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SCIENCE & IMPACT



VetAgro Sup

Productivity and technical efficiency of suckler cattle systems

Trends for the period 1990 to 2012

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Context

❖ Since 50's: continuous gains in labour productivity

- ✓ Increase in farm size
- ✓ Decrease in working population in agricultural
- ✓ Specialisation
- ✓ Increase in inputs and capital use

❖ Suckler cattle farms

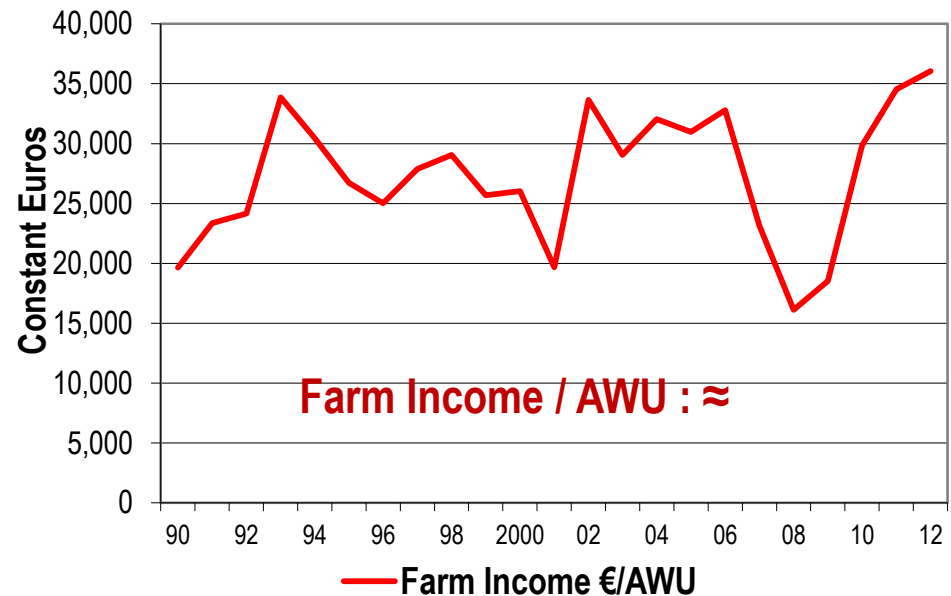
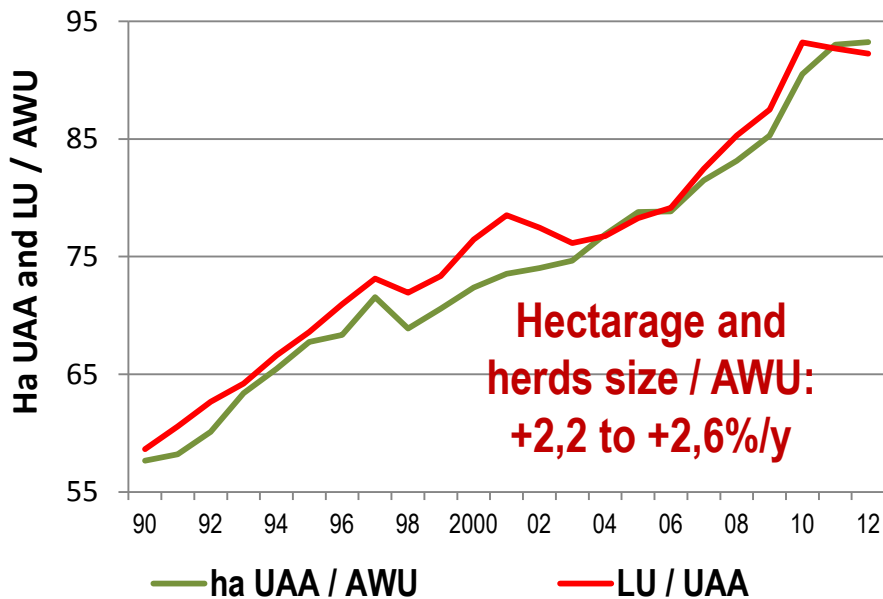
- ✓ Work load problems
- ✓ Simplification of practices (feeding)
- ✓ **Stagnation of farm income per worker**

➡ Productivity of the production factors?

➡ Technical efficiency of the production system?

