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# **Development of Productivity and Performance in German Dairy and Pig Farms**

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# 1. Introduction

- Different methods
- Non Parametric
  - . Index based
    - " Fischer based on Laspeyres, Paasche (approaching quadratic function)
    - " Tornqvist (approaching Translog function)
  - . DEA based
    - " Malmquist
    - " Hicks-Moorsteen
    - " Lowe / Färe-Primont
- Parametric
  - . Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA)

## Introduction (2)

- **CEPA of Queensland University AU provides DPIN software standard version free-of-charge; computes i.e. Malmquist, Hicks-Moorsteen and Färe-Primont Indexes**  
(<http://www.uq.edu.au/economics/cepa/dpin.php>)
- **Färe-Primont Indexes (O'Donnell 2011)**
  - . **Based on DEA**
    - “ Multi-outputs / inputs, combining monetary and physical variables
    - “ No price vector required; instead use of shadow prices of the LP model

## 2 Method and data: Färe-Primont index (distance function)

$$TFP_{hs,it} = \frac{D_O(x_0, q_{it}, t_0) D_I(x_{hs}, q_0, t_0)}{D_O(x_0, q_{hs}, t_0) D_I(x_{it}, q_0, t_0)}$$

Index referring to a reference farm\_k in period\_s (s=1)

- “ TFP index calculation in 2 steps:
  - “ After 1<sup>st</sup> run: select farm\_k with TFP close to the average TFP in period\_s
  - “ Farm\_ks used as reference for the 2<sup>nd</sup> run

# Data: Balanced farm panels based on nat. FADN

## Dairy farms in the North of Germany (Lower Saxony and Schleswig Holstein)

- > 30 dairy cows in 2009/10; N = 170, (1996/97 ÷ 2010/11)
  - . 3 outputs: milk (€), other returns (€), subsidies (€);
  - . 5 inputs: var. inp crops (€), livestock (€), other (€ excl. land rentals and hired labour costs); UAA (ha), AWU

## Pig farms (fattening / piglets) Germany

- 2000/1 to 2010/11, based on national FADN
  - . Fattening N = 364; Piglets N = 195
  - . Outputs: pigs (€); other (€);
  - . Inputs: livestock (€); crops (€); other [€]; land (UAA ha); labor (AWU)

