



# Evaluating the efficiencies of crop production systems in the EU within an Integrated Data Envelope Framework

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## Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

- Aim at providing a single efficiency measure for alternative crop production choices in the EU.
- Data driven frontier analysis technique to estimate relative efficiencies of comparable units by linear programming models.
- DEA estimates relative efficiencies: A production unit is rated fully efficient on the basis of available evidence iff the performance of other units does not show that some of its inputs/outputs can be improved without worsening some of its inputs/outputs.
- 3 Efficiency concepts (technical, allocative, scale efficiency)

# Data Envelopment Analysis

Model by Chung, Färe, Grosskopf (1997)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \max \beta \\
 \text{s.t.} \quad & \sum_{k=1}^K z_k y_{km} \geq y_{k'm} + \beta g_{y_m}, \quad m = 1, \dots, M, \\
 & \sum_{k=1}^K z_k u_{kj} = u_{k'j} - \beta g_{u_j}, \quad j = 1, \dots, J, \quad (3) \\
 & \sum_{k=1}^K z_k x_{kn} \leq x_{k'n}, \quad n = 1, \dots, N, \\
 & z_k \geq 0, \quad k = 1, \dots, K.
 \end{aligned}$$

production units  $k = 1, \dots, K$

$y$ ... positive Outputs  $m = 1, \dots, M$

$u$ ... **negative Outputs**  $j = 1, \dots, J$

$x$ ... Inputs  $n = 1, \dots, N$

$\beta$ ... efficiency value for unit  $k'$

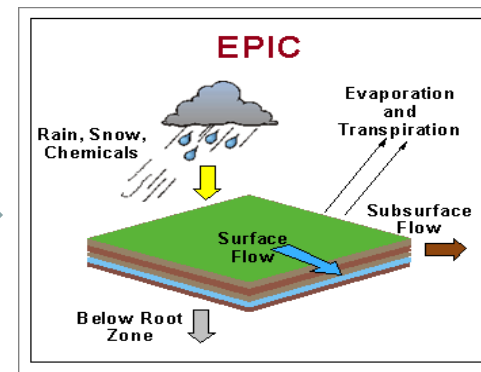
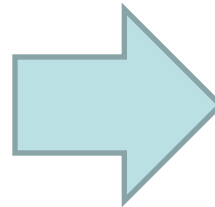
$g(y_k, u_k)$ ... direction vector

$z$ ...  $1 \times K$  vector of constants

# Data Specification

Biophysical process simulation model **EPIC (Environment Policy Integrated Climate)**

- (i) Land cover/land use
- (ii) Topography and soil data
- (iii) Cropland management data
- (iv) Climate data



## Outputs on:

crop yields, soil organic carbon, nitrate emissions, soil sediment losses, etc.

Used to **compare management systems** and their effects on crop yields, water flow, nitrogen emissions, soil organic carbon, etc.

# Data Specification for EU Case Study Analysis

## 1084 Homogenous Response Units

1. Elevation
2. Slope
3. Stoniness
4. Depth to rocks
5. Soil texture (Coarse, Medium, Medium Fine, Fine, Very Fine, Peat)

## Crop Rotation Systems by HRU and NUTS2 region

# Data Specification for EU Case Study Analysis

## 6 Management systems:

1. Conventional tillage (~ 5% of crop residue after crop planting)
2. Reduced tillage (~15% of crop residue)
3. Minimum tillage (~40% of crop residue)

all tillage systems **with** and **without** straw removal

## DEA Model

Inputs: Nitrogen fertilizer, Phosphorus fertilizer, Irrigation

Positive Outputs: Crop yield, Soil organic carbon

Negative Outputs: Nitrate Emission, Soil sediment loss

# Leading Research Questions

1. Which HRUs, given their respective crop rotation system, are rated technical efficient compared to other HRUs? (*horizontal analysis*)
2. Which production choice (tillage system with or without straw removal) is most efficient in Europe? (*horizontal analysis*)
3. Taking the various soil types into account: which management system scores best on which soil type? (*horizontal analysis*)

