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Potential for risk management in agriculture
through index-based weather derivatives

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Table of Contents

List of Tables	6
List of Figures.....	8
Abstract.....	10
Chapter 1. Introduction	11
Chapter 2. Review on risk management in agriculture.....	16
2.1. Problems in agricultural risk management	16
2.2. Public policy	18
2.3. Innovative insurance tools	20
2.4. Weather derivatives	21
Chapter 3. Data and Methodology	25
3.1. Physical geography and climate of Grosseto province.....	25
3.2. Agriculture in Grosseto province.....	28
3.3. Variables selection.....	31
3.4. Variables “reduction”.....	36
3.5. Yields fitting	40
Chapter 4. Results and comparison.....	42
4.1. Efficient weather index obtained through linear regression on principal components	42
4.2. Growing Degree Days method.....	47
4.3. Results.....	49
Chapter 5. Feasibility analysis of index-based weather derivatives	51
5.1. Index-based insurance contract.....	51
5.2. Simulation and sensitivity analysis.....	53

Chapter 6. Conclusion and discussion for further research	57
References.....	60
Appendix	64

List of Tables

Table 1. Utilized agricultural area in the Italian province of Grosseto	28
Table 2. Distribution of the main crops' utilized agricultural area in the province of Grosseto.....	29
Table 3. Net profitability outline (€/ha) of the main crops in the Italian province of Grosseto.....	30
Table 4. Out-of-sample prediction accuracy for grape, soft and durum wheat yields*.....	45
Table A.1. Actual and detrended yield time series from 1990 to 2004	64
Table A2.a. Total variance explained for grape subset of weather variables	65
Table A2.b. Total variance explained for wheat subset of weather variables.	65
Table A3.a. Component matrix for grape subset of weather variables.....	on file
Table A3.b. Component matrix for wheat subset of weather variables.....	on file
Table A4.a. Likely interpretation of the 14 principal components for grape subset of weather variables.....	66
Table A4.b. Likely interpretation of the 14 principal components for wheat subset of weather variables.....	67
Table A5.a. Linear regression on grape yields	68
Table A5.b. Linear regression on soft wheat yields.....	68
Table A5.c. Linear regression on durum wheat yields	68
Table A6.a. Linear regression on grape yields	69
Table A6.b. Linear regression on soft wheat yields.....	69
Table A6.c. Linear regression on durum wheat yields	69

List of Tables - *continued*

Table A7.a. Database for regressions on GDD moments and Rain for grape yields.....	70
Table A7.b. Database for regressions on GDD moments and Rain for soft and durum wheat yields	70
Table A8.a. Linear regressions on grape yields.....	71
Table A8.b. Linear regressions on soft wheat yields.....	71
Table A8.c. Linear regressions on durum wheat yields.....	71
Tables A9. Out-of-sample prediction accuracy for grape, soft and durum wheat yields in GDD model	72
Table A10.a. Hedging grape crops through a weather index ($I^*=75$)	73
Table A10.b. Hedging soft wheat crops through a weather index ($I^*=20$).....	74
Table A10.c. Hedging durum wheat crops through a weather index ($I^*=25$)	75
Table A11.a. Benefits to grape farmers from hedging through a weather index (threshold $I^* = 75$).....	76
Table A11.b. Benefits to soft wheat farmers from hedging through a weather index (threshold $I^* = 20$).....	77
Table A11.c. Benefits to durum wheat farmers from hedging through a weather index (threshold $I^* = 25$).....	78
Table A12. Weather stations in the Italian province of Grosseto	79
Table A13. Number of missing observations per weather station.....	80
Table A14. Arrangement of the monthly variables by station, month and weather measurement.....	81

List of Figures

Figure 1. Italy FSN nominal expenditure for compensation payments and insurance premium subsidies 1981 – 2007 (Mln €).....	19
Figure 2. Orography of Grosseto province	26
Figure 3. Annual average temperatures and rainfalls trends in Grosseto province	27
Figure 4. Spatial distribution of the weather stations owned by ARSIA in Grosseto province	33
Figure A1.a. Adjusted R^2 vs number of principal components for grape	82
Figure A1.b. Adjusted R^2 vs number of principal components for soft wheat	82
Figure A1.c. Adjusted R^2 vs number of principal components for durum wheat.....	83
Figure A2.a. Comparison between actual grape yields and index values (in-sample prediction)	84
Figure A2.b. Comparison between actual soft wheat yields and index values (in-sample prediction).....	84
Figure A2.c. Comparison between actual detrended durum wheat yields and index values (in-sample prediction)	85
Figure A3.a. Comparison between actual grape yields and index values (in-sample prediction)	86
Figure A3.b. Comparison between actual soft wheat yields and index values (in-sample prediction).....	86
Figure A3.c. Comparison between actual detrended durum wheat yields and index values (in-sample prediction)	87

List of Figures - *continued*

Figure A4.a. GDD method – linear regressions on grape yields	88
Figure A4.b. GDD method – linear regressions on grape yields	88
Figure A4.c. GDD method – linear regressions on grape yields	89
Figure A5.a. GDD method – linear regressions on soft wheat yields	90
Figure A5.b. GDD method – linear regressions on soft wheat yields	90
Figure A5.c. GDD method – linear regressions on soft wheat yields.....	91
Figure A6.a. GDD method – linear regression on durum wheat yields.....	92
Figure A6.b. GDD method – linear regression on durum wheat yields	92
Figure A6.c. GDD method – linear regression on durum wheat yields.....	93
Figure A7.a. Threshold value in an index-based weather insurance contract for grape yields	94
Figure A7.b. Threshold value in an index-based weather insurance contract for soft wheat yields	94
Figure A7.c. Threshold value in an index-based weather insurance contract for durum wheat yields	95

Abstract

The research is aimed to study the feasibility and efficacy of using index-based weather derivatives to manage yield risk in agriculture. Weather indexes that are highly correlated with yields can be used to write insurance contracts which mitigate problems related to asymmetric information. A new methodology for constructing weather indexes is tested on grape, soft and durum yield data referring to the Italian province of Grosseto. Historic variability of weather in the province has been captured by a limited number of variables obtained by applying a principal component analysis on weather data collected on 18 weather stations over the period 1990 to 2004. The indexes have been constructed by fitting the historic yields with a linear combination of the variables obtained from principal component analysis. The feasibility of using such indexes has been explored by setting a damage trigger value and by simulating the actuarially fair premium for each contract. The analysis reveals that such contracts would have been attractive for farmers characterized by reasonable degrees of risk aversion. The feasibility of such index-based weather contracts would depend on the possibility of transferring the systemic component of the agricultural risk into wider financial markets. As an alternative, index-based compensation could be used to reconsider the kind of public interventions in agricultural risk management typical of Italy in the past thirty years.

Chapter 1. Introduction

The importance of risk management in agriculture resides in the direct association between agricultural income variations and instability of consumption patterns of farmers' households.

The impact of income variations on households' welfare is certainly greater in developing countries, where agricultural incomes represent the major if not the only component of total household's income available for consumption. In developed countries, several strategies are applicable for hedging agricultural income shocks, such as diversification of household's income and recourse to financial institutions for short-term loans. In fact, steady off-farm income generating activities contribute to greatly reduce the variability of the household income, while access to credit allows farming families to smooth occasional consumption shocks in case of shortfalls in agricultural incomes.

Nevertheless, even in developed countries agricultural risk management has historically attracted the attention of both researchers and policy makers. One of the crucial considerations to be made is that agricultural income risk is linked to two factors: yields and prices variability. Variations of prices do not always imply a proportional variation in farming income. Indeed, in case of negative correlation between price and yields, as commonly occurs in segmented or local markets, the mechanism of *natural hedge* might mitigate the effect of unpredicted price variability on producers' income. Obviously, such a mechanism is less likely to apply for commodities which are traded on more integrated or global markets, where price variations are not strictly correlated with the dynamics of local supply or demand

shocks. In such cases, price risk deserves more consideration in that price volatility, not correlated with yields variations, may proportionally affect the stability of producers' income.

Another usual aspect making price volatility difficult to address with private mechanisms by the individual farmers, is that price variability gives rise to uncertainties common to every producer in the market. Price risk tends to be highly spatially correlated (or systemic), something that has traditionally justified public intervention in the sector. Nevertheless, commodity price risk has been and still can be efficiently managed through preharvest agreements, which set a price for future delivery. These kinds of contracts are nowadays represented by *forward* and *futures* contracts, regularly traded in exchanges or in over-the-counter markets.

When price variation is limited by public sector price supports, or when price risk is not spatially correlated, production or yield risk becomes the major concern of risk-averse farmers.

Production risk management has been a widely discussed topic in the economics literature. It is best understood with reference to the principle of risk layering, for which production risk can be split up in three risk layers, each of which has a preferred strategy (Hess, Skees, Barnett and Nash, 2005).

The first layer includes the range of high-probability, low-impact events. The first layer could be denominated the 'risk retention' layer. Farmers can individually manage such risks by adopting agricultural precautionary measures or using financial services in case of revenue losses. The second layer refers to predictable events that cause considerable and frequent yield losses, to the extent that farmers prefer to bear a cost to *transfer* the risk to insurance providers. The second layer is named the 'market

insurance' layer. The third layer includes the range of low-probability high-impact events, called the 'market failure' layer. Events in this layer are difficult to forecast and their effects on agricultural activities are often catastrophic. Companies that would provide insurance for this risk layer could not be able to guarantee indemnities, in that outlays for indemnities could be much higher than premium income. A high discrepancy between indemnities and premium income causes insurance companies to raise the premium rates to the extent that farmers are no more willing to purchase insurance policies to hedge such risks.

As opposed to industrial production, agricultural production risk is mostly characterized by peculiar events that affect farmers differently or all farmers in different times. Unlike price risk, production risk is not generally considered as highly spatially correlated and as such the idiosyncratic (or independent) character of production risk makes yield insurance a reasonable tool to manage such risk. However, production risk is not perfectly idiosyncratic. In fact, unfavorable weather events affecting limited areas cause the same damages to all farmers within such areas. Weather variability could render production risk relatively spatially correlated. Indeed, production risk has been defined by Skees and Barnett (1999) as *in-between* risk. Also the presence of a systemic component caused by weather variability reduces the efficiency of crop insurance in hedging yield shortfalls.

In addition to the problems related to the systemic nature of a relevant component of agricultural production risk, the efficacy of yield crop insurance is affected also by asymmetric information among the involved parties, a problem that is exacerbated by the spatial distribution of the agricultural activities and the length of the production processes, which make monitoring problematic.

In response to the limited efficacy of traditional yield crop insurance, researchers have devised innovative insurance tools capable of reducing the impact of asymmetric information and to hedge the systemic component of production risk coming from weather variability.

A promising line of research is based on use of appropriately designed weather indexes. On one hand, use of objectively determined indexes, proven to be highly correlated with yields, might reduce the informational problems that affect insurance contracts. On the other hand, given the proven ability of financial tools to hedge systemic risk by transferring it to other agents, appropriately designed weather indexes could be used as underlying assets of financial derivatives that could be traded on regular exchange or over-the-counter markets.

The potential of weather indexes to mitigate agricultural production risk resides in their capability of manifesting an objective and stable correlation with yields, preferably individual farmers yields. The objective of the thesis is to explore the possibility that the most relevant production risks, that is those directly or indirectly related to variations in weather conditions, could be dealt with the use of properly designed derivative contracts whose underlying asset is based on a combination of objectively measured local weather indexes. The thesis focuses on the construction of a local weather index using meteorological and agricultural data from the Italian province of Grosseto in Tuscany. Then, a feasibility analysis of insurance contracts based on those weather indexes is conducted.

The thesis is organized as follows. Next chapter provides an overview on risk management in agriculture. The third chapter presents the data, including a description of the agricultural area chosen for the analysis, and introduces the

innovative methodology, describing the processes applied to construct the weather indexes.

The fourth chapter presents the results of the construction of the weather indexes on the study area, and contrasts them with those obtained through an alternative method based on the use of growing degree days. The fifth chapter discusses the feasibility of possible weather index-based insurance contracts based on the proposed indexes. The last chapter provides conclusions and suggestions for further research.