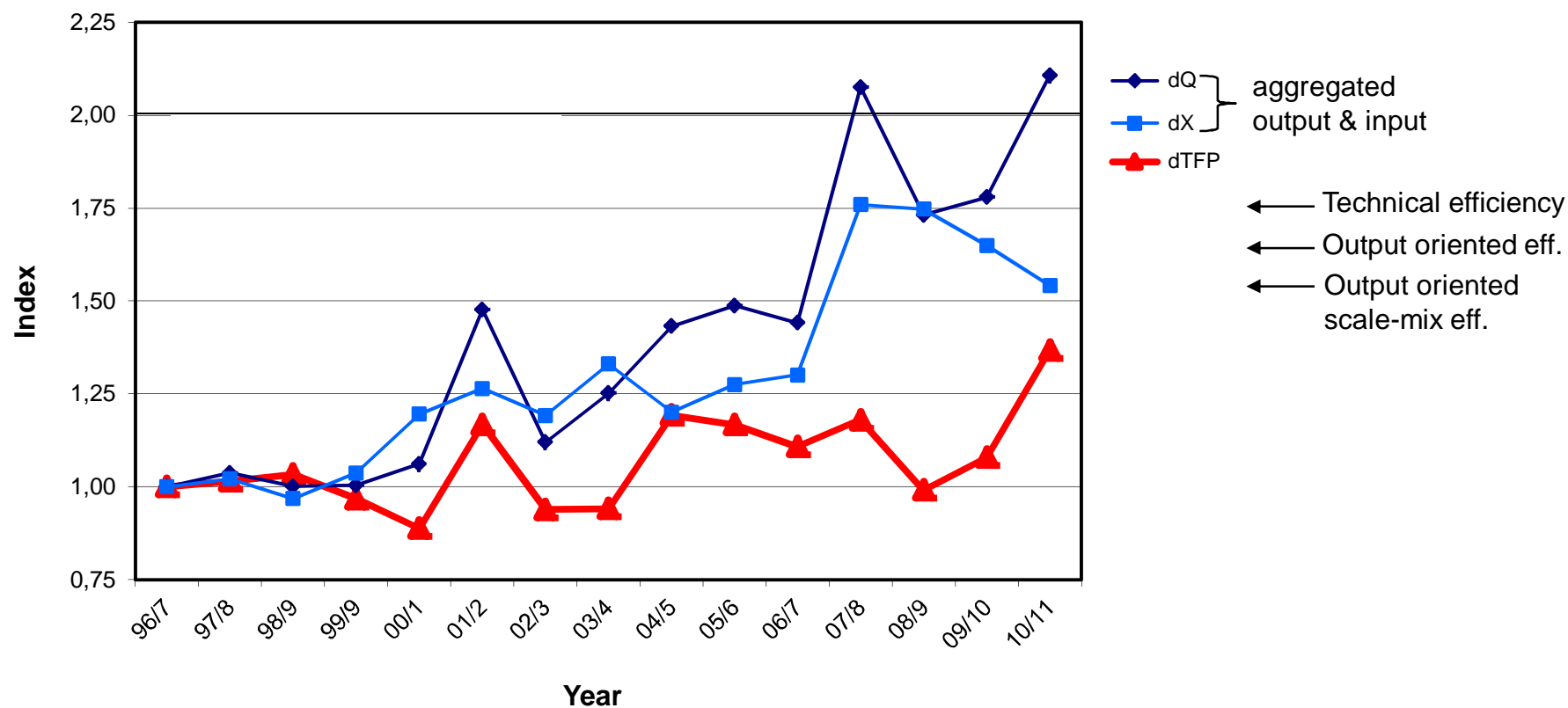
## **3 Results**

**3.1 TFP Dairy farms**

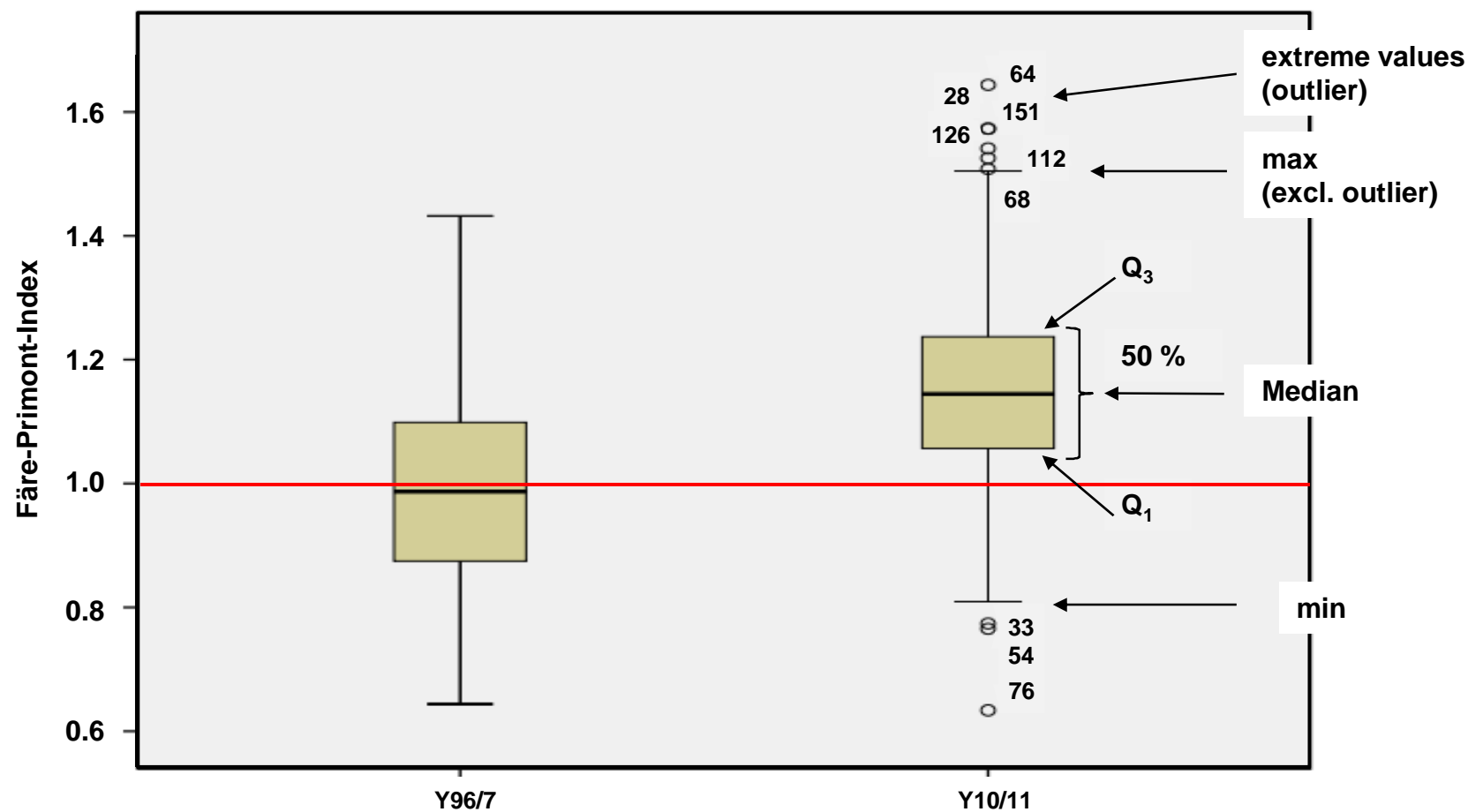
**3.2 TFP Pig farms**

**3.3 TFP versus development of income**

# 3.1 Development