

The Matching methodology in agricultural economics: applications from Austria



CAS-Touchdown

14.01.2016

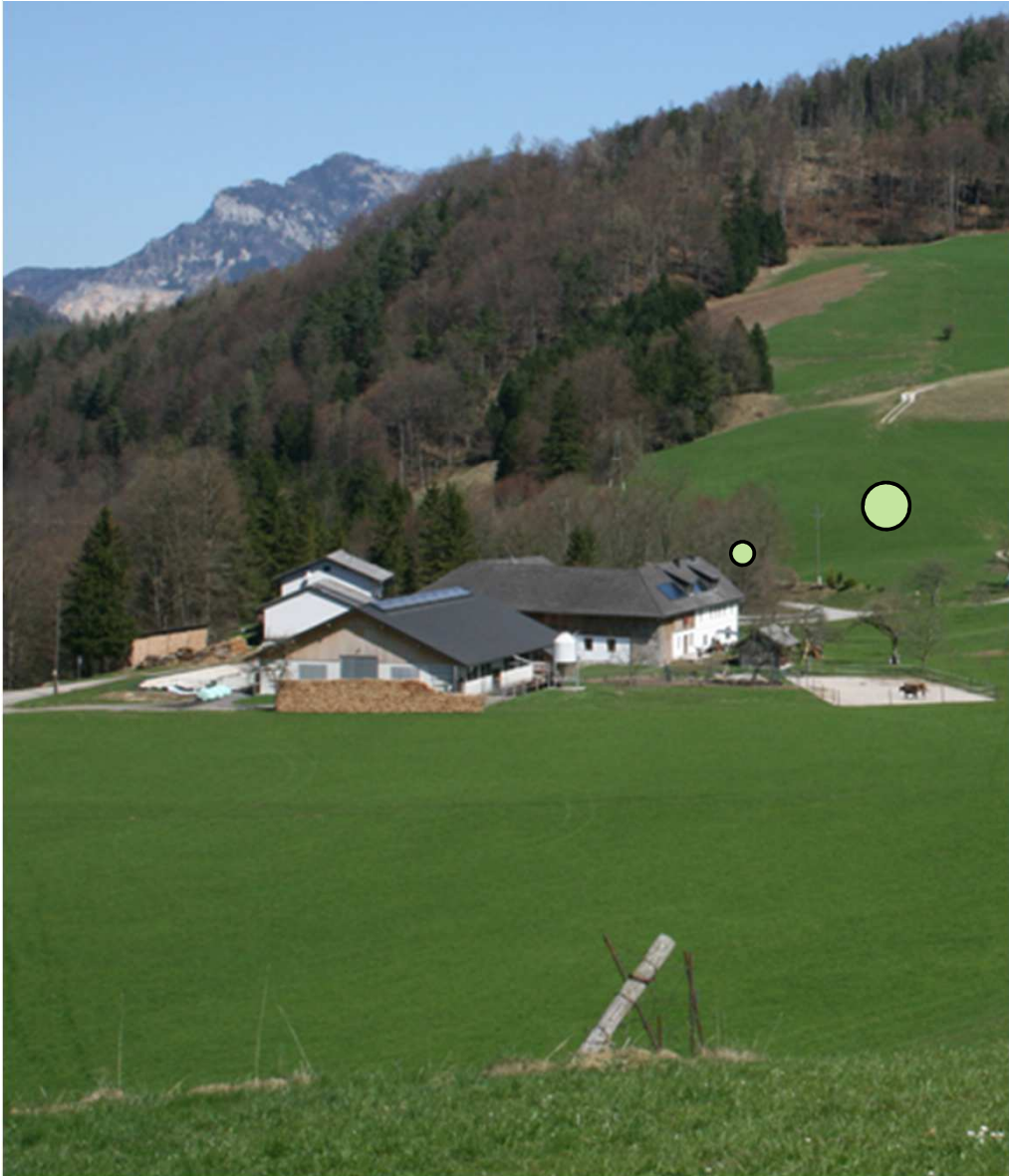
Stefan Kirchweger

Doctorial thesis

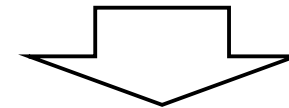
Supervisor: Univ.-Prof. Dr. Jochen Kantelhardt



Farmers make decisions like...



