

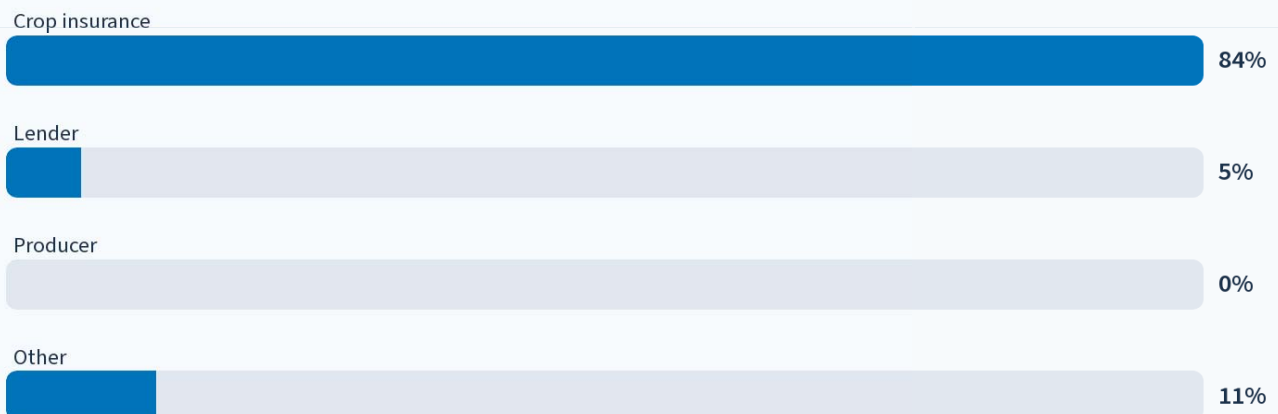
High Coverage Policies in Low Margin Environment

Jennifer Ifft, Flinchbaugh Agricultural Policy Chair and Associate Professor

2024 Crop Insurance Workshop

Salina, KS

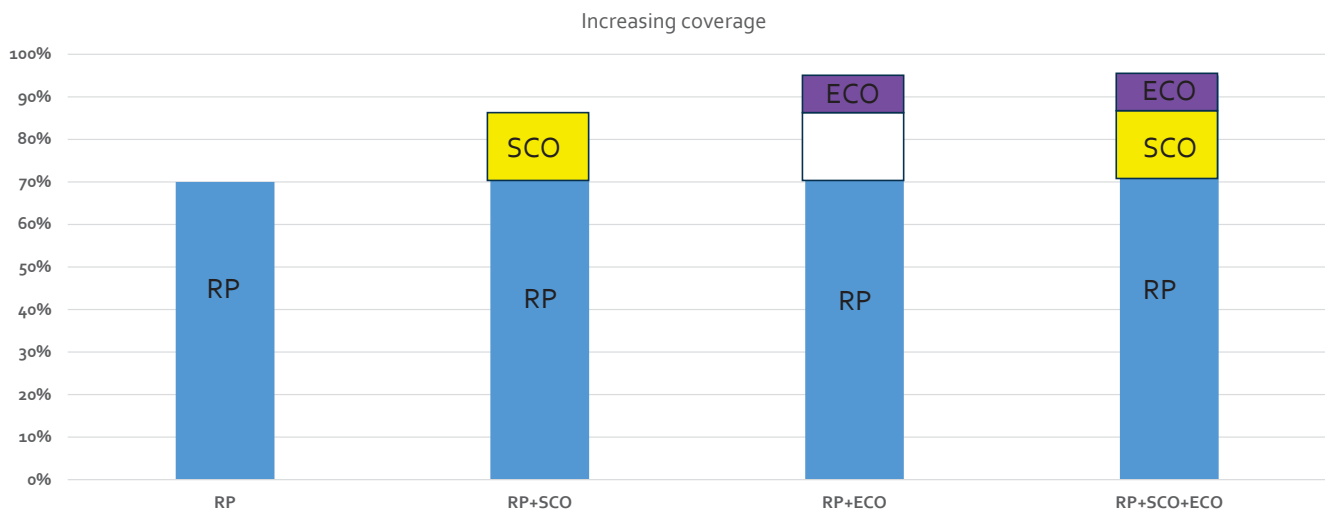
Is your primary occupation



Topics

1. Brief review
2. Implications of ECO subsidy increase
3. High coverage policies and low profit margins

High coverage policies: MP, ECO, SCO



High coverage policies: MP, ECO, SCO

- Endorsements that add additional county-based coverage to an underlying individual policy
 - MP can be stand-alone
- Costly due to more frequent expected payouts, but a few years can pass without a payout
- Producer needs to be comfortable with the county-based trigger
 - See link to KS yield correlation tool in resources section
- (More) overlap with hedging

