61.7	69.5	65.6	49.9	67.7	66.8	65.3	8.7	5.4	4.1	4.7	5.2	10.3
52	110.0	85.7	61.1	68.9	65.0	49.6	77.7	73.7	69.1	8.2	5.2	3.9	4.5	5.2	10.4
53	109.7	88.6	63.1	72.9	68.0	50.1	82.3	79.1	72.7	7.7	5.0	3.8	4.4	5.2	10.5
54	110.1	87.1	63.3	72.1	67.7	49.6	78.3	74.8	70.6	7.1	4.9	3.7	4.2	5.3	10.7
55	109.4	87.2	63.2	71.9	67.5	49.5	63.1	66.0	67.0	6.6	4.7	3.6	4.1	5.3	10.8
56	106.7	87.6	62.9	71.7	67.3	49.7	62.0	60.1	62.8	6.1	4.5	3.5	3.9	5.3	11.0
57	102.9	87.6	62.3	72.9	67.6	49.7	49.2	55.9	61.5	5.5	4.3	3.4	3.7	5.4	11.1
58	99.6	78.3	61.2	69.3	65.2	50.1	59.8	59.5	62.1	5.4	4.1	3.3	3.7	5.6	11.1
59	97.5	78.5	60.3	70.0	65.1	48.7	63.8	64.9	64.1	5.3	4.0	3.3	3.6	5.9	11.2
60	96.4	80.5	62.2	74.1	68.1	49.0	74.3	69.9	67.6	5.2	3.8	3.3	3.5	6.2	11.2
61	96.3	79.4	61.3	72.8	67.1	49.0	74.9	75.6	73.5	5.0	3.7	3.3	3.4	6.5	11.3
62	96.5	78.2	61.1	71.6	66.4	49.0	75.2	75.5	76.6	4.9	3.5	3.2	3.4	6.8	11.4
63	97.4	78.4	61.0	71.2	66.0	48.8	76.0	77.0	74.7	4.8	3.4	3.2	3.3	7.1	11.4

Table C-4.-- Standardized glove descriptions on which imported and domestic glove prices were sought by questionnaire.

A. Fabric Gloves

1. 8-oz. canton flannel, knit wrist, clute cut glove, standard men's size.

2. 9-oz. brown jersey knit glove, clute cut, knit wrist, standard men's size.

3. 24-oz. hot mill glove: 2 pcs. 12-oz. canton flannel, quilted or laminated to make 24-oz. weight (except with single-thickness back), with band top and knuckle strap, standard men's size. 1/

4. Terry glove: 24-oz. (on square yd. basis), gunn cut, reversible, knit wrist, standard men's size. 1/

5. Lisle or "elevator" or "inspector's" glove of light-weight, fine-guage knitted cotton, no cuff, ladies' size. 1/

6. Glove of cut-and-sewn, pre-coated (e.g. vinyl-impregnated) fabric. 2/

B. Fabric/leather combination gloves

1. Clute cut glove, shoulder split leather palm, cotton knit wrist, 8-oz. cotton back, without tips or knuckle strap.

2. Gunn cut glove, shoulder split leather palm, safety cuff, with full leather forefinger and wing thumb, tips and leather knuckle strap, 8-oz. cotton back, elastic on back, pull tab.

3. Same as #B-2 above, but with leather parts of side split leather.

C. All-leather gloves

1. Gunn cut, unlined, full split leather glove.

2. Gunn cut, unlined, full grain leather glove.

3. Welder's glove: heavy split side leather with leather gauntlet, lined, with reinforcing welts on thumb and forefinger, and with palm and back cut from one piece of leather.

D. Rubber and plastic gloves

1. Unsupported "surgeon's" glove, weight under 10 mil., seamless, unlined.

2. Unsupported industrial/household glove, seamless, either unlined or, more commonly, with cotton flocked lining.

3. Supported, fully-dipped, fabric-lined glove, 12" length.

1/ Sufficient data not received to permit construction of imported glove price indexes for the full period analyzed.
2/ Some gloves of this type fall under TSUS 705.86 but, if sufficient fabric or stitching are visible, they are classed by Customs as fabric gloves.

*U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1976 623-281/495 1-3

Library Cataloging Data

U.S. International Trade Commission.
Certain gloves. Report to the President on investigation no. TA-201-9 under section 201 of the Trade act of 1974. Washington, 1976.

24, 81-135 p. illus. 27 cm.
(USITC Pub. 760)

1. Gloves. 2. Gloves--Tariff.
3. Gloves, Leather. 4. Gloves, Rubber.
I. Title.