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Financing Agriculture and Rural America: Issues of Policy, Structure and Technical Change

Proceedings of the NC-221 Committee Annual Meeting Denver, Colorado October 7-8, 2002

> Matthew A. Diersen, Editor Econ Pamphlet 2003-1 June 2003

> Department of Economics South Dakota State University Brookings, South Dakota

The Farm Sector Balance Sheet: A Partitioning of Operator, Landlord, and Contractor Contributions

Jim Ryan

NC-221 Annual Meeting CoBank, Greenwood Village, CO October 8, 2002

Participants in a Changing Farm Sector

A Variety of Resource Owners Contribute

Risk Bearers

- Bear Market, Production, and/or Financial Risk
 - > Farm operator households
 - Other farm households
 - Nonfamily farm corporations, estates
 - Contractors

Stakeholders

- Do not bear Risk
 - Hired labor
 - > Lenders
 - Landlords

Income Returns to Participants

Risk Bearers => Residual Income Recipients:

- > Net Farm Income, Net Cash Income
 - > Farm operator households
 - > Other farm households
 - > Nonfamily farm corporations, estates
 - Contractors

Stakeholders => Fixed Income Recipients:

- Expenses in computing Net Farm/Cash Income
 - ➤ Hired labor --> Wages
 - > Lenders --> Interest
 - Landlords--> Rent

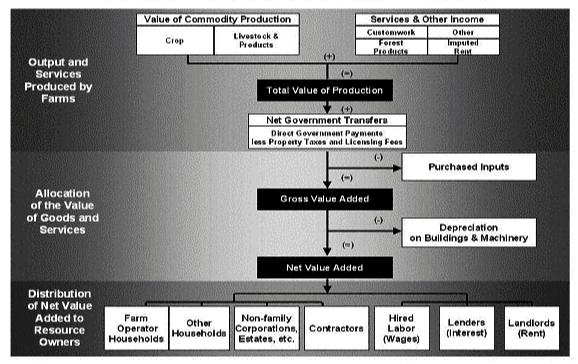
A "New" Approach to Net Farm Income

Value Added Approach Alters Presentation

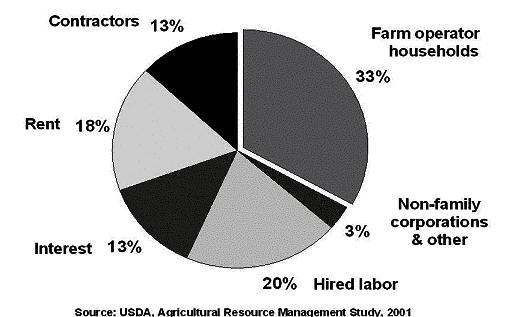
Net Farm Income is still a component

- More consistent with NIPA and OECD
 - > Identifies ag contribution to economy
- Greater detail
- Identifies transactions with other sectors
- > Identifies returns to stakeholders
- Identifies returns to risk-bearers
- Net farm income is residual

Farm Sector's Contribution to the National Economy



Distribution of Value Added to the National Economy, 2001



Concern with Sector Balance Sheet?

Relationship Between Usual Income Statement Measures and Balance Sheet?

Net Farm Income, Net Cash Income

- Measure returns to risk-bearers
 - >Operators, contractors, corps, other households
 - Returns to landlords, lenders are expenses

Farm Sector Balance Sheet

- Includes assets/debt regardless of ownership
 - >Assets owned by operators, landlords, others
 - ➤ Debt reported by lenders
 - > Owed by operators, landlords, others

Partitioning Farm Sector Balance Sheet

Balance Sheet Splits Not Straightforward

- Sector Balance Sheet based on independent data
 - Landlord data from Ag Finance Surveys
 - > Follow-on to selected Census
 - > Farm Finance-1964, 1970, 1979
 - > AELOS--1988 and 1999
 - > ARMS => Operators estimate/Land value
 - Direct contractor data not available
 - Assets?
 - > ARMS => Livestock under contract
 - Debt?

