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Measuring boat level efficiency in Commonwealth Fisheries

An example using the Commonwealth Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery

Green

Contributed presentation at the 60th AARES Annual Conference, Canberra, ACT, 2-5 February 2016

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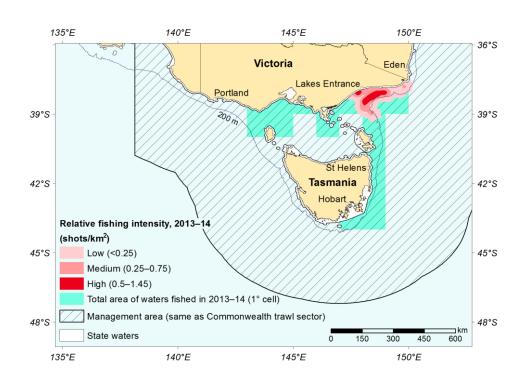


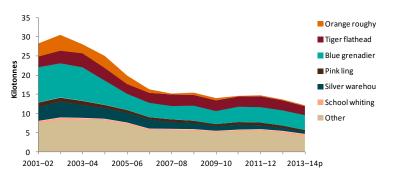
Measuring boat level efficiency in Commonwealth Fisheries

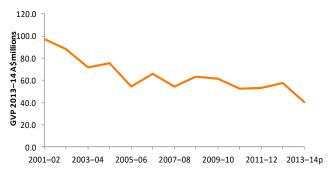
An example using the Commonwealth Trawl Sector of the Southern and Eastern Scalefish and Shark Fishery



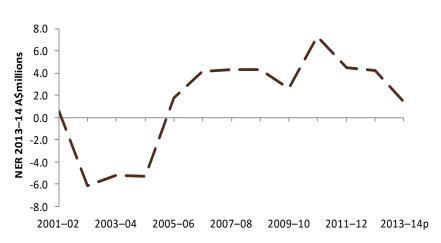
The Commonwealth Trawl Sector







The management objective



Managers responsible for economic returns, but need to distinguish between:

- •Effects of management (spatial closures, structural adjustment, quota regimes, gear restrictions)
- •Effects of fisher's activities and characteristics (efficiency)
- •Effects from other factors (seasonal conditions)

Stochastic frontier analysis has the potential to do this

Data

- •AFMA logbook and registration data
 - Landed catch per species
 - Effort (days fished)
 - •Other variables for future work
- ABARES survey data
 - •Inputs (fuel, labour)
 - Other characteristics



Unbalanced panel data set

- •188 observations of 45 vessels
- •Tenure in survey between 1 and 11 years, average of 4

Includes both trawl boats (the majority) and Danish seine vessels, as well as factory vessels

Translog model

Inputs

- Quantity of fuel
- Quantity of labour
- •Total days fished (use of boat capital)

Shifters

- Year proxies
- Factory vessel proxy



Output

•Fisher index of catch, using single market prices for each year as weights

Determinants of technical inefficiency

Total boat capital

Results

 σ^2

Unrestricted model

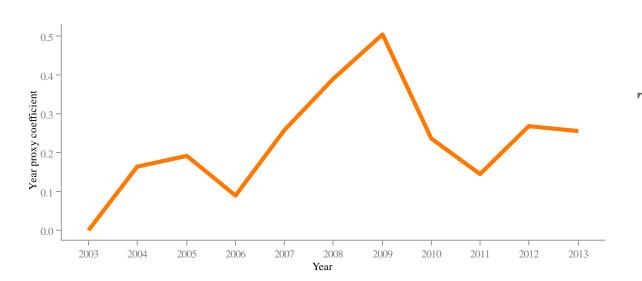
Dependent variable - ln(Fisher El	•					
	index)	coefficient	standard-error	t votio	n valua	
				t-ratio	p-value	
	constant	-6.3058	0.6723	-9.3802	0.0000	
,	ln(fuel)	-0.4000	0.3960	-1.0099	0.3126	
	n(labour)	0.2865	0.3359	0.8529	0.3937	
	ys fished)	2.2783	0.2405	9.4750	0.0000	
	ln(fuel)^2	-0.1052	0.0810	-1.2984	0.1942	
ln(fuel) * l		0.3160	0.0679	4.6527	0.0000	
<pre>ln(fuel) * ln(days fished)</pre>		-0.1385	0.0503	-2.7553	0.0059	
•	labour)^2	-0.5973	0.0512	-11.6610	0.0000	
ln(labour) * ln(da	,	0.3362	0.0487	6.9007	0.0000	
	fished)^2	-0.6361	0.1123	-5.6666	0.0000	
	ar = 2004	0.0830	0.0222	3.7422	0.0002	
	ar = 2005	0.1927	0.0131	14.7500	0.0000	
	ar = 2006	0.0967	0.0497	1.9471	0.0515	
Year = 2007		0.2974	0.0099	29.9720	0.0000	
Year = 2008		0.3996	0.0603	6.6283	0.0000	
Year = 2009		0.7320	0.0907	8.0742	0.0000	
Year = 2010		0.3165	0.0414	7.6496	0.0000	
Year = 2011		0.1944	0.0252	7.7143	0.0000	
Year = 2012		0.3683	0.0249	14.8170	0.0000	
Year = 2013		0.2800	0.0294	9.5279	0.0000	
factory ve	ssel proxy	2.6875	0.1210	22.2140	0.0000	
	Delta^2	0.3671	0.0482	7.6206	0.0000	
	γ	1.0000	0.0000	152e ⁵	0.0000	
Technical inefficiency						
	coefficient	standard-error	t-ratio	p-value		
intercept	11.9750	1.0838	11.0500	0.0000		
ln(total boat capital)	-0.8608	0.0794	-10.8380	0.0000		
				mean t	echnical efficie	ncv

