

Economic Analysis of Sukkari Dates Production Costs in Al Qassim Region

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Al Qassim Region**

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High Aggregations

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Primary Data

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Liner Regression

Ordinary Least Squares (OLS)

Multiple

Analysis of

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Shone (1981) Koutsoyiannis (1981)

Carter and Dean (1961)

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.Regression Fallacy

Production Cost

(Heady and Dillon, 1961)

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Explicit Costs

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Opportunity Cost

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() Implicit Costs

Cost Function

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Function

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$$TC = VC + FC$$

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:TC

:VC

:FC

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$$TC = VC$$

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$$TC = a + bY + e \tag{1}$$

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TC Y

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$$TC = a + b_1Y + b_2Y^2 + e \tag{2}$$

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Symmetric

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$$TC = a + b_1Y + b_2Y^2 + b_3Y^3 + e \tag{3}$$

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$$ATC = \frac{TC}{Y} = \frac{TFC + TVC}{Y} = AFC + AVC \quad (4)$$

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ATC

AFC

AVC

TFC

TVC

Y.TC

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$$AVC = \frac{TVC}{Y} \tag{5}$$

Y , TVC , AVC :

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$$AFC = \frac{AFC}{Y} \tag{6}$$

AFC , TFC , Y :

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$$MC = \frac{dTC}{dY} = \frac{dTC(Y)}{dY} \tag{7}$$

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MC

Y , TC

:(Heady & Dillon, 1972)

$$Ec = \frac{dTC}{dY} * \frac{Y}{TC} = \frac{MC}{ATC} \quad (8)$$

Y , TFC , AFC

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(Ec < 1)

(Ec=1)

(Ec > 1)

$$AVC = MC \quad (9)$$

() (MC)

$$MC = MR = P_y \quad (10)$$

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Indeterminate

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.(Koutsoyiannis, 1981)

:Short – Run Cost

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Fixed Costs

:Variable Costs

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:Long - Run Cost

Internal Economies of Scale

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External Economies of Scale

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Time Series

Cross Sectional Data

Data

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.(Shone, 1981)

(Shone, 1981)

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Economies of

Constant

Scale

Decreasing Returns to Scale

Returns to Scale

Increasing Returns to Scale

.(Shone, 1981)

Real Economies of Scale

Pecuniary Economies of Scale

Returns to Scale

.(Carter and Dean, 1961)

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Fallacious Relation

Regression Fallacy

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.(Carter and Dean, 1961)

