Four Types of Price Variation:

Applications for Marketing and Risk Management

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Price Patterns

- Those caused primarily by <u>fundamental</u> conditions in the market/industry
 - Annual nature of production systems
 - Infrastructure for storage, handling and transportation, ...
- Those caused by <u>uncertainty</u> in the markets
 - Local, regional, global markets
 - Markets hunting for the right direction
 - Typically short run conditions



Patterns Help Predict Price Variation

Types of Price Variation/<u>Market Expectations</u>

- Seasonal

- Occur due to nature of commodity being marketed
 - Small grains harvest, weaned calves
 - Dumping effect
 - Carry markets that allow storage of commodities

– Cyclical (??????)

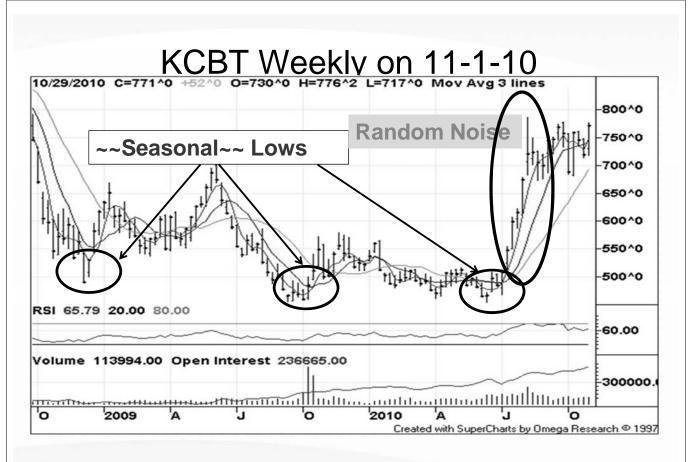
- Similar to seasonal but over a longer period of time
 - Cattle cycle

Trend

 Major price moves in the same direction for a significant amount of time & based on fundamentals

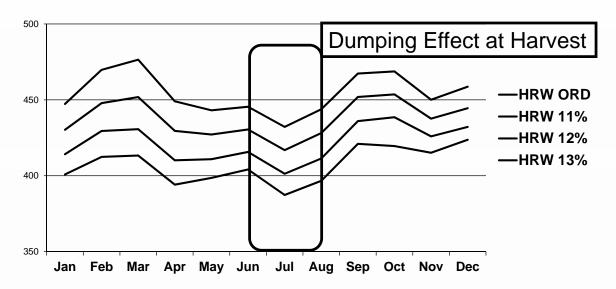
– Random = Noise

- Imperfect knowledge; Short lived
- Another type of variation will eventually prevail to establish price/patterns
- Basic Patterns are <u>driven by Fundamentals</u>





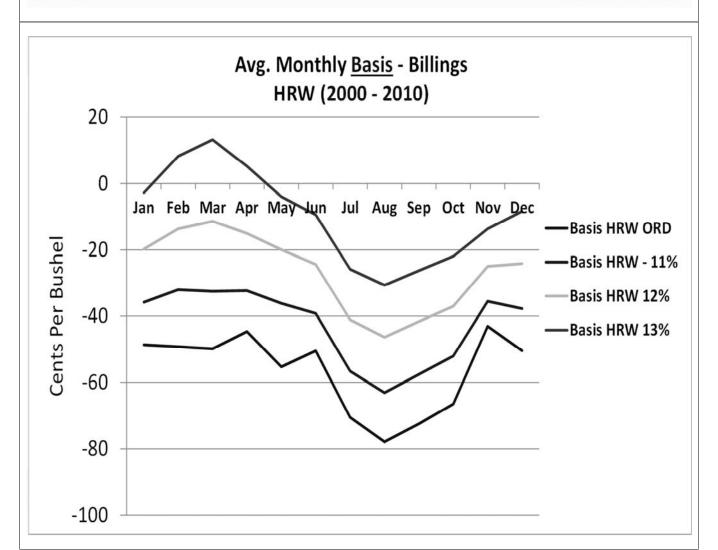
Seasonal Pattern Avg. Monthly Cash <u>Price</u> Avg. Monthly Price – HRW (2000 - 2010)

