

Grid Pricing of Fed Cattle: Base Prices and Premium-Discount Grids



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Clement E. Ward

Professor and Extension Economist,
Oklahoma State University

Ted C. Schroeder

Professor,
Kansas State University

Dillon M. Feuz

Associate Professor and Extension Economist,
University of Nebraska

A previous Extension Facts (WF-557, *Fed Cattle Pricing: Formulas and Grids*) included an example of grid pricing and some of the implications from using grid pricing. Since that time, research has been completed on other important aspects of grid pricing (Ward, Feuz, and Schroeder). The objective of this Extension Facts is to better distinguish formula pricing and grid pricing, discuss price discovery implications from using alternative base prices with premium-discount grids, and show how premiums and discounts have varied over time.

Formula Pricing versus Grid Pricing

Formula pricing refers to establishing a transaction price using a formula that includes some other price as a reference. As such, formula prices are not discovered for each transaction. Rather, some other price is used: a price discovered external to the particular formula priced transaction.

Grid pricing consists of a base price with specified premiums and discounts for carcasses above and below a base or standard set of quality specifications. Grid pricing may use a formula for establishing the base price. Interviews with feeders and packers revealed several base prices being used (Schroeder et al.):

- Average price (cost) of cattle purchased by the plant where the fed cattle were scheduled to be slaughtered for the week prior to or the week of slaughter
- Specific market reports, such as the highest reported price for a specific geographic market for the week prior to or week of slaughter
- Boxed beef cutout value
- Futures market price
- Negotiated price.

Of these methods, all involve formula pricing except where base prices are established by negotiation. Thus, grid pricing is not necessarily synonymous with formula pricing. Formulas have one thing in common; all are based on some external price. Therefore, all require a minimal amount of market information to establish prices across transactions under the same formula. However, important differences exist among the formulas. These differences include the source of the external price (for example, plant averages vs.

USDA quoted prices) and the market level of the external price (for example, live or carcass weight cash market, futures market, or wholesale beef market). These differences lead to important implications regarding the formula pricing method and impacts on other markets.

The final transaction price with most grid pricing methods is established after fed cattle have been slaughtered. Most grids are based on dressed or carcass weights. The intent is to assign higher prices to higher quality cattle and lower prices to lower quality cattle. Both feeders and packers indicated that premiums and discounts present in grids also varied (Schroeder et al.). Some were based on:

- Plant averages
- Wholesale price/value spreads
- Negotiated values.

Grid premiums and discounts that are based on plant averages are related to the quality of cattle being delivered to a specific plant. In contrast, those based on wholesale price spreads reflect wholesale supply and demand conditions for boxed beef.

To summarize, formula pricing is not necessarily grid pricing, and grid pricing does not necessarily involve formula pricing. Most formula pricing in recent years refers to the method of finding the base price in grid pricing systems. Formula pricing relies on prices discovered for transactions external to the ones involving the formula. The base price in grid pricing may be established by a formula but may also be negotiated between feeders and packers.

Base Prices and Price Discovery

Grid pricing attempts to better match price with quality, thus rewarding producers for marketing higher quality carcasses and penalizing them for marketing lower quality carcasses. Perhaps the most significant concern regarding grid pricing is the method of establishing the base price. Base prices that are in fact formula prices, those using either plant averages or either live or dressed weight reported prices, raise serious concerns from the standpoint of price discovery and pricing accuracy.

Base prices that depend on plant averages vary over time due purely to the types of cattle processed by the plant during the time period for which the plant average is calculated. This

variation is not necessarily consistent with market trends. Also as a result, plant average base prices can send incorrect market signals to producers.