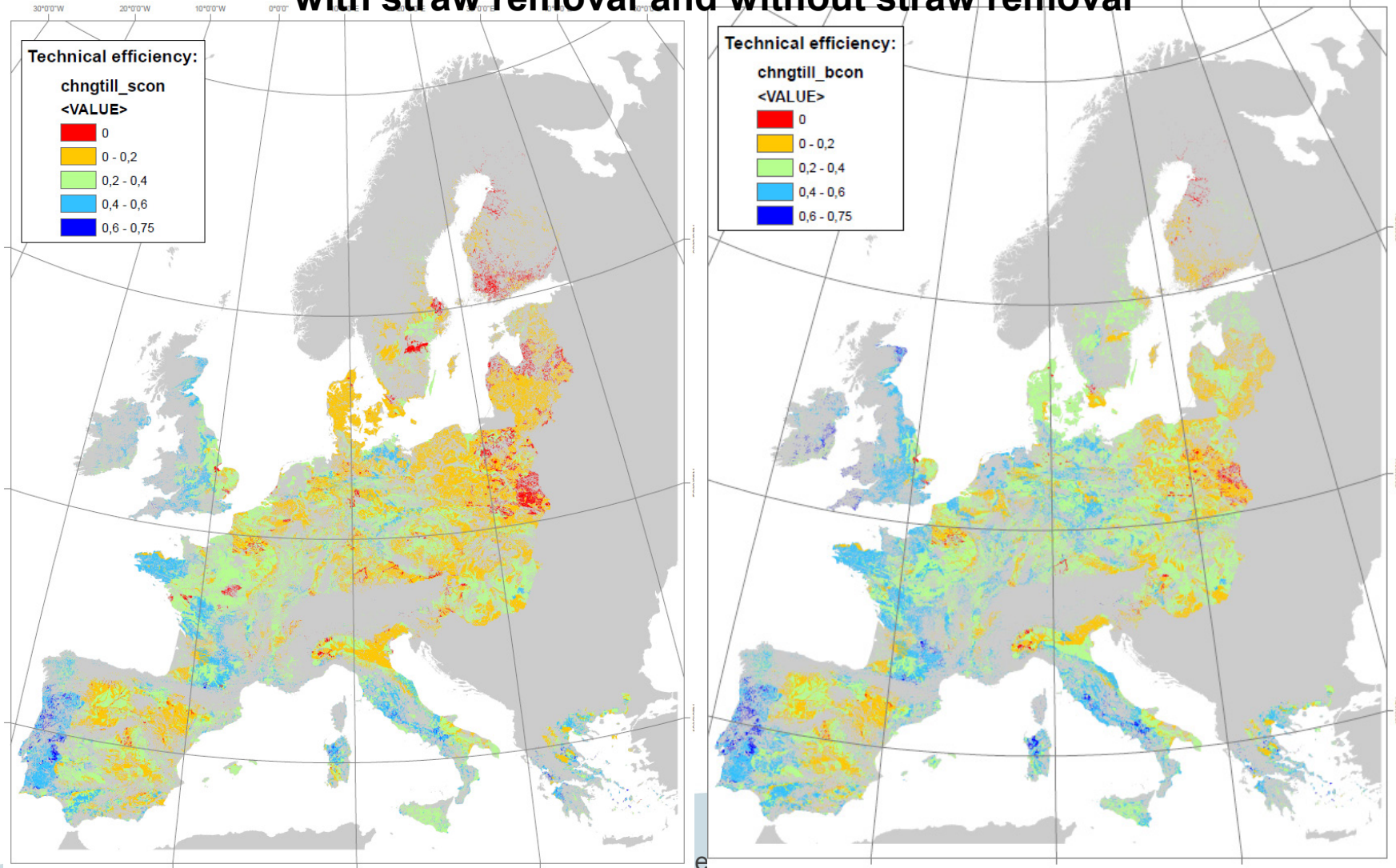
# Results of EU Case Study Analysis

Which production choice (tillage system with or without straw removal) is most efficient in Europe? (*horizontal analysis*)

