

# **Economic Principles of Wool Marketing**

Produced for the CRC for Premium Quality Wool undergraduate program by; Dr. Peter Auer, The University of New South Wales.



#### **Rural Production**

- benefits
  - efficiencies mean more income to spend
  - exports generate foreign exchange
  - adds to domestic retail activity
    - goods & services
  - source of capital investment
- resource characteristics
  - land usage and availability is vital
  - biological nature of product



#### **Marketing Characteristics**

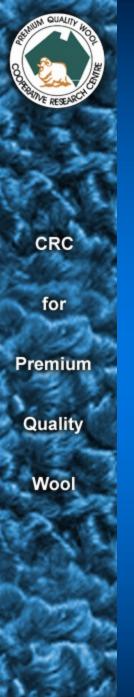
- agricultural products
- homogeneous products
- competitive
  - small production
  - free entry
  - high technology adoption
    - but cautious
  - diverse management
    - demographic
    - quality

- family farm unit
  - unlikely to change
- restricted market potential?
  - food and clothing
  - long-term demand
    - population
    - income



#### **Wool Comparison**

- with other agricultural products
- significant export earner
- competitive land usage
- biological product for clothing
- non-homogeneous product
- small producing enterprises
- low technology adoption
- diverse management
- long-term demand trends?



### Importance of Elasticity

- concept developed over a long time
  - Marshall, A. (1961)
- demand
  - can be increased by promotional effort
- supply
  - costs of production can be decreased as a result of larger scale of operation
- marketing
  - elasticity is theoretical basis for selling, advertising and promotion



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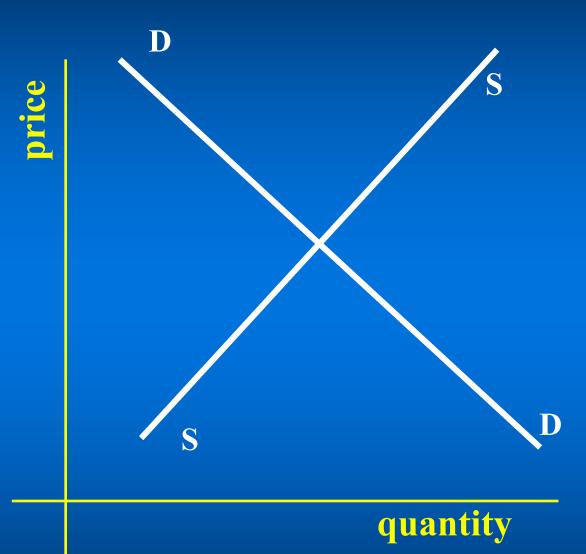
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#### **The Market**

- demand
- supply
- price



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#### **Price Elasticity**

what is the quantity response to a 1% change in price?

If  $\Delta Q / \Delta P$  is between 0 and 1 INELASTIC

If  $\triangle Q / \triangle P$  is between 1 and  $\infty$  ELASTIC

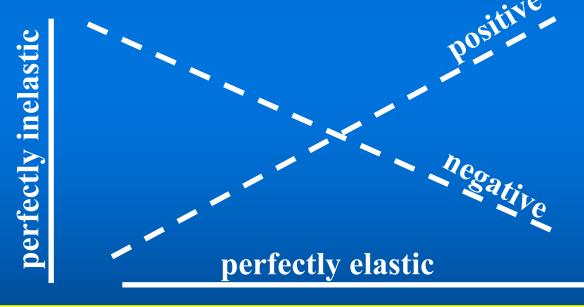
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(ΔQ) quantity

(AP) price



# **Price Elasticity of Demand**

• how does the demand for my product change with changing price?  $\Delta Q / \Delta P$ 

