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**PROCEEDINGS OF A SYMPOSIUM**

**ON**

**THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
IN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
PROGRAMS**



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**RECENT TRENDS IN THE FUNDING OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE  
AND DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CONDUCTED AT STATE  
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS**

Paul L. Farris<sup>3</sup>

The growing interest in international trade and development is reflected in rising research spending at State Agricultural Experiment Stations (SAES). Data on expenditure patterns show an upward trend during the past two decades that has accelerated in recent years. While the funds allocated to internationally related research remain relatively small, the growth reflects a significant response to problem areas perceived to be of increasing importance. The objectives of this paper are to analyze recent trends in support for international research conducted at the SAES and to summarize regional research projects that have been activated in the past two years and those that are currently in the planning stages for approval and support in coming months. The summary is presented in Appendix I.

**DATA SOURCE**

Information on SAES expenditures were obtained from the CRIS (Current Research Information System) that was established and is maintained by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Cooperative State Research Service (CSRS). The CRIS research classification scheme has four basic dimensions: (1) Goals, with contributing RPAs (Research Problem Areas); (2) Activity; (3) Commodity, Resource or Technology; and (4) Field of Science. In order to focus on international work, we chose Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations). The data include annual expenditures for all Fields of Science in Goal VI for the years 1967-1987. The tabulations show expenditures in the four RPAs (Research Program Areas) within Goal VI. These are RPA 603, Technical Assistance to Developing Countries; and RPA 604, Product Development and Marketing of Foreign Products. The Importance of economics (Field of Science 2630) is also shown within Goal VI and by RPA. Data series were available both including and excluding AID (Agency for International Development) funds. John R. Myers, Director of CRIS, provided the special computer tabulations of data for this paper.

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<sup>3</sup>Paul L. Farris is a Professor of Agricultural Economics at Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., and Representative with CSRS, USDA, Washaington, D.C.

## SAES EXPENDITURES ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Figure 1 shows that total nominal spending by SAES on international trade and development increased from less than \$1 million in 1967 to nearly \$18 million in 1987. Excluding AID funds, the amount reached \$8.4 million in 1987. Spending rates on international research began to accelerate around 1982.

Figure 2 shows that in 1967, both with and without AID funds, international trade and development expenditures were only about .3 percent. But 1987 total international spending was 1.36 percent of the SAES total. Excluding AID funds, the 1987 percent was .66. Figure 3 indicates that following an early rapid increase in AID funding, the proportion of international work support by AID funds still averaged more than half.

In addition to the support of SAES work classified under Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations), AID funds also supported SAES research classified under other goals (see Appendix Table 4). Over half of AID funds were expended on goals other than Goal VI in most years. The extent to which the AID funds expended on other SAES goals was also in support of international work is not known.

### Areas of International Emphasis

Figures 4 and 5 reflect the importance of the two main areas of emphasis, Foreign Market Development (RPA 601) and Technical Assistance to Foreign Countries (RPA 603). Excluding AID funds, foreign market development accounted for about half of international work. The heavy emphasis of AID on technical assistance is reflected in Figure 5, with RPA 603 accounting for around two-thirds of SAES international work in most years. RPA 602, Evaluation of Foreign AID Programs, and RPA 604, Product Development and Marketing of Foreign Products, have been given relatively minor emphasis.

### Economics Emphasis in International Work

Figure 6 shows that economics (Field of Science 2630) is very important in international work, accounting for 62 percent in the 1968-1977 period and about half in 1978-1987. The relative decline of economics in international work is associated with the growth of AID supported technical assistance in the latter decade. Emphasis on economics in foreign market development work, RPA 601, has been high, amounting to more than 90 percent in both decades. By contrast, economics work in the technical assistance area, RPA 603, declined relative to other fields of science between the two periods.

Growth in the importance of international economics research as a proportion of all SAES economics research has been significant

(Figure 7). Including AID funds, international economics research amounted to about 4 percent of total SAES economics research in 1967, increasing to about 11 percent in 1985. Excluding AID funds, the increase was from about 4 percent in 1967 to over 6 percent in 1985. However, it should be noted that expenditures for all economics research at the SAES is only about 6 percent of total research expenditures (Figure 8). Therefore, the major impacts from the increased support for international economics research has been on research programs in departments of agricultural economics and not on total station programs.

#### RESEARCH PROJECTS AT SAES ON INTERNATIONALLY RELATED WORK

In November, 1988 CRIS reported (Table 1) that 208 SAES projects had components of international work (RPAs 601, 602, 603 and 604). Of these, 171 had at least some emphasis on economics (Field of Science 2630). Thirty-four of the Hatch projects contributed to a regional project that involved economics work related to international trade or development. Eleven regional projects were identified by these contributing projects that had some elements of international trade and development. These regional projects were under way in each of the four major CSRS administrative regions, Northeast, South, North Central and West. However, participation was nationwide, which made these projects more interregional or national than regional. None of the projects that had no economic work was associated with a regional project. The major type of research project involving international trade and development was Hatch which made up 61 percent of the total.

Table 1. State Agricultural Experiment Station Projects Related to International Work, November, 1988

Type of Funding	Economics Component	No Economics	Total
	- - - - Number of Projects - - - -		
McIntire-Stennis	11	0	11
Special Grant	10	8	18
Hatch	105 <sup>1</sup>	14	119
State	<u>45</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>60</u>
TOTAL	171	37	208

<sup>1</sup>Thirty-four of these were related to a regional project.

Project numbers do not accurately reflect funding levels since Hatch projects are heavily supported with state funds. On the other hand, state projects are supported only with state funds. Appendix I presents a summary of the recently activated regional research projects and those that are in the planning stages for approval and support in the near future. The summary consists of project titles, durations, objectives and participants.

