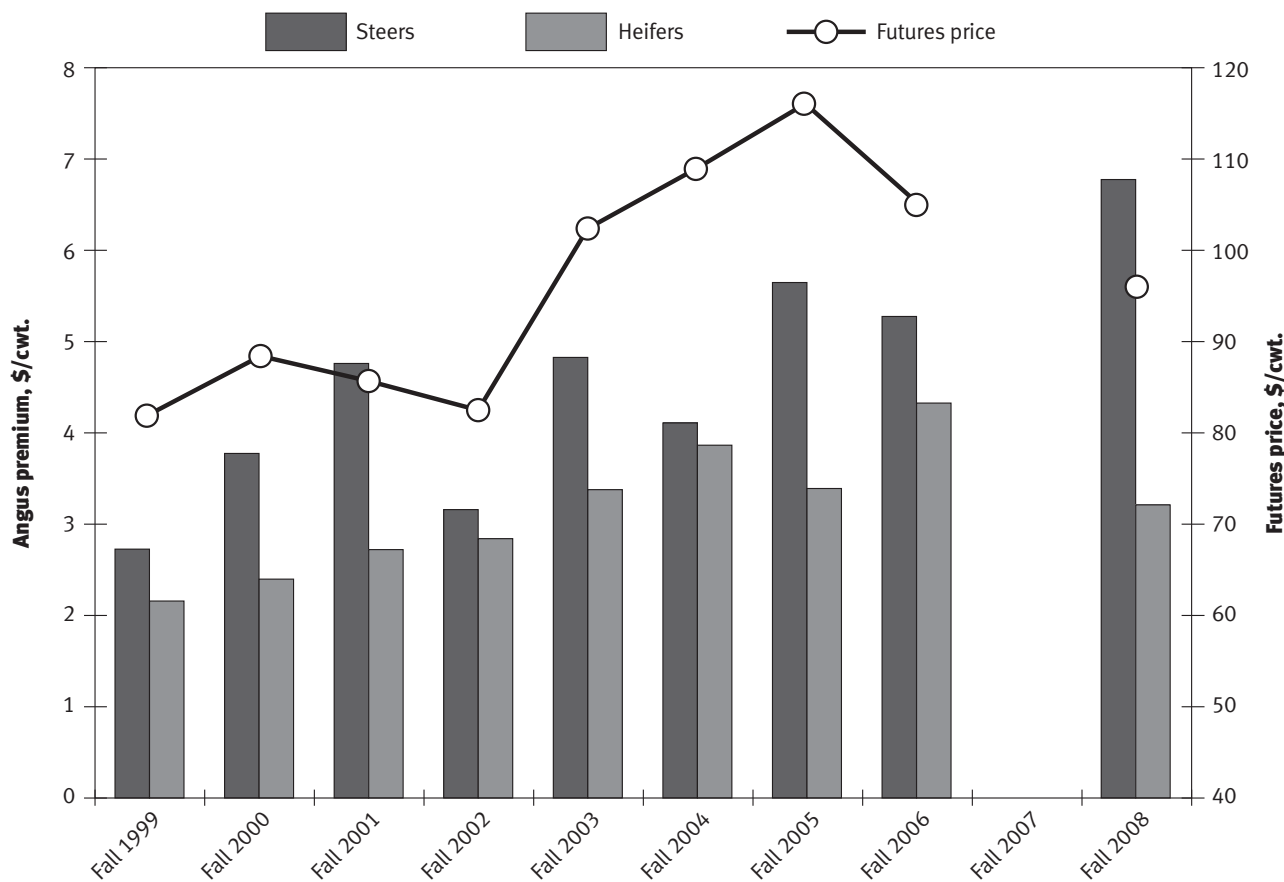


HTP Quantifies Angus Advantage

Fig. 1: Price difference between Angus and other, fall 1999-2008

Ten years of data representing more than 270,000 feeder calves reveal fall-marketed, 500-lb. commercial Angus steers have received an average \$24.33-per-head (\$4.87 per cwt.) premium, while Angus heifers have garnered an extra \$16.66 per head (\$3.33 per cwt.). Futures prices peaked in fall 2005, but the most recent fall steer premium of \$6.79 represents the record Angus advantage at auction.



Steer premiums set record over non-Angus contemporaries.

Story by
KAROL FIKE

Premiums on Angus-based steer calves set a 10-year record last fall, despite a sagging economy and slumping prices for commodity calves. High-percentage Angus steers netted an extra \$34.51 per head at auction over non-Angus contemporaries, smashing previous records both per hundredweight (cwt.) and per head (see Fig. 1).

That's according to "Here's the Premium" (HTP), a long-term study initiated by Certified Angus Beef LLC (CAB) in 1999.

"The project compares prices for Angus vs. non-Angus calves and feeders at auction markets across the United States," says Steve Suther, CAB industry information director.

The decade of data includes information on more than 12,000 sale lots representing 270,220 cattle sold at a dozen locations from Kentucky to California. From the start, Kansas State University (K-State) agricultural economist Kevin Dhuyvetter has provided statistical analysis. Cooperating market managers were surveyed twice a year for the first eight years, before entering a secondary phase of "monitoring the established premium trends," Suther says.