- Support measures
- Investments
- Agro-tourism
- Organic farming,....



- Causal effects for agriculture and society
- Application of the **Matching methodology** (e.g. Pufahl and Weiss, 2009; Mayen et al., 2010; Michalek, 2012; Takahashi and Barrett, 2014; Datta, 2015; Shete and Rutten, 2015; Villano et al., 2015;...)

Matching is based on...



Objectives



- Estimating effects of **supported farm-investments** on **farm-economic** parameters
 - Estimating effects of **supported farm-investments** on **structural** parameters and their dynamics
 - Estimating effects of **low-input decisions** on **farm-economic** parameters
- Discussing the applicability of the Matching methodology for agricultural economic research questions and available data sets.

Basic model

Combining Matching with the difference-in-difference estimator (CDiD)



$$\tau | (T = 1) = \sum_{A=1}^n (Y_{A,t}^1 - Y_{A,t'}^1) | Z/n_A - \sum_{B=1}^n (Y_{B,t}^0 - Y_{B,t'}^0) | Z/n_B$$

ATT_{CDiD}

Development (t' to t) of
investing farms

Development (t' to t) of
non-investing farms



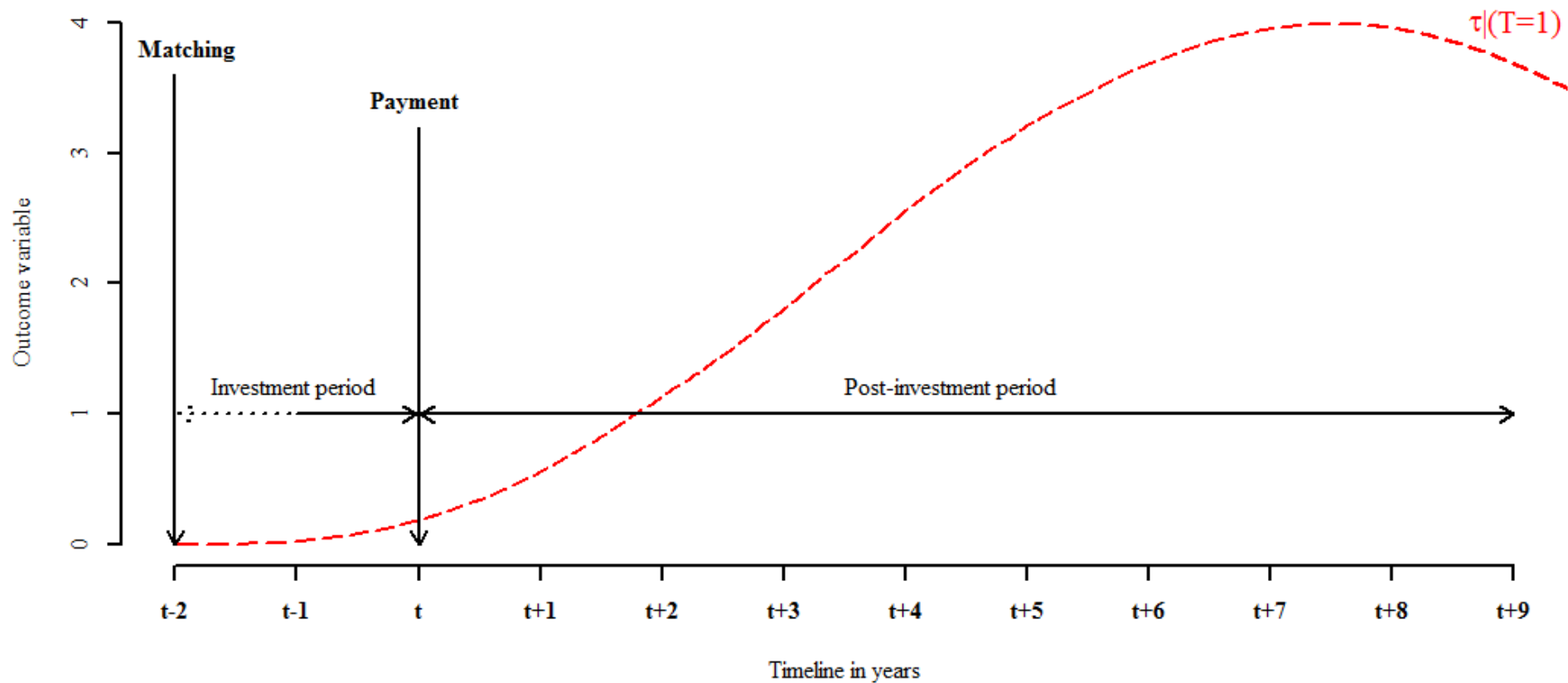
Being similar in observable characteristics (Z)