Refresher-Supplemental Coverage Option

- Increases underlying coverage to 86%
- Not available if ARC (Agricultural Risk Coverage) is used for the covered crop*
- 65% premium subsidy
- County based trigger
- 2023 RP loss ratio = 1.82

	2015	2022	2024
Policies	1522	1949	3366
Acres	310,000	730,000	1.24 million
Loss ratio	0.82	1.62	TBD

Refresher-Enhanced Coverage Option

- Can be used with or without SCO
- Covers revenue from 86% to either
 - 90%
 - 95%
- Premium subsidy
 - 65% (up from 44%) - RP
 - 65% (up from 51%) - YP

	2021	2022	2023	2024
Policies	724	981	1484	2123
Acres	339,000	459,000	713,600	838,000
Loss ratio (RP)	0.69	1.56	1.57	TBD

Have you sold SCO?



Have you sold ECO?

No



A few policies



Several policies



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What is the main challenges to selling SCO and ECO?

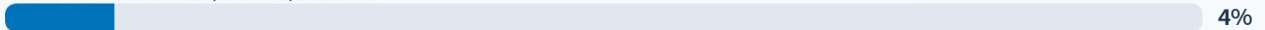
Cost



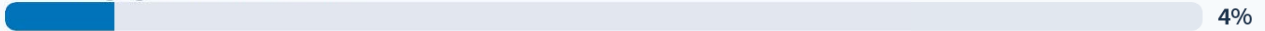
Policies are complicated / limited time



Other endorsements/policies preferred



Not managing this risk with insurance



Something else?



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If you have sold a high coverage policy, what is the primary reason producers purchased it?



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Nemaha county 2024 example premiums: dryland corn

Coverage level	RP	SCO	ECO 95%	ECO 95% with 65% premium subsidy
60%	\$8	\$18	\$20	\$13
65%	\$9	\$16	\$20	\$13
70%	\$11	\$14	\$20	\$13
75%	\$15	\$10	\$20	\$13

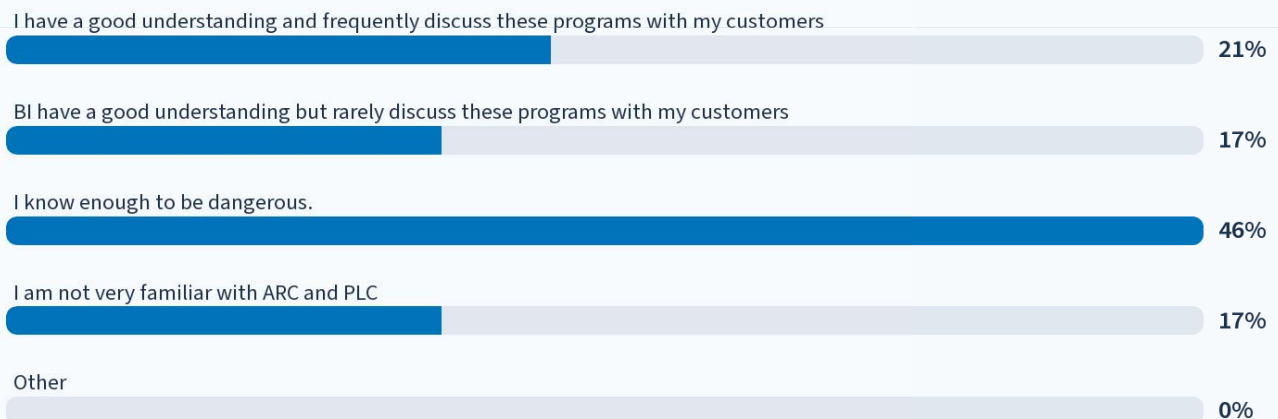
85% RP - \$46/acre

Sumner Co. 2025 premiums – dryland wheat

Coverage level	RP	SCO	ECO 95%	ECO 95% with 65% premium subsidy
60%	\$3	\$11	\$11	\$7
65%	\$4	\$10	\$11	\$7
70%	\$5	\$8	\$11	\$7
75%	\$7	\$6	\$11	\$7

85% RP - \$23/acre

What is your familiarity with ARC (Agricultural Risk Coverage) and PLC (Price Loss Coverage)?



