

# Evaluating Animal Health Policies

## Facts, Figures, and Opportunities Using Livestock Production Data

Elliott Dennis<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Agricultural Economics  
Kansas State University

Farm Foundation & USDA



# Overview

- 1 Public climate surrounding antimicrobials
- 2 Livestock Production Data: What we know and don't
- 3 Arrival metaphylaxis: Producer key findings
- 4 Implications & Moving Forward

# Growing Public Concern

- Antimicrobial resistance and residuals
- Consumer concern
- Medical and professional concern
  - *The misuse of important antibiotics in food animals must end, in order to protect human health (Pew Trusts, 2011, p. 3).*

## Recent Activity

*Options should be reviewed to phase out most preventive use of antimicrobials and to reduce and refine metaphylaxis by applying recognized alternative measures (EMA & EU, 2017).*

*WHO strongly recommends an overall reduction in the use of all classes of medically important antibiotics in food-producing animals, including complete restriction of these antibiotics for growth promotion and disease prevention without diagnosis (WHO, Nov. 7, 2017).*

# Purpose of Antimicrobials

## Treatment vs. Arrival Metaphylaxis

- Producer Objective for Using Different Antimicrobials:
  - Growth Promotion: increase cattle performance
  - Arrival Metaphylaxis: prevents mortality and morbidity

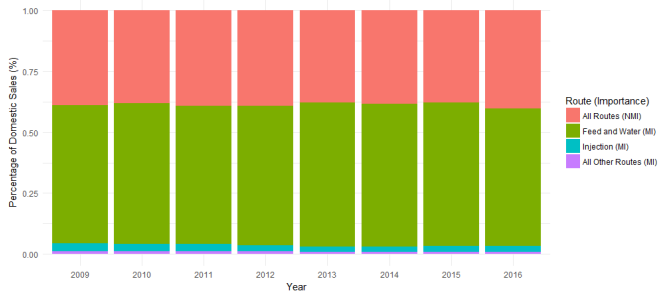
# Purpose of Antimicrobials

## Treatment vs. Arrival Metaphylaxis

- Producer Objective for Using Different Antimicrobials:
  - Growth Promotion: increase cattle performance
  - Arrival Metaphylaxis: prevents mortality and morbidity

Sales and Distribution of All Antimicrobial Drugs

Over Time and by Route



# Economic Impacts of Removing Antimicrobials

## Treatment vs. Arrival Metaphylaxis

- Feed and Water
  - Matthews (2002), Brorsen et al. (2002), Sneeringer et al. (2015)
- Arrival Metaphylaxis
  - Dennis et al. (2018)
- Why few market level studies on metaphylaxis?
  - Randomized control trials
  - Data
  - 90s - feed and water

# Heterogeneous Producer Decision Making

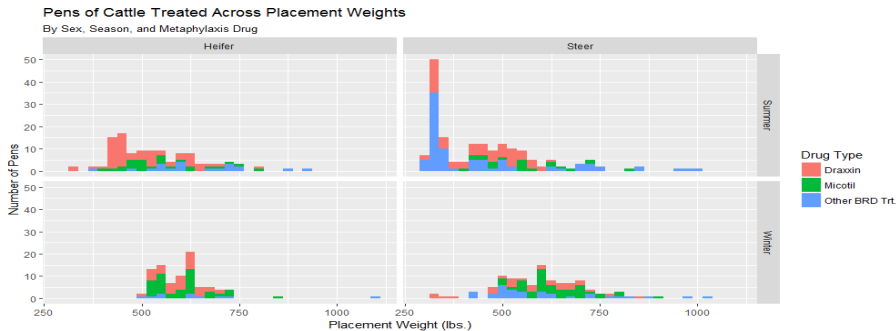
## Concerns with Causal Inference





# Heterogeneous Producer Decision Making

## Concerns with Causal Inference



Weight (lbs.)	Steer		Heifer	
	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer
550-625	80	91	71	88
625-775	31	20	25	17
776-925	9	4	2	2

# Feedlot Production Data

## Informing Economic Market Outcomes

- Benefits
  - Cattle Performance: Feeding and Harvest
  - Individual Animal and Pen Level Treatment Data
  - Drug type and dose amount
- Drawbacks
  - Lots of relevant omitted variables
  - Minimal pre-arrival data
  - Mismatch between group level and individual level information

# Trial Outcomes vs. Market Economics

## Trial

- Unit: Individual animal / pen
- Data: Randomized Control Trials
- Outcome: Cost and Enterprise Budgets

## Market

- Unit: Industry / Market
- Data: Aggregated by company/county/state/national
- Outcome: Changes in supply, demand or both

# Objective

- 1 Estimate value of metaphylactic use in U.S. fed cattle industry
- 2 Determine welfare gains/losses

*Journal of Agricultural and Resource Economics* 43(2):233-250.

