



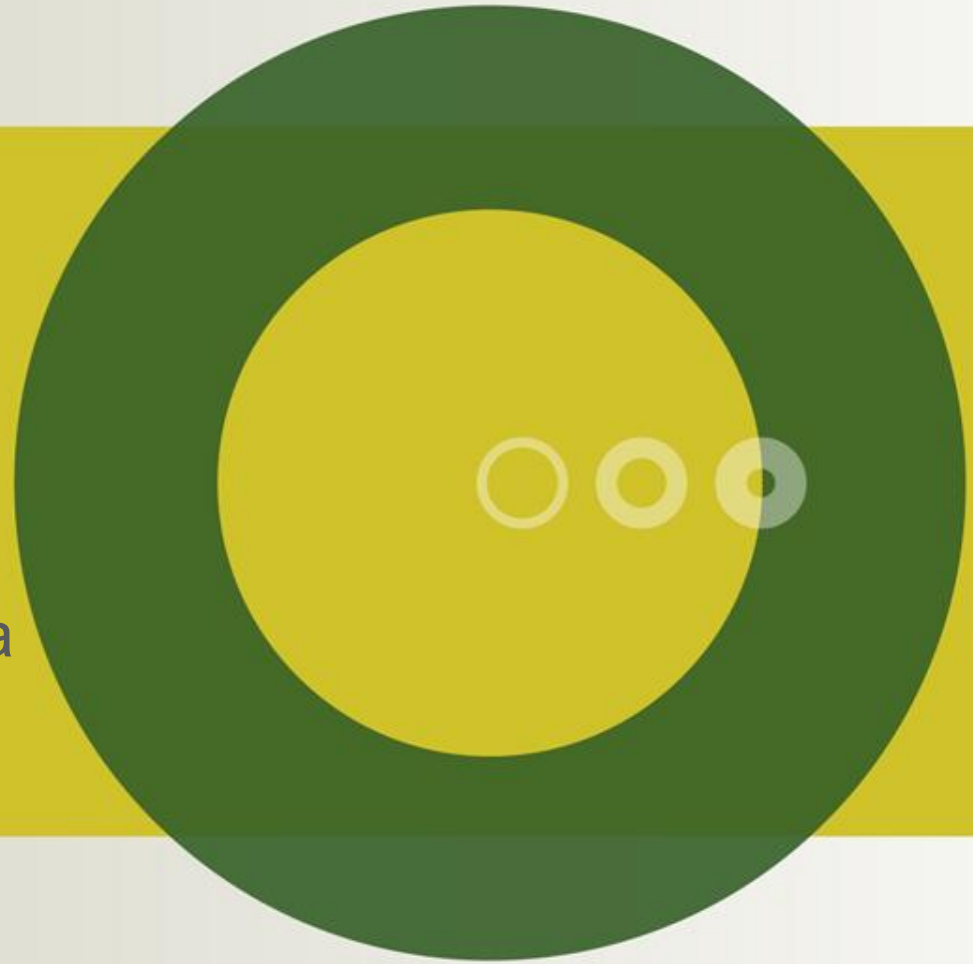
Essays on the Investment Behaviour of Danish Farmers

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ERFA-gruppe møde i
driftsøkonomi

Formidlet i projektet: "Fra
Idé til færdigt Byggeri"





Research question of dissertation

What are the drivers and impacts of farmers' investment behaviour in Denmark?



Papers in the thesis

- 1. An Empirical Analysis of Access to Finance for Danish Farms: Understanding Investment and the Absence of Risk Management
- 2. The Impact of Incentives and Socioeconomic Factors on Farmers' Investment Behaviour
- 3. An Empirical Test of the Effects of Financial Context on Investment Incentives and Expectations
- 4. Investment Utilisation, Adjustment Costs, and Technical Efficiency in Danish Pig Farms



**An Empirical Analysis of Access to Finance for Danish Farms:
Understanding Investment and the Absence of Risk Management**