SCO, ARC, and PLC

	Corn	Grain Sorghum	Soybeans	Wheat
2024 Projected Price	\$4.66	\$4.67	\$11.55	\$7.34
2024 Harvest Price	\$4.17*	\$4.18*	\$10.15*	\$6.27
% price decline	10.5%	10.5%	12%	16%
2025/6 PLC Price	\$4.26	\$4.51	\$9.66	\$5.56
2025/26 ARC	\$5.03	\$5.30	\$12.15	\$6.72
2025 Harvest Futures	\$4.35	\$4.36**	\$10.21	\$5.90/6.12***

* Currently 'in discovery'

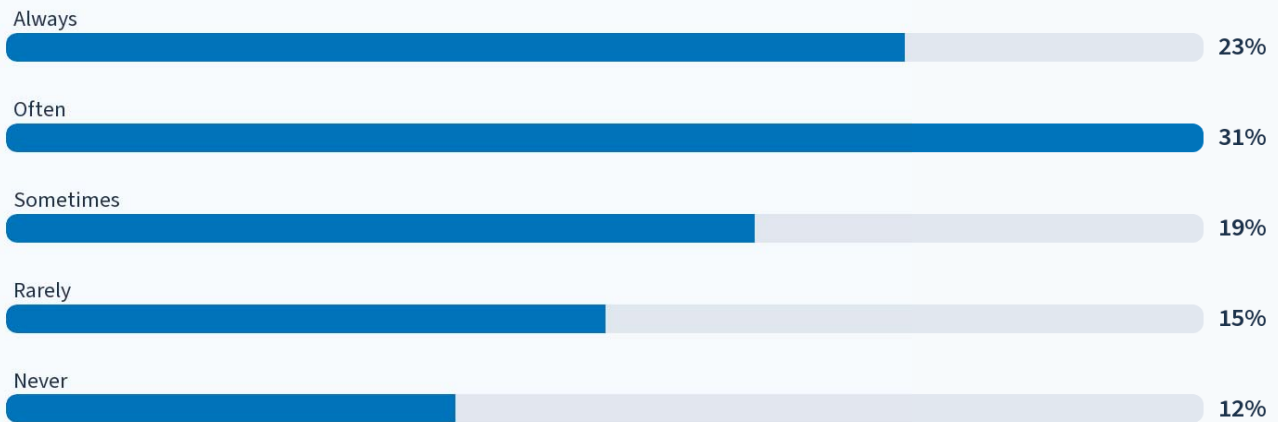
** Grain sorghum insurance prices are based on corn futures

*** \$5.90 is actual projected price for 2025 policies, \$6.12 is current winter wheat harvest futures prices

SCO, ARC, and PLC

- Comparable ARC guarantee highly likely to be higher than the comparable SCO guarantee in 2025
- ARC + ECO may be attractive
- PLC may be more likely to trigger upon a modest price decline

How often do you discuss how different crop insurance products protect against price declines with your customers?