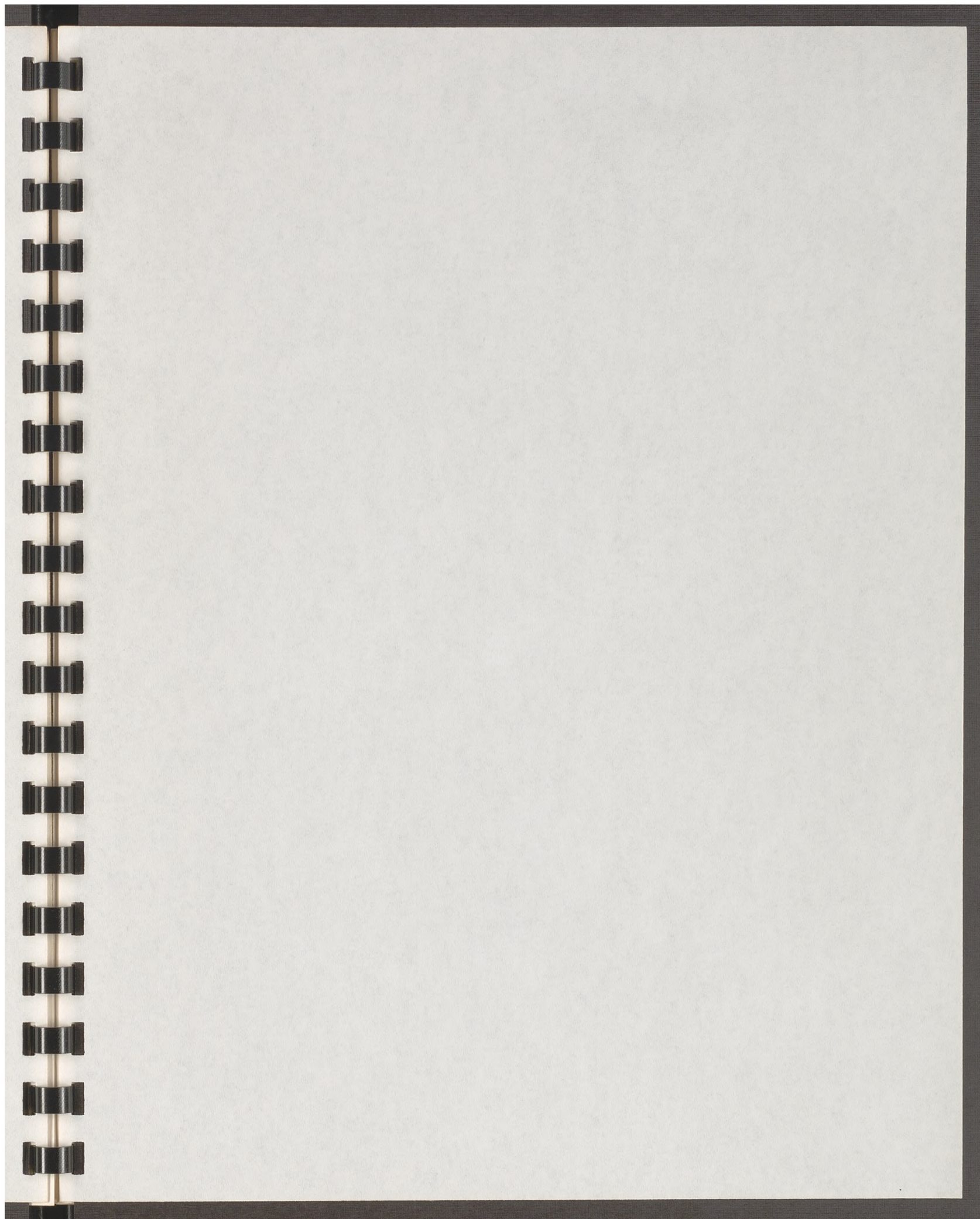
#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

International markets are large and very important to the United States food and agricultural sector. From 1972 to 1981, agricultural exports increased from 8 to 44 billion dollars. The latter figure represented about one-third of farm cash receipts and 40 percent of harvested acreage in the United States. During the 1980s, agriculture experienced a major reduction in export sales, falling 40 percent to 26 billion dollars in 1986. The export of processed food products has been in the range of 4 to 5 percent of domestic production, but the export share trended downward during much of the 1980s. Food and agricultural products constitute the fourth largest category of imported goods into the United States.

In general, the American public has become sensitized to the overall trade deficit, and its adverse effects on the nation's economic progress. The competitive position of United States products in world markets importantly influences the overall United States trade balance. Research that can lead to expansion of agricultural and related products can contribute much toward an improved United States trade balance. Although there has been a gradual relative increase in SAES research expenditures on international trade and development, the change has been rather minimal in terms of total SAES research programs. The major changes have occurred in agricultural economics programs.

An important question is whether the response in terms of increased SAES support and program adjustments have been large enough to meet the challenges of emerging global competition facing the nation's food and agriculture industry. Events of the more recent past reflect an increase in the international orientation of SAES research programs that seems likely to gain strength in the years ahead.

APPENDIX





APPENDIX I. SUMMARY OF RECENT REGIONAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES IN  
INTERNATIONAL TRADE

NC194: The Organization and Performance of World Food Systems:  
Implications For United States Policies

Duration: October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1993

OBJECTIVES

1. To delineate and quantify the interrelationships between industrial organizations and market performance, including the international competitiveness of United States industries, in world markets for semiprocessed and processed agricultural and manufactured products.
2. To identify and assess the economic impacts of United States and non-United States policies that affect the organization of United States food-related industries on competitiveness and other dimensions of market performance.
3. To develop a model of international market competition and coordination for semiprocessed and processed agricultural products and manufactured foods that integrates industrial organization and international trade theories.

PARTICIPANTS

University of Illinois  
Purdue University  
Ohio State University  
Michigan State University  
University of Minnesota  
University of Missouri  
North Dakota University  
University of Wisconsin  
University of California  
University of Florida  
Iowa State University  
ACS, USDA  
AMS, USDA  
ERS, USDA  
CSRS, USDA  
Federal Trade Commission  
Office of Technology Assessment

University of Kentucky  
Louisiana State University  
University of Maryland  
Mississippi State University  
Cornell University  
Oklahoma State University  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
and State University  
Texas A&M University  
Oregon State University  
University of Connecticut

S-224: International Trade Research on Commodities Important to the Southern Region

Duration: October 1, 1988 to September 30, 1993

OBJECTIVES

1. Identify and assess technological, physical, and economic factors affecting the competitive position of the Southern Region in International Markets for selected agricultural commodities and products.
2. Assess macroeconomic policies including monetary policy and currencies exchange rates, marketing and trade policies of the United States and trading partners, including developing countries, as they relate to and impact the competitiveness of Southern Region products in International Markets.
3. Identify and evaluate market opportunities for Southern farmers and agribusiness with emphasis on value-added products; and identify and elucidate adjustment problems of the Southern Region stemming from projected changes in international trade based on the results of research under objectives 1 and 2.

PARTICIPANTS

Auburn University  
University of Arkansas  
University of Florida  
University of Georgia  
(Athens and Griffin  
Experiment Stations)  
University of Kentucky  
TVA  
ERS, USDA  
CSRS, USDA

Mississippi State University  
Oklahoma State University  
University of Tennessee  
Texas A&M University  
Texas Tech University  
Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
and State University

WRRC-68: International Marketing of Agricultural Products in the Western United States

Duration: Project to be finalized and submitted for approval.

OBJECTIVES

1. Delineate the common international marketing problems which are of greatest economic impact on western United States agriculture.
2. Combine resources from a number of states to permit more effective assaults on shared international marketing problems.
3. Transfer information on marketing technology between states and between comparable commodities.

PARTICIPANTS

University of California (Berkeley)	Colorado State University
University of California (Davis)	New Mexico State University
Washington State University	University of Idaho
Oregon State University	University of Nevada
CSRS, USDA	

WRCC-70: The United States-Canada Trade Agreement: Impacts on the Economy of the Pacific Northwest

Duration: Project to be finalized and submitted for approval.

OBJECTIVES

1. To uncover United States-Canada trade relationships involving Pacific Northwest Industries
2. To document existing tariff and non-tariff barriers affecting final goods and services, as well as factors of production, important to the Pacific Northwest.
3. To identify how changes in the trade barriers will affect employment, prices, trade, and investment in the Pacific Northwest.

