

An Alternative Approach to Measure Regional Comparative Advantage in China's Grain Sector*

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Abstract

This study uses Domestic Resource Costs (DRC) as the bases in measuring regional comparative advantage in grain production in China. It reveals that China as a whole is likely to have strong comparative advantage in Japonica rice, sorghum, middle Indica rice, millet, and late Indica rice production. However, at the regional and provincial level the comparative advantage in production of major grain crops varies significantly across China. This result implies that there exists great potential to improve resource allocation and to increase grain production through restructuring of the grain sector.

* This paper was presented in the 45th Annual Conference of the Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society held in Adelaide, South Australia, January 22-25, 2001.

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1 Introduction

China is the largest country in the world measured in population, the third largest one measured in land surface, and has the longest history of continuing civilization among all nations. It is natural to assume that the significant differences in natural resource endowments and in the levels of economic development among various regions would have led to diversified cropping systems and production techniques in the grain sector across China during its long history. Those differences constitute the bases of regional comparative advantages, which in turn will influence patterns in further development across the country.

In a market economy, regional comparative advantage may lead to diversified production and exchange of products among regions, and can be measured with the types and volumes of goods transacted regionally and/or internationally. However, it may not be the case in China's grain sector. As much research has documented, the government control on grain production and marketing, and the under-developed marketing infrastructure have prevented China's grain producers from fully realization of regional comparative advantage in grain production, and there is significant potential in improving the resource allocation efficiency based on regional comparative advantage. It is also reasonable to assume that the volumes of regional grain shipments are not a good indication of regional comparative advantage, so any policy aiming at such improvement should seek alternative measurements.

This study tries to measure regional comparative advantage in China's grain production with direct production and cost indicators instead of the trade flow data. It is expected that the formers are able to reveal the underlying but not yet realized regional comparative advantage in the sector. Many previous studies have adopted this approach by comparing China's production costs with international levels, and some analyses have measured China's production costs at provincial level. However, in addition to more systematic comparison, there may be one significant step-forward in this study. Instead of determining which province, among all major producers in the country, has the lowest production cost in a crop, we are trying to determine for each

province which crop, among all major crops in the province, requires lowest costs in relative terms. It is believed that such criterion is more consistent with the theory of comparative advantage, as it can provide the correct direction to structural adjustment even one province has higher production costs in all crops compared with other major producers and/or national (international) averages.

As such, the approach and finding of this study might be of interest to many researchers, and may provide new directions for future study. It is believed that the finding of this study may help the Chinese policy makers to understand how and to what extent they can adjust their policy in order to improve resource allocation, and help grain producers to foresee in what directions they will be able to change their production structure. The finding of this study may also have important insights into developments in international grain trade, as China is approaching to joining the WTO and to opening its grain market to a larger extent.

2 Analytical framework

Domestic Resource Costs (DRC) are widely used to measure comparative advantages in production of any commodity in a country.² Basically, the DRC measures the opportunity costs of producing specified goods with reference to border prices for both inputs, especially imported and/or tradable, and outputs. It shows how much domestic resource, in value terms, has to be used in order to earn or save a unit of foreign exchange. A comparison between the calculated DRC and an appropriate indicator of foreign exchange rate may tell us if it is economically beneficial for the country to produce the goods.

Once a foreign exchange rate is chosen, a Domestic Resource Costs Coefficient (DRCC) can be obtained by dividing the DRC by the exchange rate. If the value of DRCC equals one, then the opportunity costs of domestic production is exactly the same as the costs of imports, or the foreign currency earned from exports. If that value is less than one, it implies that domestic production costs are less than imports. In this

² See Bruno, 1972 and Pearson, 1973, for example.

case, it is believed that the country has comparative advantage in producing the specified goods. The same reasoning holds in the case of DRCC value being greater than one, in which the country has comparative disadvantage in producing the goods.

However, there is a departure from classical Ricardo's theory of comparative advantage in the above approach. A Ricardian model requires comparing production of two goods between two countries, without counting domestic output prices and exchange rate. The DRCC measures only one goods at a time, implicitly assuming all other goods are grouped into one and expressed by the chosen exchange rate. A danger from this approach is that the implicit assumption may not hold. If the exchange rate is distorted, the values of DRCC might be over-estimated or under-estimated, showing a country having comparative advantages (or disadvantages) in all or most of goods produced, which is not true.

The same argument applies to measuring regional comparative advantages within a country. Therefore, in this study, the ranks, i.e., the relative values, rather than the absolute values, of DRCCs will be taken as indicators of regional comparative advantages in grain production among provinces in China. This calculation will be carried out for each main grain crop, showing regional comparative advantages in producing that grain crop. At the same time, the ranks of national average DRCCs of all major grain crops may indicate China's comparative advantage or disadvantage in producing those crops, against the world market situation.

Another similar question must be answered. How about if a province has comparative advantages or disadvantages in producing most grain crops? What can indicate the possible direction of structural adjustment in the grain sector in this case? A plausible solution is to examine the ranks of the DRCCs of various grain crops within any specific province, which suggest the relative comparative advantages in producing various grain crops in a province, rather than the relative comparative advantages of various provinces in producing a specific grain crop. Obviously the two indicators are both important in measuring China's regional comparative advantages in grain production, and a province's comparative advantages in producing various crops may

be more important in determining the direction of structural adjustment in that province.