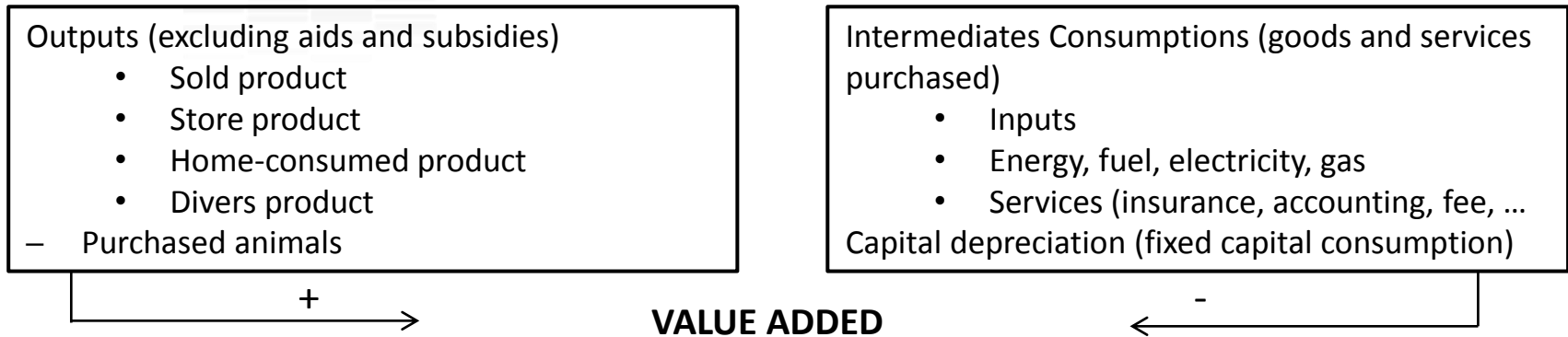
Objectives

- ❖ To define and to assess the concept of technical efficiency of the production system at the farm scale
 - ✓ Via the components of the value added (or wealth created)
- ❖ Evolution over 23 years (1990-2012) of the beef cattle farms efficiency
 - ✓ INRA network of Charolais suckler beef farms, 43 farms (constant)



Method

❖ Value added: definition



Value added = Wealth created by the production system.

❖ Technical efficiency of the production system

- ✓ Efficiency: capacity to obtain good performances with a given quantity of production factors
- ✓ Productivity of the business's factors of production
- ✓ **Efficiency = Farm Prod. excl. aids / (Inter. Cons. + Cap. Depr.)**
- ✓ Products, intermediates consumptions and fixed capital consumption are **expressed in volume**
- ✓ Economic results are expressed in euros

Method

❖ **Aggregate various inputs and outputs expressed in different units**

- ✓ Live-weight, grain, fertilizers, fuel, services, ...
- ✓ Kg, litres, doses, hours, ...

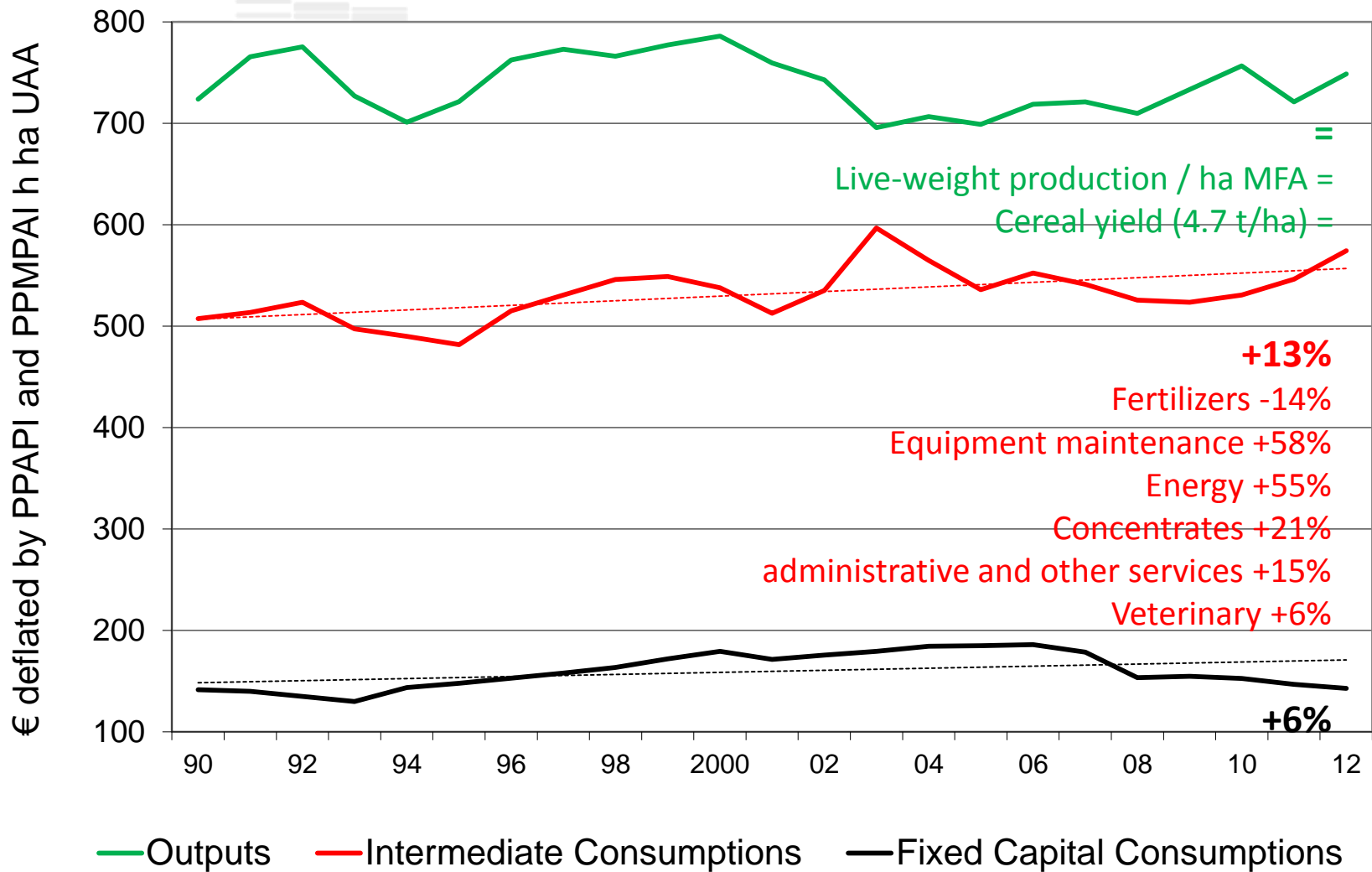
❖ **Shared unit: Euros**

- ✓ PPAPI: Index of Producer Prices of Agricultural Products
- ✓ PPMPI: Index of Purchase Prices of the Means of Agricultural Production
- ✓ Eurostat publishes the updated index, base 100 = 2010