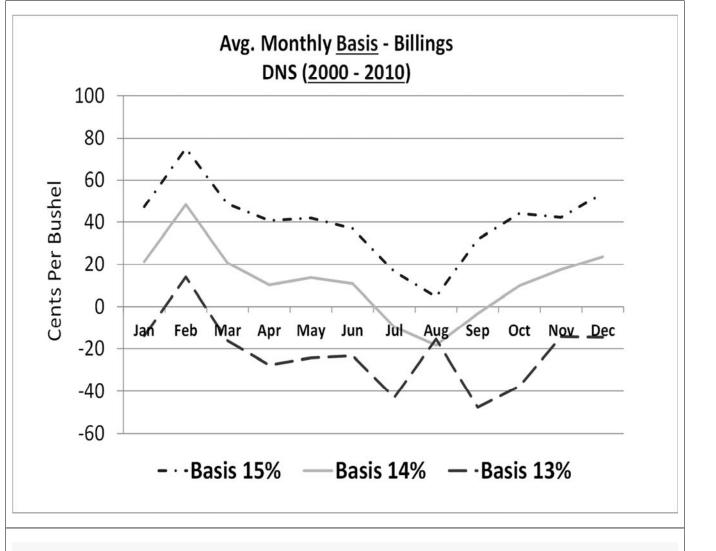


Patterns more apparent with averaged Basis data

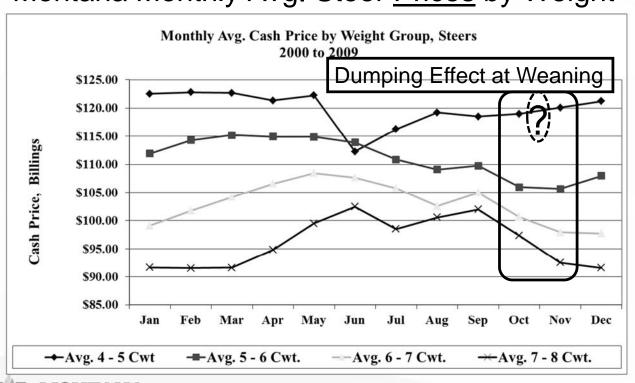


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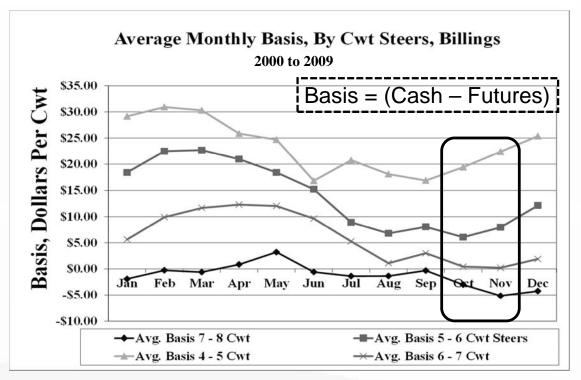


Seasonal Pattern Montana Monthly Avg. Steer <u>Prices</u> by Weight



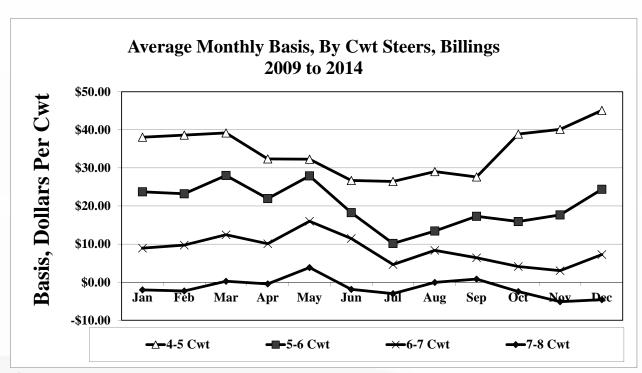


Montana Monthly Avg. Basis by Weight, Steers





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CBOT Weekly, Nov. 1, 2010





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Cyclical Patterns

- Cyclical is similar to Seasonal but over longer period of time
- Cattle Cycle is dead <u>or</u> taking a very long rest
- Grains do not show much of a cyclical pattern
 - Ability to store grain to level out supply and demand



Trends Defined

- Major price moves in the same direction for a significant amount of time, several months
- Trends can be up, down, or sideways
- Trends are based on fundamentals
 - Demand and supply
 - Relates to local, regional, global markets
 - Long term issues related to basic harvest, storage, transportation, handling, global markets, weather,...
 - Combinations of several factors at the same time
- Short term scares, panic, can affect Trends



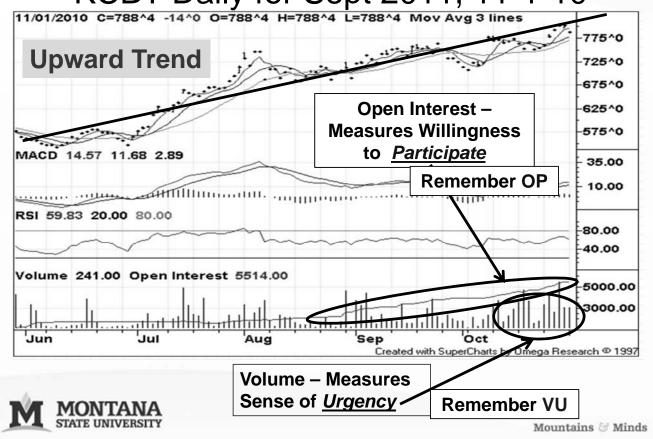
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Note About Technical Analysis