In addition, base prices derived from plant averages or from live or dressed weight reported prices, may not represent the type of cattle being marketed with the grid. The type of cattle typically being marketed on a grid system would be expected to be higher quality cattle targeted towards meeting grid premiums and avoiding discounts. The cattle on which plant averages or reported market prices are based may not be the same quality as cattle being priced with a grid and in fact, may be a lower quality. Thus, formula base prices may decline (relative to previously) as increased numbers of higher quality cattle are diverted away from the cash market to grids. Also, reference prices in formula base prices can become thinly traded or thinly reported, making them less reliable as an accurate reflection of market conditions. For these reasons, base prices that are formula priced using plant averages or other cash market trades are potentially problematic for the producer involved in grid pricing and are detrimental to overall price discovery.

Base prices do not need to be formula arrangements. They can be negotiated, market reported prices like other carcass weight (in the beef) transaction prices for fed cattle. Negotiated base prices require more time and information by buyers and sellers. However, there is less concern negotiated prices do not represent market conditions. In addition, negotiated base prices would contribute to market information and subsequent price discovery.

If formula pricing is to be used to establish the base price in grid pricing, reference prices discovered in competitive markets is essential. One alternative is to tie the base price to reported wholesale-level prices, for example boxed beef cutout values or reported boxed beef prices. Packers have an incentive to increase wholesale prices as much as possible, so as to increase packer revenues. Thus, the base price is tied to a price which packers have an economic incentive to raise, rather than to cash market or plant average prices which packers have an economic incentive to lower. Another possibility is tying the base price to a futures market price, an alternative market for price discovery. Either of these alternatives is subject to fewer problems than those discussed for base prices that are formulas tied to plant averages or reported cash market prices. These formulas are not as susceptible to thin trading or of moving randomly in ways not reflective of market conditions. Formula prices have advantages that include keeping costs of price discovery low for the parties involved. From this perspective, formulas based on wholesale boxed beef cutout or live cattle futures market prices involve both low costs to negotiate and yet are representative of market conditions.

Premiums and Discounts Over Time

Premiums and discounts associated with various carcass traits vary across packers at any point in time as well as over a period of time. Premium-discount grids are reported weekly by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (AMS-USDA) in its *National Carcass Premiums and Discounts for Slaughter Steers and Heifers* report. In the six-packer survey of grid prices for the week of December 7, 1998, the range in premiums for Prime quality

grade carcasses was from \$3/cwt to \$10/cwt for Choice grade carcasses. Select grade carcass discounts typically closely follow USDA wholesale Choice to Select boxed beef price spreads. Nonetheless, Select grade carcasses had discounts ranging from \$7/cwt to \$8.50/cwt across packers relative to Choice quality grade. Standard grade carcass discounts relative to Choice ranged from \$10/cwt to \$22/cwt, premiums for Yield Grade 1-2 relative to yield grade 3 ranged from \$0/cwt to \$3/cwt, and discounts for heavy-weight carcasses (greater than 950 lb) ranged from \$10/cwt to \$30/cwt. Premium-discount differences among packers are likely related to the kinds of market opportunities different packers have for merchandising beef of varied quality, as well as to the handling/sorting/processing cost differences that may be present for carcasses having varied attributes across different plants or firms. The important point regarding this variability is that a producer needs to compare several grids for the type of cattle the producer has in order to determine which grid offers the highest expected price without undue risk for large discounts. Of course, as discussed earlier, varying base prices should also be considered when a producer assesses various grid price alternatives.

Producers need to understand that premiums and discounts vary over time due to wholesale beef market conditions. Some premiums and discounts are more stable and predictable than others. This information is important if producers make production decisions targeting particular grid price signals. Producers need to be concerned about how close realized premiums are to the ones expected at the time production decisions were made (whether breeding, purchasing, or feeding decisions). Longer run decisions regarding genetics, type of feeder cattle purchased, and feeding management, all of which need to be oriented toward value-based systems, are difficult if the "target" continues moving. Therefore, stability of the marketing target is important.

