

New Land Laws and Scale Efficiency of Polish Farms: Nonparametric Regression Evidence

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Introduction

The Act on Formation of Agricultural System (Dz.U. 2015 poz. 1433) introduced a reform of the agricultural land market in Poland which may affect competitiveness of Polish farms. According to the *Act* a family farm is:

- =< 300 ha (both owned and leased land)
- is managed personally by a natural person, who:
 - is the owner or leaseholder of the farm,
 - · has agricultural qualifications,
 - has lived for at least 5 years in the commune, where at least part of his/her property is located.



Introduction

Research question:

What is technically optimal farm size in Poland?

Application:

Polish family farms specialised in crop production.

Method:

Production function - a workhorse of microeconomic production analysis.



Applied Production Analysis: Parametric Approach

- predominant approach
- most common: Cobb-Douglas:

$$\ln y = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^N \alpha_i \ln x_i$$

Translog:

$$\ln y = \alpha_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{N} \alpha_i \ln x_i + 0.5 \sum_{i=1}^{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \alpha_{ij} \ln x_i \ln x_j$$

Advantages

- easy to estimate
- easy to interpret results

Disadvantages

- possibility of functional form misspecification
- Translog only *locally* flexible



Modern Approach to Econometric Production Analysis: Nonparametric Approach

Advantages

- no functional form is assumed
- globally flexible

Disadvantages

- · larger number of observations required
- bandwidth selection in kernel regression computationally demanding ⇒ time consuming



Optimal firm size

Elasticity of scale

Definition:

Elasticity of scale (ε) measures the elasticity of output with respect to (all) inputs:

$$\varepsilon \equiv \frac{\partial f(\lambda x)}{\partial \lambda} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \varepsilon_i.$$

where, ε_i is a partial output elasticity with respect to *i*-th input

Optimal firm size

Size at which:

$$\varepsilon = 1$$
.

i.e. $CRS \rightarrow$ no economies or diseconomies of scale



Data used

- Polish FADN data on specialised crop farms
- 12 years (2004–2015)
- Unbalanced panel ($T \ge 9$)
- 688 crop farms
- 7425 observations



Economic Model

Production Function:

$$Y = f(L, A, V, K)$$

Dependent variable:

• Y - total agricultural production in PLN (2004)

Independent variables:

- L labor in Annual Work Units (2200 h/year) [SE010]
- A utilized agricultural area in ha [SE025]
- V intermediate inputs in PLN (2004) [SE281+SE336]
- K capital (stock) in PLN (2004) [SE441 SE446]



Parametric Models

Functional forms:

- Cobb-Douglas
- Translog

Panel data specifications:

- Pooled OLS
- Fixed Effects (two-ways)



Non-parametric Kernel Regression Model

- local-linear kernel-based regression
- nonparametric regression method for both categorical and continuous proposed by (Racine and Li, 2004)
 - second-order Epanechnikov kernel for continuous regressors (production inputs)
 - Wang and van Ryzin (1981) kernel for ordered categorical regressors (year)
 - Li and Racine (2003) kernel for unordered categorical regressors (farm IDs)
- data-driven bandwidth selection according to the expected Kullback-Leibler cross-validation criterion (Hurvich et al., 1998)
- R package "np" (Hayfield and Racine, 2008)
- Constraint Weighted Bootstrapping (CWB) (Hayfield and Racine, 2008) to impose monotonicity



Results

Panel data tests

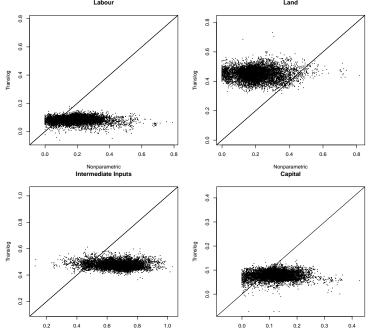
- Pooled OLS rejected (Cobb-Douglas + Translog)
- ⇒ Fixed Effects

Specification tests:

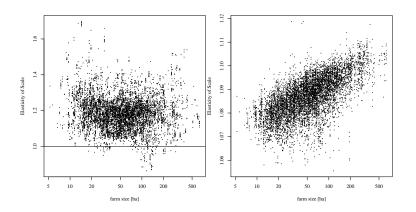
- Cobb-Douglas rejected against Translog (Wald test)
- Cobb-Douglas and Translog functional from are not valid (RESET test)
- Translog vs. Non-parametric (t.b.a.)



Partial Output Elasticities of Translog and Nonparametric models



Elasticity of Scale vs. Farm size



Non-parametric

Translog



Conclusions

- optimal size of Polish crop farms is at least as large as the largest farms in our sample, i.e. larger than 500 ha,
- the new law on agricultural land market will negatively affect the competitiveness of crop farming in Poland,
- caution when using Translog investigating optimal size (linear relationship between size and elasticity of scale),
- use RESET test to test functional form!



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