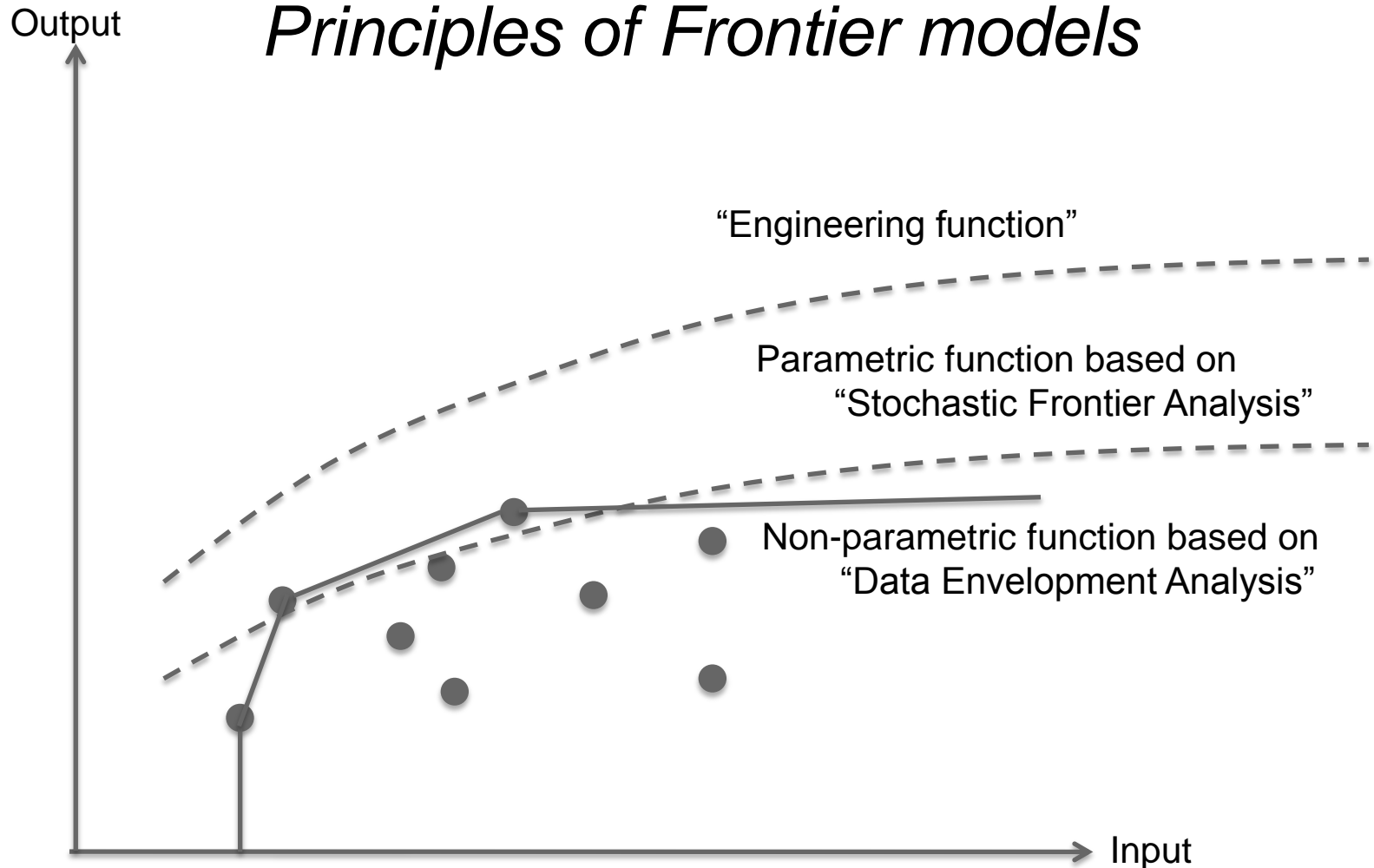
Co-authored with Michael Friis Pedersen

PAPER I

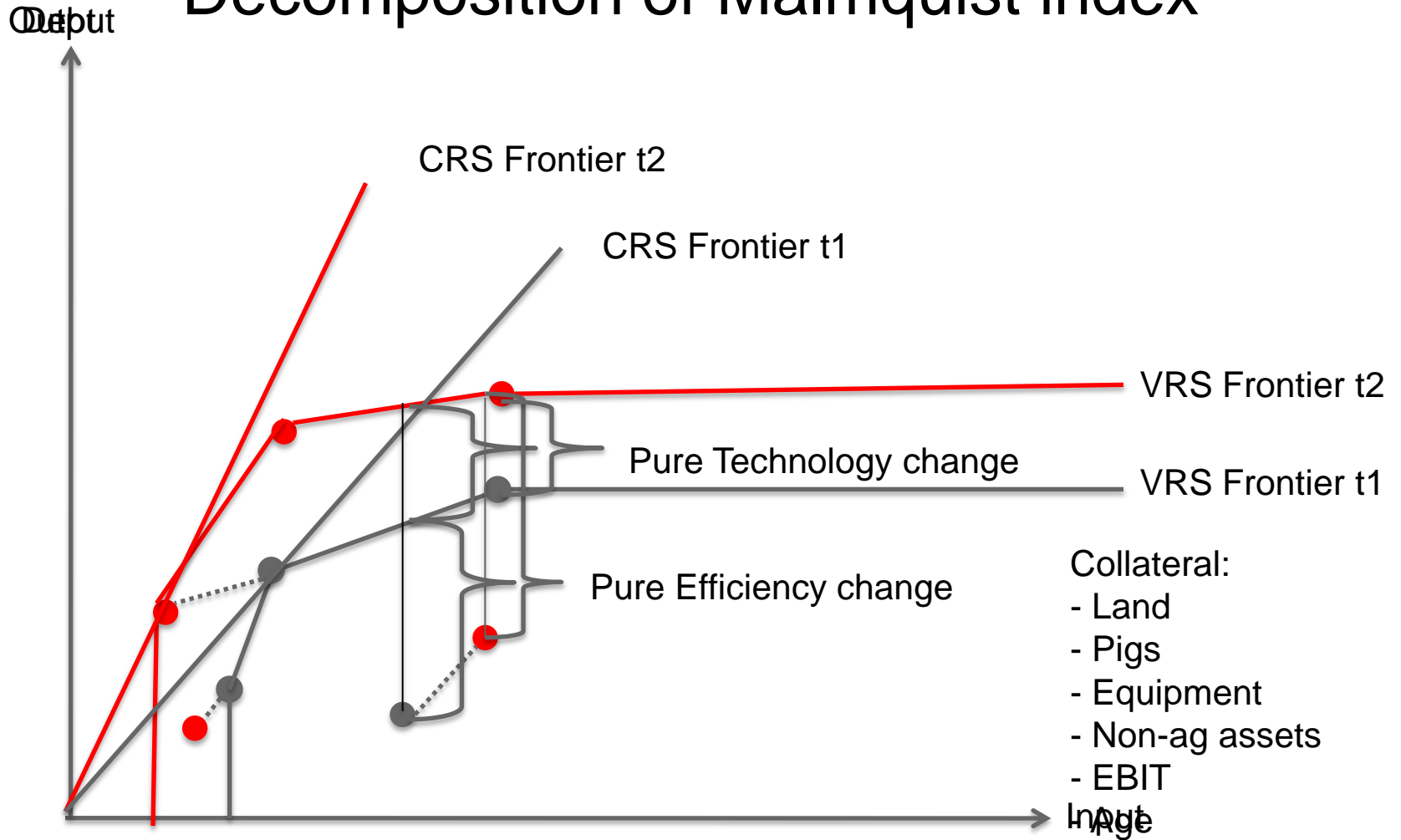
Objectives

- 1) An alternative method to measure access to finance
- 2) Development in access to finance for Danish agriculture over time
- 3) Propose that increasing investments and debt in Danish agriculture has affected investments
- 4) Propose that easy access to finance has diminished the need for risk management in Danish agriculture