and decomposition of productivity (example of one farm)

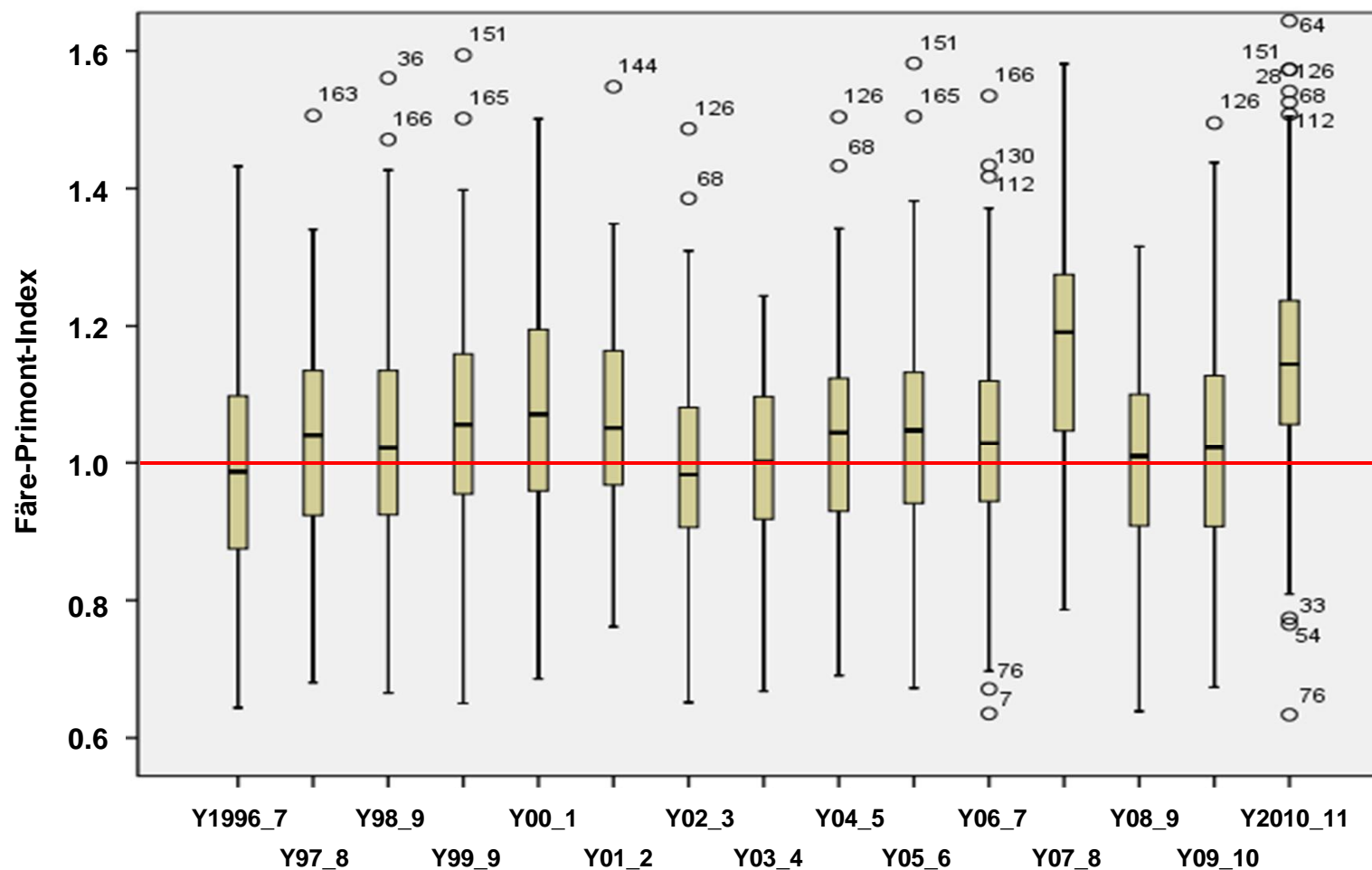


## 3.1 Variation of TFP between 1996/07 and 2010/11 (sample of dairy farms)

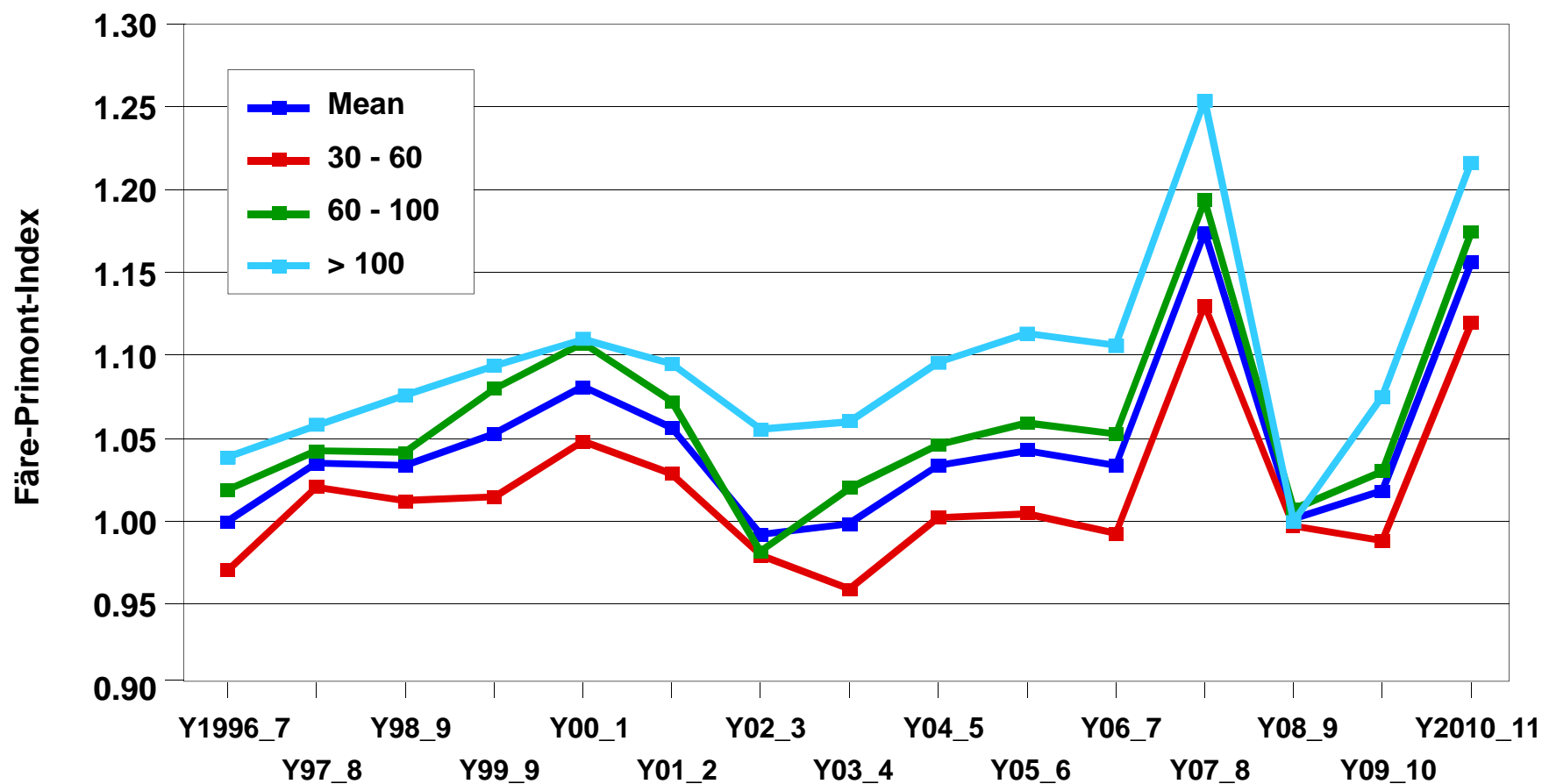




