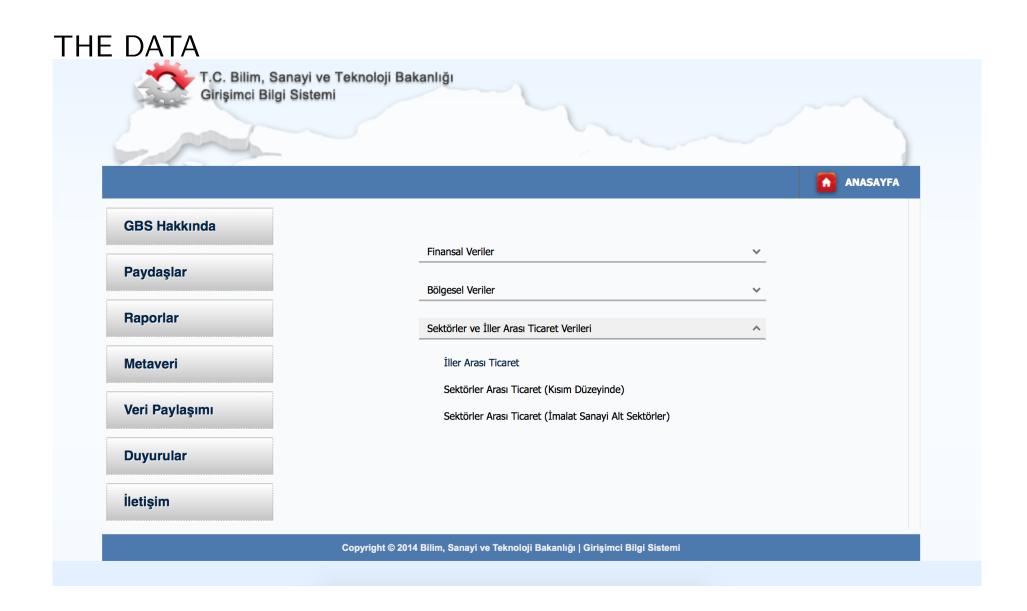
## Inter-city Trade Networks in Turkey

Alper Duman alper.duman@ieu.edu.tr

Seminar in Ege University, Department of Economics

#### Outline

- Motivation and Introduction
- 2 Related Literature
- 3 Data Summary
- 4 Network Analysis
  - General View
  - Central Cities
  - Communities
  - The Tale of Five Cities
- **5** Disussion and Further Research
- 6 Conclusion



- The importance of internal markets
- Firms locate the affiliated enterprises across cities.
- Inter-city trade occurs mostly through transactions among enterprises.
- There are mainly two channels: (I) Intra firm and (2) Inter firm.
- LACK of FIRM LEVEL DATA (!)

#### Veri Paylaşımı

GBS verileri, Bakanlığımızca uygulamaya konulan "Girişimci Bilgi Sistemi Verilerine Erişim, Kullanım Ve Paylaşım Yönergesi" çerçevesinde paylaşılacaktır.

Bu kapsamda Bakanlığımız tarafından yayımlanması uygun görülen raporlar, GBS web sayfasında kamuoyu ile paylaşılacaktır.

Ayrıca, üniversite ve diğer yükseköğrenim kurumları ile araştırma amaçlı kurulmuş enstitü ve diğer kuruluşların araştırmacıları, meslek odaları/örgütleri, sivil toplum kuruluşları ile Türkiye'nin üyesi olduğu uluslararası kurum ve kuruluşlar, 2015 yılından itibaren firma bazında veri içermeyen toplulaştırılmış veri talebinde bulunabilirler.

GBS verilerinin paylaşımında, özel ve tüzel kişilere ait verilerin gizliliği hususunda 5429 sayılı Türkiye İstatistik Kanununda belirtilen gizlilik ilkeleri gözetilmektedir.

- Network approach
- Visualization
- Interesting questions
- New research agenda for Turkey

- Idiosyncratic shocks over firm networks (Gabaix (2009), Carvalho (2014))
- Input-output networks and aggregate outcomes (Acemoğlu (2012, 2015)
- Network analysis of international trade. (Fagiolo (2014))
- International shocks and spillovers over international trade networks. (Kireyev and Leonidov (2015))

- The ideas could be applied to inter-city networks
- No work yet
- Modeling is the challenge (simulate the network)!

- About 3 million enterprises' declarations
- MIST collects
- Threshold of 5000 TL for reporting the transaction in Forms
   Ba and Forms Bs
- Place of Registry is critical

- Total inter-city trade flows amounted to 2.14 trillion TL in 2014
- There is substantial heterogeneity in trade flows.