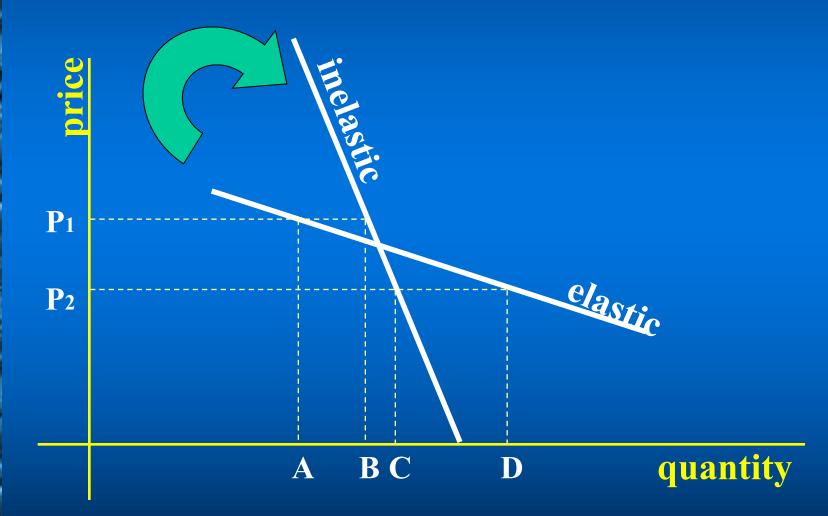


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#### **Demand Elasticity Effects**

- magnitude (slope)
- substitutes
  - none means more inelastic
    - less choice
  - market share
- usage
  - multiple usage
    - may mean differing elasticities in different markets

- time span
  - more elastic over time
  - more responsive to price changes
    - eg. fibre substitution since 1960
- manufacturing margins
  - more segments
  - more inelastic



#### **Marketing Margins**

- the difference between the retail price and the raw material price
  - applies all along production chain
- different margins for each market segment
  - risk
  - depreciation

- increase over time
  - labour inputs rise
  - marketing efficiencies difficult
  - consumer demand for more services
- short-term stability
  - raw material prices don't immediately affect retail prices
  - margins squeezed first



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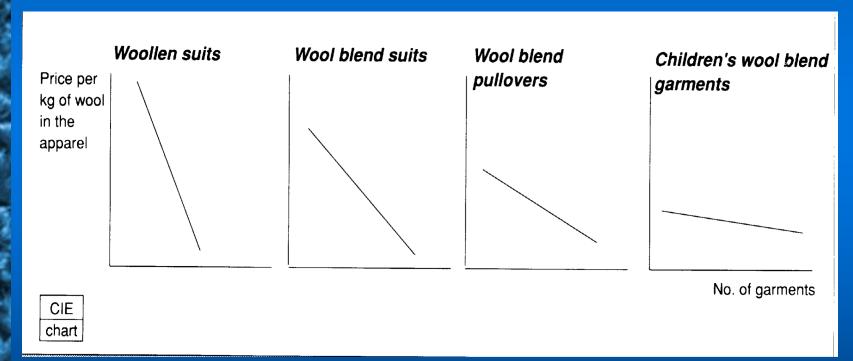
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#### **Demand Elasticity: markets**

#### products

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Willingness of individual consumers to pay for the wool content of various types & qualities of apparel



Peter Auer Source: Stoeckel, A. et al. (1990)



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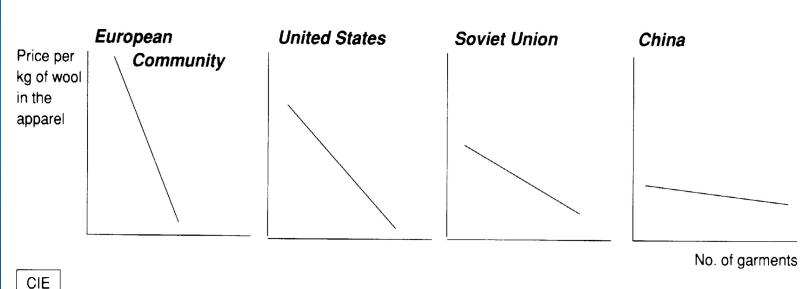
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#### **Demand Elasticity: markets**