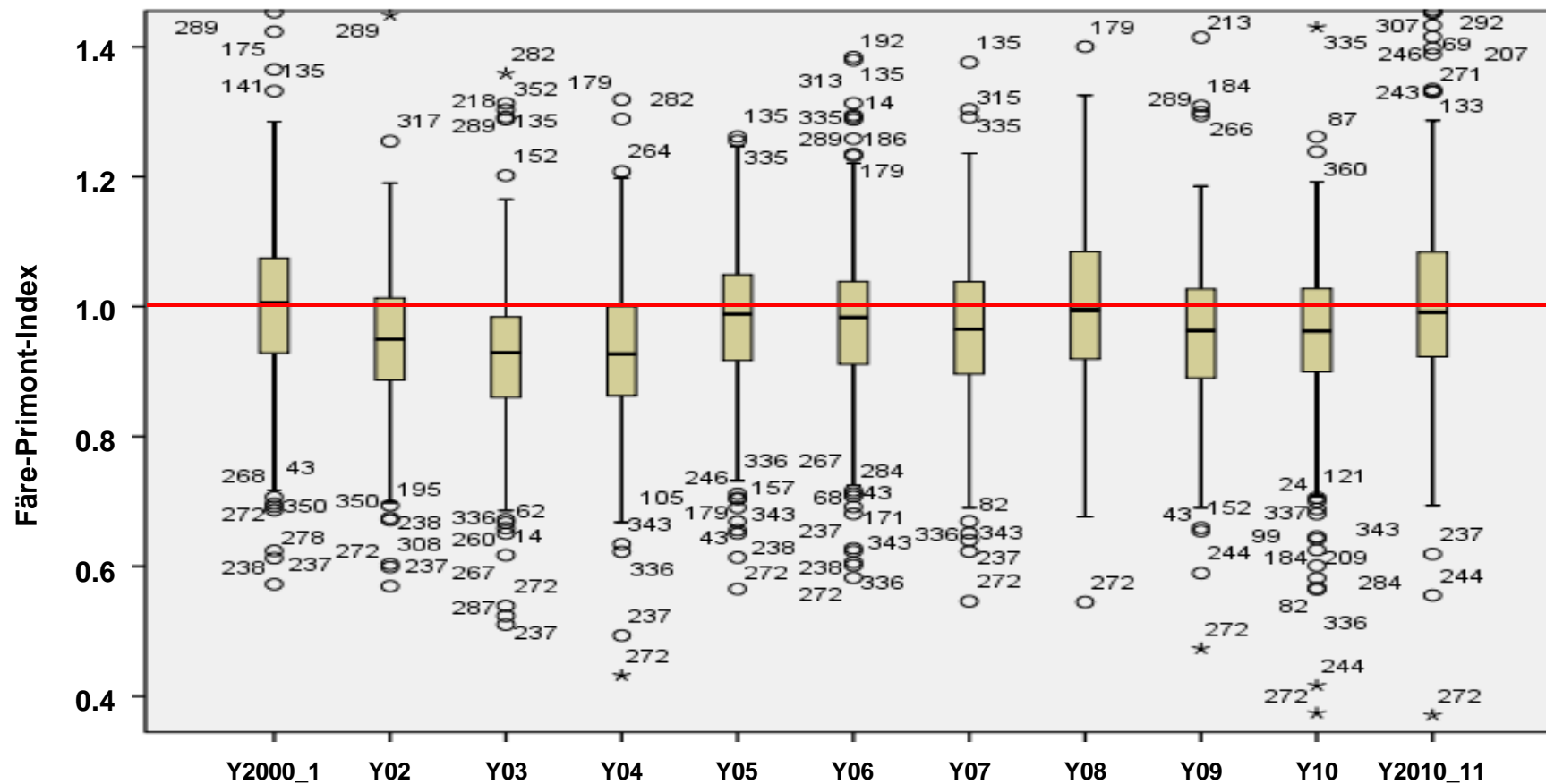
# Development and variation of TFP dairy farms



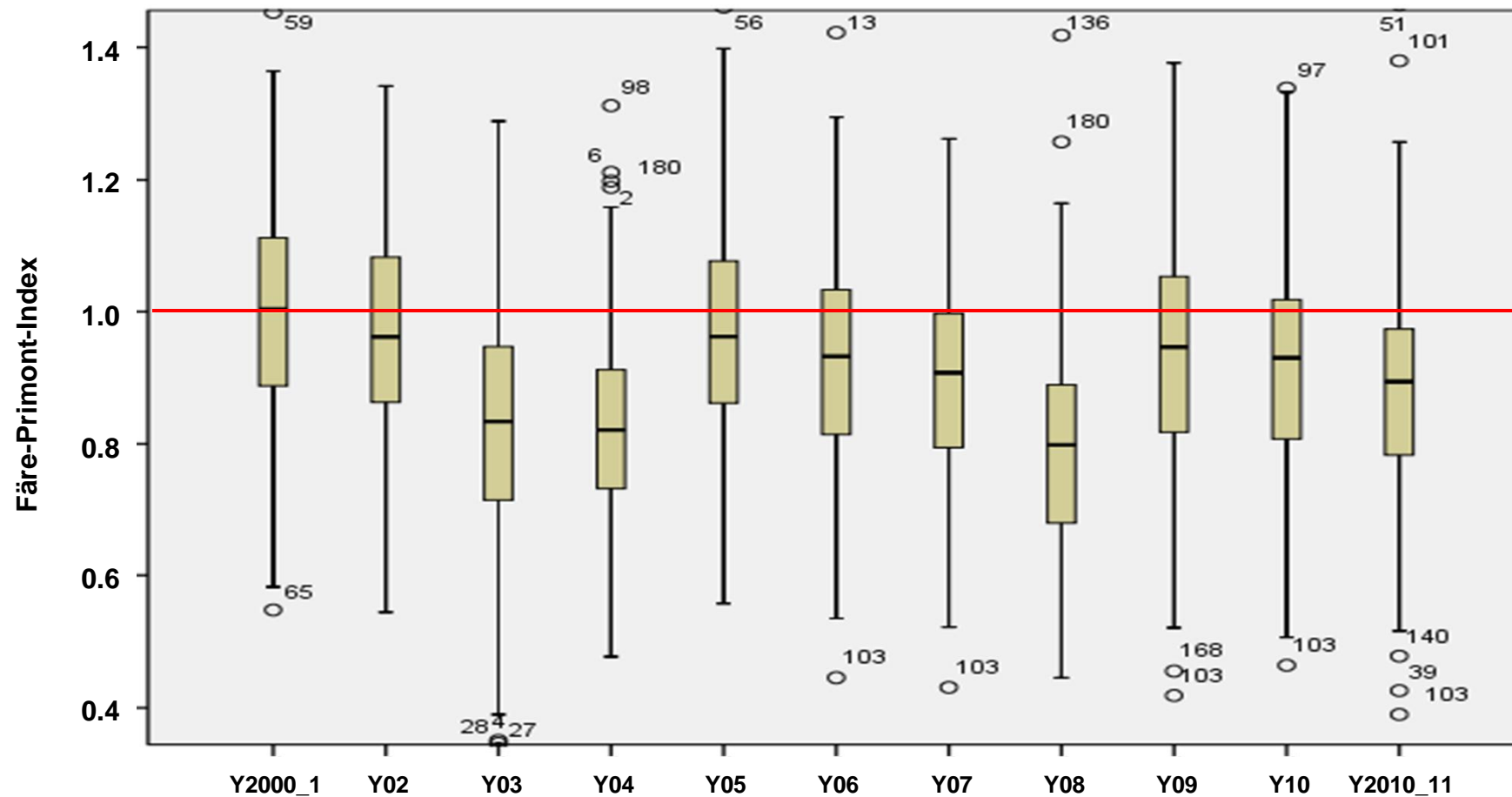
# Development of TFP dairy farms by farm size (dairy cows)