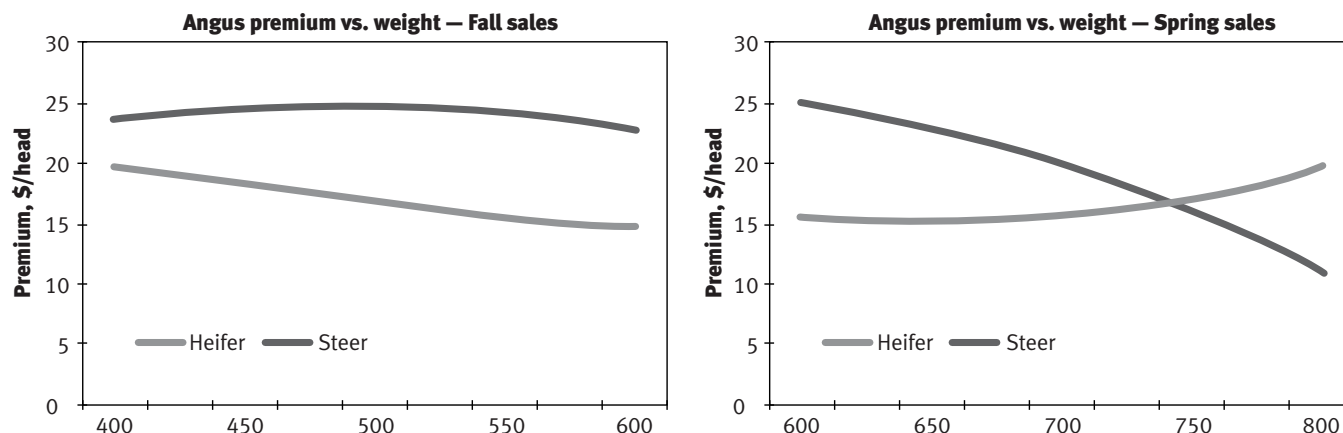
Fall surveys compare prices for 500-pound (lb.) calves, while spring surveys examine prices of 700-lb. feeders. Angus heifer premiums tend to hold stronger at the heavier weights.

"If you just look at these 500-weight calves, it may appear that Angus heifers are lagging behind Angus steers in their ability to earn premiums," Suther notes. "But this weight class represents the point where steer premiums have been at their widest relative to heifers (see Fig. 2).

"By contrast, the Angus heifers really begin to pile on the premiums when they reach the 700-pound area. At 725 pounds, heifer premiums typically equal

Fig. 2: Steers vs. heifers, 1999-2008

Model-estimated premiums from HTP data show the strongest Angus steer premium, relative to all other calves, is at the 500-weight area, but heifer premiums catch up and surpass steer premiums at heavier weights.





“not weaned” or “fleshy” were terms that went along with discounts averaging \$4.71 per cwt. A Kansas market manager noted, “Buyers want to know if the calves have been vaccinated, with what and when.”

The fall 2008 data set included 521 lots of calves marketed in October and November, accounting for 9,705

steers and heifers. While Angus-based steers weighing 509 lb. captured a record \$6.79-per-cwt. premium last fall, buyers also paid an added \$3.24 per cwt. for 501-lb., high-percentage Angus heifers compared to their non-Angus counterparts. That’s \$16.21 per head in added value over non-Angus heifers,

consistent with the average fall Angus-based heifer premium of \$16.66 per head during the course of the study. Historically, fall-marketed Angus-based feeder steers have netted \$24.33 per head in premiums.



those of steers and at higher weights, the Angus heifer brings in more dollars over non-Angus than do Angus steers,” he says. “That could be due to the dual-purpose nature of high-quality Angus heifers as either replacements or feeding animals that will require fewer days on feed than steers at that point.”

Looking back on 10 years, Suther notes that the premium for Angus steers and heifers more than doubled compared to the first few years of data. That progress came as all cattle were trending higher.

“When all cattle were trading at the top, Angus steers led the way,” he says. “They still do, because they deliver predictable and above-average gain and feed conversion, and bring home more premiums on packer grids that pay for pounds of high-quality beef.”

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— *Steve Suther*

HTP project coordinator since its inception, Suther adds, “With so much uncertainty in virtually all markets now, buyers increasingly appreciate the dependability of today’s Angus genetics. If we could dig deeper into the very top premiums, we would probably also find that bidders have past experience with those sets of calves.”

Auction market managers agree that’s a factor. One commented, “Reputation cattle will sell. Buyers want calves they know will gain well and grade.”

The market managers report prices on groups of calves they personally know to be of high-percentage Angus genetics vs. those that they know do not carry Angus genetics. Additional factors such as known weaning and health management and calf fleshiness are also reported.

Positive comments on calves sold such as “weaned,” “fancy” or “preconditioned” were associated with a \$1.88-per-cwt. premium in the fall auctions. On the other hand, “thin,”