

The Technical and Economic Efficiency for Dairy Specialized Projects in Saudi Arabia

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The Technical and Economic Efficiency for Dairy Specialized Projects in Saudi Arabia

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Technical Efficiency (

Economic Efficiency (

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.Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

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Constant Return of Scale (CRS) DEA

Variable Return of Scale(VRS)

(SE) Technical Efficiency (TE)

Scale Efficiency

Economical Efficiency (EE)

.Allocative Efficiency (AE)

Stochastic

.Maximum Likelihood Estimation (MLE) Frontier

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Farrell (1957)

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Aigne and Chu (1996)

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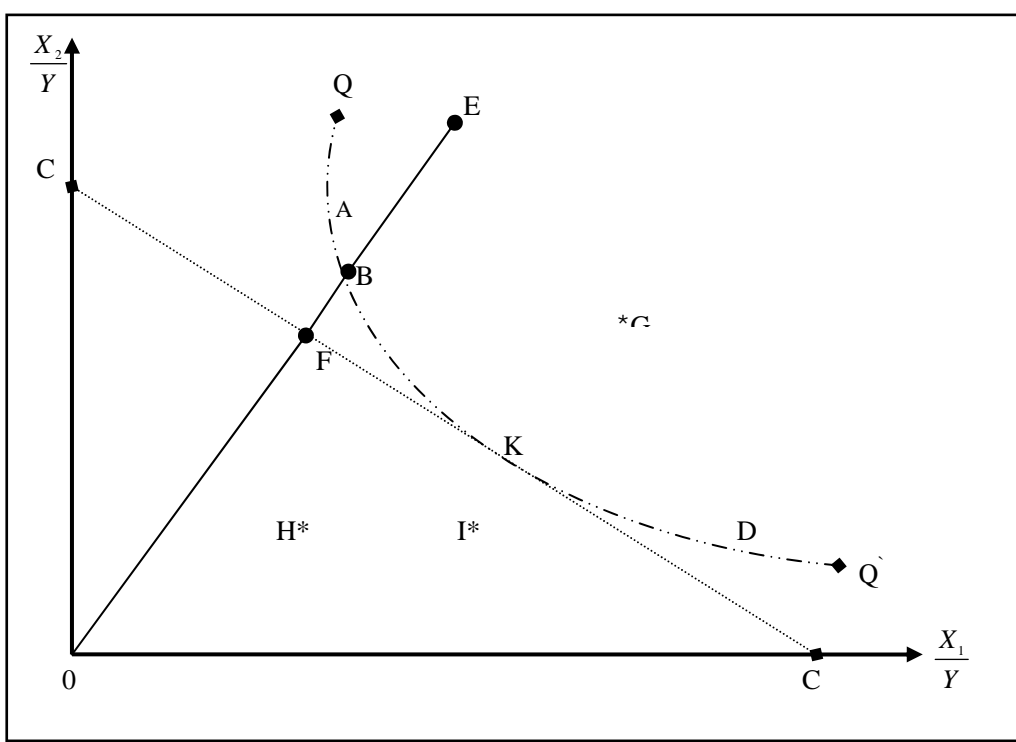
.Farrell (1957)

D, K, B, A

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$$\frac{OB}{OE}$$

E

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X_2, X_1

$$\frac{OF}{OB}$$

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$$\begin{pmatrix} OB \\ OE \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} OF \\ OB \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} OF \\ OE \end{pmatrix}$$

Technical Efficiency

$$\left(\frac{OB}{OE} \right) =$$

(K)

Allocative Efficiency

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(E)

$$\left(\frac{OF}{OB}\right) =$$

(FB)

K

$$\left(\frac{OF}{OB}\right) =$$

$$= B'$$

Economical Efficiency

$$\times =$$

$$EE = TE \times AE$$

QQ' E

Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

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DEA Model (CRS)

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DEA

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$$\text{Min}_{\theta, \lambda} \theta_i^{CRS} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{S.t.} : Y\lambda - y \geq 0$$

$$\theta_{X_k} - X\lambda \geq 0$$

$$1, 2, \dots, K$$

$$\lambda \geq 0$$

:

$$i \quad (TE) \quad : \theta_i^{CRS}$$

$$N \times 1 \quad : \lambda$$

$$i \quad : \theta_i$$

$$\theta = 1 \quad \theta \leq 1$$

$$\theta \leq 1$$

(EE)

: (A Friat, 1972, Coelli, 1997)

$$Min_{\theta_i^{CRS}} W_i X_i^* \quad (2)$$

$$S.t. : Y\lambda - y \geq 0$$

$$X_i^* \geq X\lambda$$

$$\lambda \geq 0$$

i

X_i^*

Y

W_i^*

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$$EE_i = \frac{W_i X_i^*}{W_i X_i} \quad (3)$$