Furthermore, the purpose of measuring regional comparative advantage is to show the direction of structural adjustment in the cropping sector. As such, the comparison must be made among provinces with similar cropping patterns. In northeast and north China where farmers have only one harvest a year, each crop competes with others for similar resources. However, two or three harvests per year are common in the south, so crops do not necessarily compete with each other. For example, if a southern province has a lower value of DRCC in wheat and a higher one in corn compared with a province in northeast China, we can not conclude that this province should expand wheat production while reducing areas sown to corn. As these two crops are grown sequentially in different seasons in the south, they do not compete for resources and hence are not substitutes for each other.

Therefore, it is necessary to compare each province's relative advantage within a certain region where the cropping system is more comparable. For simplicity, this study divides the whole China into three big regions: north where one harvest per year is dominant; central where two crops per year are very common; and south where two or three crops a year.

3 Model and data

As described above, this study uses Domestic Resource Costs (DRC) as the bases in measuring regional comparative advantage in China's grain production. The DRC measures the necessary total costs of domestic resources required in one activity in order to earn (or save) one unit of foreign currency:

$$DRC_j = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^m F_{sj}V_s - E_j}{U_j - M_j - R_j} \quad (1)$$

Where: DRC_j = the domestic resource costs required in the j^{th} activity,

F_{sj} = the quantity of the s^{th} input used in the j^{th} activity;

V_s = the opportunity cost of the s^{th} input;

E_j = the externality of the j^{th} activity;

U_j = the gross value of the j^{th} activity measured at border prices and in foreign currency;

M_j = the total value of all imported and/or tradable inputs measured at c.i.f. and in foreign currency; and

R_j = the total opportunity costs of all foreign-earned factors and in foreign currency.

The numerator of the equation is the total costs of domestic resources used in the activity in local currency, and the denominator is the total foreign exchange earned (or saved) from the same activity. So the quotient is the implied exchange rate resulted from carrying out the j^{th} activity.

Therefore, if a shadow price of foreign exchange rate is denoted as V , the following conclusions hold:

If $DRC_j = V$, then the j^{th} activity is at break-even point;

If $DRC_j < V$, then the j^{th} activity has a comparative advantage;

If $DRC_j > V$, then the j^{th} activity has a comparative disadvantage.

A Domestic Resource Costs Coefficient (DRCC) is defined as the DRC divided by the shadow price of foreign exchange, V :

$$DRCC_j = \frac{DRC_j}{V} \quad (2)$$

The following conclusions also hold:

If $DRCC_j = 1$, then the i^{th} activity is at break-even point;

If $DRCC_j < 1$, then the i^{th} activity has a comparative advantage;

If $DRCC_j > 1$, then the i^{th} activity has a comparative disadvantage.

Furthermore, the extent to which one activity has a comparative advantage or disadvantage could be measured by how much its value of DRCC is less or greater than one. Although the original usage of the DRCC is to measure the comparative advantage of one activity in a country against international standards, the relative comparative advantages among activities and/or across regions could also be compared based on DRCCs.

As analyzed above, the ranks of the DRCCs in each crop by province or each province by crop in a comparable region are more meaningful in determining the direction of structural adjustment. So the calculated DRCCs for various grain crops in each province will be ranked within one of the three big regions in two ways. Firstly, they will be ranked by crop, showing which province has comparative advantage in producing that crop in the region. Secondly, they will be ranked by province, indicating each province's comparative advantage in producing what crop. The two sets of results will be compared, and the conclusions for structural adjustment will be drawn based on comparison of the results.

In order to make the ranking consistent, one more step should be taken, i.e., to normalize the DRCCs for all crops in all provinces in a region by dividing them with the averages of the region. That is, a ratio of a DRCC for a crop in a province against the respective regional average is calculated first, and then the ratio is used in the ranking. This kind of ranking will give more precise figures with regard to the relative comparative advantages of one province in producing various crops in that region, and with regard to the relative comparative advantages of various provinces in producing the same crop in the region as well.

The ratio of the DRCCs to their averages, RDRCC, is given as follows:

$$RDRCC_{ij} = \frac{DRCC_{ij}}{DRCC_i}. \quad (3)$$

Where $DRCC_{ij}$ is the DRCC for a crop produced in the j^{th} province, i^{th} region; $DRCC_i$ is the average of the DRCC for the same crop in that region; and $RDRCC_{ij}$ is the ratio of the above two figures.

The cost-benefit data for main grain crops are directly used in calculating DRCCs in each province.³ Other data, such as land cost, border prices for imports and exports, subsidies to inputs, marketing and transportation costs, depreciation of fixed assets, tax, etc., are all estimated with best available information, which will not be discussed here. To avoid irrational fluctuations due to whether and other random factors, 1996-98 averages are used in the calculations.

4 Empirical results

The DRCCs are calculated for 9 major grain crops produced in China by province, and the results are listed in Table 1.

As a general rule, the cropping system and the structure of the cropping sector in a region are determined by climate, topography and other natural resources, as well as human resource accumulated in the past. Therefore, provinces or regions with similar resource endowments are likely to have a similar cropping system and structure if isolated from each other. Under a competitive market, any difference in the comparative advantage among those provinces or regions may lead to a diversification of the cropping structure, though they may have the same cropping system, i.e., have the same numbers of harvests a year. However, if governments intervene in the markets with the aim of reaching self-sufficiency in major farm products, the diversification, i.e., the full utilization of regional comparative advantage, is not likely to be realized. It was the case in China before the reform, and is still so during the transitional period. The findings of this study may help policy makers to incorporate detailed information of regional comparative advantages into their intervention measures, in order to improve efficiencies in resource allocation.

