Economic Effectiveness of Specialized Households of Project of Cattle Feeding Based on Crop Residues

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Abstract. The small-scale specialized households are the main body of the project of cattle feeding based on crop residues (CFCR), they are accounting for more than 90%. However, the numbers is quickly declined in recent years for the poor economic effectiveness of specialized households. This paper explains why with the following research. The calculation method of the economic effectiveness of specialized households of CFCR is given based on the analysis of all the inputs and outputs, with the special indicator of profit-oriented of one cattle monthly, and the profits of the specialized households are measured by the opportunity costs of going out to work. A micro-level study is carried out in a typical county of center China to assess the above theory research.

1. Introduction

The project of cattle feeding based on crop residues (CFCR) has been implemented in China for 17 years. It is good to increase beef outputs, save in feed grain, and promote a virtuous circle of farming system with sustainable development [1]. The small-scale specialized households are the main body of CFCR according to the 2008 Chinese statistics yearbook of animal husbandry, the scale within 100 heads of the total numbers of beef cattle is accounting for 97.34%, and the scale within 100 heads of all the feeding dairy cows is accounting for 98.7% [2]. But the numbers is quickly declined in recent years for the poor economic effectiveness of specialized households [3].

According to the model of CFCR with the core of the specialized households, which suited with the national conditions, it is necessary to study the economic effectiveness of specialized households of CFCR. So the government could take the management method of “seizing the middle, and promoting the others”, and seize the scattered specialized households of CFCR with the support policies, and drive the other concentrated steps in this way, such like calf production, beef cattle fattening and dairy production, in order to promote the sustainable development of the industry of CFCR [3]. The paper is helpful to give the reasonable management methods for the government.

In this paper, we began by analyzing all the inputs and outputs of specialized households of CFCR; next, the calculation methods of the economic effectiveness are set up; thirdly, the profits of the specialized households are measured by the opportunity costs of going out to work; and finally, a micro-level study is carried out in a typical county of center China.

2. The inputs and outputs

The project of CFCR is a complete production activity, and has the general nature of economic activity, which is that it has inputs and outputs. The elements of the inputs and outputs of specialized households of CFCR are showed in figure 1.
The farmers of specialized households of CFCR would not give their labor payments by themselves. Therefore, the simple balance of the farmers is that the economic benefits of cattle feeding are equal to going out for a work. Otherwise, the farmers would prefer to work outside rather than feeding cattle in the home.

Here, we supposed the following situations of the typical specialized households of CFCR: The family has \( L \) Labors of people; the common income of a labor yearly is \( X \) RMB; the net profit of feeding one cattle is \( A \) RMB; the minimum scale for cattle feeding is \( Y \) heads; the labor conversion factor is \( \mu \) (\( \mu = 0.7 \)). So we can get the following equation if not considering the time value of the capital:

\[
A \cdot Y \geq \mu \cdot L \cdot X \quad (1)
\]

Then, the formula of calculating the minimum scale for cattle feeding is got by rearranging the above equation.

\[
Y \geq \frac{\mu \cdot L \cdot X}{A} \quad (2)
\]

Here, we emphasize that all the parameters used in the equations are converted as the single cattle consume cost, and the cycle of feeding one cattle is \( N \) months, the parameters of calculating economic benefits are shown in table 1.

**Tab. 1 The economic benefits calculation parameters of CFCR of specialized households**

| activities                     | symbol | unit   |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Land rental cost              | \( I_1 \) | RMB    |
| Calf cost                     | \( I_2 \) | RMB    |
| Crush fodder                  | \( I_3 \) | RMB    |
| Concentrated fodder           | \( I_4 \) | RMB    |
| Labor cost                    | \( I_5 \) | RMB    |
| Vaccine cost                  | \( I_6 \) | RMB    |
| Water and fuel cost           | \( I_7 \) | RMB    |
| Transportation cost           | \( I_8 \) | RMB    |
| Depreciation cost of fixed assets | \( I_9 \) | RMB    |
| Interest cost on the loan     | \( I_{10} \) | RMB   |
| The total costs               | \( I \)  | RMB    |
| Selling cattle revenue        | \( O_1 \) | RMB    |
| Selling cattle dung income    | \( O_2 \) | RMB    |
| The total incomes             | \( O \)  | RMB    |

| economic Effectiveness        |        |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Cost-profit margins           | \( \lambda \) | \%     |
| The profit of one cattle monthly | \( h \)  | RMB    |
| The profit compared with part-time work | \( z \)  | RMB    |