#### countries

Willingness of various countries to pay for the wool content of apparel





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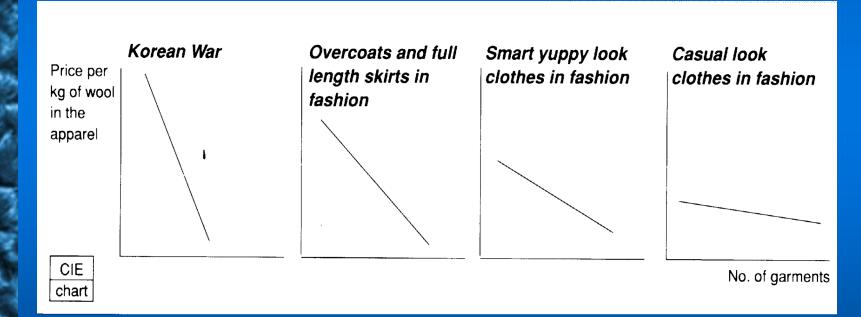
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#### **Demand Elasticity: markets**

#### • events / fashion

Willingness of consumers to pay for the wool content of apparel in different eras





#### **Price Elasticity of Supply**

how does the output of my product change with changing price? ∆Q / ∆P



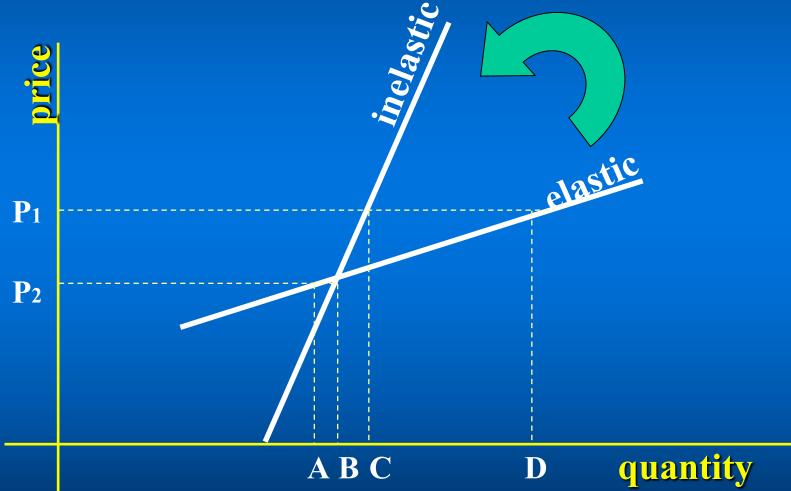
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#### **Supply Elasticity Effects**

- magnitude (slope)
- decision-making environment
  - expectations of rise or fall in prices
  - price variability (volatility)
- production periods
  - generally long-term
    - e.g. flock size
- seasonal variations

- cost structure
  - fixed costs
    - independent of output
    - lack of flexibility
      - eg. family labour
  - fixed assets
    - eg. dedicated machinery



#### **Price Volatility**

- agricultural product prices tend to be unstable
  - wide variation, frequent variation
- inelasticity of demand
- inelasticity of supply
- supply and demand can shift easily
- price volatility is inevitable
  - price stabilisation schemes are attractive
  - price risk management is essential