³ State Development and Planning Commission et. al.(ed.), *Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian* [Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products], China Price Press, various issues, Beijing.

Table 1 DRCCs of Main Grain Crops in China by Province

	J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
National	0.71	0.90	0.77	0.85	1.00	0.94	0.95	0.76	0.82
Beijing	1.01	-	-	-	0.98	1.06	-	-	-
Tianjin	0.80	-	-	-	0.77	0.71	-	-	-
Hebei	0.78	-	-	-	0.76	0.68	0.73	1.61	0.67
Shanxi	0.62	-	-	-	0.78	0.88	1.03	0.67	0.65
Inner Mongolia	0.96	-	-	-	0.87	0.82	0.97	0.66	0.86
Liaoning	0.74	-	-	-	1.03	0.93	0.91	0.71	0.98
Jilin	0.61	-	-	-	1.08	1.07	0.71	0.96	0.42
Heilongjiang	0.79	-	-	-	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.75	-
Shanghai	0.70	-	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	-
Jiangsu	0.76	0.81	1.00	-	1.36	1.28	1.02	-	-
Zhejiang	0.81	1.01	-	0.81	1.19	-	-	-	-
Anhui	0.66	1.01	0.69	0.73	0.94	0.69	0.74	-	-
Fujian	-	0.96	0.93	0.99	1.39	-	1.27	-	-
Jiangxi	-	1.16	-	0.86	-	-	-	-	-
Shandong	0.89	-	-	-	1.00	0.96	0.84	-	-
Henan	0.60	-	0.59	-	0.79	0.78	0.66	-	0.65
Hubei	1.00	1.07	0.92	1.07	1.74	1.35	1.29	-	-
Hunan	-	1.02	-	0.79	1.85	1.16	-	-	-
Guangdong	-	1.07	-	1.04	-	-	-	-	-
Guangxi	-	0.86	-	0.92	-	1.09	-	-	-
Hainan	-	0.74	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	-
Sichuan	-	-	0.66	-	1.21	1.02	-	-	-
Guizhou	0.58	-	0.56	-	1.02	0.86	1.10	-	-
Yunnan	0.61	0.56	0.58	-	0.89	0.78	0.95	-	-
Tibet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shaanxi	-	-	0.61	-	0.95	1.04	1.12	-	0.84
Gansu	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.81	-	-	1.07
Qinghai	-	-	-	-	0.97	-	-	-	-
Ningxia	0.63	-	-	-	0.83	0.62	0.92	-	-
Xinjiang	0.65	-	-	-	0.77	0.69	-	-	-
Chongqing	-	-	0.69	-	1.43	1.21	-	-	-

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Risse = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.

Based on natural, economic and social conditions, China is divided into ten regions according to cropping system and structure, and main types of crops:⁴

1. Northeast Region, consisted of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning;
2. North Plateau Region, consisted of Inner Mongolia, Shanxi (most part), Shaanxi (central and north), and Gansu (central and east);
3. Northwest Region, consisted of Xinjiang, Gansu (west), Qinghai, and Ningxia;
4. Qingzang Region, consisted of Tibet, Qinghai (south and east), and parts of Sichuan, Gansu and Yunnan;
5. Huang-Huai-Hai Region, consisted of Shanxi (south), Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, Shandong, and Henan;
6. Middle and Lower Reaches of Changjiang (the Yangtze River) Region, consisted of Shanghai, Anhui, Jiangsu, Hubei, and northern parts of Zhejiang, Jiangxi and Hunan;
7. South Hills Region, consisted of Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hunan, and Fujian;
8. Chuan-Shaan Basin Region, consisted of Sichuan, and Shaanxi (south);
9. Yun-Gui Plateau Region, consisted of Yunnan, and Guizhou;
10. South Region, consisted of Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan (south), and Hainan.

For the purpose of this study, to investigate the potential competition of resource allocation among crops within provinces and/or regions with similar cropping system (having the same number of harvests per year), the 10 regions are further grouped into 3 big regions: north, central, and south. Restricted by data availability, the division of the 3 big regions is along the provincial boundaries, and the regional average DRCCs and RDRCCs are calculated accordingly. Based on figures listed in Table 2, Table 3 shows the relative advantages in producing various grain crops in each of the 3 big regions, and Table 4 indicates the relative advantages of the 3 big regions in producing the same crop.

It can be found that China has relatively strong comparative advantages in rice, sorghum and millet production, but not so in wheat, soybean and corn production. If

⁴ National Agricultural Zoning Committee, *Zhongguo Nongye Ziyuan Yu Quhua* [China Agricultural Resources and Zoning].

the comparative advantages are ranked according to DRCCs, then, a list from the highest to lowest reads: *Japonica* rice, sorghum, middle *Indica* rice, millet, late *Indica* rice, early *Indica* rice, corn, soybean, and wheat. This result suggests that, compared with world market situations, China should produce more rice, especially *Japonica* varieties, and millet, but less wheat, soybean and corn.