Farm Sector Balance Sheet

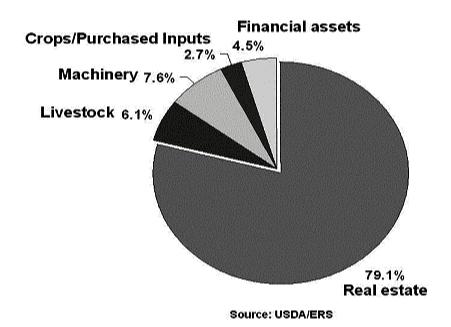
A Brief History

- > Identifies assets, debt, equity
 - > Constructed annually since 1945
 - ➤ Beginning in 1939
 - > As of December 31 of each year
 - > Prepared on annual basis--no quarterly
- Published Balance Sheet Series
 - For farm household from 1939-1992
 - > Only for farm business since 1960
 - > State level since 1960

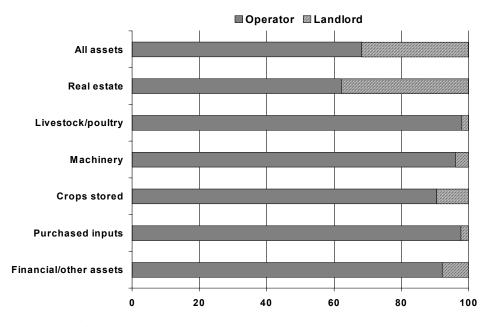
Farm Sector Balance Sheet, 1997-2002F

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001F	20021
			\$ billion			794 (40 E01)
Farm assets	1,053.0	1,085.3	1,140.8	1,188.3	1,230.4	1,239.5
Real estate	808.2	840.4	886.4	929.5	971.3	981.0
Livestock and poultry 1/	67.1	63.4	73.2	76.8	76.3	75.9
Machinery and motor vehicles 2/	90.4	91.7	92.3	92.0	92.5	93.6
Crops stored 3/	32.7	29.9	28.3	27.9	28.5	28.4
Purchased inputs	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.9	4.6	4.6
Financial assets	49.7	54.8	56.6	57.1	57.1	56.0
Total farm debt 4/	165.4	172.9	176.4	184.0	192.8	196.5
Real estate	85.4	89.6	94.2	97.5	103.1	104.6
Nonreal estate	80.1	63.2	82.2	86.5	89.8	91.9
Farm equity	887.6	912.4	964.4	1,004.3	1,037.5	1,042.9
			Percent			
Selected ratios:						
Debt-to-equity	18.6	18.9	18.3	18.3	18.6	18.8
Debt-to-asset	15.7	15.9	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.9