(3 , 2)

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$$AE_i = \frac{EE_i}{\theta_i^{CRS}}$$

DEA Model (VRS)

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:(Seiford, 1996)

DEA

$$Min_{\theta_i^{\lambda}} \theta^{VRS} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{S.t.} \quad : Y\lambda - y \geq 0$$

$$i=1,2,\dots,N \quad \theta_i - X\lambda \geq 0$$

$$\lambda \geq 0 \quad N' \lambda = 1$$

Scale Efficiency

CRS & VRS DEA

VRS & CRS DEA

CRS & VRS DEA

CRS & VRS DEA

:

$$Se_i = \frac{TE_i^{CRS}}{TE_i^{VRS}}$$

$$Se_i < 1$$

$$Se_i = 1$$

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Pre-test

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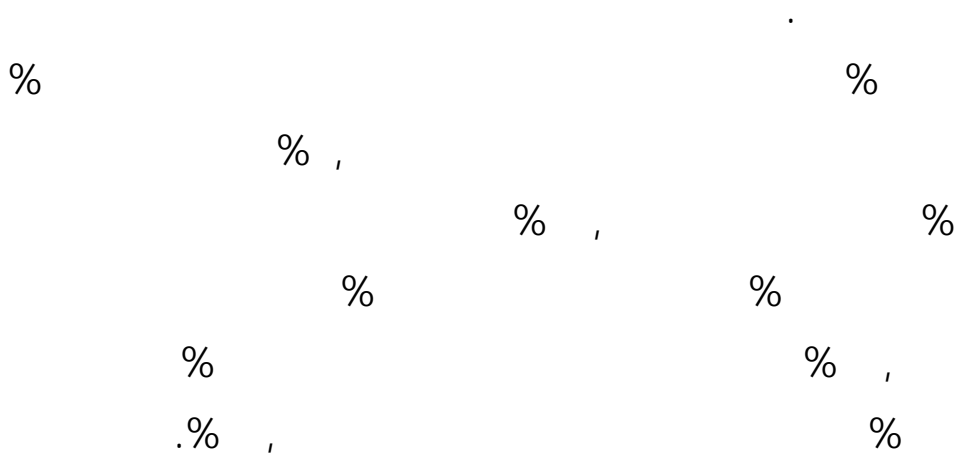
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Farriss (1997)

Monopolistic Competition

Pure Competition

Pure Monopoly Oligopoly
Mutual Interdependence



Viaene and Gellynck (1995)

Mohsen (2001)

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Ferrier and Porter (1991)

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Coelli (1996)

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Battese and Corra (1996)

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Nsanzugwanko et al. (1996)

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Seyoum et al. (1996)

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Ajibefun et al. (1996)

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Ajibefun et at. (1996)

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Coelli (1998)

DEA)

TFP

Tornqvist index approach

SFA

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Rao and Coelli (1998)

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Coelli et al. (1998)

Total Factor

Productivity (TFP)

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Battese et al. (1998)

SFA

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Lundvall and Battese (1998)

Battese and Hassan (1998)

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Paul (2000)

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(DEAP)

Felthoven (2000)