Table 2 DRCCs of Main Grain Crops in China by Region

	J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
National	0.71	0.90	0.77	0.85	1.00	0.94	0.95	0.76	0.82
North	0.72	-	0.61	-	0.91	0.86	0.93	0.75	0.80
Central	0.79	1.01	0.80	0.85	1.09	0.96	0.90	1.14	0.66
South	0.67	0.92	0.67	0.91	1.24	1.02	1.11	-	0.84

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.

Figures in Table 3 indicate that, if compared crop by crop, the North Region is best in producing middle *Indica* rice, wheat, corn, and sorghum, while the Central and South Regions are best in producing late *Indica* rice, soybean, and millet, and *Japonica* rice and early *Indica* rice, respectively. If the relative advantages in producing various crops in each region are examined, then, Table 4 suggests that the north region should consider expanding production of middle *Indica* rice first, then wheat, corn, and sorghum, while reducing *Japonica* rice, millet, and soybean. The Central Region may increase millet, soybean, and late *Indica* rice production, but reduce other grain production. The south Region is likely to produce more middle and early varieties of *Indica* rice, as well as *Japonica* rice, but less of other grain crops.

There are some differences in drawing policy implications between Table 3 and Table 4, although the suggestions are the same for the north and central regions in the two tables. It may be found out in Table 3 that the South Region is ranked first in *Japonica* and early varieties of *Indica* rice, but second in middle *Indica* rice, suggesting increasing *Japonica* and early varieties of *Indica* rice production first and then middle *Indica* rice production. However, the ranking in Table 4 clearly suggests that the

South region should expand middle *Indica* rice first, and then *Japonica* and early varieties of *Indica* rice may be considered one by one.

Table 3 RDRCCs of Main Grain Crops in China by Crop

		J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
National	DRCC	0.71	0.90	0.77	0.85	1.00	0.94	0.95	0.76	0.82
North	DRCC	0.72	-	0.61	-	0.91	0.86	0.93	0.75	0.80
	RDRCC	1.01	-	0.79	-	0.91	0.91	0.98	0.97	0.98
	RANK	2	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	2
Central	DRCC	0.79	1.01	0.80	0.85	1.09	0.96	0.90	1.14	0.66
	RDRCC	1.11	1.12	1.04	1.00	1.09	1.02	0.95	1.50	0.80
	RANK	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1
South	DRCC	0.67	0.92	0.67	0.91	1.24	1.02	1.11	-	0.84
	RDRCC	0.94	1.02	0.87	1.07	1.24	1.09	1.17	-	1.02
	RANK	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	-	3

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.

Table 4 RDRCCs of Main Grain Crops in China by Region

		J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
National	DRCC	0.71	0.90	0.77	0.85	1.00	0.94	0.95	0.76	0.82
North	DRCC	0.72	-	0.61	-	0.91	0.86	0.93	0.75	0.80
	RDRCC	1.01	-	0.79	-	0.91	0.91	0.98	0.97	0.98
	RANK	7		1		2	3	6	4	5
Central	DRCC	0.79	1.01	0.80	0.85	1.09	0.96	0.90	1.14	0.66
	RDRCC	1.11	1.12	1.04	1.00	1.09	1.02	0.95	1.50	0.80
	RANK	7	8	5	3	6	4	2	9	1
South	DRCC	0.67	0.92	0.67	0.91	1.24	1.02	1.11	-	0.84
	RDRCC	0.94	1.02	0.87	1.07	1.24	1.09	1.17	-	1.02
	RANK	2	3	1	5	8	6	7		4

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.

The reason lies in the “real” meaning of comparative advantage. Although the South Region has lower RDRCCs in all of the three grain crops as suggested by ranking in the respective crops, the comparative advantage in producing middle *Indica* rice is relatively stronger measured by the rank of producing all major grain crops in that region. Therefore, the ranking in Table 4 will be used in draw conclusions, and the same logic applies to late analyses of comparative advantages of provinces in each region.

Figures in Tables 5 through 7 are summary of the rankings of comparative advantages of all provinces⁵ in producing various grain crops within one of the 3 regions. (For comparison, the rankings of RDRCC by crop are listed in Table A-1 to Table A-3 as Appendix.)

Table 5 suggests that, in northeast China, Heilongjiang may consider to expand soybean and wheat production, while Jilin and Liaoning may grow more millet and soybean, and sorghum and soybean, respectively. However, as China has little comparative advantage in wheat, soybean, and corn production (see Table 1 and related analysis), they may try to enlarge areas sown to sorghum, millet, and *Japonica* rice instead unless other provinces or other regions reduce wheat, soybean and corn production in a larger scale, or the comparative advantage is very significant in respective province (such as soybean production in Jilin and wheat in Shanxi and Xinjiang). The situation is about the same in Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Qinghai, and Xinjiang, while Shanxi, Shaanxi, and Ningxia may consider to expand *Japonica* and middle *Indica* rice production.

In the Central Region as shown in Table 6, in the northern part, Hebei, Tianjin, Shanxi, and Henan have strong comparative advantages in wheat production as their DRCC values are less than 0.8.⁶ Although RDRCC values are also the lowest in wheat production in Beijing and Shandong, they are relatively high according international

⁵ Including minority autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the State Council, but Taiwan, Hong Kong and Marco are not included.