PARTICIPANTS

Oregon State University  
University of Idaho  
CSRS, USDA

University of Alaska  
Washington State University

APPENDIX TABLE 1. Total Expenditures, Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations) and Economics (Field of Science 2630) by State Agricultural Experiment Stations, Including and Excluding A.I.D. Funds, United States, 1967-87.

Year	Total			SAES Expenditures Goal VI			Economics		
	Including AID Funds	Excluding AID Funds	A.I.D. Funds	Including AID Funds	Excluding AID Funds	A.I.D. Funds	Including AID Funds	Excluding AID Funds	A.I.D. Funds
	-dollars-								
1967	308,836,680	308,567,351	269,329	925,016	915,748	9,268	16,393,936	16,334,191	59,745
1968	271,648,647	270,606,494	1,042,153	1,038,826	774,178	264,648	15,341,175	15,078,570	262,605
1969	294,295,055	292,738,496	1,556,559	1,281,253	772,019	509,234	16,521,080	16,000,428	520,652
1970	316,873,525	314,709,324	2,164,201	2,215,486	1,053,672	1,161,814	18,016,382	17,607,119	409,263
1971	338,880,313	336,902,521	1,977,792	1,667,227	856,707	810,520	21,135,567	20,868,581	266,986
1972	358,761,948	356,050,366	2,711,582	2,184,233	1,000,446	1,183,787	22,245,218	21,948,357	296,861
1973	387,496,915	384,610,156	2,886,759	2,235,754	674,209	1,561,545	22,894,599	22,345,156	549,443
1974	427,984,256	423,898,087	4,086,169	2,892,597	682,403	2,210,194	25,760,661	24,184,061	1,576,600
1975	486,378,710	482,206,267	4,172,443	3,074,173	1,166,226	1,907,947	28,383,144	27,482,900	900,244
1976	522,452,612	517,004,382	5,448,230	4,303,374	1,855,707	2,447,667	34,620,779	32,894,020	1,726,759
1977	601,828,254	594,207,943	7,620,311	3,672,984	2,182,079	1,490,905	36,441,367	35,690,285	751,082
1978	657,394,468	648,876,657	8,517,811	4,331,444	2,027,509	2,303,935	41,054,607	39,755,483	1,299,124
1979	726,234,643	718,035,910	8,198,733	6,170,862	2,553,537	3,617,325	45,720,705	44,072,532	1,648,173
1980	812,651,519	804,843,635	7,807,884	6,930,280	3,243,995	3,686,285	50,201,111	48,325,805	1,875,306
1981	903,720,632	893,470,255	10,250,377	7,023,640	3,433,786	3,589,854	55,296,188	53,511,036	1,785,152
1982	966,438,779	952,297,359	14,141,420	7,856,071	3,049,821	4,806,250	58,799,925	56,752,268	2,047,657
1983	1,011,470,164	996,308,574	15,161,590	10,481,738	3,902,193	6,579,545	60,632,362	57,821,199	2,811,163
1984	1,078,654,338	1,059,342,685	19,311,653	13,337,076	4,792,142	8,544,914	64,946,232	61,866,077	3,080,155
1985	1,167,443,279	1,145,957,110	21,486,169	13,925,505	5,660,423	8,265,082	72,558,836	68,593,229	3,965,607
1986	1,232,127,904	1,212,195,498	19,932,406	15,475,798	7,097,269	8,378,529	77,979,360	72,994,520	4,984,840
1987	1,299,780,296	1,278,192,949	21,587,347	17,666,679	8,443,957	9,222,722	84,948,708	80,038,992	4,909,716

APPENDIX TABLE 2. RPA (Research Program Area) Expenditures within Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations) by State Agricultural Experiment Stations, Including and Excluding A.I.D. Funds, United States, 1967-87.

YEAR	601			602			603			604		
	Including A.I.D.	Excluding A.I.D.	A.I.D. Funds	Including A.I.D.	Excluding A.I.D.	A.I.D. Funds	Including A.I.D.	Excluding A.I.D.	A.I.D. Funds	Including A.I.D.	Excluding A.I.D.	A.I.D. Funds
	dollars											
1967	639,094	639,094	0	0	0	0	285,922	276,654	9,268	0	0	0
1968	483,296	483,296	0	0	0	0	555,530	290,882	264,648	0	0	0
1969	505,807	484,843	20,964	49,539	0	49,539	725,907	287,176	438,731	0	0	0
1970	587,544	424,370	163,174	57,616	0	57,616	1,486,283	546,859	939,424	84,043	82,443	1,600
1971	539,852	448,255	91,597	0	0	0	1,084,410	371,627	712,783	42,964	36,824	6,140
1972	566,729	521,340	45,389	0	0	0	1,581,080	443,388	1,137,692	36,424	35,718	706
1973	518,007	317,062	200,945	5,849	5,849	0	1,679,571	321,863	1,357,708	32,327	29,435	2,892
1974	752,378	321,749	430,629	6,797	6,797	0	2,092,930	313,365	1,779,565	40,491	40,491	0
1975	685,232	638,939	46,293	13,808	11,769	2,039	2,291,329	431,715	1,859,614	83,803	83,803	0
1976	947,884	909,094	38,815	14,835	12,313	2,522	3,228,152	821,796	2,406,356	112,504	112,504	0
1977	1,002,720	1,002,720	0	22,251	22,251	0	2,581,124	1,090,219	1,490,905	66,889	66,889	0
1978	1,043,316	1,042,255	1,061	16,667	16,667	0	3,219,659	916,785	2,302,874	51,801	51,801	0
1979	1,261,202	1,261,022	0	30,980	30,980	0	4,822,815	1,205,670	3,617,145	55,865	55,865	0
1980	1,310,246	1,276,658	33,588	77,049	77,049	0	5,480,688	1,827,991	3,652,697	62,296	62,296	0
1981	1,475,055	1,465,853	9,202	70,729	70,729	0	5,414,400	1,833,748	3,580,652	63,456	63,456	0
1982	1,494,530	1,441,959	52,571	60,214	60,214	0	6,217,148	1,463,470	4,753,678	84,178	84,178	0
1983	1,800,553	1,791,978	8,575	28,437	28,437	0	8,451,146	1,880,177	6,570,968	201,601	201,601	0
1984	2,086,438	1,984,564	101,874	17,029	17,029	0	10,975,092	2,532,033	8,443,059	258,517	258,517	0
1985	2,849,457	2,636,555	212,902	22,928	22,928	0	10,526,637	2,476,493	8,050,144	526,483	524,448	2,035
1986	5,963,960	3,810,562	2,153,398	25,605	25,605	0	8,324,274	2,099,144	6,225,130	1,161,959	1,161,959	0
1987	6,595,848	4,319,950	2,275,898	92,745	91,011	1,734	9,555,213	2,610,124	6,945,089	1,422,873	1,422,873	0

RPA 601. Foreign Market Development.  
RPA 602. Evaluation of Foreign Aid Programs.  
RPA 603. Technical Assistance to Developing Countries.  
RPA 604. Product Development and Marketing of Foreign Products.