The total costs include all the costs in the period of feeding one cattle, the formula is:
\[ I = I_1 + I_2 + I_3 + I_4 + I_5 + I_6 + I_7 + I_8 + I_9 + I_{10} \]  

(3)

The gross incomes include selling cattle revenue and selling cattle dung income, the calculation equation is the following:

\[ O = O_1 + O_2 \]  

(4)

3. The model

Here, we think that it is reasonable that the personal labor costs should not be included in the equations of calculating economic effectiveness of specialized households in order to compared profit with going out for a work.

The equation of calculating cost-profit margins is:

\[ \lambda = \frac{O - I}{O} \]  

(5)

The profit of one cattle monthly can be got with the following formula:

\[ H = \frac{O - I}{N} \]  

(6)

Thus, the net income of specialized households by one cattle would be as \( A \), that can be calculated by the following formula:

\[ A = 12H = \frac{12(O - I)}{N} \]  

(7)

If \( Y_1 \) is heads of cattle by the specialized households yearly, then we got the net income of specialized households yearly, which as \( E \),

\[ E = AY_1 \]  

(8)

The opportunity profit of going out for a work can be \( D \), according to equation 1 and equation 2, the formula is:

\[ D = \mu \cdot L \cdot X = AY \]  

(9)

We supposed that \( Z \) is the difference profits between cattle feeding and going out for a work, which can be got in the following formula:

\[ Z = E - D = A(Y_1 - Y) \]  

(10)

It is easy to get the following condition:

\[ \text{If } Y_1 < Y, \text{ then } Z < 0. \]

It tells us that the economic effectiveness is bad when the scale of specialized households of CFCR is too small, the situation of going out for a work would be in action.

4. A micro-level study

Early 2009, we conducted the survey of the project of CFCR in Yanshi County with the help of Animal husbandry bureau of Henan Province and Center for Control and Prevention of Animal Infectious Disease of the local government. The questionnaires about feeding beef cattle by specialized households are finished by the local people, which are chosen with stratified random sampling. The data sample is 60, about 4.3% of the whole specialized households with different scale and different breeding methods.

4.1 The regression model

We use SPSS17.0 software to process the data. The statistical descriptions are shown in table 2.
As shown in Tab. 2, the profit of one cattle monthly of specialized households in Yanshi County is 159 RMB on average, and the maximum is 284 RMB, the minimum is 20 RMB.

| activities                  | unit      | N | Min | Max   | Mean    | Std. Deviation |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---|-----|-------|---------|----------------|
| Land rental cost (X1)       | RMB       | 60 | 0.00| 7.50  | .5913   | 1.51144        |
| Calf cost (X2)              | 100 RMB   | 60 | .33 | 10.00 | 1.9548  | 2.04575        |
| Crush fodder (X3)           | 100 RMB   | 60 | .00 | 1.08  | .0411   | .16802         |
| Concentrated fodder (X4)    | 100 RMB   | 60 | .00 | 3.60  | .9968   | .59670         |
| Labor cost (X5)             | 10RMB     | 60 | .00 | 2.67  | .1078   | .43901         |
| Vaccine cost (X6)           | 10RMB     | 60 | .00 | 2.22  | .1215   | .36804         |
| Water and fuel cost (X7)    | RMB       | 60 | .00 | 7.20  | 2.2835  | 1.60574        |
| Transportation cost (X8)    | RMB       | 60 | .00 | 5.83  | 2.2835  | 1.60574        |
| Depreciation cost of fixed assets (X9) | 10RMB  | 60 | .08 | 4.89  | 1.2493  | 1.18093        |
| Interest cost on the loan (X10) | 10RMB    | 60 | .00 | 3.13  | .1253   | .53688         |
| Selling cattle revenue (X11)| 100 RMB   | 60 | 1.21| 15.75 | 4.7741  | 2.63141        |
| Selling cattle dung income (X12) | RMB    | 60 | .00 | 5.00  | .3274   | .94807         |
| The profit of one cattle monthly (H) | 100 RMB | 60 | .20 | 2.84  | 1.5902  | .65696         |