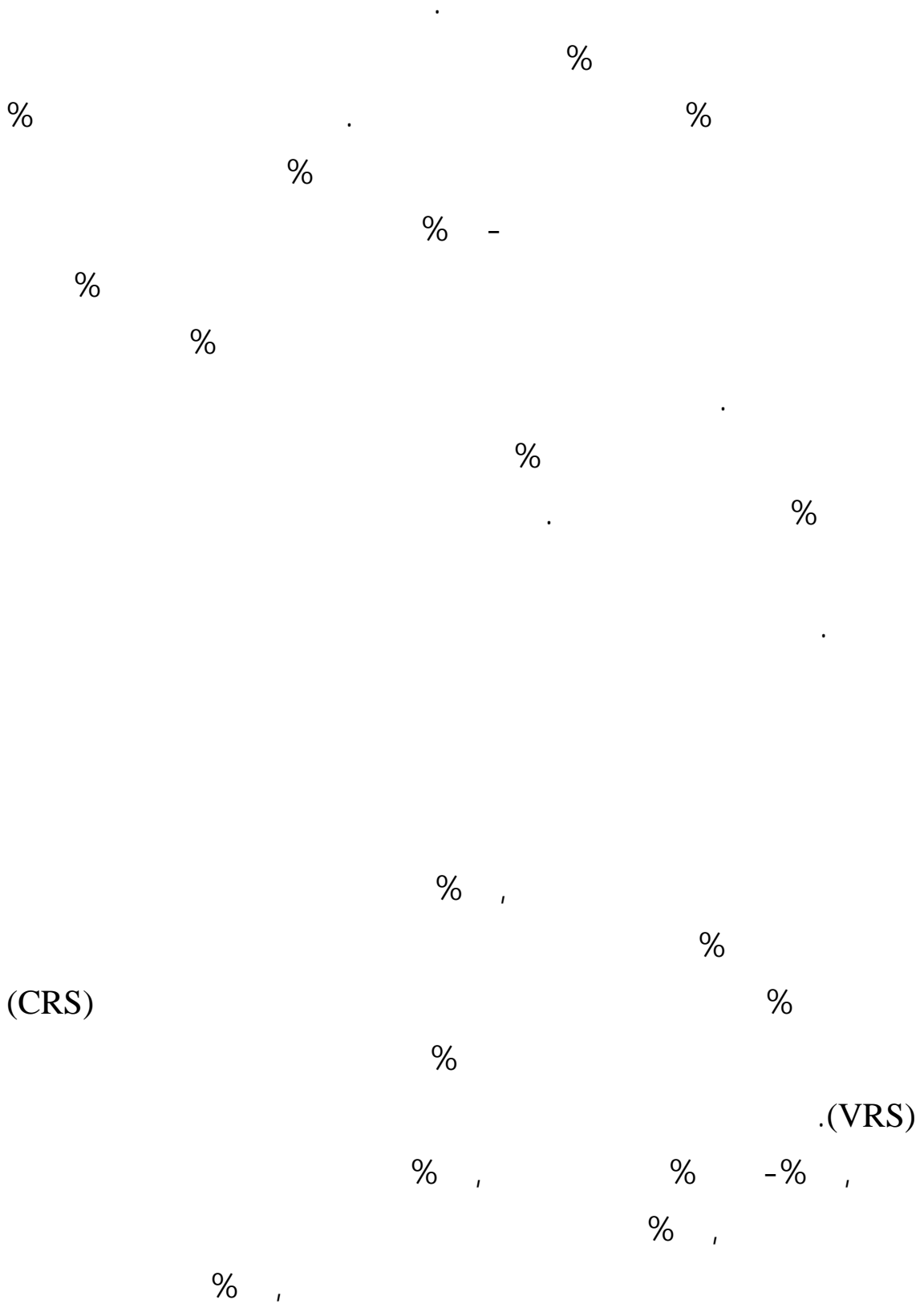
DEAP
Production ()
Stochastic Production Frontier
Frontier ()

DEA, SPF

Uri (2001)

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Alrwis and Epplin (2002)



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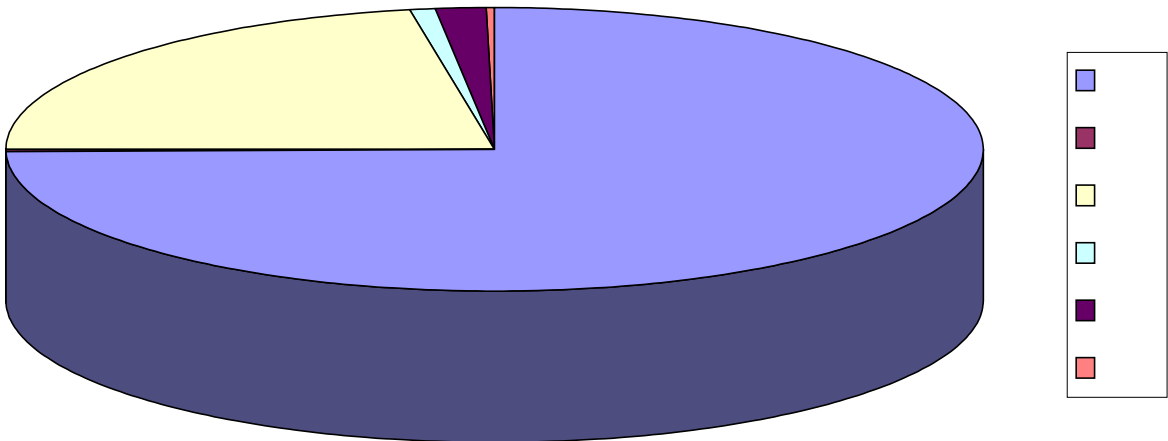
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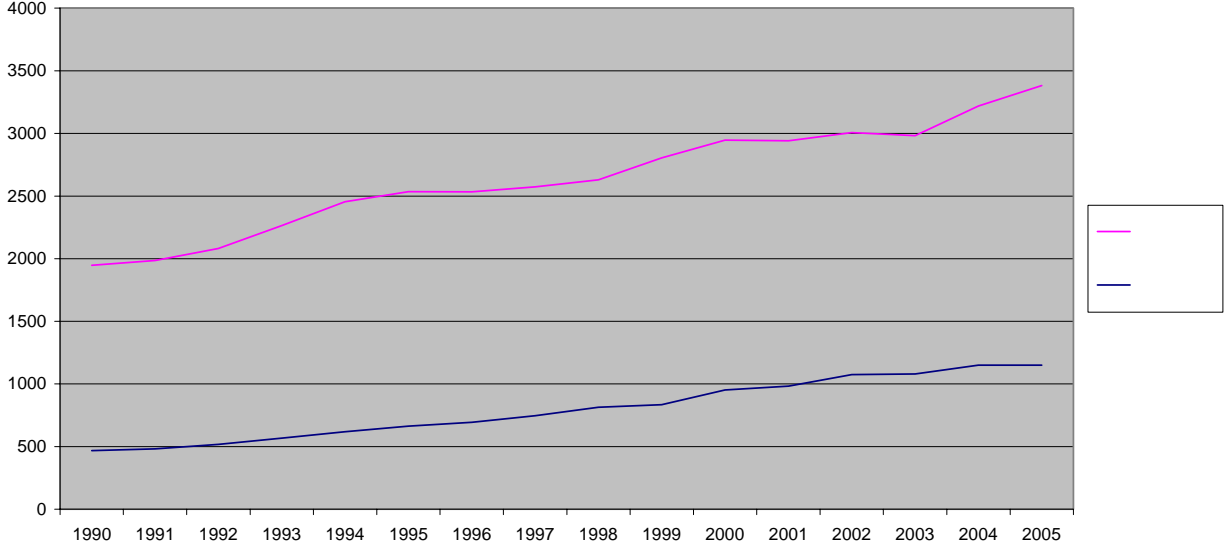
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	R ²	F	%	
$\text{Log } \hat{y}_1 = 6.08 + 0.065T$ (331.07)**(34.26)**	0.99	1173.81	6.5	
$\text{Log } \hat{y}_2 = 7.33 + 0.021T$ (282.29)**(7.99)**	0.82	63.97	2.1	