t' time before the investment; t time after the investment

CDiD = Conditional difference-in-difference estimator; ATT= Average treatment effect on the treated;

Source: Kirchweger und Kantelhardt, 2015

Specific „dynamic“ model analysing the effects of supported investments

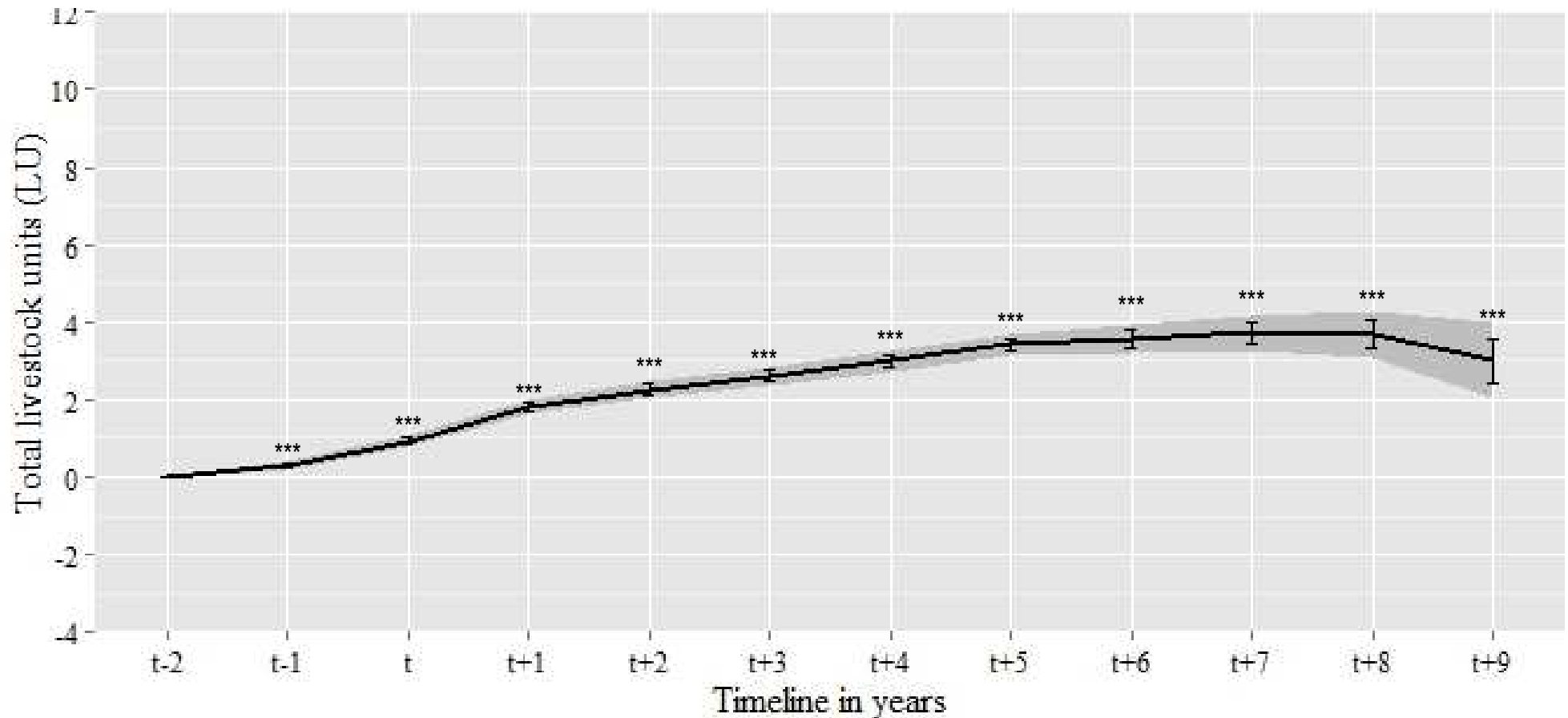


$\tau | (T = 1) = \text{ATT} = \text{Development of investing farms} - \text{Development of non-investing farms}$