Chapter 2. Review of risk management in agriculture

2.1. Problems in agricultural risk management

Informational asymmetry between farmers and insurers has been addressed in the agricultural economics literature as the principal cause of insurance markets inefficiency (Chambers, 1989; Just, Calvin and Quiggin, 1999). Two well-known effects of asymmetric information commonly plague traditional yield crop insurance programs worldwide: moral hazard and adverse selection.

Moral hazard occurs because individual farmers, once insured, have the incentive to reduce inputs below their optimal level and to avoid precautionary measures to prevent damages. This change of behavior increases the probability of yield losses, which in turn fosters the likelihood of larger claims. Insurers are compelled to monitor insured farmers and to apply adjustments in claim expectations. The latter measures are often costly and crop insurance might disappear in a long-run market context (Chambers, 1989; Turvey and Zhao, 1999).

Adverse selection arises in crop insurance markets when insurers do not have sufficient information to rate individual farmer's risk exposure and create homogeneous risk pools. In fact, insurers usually do not have access to individual yields and the publicly available estimates of yields are not always reliable. Instead, farmers who are well informed about the distribution of their own yields are able to estimate the actuarial fairness of the premiums they pay better than insurers. Accordingly, high-risk farmers, whose expected indemnities exceed the paid premiums, have the highest incentives to participate in crop insurance programs. So,

in the long run, insurers could become insolvent, and the loss-ratio¹ of the insurance pool exceeds one (Skees and Reed, 1986), that is, the cost of compensation frequently exceeds the total premium income, thus generating a vicious circle if insurers raise the premiums in order to circumvent frequent high indemnity outlays, selecting a smaller pool of more risky farmers (Miranda, 1991).

In the long run, moral hazard and adverse selection would inevitably drive crop insurance markets to failure if no market inefficiency adjustment is implemented (Nelson and Loehman, 1987).

Miranda and Glauber (1997), instead, argue that systemic, non-diversifiable risks in crop yields might be the most burdensome cause of crop insurance market failure, especially when widespread natural disaster occurs. Harmful events, like natural calamities, are difficult to accurately predict and cause damages and losses to all farmers at the same time. The property of low predictability and high spatial correlation gives rise to systemic risks. Although yield crop insurance is diffusely used in sharing production risks, it works efficiently only in hedging uncorrelated risks. Production risks have a remarkable systemic component which could be reduced through use of exchange markets, which are efficient in hedging highly spatially correlated risks (Skees and Barnett, 1999).

In presence of both asymmetric information and systemic risk, many authors have suggested that public intervention is needed to avoid crop insurance market failure.

¹ The loss-ratio is the index used by insurers to relate loss outlays to premium income.

2.2. Public policy

An important aspect of agricultural risk management has traditionally concerned the involvement of the public sector. Governments are involved in hedging agricultural risk in different ways. When farmers experience considerable losses owing to natural calamities, government intervenes to compensate for damages. This intervention is commonly called *ex-post disaster relief*.

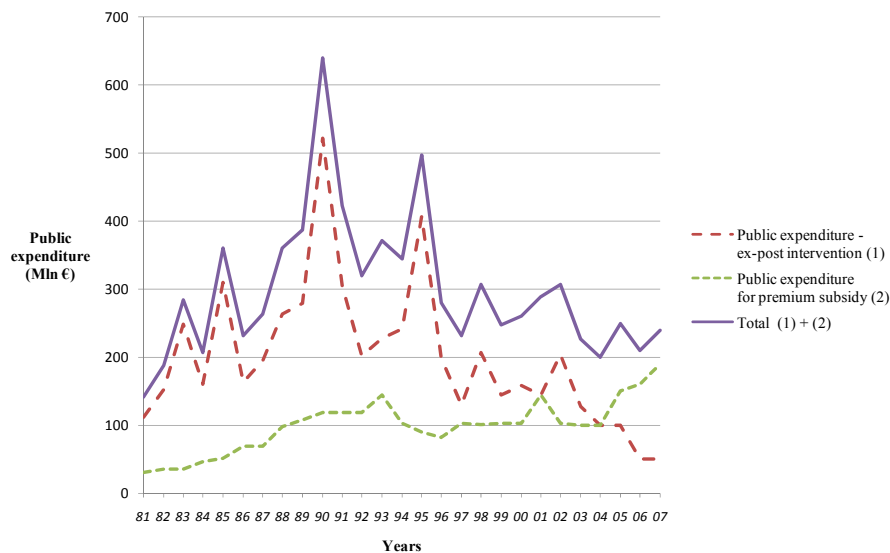
The public action is also involved in insurance markets with subsidies in premium payments for farmers and with reimbursements of administrative and operating costs for insurers.

Two examples of such public policy are the *Federal Crop Insurance Improvement Act* in the United States, from 1980, and the Italian *Fondo di Solidarietà Nazionale*, from 1974.

The Italian experience of the Fondo di Solidarietà Nazionale (FSN) shows how, over time, allocation of public funds has emphasized ex-post relief more than premium subsidies (figure 1). The trend of nominal expenditures on premium subsidies indirectly traces the evolution of the farmers' participation to the subsidized insurance market. Such trend indicates a slow increment over time and an increasing rate in the last three years. Low participation in subsidized insurance is likely due to the possibility of farmers receiving compensations for natural disaster even without insurance policies (Cafiero, 2003). The increment in the last three years is likely caused by the diminishing availability of public funds for ex-post relief. Further, much of ex-post compensation was implemented under political pressures without objective assessments of actual losses.

A similar scenario unfolded in the United States and Nicaragua. In 1994, the United States Congress, in order to reduce the public expenditures, stipulated indemnities would be paid to farmers for disaster relief only if they hold an insurance policy. Congress policy did not experience a significant increment of farmers' participation in insurance market. The policy was rendered ineffective when indemnities for disaster relief were granted to all farmers regardless of any insurance subscription (Glauber, 2004).

Figure 1: Italy FSN nominal expenditure for compensation payments and insurance premium subsidies 1981 – 2007 (Mln €)



Source: Italian Ministry of Agriculture

In 1998, the Nicaraguan government rejected a pilot project, proposed by the World Bank, to implement an index-based risk management. The Nicaraguan government considered the project superfluous because it could rely on international aid in case of natural disasters (Hess, Skees, Barnett and Nash, 2005).

Although some theoretical studies have shown that *ex ante* regulations prove to be economically more efficient than *ex post* disaster relief as the former provide farmers with production incentives such that moral hazard is no longer a stimulus², *ex post* relief is still common in many developed countries.

2.3. Innovative insurance tools

Several insurance programs have been studied and designed with *ad hoc* contractual mechanisms intended to mitigate moral hazard and adverse selection. The most common is area-yield crop insurance which bases the assessment of actuarial premiums and expected indemnity outlays upon distributions of average area yields rather than individual ones. With this program, the classification of farmers by risk exposure is more accurate and the pools are more homogeneous (Skees, Black and Barnett, 1997; Chambers and Bourgeon, 2003). Area-yield crop insurance is designed to hedge only the systemic component of the production risk. It follows that area-yield mechanism is not able to hedge against the idiosyncratic component of farmers' total risk exposure (Miranda, 1991). Such programs, however, do not guarantee complete coverage of the individual risk. Indeed, since the trigger values of the indemnities mechanism refer to an assessment of the central tendency of yields, area-yield crop insurance has an inevitable associated basis risk (Skees, Black and Barnett, 1997).

² Further details on the topic can be found in Turvey, Islam and Hoy (1999) and Innes (2003)

2.4. Weather derivatives

Recently, research on crop insurance has analyzed new insurance tools based upon weather indexes. Indexes of relevant weather variables could be used to write financial derivatives, called weather derivatives. They can be brokered as an over-the-counter traded option or used to define the indemnity payment trigger of insurance contracts (Turvey, 1999a).

Weather data are collected worldwide, especially in developed countries, and provide objective information about specific weather conditions. Intuitively, agricultural production risk can be both directly and indirectly linked to specific weather conditions: hail, frosts, droughts and floods are examples of direct linkages, while pest, viral and fungal infestations are examples of indirect linkages. Weather indexes might therefore provide farmers and other agents exposed to or merely interested in weather risk, with the possibility of designing specific contracts, thereby spreading their individual risk worldwide.

However, one of the critical aspects of the use of weather derivatives is how they should be priced. The feasibility and difficulty of pricing a weather derivative depends upon the fact that the underlying asset, the index, is not a marketable good, but potential demand and supply for such indexes in fact do exist. Cao and Wei (2004) and Taylor and Buizza (2006) proposed two different frameworks for a temperature derivative and evaluated the factors affecting its pricing. Turvey provides a description of a drought insurance whose pricing is based upon an economic evaluation of rainfall (Turvey 1999a). He also proposes a pricing model for growing degree insurance based on intra-year risk (Turvey 2005).

Even though the problems in pricing weather derivatives have not been fully explored, there are no impediments in researching and designing optimal weather indexes. Skees, Barnett, Ibarra and Syroka (2006) provide a detailed description of the framework for constructing an optimal *local* weather index. The area represented by the *local* index has to be homogenous in terms of pedo-climatic conditions³. Farmers in such an area are naturally exposed to the same systemic risk. Differences in individual yields would vary to the extent farmers adopt different agricultural practices. Weather data have to come from weather station(s) located within the area. The index constructed by using local weather data must somehow be highly correlated with yields. Once the correlation between the weather index and yields is ascertained, especially if the index provides reliable out-of-sample predictions, the weather index will be able to predict low values of yields and to directly assess the extent of damages. A likely basis risk might occur only in case of non-perfect correlation between the weather index and the distribution of yield: the lower the correlation, the higher the probability of basis risk. The distinction between systemic risk and basis risk, however, depends on the extension of the area covered by the index. In theory, if a weather index were constructed to cover a single farm area, there would be no “systemic” risk, and then index-based weather insurance might be directly compared to traditional insurance, with the advantages of reduced monitoring and loss-adjustment costs. As the area gets larger (including more than one farm), the increasing presence of the idiosyncratic component of the risk could weaken the correlation between the index and (relatively local) yields and would make index-

³ Homogeneous pedo-climatic condition refers to similar soil and climatic condition in a delimited agricultural area.

based insurance system more similar to area-yields crop insurance, with the possibility of basis risk.

The availability of long time series of both weather and yield data is an essential requirement to make the assessment of the premium actuarially sound. The characteristics of a credible weather index are (Skees, Barnett, Ibarra and Syroka, 2006):

- Objectivity: the measurements are taken by non-human weather surveyors;
- Transparency: the information collected cannot be strategically altered;
- Independence: weather conditions are not contingently affected by human behaviors.

A crop insurance market, based on a reliable and credible local weather index, theoretically would not be plagued by asymmetric information. Moreover, the financial exposure of a local weather derivative might be shared with a non-agricultural sector whose returns are negatively correlated with the underlying index. Opposite stances for summer precipitations, for example, make tourism to be one such non-agricultural sector suitable for sharing risk as long as tourist and agricultural activities lie on the same area.

Unlike previous studies, where the construction of suitable weather indexes is guided by knowledge of agronomical relationships between yields and some weather variables (Vedenov and Barnett, 2004), the approach presented in this thesis is based on the idea of deducing a purely statistical relationship between yields and weather variability. This approach makes sure the resulting index accounts only for the yield variation caused by weather variability. The index definition, hence, proves not

affected by both farmers' risk exposure and idiosyncratic component of single farmers' production risk.

Chapter 3. Data and Methodology

As clarified in the previous parts, the possibility of effectively managing yield risk through index-based contracts stands on the property that the weather-index is highly correlated with the agricultural production. This thesis proposes the construction of such a weather-index through the fit of historical data on agricultural yields with a multiple linear regression of *pseudo* weather variables obtained through principal component analysis of actual weather data. In this particular context, linear regression is therefore used to reveal the relationship that, on average, existed between yields and historic weather data, and to use the fitted models to predict yields as the definition of the suitable weather indexes.