⁶ “Strong comparative advantage” refers to low values in both DRCC and RDRCC, meaning comparative advantage not only in the region, but also in the world market; on the contrary, “weak comparative advantage” refers to low value in RDRCC and high value in DRCC, meaning comparative

standards. Shandong may choose to expand soybean instead, but Beijing does not have good alternatives. It either produces wheat at relatively less loss, or totally gives up grain production at all.

In the southern part of the Central Region, Anhui has strong comparative advantages in growing corn, soybean, and *Japonica* rice; Jiangsu has strong comparative advantages in early *Indica* and *Japonica* rice production; Zhejiang, Jiangxi, and Hunan have strong comparative advantages in late rice (Zhejiang also has weak comparative advantages in producing early *Indica* and *Japonica* rice); and Hubei has only weak comparative advantages in all rice production.

In the South Region, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, and Hunan have strong comparative advantages in growing late rice, while Yunnan and Guangxi have comparative advantages in early rice production. However, as late rice is usually grown after harvest of early rice, they are not substitutes for each other. Actually, in the double-rice dominant areas, farmers do not have alternatives in reality, so there is little room for restructuring the cropping sector in the short run. The same conclusion holds for Fujian, Guangdong and Hainan, though they have only weak comparative advantages in grain production.

Sichuan, Chongqing, and Guizhou form another sub-group in the region. They both have comparative advantages in growing wheat. However, the absolute values of DRCCs for wheat are relatively high, and wheat (winter crop) is not a substitute for rice or corn (summer crops), so we cannot suggest expanding wheat production. The three provinces seem to have comparative advantages in middle rice against corn production. Again, this should be considered with caution as water might be a constraint factor there, especially in hilly areas. The situation in Yunnan is quite similar to those in the three provinces.

advantage in the region but not in the world market.

Table 5 RDRCCs of Main Grain Crops in the North Region by Province

		J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
Heilongjiang	DRCC	0.79	-	-	-	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.75	-
	RDRCC	1.11	-	-	-	1.00	1.04	0.94	1.01	-
	RANK	5	-	-	-	2	4	1	3	-
Jilin	DRCC	0.61	-	-	-	1.08	1.07	0.71	0.96	0.42
	RDRCC	0.85	-	-	-	1.19	1.24	0.76	1.29	0.52
	RANK	3	-	-	-	4	5	2	6	1
Liaoning	DRCC	0.74	-	-	-	1.03	0.93	0.91	0.71	0.98
	RDRCC	1.04	-	-	-	1.14	1.08	0.97	0.95	1.22
	RANK	3	-	-	-	5	4	2	1	6
Inner Mongolia	DRCC	0.96	-	-	-	0.87	0.82	0.97	0.66	0.86
	RDRCC	1.35	-	-	-	0.96	0.95	1.04	0.87	1.07
	RANK	6	-	-	-	3	2	4	1	5
Shanxi	DRCC	0.62	-	-	-	0.78	0.88	1.03	0.67	0.65
	RDRCC	0.87	-	-	-	0.86	1.02	1.11	0.89	0.81
	RANK	3	-	-	-	2	5	6	4	1
Shaanxi	DRCC	-	-	0.61	-	0.95	1.04	1.12	-	0.84
	RDRCC	-	-	1.00	-	1.04	1.21	1.20	-	1.04
	RANK	-	-	1	-	3	5	4	-	2
Gansu	DRCC	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.81	-	-	1.07
	RDRCC	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.94	-	-	1.34
	RANK	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Qinghai	DRCC	-	-	-	-	0.97	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	-	-	-	1.06	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Ningxia	DRCC	0.63	-	-	-	0.83	0.62	0.92	-	-
	RDRCC	0.88	-	-	-	0.91	0.72	0.99	-	-
	RANK	2	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-
Xinjiang	DRCC	0.65	-	-	-	0.77	0.69	-	-	-
	RDRCC	0.91	-	-	-	0.85	0.80	-	-	-
	RANK	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
North	DRCC	0.72	-	0.61	-	0.91	0.86	0.93	0.75	0.80
	RDRCC	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.

