

# US Agriculture and the World Market

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## **Standard of Learning**

Math 6.1, 6.4, 6.7, 6.9, 6.18

Science 6.1

Social Studies CE.1, CE.11

## **Objective**

Students will:

- Analyze agricultural import and export data from tables and charts
- Determine percentages
- Convert values between measurement systems and graph tables
- Identify and extract information regarding US trade of goods

## **Materials**

- US Agricultural exports chart
- Graph paper
- Calculator
- Response sheet

## **Background Knowledge**

More than likely you are wearing something that was not made in the United States. Your shoes may have been made in Thailand or your shirt in Indonesia. Perhaps you have eaten bananas from Costa Rica or grapes from Chile. Because of world trade, countries can buy goods from, or sell goods to, other countries of the world. There are rules to be followed regarding trade, and an international organization, the World Trade Organization, works to keep world trade as fair and equal as possible for all countries.

Creating goods for export to other countries stimulates a country's economy. New jobs are created, and living standards are raised. There is less reliance on foreign aid. Because of trade, consumers get a larger selection of products, and the competition can help keep quality up and prices down. Manufacturers also have more markets in which to sell their product.

Some people are wary of global trade, however. Imported goods that are similar to what is produced domestically may increase competition and cause citizens to lose their jobs. To help prevent this and alleviate such fears, some countries add tariffs to imported goods to bring the price up so they are more expensive than domestically-produced goods. Unfortunately, tariffs make it harder for poor countries to sell their goods.

Agricultural subsidies are payments made to farmers by the government. Farmers who get subsidy payments can sell their goods for less money and still have enough income to support their families. Subsidies help keep food prices low for consumers, but farmers from countries without subsidies cannot sell their goods for as little as the subsidized farmers and so find it difficult to find markets for their products. World trade is a complicated matter; it is not always easy to make it fair for all involved.

## **Procedure**

1. Provide copies of the import and export charts included in this lesson along with the questions.
2. Instruct students to work with a partner to discuss and justify answers to the questions.



3. Have each pair choose five products from the US imports and exports to analyze.
4. Students select a graphing method to compare the values and volumes of products selected over four time periods listed from the table. (December 2006 through January 2007)
5. Using either the export or import values, the students must select the most appropriate graphing method and graph the percent change for either time period listed for all products.

### **Key Vocabulary**

**Export-** to ship goods out of a country

**Import-** to bring goods into a country

**Subsidy-** financial aid that encourages the production of a product

**Tariff-**tax on imported goods

### **Extensions**

- Students create a word problem, using the measurements listed below. Work out the problem and write/justify how it is solved.
- Share word problems with other class groups.
  - 1 metric ton = 1,000; 1 kg = 2.2 pounds
  - 1 American short tone = 2,000; 1 pound = 16 ounces; 1 dram = 1.77 g
  - 1 stone = 14 pounds; 1 scruple = 6.48 carats; 1 carat = 0.2 grams
  - 1 ounce= 16 drams

### **Background Sources**

The World Bank, Us Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service



# US Agricultural Exports

## Year-to-date and Current Months

Item	Dec. 2006	Jan. 2007	Change Dec.-Jan.	2006	Oct.-Jan. 2007	Change '06-'07
<b>Ag export values</b>	<b>million dollars</b>	<b>million dollars</b>	<b>percent</b>	<b>million dollars</b>	<b>million dollars</b>	<b>percent</b>
Live animals	105	28	-73	365	423	16
Red meats & products	466	448	-4	1590	1873	18
Poultry meats & products	241	237	-2	1055	1034	-2
Dairy products	146	153	4	521	622	19
Hides & skins	161	177	10	570	666	17
Grains and feeds	1860	1917	3	5972	7248	21
Wheat	398	464	17	1581	1560	-1
Rice	128	122	-5	445	415	-7
Corn	796	677	-15	1845	2897	57
Animal feeds & oil meal	410	429	5	1574	1709	9
Soybeans	821	1003	22	3125	3896	25
Vegetable oils	204	175	-15	583	730	25
Fruits & products	305	309	1	1217	1330	9
Fruits, fresh	222	232	4	943	1001	6
Fruits, prepared	83	77	-7	274	329	20
Fruit juices	82	80	-3	271	309	14
Vegetables & products	358	336	-6	1253	1377	10
Vegetables, fresh	158	156	-1	514	597	16
Vegetables, processed	200	180	-10	739	780	6
Tree nuts and preparations	296	250	-15	1372	1346	-2
Cotton & linters	239	240	0	1142	834	-27
Sugar & tropical products	217	213	-2	785	925	18
<b>Volumes</b>	<b>1,000 metric tons</b>	<b>1,000 metric tons</b>	<b>percent</b>	<b>1,000 metric tons</b>	<b>1,000 metric tons</b>	<b>percent</b>
Red meats & products	197	196	0	688	784	14
Poultry meats	221	207	-7	903	946	5
Nonfat dry milk	17	17	0	66	78	18
Wheat	1,918	2274	19	57	54	-6
Rice	323	296	-8	1409	1112	-21
Coarse grains	5140	4513	-12	19328	20410	6
Corn	4,785	4024	-16	17529	18838	7
Sorghum	315	408	29	1634	1310	-20
Soybeans	3060	3676	20	13027	15146	16
Oil meal	733	695	-5	2594	2834	9
Vegetable oils	253	208	-18	687	899	31
Fruits, fresh	222	252	13	991	952	-4
Fruits, prepared or preserved	44	42	-4	162	173	7
Fruit juices	81	81	0	376	306	-19
Vegetables, fresh	174	151	-13	666	649	-3
Vegetables, preserved or processed	169	153	-9	689	689	0
Nuts & preparations	76	64	-16	351	368	5