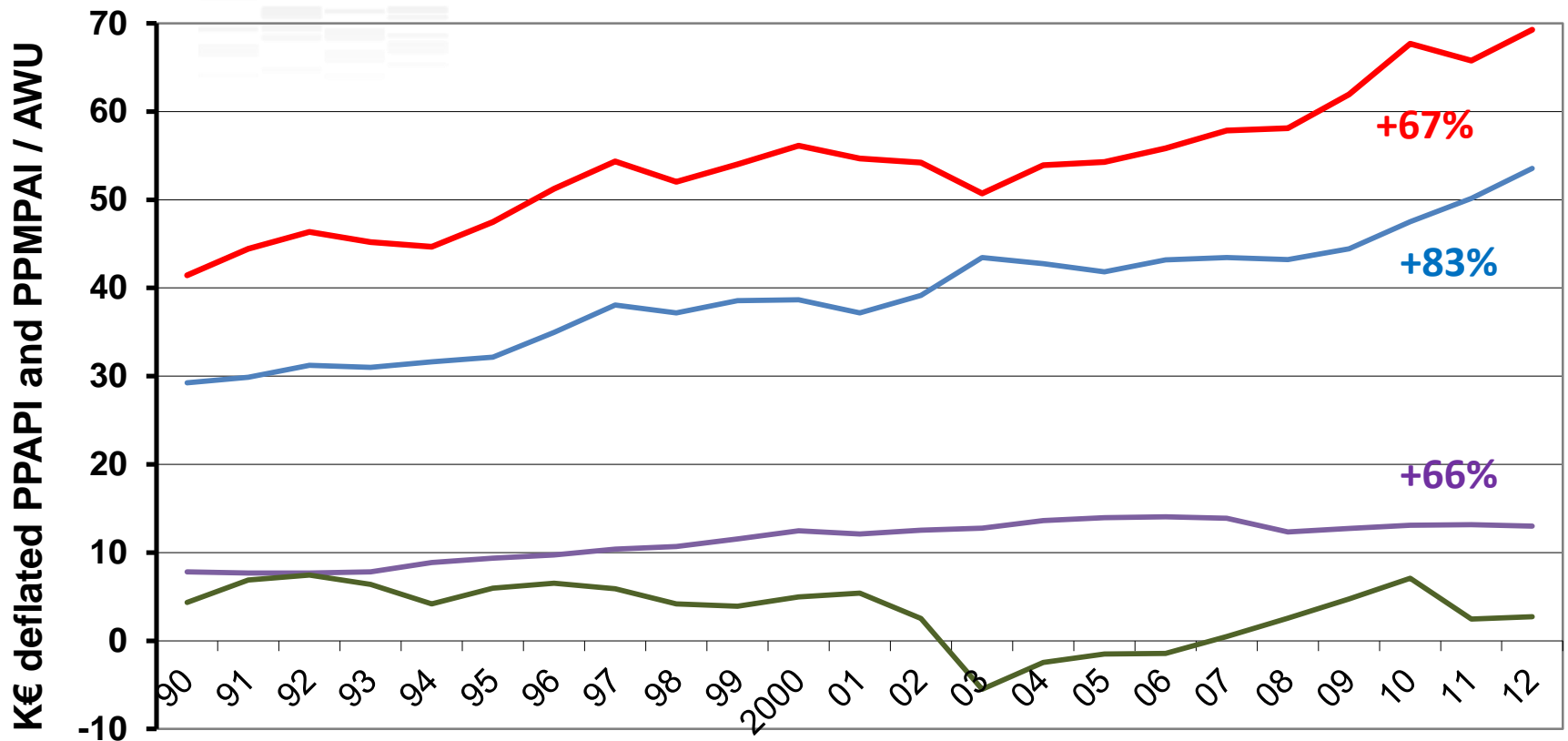
❖ **Adjusted for the price effect, year-on-year variations correspond to the volumes variations**

- ✓ Annual values of each product of each farm have been reweighted with their own PPAPI
- ✓ Annual values of each expenditure of each farm were reweighted with their own respective PPMPI