Table: Total Sales in billion TL

	2013	2014
Min	0.086	0.10
Max	1050	1246
Median	3.94	4.30
Mean	26.8	31

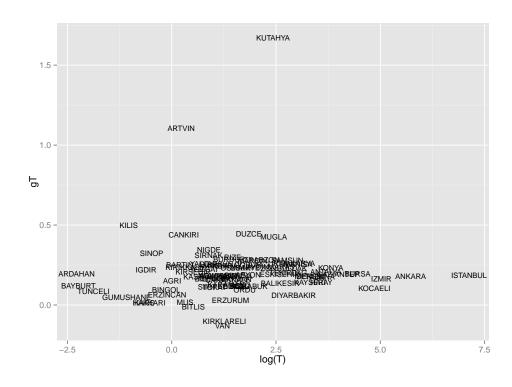
- Local city sales (loops) are very important.
- Biggest loop weight is for İstanbul, %68
- The out-sales turn out to be significantly lower.

Table: Total Out Sales in billion TL

	2013	2014
Min	0.066	0.07
Max	364	426
Median	2.44	2.84
Mean	12.92	15.12

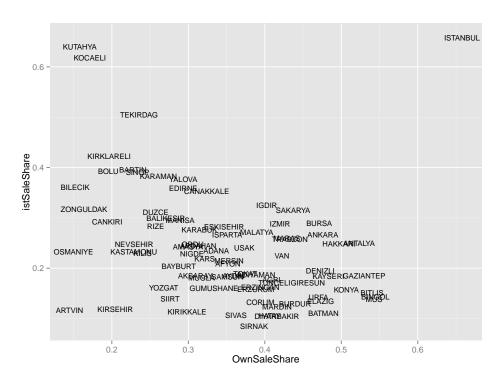
- $\bullet$  The nominal growth in sales from 2013 to 2014 was about % 18
- ullet The out-sales nominal growth turned out to be %~17
- Kütahya, Artvin and Kilis are among the star performers

Figure: Sales Growth

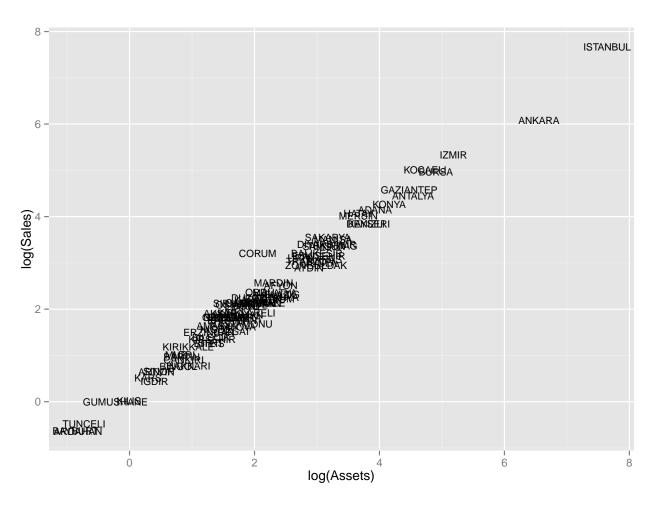


- İstanbul is also the biggest consumer
- ullet İstanbul consumes more than %~10 of total sales of almost all cities
- A weak negative relationship between own-city sales and sales to İstanbul.

Figure: Own Sales and Sales to İstanbul



- Assets matter
- We should more detailed info on type of assets
- The relation between assets and city output.



- Intercity trade can be considered as a network.
- This trade network can be represented as a directed, weighted, incomplete, and asymmetric graph in which each city is a node and the bilateral trade links are the edges.
- The network is weighted because all links reflect some value of payment that is different for each city and each flow.
- the network is asymmetric because for most cities customer partners (out-degree) differs from the number of supplier partners (in-degrees).

In order to simply illustrate the network in the weighted adjacency matrix form we pick the inter-city trade flows of the biggest five cities.

Table: Inter-city Flows among 5 Cities, in Billion TL

	ANKARA	BURSA	ISTANBUL	İZMİR	KOCAELİ
ANKARA	146.39	3.79	81.97	7.44	7.11
BURSA	4.42	40.66	24.98	2.00	2.30
İSTANBUL	89.93	29.29	819.90	39.89	28.46
İZMİR	6.83	2.53	43.79	63.81	1.63
KOCAELİ	7.00	3.35	79.60	3.22	22.07

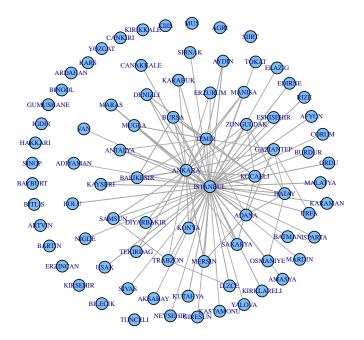
The network approach takes the trade flows and converts it into a weighted adjacency matrix A, that is

$$A_{i,j} = \begin{pmatrix} a_{1,1} & a_{1,2} & \cdots & a_{1,n} \\ a_{2,1} & a_{2,2} & \cdots & a_{2,n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n,1} & a_{m,2} & \cdots & a_{n,n} \end{pmatrix}$$

