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Economic Development and Food Demand Changes: Production and Management Implications

by Norman Rask and Kolleen Rask

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Economic Development and Food Demand Changes: Production and Management Implications

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Objectives

Document the economic development process

- Changes in food demand
- Production adjustments
- Single resource-based factor measure

Cereal Equivalents (CE)

Data

 159 countries (97% of world population in 2002)

■ FAOSTAT database 1961-2002

World Bank

1975-2002

Measures and Concepts, 1

- **Economic Development: GDP**_{PC} (PPP) Gross domestic product per capita adjusted for purchasing power parity
- Food Demand (consumption) and Production: CE

Tons of cereal equivalents per capita per year

Measures and Concepts, 2

Cereal Equivalents

a resource-based measure

- Crop based foods: caloric content relative to caloric content of an equal weight of cereals
- Livestock foods: Cereal (grain) equivalents of feed necessary to produce final livestock product.

Table 1: Sample Cereal Equivalent (CE) Coefficients*for Crop and Livestock Products

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Livestock Products

Cereals	1.00	Beef	19.8
Fruits	0.15	Pork	8.5
Pulses	1.08	Chicken	4.7
Starchy Roots	0.26	Milk	1.2
Sugar, Sweetene	rs 1.10		
Treenuts	0.83		
Vegetable Oils	2.76		
Vegetables	0.07		

Measures and Concepts, 3

Land Equivalent

Total summation (in hectares) of: arable land

- + land in permanent crops
- + 1/3 of permanent pasture
- = land equivalent

Measures and Concepts, 4

Demand (consumption) changes during economic development

Two factors:

Population Growth – familiar

Diet Upgrade – shift to livestock products; most significant and dynamic

World and Regional Food Demand Changes 1961-2002

Region	Total	Population	Diet
		Growth	Upgrade
	(p	percentage change in C	Es)———
World	154	102	52
Developing	311	133	178
Developed	56	35	21
Africa	205	193	12
Asia	363	122	241
S. America	195	134	61

Per Capita Income-Consumption Relationship (diet upgrade)

Income range:

\$500 - \$25,000 GDP_{PC} (PPP)

Increase in per capita resource use: five to seven-fold

Figure 1. Total per Capita Food Consumption as a Function of Income, (159 Countries) 1975-2002

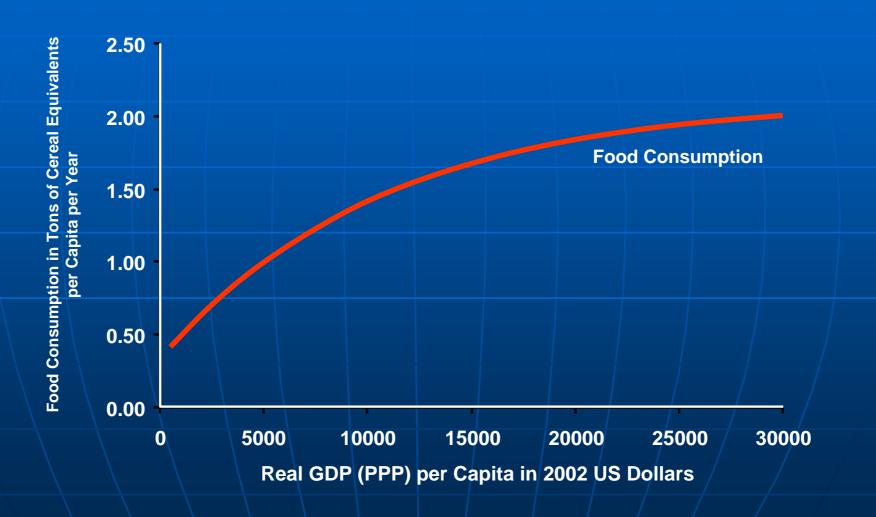
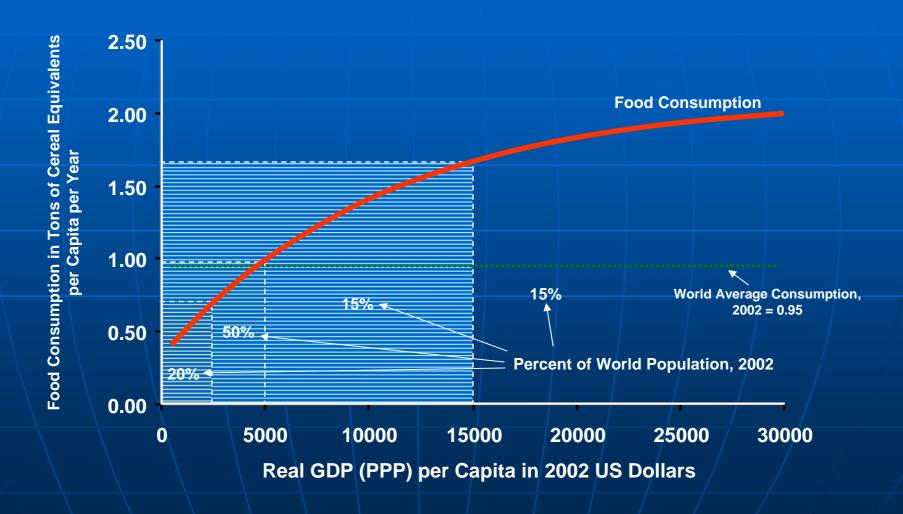


