



AgEcon SEARCH

RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*

No endorsement of AgEcon Search or its fundraising activities by the author(s) of the following work or their employer(s) is intended or implied.



Weekly Farm Economics: Locating the 2012 Drought Using State Corn Yields

Gary Schnitkey

Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics
University of Illinois

February 20, 2013

farmdoc daily (3):32

Recommended citation format: Schnitkey, G. "[Locating the 2012 Drought Using State Corn Yields.](#)" *farmdoc daily* (3):32, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, February 20, 2013.

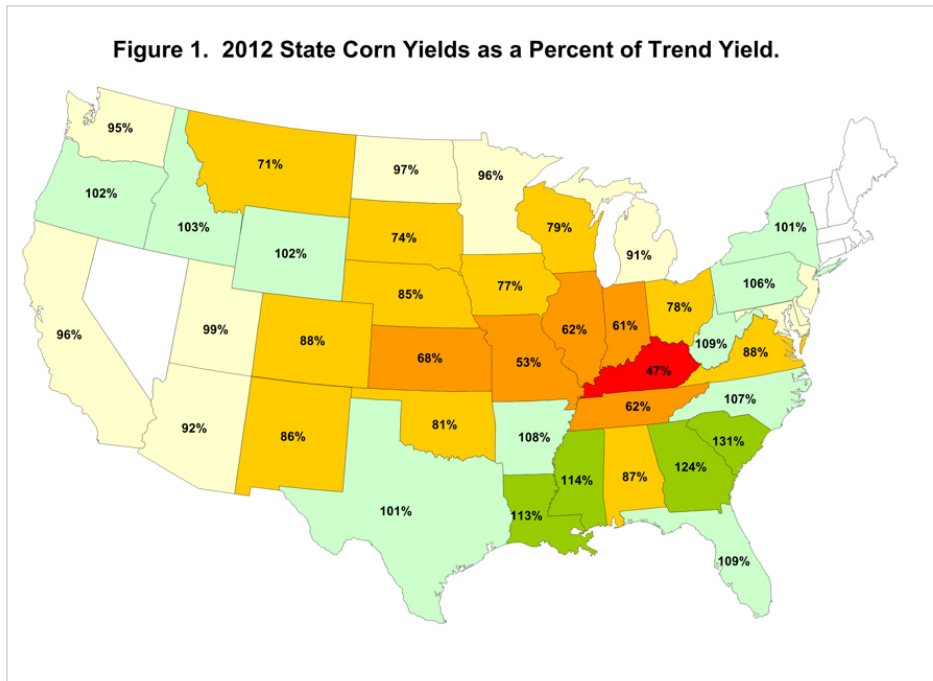
Permalink: <http://farmdocdaily.illinois.edu/2013/02/locating-the-2012-drought.html>

An examination of 2012 corn yields relative to trend yields provides evidence of where the drought had its worst impacts. For corn, the lowest state yields occurred in Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois. Most states in the southeast had above trend yields. Minnesota and North Dakota had yields close to trend.

2012 Yields Relative to Trend

Figure 1 gives a percent for each state that indicate a state's yield relative to trend yield. For example, Illinois has a 62% yield relative to trend. This means that the 2012 yield of 105 bushels is 62% of the 169 bushel trend yield. The 169 trend yields results from statistically fitting a straight line through yield data from 1975 through 2011, and then extrapolating the yield to 2012. The 169 bushel yield represents an expected yield for 2012. If 2012 could be repeated 20 times, the average of the yields would be close to 169 bushels per acre. A value below 100% indicates that the state yield was below trend yield and a value above 100% indicates that the 2012 yield was above trend.

Figure 1. 2012 State Corn Yields as a Percent of Trend Yield.



Relative to trend yields, the lowest yields were in Kentucky (47% of trend) and Missouri (53%). Most states adjacent to Kentucky and Missouri also had low yields. Indiana's 2012 yield was 61% of trend, Illinois was 62% of trend, Tennessee was 62% of trend, and Kansas was 68% of trend. Overall the worst of the drought relative to corn yields was centered in an area running from Kansas through Missouri and Southern Illinois, into southern Indiana and Kentucky.

Most of the states in the western corn-belt had below average yields. Iowa's 2012 yield was 77% of trend, South Dakota was 74% of trend, and Nebraska was 85% of trend. While below trend, yields in the western corn-belt were not as poor as in the eastern corn-belt. The drought had larger impacts on the eastern corn-belt than on the western corn-belt.

Other states had yields above trend. With the exception of Alabama, all states from Texas through North Carolina had above trend yields. States with exceptionally high yields include South Carolina (131% of trend), Georgia (124%), Mississippi (114%), and Louisiana (113%).

Another area that had near normal production was Minnesota (96% of trend) and North Dakota (96%).

Summary

The drought year resulted in its lowest yields from Kansas through Kentucky and impacted the eastern corn-belt worse than the western corn-belt. Because the corn-belt was impacted, lower total supplies of corn occurred as a result of this drought.

In some senses, though, the US dodged a bullet with the 2012 drought. Much lower total supplies would have resulted had the center of the drought occurred in eastern Iowa and northern Illinois. A center here would have impacted all of the corn-belt in a much worse way, potentially causing the western corn-belt to have as low of yields as the eastern corn-belt. As it actually occurred, Iowa and other western corn-belt state were not as badly hit as could have been the case.