The six economies of swine production



John Deen Professor Emeritus

Science-driven solutions

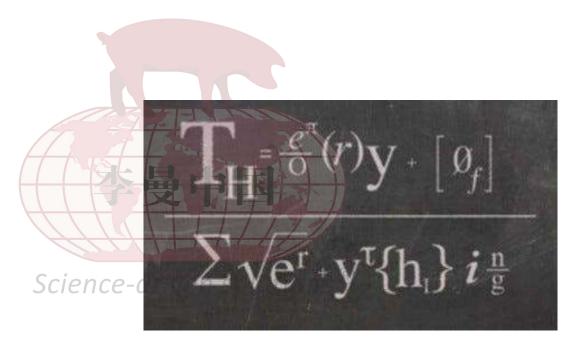
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What is the objective?

- Productivity
- Profitability
- Predictability
- Plus

— ...

- Sustainability
- One health
- One welfare
- Compliance



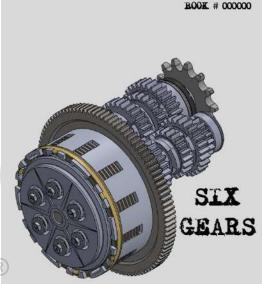
What is the objective function?

- Economics: Finding the greatest good while facing unlimited needs with limited resources
- Optimalities often claimed but rarely analyzed
- Often like partial budgets, partial optimizations are needed
 - We need to know how change affects the objective function(s) Science-driven solutions



Pork production is across six economies

- Pigs
- Workers
- Owners
- Processors and consumers
- Environment
- Public expectations ce-driven solutions[®]



ANTHONY ATHY JR.

Optimization calculations

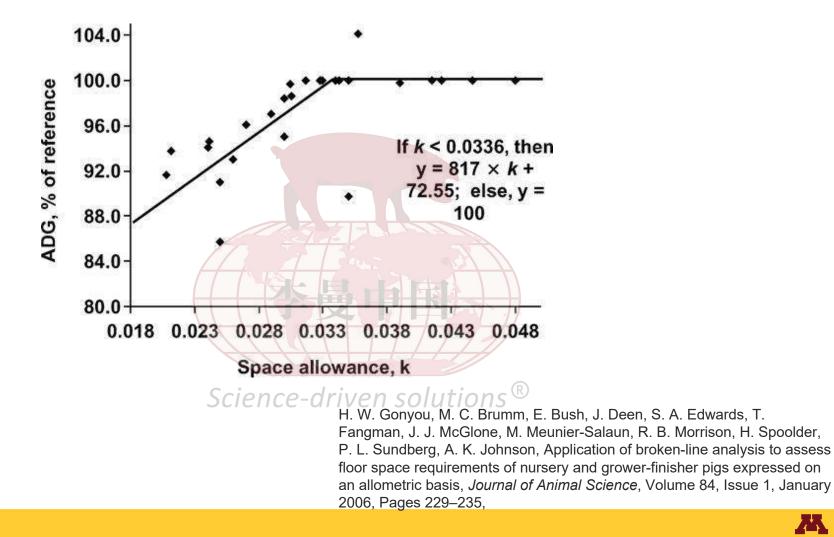
- Needs:
 - Objective function eg sum of economies
 - Constraints

Problems:

Nonlinearity (the hockey stick problem) Lack of common units riven solutions®

Lack of common technical understanding







Optimization is complicated

- Win-win-win-win-win's are already found
 Should be celebrated
- Power and knowledge is unevenly distributed
- Too often a change by one area is assumed to have no effect in other areas
- Often best to identify shadow values (marginal change)
- Non-linear, often driven by inflection points
- Broad impact statements can be useful



Types of Thinking

Courage

NO.

High

Win - Lose

Aggressive Firm – but Not Polite High courage for self needs Low consideration for others' needs

Win - Win

Assertive Firm AND Polite High courage for self needs High consideration for others' needs

Lose - Lose Sabotage Not Firm and Not Polite Low courage for self needs Low consideration for others' needs Lose - Win Passive Polite -- but Not Firm Low courage for self needs High consideration for others' needs

Low

Consideration





Optimality means each economy is understood



The Observer World Bank's funding of 'hog hotel' factory farms under fire over climate effect

Environmental and animal welfare groups call on lender to phase out support for 'industrial' livestock operations

Jon Ungoed-Thomas

Sun 7 Apr 2024 12.00 BST

- Most changes in price, markets and rules affect all parties (yet we pretend they don't)
- No one has all the expertise

Often devolves to virtue
 signaling and its opposite





Prop 12:

- Sows: more space but more mixing (fighting and lameness)
- Laborers: more demands, especially in breeding
- Owners: more costs in labor, buildings and often productivity and inputs
- Processors and consumers: limited supply and more segregation of product, increased cost of product
- Environment: more buildings, increased input Science-driven solutions
- Public expectations: sow welfare improved, no other changes



Marginal values: example lameness

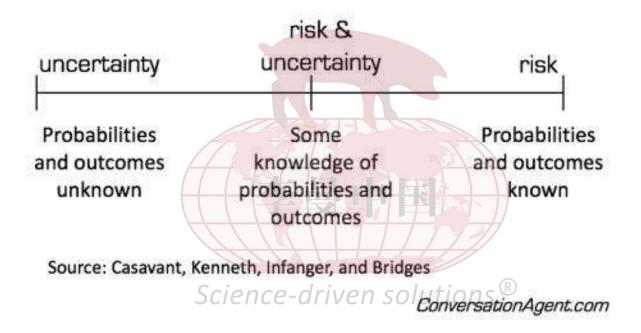
- Sows: long-term painful condition affects behavior
- Workers: surveys suggest major welfare observation, frustrating work
- Owners: affects productivity, replacement rates, profitability
- Processors: Inhibits processing, raises costs
 Science-driven solutions
- Earth: decreases efficiencies
- Public: no knowledge

Another question: what would each economy do with extra investment (shadoe)

- Sows: More food
- Labor: Increased security
- Farmers: Risk management
- Processors and consumers: Acceptance
- Earth: reduce wastage
- Public: marbling cience-driven solutions®



Risk & Uncertainty Continuum





Observations

- Get ready to explain your shadow values
- Optimization is not an exact equation for this problem, but we need to know the effects of changes
- Ignorance is risk

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