Use of YA, YE, and TA in Determining Yield for Crop Insurance

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Farmers and other insureds often have alternatives for determining yields used in crop insurance guarantee and premium calculation resulting from Yield Adjustment (YA), Yield Endorsement (YE), and Trend-Adjustment Yield Endorsement (TA). The APH Yield Calculator has been added to the 2016 Crop Insurance Decision Tool to aid in evaluating these alternatives. As a general rule, farmers should pick the alternative resulting the highest Actual Production History (APH) yield. Often, this results from 1) using TA, 2) using YE in years where it is available and excluding the yield increases the Actual Production History (APH) yield, and 3) using YA is the actual yield is below the YA substitute yield and YE is not available.

YA, YE, and TA

When more than four years of yields exist, yields used in determining guarantees and premiums for crop insurance typically are based on the insurable unit’s actual yields. In certain cases, APH yields can be adjusted using Yield Adjustment (YA), Yield Endorsement (YE), and Trend Adjustment Endorsement (TA).

Yield Adjustment (YA): YA allows 60% of the T-yield to replace the actual yield, where the T-yield – or transitional yield – is specified by the Risk Management Agency (RMA). Use of YA may be advantageous when the actual yield is below 65% of the T-yield. Take a T-yield of 125 bushels per acre as an example. In this case, YA allows substitution of 75 bushels per acre (.60 x 125 T-yield) for any yield below 75. A YA substitution is not automatic. It must be requested by the insured.

Yield Endorsement (YE): The 2012 Farm Bill instituted YE. YE allows eligible years to be excluded from APH yield calculation. For a year to be excludable, the county or its contiguous counties had to have a yield below 50% of the average of the previous 10-years of county yields. RMA makes YE determinations. Generally YE is advantageous to take when taking YE results in a higher APH yield (see farmdoc daily January 13, 2015 for more detail on YE).

Trend-Adjustment Yield Endorsement (TA): TA allows farmers to add a specified trend factor to the actual yield. TA factors are published by RMA for counties where TA is available. Take a county with a 1.58 factor. The 1.58 factor represents the average increase in yields over time. The 1.58 will be multiplied by the number of years in the past and added to the actual yield. In this case, using TA allows 1.58 bushels to
be added to one year in the past, 3.16 bushels to a yield two years in the past (3.16 = 1.58 x 2), 4.74 bushels
to a yield three years in the past (4.74 = 1.58 x 3), and so on. Taking TA almost always results in a higher
guarantee yield (click here for more information).

YA, YE, and TA Decisions and the 2016 Crop Insurance Decision Tool

Impacts of YA, YE, and TA decisions can be evaluated in the APH Yield Calculator contained within the
2016 Crop Insurance Decision Tool (available for download here). Figure 1 shows an example of the
calculator for corn grown in Saline County, Illinois. This example uses county yields as the actual yields:
2012, 171 for 2013, 188 for 2014, and 187 for 2015 (see Figure 1).

![Figure 1. APH Yield Calculator in the 2016 Crop Insurance Decision Tool](#)

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<th>Year of Calculations:</th>
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<tr>
<td>State:</td>
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This spreadsheet calculates yields for premium generation under the following options:
- Yield Adjustment (YA) – 60% of applicable T-yield can be substituted for an actual yield
- Yield Exclusion (YE) – if allowed, the yield can be excluded from APH calculation.
- Trend Adjustment (TA) – if available and actual yields exist, a producer can elect to add a trend to
  yields for APH calculation.

This sheet works only for actual and transition yields. Calculations may not be correct for other yield types.

The calculator reports the following information for a county – crop selection:

- The TA factor. The factor is 1.58 bushels per acre for corn in Saline County (See Figure 1)
- The 2016 T-yield. The 2016 T-yield for corn in Saline County is 132 bushels per acre (See Figure 1)
- YA substitute yields. YA substitute yields equal 65% of the respective year’s T-yield. For Saline
  County, the substitute yields range from 60 bushels per acre in 2006 up to 79 bushels per acre in
  2015.
• Eligibility for YE. Years in which YE are indicated by a “use” in the YE eligibility column. For Saline County, the actual corn yield in 2012 can be excluded.

The calculator reports the three yields needed to quote premiums:

• Rate yield usually is the average of all actual yields. In the example, the rate yield is 144 bushels per acre.
• Adjusted yield (or APH without YE and TA) includes the effects of YA substitutions.
• Approved yield (or APH with YE and TA). This yield includes TA adjustments and eliminates years where YE is selected. In the example, the approved yield is 153 bushels per acre. If TA and YE are not used, the approved yield equals the adjusted yield.

The farmer in this Saline County case has three decisions:

1. Use or not use TA. Figure 1 shows the case using TA, resulting in an approved yield of 154 bushels per acre. Without TA, the approved yield is 144 bushels per acre, the same as the rate yield in this case.
2. Use of not use YA in 2012. The actual yield of 50 bushels per acre is below the substitute yield of 75 bushels per acre. Figure 2 shows the selection of YA, as indicated by the “YA” in the 2012 row. YA selection, along with the selection of TA, results in an adjusted yield of 147 bushels per acre and an approved yield of 157 bushels per acre.
3. Use or not use YE in 2012. The 2012 yield also can be excluded because of YE. If YE is selected, 2012 is not included in the calculation of the approved yield (see Figure 3). The approved yield in this case become 164 bushels per acre (see Figure 3).

For this Saline County case, both YA and YE are available for 2012; however, both YA and YE cannot be used in 2012. A choice needs to be made between using YA, YE, or the actual yield.

In most cases, it will be to the farmers benefit to choose the alternative resulting in the highest APH yield. In the above Saline County case, this will be 1) to use TA and 2) to exclude 2012 using YE. Doing so results in an approved yield of 164 bushels per acre.
Caveats

The above example is relatively straightforward as there are ten actual yields on which to base the rate, adjusted, and approved yields. Situations become more complicated when four or less actual yields are available. In these case, T-yields enter into the calculation of APH yields.

There also are yield floors on APH yield (106 bushels per acre in the example in Figure 1). And the APH yield cannot go down more than 10% from last year’s APH in certain situations. Eligibility to use yield floors and caps is intertwined with use of YA, YE, and TA.

Summary

Most farmers will find it to their advantage to have the highest yield in determining the insurance guarantee. If sufficient yield data exists, the following choices usually result in the highest APH yield:

- Use of TA,
- Use of YE when using the actual yield results in a lower approved yield than with using YE, and
- Use of YA when the actual yield is below the substitute yield and YE is not available.

There are exceptions to the above guidelines.

References


Schnitkey, G. "Trend-Adjusted APH Yield Endorsement." FEFO 11-23, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, December 6, 2011.