Figure 2. Total per Capita Food Consumption as a Function of Income, (159 Countries) 1975-2002: Distribution of World Population by Income Groups 2002



Per Capita Crop Product Consumption Changes

Income Range: \$1,500 - \$25,000

Total crop products - no change

Cereals – slight decrease

Rice – decrease

Wheat – increase

Sweeteners – increase

Vegetable Oils - increase

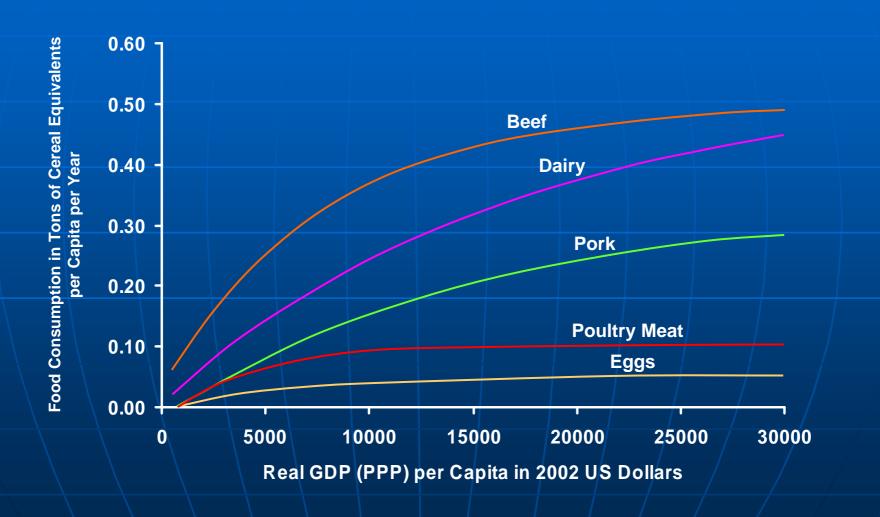
Per Capita Livestock Product Consumption Increases

Income Range: \$1,500 - \$25,000

Beef 4-fold Pork 13-fold Dairy 8-fold Poultry meat 10-fold

Beef and Dairy: command the majority of production resources, at all income and land availability levels

Figure 3. Per Capita Livestock Product Consumption as a Function of Income, (159 Countries) 1975-2002