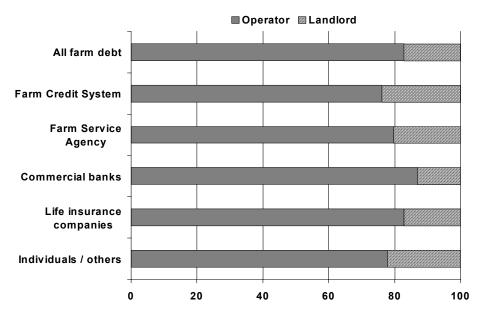
Farm Sector Assets, December 31, 2002F



Operator and Landlord Shares of Farm Assets, 1999



Operator and Landlord Shares of Farm Debt, 1999

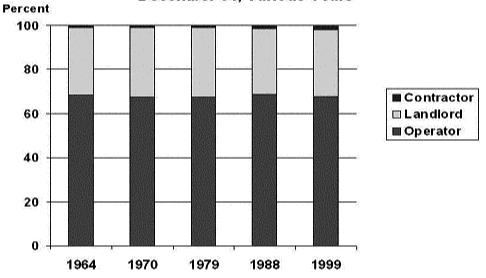


Source: Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey, 1999

Partitioned Farm Balance Sheet, 1999

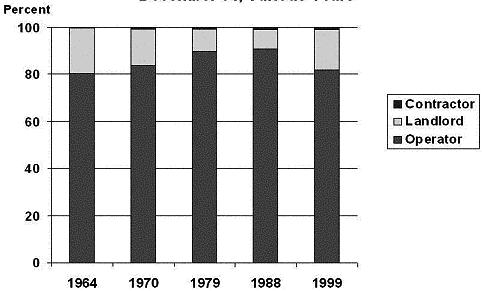
ltem	Total	Operator	Landlord	Contractor
		\$ m	illion	
Farm assets	1,140,784	771,419	346,927	22,437
Realestate	886,405	551,528	334,877	0
Livestock and poultry	73,177	50,142	1,083	21,953
Machinery/motor vehicles	92,329	88,682	3,647	C
Crops stored	28,273	25,323	2,667	283
Purchased inputs	4,026	3,623	201	201
Financial assets	56,574	52,121	4,452	C
Total farm debt	176,476	145,153	30,336	987
Realestate	94,226	75,569	18,657	
Nonreal estate	82,250	69,584	11,680	987
Farm equity	964,308	626,266	316,591	21,450
		Percent		
Selected ratios:				
Debt-to-equity	18.3	23.2	9.6	4.6
Debt-to-asset	15.5	18.8	8.7	4.4

Distribution of Farm Business Assets, December 31, Various Years



Source: USDC/USDA, Census Surveys (Farm Finance and AELOS)

Distribution of Farm Business Debt, December 31, Various Years



Source: USDC/USDA, Census Surveys (Farm Finance and AELOS)

Summary

Adapting ERS Income Analyses to reflect impacts on agriculture's participants:

- Improved data sources
 - > AELOS
 - > 2002 Census
 - Agricultural Resource Management Survey
- Enable Development of Estimates of Income and Other Measures of Financial Performance
 - ➤ Households
 - Businesses
 - Other Resource Providers

Future Extensions

Benchmark Balance Sheet to Census Surveys:

- > Partition using Census data
 - ➤ Farm Finance—1964, 1970, 1979
 - AELOS--1988 and 1999

Mover System Between Census Surveys:

➤ Continuous data series, 1970-2002

Prepare Partitioned State Balance Sheets:

- Benchmark and Mover
- State data series, 1970-2002

A BAYESIAN EXAMINATION OF FINANCIAL CONSTRAINTS AND FARM INVESTMENT

Chad Hart and Sergio H. Lence Iowa State University

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BACKGROUND

- Large literature exploring effect of financial constraints on firm investment
 - Seminal work by Fazzari, Hubbard, and Petersen (1988)
 - Recent review by Hubbard (1998)

Q MODEL OF (UNCONSTRAINED) INVESTMENT

$$Inv./K = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 Q + error$$

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Q MODEL OF FINANCIALLY CONSTRAINED INVESTMENT

$$Inv./K = \alpha_{0G} + \alpha_{1G} Q$$

+ α_{2G} Liquidity + error

G: Financial market imperfection group

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EXAMPLE: Iowa, 1991-1998

Farm Type	Q	NCF	R ²
Low Equity	0.014	0.096	0.09
	(0.065)	(0.014)	
Middle Eq.	-0.019	0.1029	0.24
	(0.039)	(0.0086)	
High Equity	0.142	0.065	0.05
	(0.063)	(0.018)	

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ISSUES

- *Ad-Hoc* Sample Groups
 - -Theory provides no guidance to separate groups according to probability of facing financial market imperfections ("sample selection bias")

ISSUES

- Typically, firms separated into groups
 - But a firm's probability of facing financial market imperfections may change from one year to the next.

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ADVOCATED SOLUTION

- "Invert" typical procedure using Bayesian approach:
 - Estimate 2 alternative investment regression models ("constrained" and "unconstrained"), letting each firm-year observation fall into either model
 - Calculate probability that each firm-year observation will fall into either model
 - Analyze characteristics of observations more likely to be "constrained" as opposed to "unconstrained"

ALTERNATIVE MODELS

Financially **Unconstrained**:

Inv./K =
$$\alpha_{0U}$$
 + α_{1U} Q + error_U

Financially Constrained:

Inv./K =
$$\alpha_{\text{0C}}$$
 + α_{1C} Q + α_{2C} CA/K + error_C

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ALTERNATIVE MODELS

■ Each firm-year observation assigned 50% *prior* probability of being <u>unconstrained</u> or <u>constrained</u>.