Through analyzing the scatter and the correlations of descriptive statistics, we find the following costs that have strongly linear dependence relation with the profit of one cattle monthly (H): calf cost (X2), concentrated fodder (X4), water and fuel cost (X7), depreciation cost of fixed assets (X9), and selling cattle revenue (X11), so we let them to enter the predictive equation by presenting the enforced regression methods.

Then, the regression model of \( H \) can be also got from the software in the following:

\[
\hat{H} = 0.299 - 0.871X_2 - 0.948X_4 - 0.038X_7 - 0.03X_9 + 0.866X_{11}
\]

(11)

Table 3 is the model summary made by the software. It tells us that the following information:

\( R = 0.961 \), the correlation coefficient is 0.961, and is very close to 1, that indicates a strong linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable;

\( R^2 = 0.923 \), the coefficient of determination is 0.923, and

\( R^2 = 0.916 \), the adjusted determination coefficient is 0.916, those means the regression model fits the data in a high level. The percentage is more than 91.6%; the model has the strongly explanatory power.
Table 4. Descriptive statistics of ANOVAb

| Model   | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F      | Sig. |
|---------|----------------|----|-------------|--------|------|
| Regression | 23.515         | 5  | 4.703       | 130.278| .000a|
| Residual   | 1.949          | 54 | .036        |        |      |
| Total      | 25.464         | 59 |             |        |      |

a. Predictors: (Constant), X11, X9, X7, X4, X2

b. Dependent Variable: H

Table 4 is the descriptive statistics of ANOVA made by the software. We can get the following information:

\[ F = 130.278 \], the F-statistic is 130.278, and at the same time, \( p = 0.000 \), the signal statistic is much smaller than 0.0001. All those indicate that the linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable is clear, and the regression equation is statistically significant.

The residual analysis of the regression equation is as shown in figure 2, figure 3 and figure 4.

We can think that the residual distribution is approximate to the normal distribution, and basically meet the assumption of homogeneity variance from these figures.

So we can essentially accept the model based on the above tables and figures, and we also can get the useful information from the regression equation. The main factors that affect the profit of one cattle monthly by specialized households (H) are calf cost (X2), concentrated fodder (X4), water and fuel cost (X7), depreciation cost of fixed assets(X9), and selling cattle revenue(X11), the most important factor is concentrated fodder (X4), and the minimal factors are water and fuel cost (X7), depreciation cost of fixed assets(X9). The conclusion is useful to the government for the management of CFCR.

Fig.2 Scatter of ZPRED and SRESID

Fig.3 Bar of residual
4.2 The Minimum Scale
The net income of specialized households by one cattle can be got from equation 7 when we learn that the profit of one cattle monthly is 159 on average. The calculating formula is,
\[ A = 12H = 12 \times 159 = 1908 \]
At the same time, we also get the other data from the survey, \( X = 8683 \), \( L = 2 \), then, according to the equation 1 and equation 2, the minimum scale for cattle feeding would be \( 7 \) heads that can be got from the following formula,
\[ Y \geq \frac{\mu \cdot L \cdot X}{A} = \frac{0.7 \times 2 \times 8683}{1908} = 6.371 \approx 7 \]

4.3 The Net Loss of the Specialized Households
The scale of feeding cattle by the local people is 3.2 heads on the average based the survey, so we can get the net loss of the specialized households from the equation 10.

\[ Z = A(Y - Y) = 1908 	imes (3.2 - 6.371) = -6050 \]
That means the net loss of the specialized households in Yanshi County is 6050 RMB.

5. Conclusion
We can get the conclusion that the economic effectiveness of specialized households of CFCR in Yanshi County is bad, and the net loss compared with part-time job is about 6050 RMB. This is the reason why the local young people would go out for a work rather than feeding cattle at home. It is not good for the project of CFCR. The government should take some management methods to improve the project.

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