Results: value added components / ha UAA



Results: Value added per worker



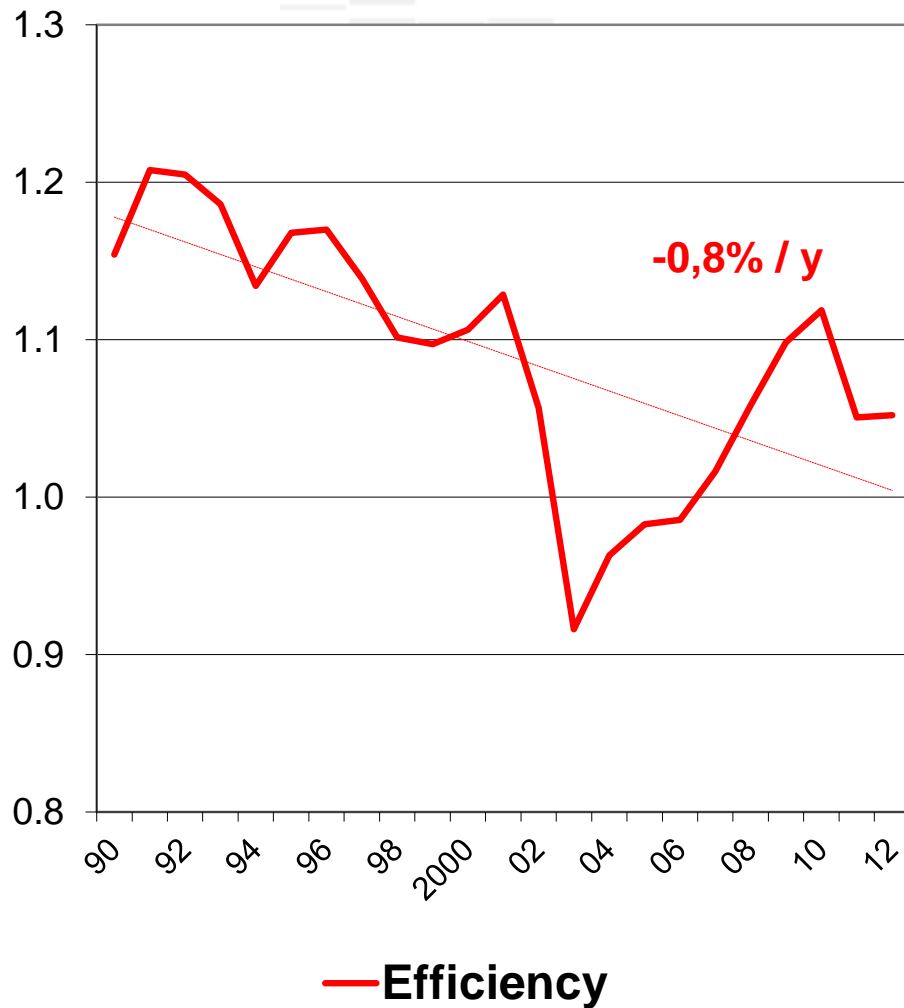
— Outputs / AWU

— Intermediate Consumption / AWU

— Fixed Capital Consumption / AWU

— Value added / AWU

Technical efficiency of the production system



❖ Positive correlation:

- Live-weight productivity
- **Feed self-sufficiency** (forage and total)

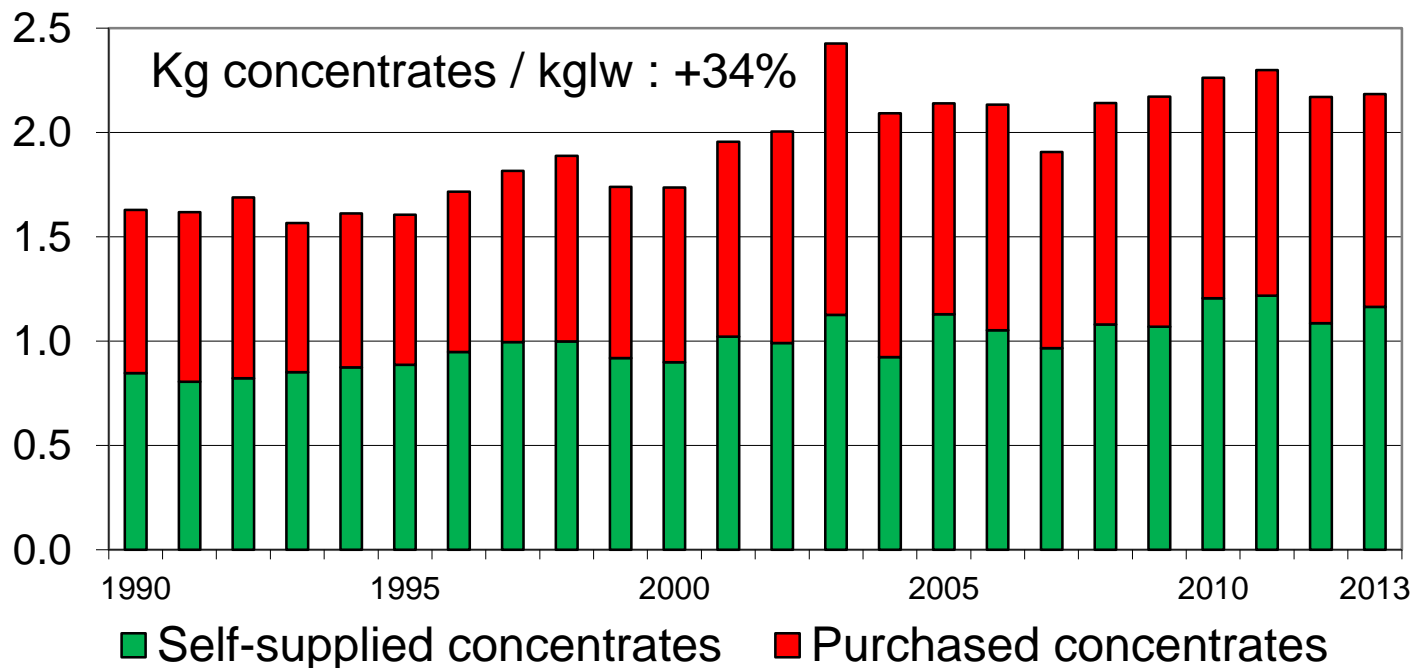
❖ Negative correlation:

- Concentrates kg/kg_{lw}
- **Size of the herd per worker (LU/AWU)**
- **Agricultural area per worker (ha UAA/AWU)**