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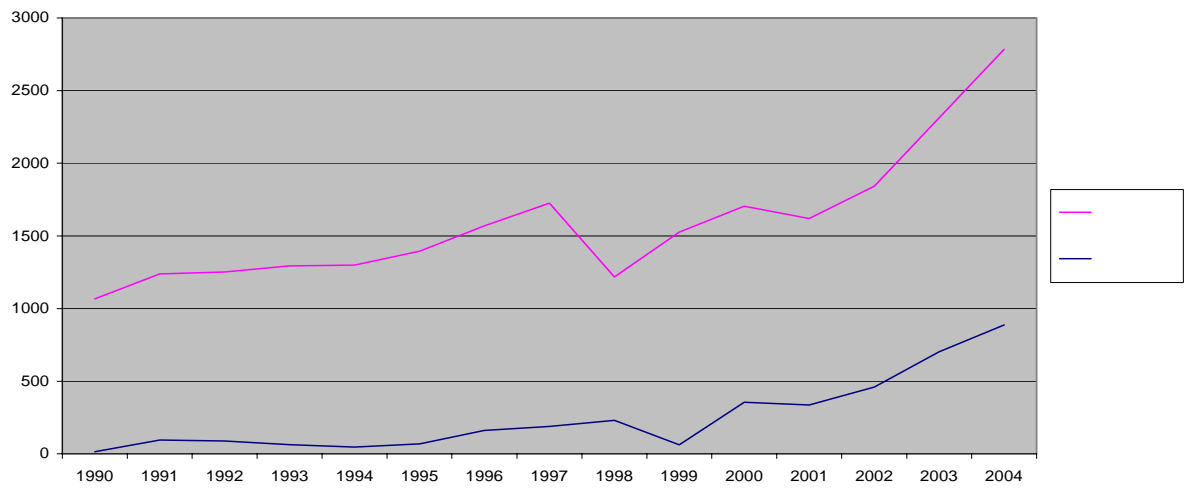
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	R ²	F	%	
Log $\hat{y}_1 = 3.25 + 0.21T$ (11.11)**(7.08)**	0.78	50.14	21	()
Log $\hat{y}_2 = 3.61 + 0.16T$ (11.85)**(5.23)**	0.66	27.32	16	()
Log $\hat{y}_3 = 7.27 - 0.051T$ (46.67)**(-3.11)**	0.41	9.66	-5.1	(/)
Log $\hat{y}_4 = 6.95 + 0.03T$ (104.63)**(4.31)*	0.57	18.64	3	()
Log $\hat{y}_5 = 5.94 + 0.042T$ (92.34)**(6.31)**	0.74	39.78	4.2	()
Log $\hat{y}_6 = 5.90 + 0.012T$ (229.56)**(4.52)**	0.59	20.44	1.20	(/)