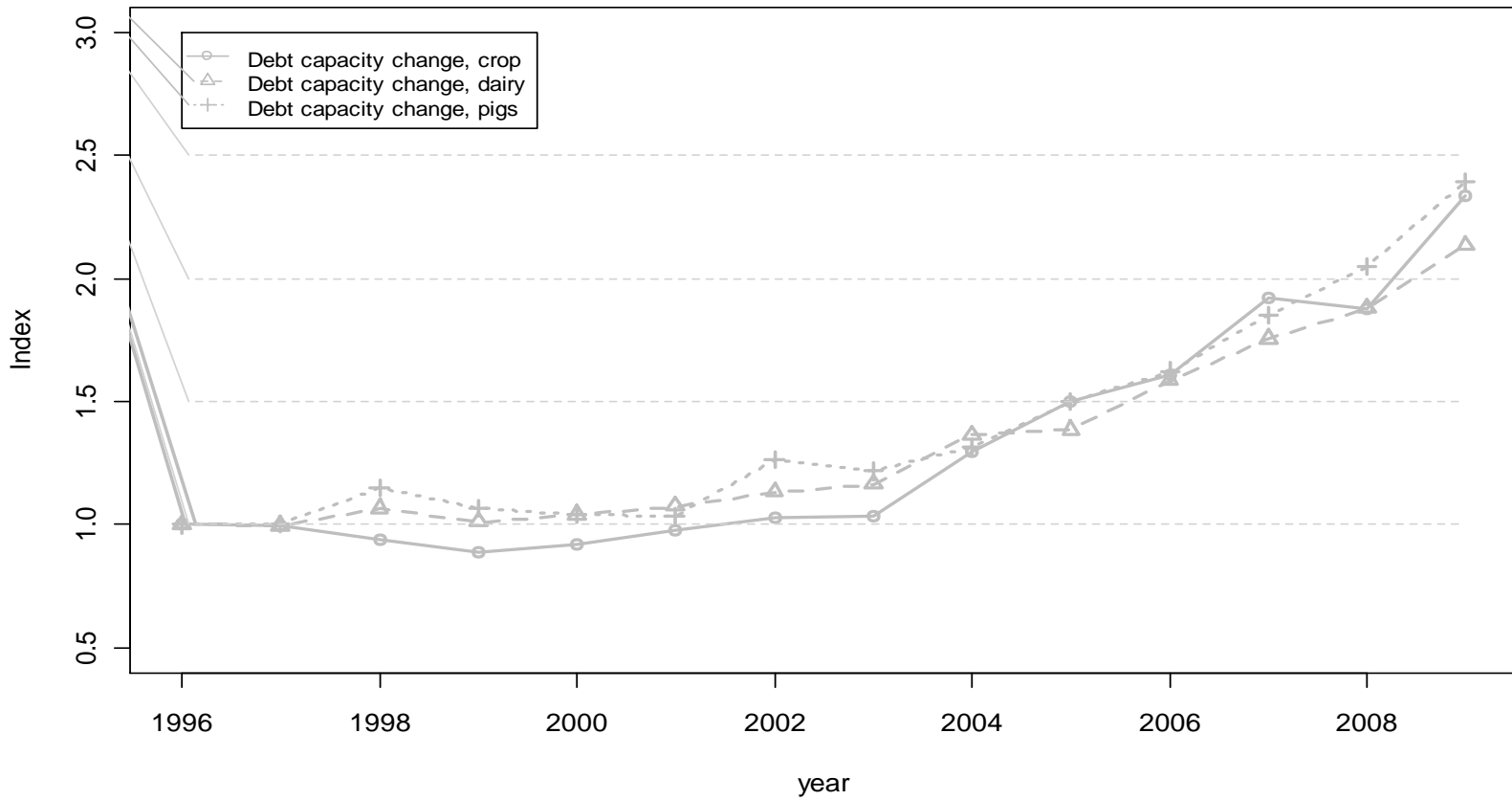
Principles of Frontier models



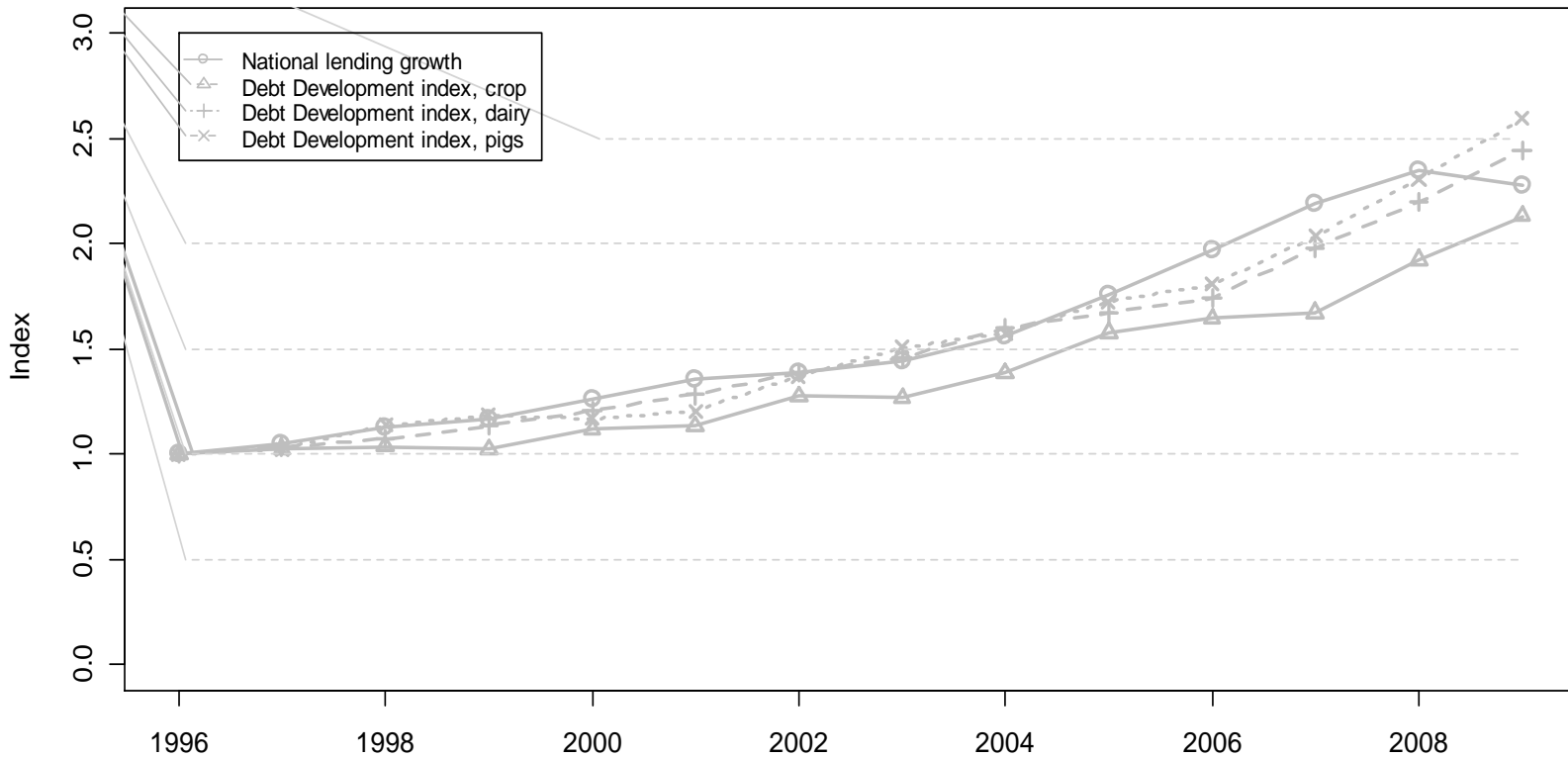
Decomposition of Malmquist index



Change in debt capacity



Compared to national lending growth





Investment Utilisation, Adjustment Costs, and Technical Efficiency in Danish Pig Farms

Co-authored with Arne Henningsen

PAPER IV

Objective

To empirically investigate the size and timing of adjustment costs and investment utilisation in Danish pig production