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Managerial Diseconomies

(Shone,1981) L

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Ordinary Least Squares

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:Multicollinearity

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:Heteroscedasticity

Cross Section Data

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Gold Feld & Quandt Test

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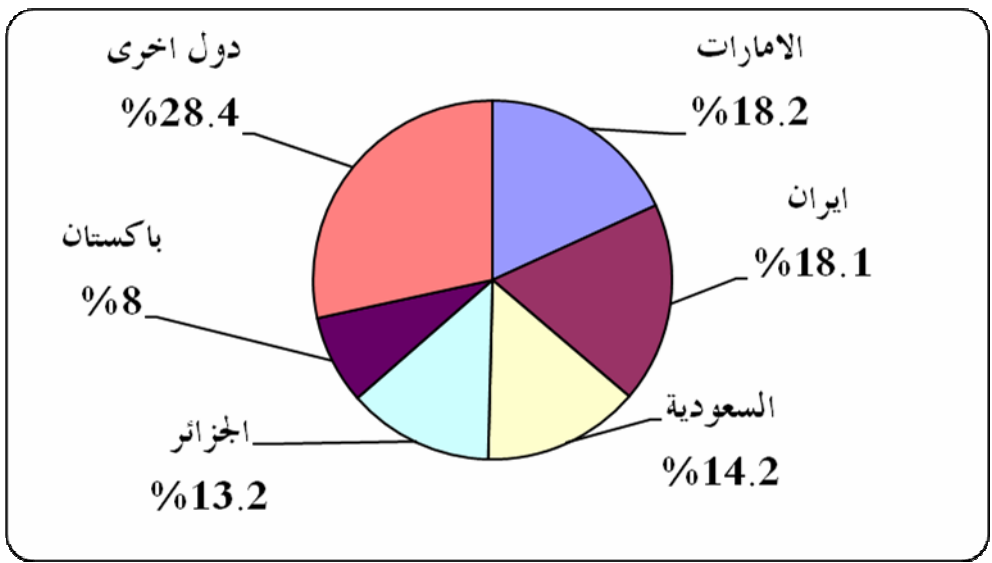