Cotton & linters	176	170	-3	922	610	-34
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Source: Economic Research Service compiled from Census bureau data, US Department of Commerce.

## US Agricultural Imports Year-to-Date and Current Months

Item	Dec.	Jan.	Change	2006	Oct.-Jan.	Change
	2006	2007	Dec.-Jan.		2007	'06-'07
<b>Ag import values</b>	<b>Million dollars</b>	<b>Million dollars</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Million dollars</b>	<b>Million dollars</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Live animals	222	232	5	1023	975	-5
Red meats & products	431	430	0	1796	1717	-4
Beef & veal	273	288	5	1133	1090	-4
Pork	96	85	-11	436	390	-11
Dairy products	228	221	-3	1007	949	-6
cheese	101	71	-30	360	392	9
Grains & feeds	467	474	1	1660	2008	21
Grain products	309	316	2	1205	1376	14
Oilseeds & products	317	298	-6	1013	1177	16
Vegetable oils	272	247	-9	862	990	15
Fruits & preparations	611	787	29	2025	2316	14
Fruits, fresh or frozen	501	653	30	1598	1837	15
Fruits, prepared	110	133	22	427	478	12
Fruit juices	104	132	26	326	446	37
Vegetables & preparations	620	760	23	2497	2533	1
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	441	577	31	1864	1810	-3
Vegetables, prepared	168	172	2	597	681	14
Tree nuts & preparations	97	90	-8	404	392	-3
Cotton & linters	0	1	448	4	3	-39
wine	347	340	-2	1369	1570	15
Malt beverages	297	291	-2	975	1223	25
Essential oils	184	179	-3	730	700	-4
Cut flowers & nursery stock	<b>105</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>10</b>
Sugar & related products	230	204	-11	961	882	-8
confections	94	92	-1	389	411	5
Cocoa & products	264	230	-13	942	931	-1
Coffee & products	267	318	19	942	1128	20
Rubber, natural	119	159	34	609	659	8
<b>Volume</b>	<b>1,000 metric tons</b>	<b>1,000 metric tons</b>	<b>percent</b>	<b>1,000 metric tons</b>	<b>1,000 metric tons</b>	<b>percent</b>
Wine l/	70	71	0	269	303	13
Malt beverages l/	288	275	-4	920	1171	27
Cattle & calves	196	150	-24	988	841	-15
Beef & veal	80	88	9	351	323	-8
Dairy products	31	24	-21	122	117	-4
Processed grains, e.g., feed	85	89	5	350	376	7
Fruits, fresh or frozen	681	859	26	2508	2769	10
Fruits, prepared	94	117	24	387	409	6
Vegetables, fresh or frozen	483	606	26	1964	1949	-1
Vegetable oils	288	253	-12	861	969	13
Sugar & related products	280	239	-15	1335	1018	-24
Cocoa & products	124	111	-10	443	416	-6
Coffee & products	110	130	18	424	463	9

Source: Economic Research Service compiled from Census bureau data, US Department of Commerce.



# US Agriculture and the World Market

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Use the January 2007 columns in the import and export tables to fill in the blanks below. Notice that the items are listed under values and volumes.

1. The value of US exports of live animal values is what percentage of imports? \_\_\_\_\_
2. The value of US exports of red meats and products is \_\_\_\_\_% more/less (circle one) than that of imports.
3. US dairy product export values equal \_\_\_\_\_% of US import values.
4. The value of US grain and feed exports is \_\_\_\_\_ times that of grain and feed imports.
5. What percent less is US vegetable oil imports than the value of vegetable oil exports?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What percent less is US fruit juice imports than the value of fruit juice exports?  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. The US exports \_\_\_\_\_ times as many tree nuts as it imports.
8. The US exports \_\_\_\_\_ % of the VOLUME of the prepared fruits it imports.
9. The US is only \_\_\_\_\_ % short of having equal VOLUMES of vegetable oil entering and leaving the U.S.

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Illustrate a line graph comparing grain imports verses exports.

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