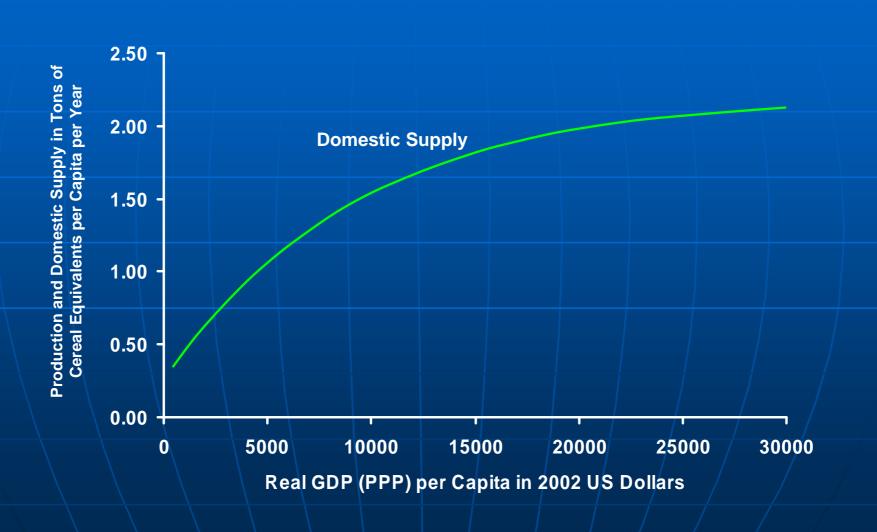
Economic Development and Agricultural Self-Sufficiency

Low income self-sufficient

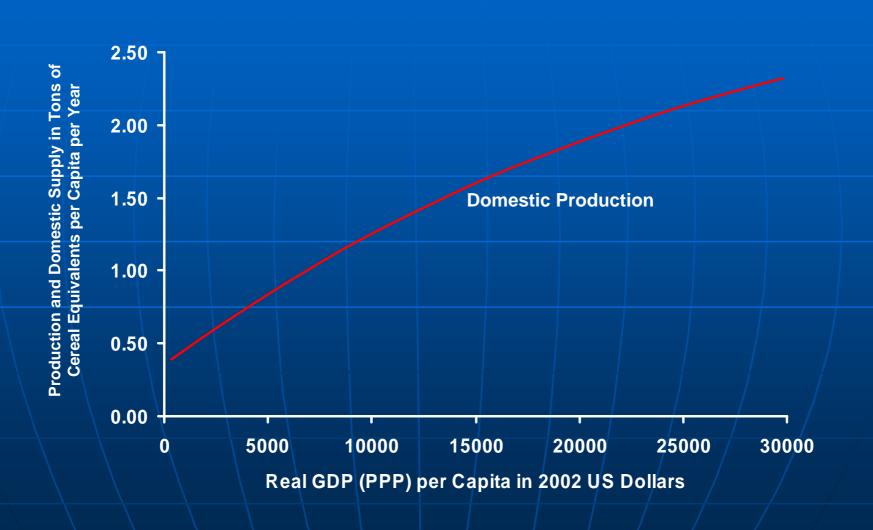
Middle income declining self-sufficiency

High income rising self-sufficiency

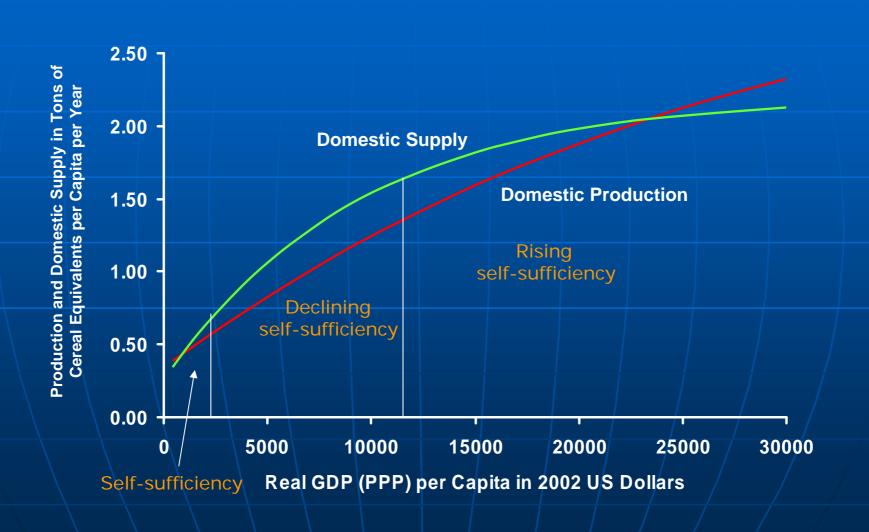
Per Capita Agricultural Production and Domestic Supply as Functions of Income



