Agribusiness Library

LESSON LOGOOO2: THE SCOPE AND IMPORTANCE OF AGRIBUSINESS



Objectives

- 1. Define agribusiness, and describe the sectors of agribusiness.
- 2. Determine the scope and the economic impact of the agriculture industry at the local, state, national, and international levels.
- 3. Determine the importance of the agriculture industry to society at the local, state, national, and international levels.



Key Terms

- •Agribusiness
- Agribusiness input sector
- •Agribusiness output sector
- •Agriservice
- Agriservices sector
- •Exports

- Gross domestic product
- Imports
- •Input
- Marketing
- Output
- Private agriservices
- Private sector
- Production



Terms

- •Production agriculture
- Production efficiency
- •Public agriservices
- Public sector
- Value-added products



• Agribusiness includes all the activities of the agricultural food and natural resource industry involved in the production of food and fiber.



Individual agribusinesses may sell items to farmers for production; provide services to other agricultural businesses; or be engaged in the marketing, transportation, processing, and distribution of agricultural products.

Group and Label

- Monsanto
- Pioneer
- Crop ProductionServices (CPS)
- Mayfield Vet Clinic
- Farmer
- Feed Salesperson
- CEO of Bungee (Grain Corporation)
- Caterpillar
- Davis Bro Farms

- John Deere
- Grain Salesperson
- Farm RepairServiceman
- Graves Co. Coop
- Twin Willow Farms
- CASE International

- Agriservice is activities of value to the user or buyer.
 - The activities are an intangible product.
- *Marketing* is providing the products and services that people want when and where they want them.





- A. Agribusinesses process inputs into outputs.
- An *input* is a resource used in production, and an *output* is the result of the production process.



Input vs. Output

- Chocolate Chip Cookie
 - What are the inputs
- Ham Sandwich
- Coffee

- **Production** is the act of making products, such as goods and services.
- 1. Without production agriculture, agribusiness would not exist.
 - Production agriculture is the use of land to produce goods.
 - There are approximately 2.3 billion acres of land in the United States.
 - Of that land, 21 percent is used for crops, 25 percent is used for livestock production, and 30 percent is used for forestry purposes.

- 2. As a result of the advancements made in agriculture over the years, the American farmer now produces enough to feed and clothe 155 people.
 - According to the USDA, expenditureso share of disposable personal income) have decreased from a high of 25.2 percent in 1933 to a low of 9.7 percent in 2004.
 - Those figures grew slightly to 9.8 percent during 2005, 2006, and 2007.



- Agribusiness provides people with food, clothing, and shelter.
- It also provides jobs for millions of people.
- These jobs are in science, research, engineering, education, advertisement, government agencies, trade organizations, and commodity organizations.



Agribusiness pertains to the public and private sectors.

- The *public sector* is the economic and administrative functions of dealing with the delivery of goods and services by and for the government.
- The *private sector* is the part of the economy associated with private profit and is not controlled by government.



- It has been said many times that agriculture is the foundation of civilization.
- Domestication of plants and animals for agricultural purposes allowed humans to settle in villages.
- As societies have developed, agriculture has remained important on the local, state, national, and international levels.



- A. Agriculture is a substantial contributor to local economies.
 - Economic output and value-added economic impacts can be substantial.
 - Important non-traditional economic impacts of local agriculture are created through tourism, wildlife viewing, fisheries, hunting, and recreation.
 - Many people are engaged in full-time employment tied directly or indirectly to agricultural activities.
 - Agricultural land and agribusinesses provide taxes to support government services.



• B. Agriculture is one of the largest industries in many states.

- The agriculture industry generates large cash receipts within most states and provides many jobs.
- In addition, agriculture has a large economic multiplier effect, so it contributes positively to other sectors of the economy.



- C. U.S. agribusinesses produce a variety of *exports* (agricultural commodities shipped outside of the United States).
 - Grains, tobacco, cotton, and vegetables are examples of agricultural exports.
 - According to the USDA, the United States exported 115.45 billion dollars of agricultural products in 2008.





- D. The United States also imports a variety of agricultural products.
 - Imports are agricultural products brought into the United States from other countries.
 - In 2008, the nation imported
 79.32 billion dollars of
 agricultural products.





- E. For much of the world's population, agriculture is a subsistence activity.
 - Roughly 90 percent of the food produced in the world is consumed in the country producing it.
- 1. Trade of agricultural goods on a global basis has grown.
 - Trade lowers costs of agricultural goods and widens choices.
- 2. Trade, along with aid and technology, can enlarge agriculture's role in the global economy.
 - An enlarged role of agriculture in the global economy results in greater food security, economic development, and environmental sustainability.



- FOUR GROUPS
- conduct research online regarding the economic impact of the agriculture industry at the local, state, national, and international levels.
- Each group will be responsible for one level
- Will present findings to class

- Agriculture accounts
 for 17 percent of the
 U.S. economic output,
 making it the largest
 industry.
- Globally, agribusiness employs approximately half of the earth's population.





- A. The *gross domestic product* is the value of goods and services our nation produces in a year.
 - Agriculture accounts for 17 percent of the gross domestic product.
 - Of this 17 percent, 13 percent comes from agriculturerelated industries.
- Examples of agriculture-related industries include feed mills and biotechnology firms.
- These industries create <u>value-added products</u> (products improved through processing or manufacturing) from raw agricultural products.



- B. *Production efficiency* is optimum output from an input.
- The production efficiency of U.S. production agriculture, as compared to other countries, is enormous.
- There are a number of ways to measure this efficiency.
- The most common method of measuring efficiency is to determine the number of people supplied with the farm products.



- 1. The average farm worker supplies 150 people with agricultural products.
 - In the early 1950s, one farm worker supplied less than 20 people with agricultural products.
- 2. An increase in production efficiency has also helped the overall U.S. economy.
 - Improved efficiency has allowed more people to leave the farm and find work in other industries.





- C. Agribusiness can be divided into sectors.
 - The major sectors are agribusiness input, agribusiness output, and agriservices.
- 1. The *agribusiness input sector* includes all resources involved in producing farm commodities.
 - Examples of the agribusiness input sector include seed, fertilizer, machinery, fuel, and credit.
 - Production efficiency can also be linked to improvements in these agricultural inputs.



- 2. The *agribusiness output sector* includes any agribusiness that affects an agricultural commodity between production and the consumer.
 - Examples include transporting, selling, storing, and inspecting.
 - Approximately 20 million people are employed in this sector.





- 3. The *agriservices sector* includes people who research new ways of producing and marketing food, protect food producers, and provide specialized services to all areas of agriculture.
 - Both public and private agencies are responsible for the actions of the agriservices sector.
 - a. *Public agriservices* are agricultural groups that provide services at the federal, state, and local levels.
 - Public agriservices specialize in education, research, communication, and regulation.
 - The United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Commerce are examples.

- b. *Private agriservices* are agriservices not governed at the federal, state, or local level.
 - The three areas of private agriservices are financial services,
 trade associations, and agricultural cooperatives.
 - Examples of private agriservices are the Farm Service
 Agency and the American Seed Trade Association.





REVIEW

- •What is agribusiness and how does it affect our society?
- •What are the scope and the economic impact of the agriculture industry at the local, state, national, and international levels?
- •What is the importance of the agriculture industry to society at the local, state, national, and international levels?

