The Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation has launched a public relations campaign to better inform the general public about some of the very serious economic problems currently facing farmers.

The financial condition of many Louisiana farmers is critical, the bureau says, maintaining conditions are nearly the same for farmers in the South and Midwest.

Since 1980 more than 100,000 farmers have gone out of business, the bureau estimates. In the year ending in June 1984, more than 60,000 farmers went bankrupt, according to the American Bankers Association. America's farmers owe their creditors an estimated $215 billion.

The farm debt repayment delinquency rate for Farmers Home Administration loans nationally has almost tripled since 1979, the bureau says, and the situation is not likely to get any better this year.

Net farm income is expected to total between 22 and 26 billion dollars, down sharply from the 34.6 billion reached the previous year.

There are several reasons for which U.S. farmers, the most productive and efficient in the world, are suffering from economic losses, the bureau says.

Farm prices depend on domestic and foreign demand, but not just demand or need for food. The need must represent a dollar demand to influence prices. Another factor is production both here and abroad.

The variation in agricultural production can cause sharp changes in prices of agricultural products. At the present time, agricultural supplies exceed — not worldwide demand — but worldwide dollar demand.

The agricultural economy in the U.S. is dependent on the world economy. This interdependence is crucial to the welfare of farmers of major crops, 20 to 50 percent of which is exported. In Louisiana those export figures are even higher, the bureau says.

But exports of agricultural products declined the last few years. Since 1981 the value of Louisiana farm exports has declined from $43.8 billion to a low this year of $33.3 billion.

U.S. farm exports are declining because change in the world economy's health has brought a corresponding change in agricultural exports. During the last few years many foreign countries have experienced weakened economic conditions.

The value of the U.S. dollar has influenced the amount of U.S. farm products bought by foreign countries. Over the last few years, the U.S. dollar increased greatly in value relative to other currencies. This has caused foreign countries to pay higher prices for our agricultural goods, and therefore U.S. exports have been reduced.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities are also influenced, the bureau says, by various restrictions imposed by foreign countries or, in some cases, by the U.S. itself.