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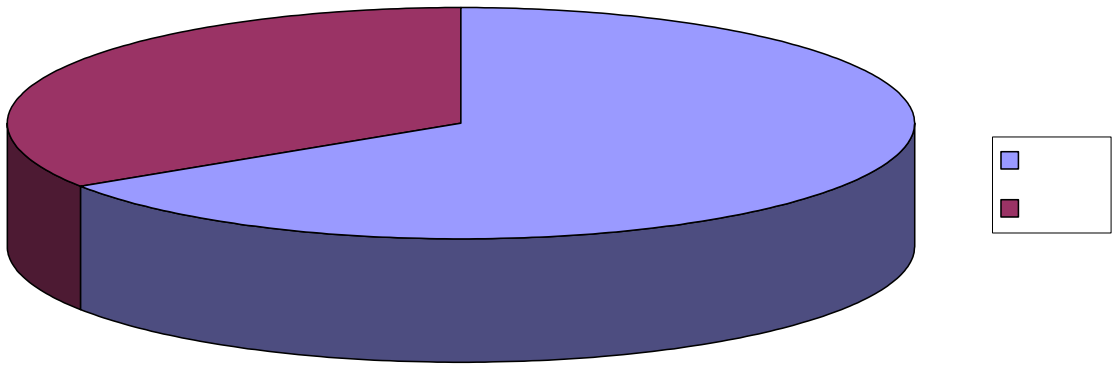
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	R ²	F	%	
Log $\hat{y}_1 = 5.52 + 0.088T$ (249.44)**(38.80)**	0.99	1505.36	8.8	
Log $\hat{y}_2 = 4.00 + 0.019T$ (172.96)**(7.91)**	0.82	62.67	1.9	
Log $\hat{y}_3 = 5.39 + 0.034T$ (215.79)**(13.14)**	0.93	172.77	3.4	
Log $\hat{y}_4 = 3.86 - 0.034T$ (172.47)**(-14.86)**	0.94	-221.07	-3.4	
Log $\hat{y}_5 = 6.13 + 0.069T$ (380.11)**(41.44)**	0.99	1717.17	6.9	

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$$Y_i = f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_5)$$

= Y_i :

= X_1

= X_2

= X_3

= X_4

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Scale Efficiency

Technical Efficiency

.Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)

Non-parametric piecewise surface

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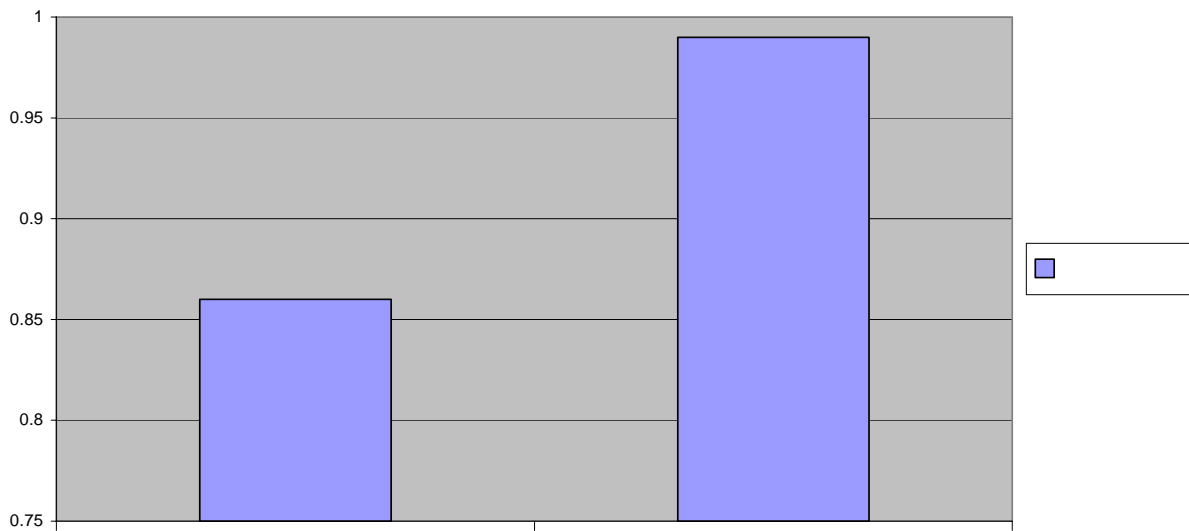
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Allocative Efficiency