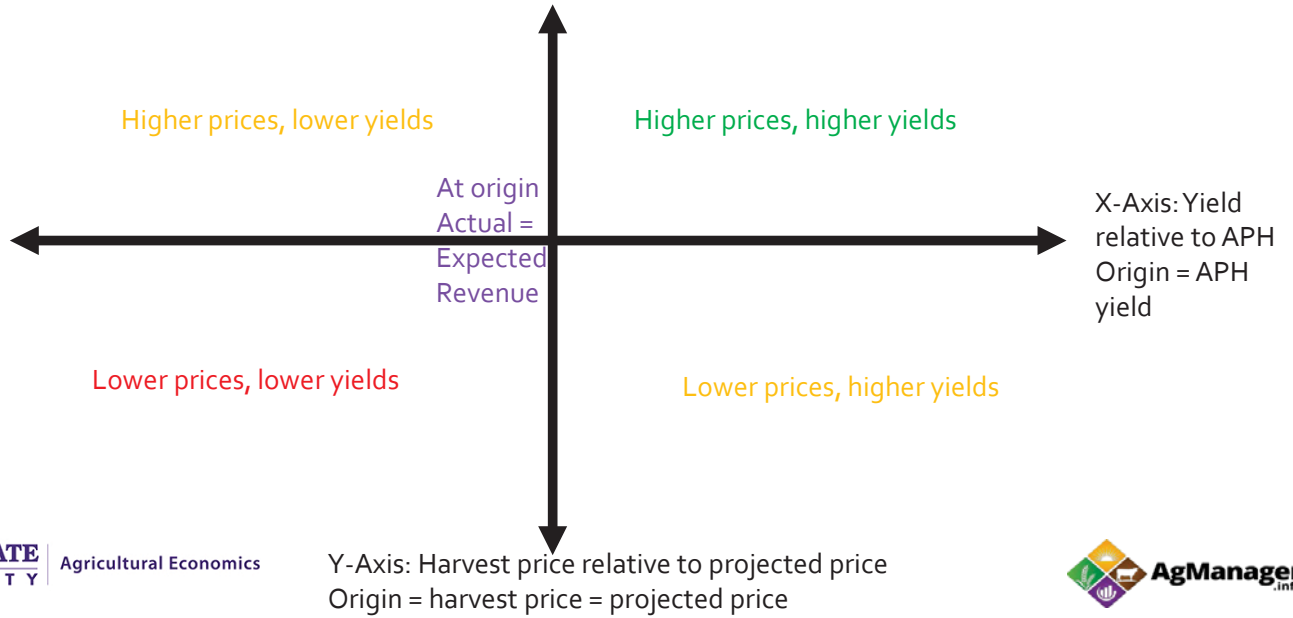


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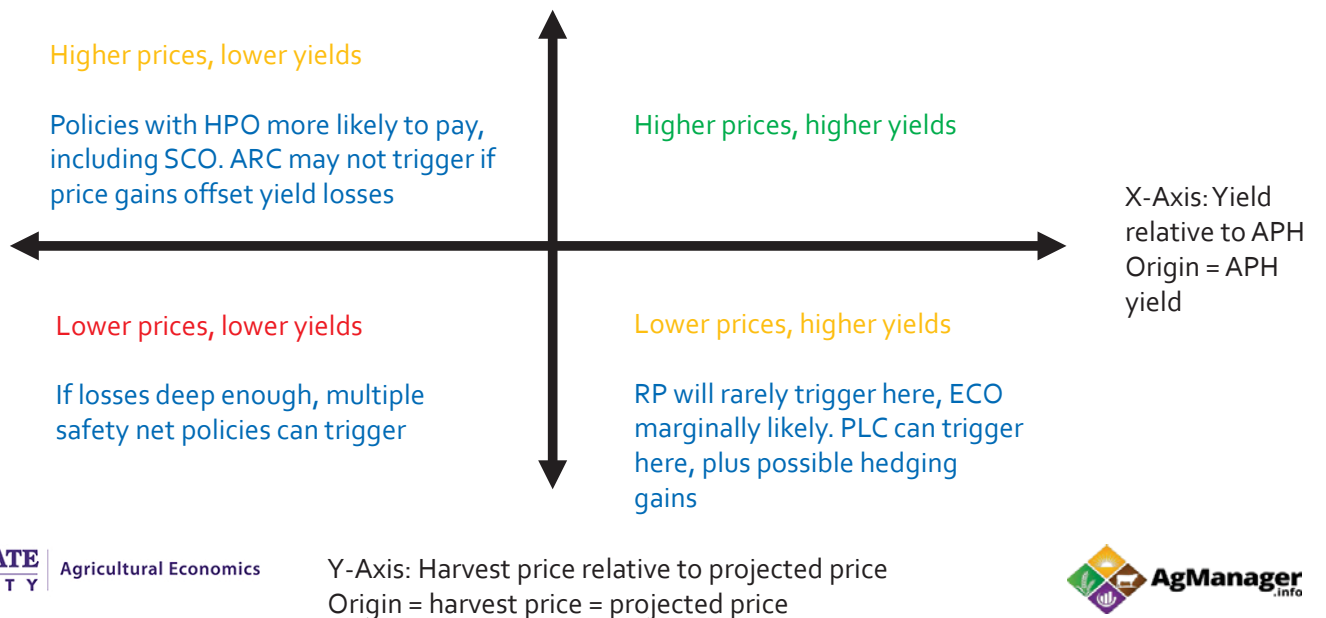
ECO and hedging

- Price declines alone will rarely trigger a 70-75% RP payout
- 2024 corn
 - \$4.66 projected price
 - \$4.17 harvest price (pending/in discovery)
 - 10.5% decline
- Price declines are much more likely to trigger high coverage policies
 - For counties with average yields, 2024 95% ECO corn policies are likely to make a payout this year
- Some overlap, but
 - ECO deductible
 - **ECO may not pay out when yields are higher than average**

Types of risk



Types of risk



County level, KS, 1990-2020

	Irrigated corn	Dryland Corn
Actual revenue < 0.75 X Expected	9%	26%
Actual revenue < 0.75 X Expected, with HPO only	1.7%	1.7%
Revenue higher than expected	28%	46%
Shallow loss: Yields decrease + prices increase	6.1%	3.2%
Shallow loss: Yields decrease + prices decrease	20%	7.7%
Shallow loss: Yields increase, prices decrease	35%	15%