# Net Return Distribution Simulation Framework

## Impact of Metaphylaxis on High Risk Cattle

- Mortality & Morbidity

## Simulation

- High risk cattle procurement → Calc. Net Returns

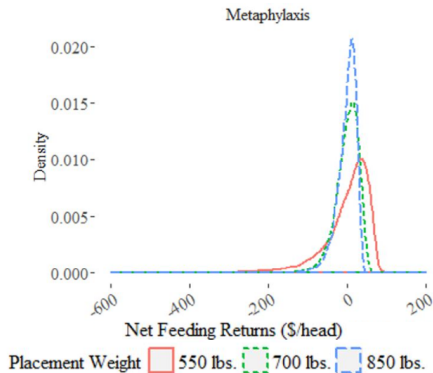
## Market Model

- Value of metaphylaxis to high risk cattle by market sector

# Data and High Health Risk Cattle Populations

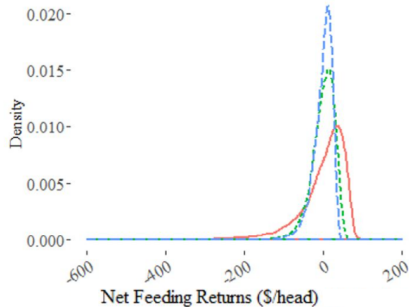
- Data: 10 Midwestern Feedlots (1989-2015), Published Articles
  - $\approx$  50,000 pens of cattle
  - Abell et al. 2017
- Six unique **high risk cattle** populations
  - Weights: 475-625, 626-775, 776-925 lbs.
  - Treatment: Metaphylaxis, No Metaphylaxis
- **Average** sex, season, and drug type

# Net Feeding Returns to High Risk Cattle by Weight



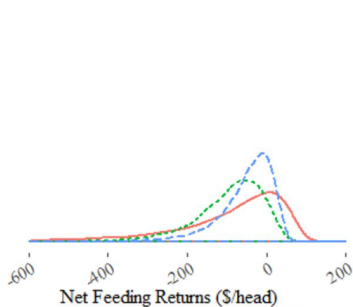
# Net Feeding Returns to High Risk Cattle by Weight

Metaphylaxis



Placement Weight  550 lbs.  700 lbs.  850 lbs.

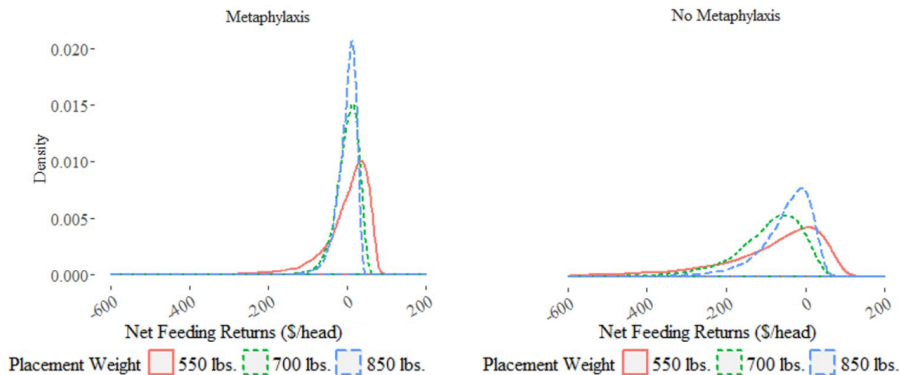
No Metaphylaxis



Placement Weight  550 lbs.  700 lbs.  850 lbs.



# Net Feeding Returns to High Risk Cattle by Weight



	$(-\text{Inf}, -200]$	$(-200, 0]$	$(0, +\text{Inf})$
Metaphylaxis	0.4	40.1	59.5
No Metaphylaxis	19.3	22.9	57.8

# Removal of Metaphylaxis

## Net Benefit to Industry of High Risk Cattle

- Net benefit of metaphylaxis to **high risk cattle**:
  - 550 lb. - \$104.46/hd.
  - 700 lb. - \$99.26/hd.
  - 850 lb. - \$63.36/hd.

# Removal of Metaphylaxis

## Net Benefit to Industry of High Risk Cattle

- Net benefit of metaphylaxis to **high risk cattle**:
  - 550 lb. - \$104.46/hd.
  - 700 lb. - \$99.26/hd.
  - 850 lb. - \$63.36/hd.