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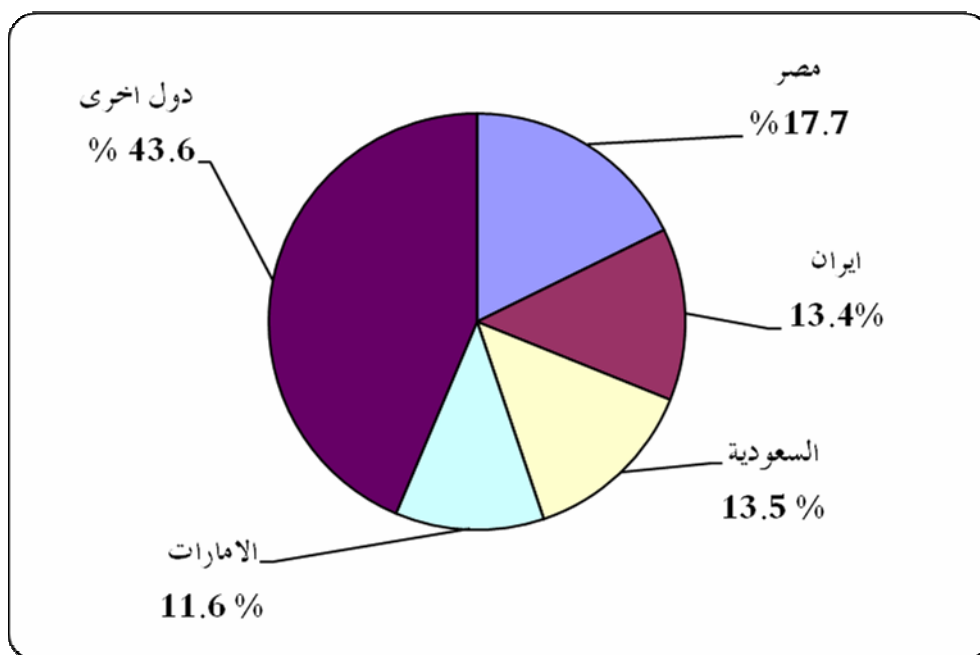
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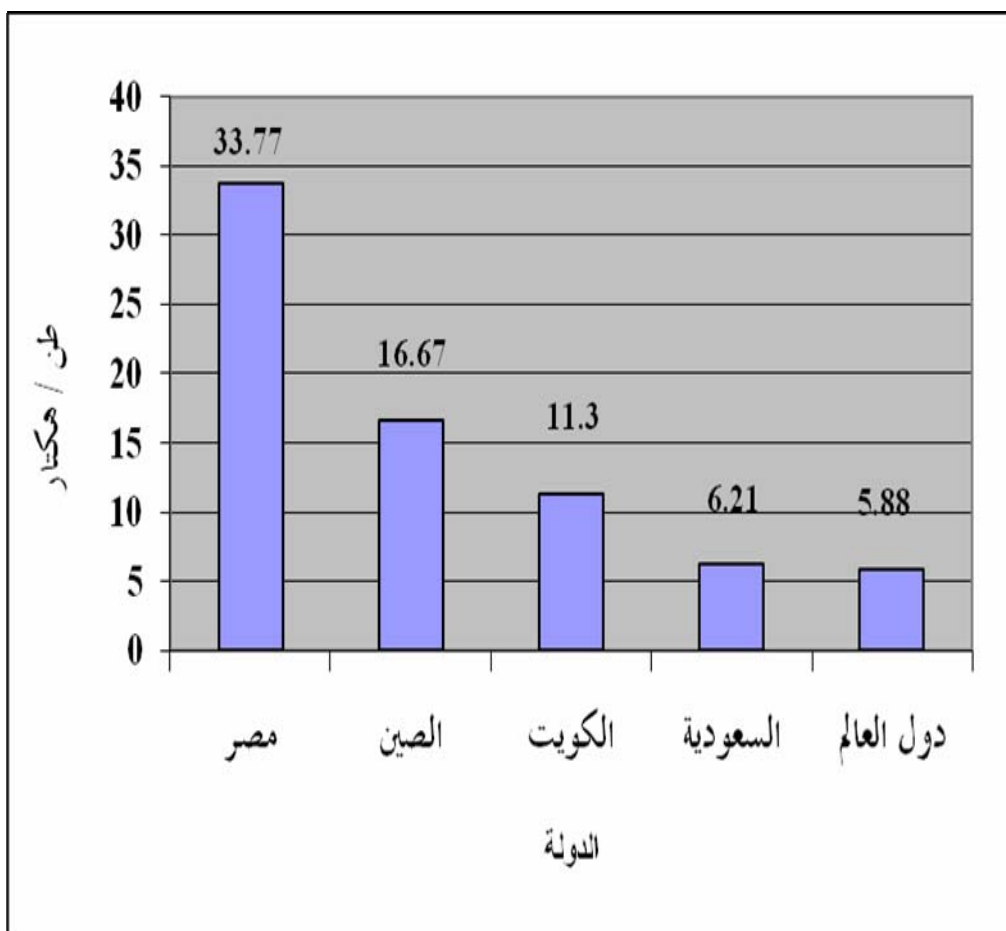
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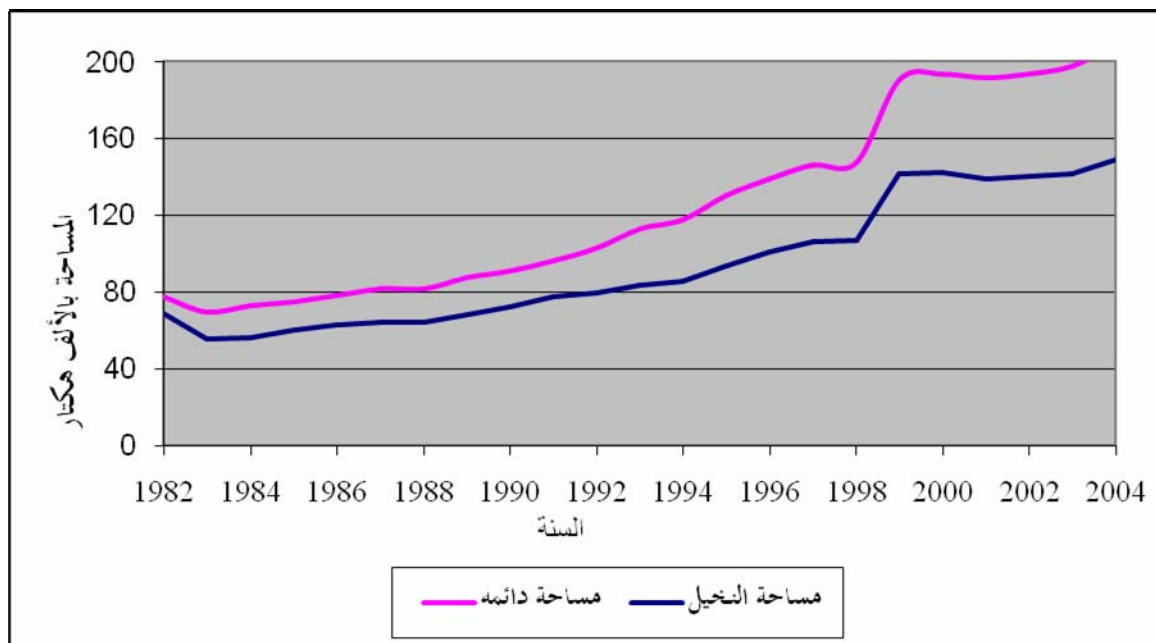
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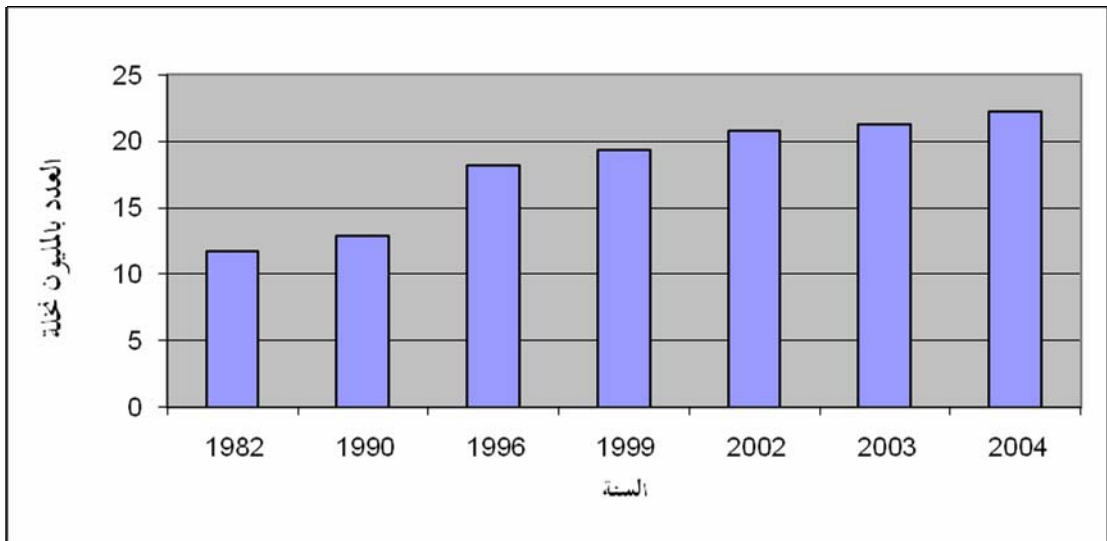
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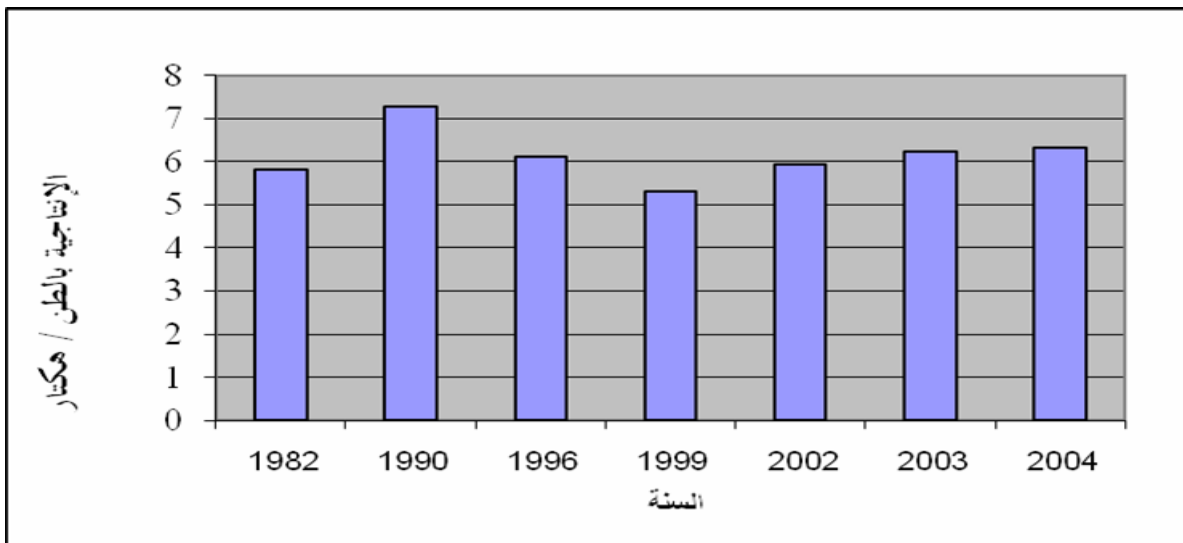