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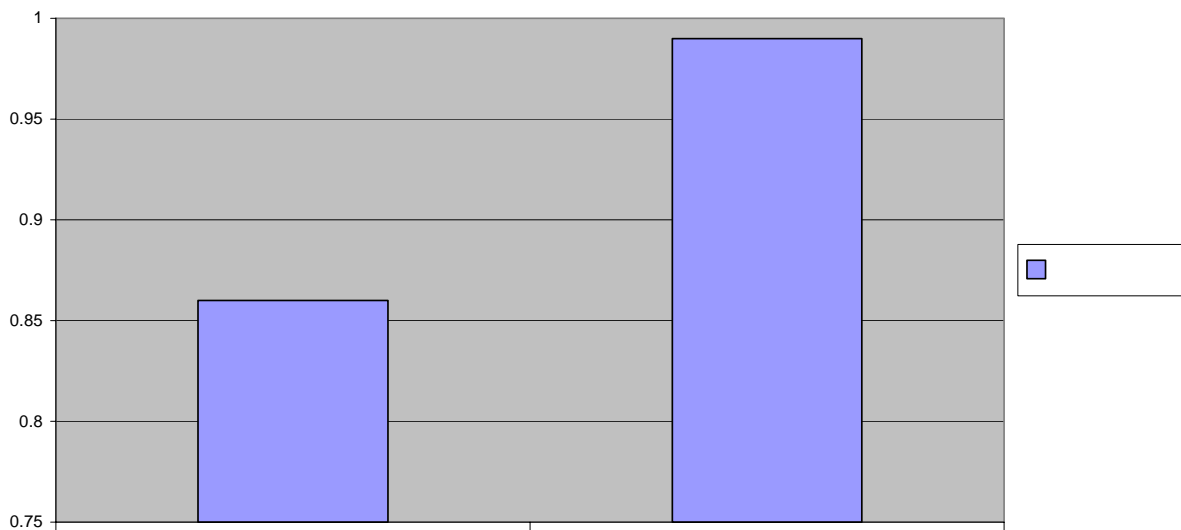
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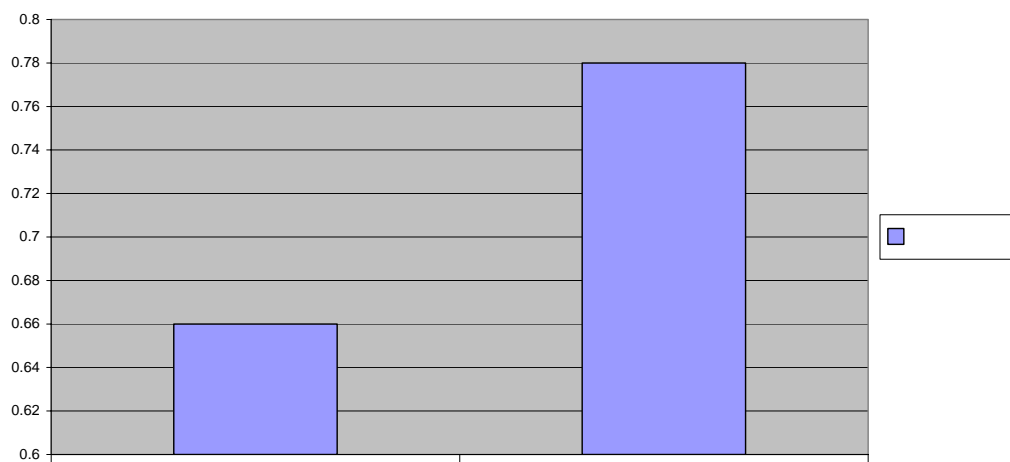
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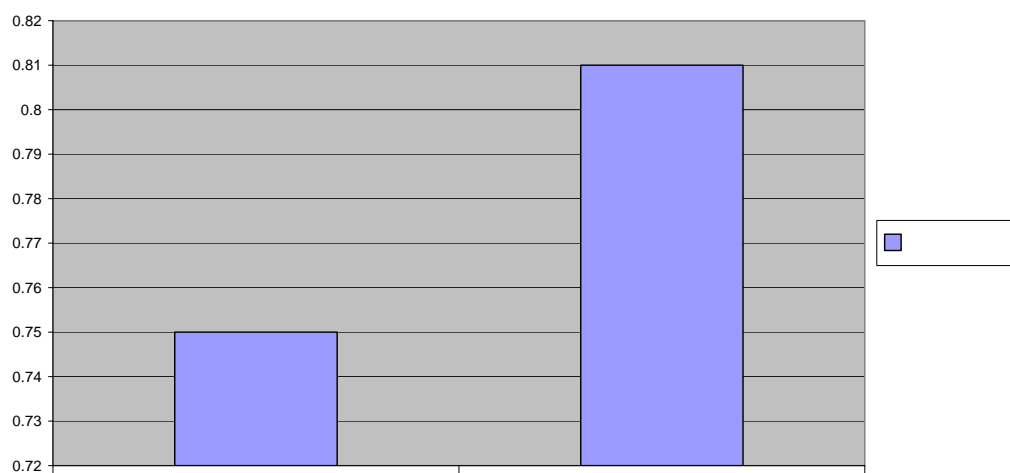
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Economical Efficiency