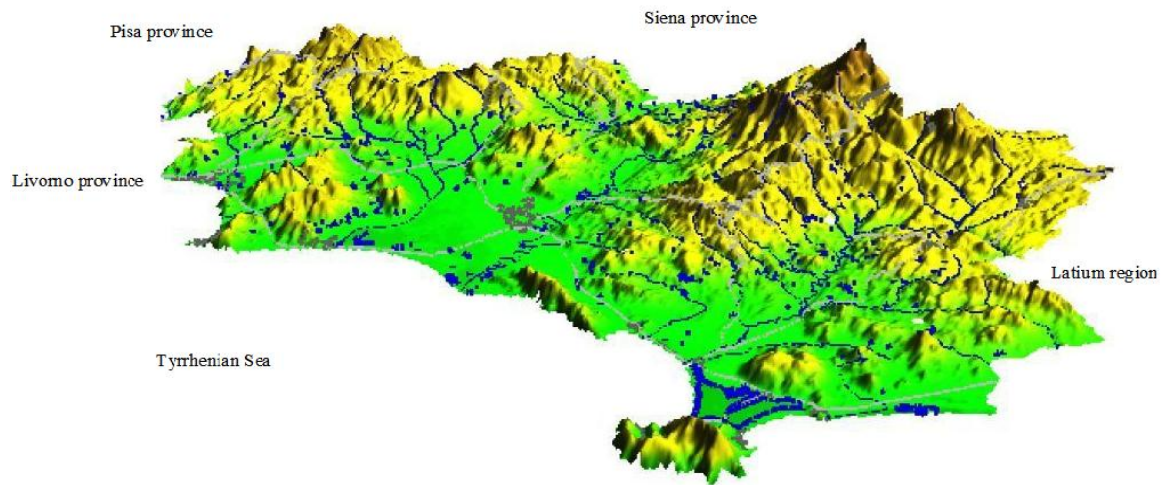
A preliminary review of the Italian province of Grosseto is provided by two introductory sections. The first describes the province by its physical and climatic profiles. The second focuses on the structural aspects of the agricultural sector and offers a description of agriculture production of the province of Grosseto.

The model is presented in several sections, describing the processes of: variable selection (both weather and yield data), variable reduction through application of the principal component analysis and linear regression fit of agricultural yield data. A final section presents the results.

3.1. Physical geography and climate of Grosseto province

The distribution of the land relief of the region (orography), covering a surface of 1,739 square miles or 450,400 ha, includes flat lands near the coast, rolling hills and valleys along its interior and the Appennine range on the border with Siena province (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Orography of Grosseto province

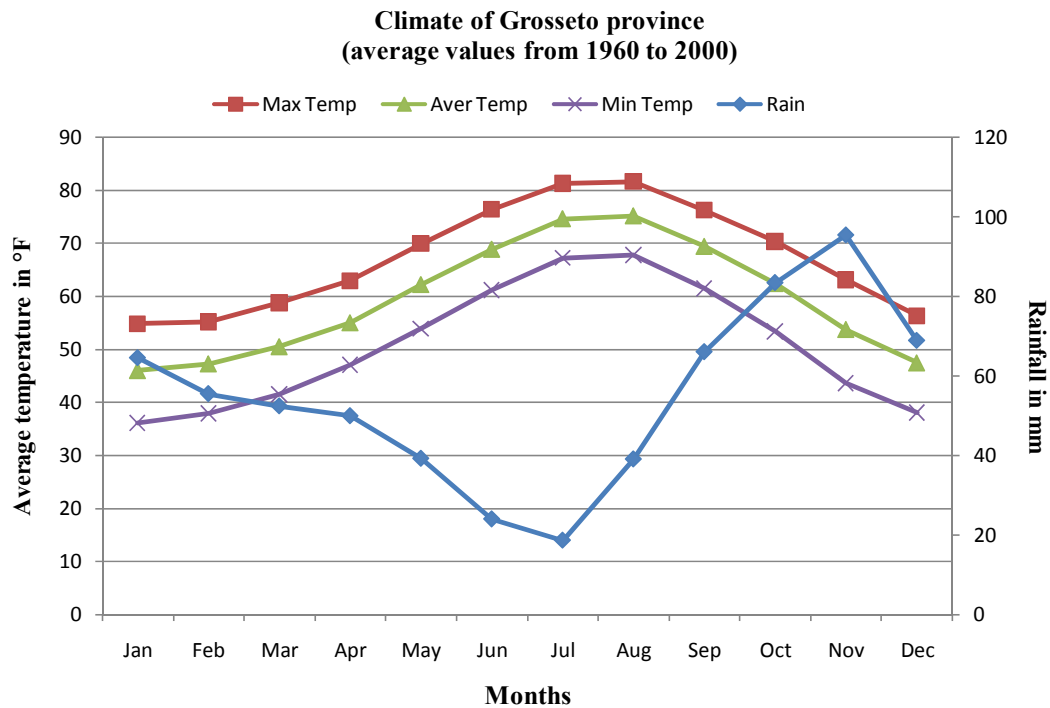


Source: Agrifauna Italia

The Ombrone, Albegna and Fiora rivers cross the valleys, where sun exposure reaches eleven hours during the summer season, creating an ideal micro-climate for wine grapes. The climate of the province varies throughout its extension. On the coast a Mediterranean climate prevails and the average temperature ranges between 50 (10) in the winter and 75.2°F (24°C) in summer. The interior area of the province is characterized by a continental climate, with average temperatures in the range of 37.4°F (3°C) – 70°F (21°C) between the winter and summer seasons. The coexistence of Mediterranean and continental climates provides the hilly areas with optimum weather conditions for cattle-breeding, wine grapes and wheat crops. However, wine grapes and wheat crops are often damaged by frost and hail during the spring and by fires occurring in the summer. In fact, the most common crop-yield insurance contracts are designed to hedge farmers against the frost and fire.

The average temperatures and rainfalls of the province, from 1960 to 2000, are summarized in the following figure, where the overlapping graphs give an intuitive indication of the strong correlation between temperature and rainfall trends.

Figure 3: Annual average temperatures and rainfalls trends in Grosseto province



Source: Regional Agency for the Development and Innovation in Agriculture (ARSIA), Tuscany

Indeed, the average rainfall is negatively correlated with temperatures, except for December, indicating that droughts are likely to occur during the summer season. In fact, in 2003, no rain was recorded during 125 days, from April 22th and August 25th in the hilly areas and less than 1 mm of rain for 40 summer days in the coastal areas. Droughts do not jeopardize crop production, rather they are responsible for considerable damages to the quality of the harvesting and, in particular periods⁴, might reduce yields.

⁴ For cereals, a drought in between spring and summer might cause yields reduction.

3.2. Agriculture in Grosseto province

The total utilized agricultural area and the shares destined to the main crops in the province of Grosseto are listed as follows:

Table 1: Utilized agricultural area in the province of Grosseto

	Mountain	Hill	Plain	Total UAA
Annual crops	9,045 (47.24%)	121,089 (76.39%)	25,294 (87.45%)	155,429 (75.24%)
Tree crops	3,364 (17.57%)	19,567 (12.34%)	2,492 (8.62%)	25,423 (12.31%)
Grasses and pastures	6,738 (35.19%)	17,852 (11.26%)	1,140 (3.94%)	25,729 (12.45%)
Total UAA	19,147	158,508	28,926	206,5809

Source: Italian Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), Fifth Agricultural Census, 2000

Note: Percentages refer to column values

Plain and hilly areas are mostly devoted to annual crops, which in total occupy more than 75% of the total utilized agricultural area. Tree crops are particularly concentrated in hilly areas whose extension covers the almost the 10% of the total utilized agricultural area. The remaining 15% of the total utilized agricultural area is distributed in mountains and plains.

Among annual crops and fruits cultivated in hill and plain areas, cereals, olive and wine grapes are the most common. In particular, durum and soft wheat jointly exceed 75% of the total cereals' utilized agricultural area and 35% of the annual crops' utilized agricultural area. Mountains are covered by woods in which the production of dried fruits is prominent. Table 2 illustrates the aforementioned distribution of the total utilized agricultural area per crop. Durum and soft wheat predominate because of high subsidies per hectare provided by the European Union since 1994. These EU subsidies provided incentives for expanded cultivations (also

those non-agronomically elected for wheat crops growing) and cultivation of wheat without proper rotation.

Table 2: Distribution of the main crops' utilized agricultural area in the province of Grosseto

	Mountains	Hills	Plains	Total
Durum wheat	2,821	39,993	9,131	51,945
<i>% on cereals' area</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>71.8</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>72.3</i>
<i>% on total UAA</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>25.1</i>
Soft wheat	235.3	2,477	787	3,500
<i>% on cereals' area</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>4.9</i>
<i>% on total UAA</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>
	Mountains	Hills	Plains	Total
Olive	1,890	12,371	1,689	15,950
<i>% on tree crops' area</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>62.7</i>
<i>% on total UAA</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Grape	216.5	5,022	583	5,822
<i>% on tree crops' area</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>22.9</i>
<i>% on total UAA</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>

Source: Italian Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), Fifth Agricultural Census, 2000

The mono-culture of wheat crops without rotation have implied over time a reduction in yields, in particular for durum wheat. Olive and wine grape, grown mainly in hilly areas, jointly amount to more than 85% of bearing-fruit plants and represent the second most important crops of the province. Net profitability of the main crops is presented in table 3. Such presentation provides a comparison between the average crops' profitability with and without the direct support.

Table 3 clearly shows the differences between presence and absence of support in average net incomes for the main crops. For durum and soft wheat, the presence of supports increased the average net income by four and two times respectively, while for grape the discrepancies are less remarkable.

Table 3: Net profitability outline (€/ha) of the main crops in the Italian province of Grosseto

	Mountain		Hill		Plain	
	w/ supp	w/out supp	w/ supp	w/out supp	w/ supp	w/out supp
Grape						
average	€ 4,958	€ 4,270	€ 4,676	€ 4,135	€ 4,441	€ 3,957
<i>stdev</i>	2503.41	2496.39	1735.31	1680.23	1518.46	1371.12
CV	0.505	0.585	0.371	0.406	0.342	0.347
Durum wheat						
average	€ 836.06	€ 195.14	€ 842.61	€ 237.10	€ 822.00	€ 219.08
<i>stdev</i>	121.27	111.36	99.74	90.00	80.61	72.71
CV	0.145	0.571	0.118	0.380	0.098	0.332
Soft wheat						
average	€ 393.94	€ 128.95	€ 470.74	€ 217.31	€ 676.72	€ 366.25
<i>stdev</i>	109.54	146.71	141.09	146.46	112.20	139.34
CV	0.278	1.138	0.300	0.674	0.166	0.380

Source: own elaboration on 1996-2000 data - Italian Farm Accounting Data Network (FADN)

Comparing the coefficients of variation (CV) between presence and absence of support, table 3 clearly shows that the support system is able to hedge income variations of durum and soft wheat. The EU supports do not reduce variability for grape's average net income, although the variations in net income are wider. In the light of a declining support system, mainly for wheat, and a higher and variable profitability of grape, these crops have been selected for testing a new methodology for the construction of weather indexes to be used as assets of insurance derivative contracts.

3.3. Variable selection

Ideally, to design an efficient index based insurance contract, one would need series of historic farm-level yield and weather data. Unfortunately, individual time series on yields are not publicly available, and it is not common for a farm in Italy to have a weather station within the farm.

The level of aggregation of the agricultural yield data used in this thesis is the provincial level. Provincial averages of crop yields have been obtained from the RICA database of the Italian institute of agricultural economics (INEA), which is part of the European Union Farm Accounting Data Network (FADN), whose task is to select and monitor samples of farms representative of a particular agricultural zone at the level of the region.⁵

These data present some problems. First, provincial data may not be representative given that representativeness of the FADN is ensured only at regional level; second, by using data aggregated at the provincial level, differences in performance of individual farmers located in areas like coastal plains, hills and interior mountains can be hidden, and this is a fact to be considered when evaluating the results. Moreover, given that for regulatory reasons, farmers can participate to the FADN selection only for a limited lapse of time, there is a lack of continuity in the sample that is used to form the provincial series.

⁵ Within the European Union, the classification of regions is done through the “Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS).

See: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/home_regions_en.html

Unfortunately, for privacy reasons, data at the individual farm level are not made available and therefore there is no feasible way to control for any lack of representativeness.

