

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.

The Industrial Reorganization of US Agriculture as Reflected in Input-Output Accounts

Yicheol Han

Post-Doctoral fellow

Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development; National Agricultural and Rural Development Policy Center, Pennsylvania State University

7G Armsby, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802-5602, USA yuh14@psu.edu

Stephan J. Goetz

Professor

Northeast Regional Center for Rural Development; National Agricultural and Rural Development Policy Center, Pennsylvania State University

Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Pennsylvania State University 207-C Armsby, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802-5602, USA sgoetz@psu.edu

Selected Poster prepared for presentation at the 2015 Agricultural & Applied Economics Association and Western Agricultural Economics Association Joint Annual Meeting, San Francisco, CA, July 26-28

Copyright 2015 by Yicheol Han and Stephan J. Goetz. All rights reserved. Readers may make verbatim copies of this document for non-commercial purposes by any means, provided that this copyright notice appears on all such copies.

The Industrial Reorganization of US Agriculture as Reflected in Input-Output Accounts

Introduction

- Industries develop in rapid bursts that follow from economic innovations.
- Economic activities of industries reorganize over time to assimilate economic innovations and environmental changes optimally, so that the industries continue to secure maximum profits.
- Economic activities of a sector (industry) are reflected in the economic input-output accounts (IO account), which for each sector show purchases from and sales to other sectors.
- The IO table can be regarded as a network in which economic sectors are nodes and the flows of commodities or transactions between sectors are edges.
- Social network analysis can be applied to the IO table.
- The purpose of this study is to examine when and how agriculture has undergone changes within the US, through a social network analysis of agricultural activities in the IO table over time.

Method and Data

Analyze the reorganization of agriculture through social network analysis

centrality	description	equation
strength	The amount of transactions	$\sum_{i}\sum_{j}w_{ij}$
entropy	The diversity of transactions	$\sum_{i} \sum_{j} p_{ij} \log p_{ij} / \log N, p_{ij} = \frac{w_{ij}}{\sum_{s} \sum_{t} w_{st}}$

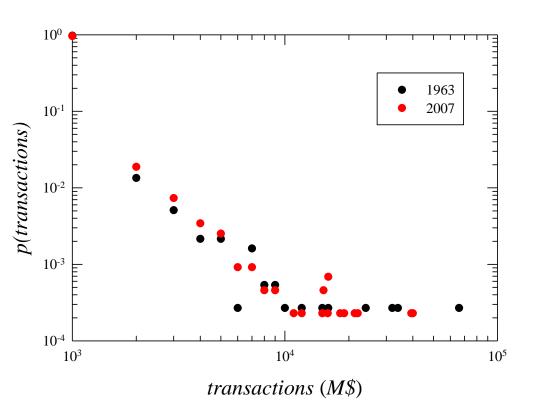
- Historical Input-Output Accounts are used
- 1963-2007 Benchmark IO Accounts from BEA
- 1993-2012 Annual IO Accounts from BLS
- Prices adjusted by the Consumer Price Index

Results

Industry-side

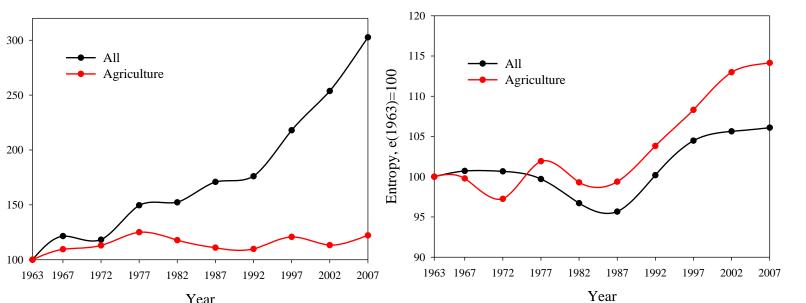
Food processing

Weight distribution



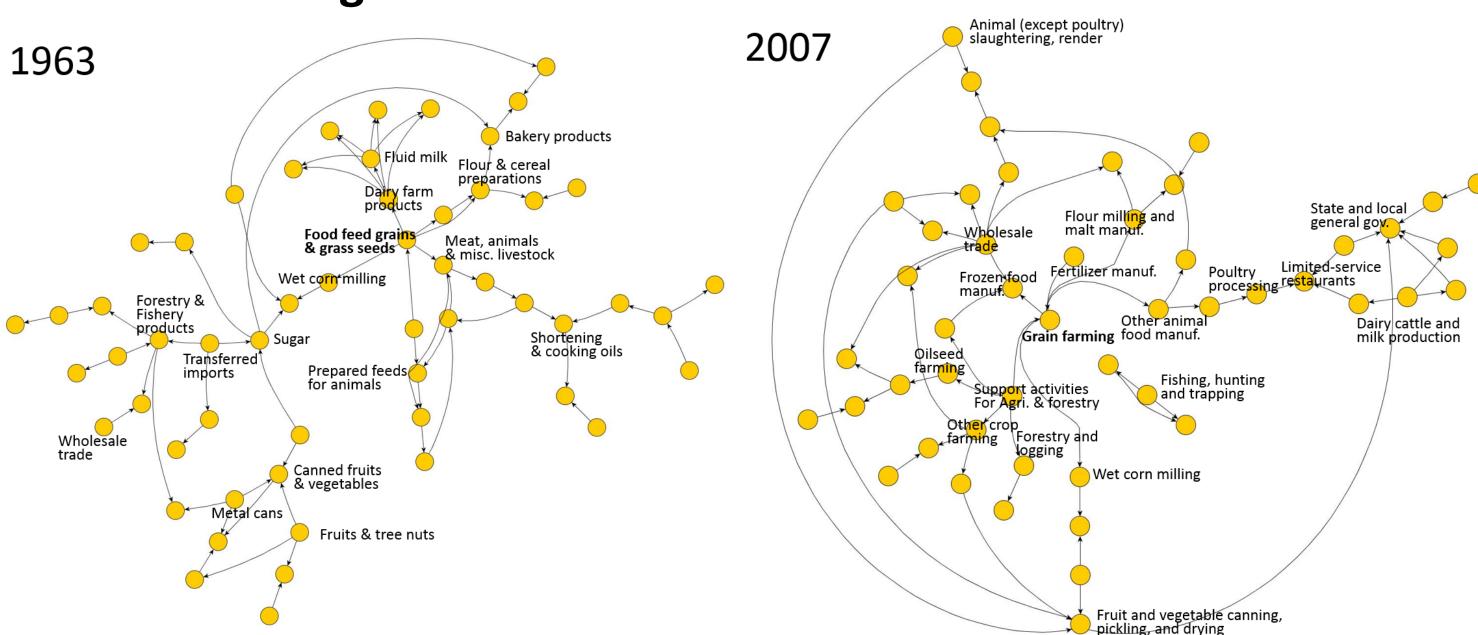
- Agriculture is a scale-free network
- Most small transactions and a few large transactions between industries
- Agriculture has become resilient
- Total transactions are increased 21% while the largest transaction is decreased 40 %
- Transactions of agriculture in 2007 are more diverse than those in 1963.