Per Capita Agricultural Production and Domestic Supply as Functions of Income



Per Capita Agricultural Production and Domestic Supply as Functions of Income

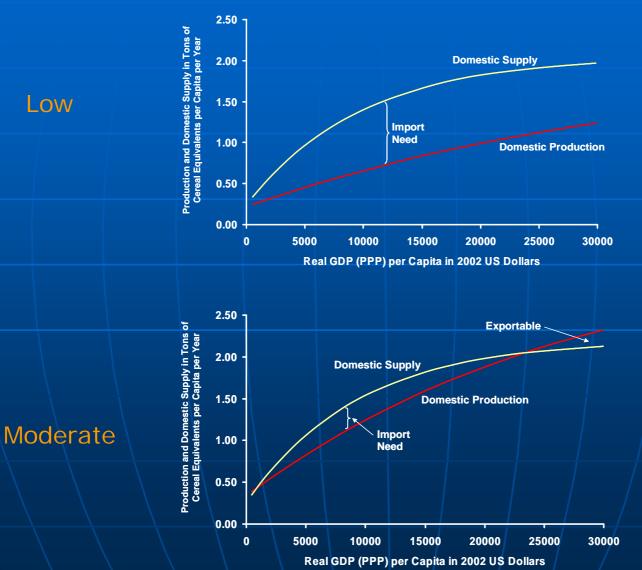


Agricultural Self-Sufficiency and Land Availability

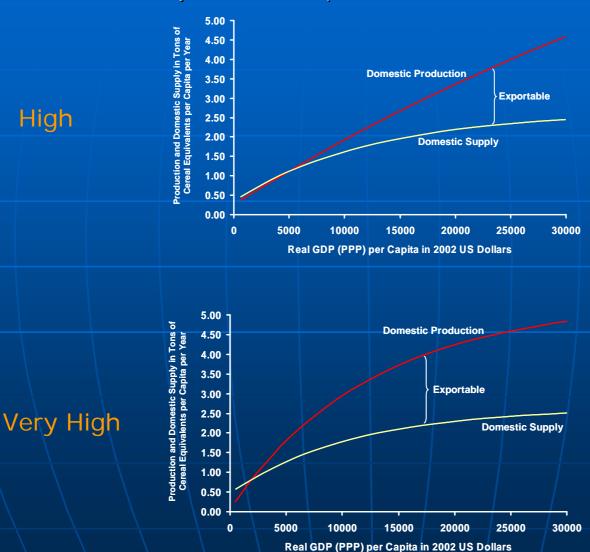
Four levels of land equivalent availability – hectares per capita, 2002

	Number of	% of world
	countries	population
< 0.15	22	10
0.15 - 0.49	73	67
0.50 - 0.99	33	16
1.00 +	24	7 /

Figures 4a, 4b. Low and Moderate per Capita Land Equivalents (0 – 0.15 and 0.15 – 0.5)



Figures 4c, 4d. High and Very High per Capita Land Equivalents (0.5 – 1.0 and 1.0 +)



Summary, 1

- Economic development income range \$500 - \$25,000 (70% below \$5,000)
- Diet upgrade to livestock products requires 5-7 fold increase in per capita resource use
- Pork and poultry show largest % change
- Beef and dairy are largest users of resources
- Demand changes consistent across income and resource levels

Summary, 2

Agricultural Self-Sufficiency

Low income self-sufficient

Middle income declining self-sufficiency

High income rising self-sufficiency

Figure 2a. Total per Capita Food Consumption as a Function of Income, (159 Countries) 1975-2002: Distribution of World Population by Income Groups 2002, and Income-Consumption Levels for Selected Countries