DATA

■ Balanced panel of 366 lowa farms from 1991 through 1998 (2196 farm-year observations).

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RESULTS

Financially <u>Unconstrained</u>:

 $Inv./K = 0.308 + 0.287 Q + error_U$

(0.252, 0.381) (0.146, 0.827)

StDev($error_U$) = 0.177 (0.149, 0.236)

RESULTS

Financially Constrained:

$$Inv./K = -0.011 + 0.089 Q$$

(-0.024, 0.005) (0.022, 0.257)

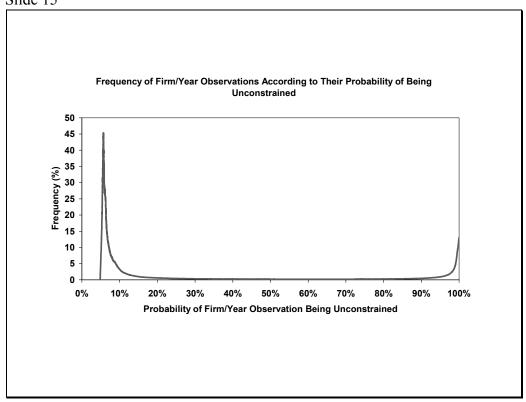
StDev(error_C) = 0.010(0.008, 0.013)

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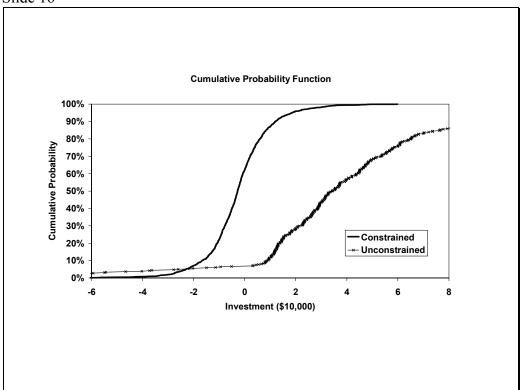
RESULTS

- 25.2% median posterior probability of being <u>unconstrained</u>
- 74.8% median posterior probability of being constrained.

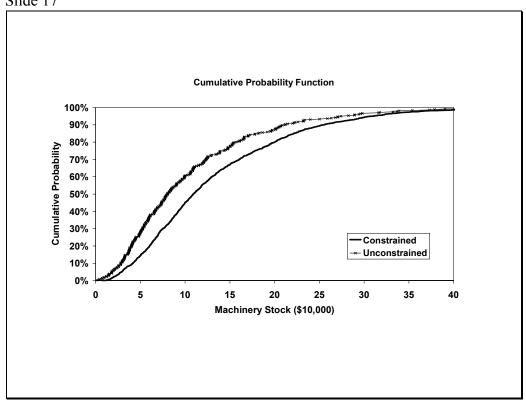
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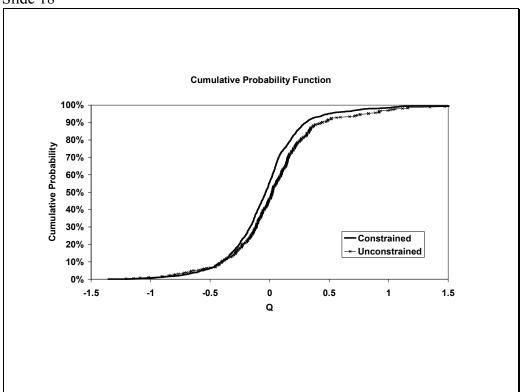




