



Weekly Farm Economics: Crop Insurance Performance in 2019

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July 28, 2020

farmdoc daily (10): 139

Recommended citation format: Schnitkey, G., C. Zulauf, K. Swanson, N. Paulson, and J. Coppess. "Crop Insurance Performance in 2019." *farmdoc daily* (10): 139, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, July 28, 2020.

Permalink: <https://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2020/07/crop-insurance-performance-in-2019.html>

Late and prevented planting were prevalent across the Midwest in 2019. Prevented planting payments made up about one-third of total crop insurance payments, and those counties with large amounts of prevented plantings also had higher insurance payments than counties with less wet weather problems. While some areas received large crop insurance payments, other regions did not. On average, 2019 crop insurance indemnity payments nearly equaled total premiums, somewhat remarkable given the wet weather occurring in 2019. While payments were relatively high in 2019 compared to recent years, 2019 did not cause ten-year averages of payments to exceed premiums for corn, soybeans, and wheat. On the other hand, cotton and peanuts continue to have payments exceeding premiums. County-level products had lower payments relative to premium in Illinois as compared to COMBO products.

2019 Loss Ratios by Crop and for the Nation

The performance of the crop insurance program often is judged by loss ratios, which equal insurance payments divided by total premium. A loss ratio of 1.0 means that crop insurance indemnity payments are equal to total premiums. Ratios above 1.00 indicate that payments exceed premium, which occurs with some frequency. On the other hand, loss ratios below 1.00 indicate that payments are less than premium. Given the way RMA sets premiums according to legislative mandates, loss ratios should average slightly below 1.00 over time.

Loss ratios and other performance measures presented here come from the Summary of Business, which is available from the Risk Management Agency (RMA) website. Data were downloaded in the middle of July 2020. More 2019 data could enter into the system, causing performance to vary slightly from values presented here.

In 2019, the loss ratio for all United States Federal crop insurance policies was 1.01 (see Table 1). Given late planting issues in 2019, a higher than average ratio is expected. The 2019 ratio of 1.01 is above the

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2002-2019 average of .82 and the ten-year average ratio (2010-2019) of .83. Crop insurance losses have been relatively low in recent years, all loss ratios were below 1.0 from 2014 to 2018. The largest loss ratio since 2002 was 1.57, which occurred in the 2012 drought year.

For 2019, the loss ratio for corn was 1.06, above the 2002-2019 average of .78 and above the ten-year average of .89 (see Table 1). Wet weather caused corn's loss ratio to be higher than in recent years, but the loss ratio is not particularly high. It would appear that droughts have much more impact on losses than does wet weather. The highest loss ratio for corn occurred in the 2012 drought year and was 2.74. Even given the 2012 drought year and 2019 prevent plant year, the ten-year and the longer-term average corn loss ratios are below the 1.00 benchmark.

Table 1. Loss Ratios by Crop and Year, 2002 - 2019

Year	All	Corn	Soybeans	Wheat	Cotton	Peanuts
2002	1.39	1.39	0.99	2.04	1.26	0.77
2003	0.95	0.64	1.45	0.74	1.19	1.04
2004	0.77	0.58	0.78	0.91	0.57	0.41
2005	0.60	0.55	0.30	0.60	0.34	0.68
2006	0.76	0.52	0.29	1.28	1.19	0.90
2007	0.54	0.35	0.57	0.96	0.51	0.35
2008	0.88	0.81	1.10	0.72	1.42	0.48
2009	0.58	0.35	0.28	1.07	1.14	0.77
2010	0.56	0.60	0.42	0.50	0.44	0.50
2011	0.91	0.68	0.60	0.98	1.96	1.46
2012	1.57	2.74	0.91	0.43	1.31	0.75
2013	1.03	1.25	0.48	1.15	1.48	1.98
2014	0.91	1.05	0.54	1.13	1.00	1.52
2015	0.65	0.46	0.55	0.95	0.59	2.73
2016	0.42	0.27	0.21	0.45	0.55	1.21
2017	0.54	0.37	0.30	0.84	0.70	2.41
2018	0.74	0.43	0.57	0.57	1.43	0.95
2019	1.01	1.06	1.05	0.85	1.14	2.92
Average						
02-19	0.82	0.78	0.63	0.90	1.01	1.21
10-19	0.83	0.89	0.56	0.79	1.06	1.64

Source: Summary of Business of Risk Management Agency. Data from July 2020.