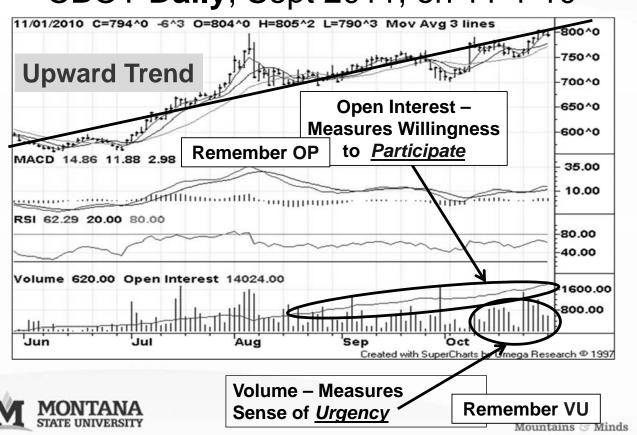
- Technical analysis uses graphs to try and determine what prices are going to do.
- This type of analysis requires precise knowledge of each Technical charting signal
 - Trend lines, Key Reversals, Head and Shoulders, Flags, etc.
- Trend lines used on the following graphs is in a broader scope of identifying price patterns, not precise Technical Analysis



KCBT Daily for Sept 2011, 11-1-10



CBOT **Daily**, Sept 2011, on 11-1-10



Additional Grain *Market* Information

- Open Interest and Volume of Trades
- Open Interest measures the Willingness to Participate:
 - High or Low, I think I am where I need to be
- Volume provides a measure of <u>Urgency</u>
 - High or Increasing, "traders" want in or
 - Low or Decreasing, "traders" want out
- Helps identify <u>Trends</u> based of fundamentals



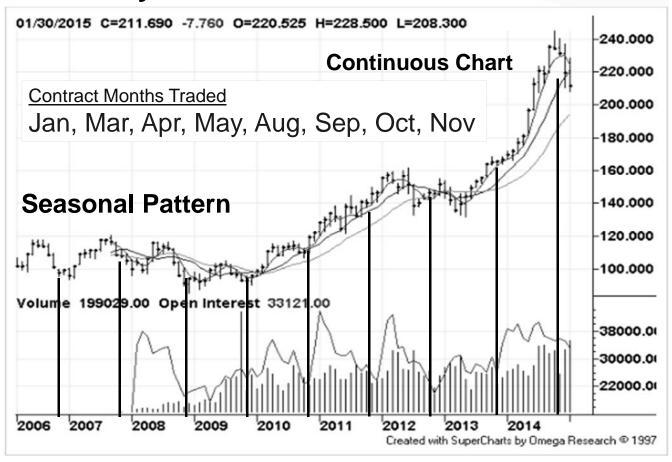
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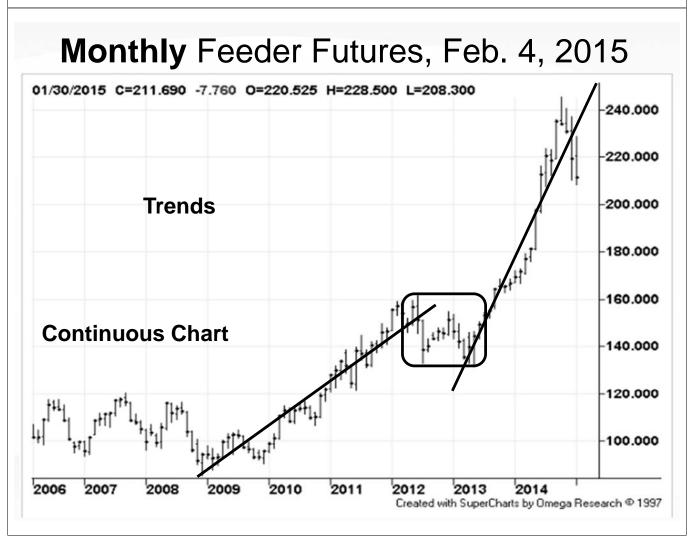
Looking at Available Data

