



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

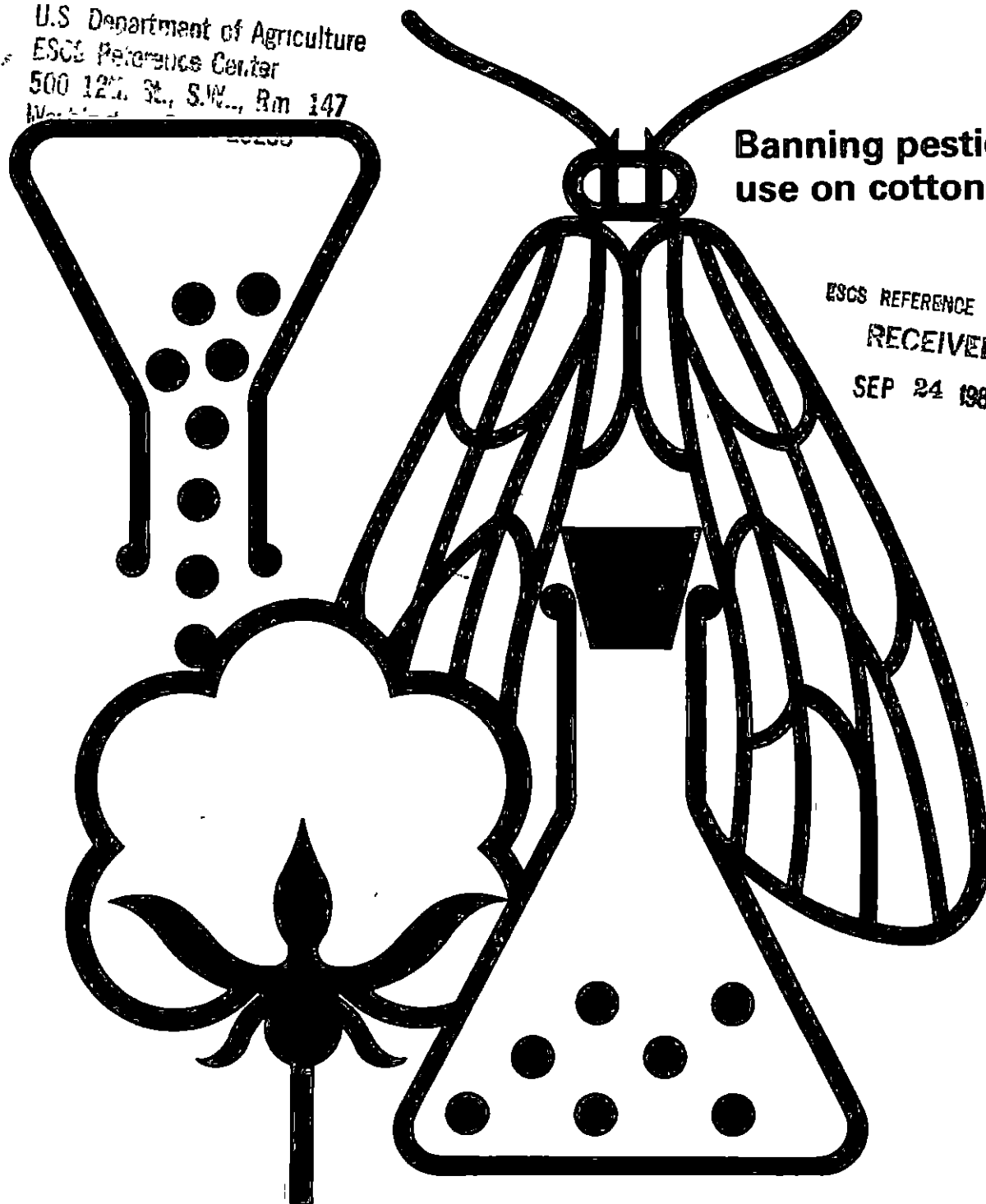
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH

JULY 1979 VOL. 31 NO. 3

U.S. Department of Agriculture
ESCS Reference Center
500 12th St., S.W., Rm 147
Washington, D.C. 20250

**Banning pesticide
use on cotton... p.3**

ESCS REFERENCE CENTER
RECEIVED
SEP 24 1981



Agricultural Economics Research

A Journal of the U S. Department of Agriculture • Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service

