Neighborhood effects and the exit decision

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MAINE

Overview

- Introduction: Why do farmers exit?
- Maine's Dairy Farms (spatial perspective)
- Modeling
- Variable Selection and Creation!
- *** Empirical Results and Interpretation
- Spatial Correlation of Residuals?

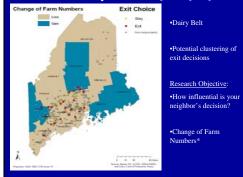
Why do farmers choose to exit?

- Retirement
- Loss of competitive advantage
- Inability to generate profit
- Urban growth pressure

What is missing?

• Spatial geography and localized economic effects (Foltz 2004; Zhang, Fang and Cai 2002)

Maine's Dairy Farms (spatial perspective)



Modeling

 $E_i = 1$ *if* producer plans to exit dairying within the next five years.

Model 1:

$$\begin{split} & E_i = f(farm_{ij}) \\ & Model \ 2: \\ & E_i = f(farm_{ij}, economic_{ij}) \\ & Model \ 3: \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{E}_{i} = \textit{f}(farm_{ij}, economic_{ij}, neighborhood_{ij}) \\ Reaction function: \ \mathbf{y}_{i} = \mathbf{R} \ (\mathbf{y}_{\cdot i}, \mathbf{x}_{ij}) \end{split}$$

Variable Selection and Creation

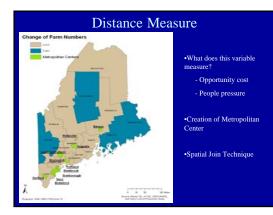
Demographic characteristics:

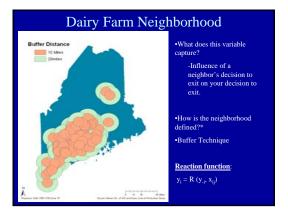
Age, off-farm income, specialization, and short-run profitability

Economic geography:

Mil rate, median income, unemployment rate, housing development, and farm numbers

Spatial characteristics: Distance to metro-center and neighborhood characteristics





Empirical Results and Interpretation

	Farm- level effects	Economic effects	Neighborhood effects
Demographic characteristics:	Age	Age	Age
Economic geography:		Median income	Median Income
Neighborhood characteristics:			Number of exiting farms in ten and twenty mile buffer