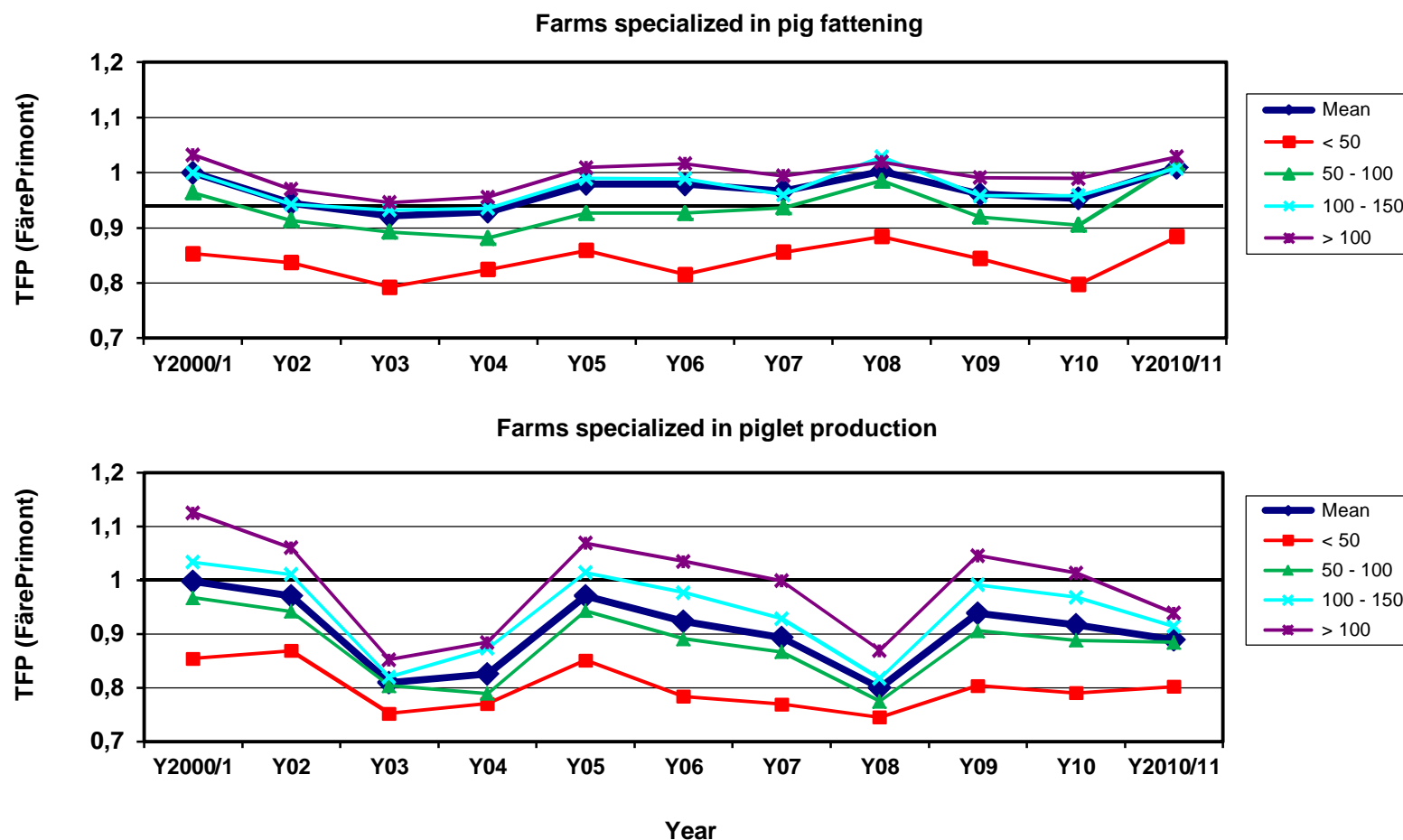
## 3.2 Development and variation of TFP of farms specialized in pig fattening



