Prolific Pigs?



Mating Capacity with Market Price in Early Twentieth Century Pig Breeding

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Data Sources Example

Historical Data Reconstruction

Data Analysis

BLACK PRINCE 1235.

FARROWED FEIRUARY 21, 1876.

Owned by S. D. SMITH, Demopolis, Ala.

Bred by T. S. Cooper, Coopersburg, Penn.

Sire—Mark Antony 237, bred by Russell Swanwick, Cirencester, England.

Genealogy

+

Reproductive Capacity

American Berkshire Record

Transaction

Immigration Pattern

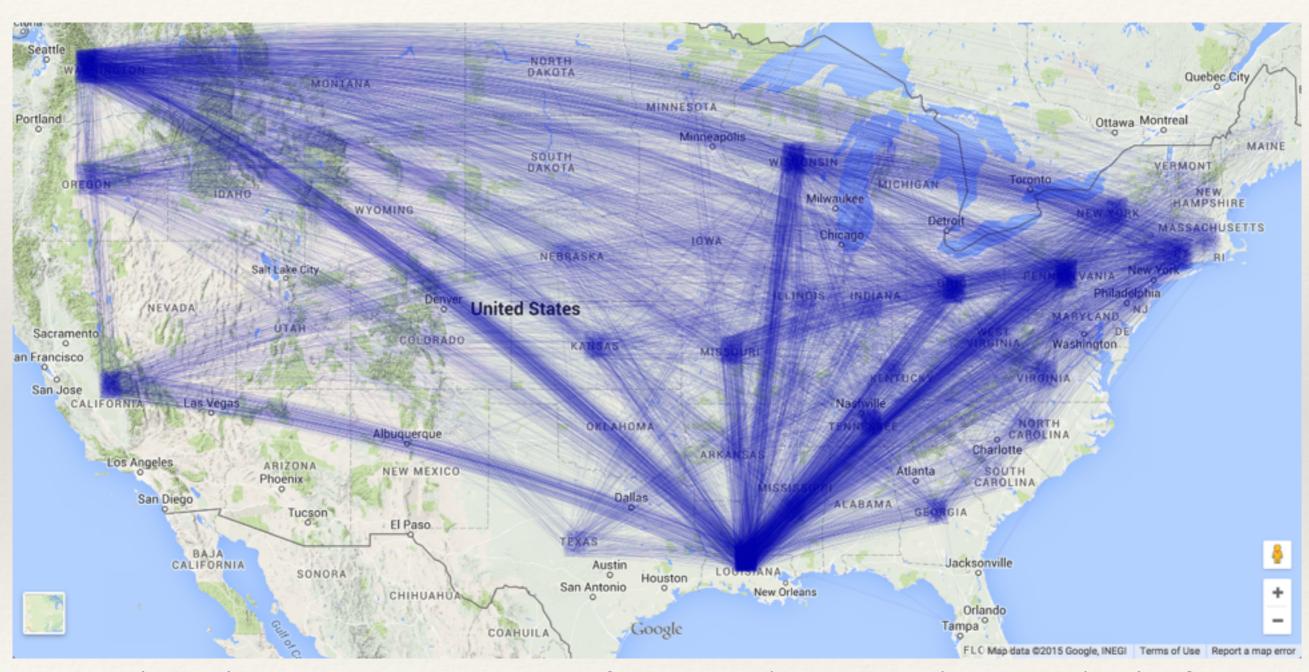
Price

+

Comparison between avg. prices of boars and sows

Berkshire World Cornbelt Stockman

Berkshire Pig Transaction Map from 1900 to 1920



Immigration pattern — one of our exploratory data analysis from transaction data.

Summary

Motivation

Are livestock markets efficient?

What might be the source of inefficiency?

Do breeders price pigs rationally?

Difficulties

Detailed but incomplete archives

Difference between the number of actual offspring and that of recorded offspring

Cross-referencing and reconstruction needed

Results

 $Price_i = \beta_1 \times PorkPrice_i + \beta_2 \times AgeMonths_i + \beta_3 \times nChildren + \epsilon_i$ $\epsilon_i \sim N(0, \sigma^2)$

Table 1: Regression Model Fit

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	$\Pr(> t)$
nChildren	0.2877	0.0414	6.95	0.0000
PorkPrice	3.4215	0.5121	6.68	0.0000
Age	1.8482	0.2803	6.59	0.0000

Berkshire pig transaction price is influenced by factors including the age of the pig, the number of offspring and the prevailing pork price.

And we can conclude that within 1910 - 1920, breeders and buyers did price Berkshire pig rationally to a large extent.