APPENDIX TABLE 3. Economics (Field of Science 2630) Expenditures by RPA (Research Program Area) in Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations) by State Agricultural Experiment Stations, Including and Excluding A.I.D. Funds, United States, 1967-87.

YEAR	RPA											
	601			602			603			604		
	Including A.I.D.	Excluding A.I.D.	A.I.D. Funds	Including A.I.D.	Excluding A.I.D.	A.I.D. Funds	Including A.I.D.	Excluding A.I.D.	A.I.D. Funds	Including A.I.D.	Excluding A.I.D.	A.I.D. Funds
	dollars											
1967	565,166	565,166	0	0	0	0	102,764	93,894	8,870	0	0	0
1968	435,051	435,051	0	0	0	0	308,472	134,674	173,798	0	0	0
1969	422,182	413,814	8,368	49,539	0	49,539	553,346	153,799	399,547	0	0	0
1970	552,561	404,196	148,365	57,616	0	57,616	442,781	281,166	161,615	0	0	0
1971	494,820	403,223	91,597	0	0	0	286,788	180,195	106,593	0	0	0
1972	506,164	496,620	9,544	0	0	0	545,033	335,699	209,334	14,776	14,776	0
1973	459,875	282,106	177,769	5,849	5,849	0	472,518	158,530	313,988	20,893	20,893	0
1974	678,488	294,030	384,458	6,797	6,797	0	1,334,736	189,278	1,145,458	36,908	36,908	0
1975	648,582	602,288	46,294	13,808	11,769	0	1,040,007	275,187	764,820	79,439	79,439	0
1976	894,298	855,508	38,790	12,682	10,160	0	2,231,916	626,221	1,605,695	64,873	64,873	0
1977	959,143	959,143	0	19,579	19,579	0	1,534,353	889,030	645,323	1,663	1,663	0
1978	1,006,152	1,005,091	1,061	11,948	11,948	0	1,781,147	562,502	1,218,645	1,861	1,861	0
1979	1,229,596	1,229,416	180	27,518	27,518	0	2,057,704	579,926	1,477,778	3,605	3,605	0
1980	1,283,329	1,249,741	33,588	75,935	75,935	0	1,814,366	620,457	1,193,909	34,840	34,840	0
1981	1,405,629	1,396,427	9,202	65,397	65,397	0	1,756,604	639,484	1,117,120	42,463	42,463	0
1982	1,305,031	1,252,460	52,571	56,849	56,849	0	1,942,985	502,916	1,440,068	54,665	54,665	0
1983	1,532,515	1,523,940	8,575	24,768	24,768	0	2,712,523	431,280	2,281,243	52,575	52,575	0
1984	1,833,204	1,731,330	101,874	15,768	15,768	0	3,692,318	800,796	2,891,522	107,266	107,266	0
1985	2,557,520	2,344,618	212,902	18,774	18,774	0	4,525,287	1,170,371	3,354,916	160,509	160,509	0
1986	5,637,087	3,483,689	2,153,398	25,605	25,605	0	2,349,685	650,579	1,699,106	666,303	666,303	0
1987	6,335,646	4,059,747	2,275,899	92,745	91,011	1,734	2,507,137	820,860	1,686,277	727,126	727,126	0

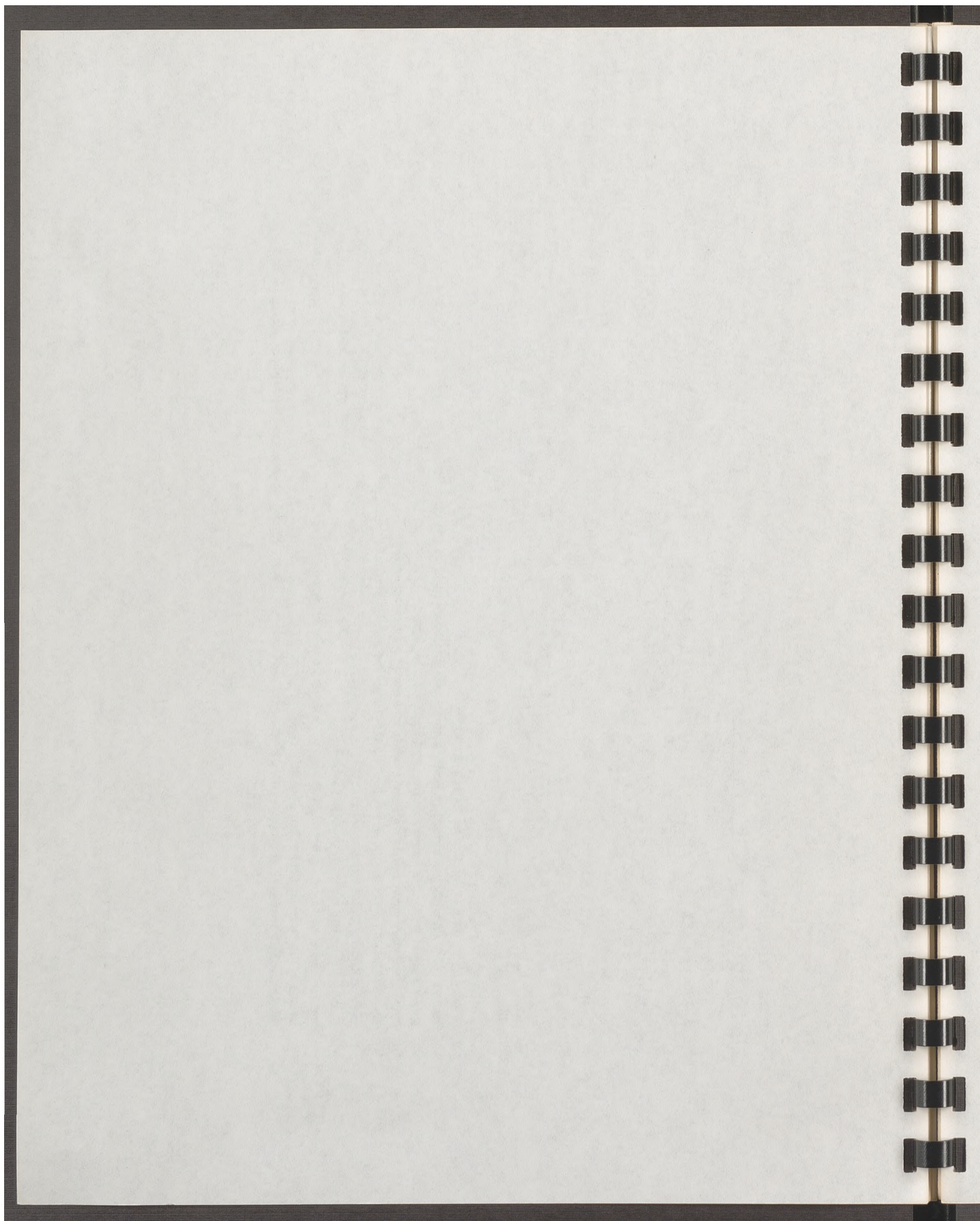
RPA 601. Foreign Market Development.  
RPA 602. Evaluation of Foreign Aid Programs.  
RPA 603. Technical Assistance to Developing Countries.  
RPA 604. Product Development and Marketing of Foreign Products.