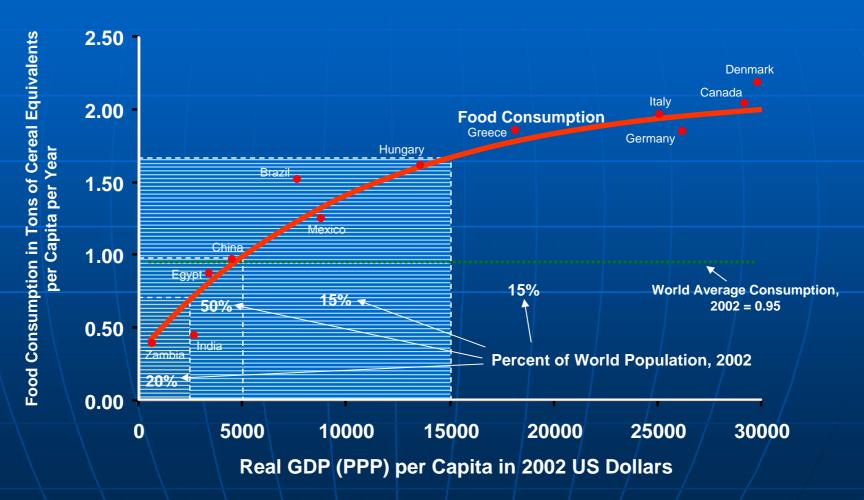


Figure 4a. Per Capita Agricultural Production and Domestic Supply as Functions of Income: Countries with Low per Capita Hectares of Land Equivalents (Less than .15)

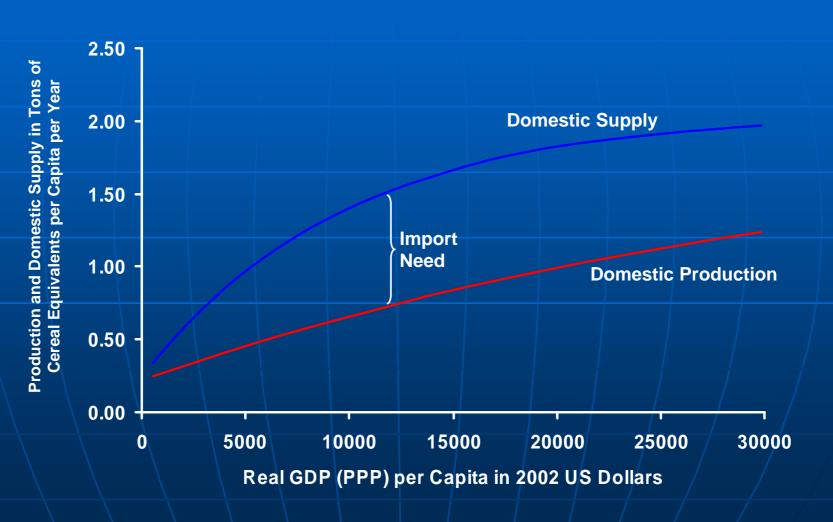


Figure 4b. Per Capita Agricultural Production and Domestic Supply as Functions of Income: Countries with Moderate per Capita Hectares of Land Equivalents (Between .15 and 0.5)