- Undirected vs directed
- Unweighted vs weighted
- Multiplex networks

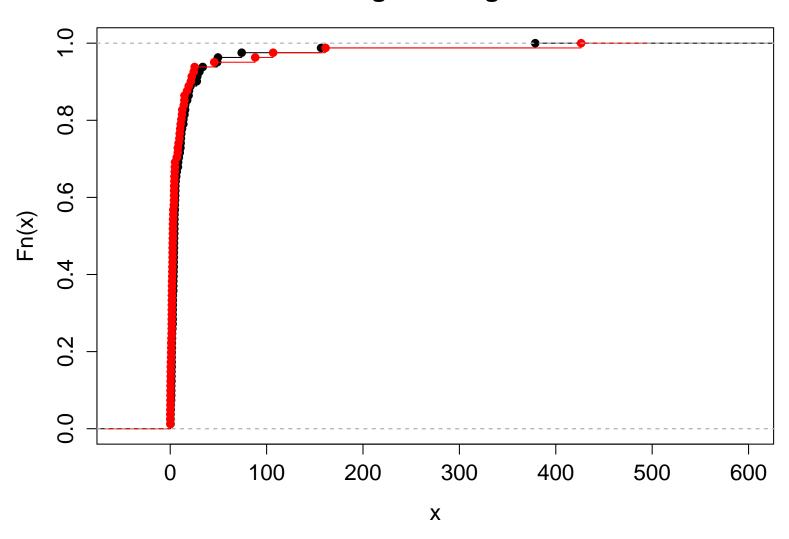
- Most of cities' sales are small.
- Cut-off 1 billion
- A multi-star network in which İstanbul, Ankara and İzmir are the central nodes.

# InterCity Trade Network, Cut 1 billion TL



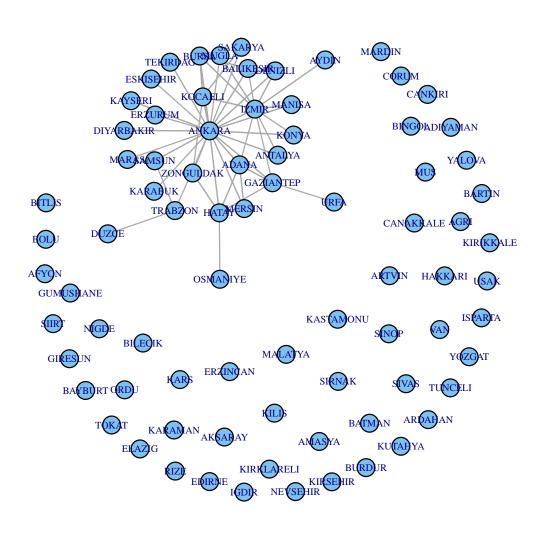
The weighted in-degree and out-degree distributions reveal the disparity among a few central cities and the rest.