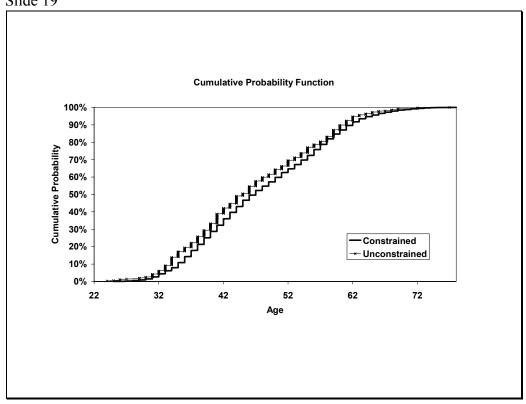
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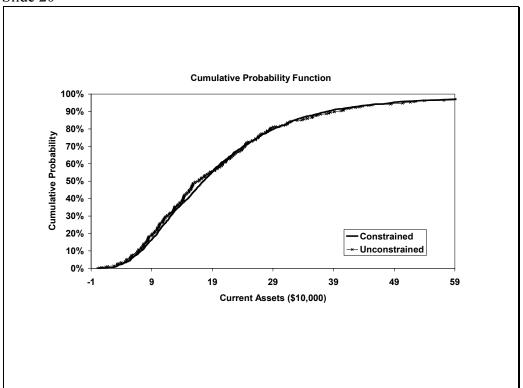




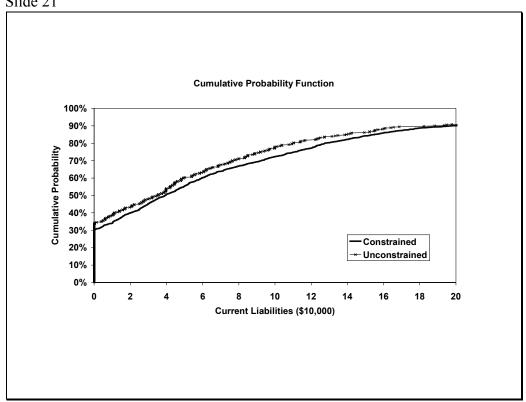
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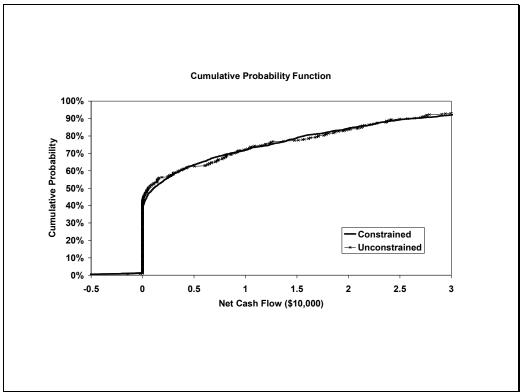




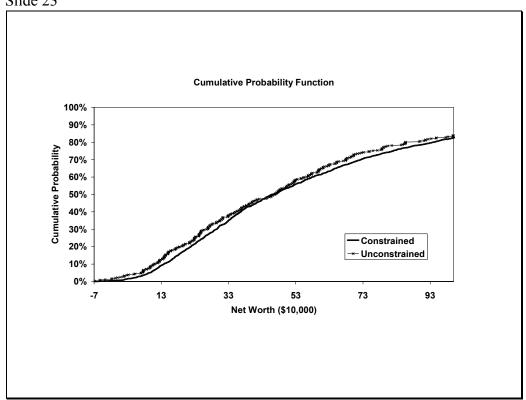
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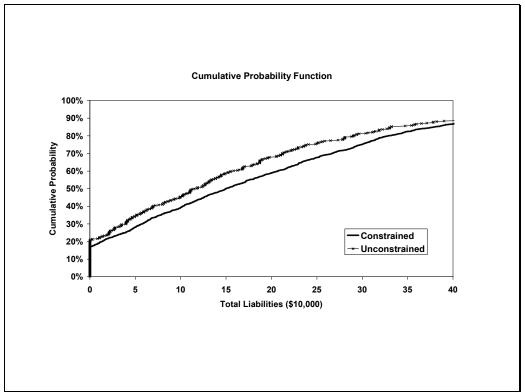




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CONCLUSIONS

- Bayesian analysis can be used to overcome sample selection problems
- Analysis of sample of lowa farms over 10 years reveals that 75% of farm/year observations had some evidence of liquidity affecting investment (for a 50% prior)

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CONCLUSIONS

- Firm/year observations more likely to be constrained display different:
 - Investment
 - Machinery
 - <u>Q</u>
 - Age?
 - Current Liabilities
 - Total Liabilities

But similar:

- · CA
- NCF