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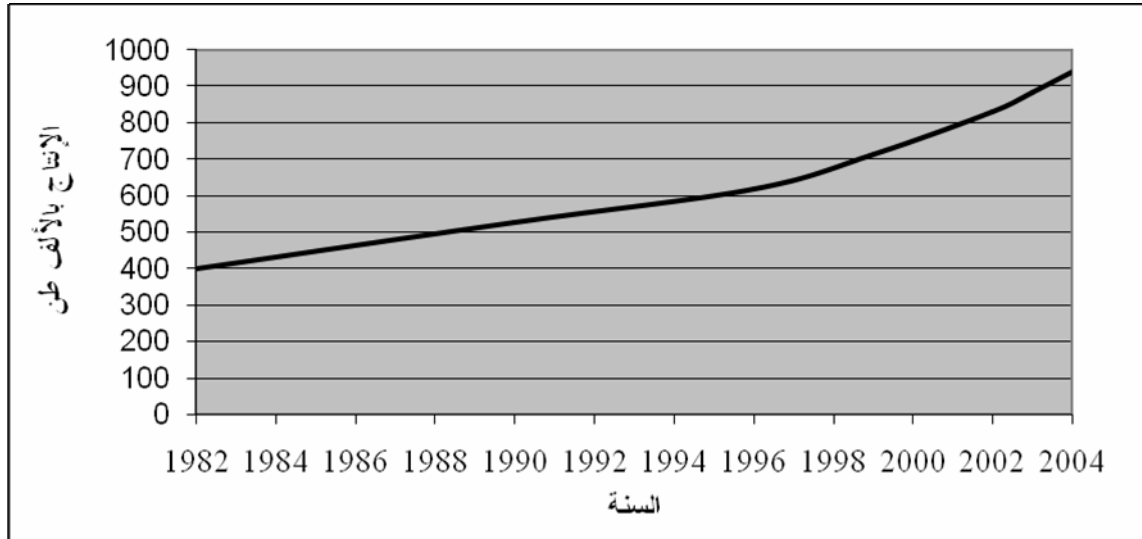
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Analysis

