



The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.

An Economic Analysis of 'Buy Local' Trend

Susweta Ray, Konstantinos Giannakas, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, susweta.ray@huskers.unl.edu

***Selected Poster prepared for presentation at the 2020 Agricultural & Applied Economics Association
Annual Meeting, Kansas City, MO
July 26-28, 2020***

Copyright 2020 by Susweta Ray, Konstantinos Giannakas. All rights reserved. Readers may make verbatim copies of this document for non-commercial purposes by any means, provided that this copyright notice appears on all such copies.



An Economic Analysis of 'Buy Local' Trend

Susweta Ray*, Konstantinos Giannakas**

Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, NE, 68503

*susweta.ray@huskers.unl.edu **kgiannakas2@unl.edu



Introduction:

- The consumer preferences are continuously changing
- The market witnessed different trends in food market (e.g. organic, non-GMO etc.)
- The 2008 Farm Act considers 'local' products those grown within 400 miles or at the same state of the point of consumption (Martinez, 2010)



Motivation:

- Consumer prefer 'local' for freshness, better quality, but most importantly, *to help local community* (Winter, 2003; Schneider & Francis, 2005; Durham & Roheim, 2009)
- Winfree and Watson (2017) showed unless there is market power or strong positive externalities from locally-grown product, the trend may be welfare reducing
- Does this trend make local producers better off?
- Also, 'local' is a niche market, which may fail to attract large producers/firms

Objectives:

The study examines the market and welfare impacts of the 'buy local' trend. Specifically, the study will analyze the effects of the trend on:

- the prices and quantities/market shares of the relevant, local and non-local products
- the welfare of consumers of local and non-local products
- the welfare of agricultural producers and the profits of the middlemen involved

Net return function of producers:

$$\begin{aligned} NR_C &= p_C - w_C - aC \\ NR_O &= p_O - w_O - bC \\ NR_A &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

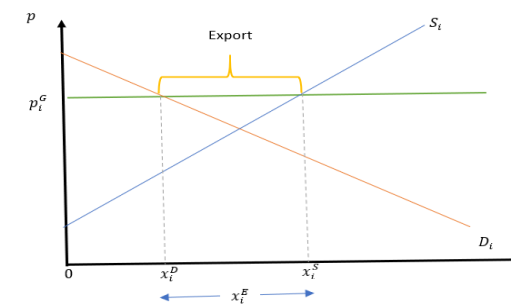


Figure 1: Demand and supply functions for conventional and organic products when the state is an exporter

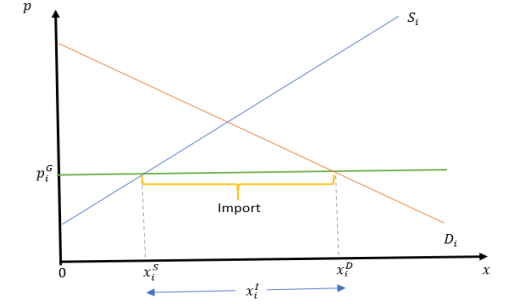


Figure 2: Demand and supply functions for conventional and organic products when the state is an importer

Theoretical Framework:

- The study develops a model of vertically- (or quality-) differentiated products
- The model explicitly accounts for
 - heterogeneity among consumers: difference in consumer preferences for quality (captured by λ , where $\lambda \in [0,1]$)
 - Imperfect competition among the middlemen involved
 - Differences among the producer efficiency (captured by $C \in [0,1]$)

➤ Before 'buy local' trend:

$$\begin{aligned} U_C &= U - p_C + \alpha\lambda \\ U_O &= U - p_O + \beta\lambda \\ U_A &= U \end{aligned}$$

➤ After 'buy local' trend:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{CL} &= U - p_{CL} + (\alpha + \delta)\lambda \\ U_{OL} &= U - p_{OL} + (\beta + \delta)\lambda \\ U_A &= U \end{aligned}$$

➤ After 'buy local' trend:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{CN} &= U - p_{CN} + \alpha\lambda \\ U_{CL} &= U - p_{CL} + (\alpha + \delta)\lambda \\ U_{ON} &= U - p_{ON} + \beta\lambda \\ U_{OL} &= U - p_{OL} + (\beta + \delta)\lambda \\ U_A &= U \end{aligned}$$

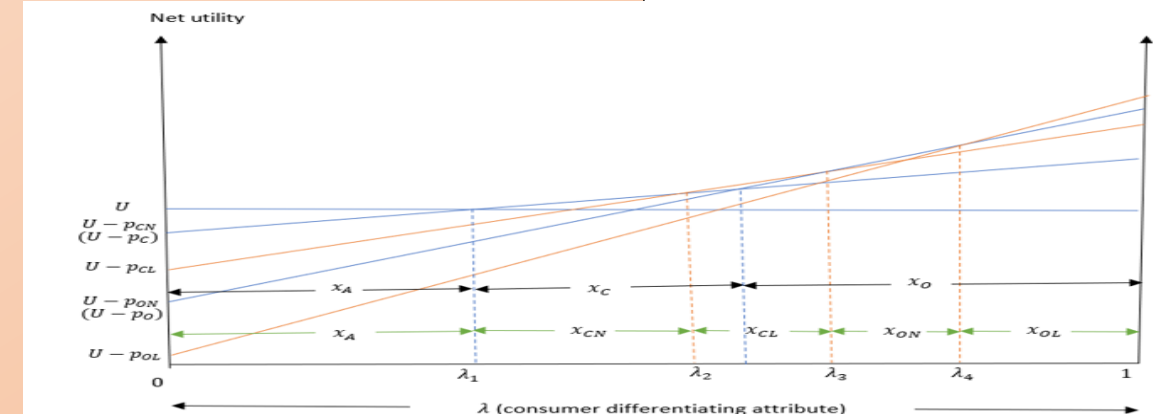


Figure 3: Consumers' net utility functions for conventional, organic products and alternative, before and after 'buy local' trend, for importing state

Conclusion:

- The market and welfare impacts of the 'Buy Local' trend depend on the size of the locality and whether it is an exporter or an importer of the good in question
- The 'Buy Local' trend has no impact on local producers when the locality is a small exporter of the product in question
- When the locality is an importer of the goods in question, the trend increases the welfare of existing producers of conventional and organic products, but can leave the welfare of new producers unaffected
- Existence of externalities can reduce consumer valuation and social desirability of the 'Buy Local' trend