APPENDIX TABLE 4. A.I.D. Fund Expenditures by Goal, State Agricultural Experiment Stations, United States, 1967-87.

Goal <sup>1/</sup>	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
	percent																				
0		.66	0	0	.27	.33	9.35	5.04	5.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I		1.46	2.20	4.44	15.94	7.45	16.48	14.71	11.94	14.43	27.01	12.97	7.08	6.07	18.47	11.37	11.00	13.51	15.25	11.20	8.43
II	20.29	25.17	16.94	1.73	2.27	2.23	.58	2.28	3.36	5.10	6.59	6.46	18.16	8.12	5.86	6.85	7.67	5.56	8.34	9.17	10.53
III	20.42	5.87	15.51	9.59	10.75	9.90	1.55	4.40	10.19	19.28	22.53	19.48	20.86	28.53	33.58	40.53	33.55	28.45	29.99	23.20	17.56
IV		5.31	7.12	14.90	12.87	16.68	4.86	9.60	11.21	7.29	5.54	5.14	5.75	3.69	2.38	1.01	.32	.94	2.52	4.03	13.29
V	55.85	20.42	7.90	0	0	0	0	.01	.07	.09	0	0	.16	1.34	1.64	.40	.23	.11	.73	3.88	3.46
VI	3.44	25.39	32.72	53.68	40.98	43.66	54.09	54.09	45.73	44.93	19.56	27.05	44.12	47.21	35.02	33.99	43.40	44.25	38.47	42.03	42.72
VII		4.21	.71	.03	.09	3.33	2.47	1.84	.62	1.90	3.01	2.00	2.07	2.60	1.32	.68	1.70	1.39	2.92	3.29	2.85
VIII		1.37	1.34	1.93	2.68	1.82	1.77	2.41	3.93	.62	.64	.76	.40	1.15	.97	1.08	1.42	1.29	1.47	2.70	.75
IX		<u>10.14</u>	<u>15.57</u>	<u>13.71</u>	<u>14.16</u>	<u>14.60</u>	<u>8.85</u>	<u>5.61</u>	<u>7.62</u>	<u>6.37</u>	<u>15.11</u>	<u>26.14</u>	<u>1.41</u>	<u>1.28</u>	<u>.76</u>	<u>4.08</u>	<u>.71</u>	<u>4.50</u>	<u>.31</u>	<u>.47</u>	<u>.40</u>
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

<sup>1/</sup> Goal titles are as follows:

- 0. An early administrative classification that was discontinued.
- I. Insure a stable and productive agriculture for the future through wise management of natural resources.
- II. Protect forests, crops and livestock from insects, diseases and other hazards.
- III. Produce an adequate supply of farm and forest products at decreasing real production costs.
- IV. Expand the demand for farm and forest products by developing new and improved products and processes and enhancing product quality.
- V. Improve efficiency in the marketing system.
- VI. Expand export markets and assist developing nations.
- VII. Protect consumer health and improve nutrition and well-being of the American people.
- VIII. Assist rural Americans to improve their level of living.
- IX. Promote community improvement including development of beauty, recreation, environment, economic opportunity, and public services.





**FIGURES**

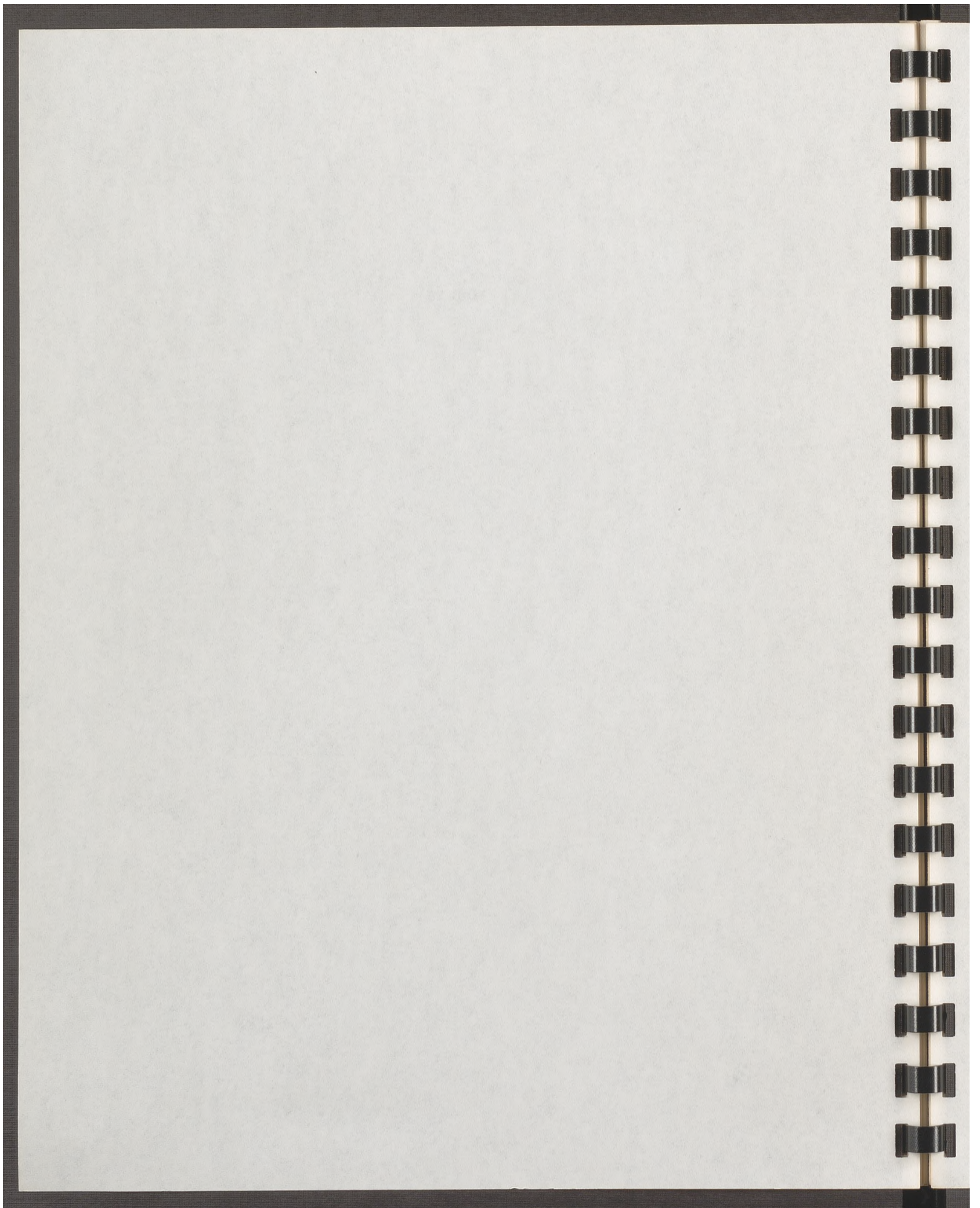


Figure 1. Total Expenditures by State  
 Agricultural Experiment Stations on Goal VI  
 (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations),  
 Including and Excluding AID Funds, Million Dollars, 1967-87.