Technical results

Charolais INRA network

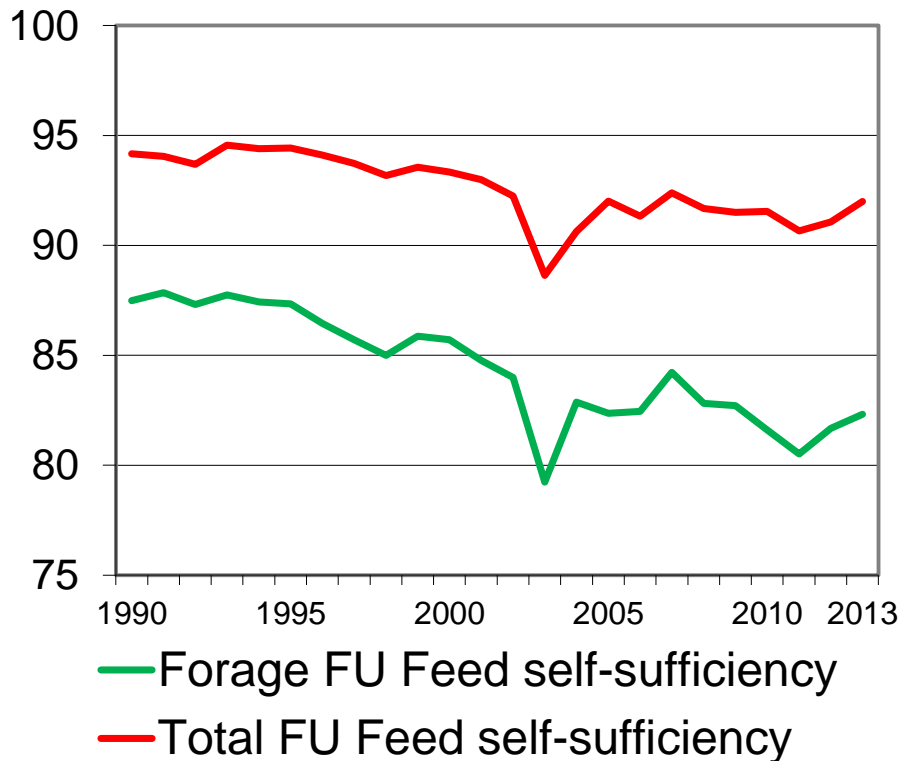
- ❖ Numerical productivity : -1.6 percentage units in 23 years
- ❖ Proportion of male fattened on-farm: 42% in 1990 vs 24% in 2013
- ❖ Weight productivity: 295 kglw/LU in 1990 vs 313 in 2013 (+6%)
- ❖ Stocking rate: 1.29 LU/ha MFA in 1990 vs 1.22 en 2013 (-5%)
- ❖ Live-weight production / ha MFA = stable
- ❖ Proportion of mowed grasslands bale-wrapped: +17 percentage units



Feed self-sufficiency

Charolais INRA network

- ❖ **Forage 'Feed Unit' feed self-sufficiency:** share of the herd's annual FU needs covered by FU from forages produced on the farm (pasture, haylage and other annual forages)
- ❖ **Total FU feed self-sufficiency:** share of the herd's annual FU needs covered by FU from all feed produced on the farm (self-supplied forages and concentrate)



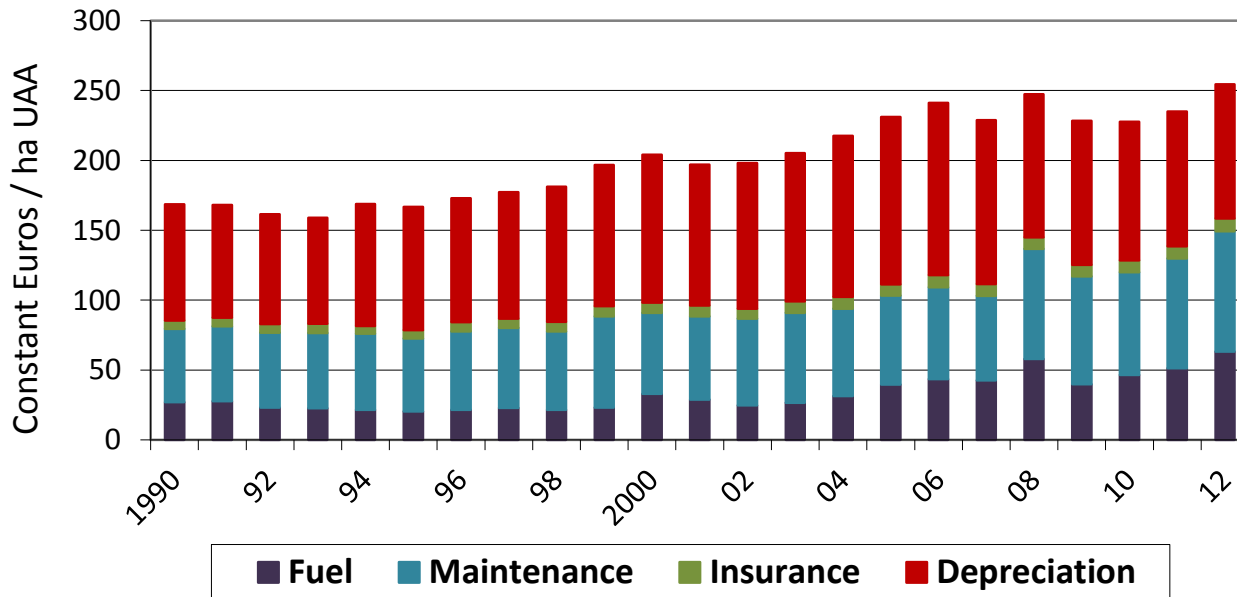
- ❖ Forage feed self-suff.: -6 pc units
 - **Negative correlation with:**
 - **Crop area (ha)**
 - **Live-weight production per ha**
 - **Size of the herd (LU)**
- ❖ Total feed self-suff.: -2 pc units
 - **Negative correlation with:**
 - **Size of the herd (LU)**
 - **Farm area (ha UAA)**