Table 6 RDRCCs of Main Grain Crops in the Central Region by Province

		J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
Shanxi	DRCC	0.62	-	-	-	0.78	0.88	1.03	0.67	0.65
	RDRCC	0.79	-	-	-	0.72	0.92	1.15	0.58	0.99
	RANK	3	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	5
Beijing	DRCC	1.01	-	-	-	0.98	1.06	-	-	-
	RDRCC	1.28	-	-	-	0.90	1.11	-	-	-
	RANK	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Tianjin	DRCC	0.80	-	-	-	0.77	0.71	-	-	-
	RDRCC	1.02	-	-	-	0.71	0.74	-	-	-
	RANK	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Hebei	DRCC	0.78	-	-	-	0.76	0.68	0.73	1.61	0.67
	RDRCC	0.99	-	-	-	0.70	0.71	0.80	1.42	1.02
	RANK	4	-	-	-	1	2	3	6	5
Shandong	DRCC	0.89	-	-	-	1.00	0.96	0.84	-	-
	RDRCC	1.13	-	-	-	0.92	1.00	0.93	-	-
	RANK	4	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-
Henan	DRCC	0.60	-	0.59	-	0.79	0.78	0.66	-	0.65
	RDRCC	0.76	-	0.74	-	0.72	0.82	0.73	-	0.99
	RANK	4	-	3	-	1	5	2	-	6
Shanghai	DRCC	0.70	-	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	0.89	-	-	-	0.82	-	-	-	-
	RANK	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Anhui	DRCC	0.66	1.01	0.69	0.73	0.94	0.69	0.74	-	-
	RDRCC	0.85	1.00	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.72	0.83	-	-
	RANK	3	7	5	4	6	1	2	-	-
Jiangsu	DRCC	0.76	0.81	1.00	-	1.36	1.28	1.02	-	-
	RDRCC	0.97	0.80	1.25	-	1.25	1.34	1.13	-	-
	RANK	2	1	5	-	4	6	3	-	-
Hubei	DRCC	1.00	1.07	0.92	1.07	1.74	1.35	1.29	-	-
	RDRCC	1.28	1.06	1.15	1.26	1.60	1.42	1.43	-	-
	RANK	4	1	2	3	7	5	6	-	-
Zhejiang	DRCC	0.81	1.01	-	0.81	1.19	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	1.03	0.99	-	0.95	1.09	-	-	-	-
	RANK	3	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
Jiangxi	DRCC	-	1.16	-	0.86	-	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.14	-	1.01	-	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hunan	DRCC	-	1.02	-	0.79	1.85	1.16	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.01	-	0.93	1.70	1.22	-	-	-
	RANK	-	2	-	1	4	3	-	-	-
Central	DRCC	0.79	1.01	0.80	0.85	1.09	0.96	0.90	1.14	0.66
	RDRCC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.

Table 7 RDRCCs of Main Grain Crops in the South Region by Province

		J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
Zhejiang	DRCC	0.81	1.01	-	0.81	1.19	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	1.22	1.09	-	0.89	0.96	-	-	-	-
	RANK	4	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Jiangxi	DRCC	-	1.16	-	0.86	-	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.26	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hunan	DRCC	-	1.02	-	0.79	1.85	1.16	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.11	-	0.87	1.49	1.14	-	-	-
	RANK	-	2	-	1	4	3	-	-	-
Fujian	DRCC	-	0.96	0.93	0.99	1.39	-	1.27	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.04	1.39	1.09	1.12	-	1.14	-	-
	RANK	-	1	5	2	3	-	4	-	-
Sichuan	DRCC	-	-	0.66	-	1.21	1.02	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	-	0.99	-	0.98	0.99	-	-	-
	RANK	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-
Shaanxi	DRCC	-	-	0.61	-	0.95	1.04	1.12	-	0.84
	RDRCC	-	-	0.90	-	0.76	1.02	1.01	-	1.00
	RANK	-	-	2	-	1	4	3	-	3
Chongqing	DRCC	-	-	0.69	-	1.43	1.21	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	-	1.02	-	1.15	1.18	-	-	-
	RANK	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-
Guizhou	DRCC	0.58	-	0.56	-	1.02	0.86	1.10	-	-
	RDRCC	0.87	-	0.84	-	0.82	0.84	0.99	-	-
	RANK	4	-	2	-	1	3	5	-	-
Yunnan	DRCC	0.61	0.56	0.58	-	0.89	0.78	0.95	-	-
	RDRCC	0.91	0.61	0.87	-	0.72	0.76	0.86	-	-
	RANK	6	1	5	-	2	3	4	-	-
Guangdong	DRCC	-	1.07	-	1.04	-	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.16	-	1.14	-	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Guangxi	DRCC	-	0.86	-	0.92	-	1.09	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	0.93	-	1.01	-	1.07	-	-	-
	RANK	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-
Hainan	DRCC	-	0.74	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	0.80	-	1.05	-	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
South	DRCC	0.67	0.92	0.67	0.91	1.24	1.02	1.11	-	0.84
	RDRCC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.

5 Conclusions

From the above analysis, China as a whole is likely to have strong comparative advantages in Japonica rice, sorghum, middle Indica rice, millet, and late Indica rice as their DRCC values are all equal to or less than 0.85. Utilisation of comparative advantages requires some land and other resources being shifted from wheat, soybean, and corn to the above crops in the grain sector. This conclusion is generally true for all the three regions under investigation in this study, except in the case of sorghum production in the Central Region.

The conclusion is a little bit complicated at provincial level. Firstly, the ranks of RDRCCs by province can be used as an important indicator of regional comparative advantage, then the absolute values of the DRCCs can be checked to determine if such comparative advantages hold in the world market. The production of crops with RDRCC rankings at approximately top one third in each province in a region will be marked with a sign of “*”, another same sign will be added if that production is also competitive in the world market. Those at bottom one third will be marked with one sign of “-”, or two such signs if it has DRCC value greater than one. The others will be marked with a “+” sign. Those signs may be considered as plausible directions for structural adjustment in the grain sector. A question mark, “?”, indicates no substitutions for that crop so no information for structural adjustment. Details are listed in Table 8.

According to the above description, expansion of a crop is strongly recommended for a province if the sign of “***” shows in respective places, and somewhat recommended if the sign of “**” is in the place. On the contrary, less production of a crop is recommended or strongly recommended if one or two “-” sign is found in the respective place. No clear conclusions could be drawn in other cases.

However, the quantities of increases and/or decreases in the production of indicated crops remain a crucial topic for future study. The answer depends on resource constraints, on market situations and production technology, as well as their evolutions. The speed of restructuring the grain sector also depends on how fast

farmers could adopt new farming practice required for growing new crops, and how easy such shift is allowed and/or facilitated by the existing institutions and other social conditions.

