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Subsidies and Labour Adjustments: Evidence from EU agriculture

Kristine Van Herck, d'Artis Kancs
and Jo Swinnen

LICOS Centre for Institutions and Economic Performance
University of Leuven (KUL), Belgium

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Outline

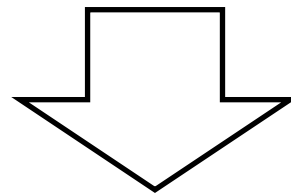
- Motivation
- Literature
- Theory: A Simple Exit Model
- Econometrical Specification
- Regression Results
- Conclusion



Motivation

- CAP budget 2008:

50.000.000.000 €



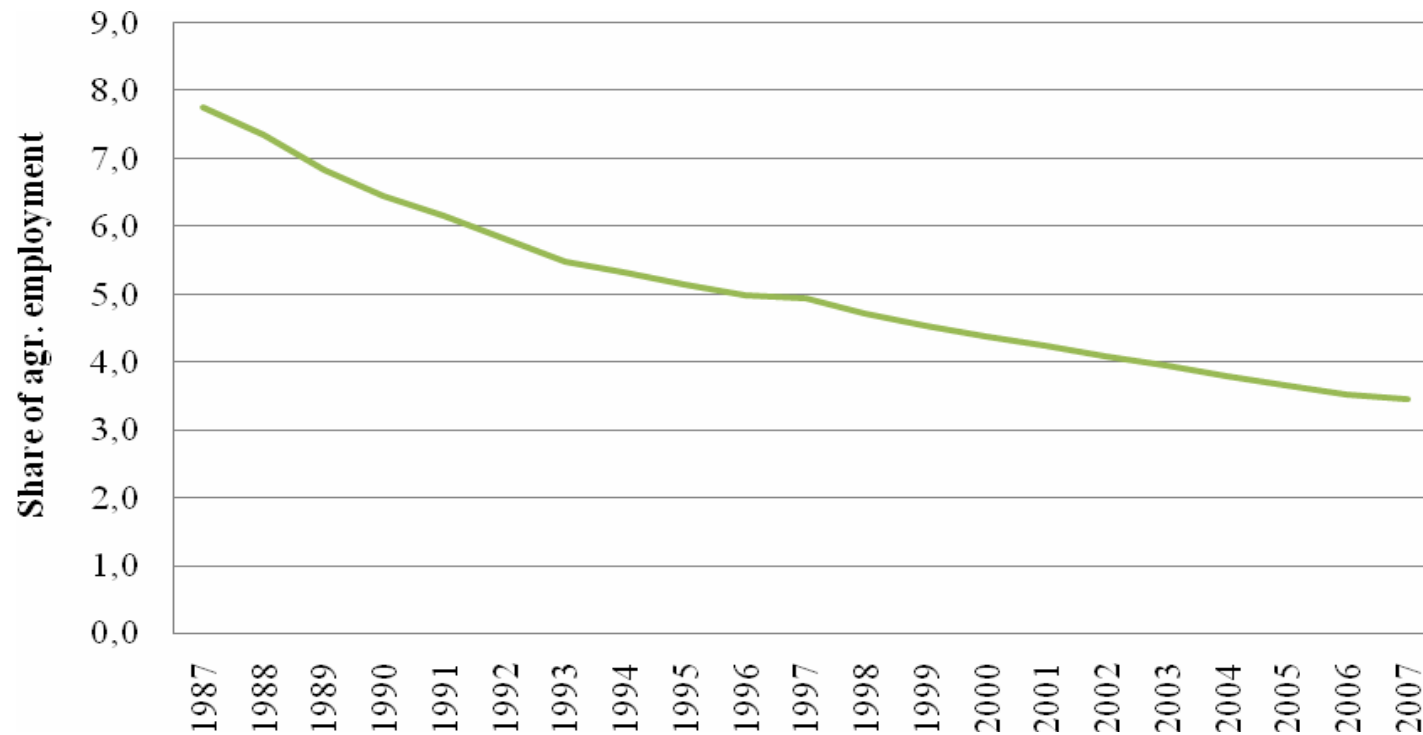
To protect farmers' income

BUT....