The dependent variable considered for the weather index is *yield* and the selected crops are wine grapes, soft and durum wheat. Yield data have been analyzed to test for the presence of a significant trend. The following linear model is estimated to test for the significance of a linear trend:

$$Y_t = \alpha + \beta(t-1989) + e_t, t = 1990, \dots, 2004$$

A simple t-test on the hypothesis $H_0: \beta = 0$ is then performed to test for significance of the linear trend. In case the hypothesis $\beta = 0$ cannot be rejected (only for durum wheat, where a *negative* trend is found), the trend component is calculated as:

$$Y_t^{tr} = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta}(t-1989)$$

where $\hat{\alpha}$ and $\hat{\beta}$ are the estimated coefficients, detrended yield time series are then calculated as:

$$Y_t^{\det} = Y_t - Y_t^{tr} + \bar{Y}$$

where Y_t are actual yields, \bar{Y} is the average yield and Y_t^{\det} are the detrended values.

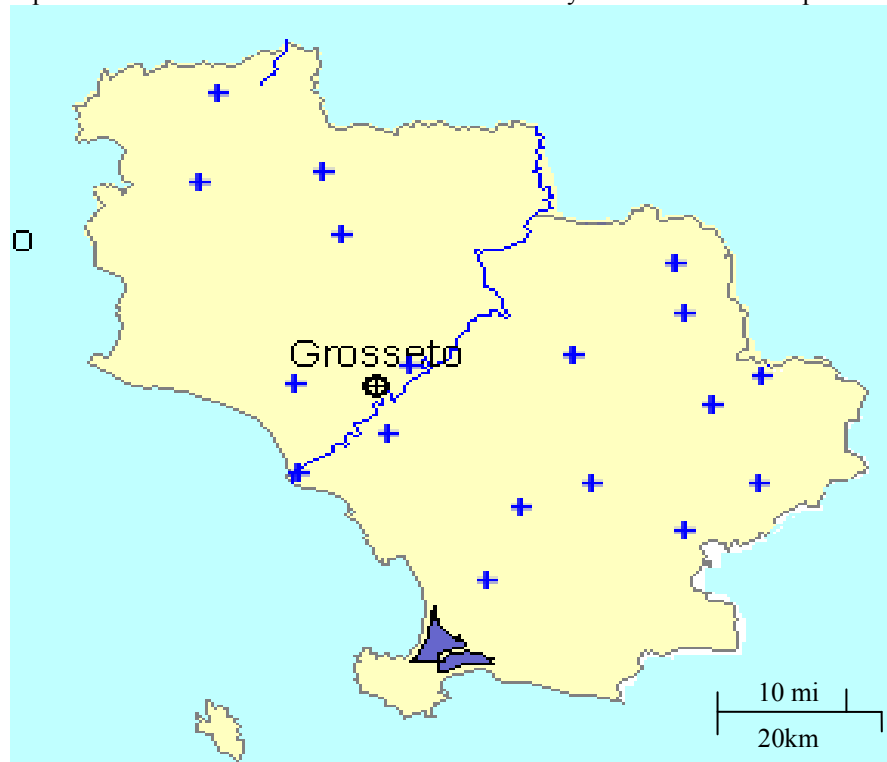
Results of the statistical test, actual and detrended time series of yields from 1990 to 2004, and the relative descriptive statistics are listed in table A.1. in the Appendix.

The meteorological data have been obtained from several weather stations uniformly located throughout the province. The stations are owned and managed by the Regional (Tuscany) Agency for the Development and Innovation in Agriculture (ARSIA) which publishes daily time series of the most common weather variables,

such as maximum and minimum temperature, rainfall and maximum and average humidity. In 1990 ARSIA owned only a few stations and, during the following four years, it expanded the network to 18 units. Thus, not all stations have daily time series in the early years of the sample. The number of missing observations per weather station is shown in table A13 in the Appendix. The column entries of table A13 represent the number of missing daily observations per weather variable. The illustration of the spatial distribution of the weather stations in the Grosseto province is given in figure 4.

For purpose of inference, annual crop yields must be matched with meteorological data. Starting from daily weather observations, annual weather variables have been constructed.

Figure 4: Spatial distribution of the weather stations owned by ARSIA in Grosseto province



Source: Regional Agency for the Development and Innovation in Agriculture (ARSIA), Tuscany

First, month-variables of annual observations were created: for each weather station, the following variables have been created for each month:

- monthly maximum temperature – $\max_i T_{\max_i}$
- monthly average of the maximum temperatures – $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n T_{\max_i}$;
- monthly minimum temperature – $\min_i T_{\min_i}$;
- monthly average of the minimum temperatures – $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n T_{\min_i}$;
- monthly average temperature – $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n [(T_{\max_i} + T_{\min_i})/2]$;
- monthly average maximum level of humidity – $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Hum}_{\max_i}$;
- monthly maximum humidity – $\max_i \text{Hum}_{\max_i}$;
- monthly cumulative rainfall – $n^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^n \text{Prec}_i$;
- number of rainy days in the month.

with i representing daily observations.

Temperature is measured in degrees Celsius; humidity has a percentage range between 0 and 100, rainfall is measured in millimeters, and rainy days measured in integer numbers. All the variables are continuous measurements, except rainy days which is discrete. As expected, the created weather month-variables of annual observations present missing values, especially in the early years of the series. The resulting missing observations have been replaced with the average of the remaining annual observations of the respective month-variable. For example, in the weather station of Stacciole, the missing maximum temperatures for February from 1990 to

1992 are filled by taking the average of all the maximum temperatures for February from 1993 to 2004 in the same weather station of Stiacciole.

The nine variables were chosen with the aim of delineating a climatic pattern of the province, as to subsequently match crop yields and weather variations. It must be recalled that the purpose of this thesis is neither to understand the relationships between the aforementioned weather events nor to discover which of the adverse events affects agricultural yields more and why.

With 18 weather stations, 12 months and 9 weather variables, there are a total of $18 \times 12 \times 9 = 1944$ monthly variables. A sketch of the layout of the weather variables is given in table A14 in the Appendix.

Second, given that the yields cannot be affected by future weather events, and since the annual production cycle of crops does not necessarily correspond to the calendar year, the dates of crop production and weather variables must be matched to obtain reasonable subsets of variables. For soft and durum wheat which are sown between August and September and harvested in June in Italy, relevant weather information is considered from August of the previous year to May of the harvesting year⁶. The subset of relevant variables for wheat (wheat dataset) therefore contains $18 \times 9 \times 10 = 1620$ variables. For grapes, observations on weather conditions from January to September of the harvest year have been considered. Such period corresponds to the growing stages from the appearance of flower buds to the grape harvesting⁷. The grape subset contains thus $18 \times 9 \times 8 = 1458$ variables (grape dataset).

⁶ One month before the harvesting the caryopsis is already ripe. During the last month there is stage of drying process and only a fire could jeopardize the crop.

⁷ During the period between grape harvesting and appearance of flower buds (winter), vines remain in a dormant status.

With only 15 observations on yields, from 1990 to 2004, it would be impossible to make any inference by using such large numbers of different variables. Therefore, the need arises to synthesize the information contained in the 1944 variables into a smaller number of variables.

The process of data reduction is presented in the following section.

3.4. Variables “reduction”

In order to reduce the number of variables while retaining most of the information they carry, a natural choice is to perform a principal component analysis.

Principal component analysis is a descriptive statistical method mainly applied to reduce the number of explanatory variables in a dataset and to explore the possible underlying structure of a large set of variables. According to Jolliffe (2002), principal component analysis is one of the most applied techniques in a wide variety of disciplines, such as agriculture, psychometrics, facial recognition, gas chromatography, genetics, climatology and meteorology (spatio-temporal atmospheric science data) and social sciences.

The dimensionality reduction process is conducted through a linear transformation applied to variables, aimed at retaining as much variation as possible. A lower dimensional set of independent (or uncorrelated) principal components will be *extracted* and it is considered to be an *underlying structure* of the old one. Hence, it is able to represent or to “transfer” the inner relationships between the original sample variables onto a new system of coordinates⁸.

⁸The software used to perform principal component analyses is SPSS®.

The application of principal component analysis to the meteorological variables considered in this thesis is motivated by the fact that the weather variables are likely to be highly correlated to each other, and therefore the original dataset would certainly contain redundant information. In particular, having only 15 observations, there would exist a 15-dimensional space capable of fully representing the variability contained in the original datasets.

Principal components are constructed in a way that they are uncorrelated with each other but correlated to the original variables. Each original variable gives a contribution to the variation of every single component. Such contribution is usually called *factor loading*. The “underlying meaning” of each component can be inferred by ranking the contributions in a decreasing order and excluding contributions lower than a certain magnitude (usually a factor loading lower than 0.4 is considered a scarce contribution).

In this study, the principal components are correlated to $p = 1620$ and 1458 spatial-temporal variables respectively. With such a large number of variables, it would be a painstaking task, and maybe not possible, to give a meaningful “meteorological” interpretation of each principal component. This is not new to users of principal component analysis: Jolliffe (2002) in fact, remarks the possibility that the interpretability of the principal components could be non-obvious and sometimes not even possible.

To the purpose of this work, this is not a major drawback, given that the objective is to use the principal components in subsequent analysis to form an index which is correlated with yields.

Coded in the standard routines implemented in the SPSS[®] software, there are three different methods to extract principal components, each of them producing scores with mean zero:

1. Anderson-Rubin: it gives uncorrelated scores with standard deviations equal to one;
2. Bartlett: it gives unbiased scores, correlated only with their own factors, with standard deviation equals to one;
3. Regression: it gives scores that could be correlated, with variance equals to the square of the multiple correlation between the estimated factor loadings and the true factor values.

These three methods produce equivalent *factor scores* when principal component analysis is applied. In factor analysis (FA), instead, those methods would produce different estimates of factor scores. Factor scores are the *pseudo-observations* (cases) of the variables obtained from the principal components. Therefore, each new principal component, used as an explanatory variable in the subsequent analysis, has 15 observations like the sample ones.

As expected, for both crops, principal component analyses show that the first 14 principal components will account for 100% of the variation of the datasets. But it is not necessary to use all fourteen of them to predict yields. In any of the extracting procedures, principal components are extracted in decreasing order of explained variance. The hope in conducting principal component analysis is that the first *few* components could account for a large share of the total variability.

The question arises of how many components to retain. One criterion of choice suggests to retain only principal components having eigenvalues greater than one,

based on the consideration that such components would account for more variation than the average original variables. Another typical choice criterion adopted by researchers is to set an *a priori* range of variation which, in turn, will determine how many principal components to retain for further analysis. Common cut-off ranges are between 70% and 90% of the total variation. In other words, if the researcher sets a cut-off of 80%, he would retain the minimum number of principal components capable of accounting for at least 80% of the total sample variability. The choice of the cut-off, however, is to some extent arbitrary, and it could change according to the particular relationships between sample variables and principal components (Jolliffe, 2003)⁹.

Given the purpose of relating yields variations to weather variability, the criterion adopted here that might lead to a convenient selection of principal components is to retain the particular subset of principal components for which the adjusted R^2 of the yield-fitting model is the largest, conditional on explaining at least 80% of the of variation of the original sample.

⁹ For more details, see I.T. Jolliffe, *Principal Component Analysis*, (2nd Ed.) Sect. 6 – par. 6.1.

3.5. Yield fitting

Although many different functional forms might be chosen to model the complex relationship between yield and weather variations, the limited number of observations does not allow for specification searches. As a simple yet flexible enough form, a linear relation between yield and weather variability is assumed here.

In order to discover the linear combination of weather variables that best follows the variations in yields, a linear regression is calculated between yields as the dependent variable, and the first n principal components as regressors.

By indicating the sets of explanatory variables, extracted from principal component analysis, as $G = \{\mathbf{g}_1, \dots, \mathbf{g}_n\}$ and $W = \{\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_n\}$ for grape and wheat respectively, the following multiple linear regressions have been estimated:

$$1. \quad \mathbf{Y}_{GR} = \mathbf{G}\boldsymbol{\beta} + \mathbf{e}$$

$$2. \quad \mathbf{Y}_{SW} = \mathbf{W}\boldsymbol{\delta} + \mathbf{e}$$

$$3. \quad \mathbf{Y}_{DW} = \mathbf{W}\boldsymbol{\omega} + \mathbf{e}$$

where \mathbf{Y}_{GR} , \mathbf{Y}_{SW} and \mathbf{Y}_{DW} are vectors of 15 observations on yields and $\boldsymbol{\beta}$, $\boldsymbol{\delta}$ and $\boldsymbol{\omega}$ are the vectors of coefficients.