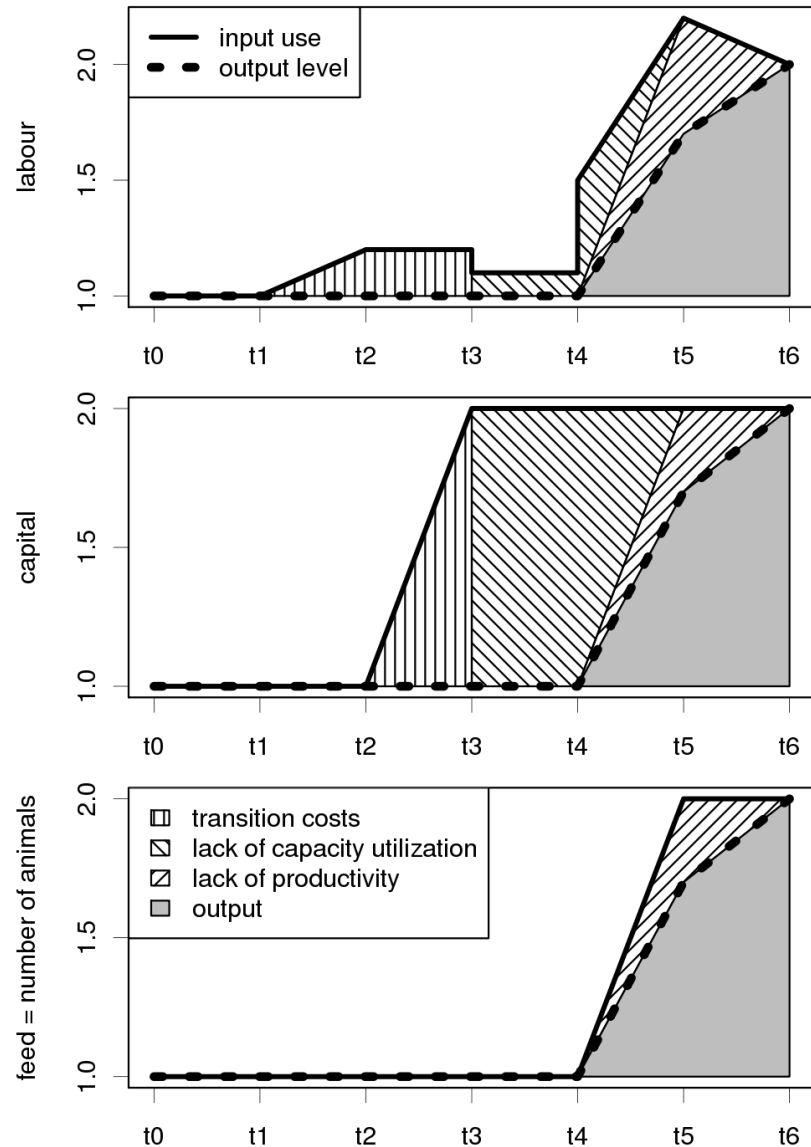
Variables in SFA-model

Variable name	Variable	Unit	Mean	Std Dev.
Animal output	Y_1	Thousand Euro (1996)	459	362
Crop output	Y_2	Thousand Euro (1996)	123	97
Feed	X_1	Thousand Euro (1996)	201	149
Intermediate pig input	X_2	Thousand Euro (1996)	28.3	24.5
Intermediate crop input	X_3	Thousand Euro (1996)	19.2	15.0
Land	X_4	Hectare	104.1	72.9
Labour	X_5	Hours	4,356	2,292
Capital	X_6	Thousand Euro (1996)	93.4	68.1
General input	X_7	Thousand Euro (1996)	40.4	29.6
Only piglets production	H_1	Product dummy	0.39	0.49
Only slaughter pigs	H_2	Product dummy	0.20	0.40
Soil quality	H_3	Share of land, clay	0.48	0.45
Net investments	I_{t-2}^r	Thousand Euro (1996)	30.1	147.9
Net investments	I_{t-3}^r	Thousand Euro (1996)	29.3	133.2
Net investments		Thousand Euro (1996)	32.1	120.7
Net investments		Thousand Euro (1996)	37.2	118.6
Age	Age	10 years	4.61	0.87

Formidlet i projektet "Fra Idé til Færdigt Byggeri", som er støttet af Det Europæiske Fællesskab og Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri.

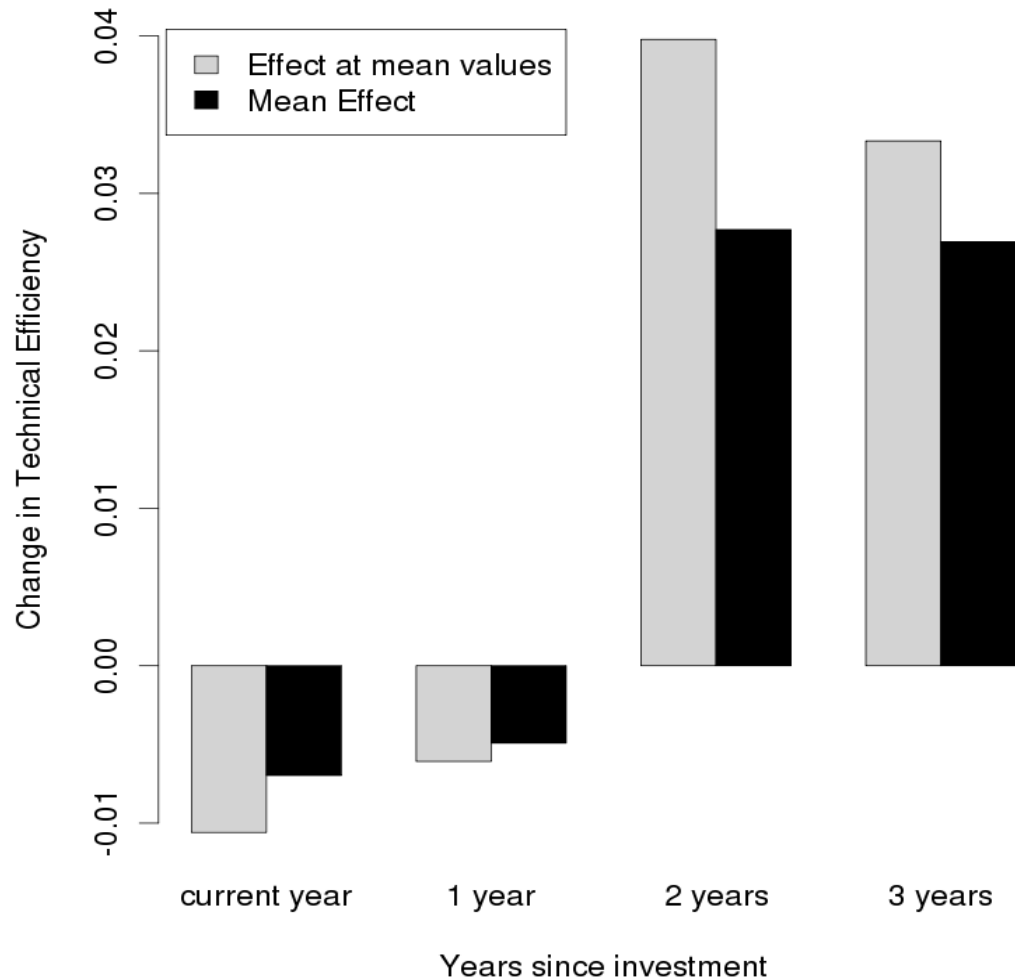
Adjustment costs and investment utilisation