Table 8 Directions of Restructuring the Grain Sector at Provincial Levels

	J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
Beijing	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	?	*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Tianjin	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	?	**	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hebei	+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	?	**	+	--	-
Shanxi	+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	?	-	--	**	+
Inner Mongolia	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	+	**	+	**	-
Liaoning	+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	--	+	**	**	-
Jilin	+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	+	--	**	-	**
Heilongjiang	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	+	-	**	+	n.a.
Shanghai	?	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	?	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Jiangsu	**	**	--	n.a.	+	--	+	n.a.	n.a.
Zhejiang	-	+	n.a.	**	?	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Anhui	+	--	-	+	?	**	**	n.a.	n.a.
Fujian	n.a.	**	-	**	?	n.a.	+	n.a.	n.a.
Jiangxi	n.a.	?	n.a.	?	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Shandong	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	?	+	**	n.a.	n.a.
Henan	+	n.a.	**	n.a.	?	+	**	n.a.	-
Hubei	+	*	**	+	?	--	--	n.a.	n.a.
Hunan	n.a.	+	n.a.	**	?	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guangdong	n.a.	?	n.a.	?	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guangxi	n.a.	**	n.a.	+	n.a.	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Hainan	n.a.	?	n.a.	?	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sichuan	n.a.	n.a.	**	n.a.	?	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Guizhou	+	n.a.	**	n.a.	?	**	--	n.a.	n.a.
Yunnan	-	**	+	n.a.	?	**	+	n.a.	n.a.
Shaanxi	n.a.	n.a.	**	n.a.	?	--	--	n.a.	+
Gansu	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	?	**	n.a.	n.a.	--
Qinghai	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	?	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ningxia	+	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	?	**	-	n.a.	n.a.
Xinjiang	-	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	+	**	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chongqing	n.a.	n.a.	**	n.a.	?	--	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Calculated from the data published in [Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.
 “**” indicates the production of crops with RDRCC rankings at the top one third, another same sign will be added if that production is also competitive in the world market.
 “-” indicates the production of crops with RDRCC rankings at the bottom one third, and two such signs indicate that the DRCC value is greater than one.
 “+” indicates the production of crops with RDRCC rankings at the middle.
 “?” indicates no substitutions for that crop so no information for structural adjustment.

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Appendix

Table A-1 RDRCCs of Main Grain Crops in the North Region by Crop

		J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
Heilongjiang	DRCC	0.79	-	-	-	0.91	0.89	0.87	0.75	-
	RDRCC	1.11	-	-	-	1.00	1.04	0.94	1.01	-
	RANK	6	-	-	-	6	6	2	4	-
Jilin	DRCC	0.61	-	-	-	1.08	1.07	0.71	0.96	0.42
	RDRCC	0.85	-	-	-	1.19	1.24	0.76	1.29	0.52
	RANK	1	-	-	-	10	9	1	5	1
Liaoning	DRCC	0.74	-	-	-	1.03	0.93	0.91	0.71	0.98
	RDRCC	1.04	-	-	-	1.14	1.08	0.97	0.95	1.22
	RANK	5	-	-	-	9	7	3	3	4
Inner Mongolia	DRCC	0.96	-	-	-	0.87	0.82	0.97	0.66	0.86
	RDRCC	1.35	-	-	-	0.96	0.95	1.04	0.87	1.07
	RANK	7	-	-	-	4	4	5	1	3
Shanxi	DRCC	0.62	-	-	-	0.78	0.88	1.03	0.67	0.65
	RDRCC	0.87	-	-	-	0.86	1.02	1.11	0.89	0.81
	RANK	2	-	-	-	2	5	6	2	2
Shaanxi	DRCC	-	-	0.61	-	0.95	1.04	1.12	-	0.84
	RDRCC	-	-	1.00	-	1.04	1.21	1.20	-	1.04
	RANK	-	-	1	-	7	8	7	-	2
Gansu	DRCC	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.81	-	-	1.07
	RDRCC	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.94	-	-	1.34
	RANK	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	5
Qinghai	DRCC	-	-	-	-	0.97	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	-	-	-	1.06	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Ningxia	DRCC	0.63	-	-	-	0.83	0.62	0.92	-	-
	RDRCC	0.88	-	-	-	0.91	0.72	0.99	-	-
	RANK	3	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-
Xinjiang	DRCC	0.65	-	-	-	0.77	0.69	-	-	-
	RDRCC	0.91	-	-	-	0.85	0.80	-	-	-
	RANK	4	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
North	DRCC	0.72	-	0.61	-	0.91	0.86	0.93	0.75	0.80
	RDRCC	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.