Structural costs per ha UAA

Charolais INRA network

❖ Structural costs, constant € / ha UAA +6%

- Labour -38% → increase in labour productivity
- Land -21% → decrease in land rent
- Divers +25% → administrative and accounting costs
- Buildings +17%
- **Mechanization +48% → economies of scale?**



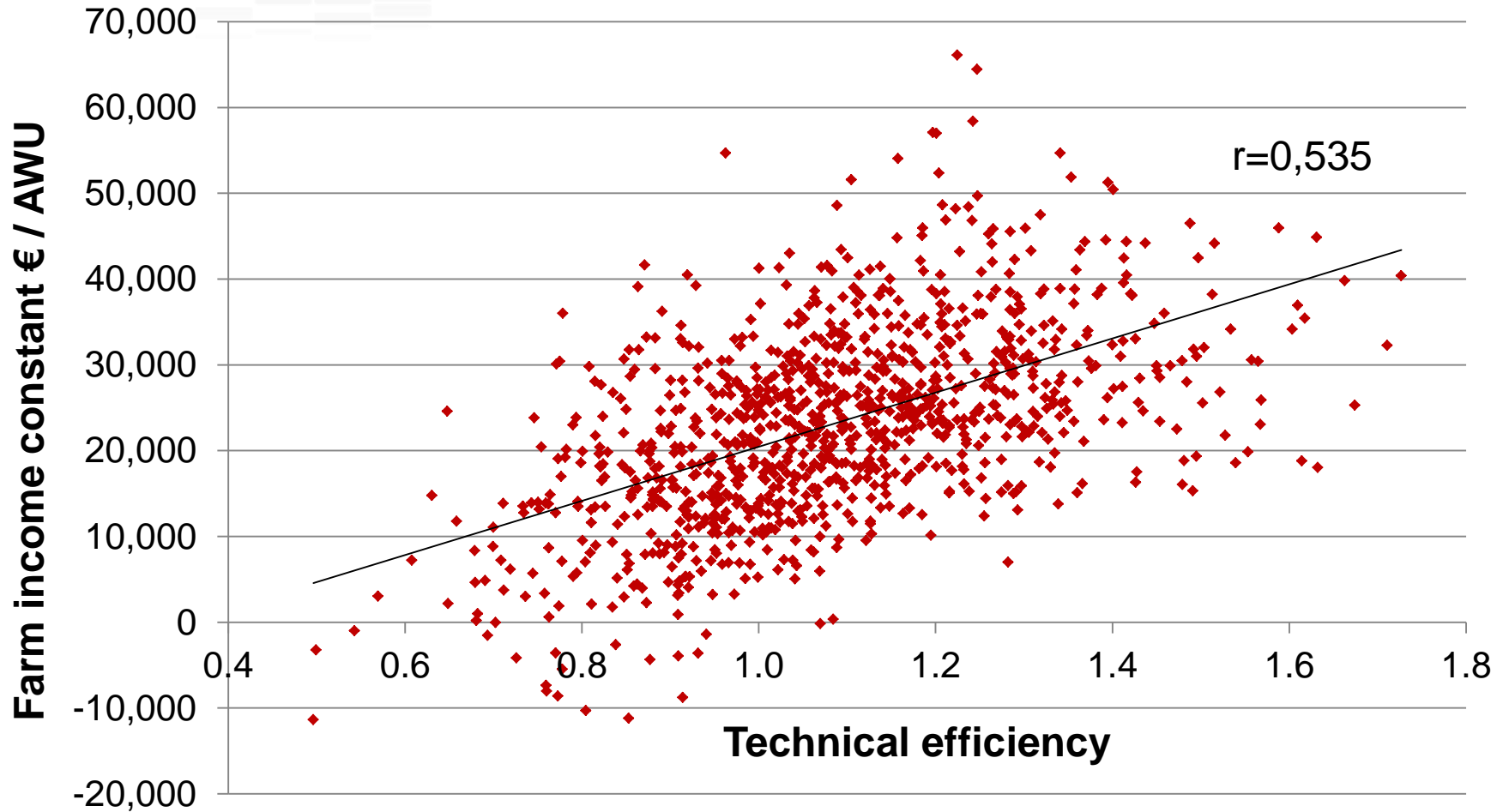
Depreciation €/ha = +16%

Fuel €/ha = +134%

- Price €/l = +71%
- Consumption l/ha : +37% (56→77 l/ha)

