

Estimating Generalized Sustainable

Value at Sector Level

Application to Finnish dairy farms

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Sustainable value at firm level

Firm's sustainability performance or sustainable value (SV) – difference between firm's economic output produced by using a resource bundle $\mathbf{x}_i = (x_{i1} \dots x_{i2})'$ and opportunity cost of these resources:

 $SV_i = y_i - OC(\mathbf{x}_i)$

OC can be:

- 1) a nonlinear function of resources
- 2) functional form does not need to be assumes a priori



Sustainable value at firm level

OC is unknown => must be estimated

OC of using a resource for an activity refers to the income foregone by not using resource in the best alternative activity Production function – maximum amount of output that can be obtained from the given amounts of input resources

Numerical value of production function $f(\mathbf{x})$ can be interpreted as the total opportunity cost of bundle \mathbf{x}



Sustainable value at firm level

 $SV_i = y_i - OC(\mathbf{x}_i)$ can be rewritten as $SV_i = y_i - f(\mathbf{x}_i)$

By reorganizing the terms, receive the standard regression equation: $y_i = f(\mathbf{x}_i) + SV_i$

where SV can be estimated at *firm-level* using alternative methods, e.g.

- Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)
- Stochastic Frontier Analysis (SFA)
- etc.



Proposed procedure:

1. Identify production line, sector, or region whose aggregate sustainability performance will be assessed

Group of firms $I = \{1,...,n\}$ can represent firms in a specific sector, specialization, region or any other group



Proposed procedure:

2. Identify relevant economic, environmental and social resources (inputs and outputs) to be included in the assessment from FADN and possibly other sources



Proposed procedure:

3. Calculate averages of resources and output. These values characterize the representative farm of group *I*

$$\overline{y} = \sum_{i \in I} \frac{y_i}{n}$$

$$\overline{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{i \in I} \mathbf{x}_i / n$$

Include the representative farm's data in the data set



Proposed procedure:

4. Estimate the benchmark technology with your preferred method (for example, DEA)



Proposed procedure:

5. Calculate SV of the representative farm



$$SV_{\text{repr.farm}} = \overline{y} - f(\overline{\mathbf{x}})$$

Proposed procedure:

6. To obtain an aggregate SV measure of the production line (sector), multiply the SV estimate of the representative farm by number of farms presented in the sample (sample size)

$$aggrSV_{I} = n \cdot (\overline{y} - f(\overline{\mathbf{x}}))$$



Data:

year 2004, sample size n = 332

Output

• Total revenue from milk and other products (SE131), €

Inputs

- Labor (SE011), hr
- Total utilized agricultural area (SE025), ha
- Farm capital (SE510), €
- Total energy cost (SE345), €
 - Fertilizers (SE295), €

Results:

• Calculated averages for the representative dairy farm

$$\overline{y}^{dairy} = \sum_{i \in I} y_i^{dairy} / n$$
$$\overline{\mathbf{x}} = \sum_{i \in I} \mathbf{x}_i / n$$

i∈I

- Included averages in the data sample
- Estimated the benchmark technology by output oriented DEA
 model with variable returns to scale

Results:

- Resulting efficiency score of the representative dairy farm is equal to 0.649 (which means that the representative farm achieves a bit more than half of its potential output)
- Calculated SV value for the representative dairy farm, which resulted in about -49,615€

The results are negative by construction, since in DEA model, frontier envelopes the observed data from above; only farms with SV=0 are diagnosed as efficient



Results:

• Weights of inputs for the representative dairy farm

Inputs	Repr. dairy farm
Labor	0.01
Farm capital	0.15
Energy	0.88
UAA	0.05
Fertilizer	0.19

- Labor input has the smallest weight



Results:

- To obtain aggregate SV measure for dairy production line, the estimated SV of the representative dairy farm is multiplied by number of farms in the sample (n = 332)
- Aggregate SV of the Finnish dairy sector for year 2004 resulted in about -16.5 million € (-16,521,842 €)