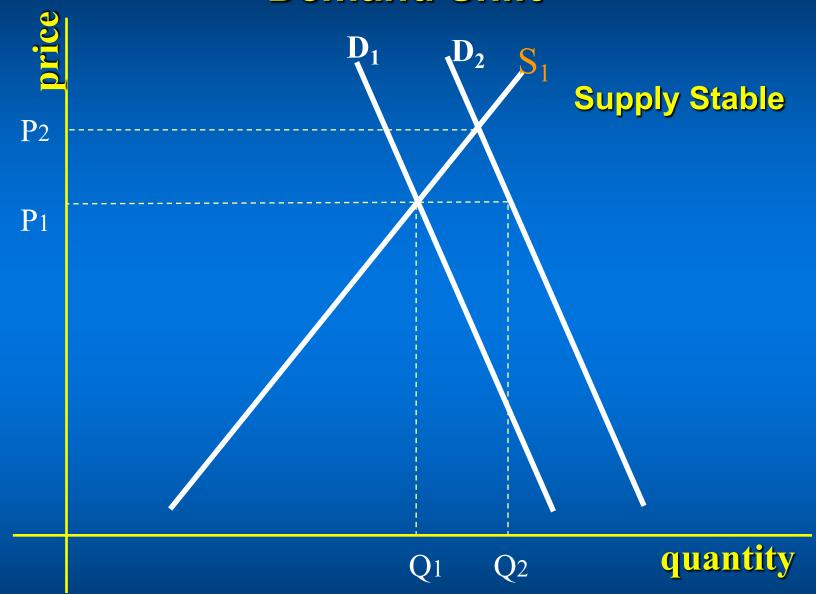
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#### **Demand Shift**

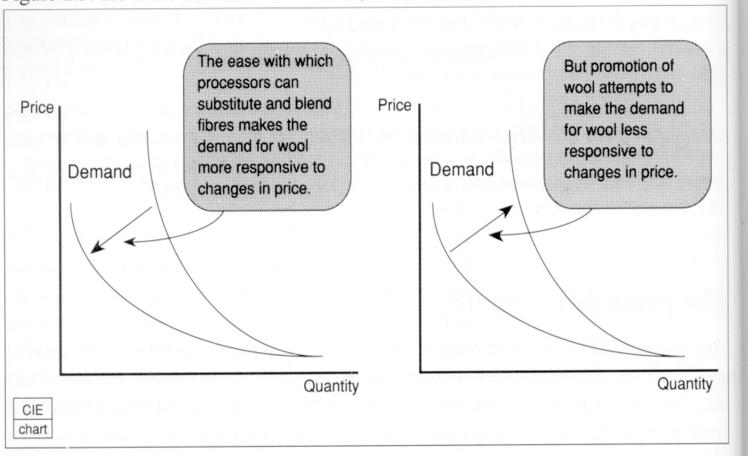


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# CRC for Premium Quality Wool

# **Influencing Demand**

Figure 2.5: How the demand for wool can be influenced



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#### **Supply & Demand Interaction**

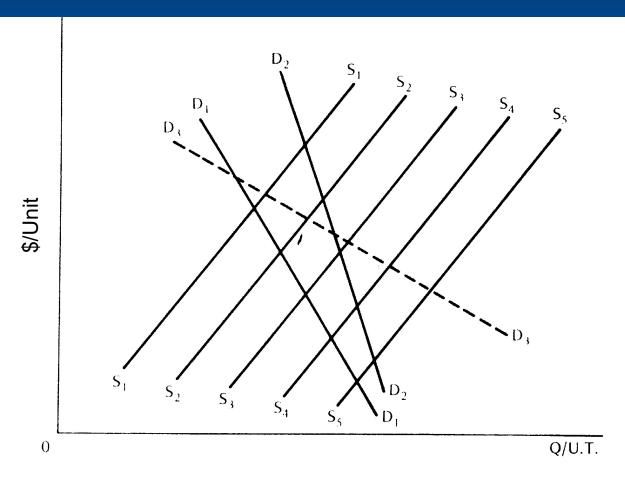


FIGURE 13.5 THE DESIRED IMPACT OF ADVERTISING IN AN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE WHERE AUTONOMOUS INCREASES IN SUPPLY ARE ANTICIPATED



#### **Demand Shifters**

- income
  - basic needs
  - then luxury goods
  - long-term
- population
  - aggregate demand
  - long-term
- substitutes
  - new substitutes
  - price changes
    - sudden
    - relative

- tastes and preferences
  - fashion
  - ethnic, social
  - climate
  - substitutes
  - medium to long term
- advertising and promotion
  - short-term



#### **Demand Shift: Promotion**

- Successful promotion
  - highly elastic demand
  - upward demand trend
  - high rate of turnover in buyers
  - strong emotional appeal
  - frequent changes
    - technical
    - cosmetic