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$\cdot (\bar{R}^2)$
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		R^2	\bar{R}^2	F
	TC = 1161,58 Y (12,33)**	0,47	0,47	42,57**
	TC = 1523,15Y - 0,53Y ² (8,56)** (-2,35)*	0,52	0,51	50,9**
	TC = 2322,04Y - 3,5Y ² + 0,002Y ³ (5,4)** (-2,37)* (2,04)*	0,56	0,54	58,54**

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() TC
() Y

(t)

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		R^2	\bar{R}^2	F
	TC = 104595,4 + 916,01Y (3,1)** (7,8)**	0,56	0,55	61**
	TC = 85778,3 + 1104,15 Y - 0,21Y ² (2)* (-0,8) (4,16)**	0,56	0,54	30,6**
	TC = 54128,7 + 1731,1Y - 2,1Y ² + 0,0012Y ³ (1) (2,39)** (-1) (0,9)	0,57	0,54	20,64**

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() TC
() Y

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(Neter, et. al, 1983)

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Regression Fallacy

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.(Gilovich, 1993)

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(R) (b₁) (b₂ b₃) (F)

White

() .Heteroscedasticity

(b₂)

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$$\text{LRTC} = 2322,04Y - 3,5Y^2 + 0,002Y^3$$

(5,4)** (-2,37)* (2,04)*

=0,54

\bar{R}^2

$R^2 = 0,56$

F =58,54

(Y)

(LRTC)

(LRAC)

:

$$LRAC = \frac{LRTC}{Y} = 2322.04 - 3.5Y + 0.002Y^2$$

(Y)

(LRMC)

:

$$LRMC = \frac{\partial LRTC}{\partial Y} = 2322.04 - 7Y + 0.006Y^2$$

(Ec)

$$Ec = \frac{LRMC}{LRAC} = \frac{B_1 + 2B_2Y + 3B_3Y^2}{B_1 + B_2Y + B_3Y^2}$$

$$Ec = \frac{2322.04 - (7 \times 192.5) + [0.006(192.5)^2]}{2322.04 - (3.5 \times 192.5) + [0.002(192.5)^2]}$$