Source: Kirchweger und Kantelhardt, 2015

Selected results

Effects (ATT) of supported farm-investments on animal husbandry (LU) for cattle farms



— = mean; | | = standard error; ■ = confidence interval

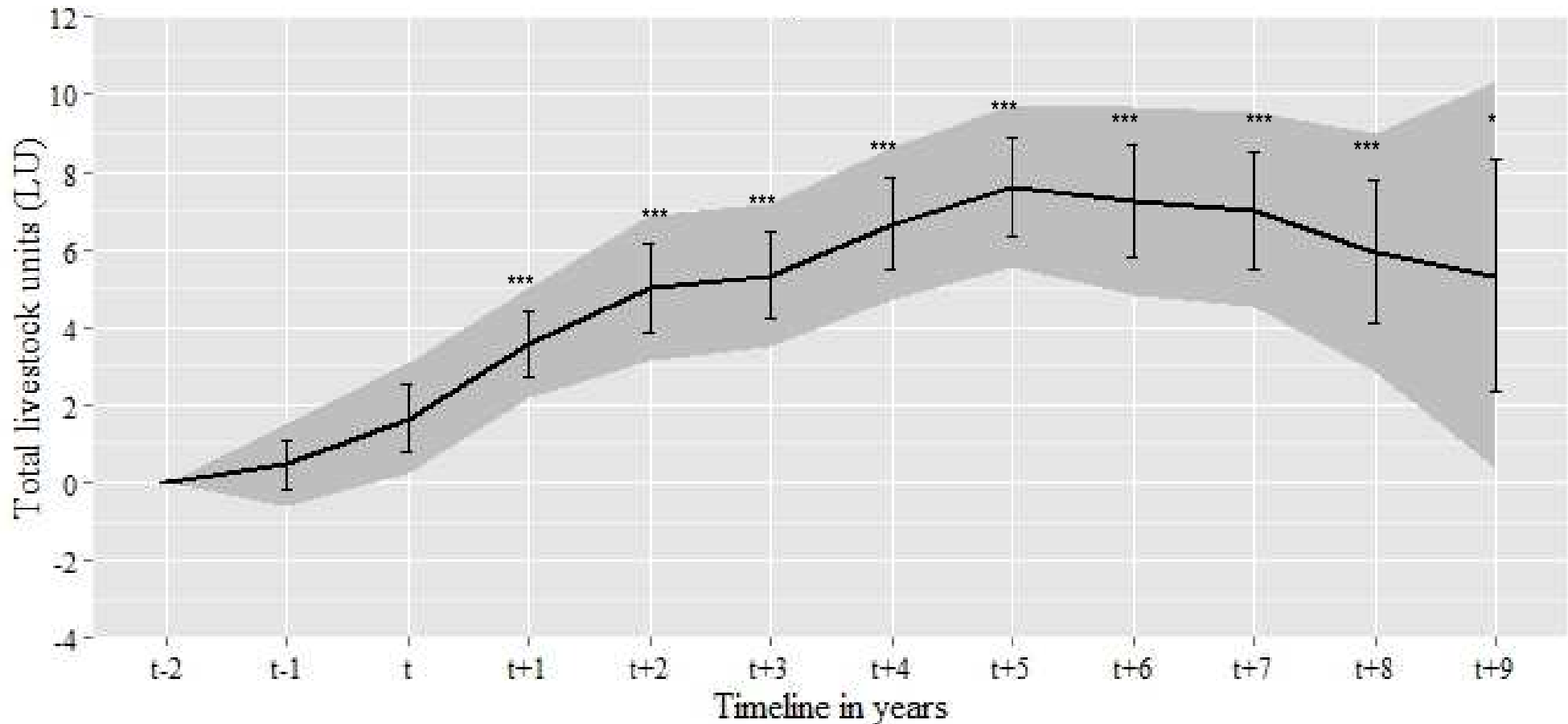
Number of farms: t-2 – t+5: 3507; t+6: 2466; t+7: 1892; t+8: 1263; t+9: 578