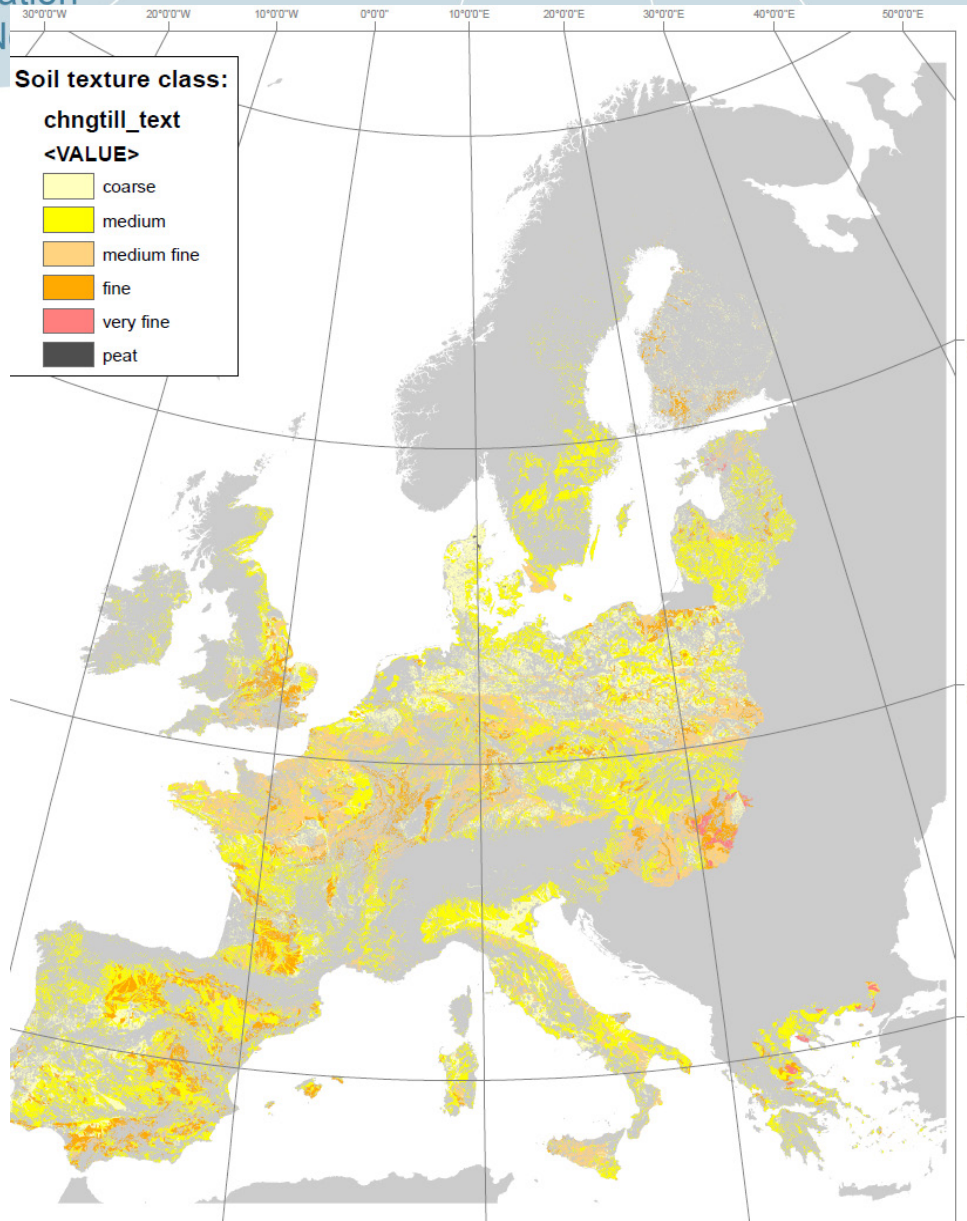
- Management systems **with straw removal** generally yield more TE units than management systems **without straw removal**.
- Management systems **with Straw removal** generally yield less inefficient units (which can improve between 60-75%) than management systems **without straw removal**.