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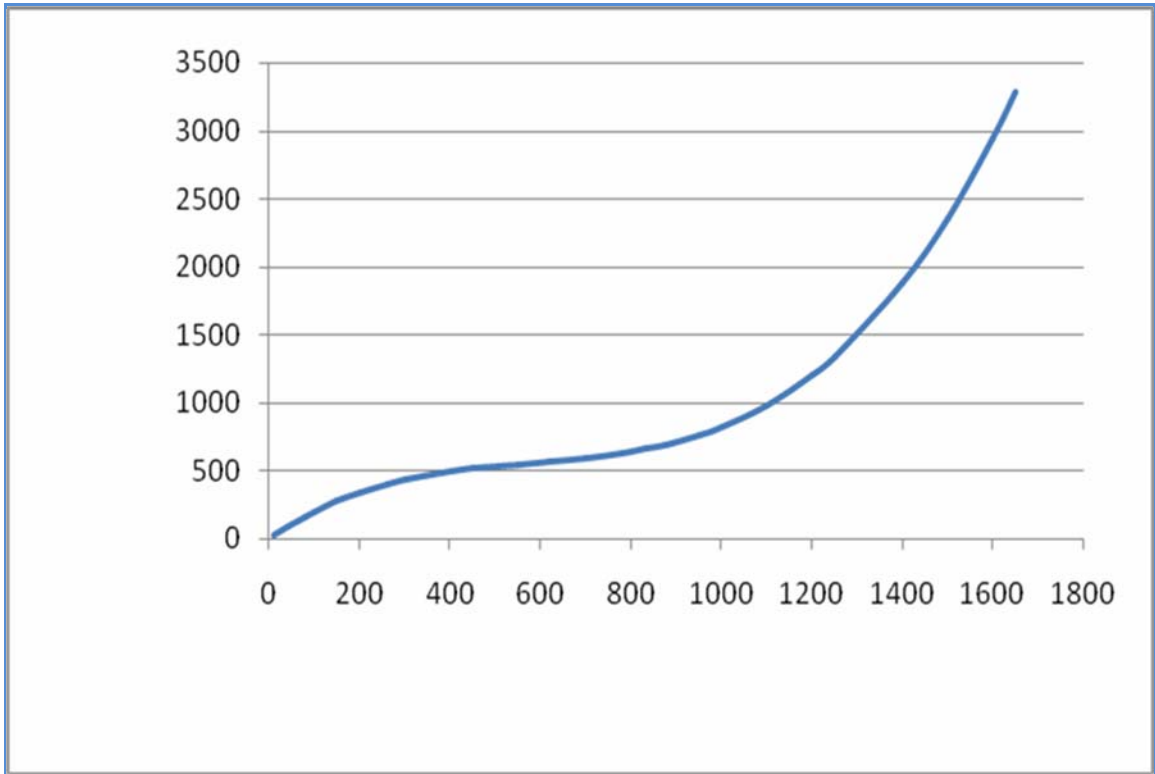
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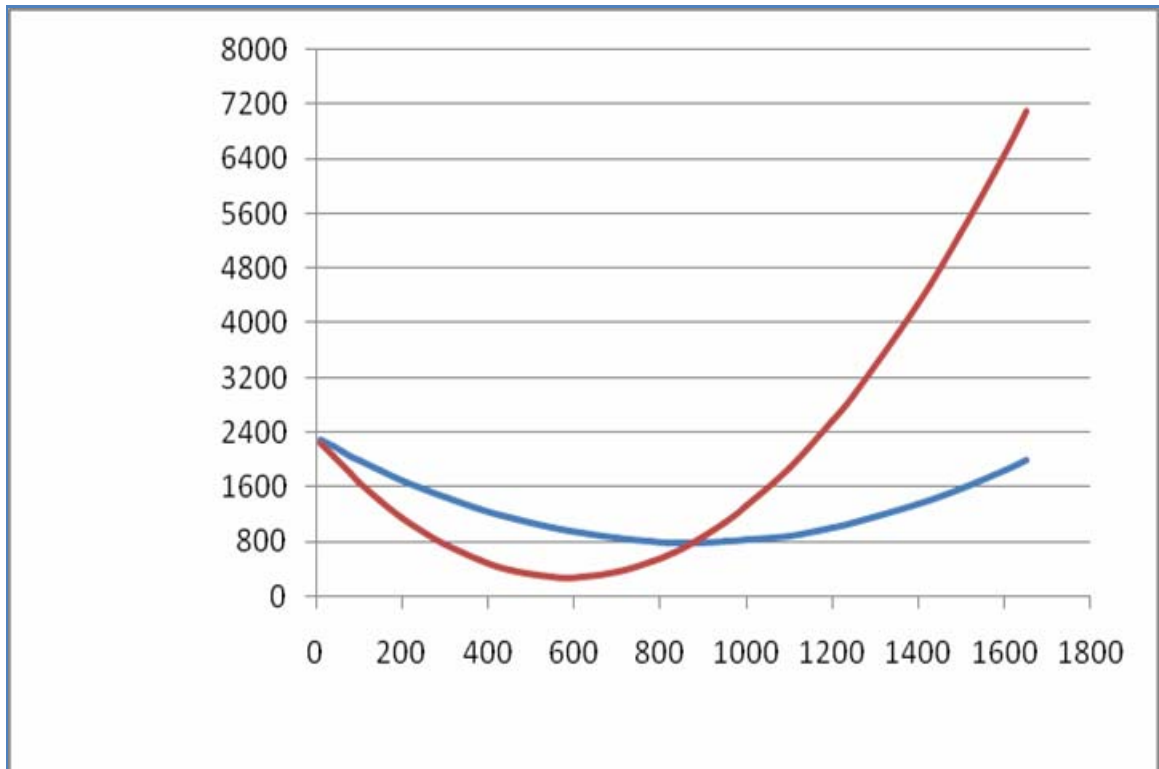
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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محمد بن عبدالله العليوي