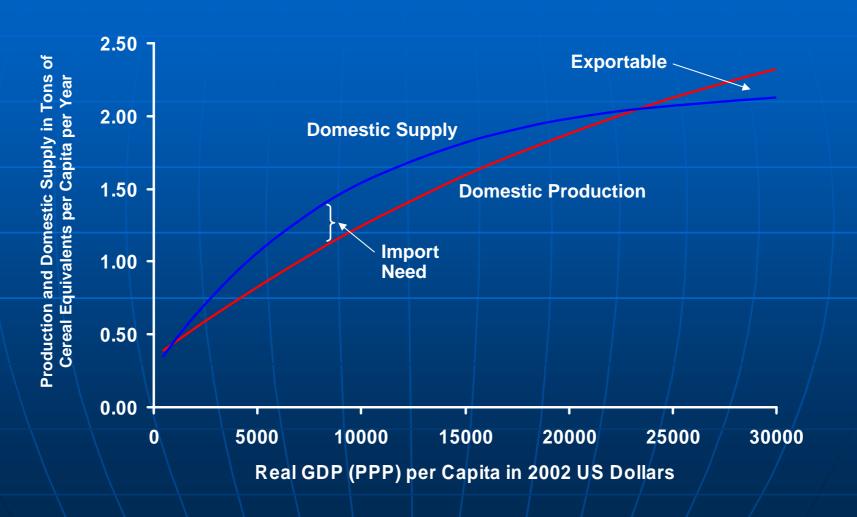


Figure 4c. Per Capita Agricultural Production and Domestic Supply as Functions of Income: Countries with High per Capita Hectares of Land Equivalents (between 0.5 and 1.0)

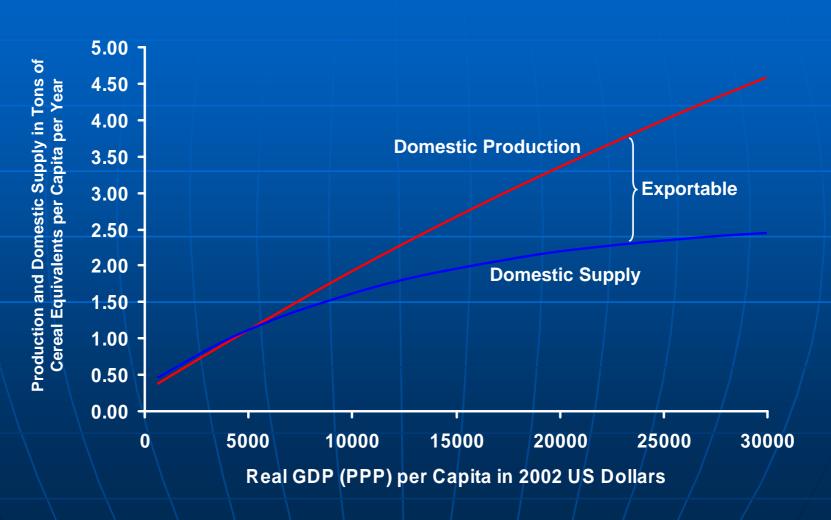


Figure 4d. Per Capita Agricultural Production and Domestic Supply as Functions of Income: Countries with Very High per Capita Hectares of Land Equivalents (1.0 and greater)

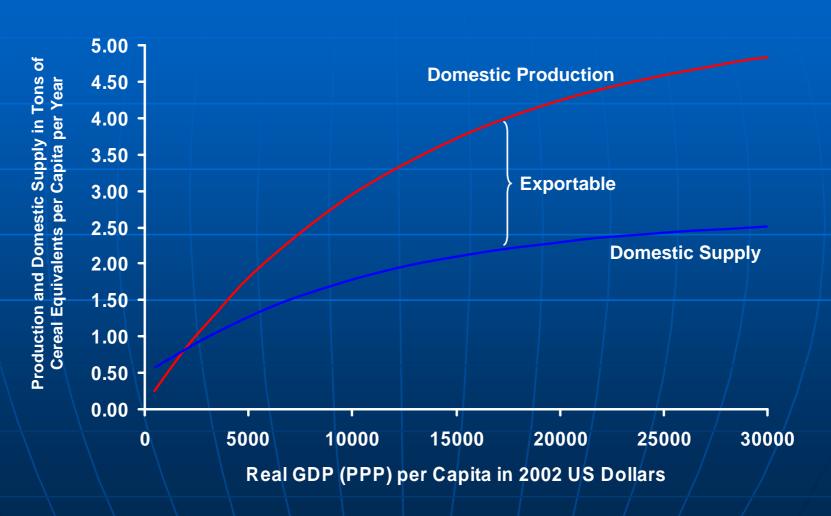


Table 2. Percent Change in Food Consumed by World Region and Food Commodity (1961-2002)