Figures 1-4 illustrate trends in average USDA reported grid premiums and discounts for various carcass attributes over the time period for which such data are available. Quality grade premiums and discounts are all quoted relative to Choice. Average premiums for Prime and Certified Angus Beef (CAB) have been stable over the time period in Figure 1, whereas discounts for Select and Standard quality beef vary considerably. The average discount for Select carcasses relative to Choice closely matches the USDA Choice-to-Select price spread for wholesale boxed beef on a weekly basis. Standard discounts are typically \$15/cwt to \$20/cwt relative to Choice baseline prices.

Yield grade premiums and discounts are illustrated in Figure 2. Yield Grade 1 and 2 carcasses have had relatively stable premiums compared with Yield Grade 4 and 5 carcasses whose discounts have varied over time by as much as \$5/cwt. Price discounts for heavy or light carcasses (Figure 3) and dark cutters and other "out" carcasses (Figure 4) vary considerably over time.

Management of cattle can help deal with some of the variability associated with selected grid premiums and discounts. For example, close sorting of cattle can reduce the incidence of and discounts for heavy and light carcasses. To some extent, careful handling may help to reduce the incidence of and discounts for dark cutters. Perhaps adoption of ultrasound or other imaging technology at the feedlot can improve management of yield grades by helping signal when

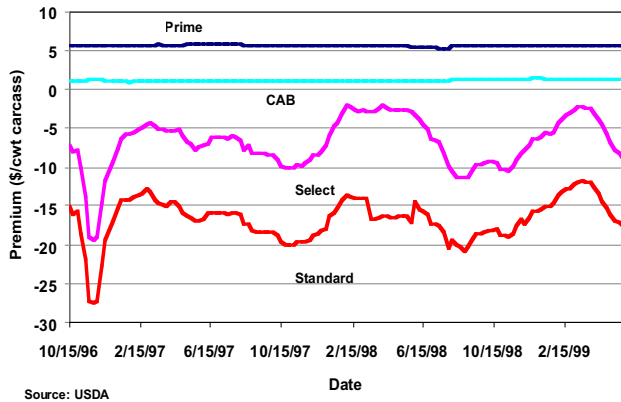


Figure 1. USDA Packer Survey Quality Grade Grid Premiums/Discounts, October 1996 - May 1999.

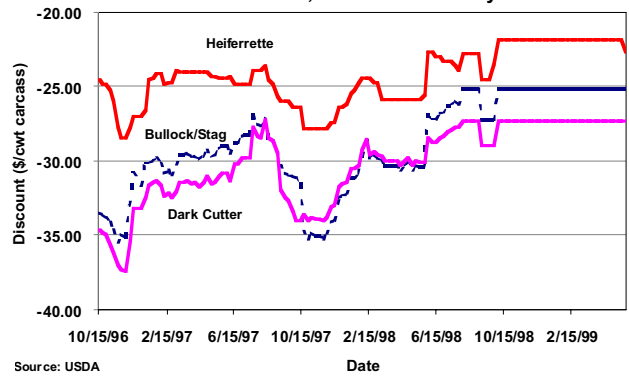


Figure 4. USDA Packer Survey "Out" Carcass Grid Premiums/Discounts, October 1996 - May 1999.

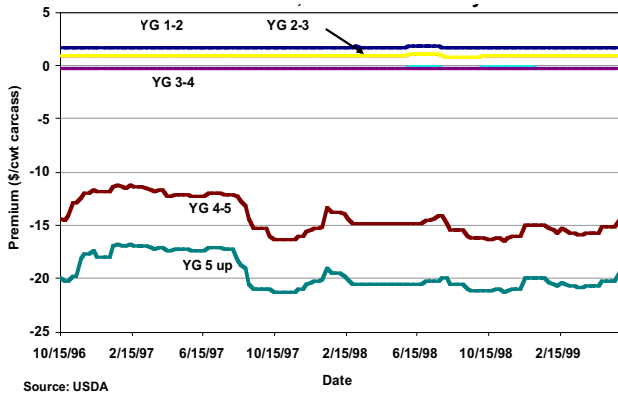


Figure 2. USDA Packer Survey Yield Grade Grid Premiums/Discounts, October 1996 - May 1999.