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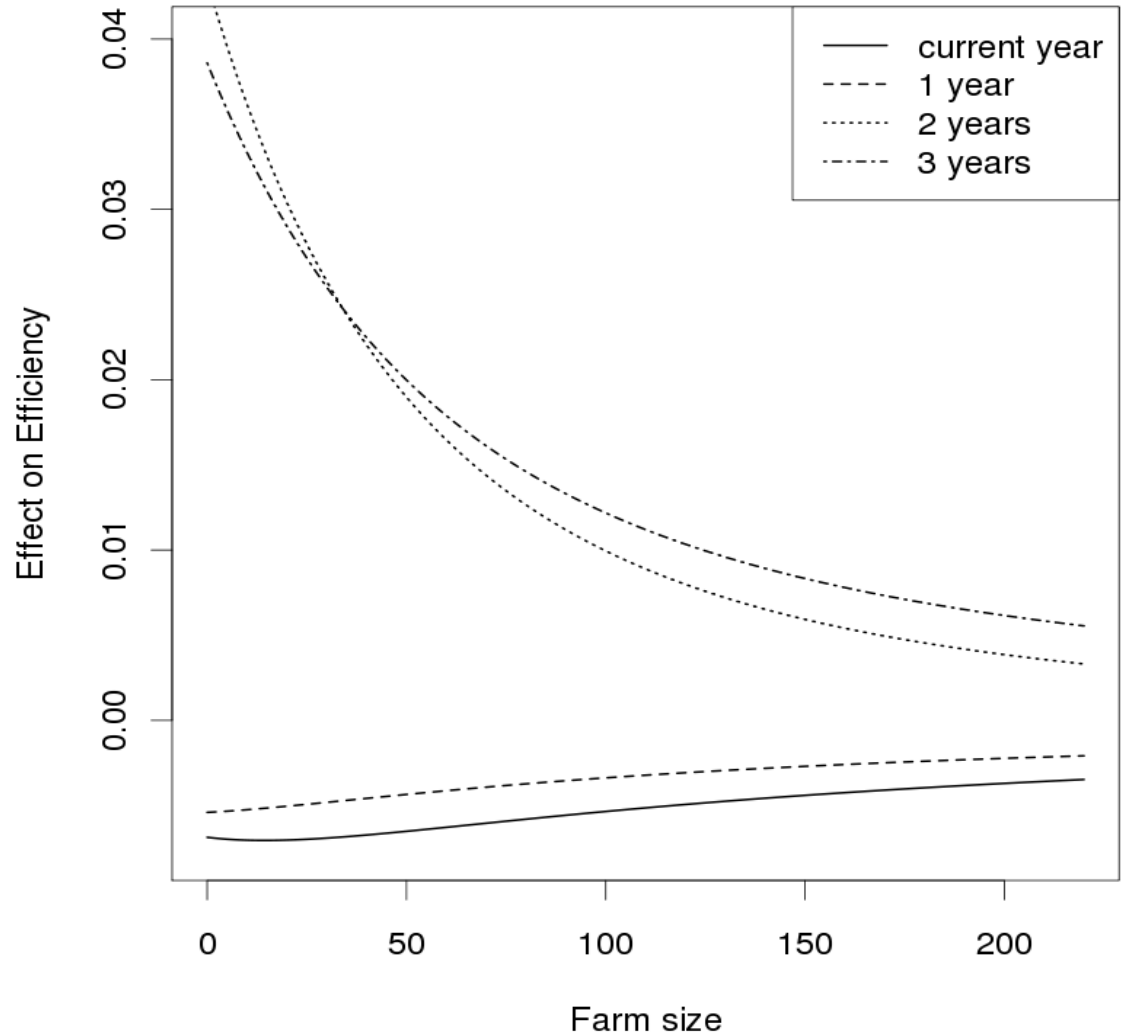
Effect of 500,000 € investment

Formidlet i projektet "Fra Idé til Færdigt Byggeri", som er støttet af Det Europæiske Fællesskab og Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri.