# Development and variation of TFP of farms specialized in piglet production



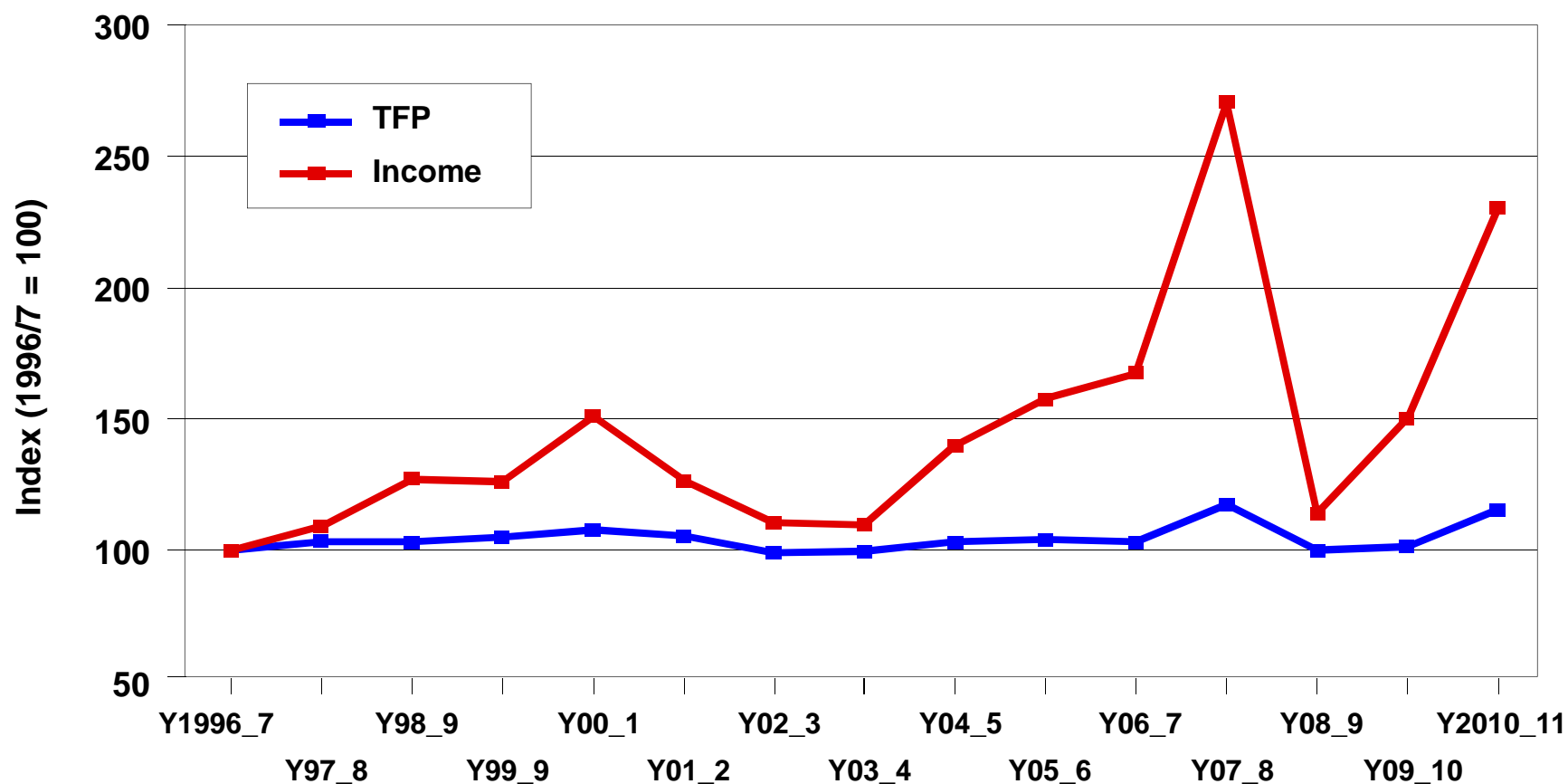
# TFP of farms specialized in fattening / piglet production Å by farm size (LU-pig)



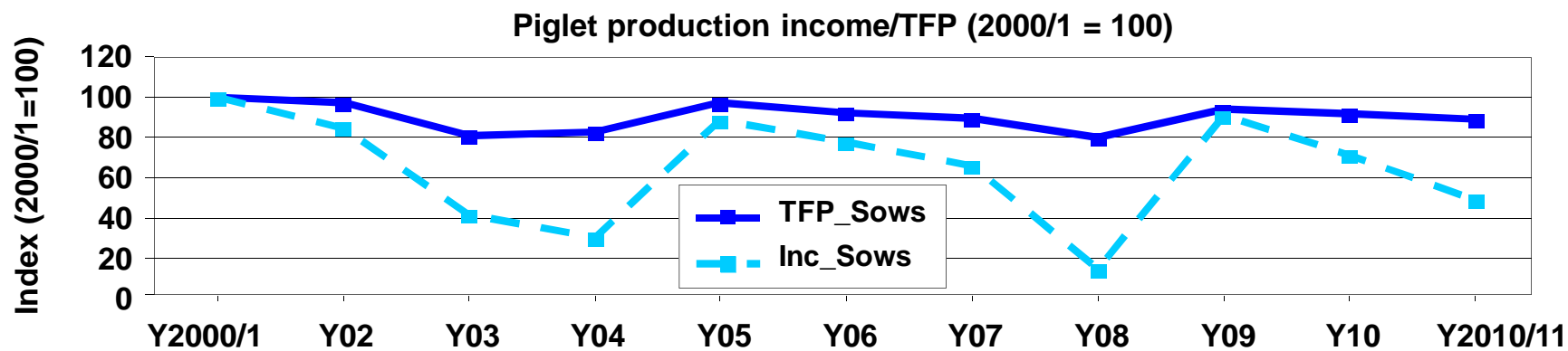
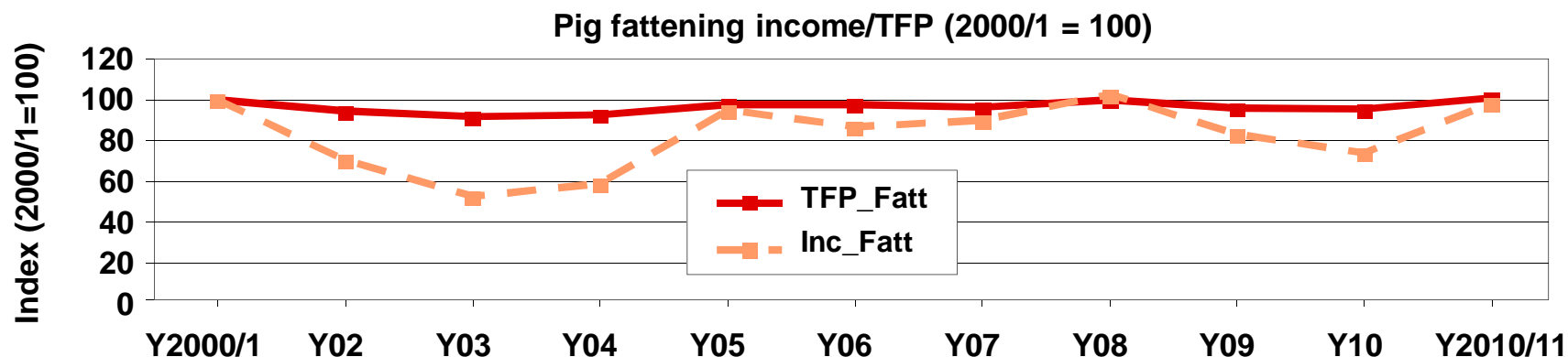
## 3.3 Comparing income (FFI) and TFP