ATT= Average treatment effect on the treated; LU =Livestock unit; Signif. Codes (t-test): 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 1;

Source: Kirchweger und Kantelhardt, 2015

Selected results

Effects (ATT) of supported farm-investments on animal husbandry (LU) for pig farms



— = mean; $\bar{\square}$ = standard error; \square = confidence interval

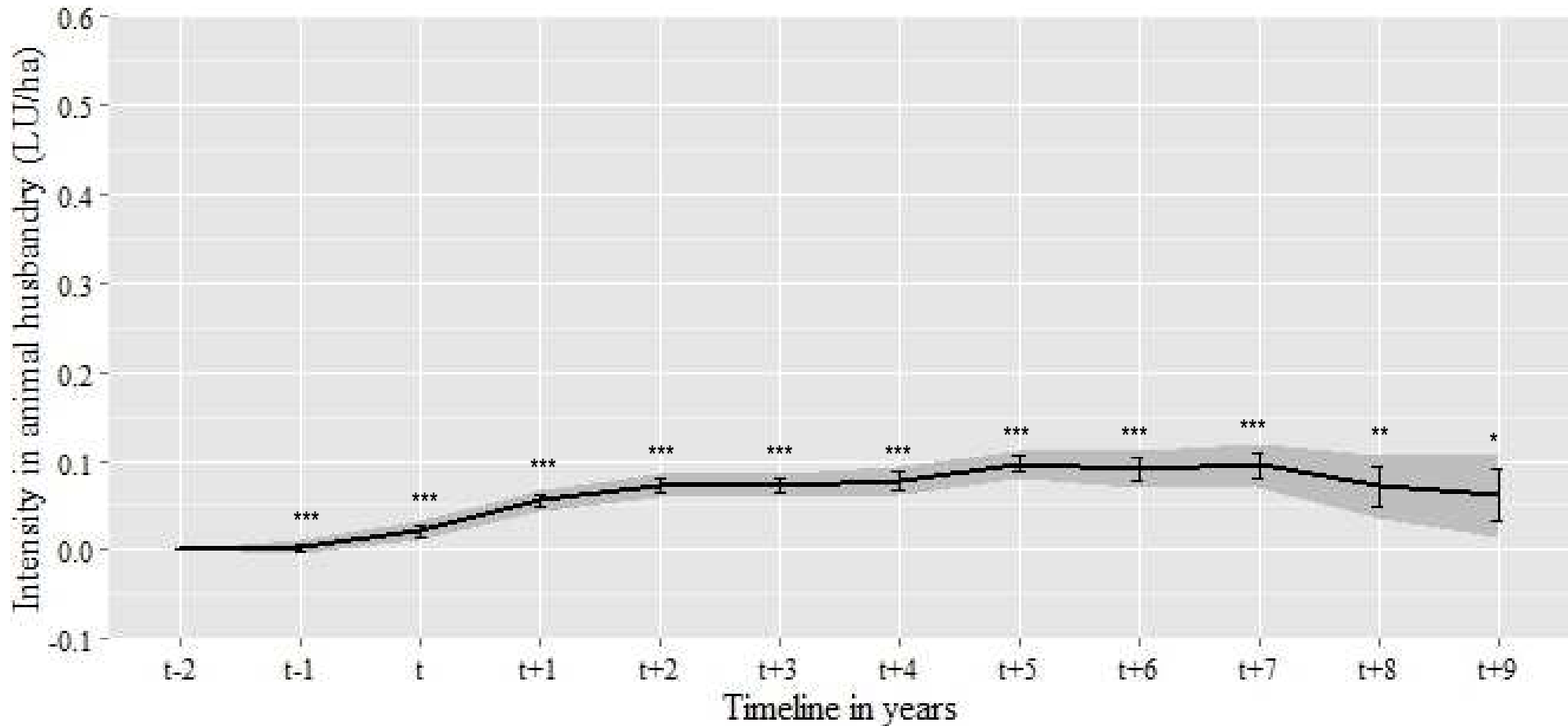
Number of farms: t-2 – t+5: 332; t+6: 258; t+7: 214; t+8: 159; t+9: 78