Profit margins - 2024

Example: 2024 NE KS non-irrigated corn, 145 bushels per acre at \$3.93 per bushel, expected revenue of \$570/acre (estimated Aug. 2024)

	\$ per acre	Share of revenue
Direct expenses	\$433	74%
Fixed expenses	\$192	35%
Total expenses	\$620	109%

Profit margins – 2025

Example: 2025 NE KS non-irrigated corn, 145 bushels per acre at \$3.93 per bushel, expected revenue of \$570/acre (\$594/acre), assuming a decrease in direct expenses and cash rents proportional to 2025 Farmdoc crop budget

	\$ per acre	Share of revenue	Share of revenue-higher prices (~\$4.10/bu)
Direct expenses	\$413	72%	69%
Fixed expenses	\$184	34%	31%
Total expenses	\$595	106%	100%

Profit margins – 2025

Example: 2025 SC KS non-irrigated wheat, 62 bushels per acre at \$5.33 per bushel, expected revenue of \$331/acre (\$343/acre)

	\$ per acre	Share of revenue	Share of revenue-higher prices (~\$5.53/bu)
Direct expenses	\$195	59%	57%
Fixed expenses	\$112	34%	33%
Total expenses	\$308	93%	90%

Note: this is the only practice/region combination with positive economic returns for wheat projected for 2025

What are the financial conditions of crop producers in your area?



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High likelihood of tight profit margins in 2025

Reduce costs

Protect
breakeven
revenue

When producers talk/think about their breakeven revenue

They are mostly thinking about breakeven for variable costs



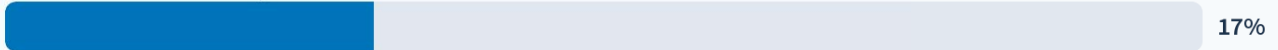
They are mostly thinking about breakeven for variable and machinery costs



They are mostly thinking about breakeven for variable, machinery, and land costs



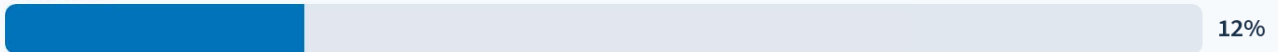
The definition varies widely.



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What share of crop producers that you work with have a good understanding of what their breakeven revenue is

All or most



Half



Some



Very few



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When profits margins are low, will the majority of your customers