- . Dairy farms
- . Pig farms

### 3.3 Dairy farms: development of TFP and income (FFI)



# Pig farms: TFP versus income (FFI)





## 4 Conclusion

- **Rather low changes of TFP**
  - . **High variation of TFP between farms**
    - ” **Dairy farms: increase**
    - ” **Pig fattening: constant**
    - ” **Piglet production: decreasing**
  - . **Variation in time rather low compared to income, especially in the last few years. ReasonsÅ**
    - ” **TFP model highly aggregated wrt outputs and inputs (inclusion of more variables)**
  - . **TFP results should be compared / validated with other methods, i.e. Fischer Index**

## References

- **O'Donnell (2011) DPIN 3.0 A PROGRAM FOR DECOMPOSING PRODUCTIVITY INDEX NUMBERS**  
<http://www.uq.edu.au/economics/cepa/dpin.php>
- **O'Donnell, C. J. (2010). "Nonparametric Estimates of the Components of Productivity and Profitability Change in U.S. Agriculture." *Centre for Efficiency and Productivity Analysis Working Papers WP02/2010*. University of Queensland.**  
<http://www.uq.edu.au/economics/cepa/docs/WP/WP022010.pdf>.
- **O'Donnell, C. J. (2011) "The Sources of Productivity Change in the Manufacturing Sectors of the U.S. Economy." *Centre for Efficiency and Productivity Analysis Working Papers WP07/2011*. University of Queensland.**  
<http://www.uq.edu.au/economics/cepa/docs/WP/WP072011.pdf>.
- **O'Donnell, C. J. (2012) Econometric estimation of distance functions and associated measures of productivity and efficiency change. *J Prod Anal***
- DOI 10.1007/s11123-012-0311-1,  
<http://www.springerlink.com/content/e711457qp8541733/>

# Annex

## Calculation of Färe-Primont Index (solving LP; aggregate output and inputs; Shadow prices)

### Solving LP's

$$D_O(x_0, q_0, t_0)^{-1} = \min_{\alpha, \gamma, \beta} \{ \gamma + x'_0 \beta : \gamma t + X' \beta \geq Q' \alpha; q'_0 \alpha = 1; \alpha \geq 0; \beta \geq 0 \}$$

Output oriented

$$D_I(x_0, q_0, t_0)^{-1} = \max_{\phi, \delta, \eta} \{ q'_0 \phi - \delta : Q' \phi \leq \delta t + X' \eta; x'_0 \eta = 1; \phi \geq 0; \eta \geq 0 \}$$

Input oriented

### Aggregated output and inputs

$$Q_{it} = (q'_{it} \alpha_0) / (\gamma_0 + x'_0 \beta_0) \quad \text{Output}$$

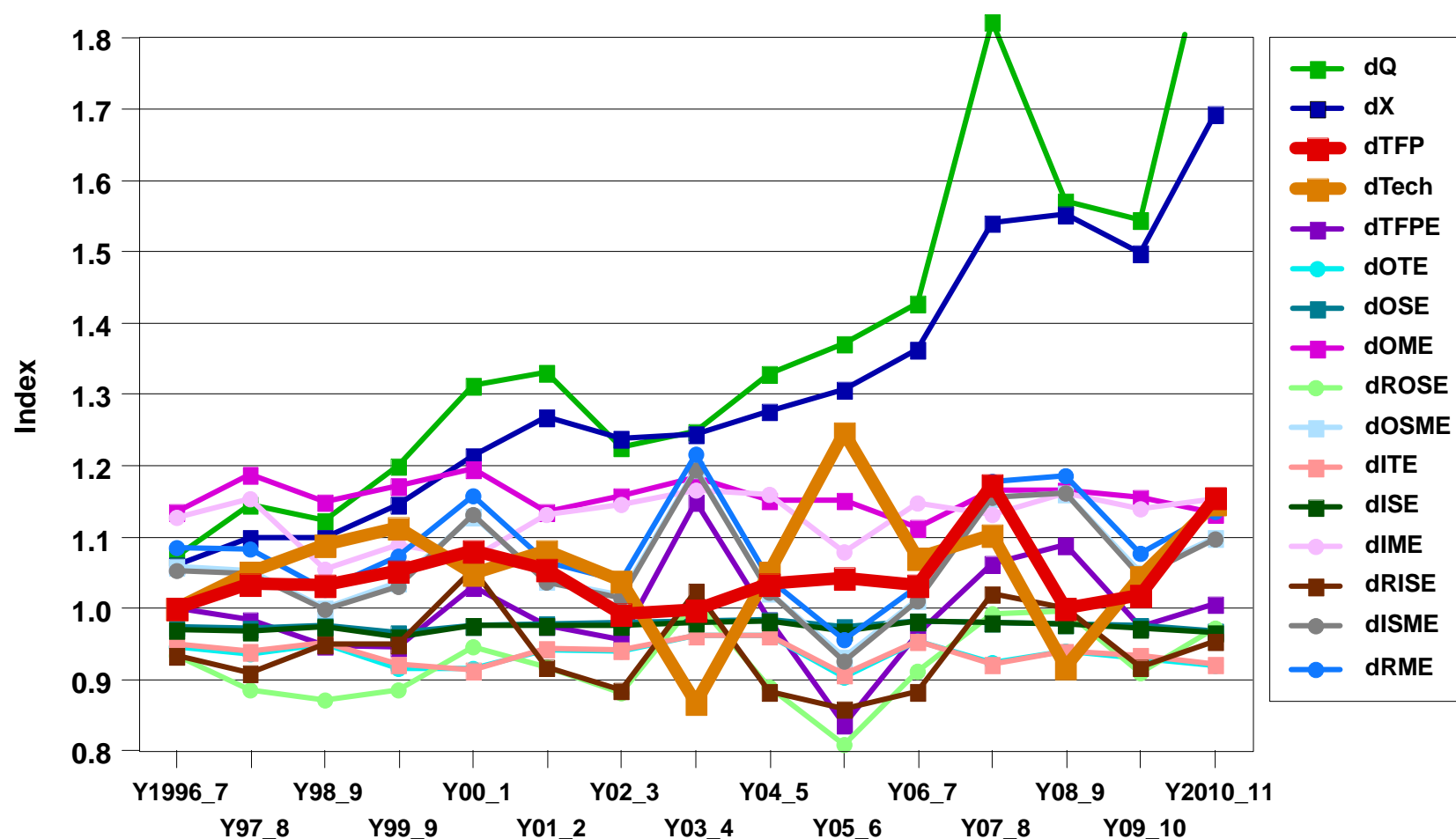
$$X_{it} = (x'_{it} \eta_0) / (q'_0 \phi_0 - \delta_0) \quad \text{Input}$$