Motivation

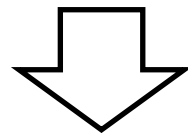
- Share of agricultural employment continues to decline in the EU15





Motivation

- Accession of 10 NMS to the EU:
 - Number of farmers x2
 - ⇒ Pressure on CAP budget
 - ⇒ Serious questions on the sustainability and effectiveness of the CAP



Role of subsidies on labour adjustments



Motivation

- Research Question:

What are the main determinants of intersectoral labour flows and more in particular what is the impact of subsidies on the decision to leave the agricultural sector?



Literature

- Determinants to leave the agricultural sector
 1. Income:

We would expect that subsidies \uparrow the probability to stay in the agricultural sector as they are expected to increase net farmers' income

BUT

Second order effects of subsidies



Literature

- **Determinants to leave the agricultural sector**

1. **Income:**

Second order effects ⇨ Subsidies are expected to be capitalized in farm input prices, such as land prices and fertilizer prices (Floyd 1965; Ciaian and Swinnen 2006, 2009)

⇨ **Studies find mixed effects:**

- Barkley (1990) and Glauben et al. (2006): no effect
- Goetz and Debertain (1996, 2001): increase labour outflow
- Breustedt and Glauben (2007): decrease labour outflow, but very small effect



Literature

- **Determinants to leave the agricultural sector**

2. **Individual characteristics:**

Age, education, marital status

(Sumner 1982; Huffman 1980; Rizov and Swinnen 2005; Bojnec and Dries 2005)

3. **Non Pecuniary Benefits:**

Independence and Pride associated with farming

(Vandenheuvel and Wooden 1997; Gillespie et al. 2004; Hoppe and Banker 2006; Key and Roberts 2007)

4. **Costs of switching jobs:**

Personal and Regional characteristics



Theory

- **Simple Exit model**

(Todaro 1969; Todaro and Harris 1970)

Assume 2 sectors \Leftrightarrow Logit model

- Agricultural sector
- Non Agricultural sector

Assume 4 sectors \Leftrightarrow Multinomial logit model

- Agricultural sector
- Industry and Services
- Unemployment
- Out of employment (retired or disabled)



Theory

- Discounted Utility of working in agriculture (A) or in another sector (i)

$$U_A = \int U(Y_{A,t}, h_{A,t}, Z_{A,t}) e^{-rt} dt$$

$$U_i = \int U(Y_{i,t}, h_{i,t}, Z_{i,t}) e^{-rt} dt \text{ with } i = 1, \dots, 3$$

with Y = income

h = hours worked

Z = utility shifters (personal or employment characteristics)

r = discount rate



Theory

- Transaction Costs

$$CT_{A,i} = \int CT_{A,i,t} e^{-rt} dt$$

$$CT_{i,A} = \int CT_{i,A,t} e^{-rt} dt$$

⇒ depend on personal and regional characteristics



Theory

- Decision to leave the agricultural sector

$$V_{A,i} = \max_{i=1,..3} \{U_i - U_A - CT_{A,i}\}$$

$\Rightarrow V_{A,i} > 0$: Leave agriculture
 $V_{A,i} < 0$: Stay in agriculture



Econometrical specification

$$U_{ijk} = u_{ijk} + e_{ijk}$$

with u_{ijk} = systematic component

e_{ijk} = random component

AND

$$u_{ijk} = \beta'_k x_{ij}$$

with x_{ij} = characteristics of the individual i living in region j (and also regional characteristics)



Econometrical specification

- Logit model
- Multinomial logit model

$$P(Y_{ij} = k) = \frac{e^{\beta'_k x_{ij}}}{1 + \sum_{m=0}^K e^{\beta'_m x_{ij}}} \quad \text{for } k = 1, \dots, K$$