Goodness of fit and F-test are the only critical statistics through which the reliability of such weather-indexes can be checked. In general, it might be important to consider the parameter estimates and their standard errors, but, once again, the concern here is on the ability of the overall function to closely follow yields, rather than on interpretation of particular coefficients. On the other hand, because the explanatory variables are not easily interpreted, also the meaning of each single estimated coefficient would be difficult if not impossible to interpret. Instead, the

value of the adjusted R^2 , which gives a measurement of the goodness of fit, provides a reliable and objective measure of the correlation between the hypothesized weather indexes and yields.

A high goodness of fit will imply that the index is able to follow the variations of yields. The more explanatory variables are added to the model, the higher is the flexibility of the model. Unfortunately, the limited number of observations (only 15 years) does not allow inclusion of many variables, lest the model would overfit for lack of degrees of freedom.

In the next chapter the results of this innovative methodology are discussed and compared to the results of an alternative method commonly proposed in literature, that is the use of growing degree days and cumulative rain to predict yields.

Chapter 4. Results and comparison

4.1. Efficient weather index obtained through linear regression on principal components

Principal component analysis was applied to weather variables in both grape and wheat subsets. As expected, the correlation matrices are singular, producing only 14 eigenvalues different from zero, which account for 100% of the total variation of the subsets. Tables A2.a and A2.b report the description of the variance explained by each eigenvalue. For both principal component analyses, the first ten principal components explain more than 90% of the variability in the sample.

The sensitivity analysis on the number of principal components to include in the regressions, showed that the highest value of adjusted R^2 is produced by nine principal components for grape and durum wheat and by eight principal components for soft wheat, as depicted in figures A1.a, .b and .c, in the Appendix.

The principal components included in the regression on grape yields account for 87.7% of the total variation of the grape weather variable subset, while those included in the regressions on soft and durum wheat yields account for 84.4% and 88.8% respectively.

From the component matrices in Tables A3.a and A3.b it might be possible to provide an interpretation to every single principal component, by looking at their ordered entries (factor loadings), whose values express the relative weight of the sample weather variables on the principal components. As mentioned before, the interpretation of the principal components, although feasible and worthy, would require the expertise of a weather expert and would be beyond the objectives of this

research. Nevertheless, a possible interpretation is given in tables A4.a and A4.b. The results of the regressions, reported in tables A5.a, .b and .c provide all the necessary information to construct the indexes and to check their correlations with the respective yield variables. Even though the parameter estimates and their individual significance are not of peculiar importance, their values¹⁰ are discussed.

The weather index for *grape yields*, shown in figure A2.a, can be constructed as:

$$\hat{Y}_{GR} = 94.59^* + 14.70^* \mathbf{g}_1 - 1.16 \mathbf{g}_2 + 5.98 \mathbf{g}_3 + 10.89^{**} \mathbf{g}_4 - 7.66 \mathbf{g}_5 + 0.27 \mathbf{g}_6 + 7.80 \mathbf{g}_7 \\ - 16.76^* \mathbf{g}_8 + 20.07^* \mathbf{g}_9$$

The F value in regression 1 (*grape*) is statistically significant at 5% level (p-value equal to 0.025) suggesting the hypothesis that all coefficients are not different from zero must be rejected; the parameter estimates cannot be interpreted, but the t-tests show that \mathbf{g}_1 , \mathbf{g}_8 and \mathbf{g}_9 are statistically significant at 5% level and \mathbf{g}_4 at 10% level; the R^2 of the regression, 0.924, indicates a high goodness of fit.

The weather index for *soft wheat yields*, shown in figure A2.b, can be constructed as:

$$\hat{Y}_{SW} = 28.26^* + 3.62^* \mathbf{w}_1 - 2.26^* \mathbf{w}_2 - 1.06 \mathbf{w}_3 + 0.11 \mathbf{w}_4 + 0.78 \mathbf{w}_5 - 0.46 \mathbf{w}_6 - 1.78 \mathbf{w}_7 \\ + 2.93^* \mathbf{w}_8$$

In regression 2 (*soft wheat*) the F value is statistically significant at 10% level (p-value equal to 0.064); t-tests for parameter estimates show that \mathbf{w}_1 , \mathbf{w}_2 and \mathbf{w}_8 are statistically significant at 5% level, while the other ones have significance at a level

¹⁰ * Statistically significant at 5% level

** Statistically significant at 10% level

much more higher than 10%, resulting not significant; the R^2 of the regression, equal to 0.832, show a reasonable goodness of fit.

The weather index for *durum wheat yields*, shown in figure A2.c, can be constructed as:

$$\hat{Y}_{DW} = 29.77^* + 4.23^* \mathbf{w}_1 - 2.16^* \mathbf{w}_2 + 0.50 \mathbf{w}_3 - 0.27 \mathbf{w}_4 - 1.35 \mathbf{w}_5 + 0.43 \mathbf{w}_6 + 2.33^* \mathbf{w}_7 + 1.24 \mathbf{w}_8 + 1.45 \mathbf{w}_9$$

In regression 3 (*durum wheat*) the F-test is statistically significant at 10% level (p-value equal to 0.053); t-test for parameter estimates show that \mathbf{w}_1 and \mathbf{w}_7 are statistically significant at 5% level, while \mathbf{w}_2 at 10% level; the R^2 is equal to 0.893, showing a reasonable goodness of fit.

It can be noticed that, with only few significant parameter estimates, the R^2 of the regressions are high. This evidence confirms the hypothesis that a low number of degrees of freedom actually affects the goodness of fit causing an overfitting. The magnitude of the coefficients of determination ascertains the capability of the indexes to predict observed yield in sample.

A test of the predictive ability of the model is performed. A principal component analysis is conducted on weather variables excluding the last observation, year 2004. The weather variables, with observations from 1990 to 2003, obtained from principal components have been used as explanatory variables in three regressions. The factor loadings of the resulting principal components have been then used to predict *out-of-sample* the factor loading “2004” for each principal component. The parameter estimates of the regressions and the predicted factor loadings for “2004” produced the out-of-sample prediction of yields in 2004.

The out-of-sample prediction accuracy is illustrated in table 4. Assuming a normal distribution for yield, the extent of the confidence intervals suggests that the accuracy of the predictions for each crop is reasonable, though the difference between actual and predicted values for durum wheat is remarkable.

Table 4: Out-of-sample prediction accuracy for grape, soft and durum wheat yields*

yields	Grape	Soft wheat	Durum wheat
actual value	108.33	35.00	42.37
predicted value	113.97	29.78	32.15
% difference	5%	15%	24%
standard deviation ¹¹	18.79	4.38	4.63
confidence interval at 95% level	[65.66 - 162.29]	[17.63 - 41.94]	[19.30 - 45.01]

Source: own elaboration

*Note: Durum wheat yields are detrended observations

Even if the normal distribution does not prove as sufficiently appropriate as the beta for modeling actual yield distributions, at least one study has shown the assumption of normality of yields distribution cannot be severely rejected (Ker and Coble, 2003). Given that in the literature there is still uncertainty about modeling actual yields distribution, the hypothesis of normality has been tested by implementing the D'Agostino-Pearson K^2 omnibus statistic on the regressions' residuals. The test results, reported in tables A5.a, .b and .c, indicate the null hypothesis of normality of yields is strongly rejected. As such, the estimated standard errors may not be consistent.

¹¹ The standard deviation has been computed as $stdev = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 (I + X_{2004} (X' X)^{-1} X'_{2004})}$, with X_{2004} as the *out-of-sample* predicted case "2004" for each principal component; $\hat{\sigma}^2$ and X are in-sample variance and data values.

In order to find a more parsimonious model, three linear regressions were run by regressing yields on only statistically significant principal components of the previous regressions. The results, in tables A6.a, .b and .c in Appendix, do confirm that those principal components prove to be statistically significant, though the in-sample goodness of fit does not fully satisfy the weather-index requirements. Hence, the in-sample predictions of the indexes, in figures A3.a, .b and .c in the Appendix, do not closely follow yields variations, especially yields shortfalls.

Again, the availability of longer time series would allow more degrees of freedom in the application of both principal component analyses and linear regressions with less impact on the goodness of fit.

Indeed, even if a longer time series included important climate change, such considerable variations could be accounted for by principal components. In this sense, principal component analysis proves to be a powerful analytical tool, especially in disciplines like climatology in which the inner relationship between weather variables is not easy to model. Instead, more can be done to explore the effects of technological progress both on agricultural production, increasing yields and resistance to adverse weather events, and climate, lowering the emission of polluting elements considered to be the most important cause of climatic changes.

The availability of longer time series on yield and weather variables is the only remedy to avoid overfitting and produce effective out-of-sample predictions. Again, those regressions are not intended to explain or understand the reasons for residual yield variation, but to design a weather index that is positively correlated to the yield. The indexes obtained will be used to perform an analysis of sensitivity on farmers' willingness to pay for a weather index-based insurance contract.

However, the availability of short time series and provincial level data makes this experimental methodology not quite reliable. The comparison of the latter with a different approach would clear legitimate doubts about the results of the principal component analyses and the subsequent regressions. Therein, a different linear model is applied to fit yields with growing degree days and cumulative rain. The “growing degree days” approach for constructing a weather index is presented in the next section.

4.2. Growing Degree Days method

The indexes constructed by regressing grape, soft and durum wheat yields on the weather variables obtained from principal components provide good in-sample predictions, but the limited possibility of testing the ability to predict out-of-sample values, due to the limited number of available observations to conduct the test, cannot exclude the possibility of overfitting due to few degrees of freedom. An alternative way of assessing the desirability of the proposed index is to compare it with the performance of an index constructed through a different approach. Yields have been regressed on two weather measurements that have been proposed, in the literature (Vedenov and Barnett, 2004; Skees, Barnett, Ibarra and Syroka, 2006), as likely to be highly correlated with agricultural production. The first one is the so called number of *growing degree days* (GDD) and the second one is the *cumulative rain* (CR).

GDD is a measure of cumulative temperature which expresses the amount of heat a plant needs to complete its phenological stages. GDD are used in agronomy generally to forecast the time of crops' growth and to program the growth time of

crops in a controlled environment, such as in greenhouses. In this work, the GDD have been computed according to the following formula:

$$GDD = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{T_{i\max} + T_{i\min}}{2} - T_{base} ,$$

where n represents the number of days of the plant's cycle, T_{\max} and T_{\min} are daily temperature values, maximum and minimum of the day respectively, and T_{base} is the temperature threshold value under which the plant have no vegetative activity. T_{base} for grape is 10°C, T_{base} for cereals, including soft wheat, is 0°C (Skees, Barnett, Ibarra and Syroka, 2006). The agronomical period considered for grape crop goes from the vegetative resumption to the harvesting, corresponding to the period January-September. The agronomical period considered for soft wheat goes from the seeding to one month before the reaping, corresponding to the period August-May.

GDD, however, is an index related directly to the growth of the plant, it does not necessarily express a direct relationship between temperature and yields. There could be cases when the plant has a low productivity in spite of its successful growth. Such cases are common especially during rainy seasons when rain and humidity create an ideal micro-climate for fungi growth. Therefore, the cumulative rainfall (in millimeters) (CR) for the concerned periods has been computed as follows:

$$CR = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i ,$$

where r is the amount of rain and n is the number of days in the concerned period, and used as explanatory variable in the regressions.

GDD and rainfall variables have been computed using daily data from each of the eighteen weather stations. The explanatory variables in the regressions are

meanGDD, *varGDD*, *skewGDD* and *meanRain*, representing respectively average, variance and skewness of GDD and average of the cumulative rainfall computed over the 18 weather stations for each year. The two databases obtained are presented in tables A7.a and A7.b.

Three regressions on each yield variable have been run:

1. $yield = \alpha + \alpha_1 meanGDD + \alpha_2 meanRain + e$
2. $yield = \alpha + \alpha_1 meanGDD + \alpha_2 varGDD + \alpha_3 meanRain + e$
3. $yield = \alpha + \alpha_1 meanGDD + \alpha_2 varGDD + \alpha_3 skewGDD + \alpha_4 meanRain + e$

The degrees of freedom in the regressions on grape yields, having 15 observations, are in turn 12, 11 and 10. Those in the regressions on soft and durum wheat are 11, 10 and 9, given 14 observations. Therefore, the risk of overfitting in these regressions is lower than when using principal components as explanatory variables.