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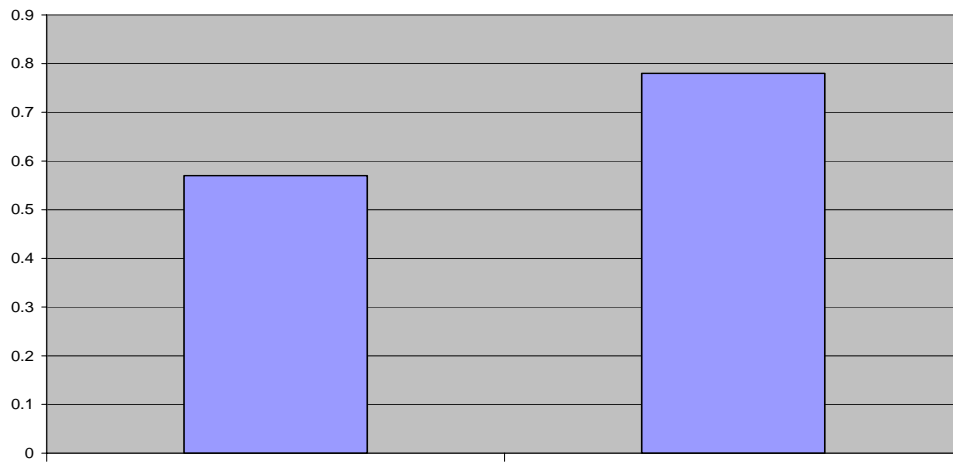
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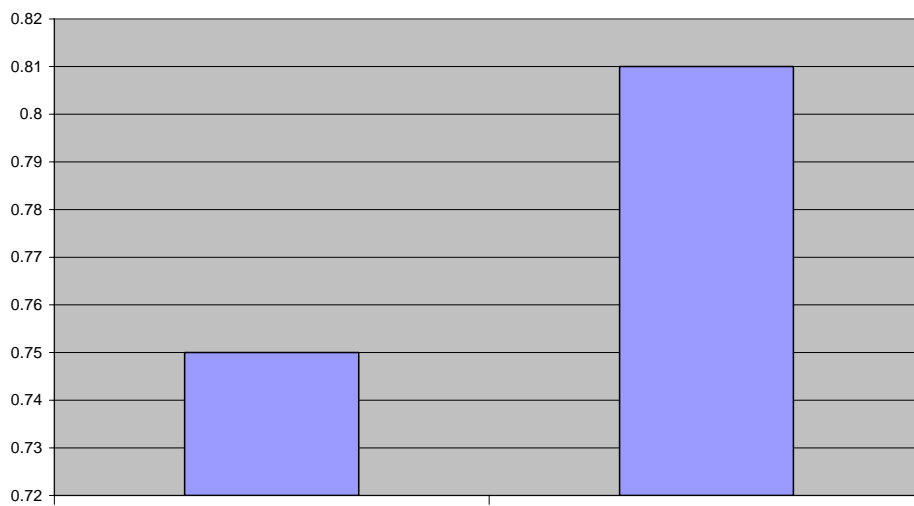
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Results from DEAP Version 2.1

Instruction file = s1.ins

Data file = s1.dta

Cost efficiency DEA

Scale assumption: CRS

EFFICIENCY SUMMARY:

firm	te	ae	ce
1	0.646	0.599	0.388
2	1.000	0.396	0.396
3	0.959	0.721	0.691
4	0.860	0.959	0.825
5	1.000	0.431	0.431
6	1.000	0.654	0.654
7	1.000	1.000	1.000
8	1.000	0.860	0.860
9	0.994	0.841	0.836
10	0.982	0.923	0.907

mean 0.944 0.738 0.699

Note: te = technical efficiency

ae = allocative efficiency = ce/te

ce = cost efficiency

SUMMARY OF COST MINIMISING INPUT QUANTITIES:

firm	input:	1	2	3	4	5
1		16.161	25.228	9.697	89.678	0.646
2		194.820	304.113	116.892	1081.054	7.793
3		464.910	725.725	278.946	2579.787	18.596
4		290.569	453.578	174.341	1612.367	11.623
5		689.064	1075.628	413.438	3823.614	27.563
6		929.267	1450.586	557.560	5156.504	37.171
7		1000.000	1561.000	600.000	5549.000	40.000
8		1339.385	2090.779	803.631	7432.245	53.575
9		996.236	1555.125	597.742	5528.116	39.849
10		575.603	898.517	345.362	3194.023	23.024