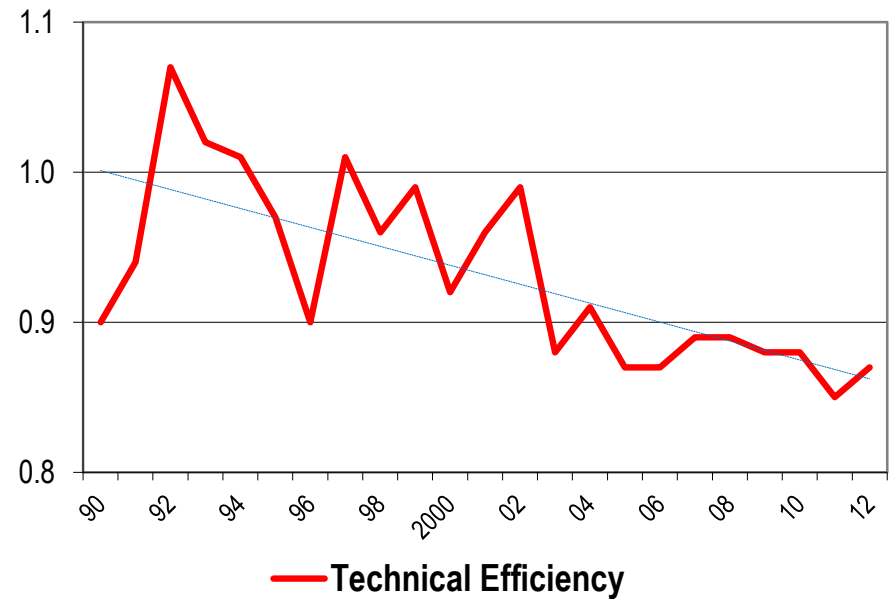
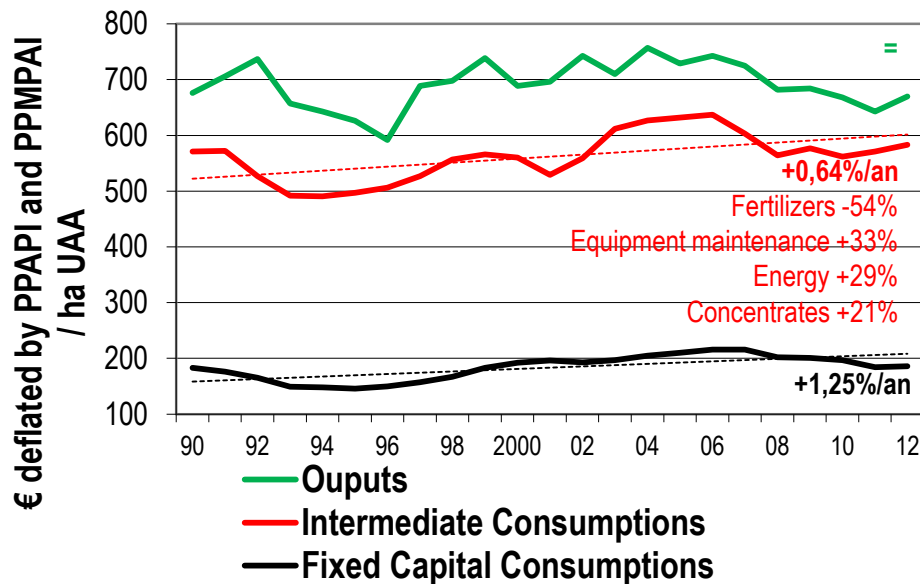
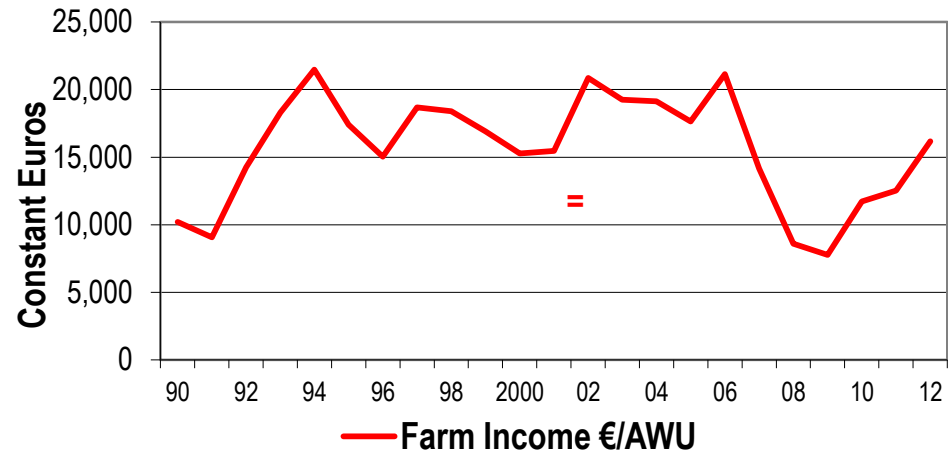
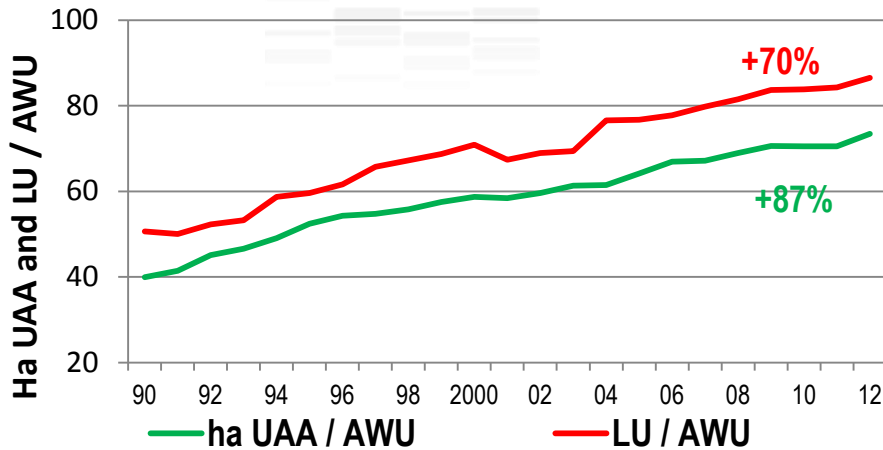
Technical efficiency and farm income per worker