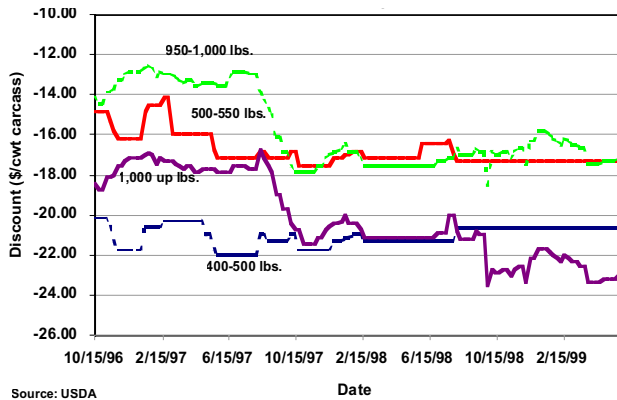


Figure 3. USDA Packer Survey Weight Discounts, October 1996 - May 1999.

to market cattle to reduce the incidence of yield grades 4 and 5 carcasses. Longer run management of cattle genetics may help target higher quality grades of beef, thus reducing risk associated with widely varying Select and Standard discounts.

Pricing Alternatives and Terms of Trade

Table 1 contains a summary and comparison of issues associated with typical fed cattle pricing alternatives. Differences across the various methods of marketing fed cattle are important because prices will likely differ across the various pricing methods. Prices may differ for the same pen of cattle because different kinds of information are used in the various pricing methods to arrive at a price. The key element is that as a producer moves from live weight pricing, to dressed weight pricing, to grid pricing, it is increasingly important to understand the type of cattle being marketed, the pricing system being used, and to assess the net price received.

Conclusions and Implications

Since base prices often vary and both premiums and discounts vary from one packer to another, producers must understand how price is computed. With plant-average formula-based grid pricing, cattle quality is paid for on the basis of your cattle quality relative to other cattle slaughtered previously in the same plant. With other base prices and premium-discount grids, cattle quality is being priced on its own merit, not relative to other cattle.

Many grid pricing systems use formula prices to establish the base. However, base prices in grid pricing do not need to be derived from a formula. Are there effective alternatives to formula base prices? The most concern regarding base prices is with those that depend on plant average prices. Formula base prices tied to plant averages reduce the availability of prices which can be reported, do not contribute to price discovery, change across plants as the quality of cattle slaughtered by the plants changes, and may not be representative of the cattle being marketed with a grid.

Grid pricing has several economically desirable attributes. However, to be used effectively by cattle producers, the grid pricing method needs to be understood thoroughly, including

Table 1. Assessing Ways to Market Fed Cattle

Pricing Attribute	Fed Cattle Pricing Method		
	Live	Dressed	Grid
Value Based	No	No	Yes
Pricing Level	Pen	Pen	Individual carcass
Quality Premiums/ Discounts	Minimal	Minimal	Yes
Yield Premiums/ Discounts	Minimal	Minimal	Yes
Price Range Across Carcasses	None	None	Wide
Trucking Costs Paid by	Buyer	Seller	Seller
Base Price	Live	Dressed	Formula or negotiated
Carcass Performance Risk	Buyer	Buyer	Seller

differences in premium-discount grids among packers and how premiums and discounts change over time. In addition, cattle quality characteristics must be estimated accurately to avoid a few low-quality, highly discounted animals offsetting many high-quality animals receiving premiums.

References

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- Ward, C.E., D.M. Feuz, and T.C. Schroeder. *Formula Pricing and Grid Pricing Fed: Implications for Price Discovery and Variability*. Blacksburg, VA: Research Institute on Livestock Pricing, Research Bulletin 1-99, January 1999.

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