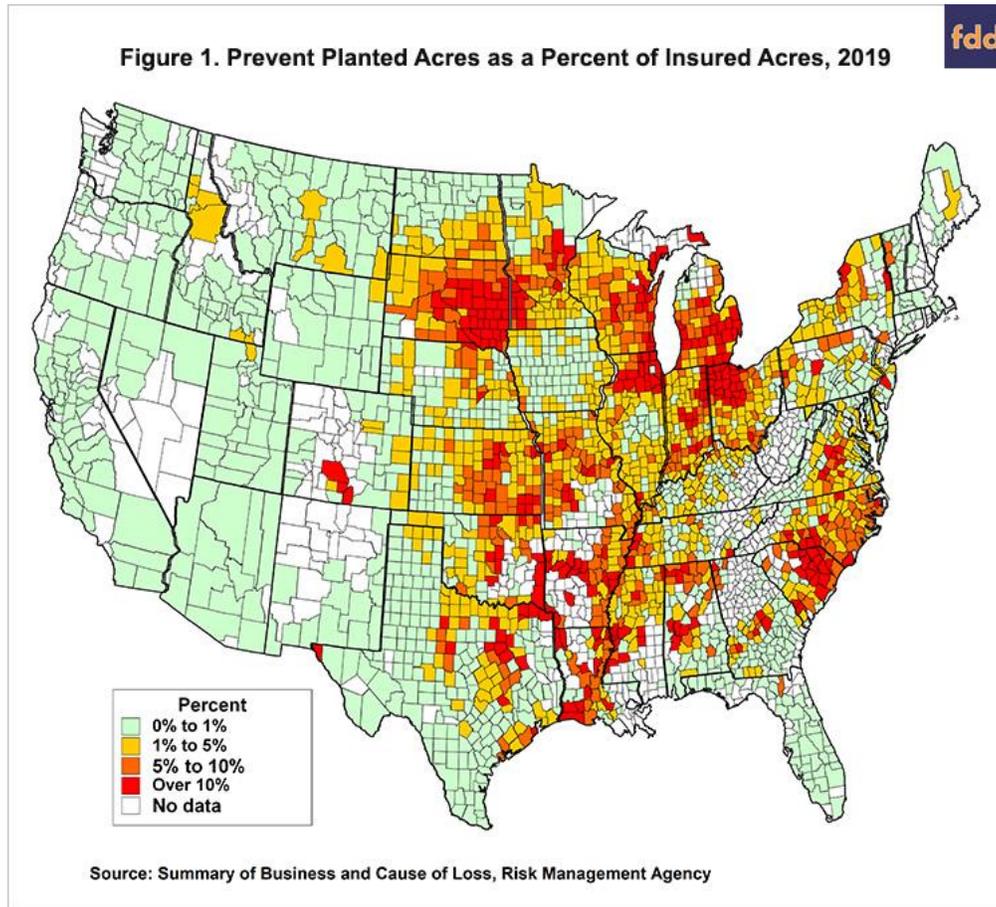
Soybean's loss ratio in 2019 was 1.05. Loss ratios on soybeans have been low in recent years, with an average of .62 for the 2002-2019 period, and .56 for the last ten years. The last time a soybean loss ratio exceeded 1.00 was in 2003 when the loss ratio was 1.45.

In 2019, wheat had a .85 loss ratio, slightly higher than the ten-year average loss ratio of .79. Cotton had a 1.14 loss ratio in 2018, above the 1.06 average for the last ten years. Peanuts had a 2.92 loss ratio, well above the 1.64 ten-year average. For cotton and peanuts, average loss ratios for 2002-2019 and for 2010-2019 exceed 1.00, unlike the averages for corn, soybeans, and wheat.