Centrality changes



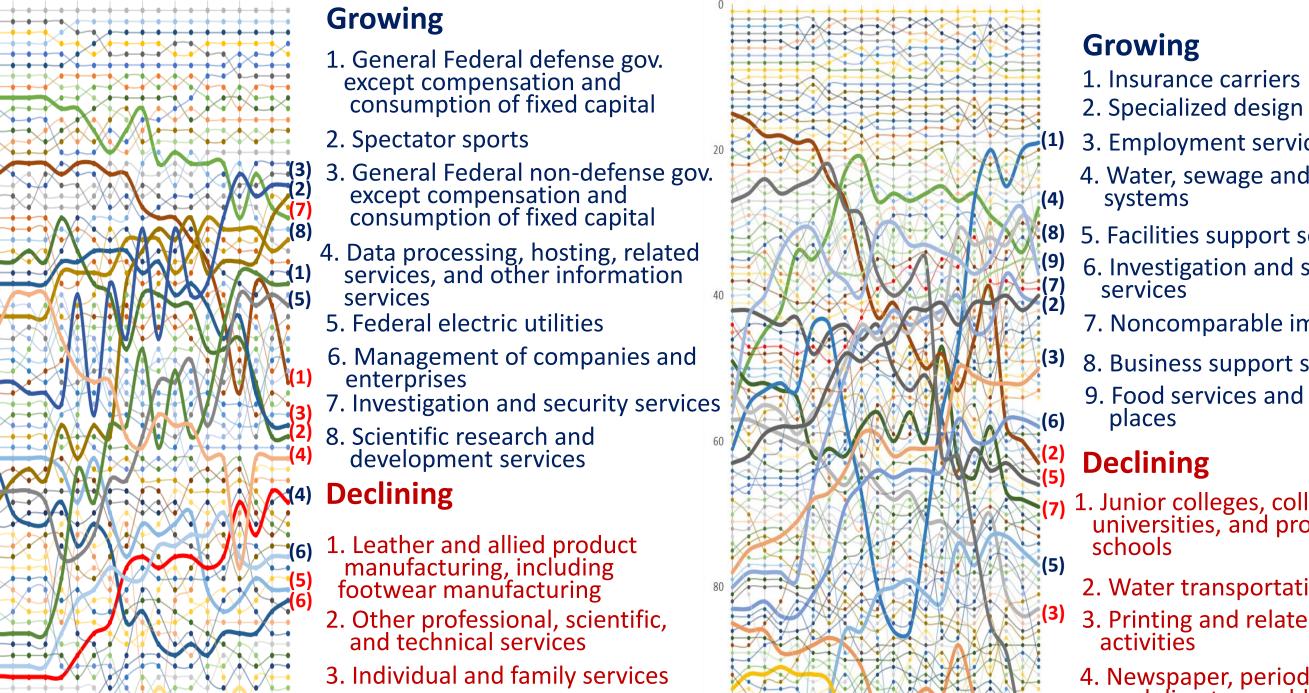
- Economic size of agriculture has not increased compare to that of all economy.
- But, agriculture experience rapid changes in 1972, 1977, 1987 (the first and second oil crisis, computer industry)

Backbone of Agriculture in the IO network



Selling and purchasing changes Selling-side

Purchasing-side



- 2. Specialized design services 3. Employment services
- 4. Water, sewage and other
- 5. Facilities support services
- 6. Investigation and security
- 7. Noncomparable imports
- 8. Business support services
- 9. Food services and drinking

- . Water transportation
- 3. Printing and related support
- Newspaper, periodical, book, and directory publishers
- . Textile mills and textile product mills
- 6. Drycleaning and laundry
- 7. Other wood product manuf.

Conclusion

- Agriculture has become resilient with diverse transactions between industries.
- The major changes were initiated in 1997-1998.

4. Owner-occupied dwellings

6. Apparel manufacturing

f 5. Motion picture, video, and sound 6

7. Textile mills and textile product

Agriculture sells more products to government, sport, IT and R&D industries, while purchasing more commodities from service industries.