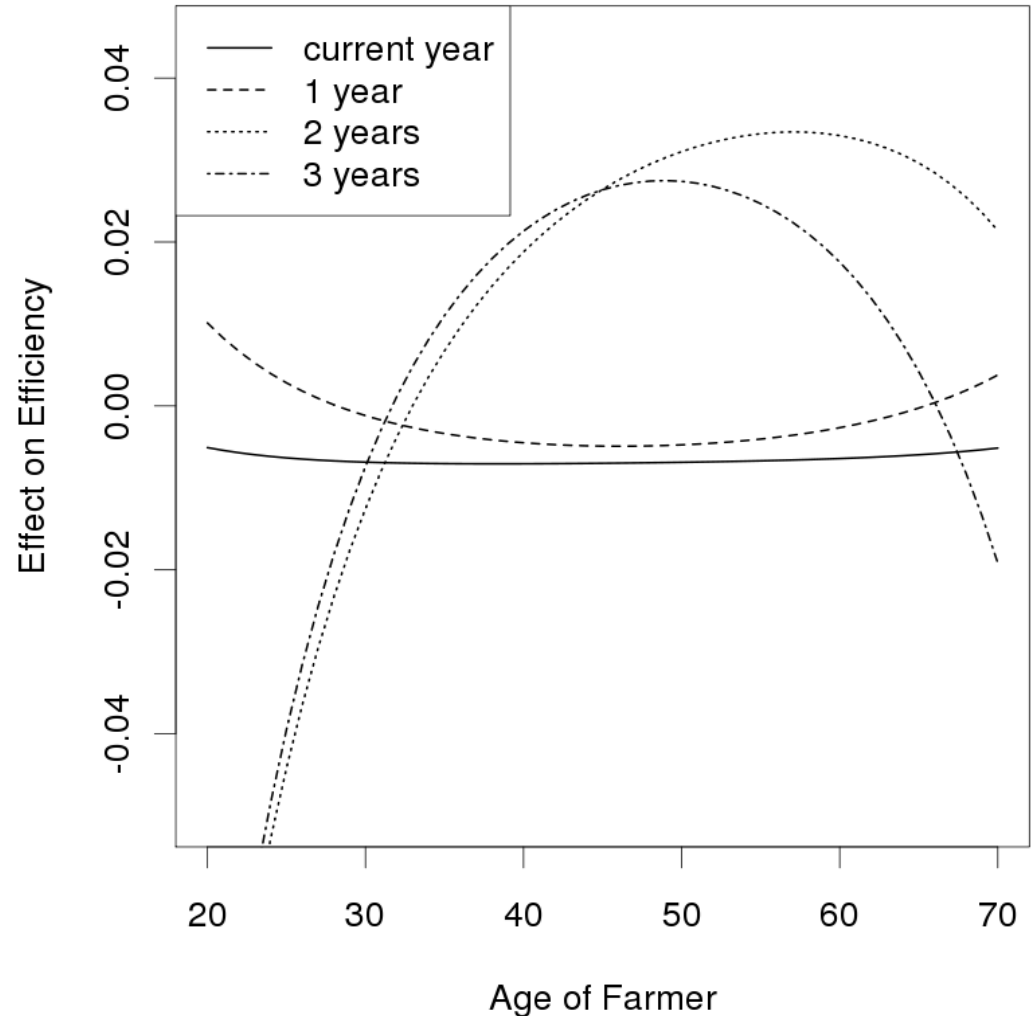
The effect on efficiency depending on size

Formidlet i projektet "Fra Idé til Færdigt Byggeri", som er støttet af Det Europæiske Fællesskab og Ministeriet for Fødevarer, Landbrug og Fiskeri.



Marginal effect of investment and of age on efficiency

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Conclusion

- Investments have a positive effect on farm efficiency two and three years after investments
- Adjustment costs in the year of investments and the year after
- The optimal age of the farmer, in terms of investment, is in the 50ies
- Farmers aged 49 have *ceteris paribus* the highest technical efficiency.

Overall conclusion

- Multiple reasons for making farm investments
- Not purely driven by wealth maximisation
- The increase in access to finance led to an increase in investments
- The incentives change if the financial context changes
- Enhanced productivity