 σ^2

Model with imposed monotonicity

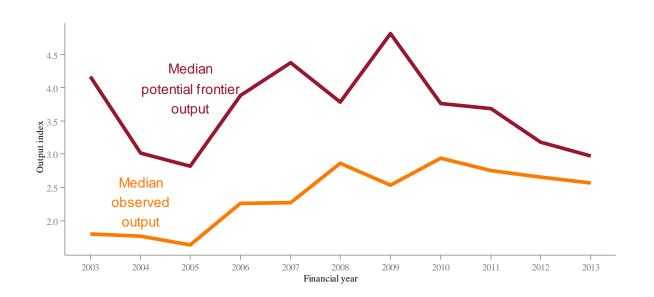
Dependent variable - In(Fisher EKS output index)

index)						
	adjusted coefficients		difference			
		difference	/standard error			
constant	-9.5985	-3.2927	-4.8977			
ln(fuel)	0.9131	1.3131	3.3159			
ln(labour)	1.7224	1.4359	4.2748			
ln(days fished)	0.3467	-1.9316	-8.0316			
ln(fuel)^2	-0.1186	-0.0134	-0.1654			
ln(fuel) * ln(labour)	0.0122	-0.3038	-4.4742			
<pre>ln(fuel) * ln(days fished)</pre>	0.0061	0.1446	2.8748			
ln(labour)^2	-0.2124	0.3849	7.5176			
ln(labour) * ln(days fished)	-0.0390	-0.3752	-7.7043			
ln(days fished)^2	-0.0226	0.6135	5.4630			
Year = 2004	0.1644	0.0814	3.6667			
Year = 2005	0.1924	-0.0003	-0.0229			
Year = 2006	0.0893	-0.0074	-0.1489			
Year = 2007	0.2573	-0.0401	-4.0505			
Year = 2008	0.3900	-0.0096	-0.1592			
Year = 2009	0.5045	-0.2275	-2.5083			
Year = 2010	0.2361	-0.0804	-1.9420			
Year = 2011	0.1441	-0.0503	-1.9960			
Year = 2012	0.2675	-0.1008	-4.0482			
Year = 2013	0.2558	-0.0242	-0.8231			
factory vessel proxy	1.8195	-0.868	-7.1736	t-ratio	p-value	
Delta^2	0.4504	0.0833	1.7282	5.0971	0.0000	***
	1.0000	0	na	2263.9711	0.0000	***
Technical inefficiency	co	11.00			•	
constant	coefficient 10.5738	differ	rence .4012	t-ratio 7.1574	p-value 0.0000	***
constant total boat capital	-0.7524		.1084	-7.1387	0.0000	***
totai boat capitai	-0.7321	Ů.	.1001		efficiency (restricted	d) 0.63

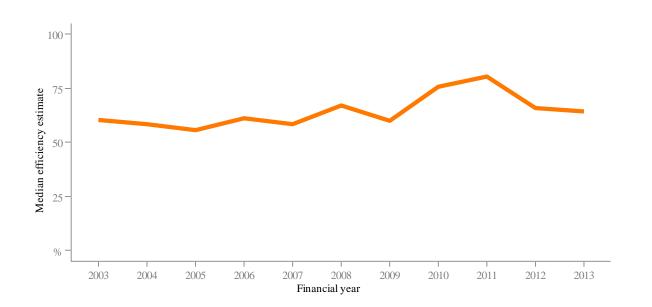


Year proxies are important

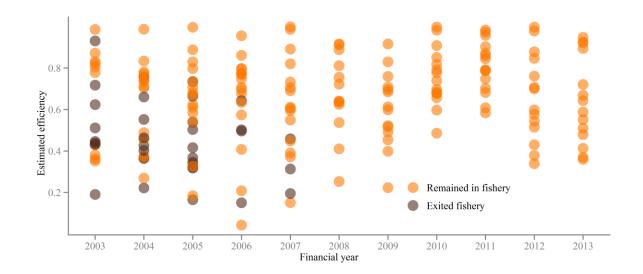
The contribution of the year proxy changes over time, but seems to be increasing



Median frontier and observed output



Median efficiency estimates over time



Structural adjustment

			mean efficiency estimate (restricted model)
exiting boats			0.48
remaining boats			0.65
(<2007 only)	Welch two sa	mple t-test - alterna	tive hypothesis that difference in mean is less than 0
t-value	degrees of freedom	p-value	lower bound difference at 95 percent confidence interval
-3.738	69.531	0.0002	-0.0937

Next steps

Improvements to be useful to managers

- •New variables to distinguish between year effects
 - Management changes
 - Stock availability
 - •These may resolve some of the year proxy issues
- •More determinants of inefficiency
 - Skipper characteristics
 - Vessel characteristics

Things to consider

- •Complications of using SFA at a boat, rather than firm, level, where some technology is fixed
- •Negative coefficients for fuel use are found in most model specifications.
- •Incorporating different technologies (trawl and Danish seine in the CTS, but a problem in other fisheries) in a single frontier because of sparse data



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