Results from DEAP Version 2.1

Instruction file = s2.ins

Data file = s2.dta

Cost efficiency DEA

Scale assumption: VRS

EFFICIENCY SUMMARY:

firm	te	ae	ce
1	1.000	1.000	1.000
2	1.000	0.431	0.431
3	1.000	0.709	0.709
4	1.000	0.865	0.865
5	1.000	0.436	0.436
6	1.000	0.655	0.655
7	1.000	1.000	1.000
8	1.000	1.000	1.000
9	0.994	0.840	0.836
10	1.000	0.920	0.920

mean 0.999 0.786 0.785

Note: te = technical efficiency

ae = allocative efficiency = ce/te

ce = cost efficiency

SUMMARY OF COST MINIMISING INPUT QUANTITIES:

firm input:	1	2	3	4	5
1	25.000	41.000	115.000	150.000	20.000
2	202.053	317.022	203.073	1130.421	23.632
3	469.718	734.303	336.218	2612.595	29.122
4	296.943	464.951	250.274	1655.864	25.578
5	691.857	1080.613	446.719	3842.678	33.679
6	929.903	1451.720	565.131	5160.841	38.562
7	1000.000	1561.000	600.000	5549.000	40.000
8	1360.000	16200.000	2190.000	7080.000	105.000
9	996.270	1555.185	598.145	5528.347	39.923
10	579.416	905.320	390.786	3220.043	31.373

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Summary

This study targets the following:

1. Study of the current situations of fresh product dairy projects .
2. Measure the respective capabilities of technology, distribution systems and factors of cost at the specialized dairy projects.
3. Identify the amount of resources that can achieve economic efficiency of the specialized dairy projects, and accordingly estimate levels of profuse and shortage in milking heads, size of green, concentrated and dry meals and as well the size of the human resources used therein.

To achieve its goals, this study has used the quantitative economic analysis methodology, mainly the Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) model. This model depends on linear programming to establish folders of data. It also depended on the initial data that had been collected from the questionnaire's form. The subject questionnaire was distributed to 28 specialized dairy projects. Only 10 of the targeted population had responded, representing 35% of projects operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2005.

The study consists of five chapters. Chapter One forms the study's general frame. Chapter Two reviews previous studies. Chapter Three studies the current situations at the active specialized and conventional dairy projects. Chapter Four measures the respective capabilities of technology, distribution systems and factors of cost at the small and big dairy projects. Lastly, Chapter five handles size of resources that can achieve economic efficiency under fixed and variable capacity returns.

Main findings of the study are as follows:

Firstly: as for the current production of dairy in the Kingdom:

1. The majority of specialized dairy projects concentrates in the Riyadh Region where 19 projects are operating there. The market share of these projects was 74.31% of the mean product of specialized dairy projects during 2001-2005 period. Other projects, which are nine, distribute among other regions (Eastern Province, Tabouk, Qassim, Hail and Najran).

2. Domestic annual growth of dairy products was 6.7% against a consumption growth of 5.2% pa throughout the term from 1990 to 2004.
3. Specialized dairy sector is the main supplier of raw milk. It provides the market with 65.93% of requirements leaving only 34% to the whole convectional sector.

Secondly: as for technological and economic efficiency :

1. Technological efficiency of the big dairy projects is magnificently higher than that of the small. Currently smaller projects can improve and increase production capacity by up to 14% while big project may never be able to increase current productivity by more than 1%.
2. Distribution efficiency of the economic resources used in big dairy projects is higher than that of the smaller, recording 0.75 and 0.81 respectively.
3. Production cost efficiency of dairy products by big projects is higher than that of the small projects.
4. There are no material variations between means of technological, distributional and cost efficiency at the small and big specialized dairy projects in 1427H (2006).

Thirdly: as for resources that can achieve the economic efficiency in dairy production at the specialized projects under the change of return against capacity, findings of the study follow:

1. Excess in the number of milking heads over that required for achieving economic efficiency of both small and big specialized projects at 17.8% and 13.2% respectively.
2. Shortage in green meal for small projects at 8.65% of the mean quantity used, while big projects use about 8.3% over the mean quantities that can be used to achieve the economic efficiency.
3. Profuse in concentrated meals over the mean that can achieve the economic efficiency of both small and big projects at 43.3% and 33.7% of the quantity of the concentrated animal feed used respectively.

4. Profuse in dry meals over the mean that can achieve the economic efficiency of both small and big projects at 12.8% and 3.97% of the quantity of the dry animal feed used respectively.
5. Shortage in the size of human resources used in small projects is 17.86% while excess of the same element used in big projects is 2.3%.

Recommendations

1. Study of product, marketing and organizational problems of the specialized dairy projects.
2. Review production policy running small dairy projects to uplift productivity by 14% to operate at full production capacity.
3. Apply scientific models in managing different size specialized dairy projects, redistribute the economic resources with assurance to give the same production levels with less costs at 25% and 19% for small and big projects respectively under change of return against capacity.
4. Increase the human resources used in small specialized projects by 18% to compensate the current shortage under change of return against capacity.
5. Utmost benefit from the current excess of the economic resources used in different size specialized dairy projects to establish new optimal productive projects.

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By

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June , 2008

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