(A) Focus on costs



(B) Focus on protecting breakeven revenue



(C) Mixed approach

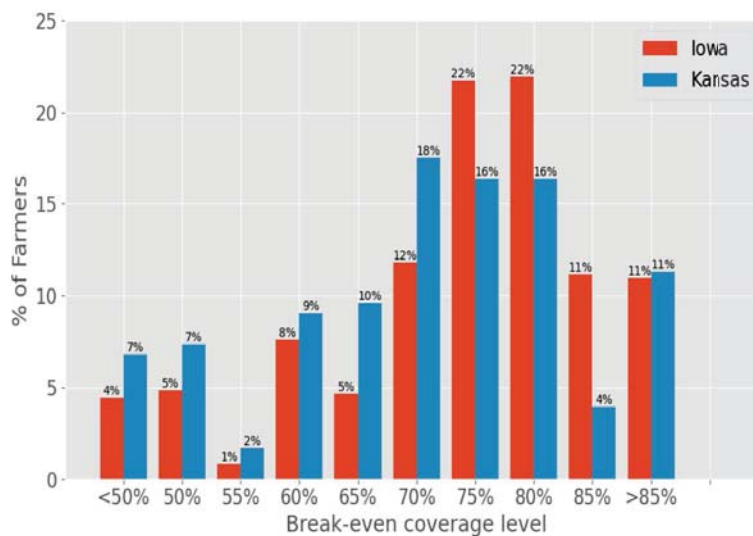


(D) Highly variable by producer

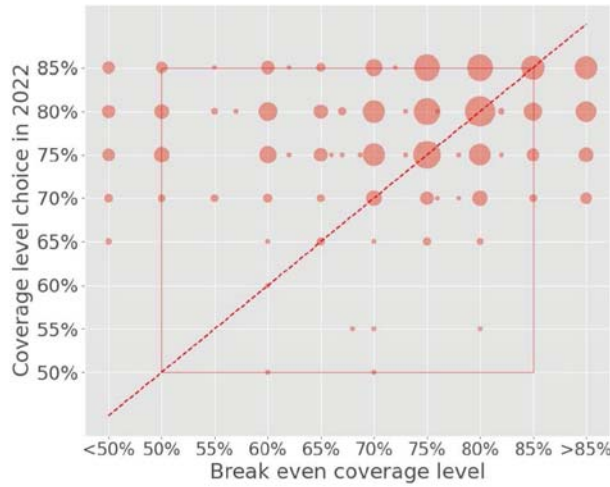


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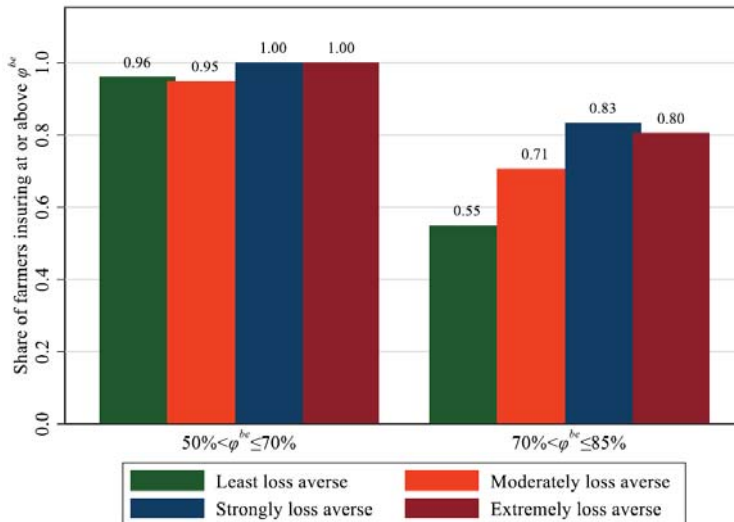
Breakeven coverage levels (early 2023)



Farmers tend to insure near their breakeven



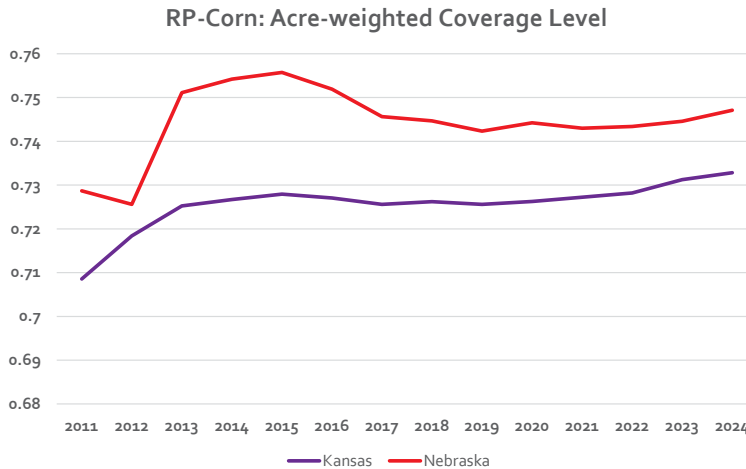
When breakeven is higher, attitudes towards losses are related to coverage level



Share of farmers who insured below their BECLs in 2022, by loss aversion level and BECL.

Least, moderately, strongly, and extremely loss averse farmers are farmers who reported that it is slightly, quite, very, and extremely important to have insurance guarantee to allow them to break even in a typical year, respectively