Regional Differences in Loss Ratios

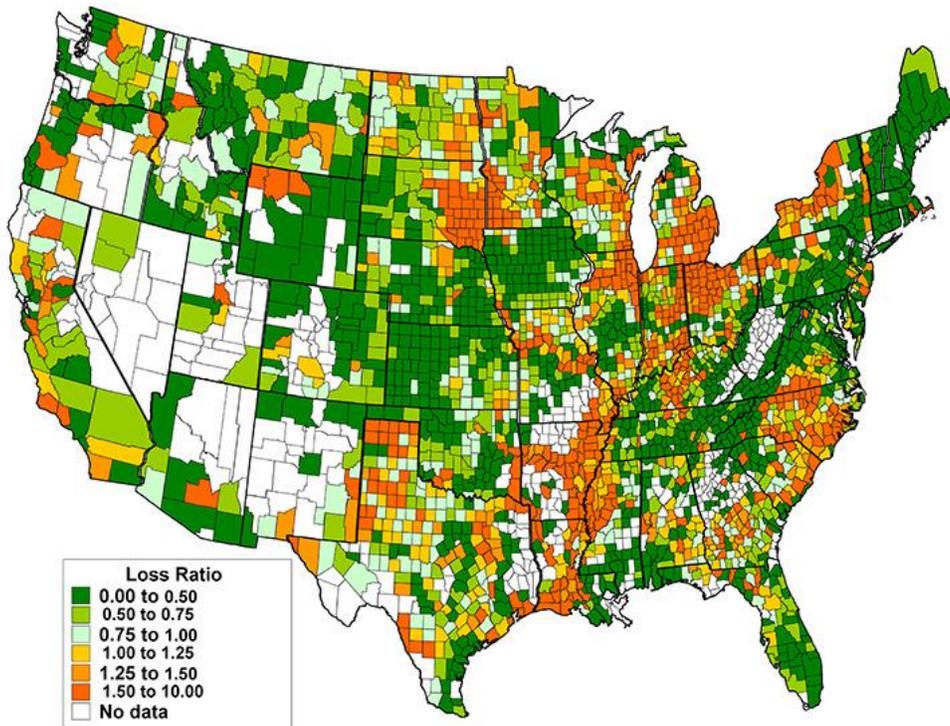
As is typical, loss ratios varied widely across the United States, and wet weather and prevented planting were positively correlated with higher losses. Prevented planting payments represented 34% of total payments for corn and 30% of total payments for soybeans in 2019. Those areas with large amounts of prevented planting also had claims from yield and revenue losses, likely because wet weather caused

late planting, which reduced yields on farmland that was planted. Late and prevented planting was prevalent along the South Dakota/Minnesota border, Wisconsin, northern and southern Illinois, northern and central Indiana, Ohio, northwest and north-central Ohio, and central and southern Michigan (see Figure 1)



Counties with more than 10% of their acres in prevented planting typically had loss ratios above 1.5 (see Figure 2). On the other hand, areas without as much wet weather usually had lower loss ratios. For example, prevented planting was not as pronounced in Iowa as in other parts of the Midwest. Except for some counties along the northwest border, Iowa counties had loss ratios below 1.0, with many northern and central counties having loss ratios below .5.

Figure 2. Loss Ratio for Crop Insurance, All Products, 2019



Source: Summary of Business, Risk Management Agency, USDA, Data from July 2020

Illinois had a mixed performance. Loss ratios were well above 1.0 in northern and southern Illinois, where a great deal of prevented planting existed. Counties with the highest loss ratios were Cook (4.48), Lake (3.58), Will (3.37), Bureau (2.97), and De Kalb (2.75). On the other hand, many counties in central Illinois had little prevented plant and low loss ratios. Counties with the lowest loss ratios were Douglas (.07), Piatt (.08), De Witt (.13), Edgar (.15), and Logan (.16). Over the entire state, the average loss ratio in Illinois was 1.05 for corn and 1.00 for soybeans.

Loss Performance by Product in Illinois

Unlike area plans, the COMBO product makes payments on farm revenue or yields and has provisions for making prevented planting payments. As a result of prevented planting provisions, the COMBO products had higher loss ratios for corn than did the plans using county guarantees to determine payments (see Table 2). COMBO products include Revenue Protection (RP) with a 1.14 loss ratio, RP with harvest price exclusion (RPHPE) with a 1.74 loss ratio, and Yield Protection (YP) with a 2.02 loss ratio.

