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Crop insurance's impact on agricultural lenders

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Motivation

Previous research using **farm** survey data shows that crop insurance participation leads to higher operating loan levels, likely through increasing likelihood of loan repayment

- Limited research using lender information
- Both farmers and lenders respond to changing availability of farm programs and risk management tools
- Has there been a corresponding credit-supply response by lenders, especially farm-dependent lenders?

Research Question

Primary question

Does crop insurance increase the supply of credit to agriculture?

Understanding lender supply response

Are banks that are more exposed to agriculture more likely to offer higher levels of operating credit? Is crop insurance important for banks that are more likely to rely on hard information?

Mechanisms

- Collateral guarantee
- Some banks with a large agricultural portfolio may have had broad, 'previously uninsurable' exposure to yield risk
- Hard information on creditworthiness preferred by larger banks, where relationship banking is less effective (Berger et al., 2005; Bülbül et al., 2019)

Previous research

- Lenders: we would provide more credit to farms with crop insurance (Pfleuger and Barry, 1986)
- Correlation between banks with a greater concentration in agricultural loans and higher levels of multi-peril crop insurance uptake (Pederson, 1986)
- Farm survey data analysis suggests 'insurance as loan collateral' in India (Mishra, 1994), U.S. (Ifft et al., 2017)

Data sources

- Call reports
 - (FDIC) Consolidated Reports of Condition and Income
 - Cleaned and assigned to counties based on Den Haan et al. (2007)
- RMA Summary of Business crop insurance use and availability
 - Use/participation from 1989
- NASS and other data on county crop production

Measuring credit supply

- Summary of Deposits survey (SOD) data to identify branches of each bank.
- Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) data to identify additional counties where the bank conducts lending.
 - CRA data fills holes in SOD data left by banks lending outside of where they have a physical presence.
- Interest rate expense from the Census of Agriculture to assign loan volumes to counties.

Call reports - raw data weighted by volume



Call reports - after cleaning



Empirical strategy

- Cornbelt states only
- Standard county FE model (1989-present)
- IV based on O'Donoghue et al. (2009)
 - Based on plausibly exogenous change in premium subsidy levels due to FCIRA
- Diff-in-Diff using counties with high crop-hog ratio as treated group
 - Hogs were not eligible for crop insurance after FCIRA
 - Limit to years when hog and corn prices were "in balance"

Estimating equation: county panel

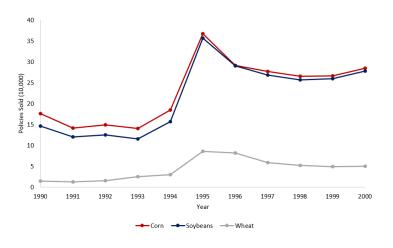
$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 P_{it} + \beta G_{it} + \tau_t + \gamma_i + \epsilon_{it}$$
 (1)

where:

 Y_{it} is operating loans for county i in year t P_{it} is FCI premium or acres G_{it} are controls for time-variant county characteristics τ_t are year fixed effects γ_i are county fixed effects

 β_1 is potentially biased, because Y_{it} and P_{it} may be determined simultaneously

Policies sold, 1990-2000



Source: Risk Management Agency, Summary of Business



Estimating equation: Instrumental variable

$$\Delta Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta \Delta C_{it}^{IV} + \mu X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$
 (2)

where:

 Y_{it} is operating loans for county i in year t C_{it}^{IV} is an instrumental variable as described in O'Donoghue et al. (2009) X_{it} is a vector of control variables

Variable descriptions (O'Donoghue et al., 2009)

Instrumental variable:

$$\Delta C_i^N = \sum_j (P_{j1}/A_{j1}) s_{ij1} - \sum_j (P_{j0}/A_{j0}) s_{ij0}$$
 (3)

Independent variable:

$$\Delta C_i = \sum_{i} (P_{ij1}/A_{ij1}) s_{ij1} - \sum_{i} (P_{ij0}/A_{ij0}) s_{ij0}$$
 (4)

Estimating equation: Difference-in-differences

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \beta D_{it} + \delta time + \gamma D_{it} \times time + \mu X_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}$$
 (5)

where:

 Y_{it} is operating loans for county i in year t

 D_{it} is a dummy variable for a low hog-to-crop production ratio time is a dummy variable taking value 1 after 1994

 X_{it} is a vector of control variables

Results: county panel

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Prod. | Loans | Prod. Lo | oans (Àg) |
| Weighted Premium / Acre | 601.4*** | | 341.4*** | |
| | (10.05) | | (6.807) | |
| % of Acres Covered | | 28426.2*** | | 15515.6*** |
| | | (656.8) | | (439.6) |
| Constant | 22588.0*** | 13578.6*** | 13274.4*** | 8554.4*** |
| | (235.4) | (466.6) | (159.4) | (312.3) |
| R^2 | 0.189 | 0.106 | 0.141 | 0.0732 |
| N | 15925 | 16320 | 15925 | 16320 |