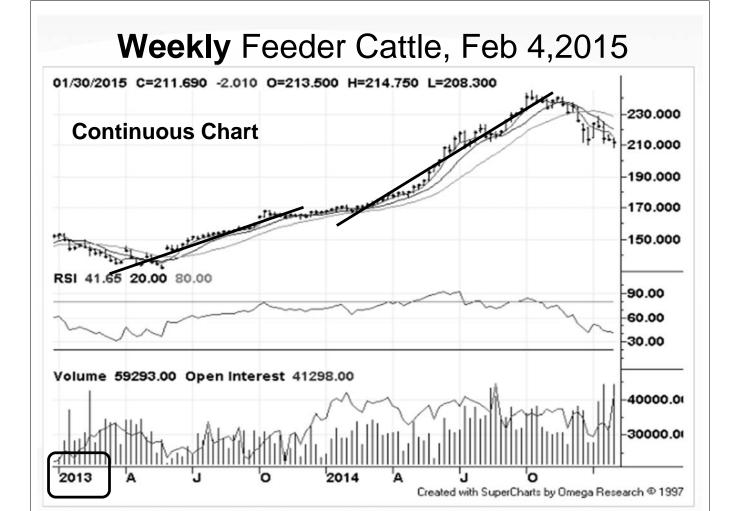
- Drill Down Approach
 - Continuous Charts: Monthly > Weekly > Daily
 - Specific Month Chart: Daily
- Different slices of time can provide a look at where we are at and how we got there.
- You do not have to be a trader/broker/etc. to use this information for marketing.