Editors

Judith Armstrong
Clark Edwards

Charles Caudill
William F. Fox

Editorial Board

Graphic Designers

Harris Goldman
James Vechery

Howard Hogg
William Kost
Jitendar Mann

Staff Assistants

Ann Bassett
Dolores C. Burrell

Roberta Van Haeften
Abner W. Womack



When most people develop interest in a problem, they can usually soon articulate the problem and also an answer. But they frequently fail to come to grips with the reasons which explain the problem. Researchers, however, spend their working lives gaining familiarity with reasons—often at the expense of being articulate about specific issues or answers. This dichotomy may seem odd, but it apparently has existed for a long time. Joseph Schumpeter, in his *History of Economic Analysis*, had it in mind when he distinguished between economic analysis and economic views. He recognized the contribution of the ancient Greeks to analysis, but thought that, through most of history, we have had more to say about economic issues and answers than about economic reasons.

Schumpeter defined economic analysis as the development of an intellectual procedure that can clarify economic problems. The analyst has a command of techniques. Part of the genius of Western civilization can be attributed to the latitude given to

people with analytical, research-oriented minds, even though, as Ed Bishop pointed out in the October 1976 issue of this journal, the history of academic freedom has been uneven. The articles in this issue involve research methods, the use of which can be important in arriving at reasons, but their importance may be lost on people who are concerned only with issues and answers. Yet, if the reasons are not right, the answers may not be right either, and the issues will continue to be unresolved.

Lack of access to good data often limits our search for reasons. Charles Sisson explains how two incomplete data sources can be merged to form what he calls a synthetic data file. Under certain conditions, the technique produces a file which contains information not in the separate sources. This increases the amount of information that can be extracted from secondary data sources and does so at a reasonable cost.

Budgeting allows researchers to search for reasons by weighing the consequences of alternative actions

Weisz, Miller, and Quinby use a computerized form of budgeting which they call stochastic simulation to compare the trends in prices and quantities of a farm commodity with what would be likely to happen after a change in agricultural technology. Here, the change is a ban on the use of the pesticide toxaphene on cotton.

When a researcher divides the elements of one data series, say income, by another, say price, the process is called deflation. The resulting variable, real income in this example, often is believed to be more appropriate for analysis than the original variables. Bell, Roop, and Willis examine the statistical properties of deflation and find it is not a technique to be used casually. Deflation can influence our discernment of reasons because it affects tests of significance, such as the correlation coefficient and *t*-ratio. It can change the sign for a regression coefficient. Take warning, because deflation can be used as one more means of lying with statistics.

CLARK EDWARDS

Contents

- 1 **The Synthetic Micro Data File
A New Tool for Economists**
Charles A. Sisson
- 11 **The Stochastic Effects of a Ban
on Toxaphene Use on Cotton**
*Reuben N. Weisz, Ronald R.
Miller, and William Quinby*
- 22 **Deflating Statistical Series: An
Example Using Aggregate U.S.
Demand for Textile End-Use
Categories**
*Thomas M. Bell, Joseph M.
Roop, and Cleve E. Willis*
- Research Review
- 32 **Induced Institutional
Innovation**
Vernon W. Ruttan
- 36 **A New Set of Small-Farm
Guidelines**
David Brewster and
Thomas A. Carlin
- 38 **The Food Stamp Program and
the Price of Food**
Mike Belongia and
William T. Boehm
- 41 *Distortions of Agricultural
Incentives*
Reviewed by Lyle P. Schertz
- 43 *Models in the Policy Process:
Public Decision Making in the
Computer Era*
Reviewed by William E.
Kost
- 45 *Econometric Modeling of
World Commodity Policy*
Reviewed by Jack Rower
- 46 *Economic Realism*
Reviewed by Gerald Schluter
- 48 *Food and Social Policy, I:
Proceedings of the 1976 Mid-
western Food and Social Policy
Conference*
Reviewed by Thomas A.
Stucker
- 49 **Research Brokerage: The Weak
Link**
Excerpted from *Knowledge
and Policy: The Uncertain
Connection*

The Secretary of Agriculture has determined that the publication of this periodical is necessary in the transaction of the public business required by law of this Department.

Use of funds for printing this periodical has been approved by the Director,
Office of Management and Budget, through February 28, 1980

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office,
Washington, D C 20402 \$6.50 a year domestic, \$8.25, foreign