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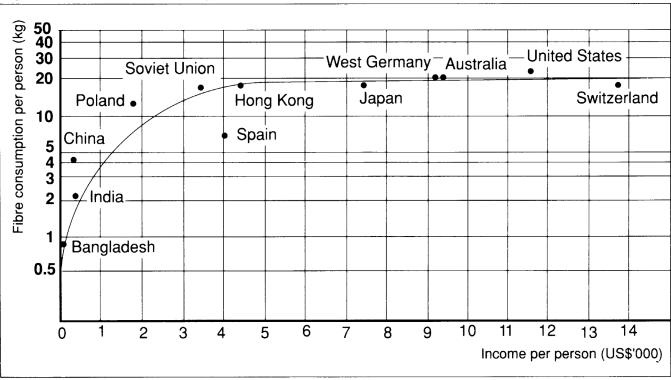
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#### **Demand Shifters: Income**

Figure 6.4: Fibre consumption slows as incomes grow



Source: McPhee (1989, p. 89).



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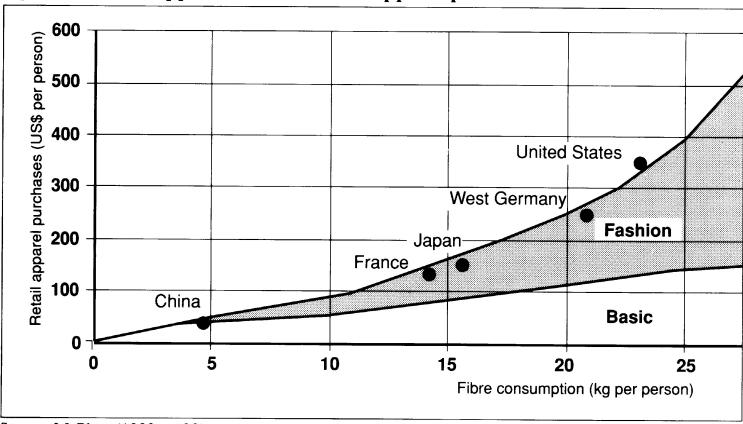
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#### **Demand Shifters: Fashion**

Figure 2.3: Basic apparel versus fashion apparel purchases



Source: McPhee (1989, p. 90).



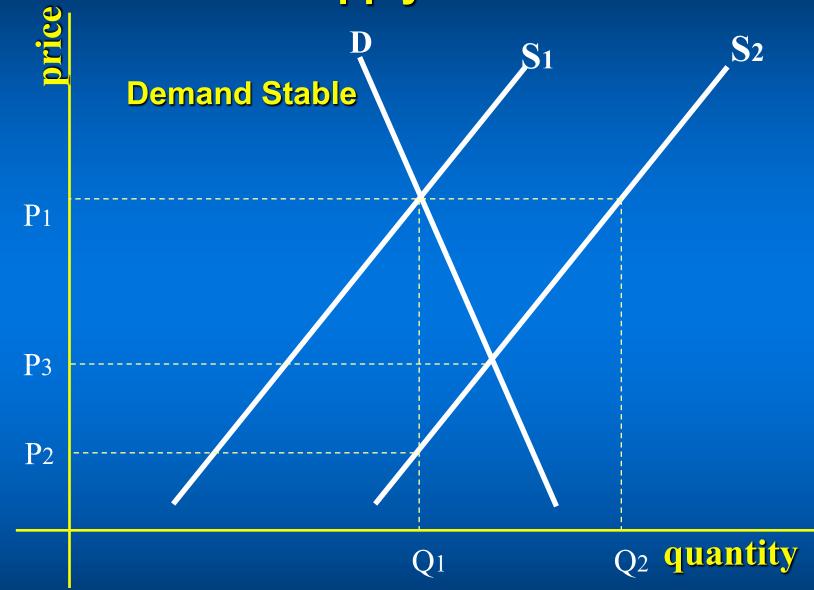
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# **Supply Shift**