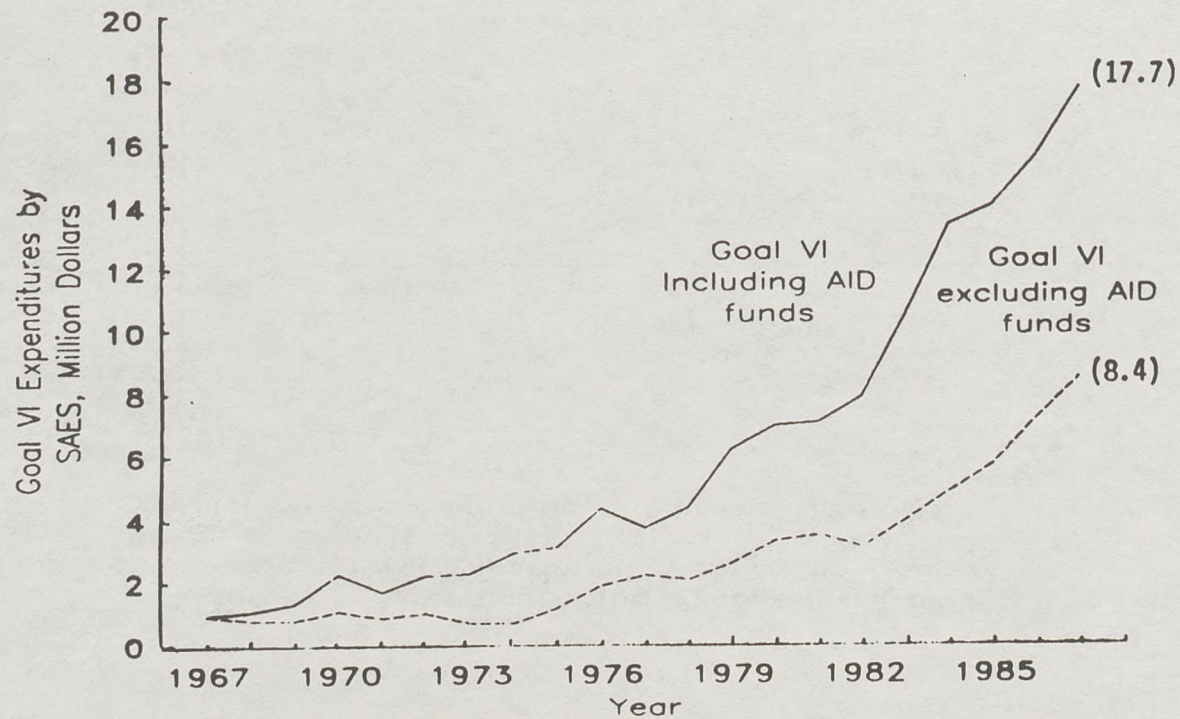


Figure 2. Percent of Total Expenditures by State Agricultural Experiment Stations on Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations), Including and Excluding AID Funds, 1967-87.

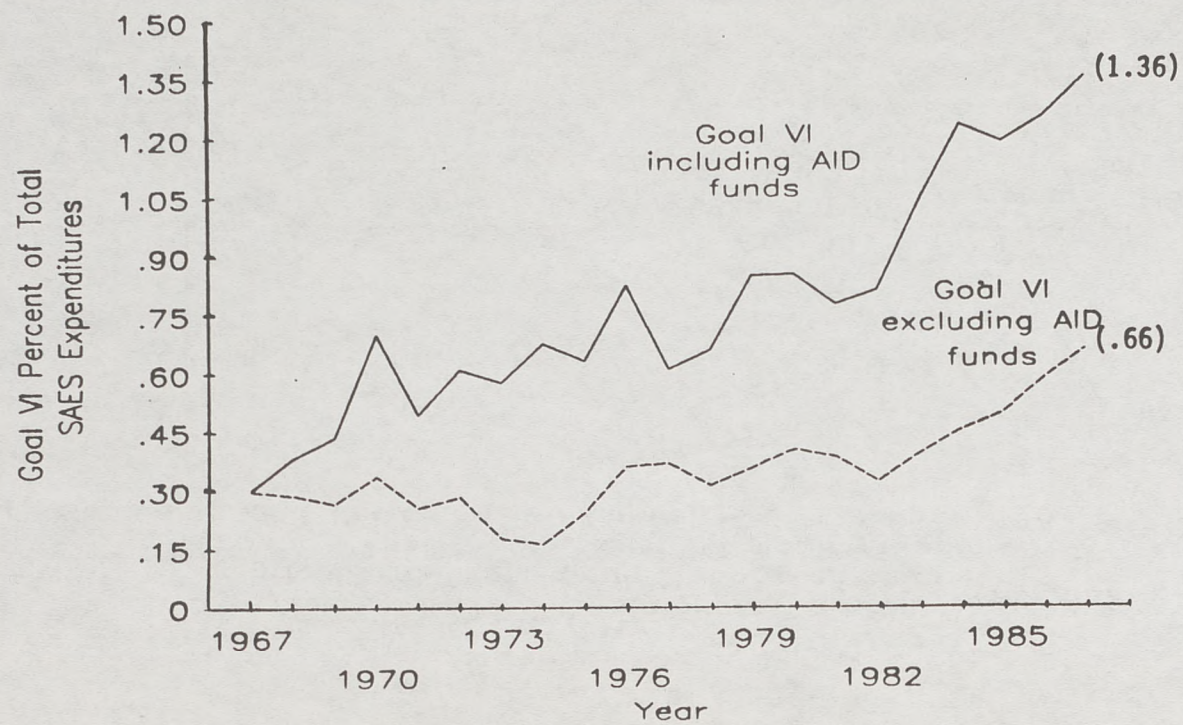


Figure 3. Percent of Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations) Expenditures at State Agricultural Experiment Stations from AID and Non AID Funds, 1967-87.

