

Florida; Mary A. Marchant, Alberto Basso, and Tigran A. Manukyan, University of Kentucky.

This research estimates price and expenditure elasticities of U.S. red wine imports from five countries compared to domestically produced red wine using the first-difference AIDS. Results suggest that U.S. red wine producers could increase their total revenue by decreasing prices, while Italian and French producers can increase total revenues by increasing prices.

Changes in Meat Demand Elasticities, Retail Meat Prices, and Promotional Purchases by Consumers. Annette L. Clauson and Steve W. Martinez, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Retail demand elasticities were estimated using monthly ACNielsen data from January 1998 through December 1999. Results suggest that meat consumption is much more responsive to prices than suggested previously. Conversely, a change in quantities purchased may be associated with smaller price changes than suggested in previous studies.

Demand for Meats: A Comparison of U.S. Households by Ethnic Groups. Bruno A. Lanfranco, Glenn C. W. Ames, and Chung L. Huang, University of Georgia.

A system of demand equations for 10 disaggregated meat products was estimated for Hispanics, African Americans, non-Hispanic whites, and a composite group. Price, income, and household size elasticities for meats were estimated. Hispanic households demonstrated a clear preference for beef, while African Americans preferred comparatively more pork and poultry.

TITLE: Land Price Analysis I (Moderator: Molly Espey, Clemson University).

Factors Affecting Spatial Variations in Farmland Values in Alabama Counties.

Gandhi Raj Bhattarai and Upton Hatch, Auburn University.

A spatial weight matrix was used to estimate single equation econometric models. Net farm income, farm investment, population density, and land use change positively affected farmland values. The metropolitan area category had significantly higher value than nonmetropolitan areas. Farm size (negative) and market influence index (positive) had statistically nonsignificant effects.

Urban/Rural Fringe, Lakes, and Residential Property Values in Upstate South Carolina. Fahmida Fakhruddin and Molly Espey, Clemson University.

Using hedonic analysis of residential properties in upstate South Carolina, location in the urban/rural fringe is estimated to have a significant positive value relative to either rural or urban locations. Lake frontage, lake access, and lake view are also found to have significant positive values.

How Urban Pressure Affected Sales of Agricultural Products in Fast Growth Counties: 1950–1997. Kenneth S. Krupa and Marlow Vesterby, Economic Research Service, USDA.

Changes in sales in 17 U.S. fast growth counties, subject to 5 continuous decades of intense population growth, were examined. Agricultural sales, adjusted for inflation, rose in all 17 counties. Nursery and greenhouse sales increased by two-and-a-half times the national average between 1950 and 1997.

TITLE: Hedging and Investigating the Basis (Moderator: Allen Wysocki, University of Florida).

Explaining Feeder Cattle Basis for Varying Feeder Cattle Weights and Sex. Hub Baggett and Clement Ward, Oklahoma State University.

This research identifies key variables that