ATT= Average treatment effect on the treated; LU =Livestock unit; Signif. Codes (t-test): 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 1;

Source: Kirchweger und Kantelhardt, 2015

Selected results

Effects (ATT) of supported farm-investments on intensity in animal husbandry (LU/ha) for **cattle farms**



— = mean; $\bar{\square}$ = standard error; \blacksquare = confidence interval

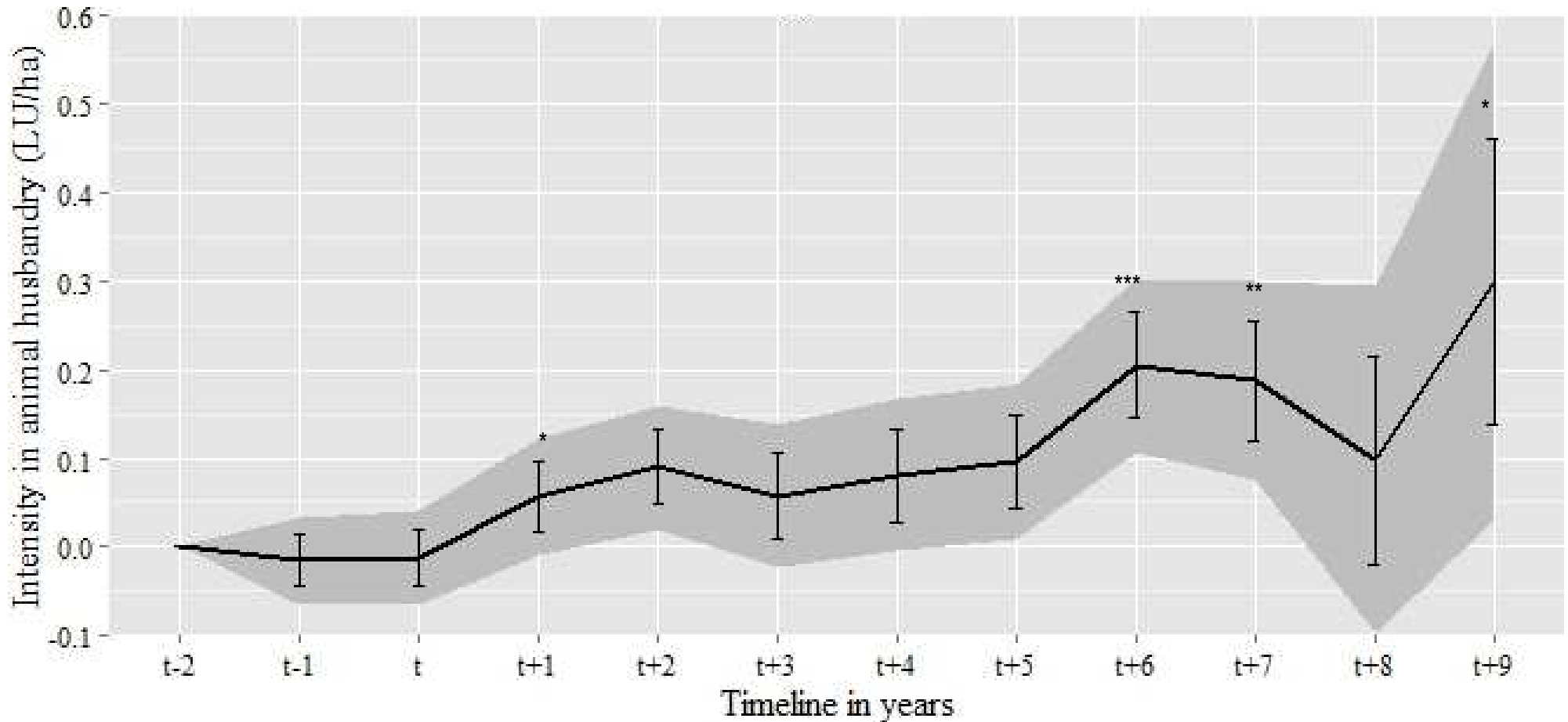
Number of farms: t-2 – t+5: 3507; t+6: 2466; t+7: 1892; t+8: 1263; t+9: 578