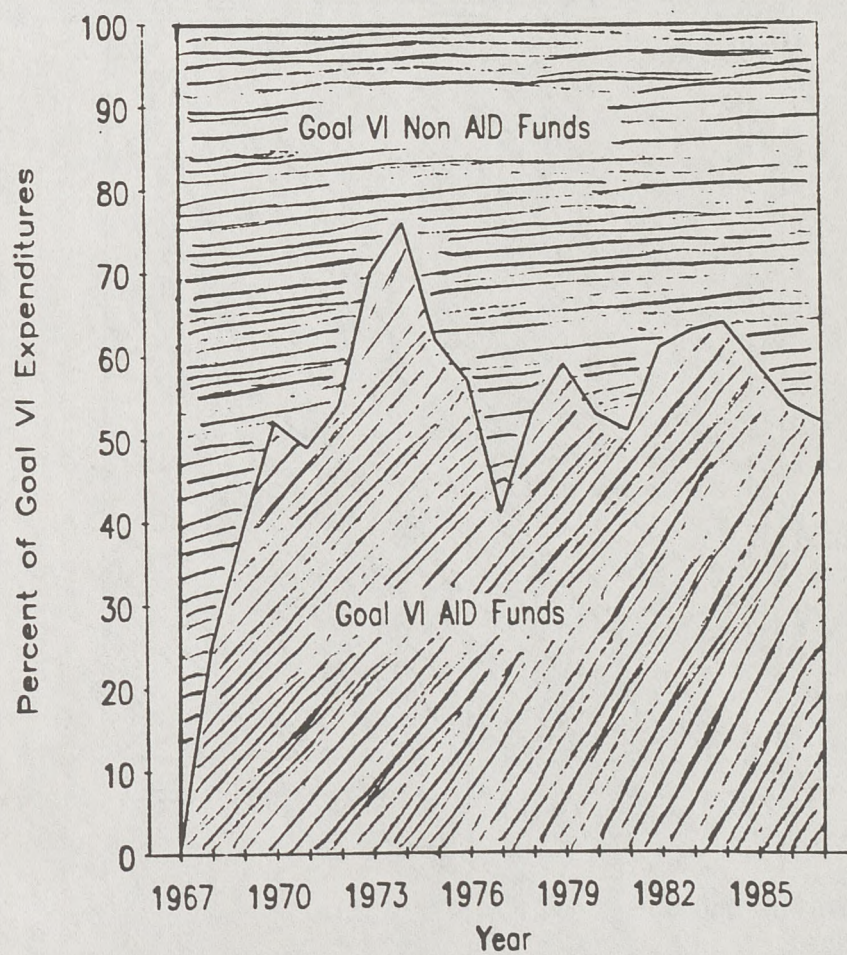
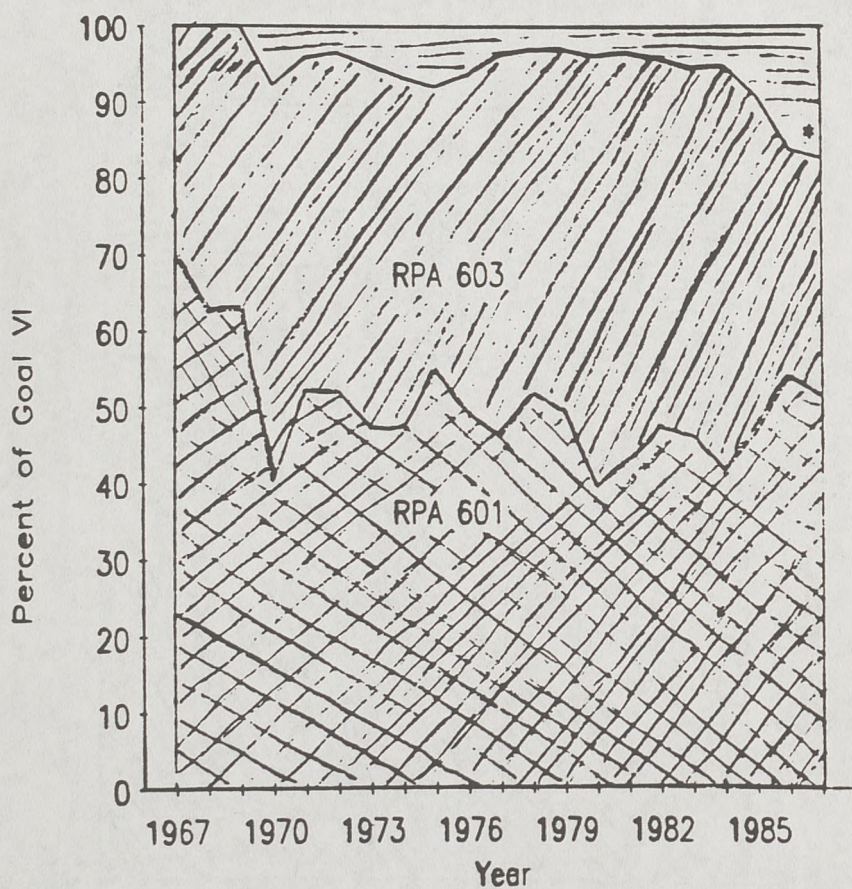


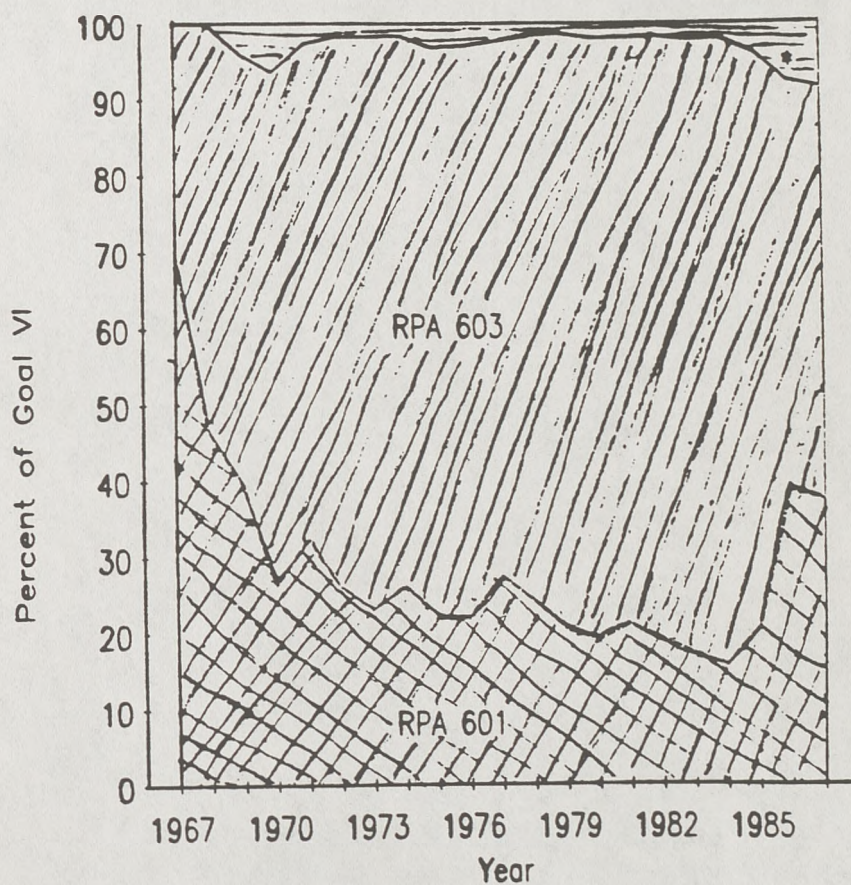
Figure 4. Percent of Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations) by RPA, Excluding AID Funds, at State Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1967-87.



\* RPAs 602 and 604

- RPA 601. Foreign Market Development
- RPA 602. Evaluation of Foreign Aid Programs
- RPA 603. Technical Assistance to Developing Countries
- RPA 604. Product Development and Marketing of Foreign Products

Figure 5. Percent of Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations) by RPA, Including AID Funds, at State Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1967-87.