4.3. Results

None of the regressions run on grape yields appears to give a reliable index. In fact, the p-values of the F-tests are higher than 30% significance level, none of the parameter estimates are significant, and the R^2 are low (Table A8.a). The predicted values generated by the three regressions, in figures A4.a, .b and .c, do not follow appropriately the variation of the actual values.

The regressions on soft wheat yields, from the first to the third respectively, present increasing p-values of the F-test, from less than 5% to 11% of significance, and increasing R^2 . The unique parameter estimate resulting significant at 5% level in each regression is the one referred to the *meanRain* variable (Table A8.b). The

predicted values, as reported in figures A5.a, .b and .c, although following the variation of the actual observations, present large discrepancies at peak levels, thereby the resulting index could not be considered a good predictor of extreme yields.

The first two regressions on the de-trended durum wheat yields do not present any significant parameter estimate (Table A8.c). In the third regression, the parameter estimates relative to *skewGDD* and *meanRain* result significance at 10% level and the coefficient of determination, equal to 0.44, expresses a reasonable goodness of fit. Here too the in-sample predicted values, depicted in figures A6.a, .b and .c, although following the variation of the actual yields, over-predict yields shortfalls. Out-of-sample predictions of yields in 2004 have been computed for all the regressions of each crop. The out-of-sample prediction accuracy, illustrated in tables A9.a, .b and .c in the Appendix, show that for soft and durum wheat all the predicted values are lower than the lower bound of the respective confidence intervals. Each out-of-sample prediction of year 2004 for grape remarkably differs from the actual yield value and the extents of the confidence intervals suggest that the accuracy of the predictions in each regression is low. Even if the number of degrees of freedom does not affect the goodness of fit in each regression, the GDD model does not seem to be superior to the experimental model presented before.

Next chapter introduces and discusses the performance of possible insurance contracts, where indemnity payments are linked to the values of weather indexes constructed through the previously introduced model.

Chapter 5. Feasibility analysis of index-based weather derivatives

The weather indexes constructed by fitting yield variables with weather variables obtained by principal component analysis provide good in-sample predictions of the respective observed yields. In particular, they are able to forecast low observed values rather accurately, as shown in figures A2.a, .b and .c in the Appendix. Such indexes, however, cannot be proven accurate in predicting out-of-sample yields for lack of information. Nevertheless, a feasibility study of a local yield crop insurance contract based on those weather indexes can be performed.

5.1. Index-based insurance contract

The hypothesized contract would pay indemnities every time the weather index falls below a pre-fixed trigger value I^* , such that the amount of the compensation will be $I^* - I$. For example, supposing a trigger value I^* equal to 75 for grape, 20 for soft wheat and 25 for durum wheat expressed as q/ha, from figures A7.a, .b and .c in the Appendix it can be noticed that, over the period considered, the contracts for grape and durum wheat yields would have paid indemnities four times and the one for soft wheat yield twice.

Then, representative farmers with yields equal to the average of those included in the sample data, owning such a contract, would have been able to eliminate the risk that their yields fell below 75 q/ha for grape crop, 20 q/ha for soft wheat crop and 25q/ha for durum wheat crop respectively. Compared to a pure yield crop insurance contract, both weather index contracts would have slightly overcompensated in the years 1994, 1997 and 2001, for grape farmers, and in the years 1998 and 2003, for

soft wheat farmers. Indeed, such contracts, constructed at the provincial level, would be as effective as an area-yield insurance contract. There would be residual basis risk to the extent that there would be a difference between individual yields and those predicted by the index.

A perfectly competitive market would make such an insurance system potentially feasible depending solely on the difference between the farmers' willingness to pay for such a contract and the predictable premium. Since the contract is based on the index, not on actual yields, insurance companies will not have to bear administrative and management costs, such as loss adjustments and monitoring, and the premium could be very close to the actuarially fair premium.

Knowing the long-run distribution of yields and weather variables, the actuarially fair premium can be estimated as the contract's expected indemnity. Farmers' willingness to pay, instead, depends on their degree of risk aversion and on their perception of risk exposure. Indeed, if the historical distributions of yields and index were the same, that is if there were a perfect correlation between yields and index in the long run, the willingness to pay for a premium of a risk neutral farmer would exactly be equal to the actuarially fair premium and no market would exist. It follows that any degree of risk aversion or any pessimistic misperception of the actual yield risk by farmers would make the willingness to pay of farmers higher than the actuarially fair premium.

One of the most important advantages of an index-based insurance of the kind presented is that it would reward virtuous farmers, in that the incentive is maintained to use farmers' ability to avoid a shortfall of yields any time the index predicts values lower than the threshold. Indeed, risk-averse farmers possessing better information on

how to control yields might actually express a willingness to pay more than the actuarially fair premiums. Hence, since indemnities are computed according only on the value the index predicts, they can receive a higher benefit if they know they can adopt agronomic corrective or protective measure in case the index falls below the threshold. Such a mechanism for yield-risk protection gives incentives to farmers for reducing their yield risk exposure, completely eliminates incentive problems due to moral hazard and provides incentives for a “virtuous” selection. Farmers with a low risk exposure will have a higher incentive to participate, as opposed to the adverse selection which usually afflicts traditional crop insurance programs.

5.2. Simulation and sensitivity analysis

Because of the limited length of the available time series, the precise distribution of the identified weather indexes, as well as the exact actuarially fair premium cannot be determined with high accuracy. The availability of longer time series for the concerned weather stations would make a more accurate characterization of the indexes’ distributions possible, for example through a kernel analysis, providing the required conditions for the actuarially fair premium to be computed as the expected revenue from the contracts over a long lapse of time.

In this thesis, the fair premium is computed by a simulation. As a first approximation, the underlying distribution of the indexes has been estimated by re-sampling from a normal distributions with the same mean and variance of the available series ($\mu = 94.6$ and $sd = 35.66$ for grape index; $\mu = 28.26$ and $sd = 6.38$ for soft wheat index; $\mu = 29.77$ and $sd = 5.83$ for durum wheat index). The simulation has

been conducted extracting $n = 500,000$ random values I such to compute the actuarially fair premium as $FairP = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \max[(I^* - I_i), 0]$. The resulting fair premiums¹² are 6.062 for grape contract ($I^* = 75$), 0.205 for soft wheat contract ($I^* = 20$) and 0.679 for durum wheat contract ($I^* = 25$) respectively.

The second simulation of the actuarially fair premium has been performed by re-sampling from the realized values of the indexes applying a non-parametric bootstrap. The sample is obtained by extracting at random n values from a Uniform distribution $[0,1]$ and by associating each extracted value to the index observations. Such sample is composed by $n = 500,000$ observations such to compute the actuarially fair premium as $FairP = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \max[(I^* - I_i), 0]$. The resulting fair premiums are 4.056 for grape contract ($I^* = 75$), 0.458 for soft wheat contract ($I^* = 20$) and 0.659 for durum wheat contract ($I^* = 25$) respectively.

Given the estimated actuarially fair premiums, it is possible to determine the series of yield that farmers in the area would have had over the 15 years considered, both with and without the hedge provided by the weather index contracts. The descriptive statistics of the series, in Tables A10.a, .b and .c, show that the standard deviations of the “hedged” series are lower than the non-“hedged” ones, implying that a reduction in risk would occur.

Sensitivity analysis is then performed to check whether or not the farmers in the sample would be willing to accept the contracts and pay for such premiums. The change in the certainty equivalent, implied by the purchase of the contract, is hence

¹² Fair premiums and indemnities are meant to be the product between price and quantities of crop per hectare (q/ha), assuming the price constant and equal to one.

measured for five different degrees of risk aversion, assuming a Constant Relative Risk Aversion (CRRA) utility function. The assumption of CRRA utility function is quite common, especially in asset pricing literature, though researchers have controversial opinions about its empirical applications in agriculture (Coyle, 1999). Nevertheless, several CRRA utility functions are usually described in the literature, such as the logarithm and the exponential; both possess the desirable property that the degree of risk aversion does not change for changes in wealth. Another reason for assuming CRRA utility functions is that there is evidence that the initial level of wealth does not alter the riskiness of investment choices. Hence, the sensitivity analysis does not depend on farmers' wealth.

The CRRA utility function applied is the exponential and its functional form is

$$u(x) = \frac{x^{1-\rho}}{1-\rho}, \text{ with } \rho > 0 \text{ representing the degree of risk aversion; } u'(x) = x^{-\rho} > 0;$$

$$u''(x) = -\rho x^{-(\rho+1)} < 0. \text{ The measure of the relative risk aversion is}$$

$$\text{then } R^R = -\frac{u''(x)}{u'(x)} x = -\frac{-\rho x^{-(\rho+1)}}{x^{-\rho}} x = -\frac{-\rho x^{-(\rho+1)}}{x^{-(\rho+1)}} = \rho \text{ which is constant.}$$

Assuming x to be the crop yield and letting ρ varying discretely from 1 to 3, in increments of 0.5, levels of utility for the series with and without hedge are computed.

Taking the average of the utility levels \bar{u} for each of the three series and inverting the utility function, the certainty equivalents are computed for six different degrees of risk

$$\text{aversion: } CE = (1 - \rho) \bar{u}^{\frac{1}{1-\rho}}.$$

The sign of the change in certainty equivalent, ΔCE , that is the difference between the "hedged" CE and non-"hedged" CE , will tell whether or not a farmer in

the area would be willing to subscribe to the contract. A positive sign implies the farmer is willing to accept the contract.

The results of the sensitivity analysis are reported in tables A11.a, .b and .c where it is shown that for reasonably low values of risk aversion ρ , ΔCE are positive. Such results suggest that such contracts would be suitable also for farmers in the area characterized by low risk aversion.

Chapter 6. Conclusion and discussion for further research

This thesis tests a new methodology for constructing a local weather index and analyzes the feasibility of a yield crop insurance contract based on the index, to hedge yield variation of three crops in the Italian province of Grosseto in Tuscany. Such a contract is aimed to hedge, within the province, the systemic exposure of farmers to yield risk.

Three objective weather indexes have been constructed using detailed weather data through an innovative statistical procedure, based on a combination of data reduction, through principal component analysis, and function fitting, through regression analysis. For comparison, the approach has been contrasted to the more traditional use of indexes based on growing degree days.

The limited length of the time series of weather variables makes the results of the applied principal component analyses and of the regressions tentative, especially because of overfitting due to few degrees of freedom. Faced with limited time series of data, a simulation of the indexes' distribution has nevertheless been conducted to compute the actuarially fair premium and to explore possible performances of the proposed insurance schemes.

The three objective weather indexes, constructed using data from 1990 to 2004 of 18 weather stations in the Italian province of Grosseto, manifest a high correlation with grape, soft and durum wheat yields in the province. The growing degree days method, intended to provide a methodological comparison, did not predict yields well. Nor would the linear model if only the first 3 or 4 principal components were used.

Given data limitations, the indexes are shown to be able to follow the lower tails of yields distributions, which is the most desirable property for a local index intended to be used as the underlying asset of a crop yield insurance derivative contract.

Ideally, yields should be analyzed at the level of more homogeneous areas. Yields at provincial level in Italy might reduce the efficacy of the weather index since the area of interest presents non-homogeneous pedo-climatic conditions. Nevertheless, the feasibility analysis provides evidence that, for reasonable degrees of risk aversion, experienced farmers of the province would be willing to purchase a weather index-based insurance contract, paying even more than the actuarially fair premium. Indeed, given indemnities' estimation is based uniquely upon the predictions of the weather index and assured a perfect correlation between index and yields, the feasibility analysis highlights that farmers might receive larger benefits from such index-based insurance mechanism if they adopt corrective measures to reduce the actual yield loss. Hence, the application of index-based coverage provides incentives for a "virtuous" selection and what one might call a "moral advantage", unlike what commonly happens with traditional yield crop insurance plagued by adverse selection and especially by moral hazard. In fact, in a traditional yield crop insurance system, farmers that are more exposed have the highest incentive to participate and further they have the incentive *not to engage in risk mitigation activities once the insurance contract has been signed*.