Data	Metaphylaxis by Weight (%)		
	550 lbs.	700 lbs.	850 lbs.
NAHMS	68.01	18.26	2.81
Feedlots	86.85	23.10	3.59

# Removal of Metaphylaxis

## Net Benefit to Industry of High Risk Cattle

- Net benefit of metaphylaxis to **high risk cattle**:

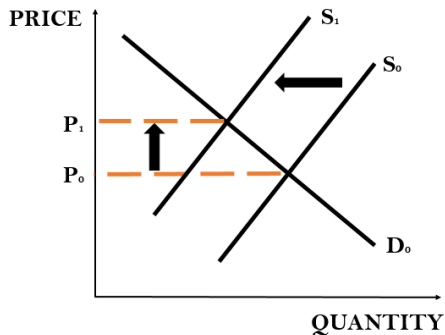
- 550 lb. - \$104.46/hd.
- 700 lb. - \$99.26/hd.
- 850 lb. - \$63.36/hd.

Data	Metaphylaxis by Weight (%)		
	550 lbs.	700 lbs.	850 lbs.
NAHMS	68.01	18.26	2.81
Feedlots	86.85	23.10	3.59

Data	Industry Value (%)
NAHMS	-0.92
Feedlots	-1.17

# Equilibrium Displacement Model (EDM)

- EDM - Market Model
  - Pendell et al. (2010); Tonsor and Schroeder (2013)
  - Four sector industry: Retail, Wholesale, Feeding, Farm
  - Common in economics - assess market level impacts



# Surplus Effects

Surplus Measure	NAHMS (\$ millions)	Feedlots (\$ millions)
Producer Surplus: Beef		
Retail		
Wholesale		
Feedlot	-924.86	-1179.85
Cow-calf		
Producer Surplus: By Sector		
Beef		
Pork		
Lamb		
Poultry		
Net Meat Producer Surplus		
Net Meat Consumer Surplus		

# Surplus Effects

Surplus Measure	NAHMS (\$ millions)	Feedlots (\$ millions)
Producer Surplus: Beef		
Retail	377.45	476.70
Wholesale	-206.97	-267.45
Feedlot	-924.86	-1179.85
Cow-calf	-1060.78	-1354.22
Producer Surplus: By Sector		
Beef		
Pork		
Lamb		
Poultry		
Net Meat Producer Surplus		
Net Meat Consumer Surplus		

# Surplus Effects

Surplus Measure	NAHMS (\$ millions)	Feedlots (\$ millions)
Producer Surplus: Beef		
Retail		
Wholesale		
Feedlot		
Cow-calf		
Producer Surplus: By Sector		
Beef	-1809.52	-2322.44
Pork	183.03	233.76
Lamb	1.93	2.47
Poultry	829.26	1059.14
Net Meat Producer Surplus		
Net Meat Consumer Surplus		



# Surplus Effects

Surplus Measure	NAHMS (\$ millions)	Feedlots (\$ millions)
Producer Surplus: Beef		
Retail		
Wholesale		
Feedlot		
Cow-calf		
Producer Surplus: By Sector		
Beef		
Pork		
Lamb		
Poultry		
Net Meat Producer Surplus	-772.53	-996.66
Net Meat Consumer Surplus	-1074.23	-1370.51

# Implications

- Producer and Market Implications
  - Elevated death loss in the short run
  - Incentives for backwards integration
  - High risk feeder cattle prices would drop off

# Implications

- Producer and Market Implications
  - Elevated death loss in the short run
  - Incentives for backwards integration
  - High risk feeder cattle prices would drop off
- Relative Importance of Arrival Metaphylaxis
  - Used selectively on high-health-risk feeder cattle
  - 2-3% of overall antimicrobial sales
  - Impacts > 2x as removal of antimicrobials in feed and water

# Implications

- Producer and Market Implications
  - Elevated death loss in the short run
  - Incentives for backwards integration
  - High risk feeder cattle prices would drop off
- Relative Importance of Arrival Metaphylaxis
  - Used selectively on high-health-risk feeder cattle
  - 2-3% of overall antimicrobial sales
  - Impacts  $> 2x$  as removal of antimicrobials in feed and water
- Additional flexibility
  - Changes in cattle procurement
  - Changes in metaphylaxis use distributions
  - Price management strategies

# Evaluating Animal Health Policies

## Facts, Figures, and Opportunities Using Livestock Production Data

Elliott Dennis<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Agricultural Economics  
Kansas State University

Farm Foundation & USDA