Charolais INRA network: 43 farms * 23 years = 989 observations



Discussion

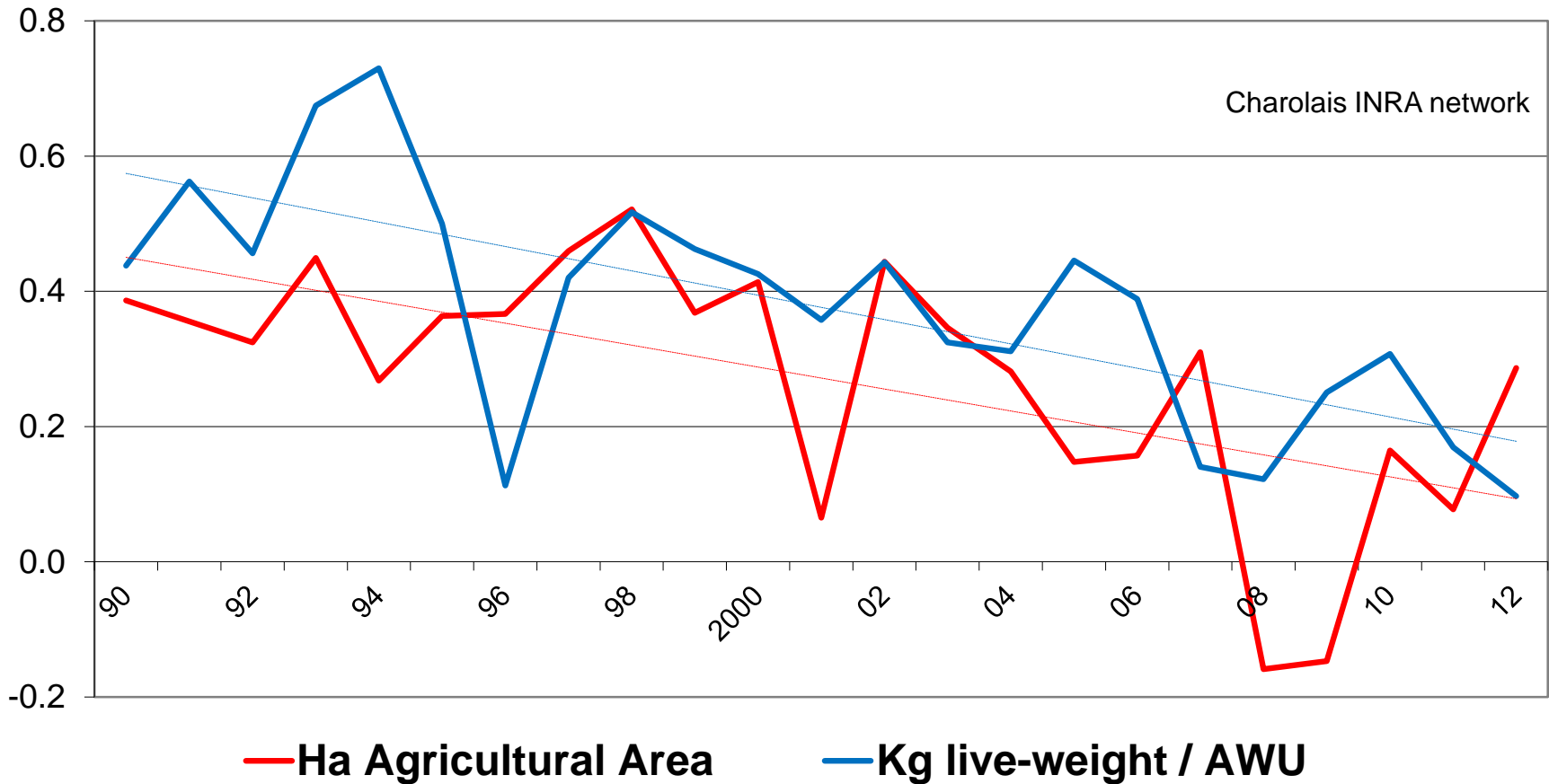
French FADN. Type of farming: beef cattle farms (TF46)



Discussion

Size and labour productivity: determinant of the income per worker?

Evolution of the correlation: farm income / AWU with size and labour productivity



Discussion, conclusion

- ❖ Feed self-sufficiency: key factor of the system efficiency
- ❖ No economies of scale for these beef cattle systems
- ❖ Expansion of farm size with simplification of feeding practices led to heavier use of off-farm resources
 - Lower use of on-farm resources (genetic potential of livestock and plant) → decrease in self-sufficiency and technical efficiency
 - Heavier capital needs → substitution labour / capital
 - No gain on land productivity → wealth creation?
- ❖ Genetic, technical, technological and knowledge progress
 - To offset losses in system efficiency?
 - To increase labour productivity?
- ❖ Agro-ecology concept
 - An empty promise face the myth of “labour productivity” and face the development model of the beef production systems?