### Shadow prices

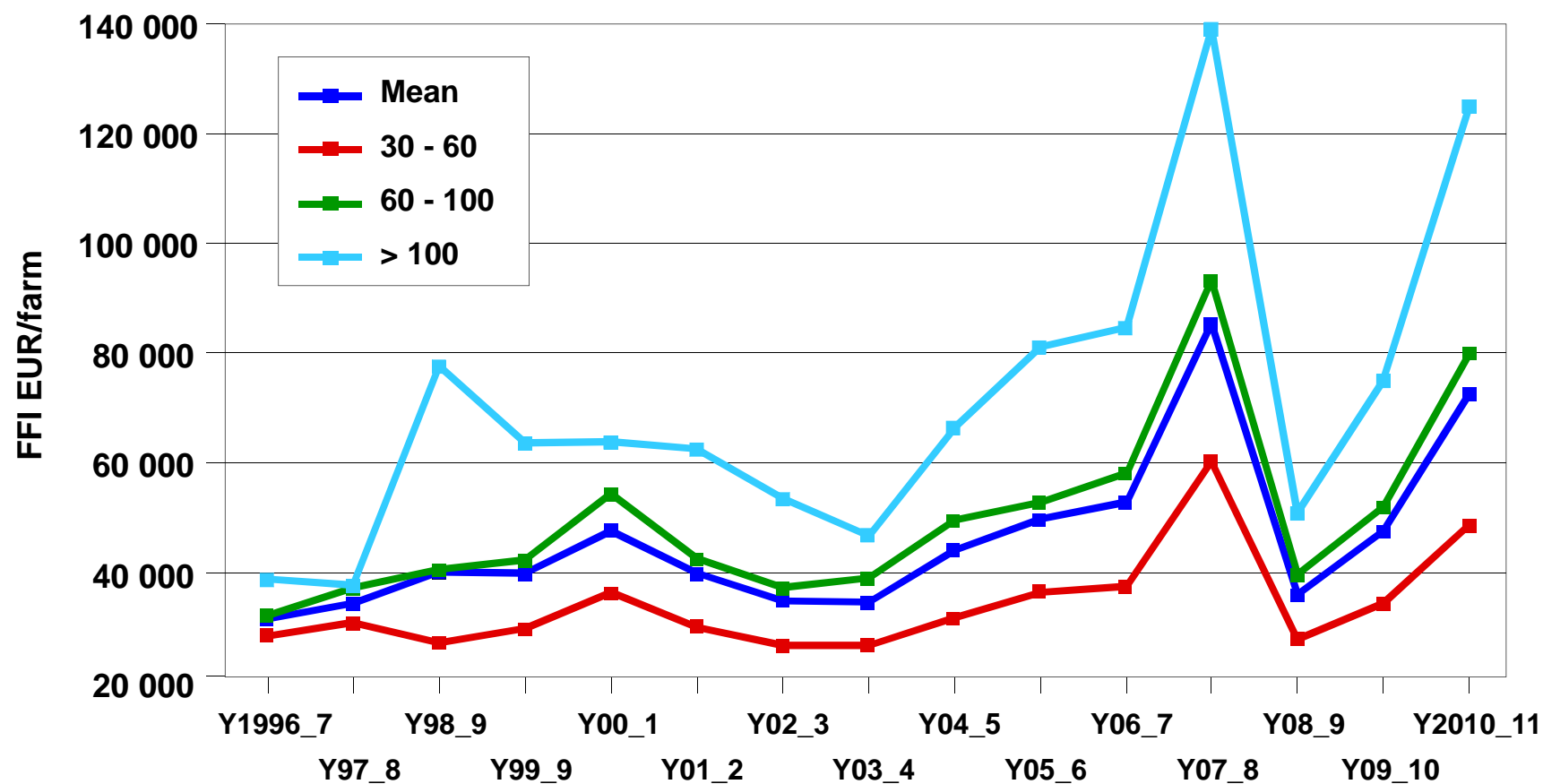
$$p_0^* = \partial D_O(x_0, q_0, t_0) / \partial q_0 = \alpha / (\gamma + x'_0 \beta) \quad \text{Output}$$

$$w_0^* = \partial D_I(x_0, q_0, t_0) / \partial x_0 = \eta / (q'_0 \phi - \delta). \quad \text{Input}$$

# Partial TFP indicators (average of dairy farms)



## Development of Income (FFI) dairy farms by farm size



# Development of income (FFI) (finished pigs / sows) by size classes (LU-pigs)