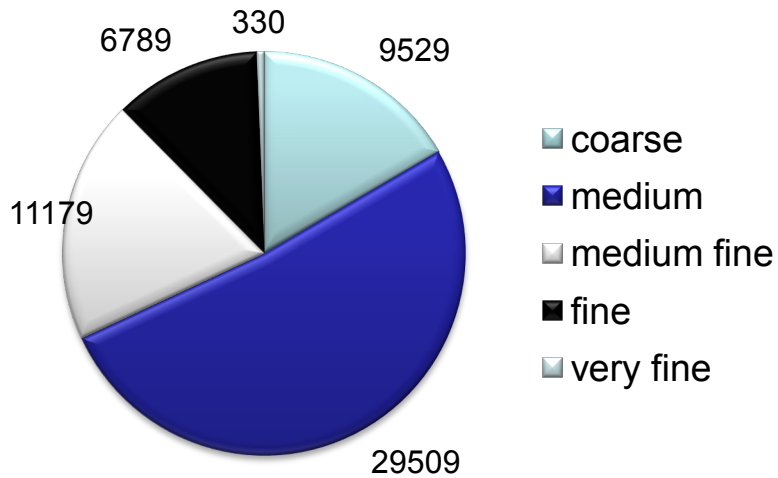
## EU Case Study Efficiency Analysis of conventional tillage system with straw removal and without straw removal



# Results

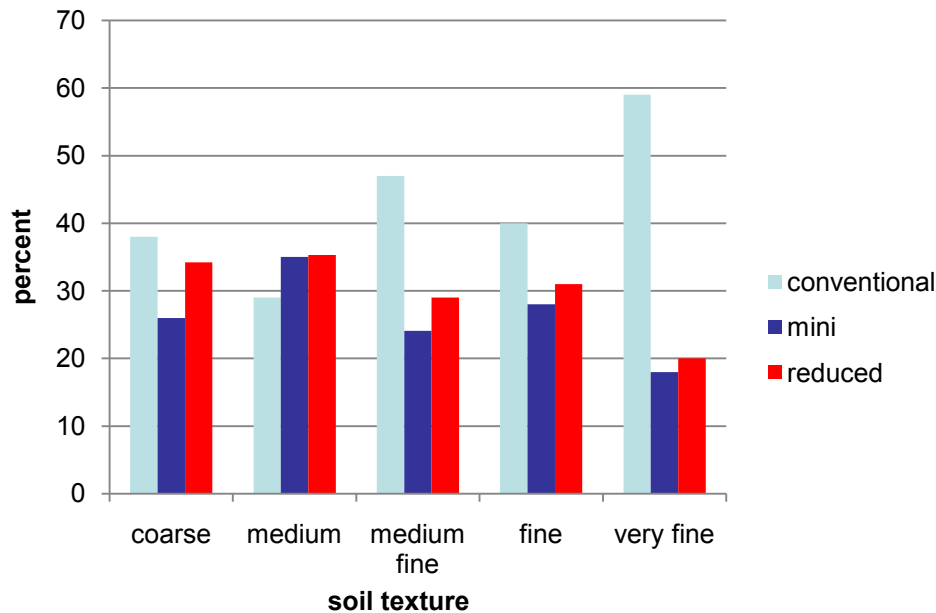


**Distribution of soil texture classes**



# Results

Taking the various soil types into account: which management system is rated technically efficient for which soil type? (*horizontal analysis*)



Conventional tillage for  
coarse, medium fine, fine,  
very fine

Reduced tillage for  
medium

- ❖ Ranking of efficient crop management systems given their environmental impact which can be important for agricultural policy making.
  
- ❖ Assessment of crop management systems is more comprehensive when environmental impacts are included.

## Outlook

- ❖ Specify efficiency ranking for specific crops
- ❖ Include allocative efficiency
- ❖ Estimate yield potential



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