Table A-2 RDRCCs of Main Grain Crops in the Central Region by Crop

		J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
Shanxi	DRCC	0.62	-	-	-	0.78	0.88	1.03	0.67	0.65
	RDRCC	0.79	-	-	-	0.72	0.92	1.15	0.58	0.99
	RANK	2	-	-	-	3	5	6	1	1
Beijing	DRCC	1.01	-	-	-	0.98	1.06	-	-	-
	RDRCC	1.28	-	-	-	0.90	1.11	-	-	-
	RANK	11	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-
Tianjin	DRCC	0.80	-	-	-	0.77	0.71	-	-	-
	RDRCC	1.02	-	-	-	0.71	0.74	-	-	-
	RANK	7	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
Hebei	DRCC	0.78	-	-	-	0.76	0.68	0.73	1.61	0.67
	RDRCC	0.99	-	-	-	0.70	0.71	0.80	1.42	1.02
	RANK	6	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	3
Shandong	DRCC	0.89	-	-	-	1.00	0.96	0.84	-	-
	RDRCC	1.13	-	-	-	0.92	1.00	0.93	-	-
	RANK	9	-	-	-	8	6	4	-	-
Henan	DRCC	0.60	-	0.59	-	0.79	0.78	0.66	-	0.65
	RDRCC	0.76	-	0.74	-	0.72	0.82	0.73	-	0.99
	RANK	1	-	1	-	4	4	1	-	2
Shanghai	DRCC	0.70	-	-	-	0.90	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	0.89	-	-	-	0.82	-	-	-	-
	RANK	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Anhui	DRCC	0.66	1.01	0.69	0.73	0.94	0.69	0.74	-	-
	RDRCC	0.85	1.00	0.86	0.85	0.86	0.72	0.83	-	-
	RANK	3	3	2	1	6	2	3	-	-
Jiangsu	DRCC	0.76	0.81	1.00	-	1.36	1.28	1.02	-	-
	RDRCC	0.97	0.80	1.25	-	1.25	1.34	1.13	-	-
	RANK	5	1	4	-	10	9	5	-	-
Hubei	DRCC	1.00	1.07	0.92	1.07	1.74	1.35	1.29	-	-
	RDRCC	1.28	1.06	1.15	1.26	1.60	1.42	1.43	-	-
	RANK	10	5	3	5	11	10	7	-	-
Zhejiang	DRCC	0.81	1.01	-	0.81	1.19	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	1.03	0.99	-	0.95	1.09	-	-	-	-
	RANK	8	2	-	3	9	-	-	-	-
Jiangxi	DRCC	-	1.16	-	0.86	-	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.14	-	1.01	-	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	6	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Hunan	DRCC	-	1.02	-	0.79	1.85	1.16	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.01	-	0.93	1.70	1.22	-	-	-
	RANK	-	4	-	2	12	8	-	-	-
Central	DRCC	0.79	1.01	0.80	0.85	1.09	0.96	0.90	1.14	0.66
	RDRCC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.

Table A-3 RDRCCs of Main Grain Crops in the South Region by Crop

		J. Rice	E. Rice	M. Rice	L. Rice	Wheat	Corn	Soybean	Sorghum	Millet
Zhejiang	DRCC	0.81	1.01	-	0.81	1.19	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	1.22	1.09	-	0.89	0.96	-	-	-	-
	RANK	3	5	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
Jiangxi	DRCC	-	1.16	-	0.86	-	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.26	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Hunan	DRCC	-	1.02	-	0.79	1.85	1.16	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.11	-	0.87	1.49	1.14	-	-	-
	RANK	-	6	-	1	8	6	-	-	-
Fujian	DRCC	-	0.96	0.93	0.99	1.39	-	1.27	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.04	1.39	1.09	1.12	-	1.14	-	-
	RANK	-	4	5	6	6	-	4	-	-
Sichuan	DRCC	-	-	0.66	-	1.21	1.02	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	-	0.99	-	0.98	0.99	-	-	-
	RANK	-	-	3	-	5	3	-	-	-
Shaanxi	DRCC	-	-	0.61	-	0.95	1.04	1.12	-	0.84
	RDRCC	-	-	0.90	-	0.76	1.02	1.01	-	1.00
	RANK	-	-	2	-	2	4	3	-	1
Chongqing	DRCC	-	-	0.69	-	1.43	1.21	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	-	1.02	-	1.15	1.18	-	-	-
	RANK	-	-	4	-	7	7	-	-	-
Guizhou	DRCC	0.58	-	0.56	-	1.02	0.86	1.10	-	-
	RDRCC	0.87	-	0.84	-	0.82	0.84	0.99	-	-
	RANK	1	-	1	-	3	2	2	-	-
Yunnan	DRCC	0.61	0.56	0.58	-	0.89	0.78	0.95	-	-
	RDRCC	0.91	0.61	0.87	-	0.72	0.76	0.86	-	-
	RANK	2	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	-
Guangdong	DRCC	-	1.07	-	1.04	-	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	1.16	-	1.14	-	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Guangxi	DRCC	-	0.86	-	0.92	-	1.09	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	0.93	-	1.01	-	1.07	-	-	-
	RANK	-	3	-	4	-	5	-	-	-
Hainan	DRCC	-	0.74	-	0.95	-	-	-	-	-
	RDRCC	-	0.80	-	1.05	-	-	-	-	-
	RANK	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
South	DRCC	0.67	0.92	0.67	0.91	1.24	1.02	1.11	-	0.84
	RDRCC	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	1.00

Source: Calculated from the data published in [*Quanguo Nongchanpin Chengben Shouyi Ziliao Huibian, 1997-99*], Compilation of National Cost-Benefit Data of Farm Products, 1997-99.

Notes: J. Rice = *Japonica* rice, E. Rice = early rice (*Indica*), M. Rice = middle rice (*Indica*), L. Rice = late rice (*Indica*), All DRCC figures are 1996-98 averages.