\* RPAs 602 and 604

- RPA 601. Foreign Market Development
- RPA 602. Evaluation of Foreign Aid Programs
- RPA 603. Technical Assistance to Developing Countries
- RPA 604. Product Development and Marketing of Foreign Products

Figure 6. Economics (Field of Science 2630) as Percent of State Agricultural Experiment Station Expenditures on Goal VI and RPAs 601 and 603, 1968-77 and 1978-87, Including AID Funds

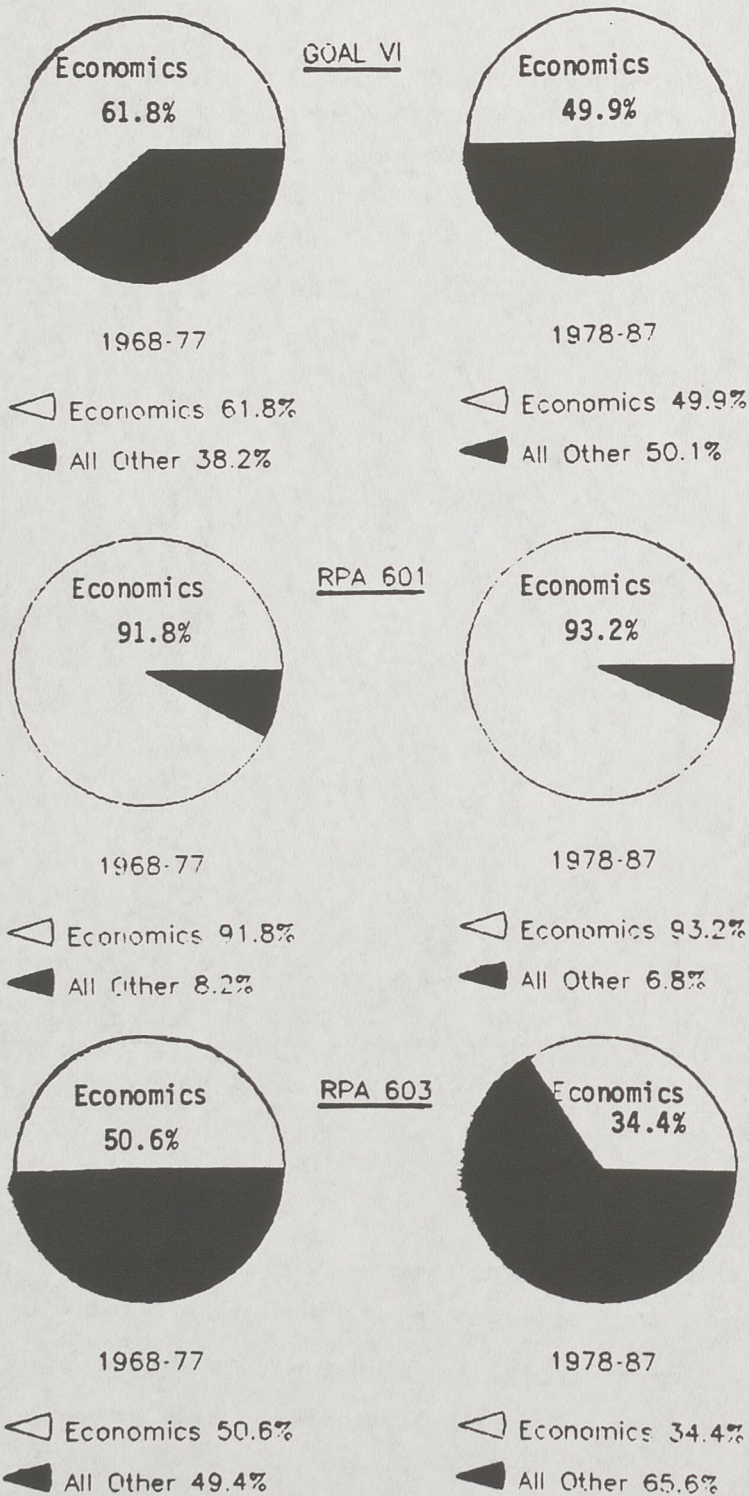




Figure 7. Goal VI (Expand Exports and Assist Developing Nations)  
 Economics Expenditures as Percent of All Economics  
 (Field of Science 2630) Expenditures at State Agricultural  
 Experiment Stations, Including and Excluding AID Funds, 1967-87.

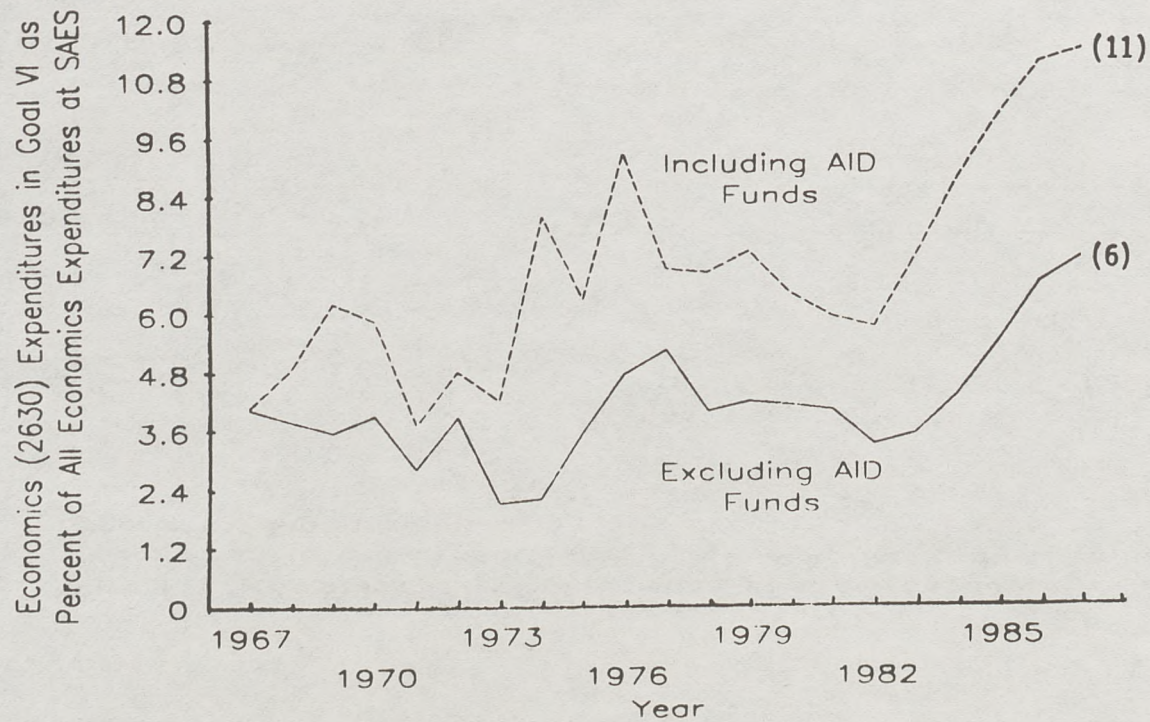


Figure 8. Economics (Field of Science 2630) Expenditures as Percent of All Expenditures at State Agricultural Experiment Stations, Including and Excluding AID Funds, 1967-87.