$$P(Y_{ij} = 0) = \frac{1}{1 + \sum_{m=0}^K e^{\beta'_m x_{ij}}}$$



Data

	Description	Mean (Std. Dev)
Income characteristics		
SUBS	Natural logarithm of subsidies per worker in PPP €	7.60 (1.12)
COUPLED	Natural logarithm of coupled subsidies per worker in PPP €	7.17 (1.17)
DECOUPLED	Natural logarithm of decoupled subsidies per worker in PPP €	5.62 (1.75)
INCDIFF	Ratio of the average wage and the agricultural income per worker	1.81 (0.78)
Farm characteristics		
SMALL	Percentage of small farmers (<2 ha) in the region	66.01 (20.89)
OWNED	Percentage of owned land in the region	64.57 (22.08)
LIVESTOCK	Percentage of livestock farmers in the region	58.55 (21.11)
CEREALS	Percentage of cereals farmers in the region	45.08 (21.80)
Personal characteristics		
AGE	Age of the individual in years	47.34 (13. 14)
HIGHEDU	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual received tertiary education and 0 otherwise	0.05 (0.21)
MEDEDU	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual received secondary education and 0 otherwise	0.39 (0.49)
AGEDU	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual received agricultural education and 0 otherwise	0.14 (0.35)
MARRIED	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual is married and 0 otherwise	0.74 (0.44)
GENDER	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual is male and 0 otherwise	0.62 (0.49)
Job characteristics		
SELFEMPL	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual is self employed and 0 otherwise	0.57 (0.49)
FAMILYWORK	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual is a family worker and 0 otherwise	0.13 (0.33)
Regional characteristics		
DENSE	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual is living in a densely populated area and 0 otherwise	0.07 (0.25)
INTERDENSE	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual is living in an intermediate densely populated area and 0 otherwise	0.23 (0.42)
NMS	Dummy that takes a value of 1 if the individual in a NMS and 0 otherwise	0.27 (0.45)



Regression Results

Exit from agriculture (prob= 7.3%)

	Coefficient	z-value	Marginal effect
Income characteristics			
SUBS	0.197	3.97****	0.0106
COUPLED	-	-	-
DECOUPLED	-	-	-
INCDIFF	0.056	0.94	0.0030
Farm characteristics			
SMALL	-0.001	-1.02	-0.0001
OWNED	-0.002	-1.21	-0.0001
LIVESTOCK	-0.010	-5.54****	-0.0005
CEREALS	0.005	2.76***	0.0003
Personal characteristics			
AGE	0.015	3.59***	0.0008
HIGHEDU	0.071	0.56	0.0039
MEDEDU	0.010	0.16	0.0005
AGEDU	-0.456	-6.51****	-0.0214
GENDER	-0.344	-7.08****	-0.0193
MARIED	-0.399	-8.72****	-0.0236
Job characteristics			
SELFEMPL	-1.459	-21.62****	-0.0914
FAMILYWORK	-1.281	-12.19****	-0.0473
Regional characteristics			
DENSE	0.458	5.69***	0.0296
INTERDENSE	0.110	2.22**	0.0061
NMS	0.554	3.88****	0.0337
Intercept	-3.156	-5.76****	
Number of observations	87105		
Likelihood ratio	1245.36****		



Regression Results

	Exit from agriculture (prob= 7.3%)		
	Coefficient	z-value	Marginal effect
Income characteristics			
SUBS	-	-	-
COUPLED	0.135	3.40***	0.0073
DECOUPLED	0.052	2.42**	0.0028
INCDIFF	0.044	0.82	0.0024
Farm characteristics			
SMALL	-0.002	-1.56	-0.0001
OWNED	-0.002	-1.16	-0.0001
LIVESTOCK	-0.011	-5.99***	-0.0016
CEREALS	0.004	2.53**	0.0002
Personal characteristics			
AGE	0.015	3.52***	0.0008
HIGHEDU	0.063	0.51	0.0035
MEDEDU	-0.003	-0.05	-0.0001
AGEDU	-0.459	-6.60***	-0.0215
GENDER	-0.342	-6.97***	-0.0192
MARIED	-0.396	-8.71***	-0.0234
Job characteristics			
SELFEMPL	-1.456	-19.28***	-0.0912
FAMILYWORK	-1.280	-11.64***	-0.0472
Regional characteristics			
DENSE	0.462	5.69***	0.0299
INTERDENSE	0.115	2.35**	0.0064
NMS	0.501	3.65***	0.0301
Intercept	-2.757	-6.01***	
Number of observations	87105		
Likelihood ratio	1257.08***		



Conclusion

- Role of subsidies:
 - Positive impact on the decision to leave agriculture:
 - Subsidies unequally divided over the farm population + high capitalization in farm input prices: net income of a farmer that receives less than the average subsidy even decreases compared to a situation where there are no subsidies (Key and Roberts 2006)
 - Subsidies make it easier for the farmers that stay in agriculture to buy out those farmers that are seeking to exit the sector, accelerating the rate of exits (Goetz and Debertain 2001)
 - Labour/ capital substitution (Goetz and Debertain 1996)



Conclusion

- Other important determinants of labour flows:
 - Non pecuniary benefits (self employed; family worker)
 - Education
 - Regional farm characteristics



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Thank you for your attention

Questions?