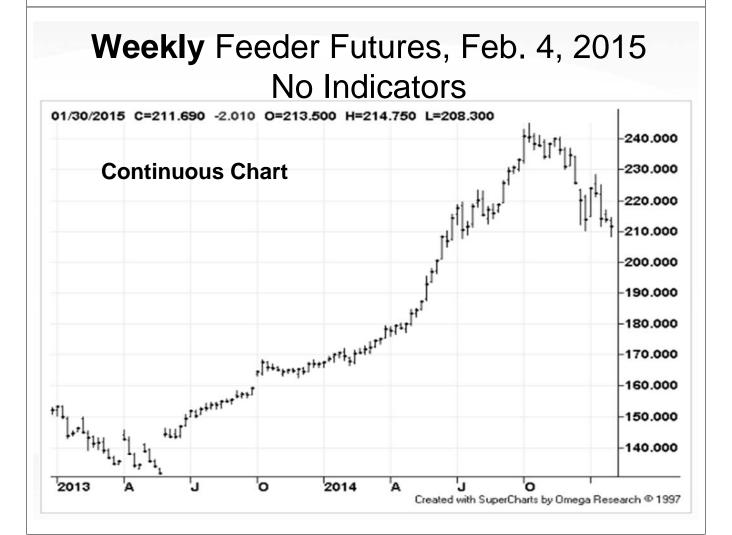


Monthly Feeder Cattle Futures, Feb. 4, 2015

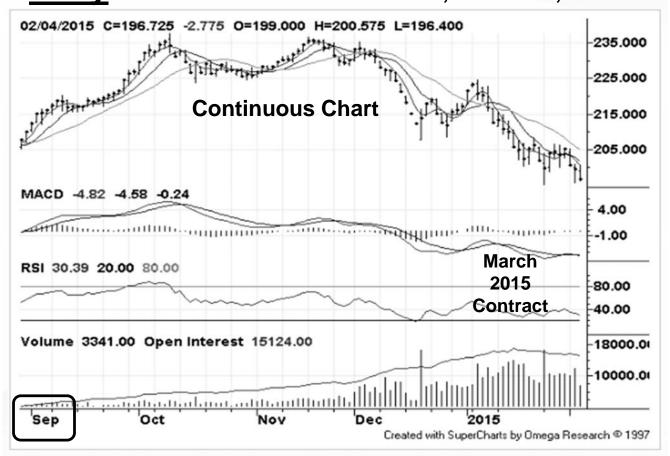




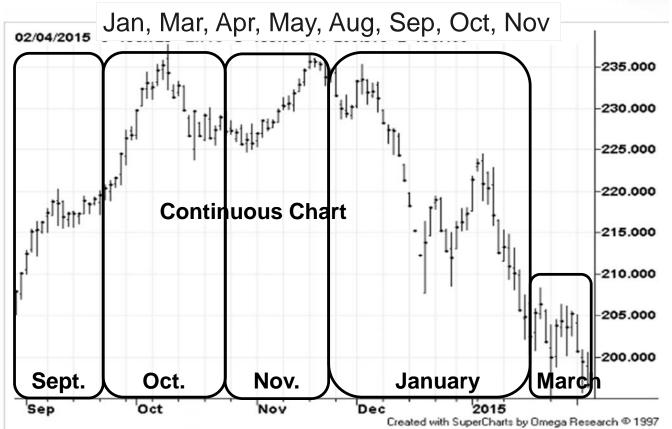


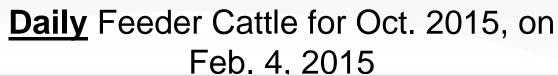




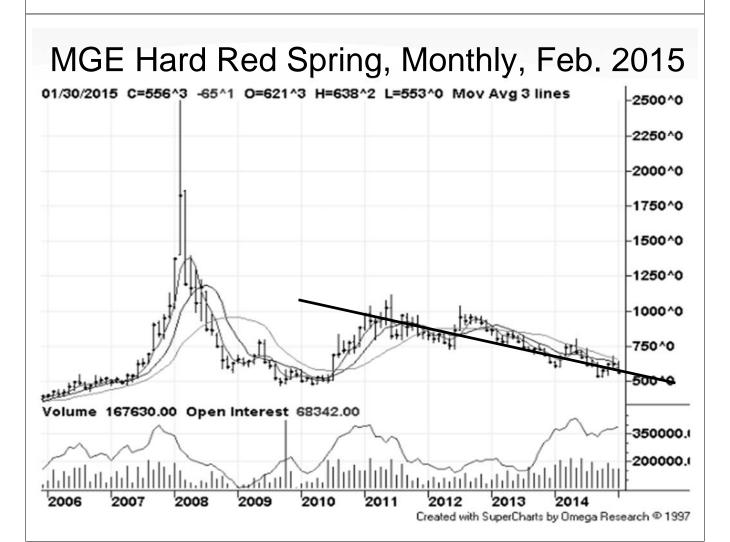












MGE HRS Weekly Chart, Feb. 2015





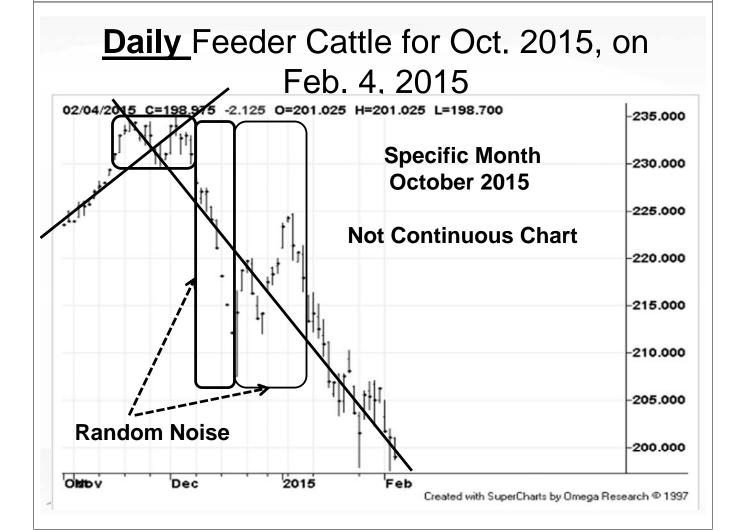


Random Price Variation

- Random price variation (market noise) occurs with imperfect knowledge
 - Uncertainty in fundamentals
- Relatively Short term
 - Weather scares
 - Yields, harvest difficulties, transportation
- One of the other three types of price variation will eventually prevail to establish price



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Marketing Loss Implications Gross & Net Income

					Your Operation
		[Wheat	Feeders	
Single Unit Yield (Bu., Cwt., Lbs.)	Α		50	580	
Number Units (Acres, Head)	В		300	200	
Total Production	C	A*B	15,000	116,000	
Unit Price (Bu., Cwt., Lbs)	D		\$7.11	\$2.85	
Gross Revenue	Ε	C*D	\$106,650	\$330,600	
Unit Cost of Production	F		\$3.50	\$1.25	
Total Unit Expense	G	C*F	\$52,500	\$116,000	
Net Income (Gross Revenue - Expense)	н	E-G	\$54,150	\$214,600	
Possible Price Decline	1	.22	\$0.80	\$0.50	
Gross Dollars Lost	J	C*I	\$12,000	\$58,000	
Loss as % of Gross Income	K	E-J	11.3%	17.5%	
Loss as % of Net Income	L	H-J	22.2%	27.0%	
Marginal Tax Rate	M	bassassassassassassassassassassassassass	25%		
Potential Tax Savings	Ν	M*J	\$3,000	\$14,500	

Questions

Web Address to Download Files

http://rightrisk.org/presentations