#### **Cumulative Weighted Degree Distribution**

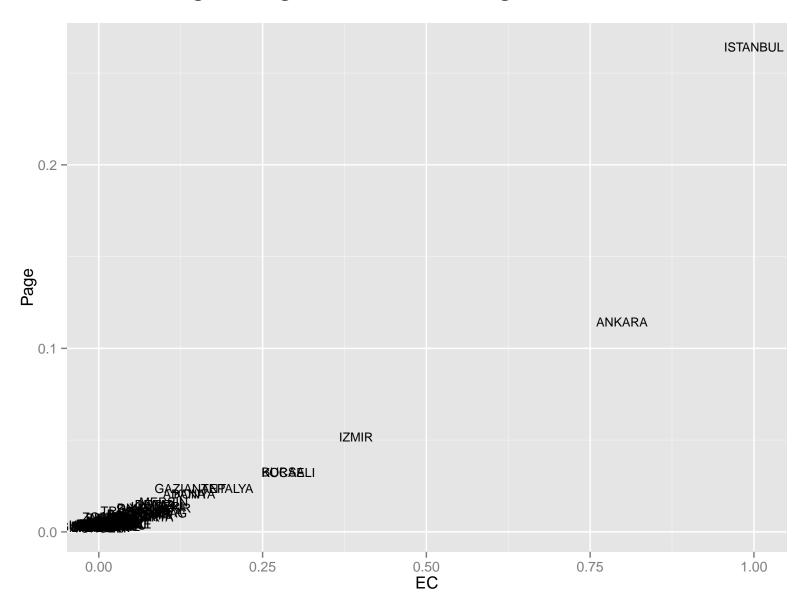


#### Taking Istanbul out and leaving the threshold at 1 billion TL

#### Without Istanbul, Cutoff 1 Billion



### Cities according to Eigenvector and Page Rank centralities.

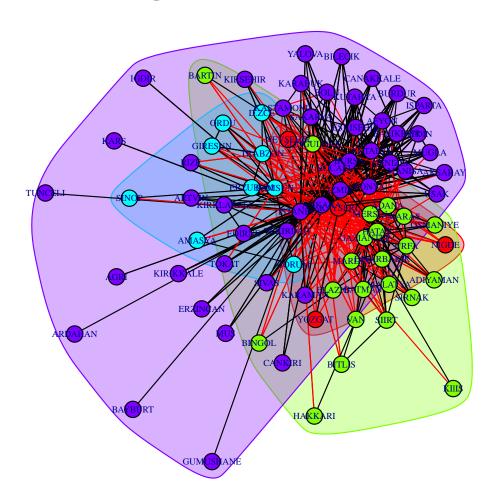


Centrality measures are closely linked to Leontieff inverse coefficients.

	Leontieff 2014	Leontieff 2013
ISTANBUL	8.86	4.58
ANKARA	2.13	1.58
KOCAELI	1.78	1.40
IZMIR	1.54	1.29
BURSA	1.30	1.16
GAZIANTEP	1.14	1.08

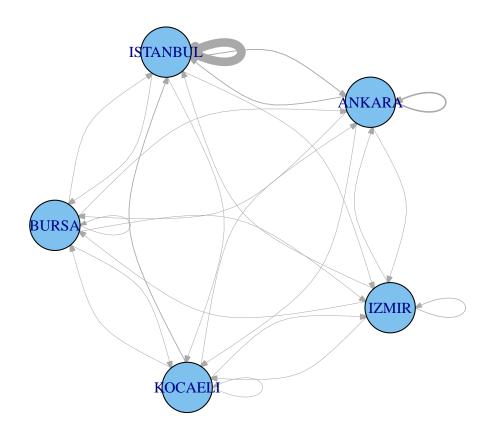
This is what we get if restrict trade links to those above 100 million TL and non-loops.

### **Spinglass Communities**



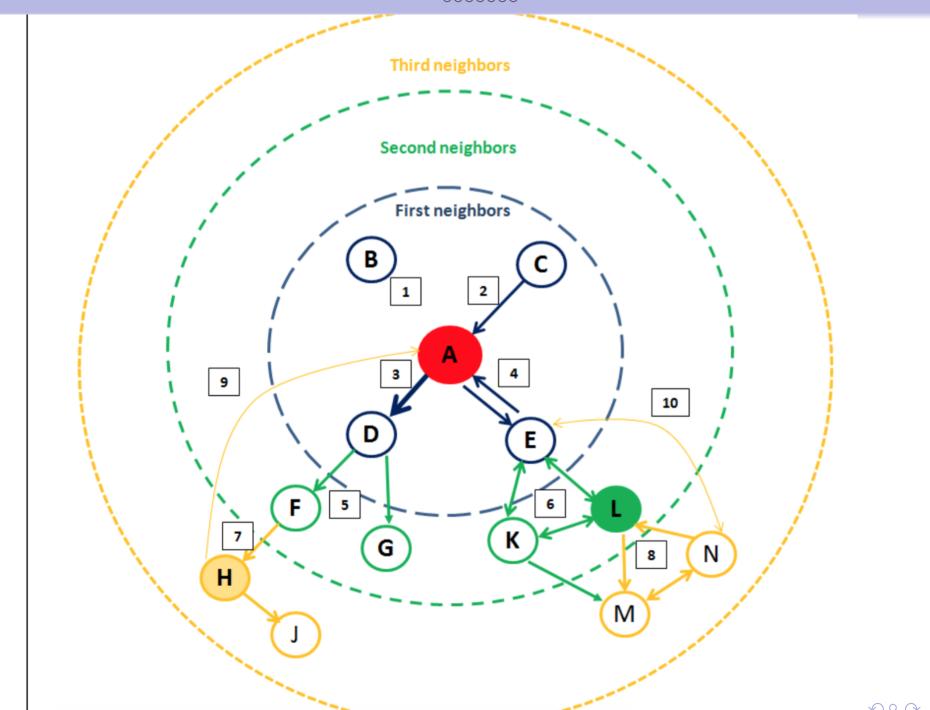
The dominance of Istanbul is very visible.

#### **Five Big Cities**



- The network with and without Istanbul?
- Peripheral cities are numerous
- Better data necessary

- Assume a negative shock on any city
- Its purchases will be affected negatively.
- The immediate neighbour cities will suffer
- Chain reaction



- Network analysis is challenging and interesting
- Highly important for policy
- Requires interdisciplinary research