

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.

Valuing Feeder Calf Attributes across Regions

Amadeo F. Panyi¹, Kellie Curry Raper², Derrel Peel³
¹Ph.D. Candidate, Oklahoma State University, ² Professor and Livestock Marketing Specialist, Oklahoma State University, ³ Professor of Agribusiness, Oklahoma State University

Department of Agricultural Economics
Oklahoma State University



Selected Poster prepared for presentation at the Agricultural & Applied Economics Association (AAEA) Annual Meeting, July 28 - 30, 2024

Valuing Feeder Calf Attributes across Regions

Amadeo F. Panyi¹, Kellie Curry Raper², Derrel Peel³

¹ Ph.D. Candidate, Oklahoma State University, ² Professor and Livestock Marketing Specialist, Oklahoma State University, ³ Professor of Agribusiness, Oklahoma State University

Objective

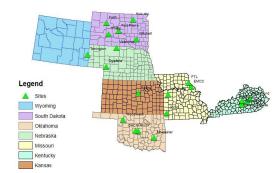
 Determine the differences in regional valuation of calf attributes by using a unique multi-state data

Motivation

- Feeder cattle market prices reflect the value of heterogenous cattle characteristics and distinct qualitative attributes, buyers' preference, and region-defined attributes at time of sale
- Cattle buyers assign prices to lots of calves based on characteristics influenced by differences in cattle types, management activities, and region-specific practices
- Most studies estimating market value of calf attributes and lots characteristics are location or state-specific due to data limitations
- Analyzing data from multiple regions enables the identification of regional production and marketing practices and different regional valuation of attributes

Data

- Sales data were collected at 78 sales at 22 live feeder cattle auctions across seven states
- 25,629 unique lots; 361,901 head of cattle



Model

 Bayesian hedonic model with non-informative priors

$$Y = X\beta + \varepsilon$$

$$\beta \sim N(0, 100)$$

where Y is basis (price – weekly futures), X is a matrix of explanatory variables, β is a vector of parameters, ε is the error term

Results and conclusion

Health status by state						
	Estimate	95%	6 CI			
Kansas & Unhealthy	-23.64	-35.44	-11.75			
Kentucky & Unhealthy	6.87	-4.91	18.46			
Missouri & Unhealthy	-21.63	-30.79	-12.51			
Oklahoma & Unhealthy	-5.20	-12.50	2.12			
South Dakota & Unhealthy	-1.00	-14.16	12.01			
Wyoming & Unhealthy	-2.29	-18.14	12.31			
Base: Nebraska and healthy						

Vaccination by state				
	Estimate	95% CI		
Kansas & vaccinated	-9.02	-14.51	-3.61	
Kentucky & vaccinated	-2.35	-5.68	1.00	
Missouri & vaccinated	0.56	-2.68	3.83	
Oklahoma & vaccinated	-1.94	-4.88	1.03	
South Dakota & vaccinated	0.50	-2.67	3.66	
Wyoming & vaccinated	-2.31	-5.83	1.20	
Base: Nebraska & unvaccinate	ed			

Certification by state **Estimate** 95% CI Kentucky & uncertified -9.58 -16.64 -2.53Missouri & uncertified -7.10 -12.63-1.55 Oklahoma & uncertified 0.77 6.10 -4.61 5.88 South Dakota & uncertified 0.38 -5.14 Wyoming & uncertified -3.28 -10.003.56 Base: Nebraska & uncertified

- Variations in premiums and discounts for calf attributes suggest regional differences in market preferences and economic conditions
- Regional disparities emphasize the importance of valueadded practices and enhanced data collection to better understand regional valuation of calf attributes

This material based on work funded through Cooperative Agreement with USDA-AMS through the Oklahoma Department of Agriculture and Forestry, by Agriculture and Food Research Initiative Competitive Grant #2017-68006-26344 from USDA-National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA), and by USDA-NIFA Hatch project.#OKL03074 under Accession No. 1019579. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed in this publication are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the view of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.