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#### **Supply Shifters**

- technological change
  - generally cautious adoption
  - tend to be irreversible
    - eg. new crops, cloning, genetic engineering

- prices of inputs
  - increased farm size
  - reduced tariff protection on inputs
- prices of related products
  - competitive land usage
    - eg. role of wheat prices in mixed enterprises



#### Demand & Supply: agriculture

#### **DEMAND**

- usually DERIVED
- usually INELASTIC
- many factors outside control
  - producer
- OS demand is paramount for Australia
- can shift quite easily

#### **SUPPLY**

- INELASTIC
  - short-term
- can SHIFT
  - technology
  - competing land usage
- supply tends to be stable
  - short term
- homogeneous

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#### **Wool Demand Summary**

- DERIVED
  - clothing
- INELASTIC
  - few substitutes
    - slope depends on market!!
  - single usage
    - Merino = clothing
  - segmented "pipeline"
    - margins dampen demand response

- OUT OF CONTROL
  - tastes / preferences
  - fashion
  - confidence
  - margins
- OS DEMAND is paramount
  - processors and users are OS
- demand can SHIFT easily
  - fibre substitution
    - slow response
    - this is increasing!!
  - import restrictions



#### **Wool Supply Summary**

#### INELASTIC

- market expectations
  - price volatility
- fixed costs and assets
- long-term production periods
- supply can SHIFT
  - alternate products
    - depends on enterprise
    - prices are unsustainable for some

- LOW technology adoption
  - assuming technology is OK
- supply tends to be STABLE
  - production and stocks
  - medium-term (5 years)
- heterogeneous
  - quality



#### **Wool in the Market**

- agricultural product
- inelastic demand
- inelastic supply
- volatile price
- subject to demand & supply shifts
- derived demand
- mainly OS usage
- major supplier of woollen textile market

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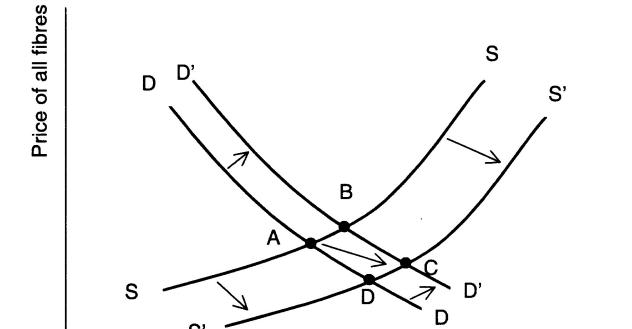
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## Demand & Supply (all fibres)





commodity price falls over time

Quantity of all fibres



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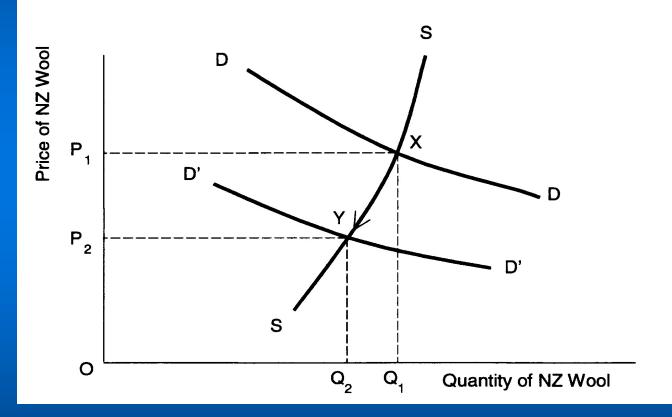
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## Demand & Supply: NZ wool

Fig. 2 Demand:supply curve of NZ wool (Source: J. Jackson pers. comm.)



demand falls (substitute fibres)



## **Major References**

Campbell, K.O. and Fisher, B.S. (1991)
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 Stoeckel, A., Borrel, B. and Quirke, D. (1990), Wool into the 21st Century, Implications for Marketing and Profitability, Centre for International Economics, Canberra