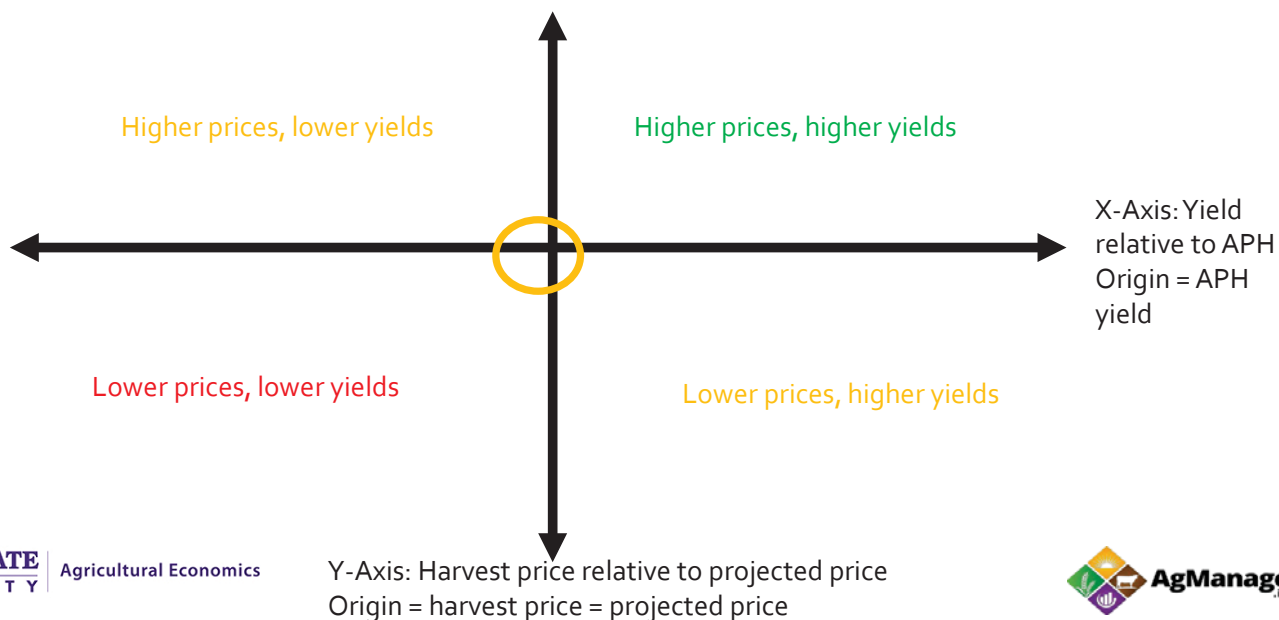
Coverage levels vary over time



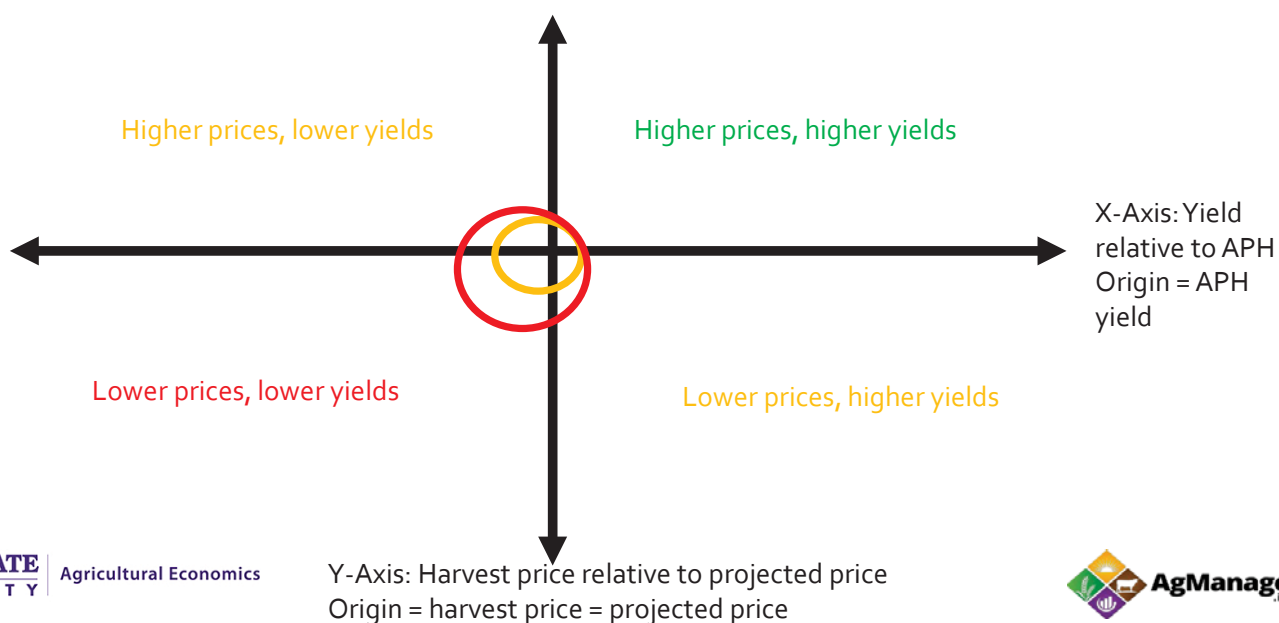
Example: Using 75% RP + ARC + ECO for wheat

- RP guarantee is $62 \text{ bu/acre} \times \$5.90 \text{ bushel} \times 0.75 = \274 per acre
- ECO guarantee is $\$33 / \text{acre}$
- Premium 75% RP + ECO = $\$7 + \$7 = \$14/\text{acre}$
- $\$14/\text{acre}$ is about 5% of the guarantee
- $\$14/\text{acre}$ is about 60% of expected profit margin