Moreover, the insurance mechanism suggests that farmers' associations, at provincial level, might exploit the possibility of using the weather index to hedge the

systemic component of yield risk, while adopting other solutions, such as mutual funds, to hedge the more idiosyncratic components of individual farmers' yield risk.

The access to existing longer time series, for both yields from RICA¹³ and weather data from CNR¹⁴, would make the risk analysis more effective, especially if analyses could be extended to more restricted and homogeneous areas, in which the systemic component of the agricultural yield risk increases. Available local yield data will also exploit in a more efficient way the wealth of information on weather data. Local weather measurement, in fact, are mainly used to perform weather forecasting, but such weather information, if employed by the proposed weather index, would be able to link directly or indirectly the fundamental yields variation to local weather conditions with high accuracy.

The proposed weather index could be adopted by public sector as an alternative tool to the complex and expensive procedures of catastrophic damage assessment

Finally, one other potential advantage of insurance contracts based on objective weather indexes is that they can be traded on exchange or over-the-counter markets as derivative contracts, to the extent that they are uncorrelated to risky assets of investors which might include them in their portfolio. Further, if the trigger values are set at a lower level, such index-based weather derivatives might prove to be suitable at reinsuring the risk exposure of insurance providers who had offered the original contract.

¹³ RICA is the Rete di Informazione Contabile Agricola. It is a branch of the Italian institute of agricultural economics (INEA), which is part of the European Union Farm Accounting Data Network (FADN), whose task is to select and monitor samples of farms representative of a particular agricultural zone at the level of the region.

¹⁴ CNR is the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, the Italian National Research Council. For more information visit the website <http://www.cnr.it/sitocnr/Englishversion/Englishversion.html>.

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Appendix

Table A1: Actual and detrended yield time series from 1990 to 2004

	Grape	Soft wheat	Durum wheat	
	Y_t	Y_t	Y_t	$Y_{t,det}$
1990	90.28	23.31	42.22	34.854
1991	101.16	28.28	34.96	28.646
1992	76.56	22.44	38.66	33.399
1993	85.08	26.88	30.33	26.121
1994	64.11	31.82	29.77	26.611
1995	132.82	35.00	39.00	36.895
1996	109.58	26.61	24.38	23.328
1997	70.01	28.11	29.04	29.040
1998	199.49	16.98	21.36	22.412
1999	89.10	34.50	31.80	33.905
2000	97.30	37.00	30.00	33.157
2001	61.30	25.00	18.00	22.209
2002	77.50	35.00	27.00	32.261
2003	56.20	18.00	15.00	21.314
2004	108.50	35.00	35.00	42.366
<i>average</i>	<i>94.60</i>	<i>28.26</i>	<i>29.77</i>	<i>29.77</i>
<i>stdev</i>	<i>35.663</i>	<i>6.383</i>	<i>7.758</i>	<i>6.168</i>
<i>skew</i>	<i>1.940</i>	<i>0.318</i>	<i>0.337</i>	<i>0.310</i>
<i>trend coefficient</i>	-0.466	0.287	-1.052	
<i>st. error</i>	2.208	0.388	0.383	
<i>t-stat</i>	-0.211	0.740	-2.751	
<i>p-value</i>	0.836	0.473	0.017	
<i>R2</i>	0.003	0.040	0.368	

Source: own elaboration on FADN data

Table A2.a: Total variance explained for grape subset of weather variables.

Component	Variance	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	304.2	20.9	20.9
2	159.2	10.9	31.8
3	156.3	10.7	42.5
4	139.9	9.6	52.1
5	139.4	9.6	61.6
6	122.5	8.4	70.1
7	92.4	6.3	76.4
8	84.7	5.8	82.2
9	80.2	5.5	87.7
10	60.8	4.2	91.9
11	45.3	3.1	95.0
12	33.2	2.3	97.3
13	28.2	1.9	99.2
14	11.8	0.8	100.0
15 – 1458	0		

Extraction Method: Principal component analysis.

Table A2.b: Total variance explained for wheat subset of weather variables.

Component	Variance	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	304.2	18.8	18.8
2	220.9	13.6	32.4
3	191.9	11.8	44.3
4	172.6	10.7	54.9
5	142.7	8.8	63.7
6	124.1	7.7	71.4
7	112.9	7.0	78.4
8	98.6	6.1	84.4
9	70.1	4.3	88.8
10	66.2	4.1	92.9
11	45.4	2.8	95.7
12	35.5	2.2	97.8
13	26.4	1.6	99.5
14	8.5	0.5	100.0
15 – 1620	0		

Extraction Method: Principal component analysis.

Table A.4.a: Likely interpretation of the 14 principal components for grape subset of weather variables

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Sum
weather stations	all	all	all	all	all	all	all but #1	all	#3,#8	#3,4, 5,8, 11,13, 14,16, 17,18	#3,4,5,8, 10,12,14	#3,4,5, 12,14	#3,4, 5,10, 12,14	#4	
prevailing months	Feb-Aug	Jan-Apr	Jun and Sept	Jun-Sept	Jan-Apr	July	May-July	Jan-Mar	Mar-Aug	Jan-Apr	Jan-Mar	May	Jun-Jul	Feb-Apr	
prevailing weather measurements	all	all	low Temp, rain	low Temp, humidity	low Temp, rain	low Temp, humidity	high Temp, humidity	low Temp, rain	rain, humidity	all	rain, humidity	low Temp, rain	rain, humidity	low Temp, rain	
# of variables	437	194	160	136	123	106	65	57	52	23	34	41	22	8	1458
likely interpretation	Spring-Summer	Spring	mild weather	rainy and cold summer	rainy and cold spring	rainy and cold July	summer sultry weather	rainy and cold winter	rainy spring - summer	hilly spring	rainy spring on hill	cold May on hill	rainy summer on hill	rainy and cold spring in Capalbio	

Source: own analysis

Table A4.b: Likely interpretation of the 14 principal components for wheat subset of weather variables

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Sum
weather stations	all	all	all	all	all	all	all but #15	all	#3,4,5,6, 8,10,11, 12,14, 16,17,18	all but #4,13	#3,4,5, 8, 10,12, 14	#3,4,5 ,12,14	#3,4,5,1 0,12,14	#4	
prevailing months	Nov-Apr	Nov-Mar	Oct-Nov Mar-Apr	Jan-Mar	Nov-Jan	Oct, Apr-May	Mar-May	Aug-Dec	Oct-Feb	Aug-Sep	Mar	Mar-May	Aug-Dic	Jan-Apr	
prevailing weather measurements	all	rain	rain, humidity	low temp, rain	low temp	rain, humidity	rain, humidity	rain, humidity	low temp, humidity	rain	rain	high temp	high temp	low temp	
# of variables	375	229	217	171	153	112	71	69	56	34	47	51	28	7	1620
likely interpretation	winter - spring	rainy winter - spring	rainy and humid fall-spring	cold and rainy winter	cold fall	humidity in mid fall and spring	rainy spring	rainy fall	cold and humid winter	rainy end summer	rainy March on hill	warm spring on hill	warm fall on hill	cold spring in Capalbio	

Source: own analysis

Tables:

A5.a:

Linear regression on grape yields

Variable	Parameter estimates
cons	94.59* (4.25)
g1	14.70* (4.40)
g2	-1.16 (4.40)
g3	5.98 (4.40)
g4	10.89** (4.40)
g5	-7.66 (4.40)
g6	0.27 (4.40)
g7	7.80 (4.40)
g8	-16.76* (4.40)
g9	20.07* (4.40)
R ²	0.924
adjusted R ²	0.787
F-stat.	6.742
p-value	0.025
K ² -stat	13.81
p-value	0.001
Obs	15

A5.b:

Linear regression on soft wheat yields

Variable	Parameter estimates
cons	28.26* (1.03)
w1	3.62* (1.07)
w2	-2.66* (1.07)
w3	-1.06 (1.07)
w4	0.11 (1.07)
w5	0.78 (1.07)
w6	0.46 (1.07)
w7	-1.78 (1.07)
w8	2.93* (1.07)
R ²	0.832
adjusted R ²	0.608
F-stat.	3.715
p-value	0.064
K ² -stat	13.48
p-value	0.001
Obs	15

A5.c:

Linear regression on durum wheat yields

Variable	Parameter estimates
cons	29.77* (0.87)
w1	4.23* (0.90)
w2	-2.16** (0.90)
w3	0.50 (0.90)
w4	-0.27 (0.90)
w5	-1.35 (0.90)
w6	0.43 (0.90)
w7	2.33* (0.90)
w8	1.24 (0.90)
w9	1.45 (0.90)
R ²	0.893
adjusted R ²	0.700
F-stat.	4.624
p-value	0.053
K ² -stat	7.49
p-value	0.023
Obs	15

Note: Standard Errors in parenthesis,
 * Statistically significant at 5% level,
 ** Statistically significant at 10% level.

Tables:

A6.a:

Linear regression on grape yields

Variable	Parameter estimates
cons	94.59* (4.86)
g1	14.70** (5.04)
g4	10.89*** (5.04)
g8	-16.76* (5.04)
g9	20.07* (5.04)
R ²	0.800
adjusted R ²	0.721
F-stat.	10.031
p-value	0.002
Obs	15

A6.b:

Linear regression on soft wheat yields

Variable	Parameter estimates
cons	28.26* (1.00)
w1	3.62* (1.04)
w2	-2.66** (1.04)
w8	2.93** (1.04)
R ²	0.706
adjusted R ²	0.625
F-stat.	8.793
p-value	0.003
Obs	15

A6.c:

Linear regression on durum wheat yields

Variable	Parameter estimates
cons	29.77* (0.92)
w1	4.23* (0.96)
w2	-2.16** (0.96)
w7	2.33* (0.96)
R ²	0.736
adjusted R ²	0.664
F-stat	10.214
p-value	0.002
Obs	15

Note: Standard Errors in parenthesis,

* Statistically significant at 1% level,

** Statistically significant at 5% level,

*** Statistically significant at 10% level.

Table A7.a: Database for regressions on GDD moments and Rain for grape yields

year	grape yields	averGDD	varGDD	skewGDD	averRain
1990	90.28	1,784.32	59,985.01	-1.71	334.33
1991	101.16	1,625.13	35,310.67	-1.74	460.58
1992	76.56	1,608.17	123,775.35	-1.48	415.83
1993	85.08	1,555.88	83,393.17	-1.52	268.15
1994	64.11	1,645.54	96,310.50	-1.17	370.71
1995	132.82	1,285.59	122,561.15	-1.64	413.15
1996	109.58	1,265.13	113,800.30	-1.67	600.94
1997	70.01	1,564.61	97,958.23	-1.30	383.78
1998	199.49	1,536.81	101,950.94	-0.72	460.66
1999	89.10	1,505.89	130,347.57	-0.46	438.61
2000	97.30	1,582.67	132,646.52	-0.62	321.77
2001	61.30	1,639.11	152,485.86	-0.77	398.23
2002	77.50	1,465.47	116,369.96	-0.91	485.03
2003	56.20	1,677.50	123,086.71	-0.89	328.81
2004	108.50	1,278.68	119,721.53	-0.73	453.81

Source: own elaboration on daily weather data from ARSIA

Table A7.b: Database for regressions on GDD moments and Rain for soft and durum wheat yields

year	soft wheat	durum wheat	averGDD	varGDD	skewGDD	averRain
	yields	yields				
1991	28.28	34.85	3,787.15	563,980.54	-1.95	745.85
1992	22.44	28.65	4,173.38	21,541.49	0.21	723.98
1993	26.88	33.40	4,060.75	111,994.41	-1.89	498.60
1994	31.82	26.12	4,081.83	91,128.01	-1.21	611.15
1995	35.00	26.61	4,035.42	83,674.34	-0.82	418.75
1996	26.61	36.90	3,736.66	135,610.92	-1.49	678.59
1997	28.11	23.33	3,888.39	142,455.02	-1.30	607.98
1998	16.98	29.04	4,000.66	142,972.18	-0.78	790.29
1999	34.50	22.41	3,773.10	149,850.84	-0.57	516.78
2000	37.00	33.90	4,024.45	189,300.96	-0.45	584.96
2001	25.00	33.16	4,259.34	216,948.23	-0.63	793.64
2002	35.00	22.21	3,929.00	130,628.49	-1.01	405.68
2003	18.00	32.26	3,818.25	185,533.29	-0.65	699.28
2004	35.00	21.31	3,813.29	165,730.02	-0.57	711.91