Region	World	Developing Countries	Developed Countries	Africa	Asia	South America	Western Europe	North America, Developed
			····· (% chan	ge from	1961 to	2002)	\	
Total Food*	154	311	56	205	363	195	52	70
Crops*	146	201	51	242	189	176	36	127
Livestock*	152	404	55	172	638	198	54	61
Beef	111	242	50	137	469	169	22	60
Dairy	93	290	37	222	336	204	41	37
Pork	287	1201	88	318	1766	250	130	68
Poultry Meat	715	1768	410	891	1601	2778	354	365
Eggs	277	951	60	412	948	301	36	27
Population	102	133	35	193	122	134	20	55

Source: FAO

*Measured in cereal equivalents.

Table 3: Regression Results: 159 Countries 1975-2002

Estimate

A₁ 2.1153 A₂ 1.7821 k 9.2x10⁻⁵ Asymptotic Standard Error

> .0265 3.8x10⁻⁶ .0308

$$R^2 = .71, n = 3788$$

Table 4. Estimated per Capita Food Consumption by Food Item and Income Level, in Tons of Cereal Equivalents per Capita per Year

Real Income*	\$1,500	\$5,000	\$15,000	\$25,000
All Food	0.56	······ (tons of cereal equi	valents /capita /year) 1.67	1.94
Crops	0.23	0.25	0.25	0.25
Cereals	0.13	0.13	0.11	0.10
Rice	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01
Wheat	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07
Other Cereals	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02
Root Crops	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Vegetable Oils	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04
Sweeteners	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.05
Other	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.05
Livestock	0.30	0.69	1.32	1.59
Beef	0.12	0.25	0.43	0.48
Dairy	0.05	0.14	0.31	0.41
Pork	0.02	0.08	0.20	0.26
Poultry Meat	0.01	0.06	0.10	0.10
Eggs	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.05
Other	0.09	0.14	0.24	0.29
Fish \	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.10

Source: Based on regression results, FAO and World Bank data from 159 countries (1975-2002).

^{*}Real GDP (PPP) in 2002 US dollars.

Table 5. Estimated per Capita Livestock Product Consumption Under Varying Land Resource Availability and Income Level*

Land Equivalent Levels**		Less than 0.15	Between 0.15 and 0.5	Between 0.5 and 1.0	1.0 or Greater
Income		(tons of cereal equivalents/capita/year)			
\$1,500 GDP (PPP) per Capita	Livestock Beef Dairy Pork Poultry Eggs	0.17 0.03 0.05 0.01 0.01 0.01	0.22 0.09 0.04 0.01 0.02 0.01	0.30 0.13 0.05 0.01 0.01 0.01	0.48 0.19 0.07 0.02 0.01 0.01
\$5,000 GDP (PPP) per Capita	Livestock Beef Dairy Pork Poultry Eggs	0.57 0.18 0.11 0.07 0.10 0.02	0.61 0.19 0.14 0.09 0.07 0.02	0.70 0.23 0.16 0.10 0.04 0.03	0.92 0.44 0.14 0.04 0.03 0.02
\$15,000 GDP (PPP) per Capita	Livestock Beef Dairy Pork Poultry Eggs	1.17 0.37 0.25 0.16 0.12 0.04	1.28 0.36 0.35 0.24 0.09 0.04	1,36 0.38 0.35 0.27 0.09 0.05	1.61 0.68 0.30 0.11 0.08 0.03
\$25,000 GDP (PPP) per Capita	Livestock Beef Dairy Pork Poultry Eggs	1.38 0.42 0.34 0.20 0.12 0.05	1.58 0.42 0.48 0.34 0.09 0.05	1.65 0.44 0.42 0.36 0.12 0.05	1.88 0.71 0.42 0.17 0.11 0.04

Source: Based on regression results, FAO and World Bank data from 159 countries (1975-2002).

^{*\$}US Real GDP (PPP) per capita in 2002 dollars.

^{**}Land equivalents is a summation of arable land, land in permanent crops, and one-third of land in permanent pasture.