Table 2. Loss Performance of Crop Insurance Products in Illinois, Corn and Soybeans, 2019

Product	Acres Insured	Premium				Loss Ratio
		Total	Subsidy	Farmer-Paid	Payments	
Panel A. Corn		per acre	per acre	per acre	per acre	
RP	9,432,438	42.35	24.52	17.83	48.11	1.14
RPHPE	171,564	19.97	11.56	8.41	34.81	1.74
YP	245,277	19.22	11.68	7.55	38.74	2.02
SCO-RP	674,624	11.10	7.23	3.87	1.46	0.13
SCO-RPHI	6,308	6.96	4.52	2.44	0.00	0.00
SCO-YP	2,436	6.31	4.10	2.21	0.00	0.00
ARP	213,765	47.33	20.94	26.39	10.12	0.21
ARP - HPE	2,077	27.84	12.85	14.99	1.02	0.04
AYP	16,102	28.23	14.51	13.72	1.82	0.06
MP	32,977	33.48	14.75	18.73	11.26	0.34
MP-HPO	467,832	58.37	25.71	32.66	8.01	0.14
Total		40.32	22.93	17.39	42.30	1.05
Panel B. Soybeans		per acre	per acre	per acre	per acre	
RP	7,937,602	21.33	12.64	8.69	22.50	1.05
RPHPE	193,445	11.69	6.74	4.95	18.90	1.62
YP	295,924	9.10	5.67	3.43	14.74	1.62
SCO-RP	491,643	6.23	4.06	2.18	1.09	0.17
SCO-RPHI	5,712	3.17	2.06	1.11	0.00	0.00
SCO-YP	1,288	3.16	2.06	1.11	0.00	0.00
ARP	220,557	22.87	10.09	12.78	3.13	0.14
ARP - HPE	2,838	12.76	5.66	7.10	1.10	0.09
AYP	66,398	13.15	6.73	6.42	1.19	0.09
MP	9,816	18.83	8.29	10.54	1.51	0.08
MP-HPO	166,554	31.41	13.83	17.58	3.77	0.12
Total		20.09	11.75	8.34	20.08	1.00

1 Products include:

COMBO plan includes Revenue Protection (RP), RP with harvest price exclusion (RPHPE), and Yield Protection (YP)

Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) associated with RP, RPHPE and YP.

Area Risk Plan (ARP), ARP with harvest price exclusion (ARP-HPE) and Area Yield Plan (AYP).

Margin Protection without the harvest price option (MP) and MP with the harvest price option (MP-HPO).

Source: Summary of Business of Risk Management Agency. Data from July 2020.

Supplemental Coverage Option (SCO) with RP as the underlying product had a .13 loss ratio for corn (see *farmdoc daily*, [March 12, 2019](#)). This product was used on 674,624 acres in Illinois. The 2019 projected price for corn was \$4.00 per bushel and the \$3.90 harvest price was 97.5% of the projected price. For SCO to make payments on its 86% county guarantee, yields would have to fall below expected yields by 11.5%. Most counties did not have this fall in yields.

Area Risk Plan (ARP) is the largest plan sold in the Area Risk Protection Insurance (ARPI) policy, which are stand-alone county-level products. ARP had a loss ratio of .21. Most individuals purchase ARP at the 90% coverage level. Given the projected and harvest prices in 2019, county yields would have had to fall from guarantee levels, which did not happen in most counties where ARP was purchased.

Margin Protection (MP) was offered in Illinois for the first time in 2019, and MP with the Harvest Price Option (MP-HPO) was used on 467,832 acres (see *farmdoc daily*, [September 8, 2017](#)). Similar to SCO and ARP, MP-HPO had a very low loss ratio of .14.

COMBO Products for soybeans had loss rates of 1.05 for RP, 1.62 for RPHPE, and 1.62 for YP. The projected price for soybeans was \$9.54 per bushel, and the harvest price of \$9.25 per bushel was 97% of the projected price. For the area plans, soybean yields had to be below the guarantee to trigger payments. In general, yields were near trends, resulting in low payments and low loss ratios on SCO, ARP, and MP for soybeans.

Summary

Weather across much of the Midwest was highly unusual in 2019, resulting in much delayed and prevented planting. As a result, crop insurance payments were higher than usual, causing payments to roughly equal total premiums. Although the Midwest had considerable areas of prevented planting, some parts did not, resulting in lower total crop insurance payments than if prevented planting had been more prevalent across all the Midwest.

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