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أخي الكريم: نرجو التكرم بإعطائنا جزء من وقتك لتعبئة هذه الإستماره
والتي سوف تستخدم لغرض البحث العلمي فقط.

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ملخص باللغة الإنجليزية

The analysis of variance of sukkari date production costs and the various items of the total cost of production showed significant differences in total cost and various cost items between small and big Sukkari date farms. Several trials to estimate the cost function of Sukkari date were conducted. Linear, quadratic and cubic mathematical forms were estimated. Solving the problem of economic fallacy was tried and failed to be solved. Heteroskedasticity problem was tested for and was not found. The cubic functional form estimated without constant term was the best fit of the long run cost function of sukkari date in Al Qussem region.

The estimated cost function was relied on to calculate average cost function, marginal cost function, the economic farm size of Sukkari date, the quantity of production that maximize farmer's profits given the prevailing sukkari farm gate price, cost elasticity, and Sukkari date long run supply function. At the average quantity produced in the studied sample, total cost was SR 331,562, average cost was SR 1722,4, marginal cost was SR 1197 cost elasticity was 0,69. The optimal Sukkari farm size is estimated to be 8928 date palms.

According to the findings of the study, the following are recommended:

- (1) Encourage Sukkari date producers to increase the size of their farms to be about 8928 date palms, in order to minimize the average cost of producing Sukkari dates.
- (2) Encourage date producers to replace low quality date varieties with a high quality varieties.
- (3) Conduct more research to reduce the cost of fertilizer, pesticides, irrigation, labor machinery to help reducing the cost of sukkari date production.
- (4) Intensive extensional programs to train farmers to reduce the cost of production and to increase date productivity and quality,
- (5) Establish an information and data base about the cost of production and efficient techniques, to be available and interpreted for date producers to produce efficiently through better technology and technical practices.
- (6) Activating the role of Agric. cooperatives to provide farmers with low cost factors of production.
- (7) Establish manufacturing industries that can utilize date palm bio-products to help reduce the cost of date production.

Summary

Dates production is considered one of the basic agricultural activities that have special importance in Saudi economy. For this reason, the government supports farmers to develop date production and to improve date quality. Because of the governmental support, date area increased 117% through the period 1982 – 2004, so date production increased 137% through the same period. Sukkari date trees reached about 1.5 million trees in 2004. Sukkari date trees in Qasim region represent 86% of total sukkari date trees all over the Kingdom.

The main problem of this study is that farmers are not aware about date quality as they are aware about the quantity of production. Date quality doesn't receive adequate concern from producer, despite the marketing trends and consumers preferences which are reflected in higher prices for high quality dates of some preferred date varieties as sukkari date. The lack of information about the costs of production and how to reduce them is also a major problem facing date producers in the kingdom.

The objective of this study is to analyze the economic aspects of sukkari dates production in Qusem region. The study relied on both secondary and primary data. A stratified random sample of 50 farmers representing sukkari date producers was selected from Qusem region. Sample farm owners were interviewed, and primary data were gathered through the interviews in 2005 season. Descriptive and analytical procedures were utilized in processing and analyzing the both secondary and primary data. Analysis of variance and multiple regression were used to reach the basic findings of this research. Cost function was specified and estimated in various functional forms.

The results of the study showed significant effects of farm size on productivity and the costs of production. Date productivity per donem was found to be significantly different between small and large date farms. Big date farms are significantly less cost per ton of dates than small farms. It is concluded from the results that the total cost of Sukkari date production was about 292 thousand Riyals per an average farm, of total area 513.4 donam and having about 2005 Sukkari date trees. The total cost of sukkari date production was about SR 145.5/date palm, and about production SR 1513/ ton. The cost of labor represented about 27.5% of total cost of sukkari date.

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by

Mohammad Abdullah AL- Eliwy

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the Master's degree in the Department of
Agricultural Economics at the College of Food Sciences and
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