

# Socioeconomics in Agriculture

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**Stefan Mann: Lecture 13 „Varieties of agricultural systems and policies”**

The Lecture in one sentence:

***National histories form agricultural systems and shape agglomerations of protected, multifunctional small family-farms – or export-oriented and competitive commercial businesses (or often something in between).***

You should, at the end of the lecture

- have an overview about over- and undersupply of food in a global context.
- know key determinants of agricultural systems.
- be able summarize the main characteristics of shifting cultivation, pastoral nomadism and different forms of settled agriculture.
- know different types of commercial and non-family farms.
- know appropriate variables for the characterization of national agricultural systems.
- be able to recall different groups of countries with respect to their variety of agriculture and farming policy.
- understand the ideas of post-lethal and farm-detached agriculture.

Further reading:

Davidova, S., A. Bailey, E. Erjavec, M. Gorton, K. Thomson (2013): Semi-Subsistence Farming: Value and Directions. [http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2013/495861/IPOL-AGRI\\_ET\(2013\)495861\\_EN.pdf](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/etudes/join/2013/495861/IPOL-AGRI_ET(2013)495861_EN.pdf)

MacDonald, J.M., P. Korb, R.A. Hoppe (2013): Farm Size and the Organization of U.S. Crop Farming. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/media/1156726/err152.pdf>

Norton, G.W, J. Alwang, W.A. Masters (2013): Economics of Agricultural Development. London: Routledge

Country	PSE/GFR	TSE/GDP	avsize	selfsuff	expend	relch4	reln2o
Australien	1.34	0.12	3243	2.13	779.87	1.44	1.20
Canada	9.4	0.38	273.4	1.63	673.13	0.56	0.87
Chile	3.34	0.33	83.7	1.16	490.42	0.57	0.66
Israel	12.97	0.39	14.2	1.33	631.38	0.06	0.12
Japan	43.07	0.97	1.2	0.72	786.83	0.23	0.12
Korea	48.93	1.66	1.1	0.85	822.81	0.23	0.14
Mexico	9.2	0.56	41.4	1.05	301.40	1.18	0.89
New Zealand	0.66	0.26	223.4	5.26	577.46	1.69	1.01
Norway	62.03	0.91	20	0.96	602.39	0.73	0.81
Switzerland	62.39	1.27	19	0.84	1117.05	0.45	0.22
Turkey	19.82	2	6.1	1.28	455.79	0.38	0.44
USA	9.44	0.42	178.4	1.33	809.40	0.51	0.53
EU	18.92	0.7	14	1.03	700.11	0.59	0.52
Brazil	2.57	0.29	72.8	1.49	459.69	1.96	1.10
China	21.34	3.15	0.7	0.98	872.35	0.30	0.40
Colombia	13.79	1.42	25.1	1.22	348.71	1.88	1.01
Indonesia	29.1	4.57	0.8	1.15	376.66	0.73	0.68
Kazakhstan	14.64	1.43	15	1.33	310.13	1.80	1.30
Russia	15.34	0.93	80	0.90	404.77	0.94	0.85
South Africa	3.76	0.33	1833	1.06	253.23	1.00	1.08
Ukraine	-6.97	-3.05	100	1.77	245.52	0.67	0.80
Viet Nam	0.49	0.46	0.7	1.11	348.50	1.16	0.55

Tab. 1: Ergebnisse der Clusteranalyse

Cluster	PSE %	TSE %	Grösse	Selbstv	CH <sub>4</sub>	N <sub>2</sub> O	Ausgaben
1	54	1.2	4.7	84 %	0.41	0.32	832
2	16	1.5	17.3	120 %	0.81	0.69	535
3	1	-0.2	127.7	200 %	1.21	0.91	451

Cluster 1 is the smallest of the three, containing Japan, South Korea, Norway and Switzerland.

Cluster 2, the largest block, contains Turkey, Russia, Kazakhstan, Israel, Columbia, China, Canada, the USA and the EU. Cluster 3 contains New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, Chile, Ukraine, Vietnam and South Africa.