ATT= Average treatment effect on the treated; LU =Livestock unit; Signif. Codes (t-test): 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 1;

Source: Kirchweger und Kantelhardt, 2015

Selected results

Effects (ATT) of supported farm-investments on intensity in animal husbandry (LU/ha) for **pig farms**



— = mean; | | = standard error; ■ = confidence interval

Number of farms: t-2 – t+5: 332; t+6: 258; t+7: 214; t+8: 159; t+9: 78

ATT= Average treatment effect on the treated; LU =Livestock unit; Signif. Codes (t-test): 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 1;

Source: Kirchweger und Kantelhardt, 2015

Conclusions I



The results of the supported investment analysis show...

- a significant increase in animal husbandry,
- but also in farming intensity (environment)
- and different effects depending on farm type and time.

Matching is especially applicable...

- when there are many control farms available
- and heterogeneous effects are expected (see also Lechner, 2002; Puhfal and Weiss, 2009)
- i.e. for analyses of supported investments or organic farming

Conclusions II



It has to be considered that ...

- the matching methodology highly depends on observable variables,
- and decision making in agriculture is not always observable.

Further research is necessary ...

- to understand agricultural decision making
- and in including other methods in such models.

Let's do the match!!!



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Published Papers:

Kirchweger, S., Kantelhardt, J., 2015. The dynamic effects of government-supported farm-investment activities on structural change in Austrian agriculture. **Land Use Policy** 48, 73-93

Kirchweger, S., Kantelhardt, J., Leisch, F., 2015. Impacts on economic farm performance from government-supported investments in Austria. **Agricultural Economics (Czech Republic)** 61, 343-355.

Kirchweger, S., Eder, M., Kantelhardt, J., 2014. Economic impacts of strategy selection in Austrian dairy farming: an empirical assessment. **Proceedings of the 11th European IFSA Symposium 1- 4 April 2014 in Berlin, Germany** 8.

Moser, T., Kapfer, M., Sandbichler, M., Kirchweger, S., Kantelhardt, J., 2015. Effect of investment activities and investment support on economic parameters of dairy farms in Austria. **Berichte über Landwirtschaft** 93