Circle of disappointment



Circle of even more disappointment



Example policy – dryland wheat

75% RP + ARC + 95% ECO

Crop insurance expected revenue	Expected revenue	Breakeven	Expected Profits	RP guarantee	ARC guarantee	ECO guarantee
\$366	\$330	\$195/\$308	\$22	\$274	\$26*	\$33 (\$314-\$347)

Note- ARC guarantee is unofficial/estimate. In this example we use a higher-than-average wheat APH for Sumner County, that is 50% higher than the ARC yields or crop insurance average yields. This allows our insurance guarantee to closely match the K-State wheat budget, but our example ARC guarantee is relatively lower and provides less relative protection, despite the higher ARC price. This illustrates how farm versus county yields, as well as base acres, are key considerations for the PLC/ARC selection decision.

Shallow loss scenarios (no RP trigger)

Scenario	Actual crop insurance revenue	Actual profit margin	RP + ECO Premium	Payout
Stable price, high yields (or vice versa)	\$400	\$53	\$14	\$0
5% yield decline, stable prices	\$347	\$6	\$14	\$0
Stable yield, 10% price decline	\$330	-\$11	\$14	\$18 (ECO), PLC likely
20% yield decline, stable prices	\$293	-\$47	\$14	\$33, ARC likely, no RP, PLC unlikely
25% yield decline, 10% higher price	\$302	-\$35	\$14	\$36, ARC unlikely, PLC unlikely
5% yield decline, 10% price decline	\$313	-\$25	\$14	\$33, ARC unlikely, PLC likely

Concluding thoughts

- ECO subsidy increase is “real money”
- High coverage policies are relatively affordable/less expensive, compared to higher RP coverage levels
- Absent a large positive shock, tight profit margins are likely over the next few years
- Producers using high coverage policies need to be comfortable with
 - County yield trigger
 - Very shallow losses or actual = expected revenue: large share of profit margin goes to insurance
 - Shallow losses – No/little profit, but breakeven is protected

Questions?

Comments?

Thank you!

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Acknowledgement

Research presented on breakeven costs in this presentation was supported in part by the USDA NIFA Award number 2021-67023-33816

AgManger.info ECO and SCO Resources

2023 Update

<https://agmanager.info/crop-insurance/crop-insurance-papers-and-information/high-coverage-crop-insurance-policies-2023>

Tools

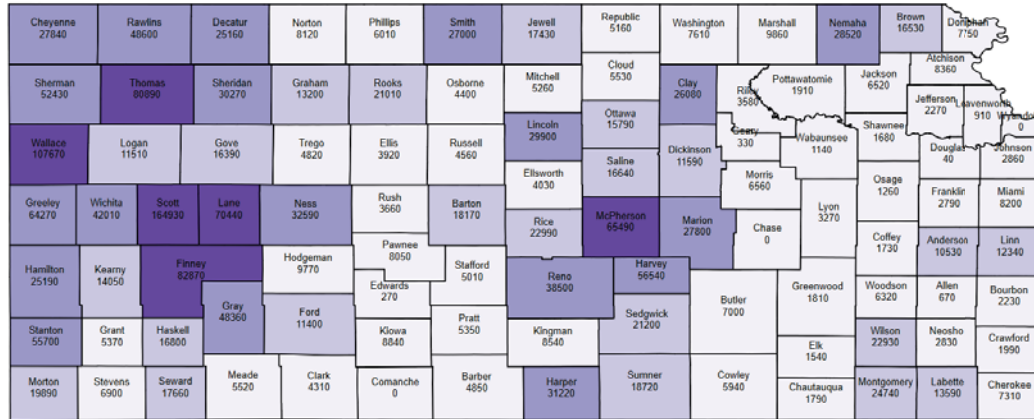
<https://agmanager.info/crop-insurance/crop-insurance-papers-and-information/kansas-yield-correlation-tool>

<https://agmanager.info/crop-insurance/kansas-crop-insurance-maps>

<https://agmanager.info/crop-insurance/crop-insurance-papers-and-information/2023-supplemental-coverage-option-sco-and>

Many Kansas counties use high coverage policies

Total acres enrolled in High Coverage Policies in 2023



Source: The data used in this map was downloaded on October 17, 2023 from the USDA Risk Management Agency Summary of Business. High Coverage policies include Margin Protection, Supplemental Coverage Option, and Enhanced Coverage Option