Standard errors in parentheses

^{*} p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < .01

Results: instrumental variable

| | OLS | IV | OLS | IV |
|---------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| | Production Loans | | Production Loans (Ag) | |
| Δ Weighted Premium / Acre | 11.51 | 3774.6** | -157.7 | 1099.8 |
| | (339.2) | (1858.2) | (229.2) | (1162.2) |
| Δ Wheat | 0.00370** | 0.00572*** | 0.00205* | 0.00272** |
| | (0.00160) | (0.00201) | (0.00108) | (0.00125) |
| Δ Corn | -0.000688*** | -0.000789*** | -0.000663*** | -0.000697*** |
| | (0.000238) | (0.000265) | (0.000161) | (0.000166) |
| Δ Soybeans | 0.00152* | 0.00175* | 0.00187*** | 0.00194*** |
| | (0.000835) | (0.000924) | (0.000564) | (0.000578) |
| Constant | 4029.0** | -8064.7 | 2044.2 | -1997.1 |
| | (1931.4) | (6222.8) | (1305.2) | (3891.9) |
| R^2 | 0.137 | | 0.207 | 0.161 |
| N | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 |

Standard errors in parentheses

^{*} *p* < 0.1, ** *p* < 0.05, *** *p* < .01

Results: difference-in-differences

| | (1) | (2) |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| | Prod. Loans | Prod. Loans (Ag |
| Post-FCIRA | 3262.4*** | 2073.3*** |
| | (620.4) | (510.8) |
| Low Hog | -1794.3*** | -2445.8*** |
| | (642.8) | (529.3) |
| Post-FCIRA × Low Hog | 1906.3** | 193.4 |
| | (880.6) | (725.0) |
| Constant | 34143.0*** | 28223.5*** |
| | (778.7) | (641.1) |
| R^2 | 0.350 | 0.414 |
| N | 5440 | 5440 |



Conclusion/Next Steps

- Results suggest increased uptake in crop insurance uptake leads to an increased supply of operating credit
- Effect is much stronger for non-agricultural banks: crop insurance may lead to an increase in competition in farm lending
- Next Steps:
 - Robustness tests with different approaches to use call report and other data to estimate county loan volume

Thank you!

Any questions?

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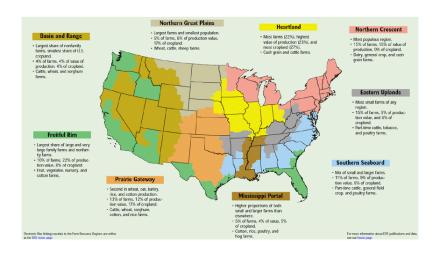
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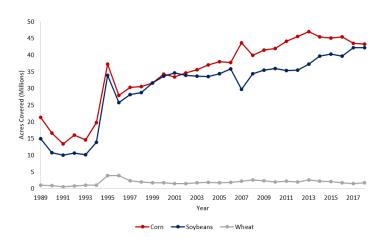
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Appendix: ERS farm resource regions



Source: Heimlich (2000)

Appendix: Acres covered, 1989-2018



Source: Risk Management Agency, Summary of Business



Appendix: Means, 1989 & 2018

| | 1989 | 2018 |
|--|---------|----------|
| Loans To Finance Agricultural Production (\$1,000) | 14538.9 | 41329.8 |
| Real Estate Loans Secured By Farmland (\$1,000) | 7131.7 | 50220.0 |
| Policies Sold | 828.7 | 1177.7 |
| Acres Covered | 72636.1 | 163366.8 |

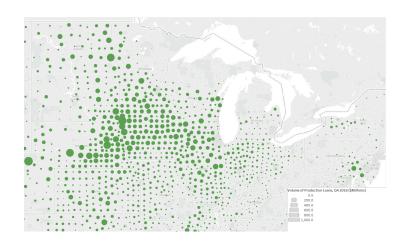
Appendix: Bank competition

| | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | () | Loans | ` ' | ans (Ag) |
| Weighted Premium / Acre | 375.7*** | | 250.6*** | |
| | (12.38) | | (8.534) | |
| No. of Banks | 1653.6*** | 2191.2*** | 665.1*** | 1031.4*** |
| | (55.59) | (54.35) | (38.33) | (37.32) |
| % of Acres Covered | | 10102.5*** | | 6890.9*** |
| | | (773.1) | | (530.8) |
| Constant | 9837.1*** | 3632.3*** | 8145.8*** | 3872.8*** |
| | (485.9) | (508.2) | (335.1) | (348.9) |
| R^2 | 0.233 | 0.190 | 0.157 | 0.116 |
| N | 15925 | 16320 | 15925 | 16320 |

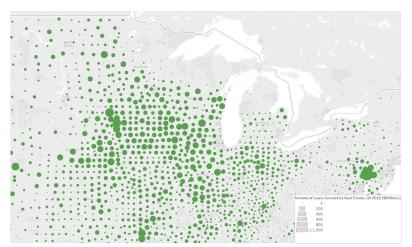
Standard errors in parentheses

^{*} p < 0.1, ** p < 0.05, *** p < .01

Call reports - Loans to finance agricultural production



Call reports - Real estate loans secured by farmland



Note: We are focusing our analysis on the Heartland region (Heimlich, 2000)

Robustness checks

- Different periods in county panel
- Counties with and without FCA branches
- Changing cutoff for low hog / treated group in diff-in-diff
- Alternative measures of bank specialization and lending competition

Loan Trends by Hog Intensity, 1989–2000