Source: own elaboration on daily weather data from ARSIA

Table A8.a: Linear regressions on grape yields

Variables	Regr. 1	Regr. 2	Regr. 3
cons	165.73 (163.64)	250.86 (187.68)	351.43 (210.58)
averGDD	-0.07 (0.08)	-0.10 (0.08)	-0.12 (0.09)
varGDD		0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
skewGDD			29.06 (27.9)8
averRain	0.08 (0.15)	0.06 (0.15)	0.05 (0.15)
R ²	0.18	0.24	0.31
adjusted R ²	0.04	0.03	0.04
F-stat	1.30	1.15	1.14
p-value	0.31	0.37	0.39

Table A8.b: Linear regressions on soft wheat yields

Variables	Regr. 1	Regr. 2	Regr. 3
cons	63.55 (36.75)	48.97 (40.31)	59.48 (41.21)
averGDD	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)	0.00 (0.01)
varGDD		0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
skewGDD			3.36 (3.14)
averRain	-0.032* (0.01)	-0.037* (0.01)	-0.042* (0.01)
R ²	0.428	0.472	0.532
adjusted R ²	0.324	0.314	0.324
F-stat	4.121	2.986	2.557
p-value	0.046	0.083	0.111

Table A8.c: Linear regressions on durum wheat yields

Variables	Regr. 1	Regr. 2	Regr. 3
cons	56.54 (42.60)	59.24 (48.59)	80.70** (43.37)
averGDD	0.00 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)
varGDD		0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
skewGDD			6.86** (3.31)
averRain	-0.02 (0.01)	-0.02 (0.02)	-0.029** (0.01)
R ²	0.172	0.174	0.441
adjusted R ²	0.022	-0.074	0.193
F-stat	1.144	0.701	1.776
p-value	0.354	0.573	0.218

Note: Standard Errors in parenthesis,
 * Statistically significant at 5% level,
 ** Statistically significant at 10% level.

Tables A9: Out-of-sample prediction accuracy for grape, soft and durum wheat yields in GDD model

a) Explanatory variables: *meanGDD* and *meanRain*

yields	Grape	Soft wheat	Durum wheat
actual value	108.33	35	42.37
predicted value (1)	117.67	24.64	26.45
% difference	9%	30%	38%
standard deviation ¹⁵	53.39	5.02	4.52
confidence interval at 95% level	[-8.01 - 224.67]	[25.06 - 45.93]	[32.52 - 52.22]

b) Explanatory variables: *meanGDD*, *varGDD* and *meanRain*

yields	Grape	Soft wheat	Durum wheat
actual value	108.33	35	42.37
predicted value (2)	159.69	21.50	24.72
% difference	47%	39%	42%
standard deviation	57.32	4.68	4.79
confidence interval at 95% level	[-17.83 - 236.19]	[24.69 - 45.31]	[31.82 - 52.91]

c) Explanatory variables: *meanGDD*, *varGDD*, *skewGDD* and *meanRain*

yields	Grape	Soft wheat	Durum wheat
actual value	108.33	35	42.37
predicted value (3)	121.09	23.85	28.14
% difference	12%	32%	34%
standard deviation	57.39	4.80	3.77
confidence interval at 95% level	[-19.53 - 236.19]	[24.31 - 45.69]	[33.97 - 50.77]

Source: own elaborations

¹⁵ The standard deviation has been computed as $stdev = \sqrt{\hat{\sigma}^2 \left(I + X_{2004} (X'X)^{-1} X'_{2004} \right)}$, with X_{2004} as the actual cases “2004” of the explanatory variables; $\hat{\sigma}^2$ and X are in-sample variance and data values.

Table A10.a: Hedging grape crops through a weather index (threshold $I^* = 75$)

year	Return w/o hedge (R_1)	Value of the Index (I)	Indemnity ($I^* - I$) if $I < I^*$	Return w/ hedge (R_2) ⁽¹⁾	Return w/ hedge (R_3) ⁽²⁾	$I^*=75$
premium				4.056	6.056	
1990	90.28	93.93	0.00	86.22	84.22	
1991	101.16	92.76	0.00	97.10	95.10	
1992	76.56	94.12	0.00	72.50	70.50	
1993	85.08	110.86	0.00	81.02	79.02	
1994	64.11	57.07	17.93	77.98	75.98	
1995	132.82	131.50	0.00	128.76	126.76	
1996	109.58	103.07	0.00	105.52	103.52	
1997	70.01	66.90	8.10	74.05	72.05	
1998	199.49	191.13	0.00	195.43	193.43	
1999	89.10	91.21	0.00	85.04	83.04	
2000	97.30	87.21	0.00	93.24	91.24	
2001	61.30	62.41	12.59	69.84	67.84	
2002	77.50	78.04	0.00	73.44	71.44	
2003	56.20	52.79	22.21	74.35	72.35	
2004	108.50	105.98	0.00	104.44	102.44	
mean	94.60	94.60	4.06	94.60	92.60	
stdev	35.66	34.28	7.52	32.25	32.25	

Source: own elaborations

⁽¹⁾ Premium obtained by sampling from actual index values

⁽²⁾ Premium obtained by assuming normal distribution of index value

Table A10.b: Hedging soft wheat crops through a weather index (threshold $I^* = 20$)

year	Return w/o hedge (R_1)	Value of the Index (I)	Indemnity ($I^* - I$) if $I < I^*$	Return w/ hedge (R_2) ⁽¹⁾	Return w/ hedge (R_3) ⁽²⁾	$I^*=20$
premium				0.458	0.205	
1990	23.31	28.40	0.00	22.85	23.10	
1991	28.28	28.99	0.00	27.82	28.07	
1992	22.44	28.85	0.00	21.98	22.23	
1993	26.88	28.66	0.00	26.42	26.67	
1994	31.82	32.24	0.00	31.36	31.61	
1995	35.00	33.68	0.00	34.54	34.79	
1996	26.61	25.16	0.00	26.15	26.40	
1997	28.11	26.11	0.00	27.65	27.90	
1998	16.98	16.30	3.70	20.22	20.47	
1999	34.50	33.27	0.00	34.04	34.29	
2000	37.00	34.06	0.00	36.54	36.79	
2001	25.00	23.83	0.00	24.54	24.79	
2002	35.00	34.39	0.00	34.54	34.79	
2003	18.00	16.81	3.19	20.73	20.99	
2004	35.00	33.18	0.00	34.54	34.79	
mean	28.26	28.26	0.46	28.26	28.52	
stdev	6.38	5.82	1.22	5.62	5.62	

Source: own elaborations

⁽¹⁾ Premium obtained by sampling from actual index values

⁽²⁾ Premium obtained by assuming normal distribution of index value

Table A10.c: Hedging durum wheat crops through a weather index (threshold $I^* = 25$)

year	Return w/o hedge (R_1)	Value of the Index (I)	Indemnity ($I^* - I$) if $I < I^*$	Return w/ hedge (R_2) ⁽¹⁾	Return w/ hedge (R_3) ⁽²⁾	$I^*=25$
premium				0.659	0.679	
1990	34.86	29.95	0.00	34.20	34.18	
1991	28.65	29.90	0.00	27.99	27.97	
1992	33.40	30.42	0.00	32.74	32.72	
1993	26.13	30.44	0.00	25.47	25.45	
1994	26.62	26.81	0.00	25.96	25.94	
1995	36.90	35.77	0.00	36.24	36.22	
1996	23.33	23.85	1.15	23.82	23.80	
1997	29.04	29.79	0.00	28.38	28.36	
1998	22.42	22.56	2.44	24.20	24.18	
1999	33.91	33.60	0.00	33.25	33.23	
2000	33.16	34.22	0.00	32.50	32.48	
2001	22.21	22.60	2.40	23.96	23.94	
2002	32.26	32.60	0.00	31.60	31.58	
2003	21.32	21.11	3.89	24.55	24.53	
2004	42.37	42.96	0.00	41.71	41.69	
mean	29.77	29.77	0.66	29.77	29.75	
stdev	6.17	5.83	1.24	5.35	5.35	

Source: own elaborations

⁽¹⁾ Premium obtained by sampling from actual index values

⁽²⁾ Premium obtained by assuming normal distribution of index value

Table A11.a: Benefits to grape farmers from hedging through a weather index (threshold $I^* = 75$)

year	Return w/o hedge (R_1)	Return w/ hedge (R_2) ⁽¹⁾	Return w/ hedge (R_3) ⁽²⁾	$I^*=75$
premium		4.056	6.056	
1990	90.28	86.22	84.22	
1991	101.16	97.10	95.10	
1992	76.56	72.50	70.50	
1993	85.08	81.02	79.02	
1994	64.11	77.98	75.98	
1995	132.82	128.76	126.76	
1996	109.58	105.52	103.52	
1997	70.01	74.05	72.05	
1998	199.49	195.43	193.43	
1999	89.10	85.04	83.04	
2000	97.30	93.24	91.24	
2001	61.30	69.84	67.84	
2002	77.50	73.44	71.44	
2003	56.20	74.35	72.35	
2004	108.50	104.44	102.44	
mean	94.60	94.60	92.60	
stdev	35.66	32.25	32.25	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 1$		1.21	-0.85	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 1.5$		1.84	-0.24	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 2$		2.46	0.37	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 2.5$		3.08	0.97	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 3$		3.69	1.57	

Source: own elaborations

⁽¹⁾ Premium obtained by sampling from actual index values

⁽²⁾ Premium obtained by assuming normal distribution of index value

Table A11.b: Benefits to soft wheat farmers from hedging through a weather index (threshold $I^* = 20$)

year	Return w/o hedge (R_1)	Return w/ hedge (R_2) ⁽¹⁾	Return w/ hedge (R_3) ⁽²⁾	$I^*=20$
premium		0.458	0.205	
1990	23.31	22.85	23.10	
1991	28.28	27.82	28.07	
1992	22.44	21.98	22.23	
1993	26.88	26.42	26.67	
1994	31.82	31.36	31.61	
1995	35.00	34.54	34.79	
1996	26.61	26.15	26.40	
1997	28.11	27.65	27.90	
1998	16.98	20.22	20.47	
1999	34.50	34.04	34.29	
2000	37.00	36.54	36.79	
2001	25.00	24.54	24.79	
2002	35.00	34.54	34.79	
2003	18.00	20.73	20.99	
2004	35.00	34.54	34.79	
mean	28.26	28.26	28.52	
stdev	6.38	5.62	5.62	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 1$		0.20	0.46	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 1.5$		0.32	0.58	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 2$		0.46	0.72	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 2.5$		0.60	0.87	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 3$		0.76	1.02	

Source: own elaborations

⁽¹⁾ Premium obtained by sampling from actual index values

⁽²⁾ Premium obtained by assuming normal distribution of index value

Table A11.c: Benefits to durum wheat farmers from hedging through a weather index (threshold $I^* = 25$)

year	Return w/o hedge (R_1)	Return w/ hedge (R_2) ⁽¹⁾	Return w/ hedge (R_3) ⁽²⁾	$I^*=25$
premium		0.659	0.679	
1990	34.86	34.20	34.18	
1991	28.65	27.99	27.97	
1992	33.40	32.74	32.72	
1993	26.13	25.47	25.45	
1994	26.62	25.96	25.94	
1995	36.90	36.24	36.22	
1996	23.33	23.82	23.80	
1997	29.04	28.38	28.36	
1998	22.42	24.20	24.18	
1999	33.91	33.25	33.23	
2000	33.16	32.50	32.48	
2001	22.21	23.96	23.94	
2002	32.26	31.60	31.58	
2003	21.32	24.55	24.53	
2004	42.37	41.71	41.69	
mean	29.77	29.77	29.75	
stdev	6.17	5.35	5.35	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 1$		0.16	0.14	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 1.5$		0.25	0.23	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 2$		0.34	0.32	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 2.5$		0.43	0.41	
Δ Certainty Equivalent $\rho = 3$		0.52	0.50	

Source: own elaborations

⁽¹⁾ Premium obtained by sampling from actual index values

⁽²⁾ Premium obtained by assuming normal distribution of index value

Table A12: Weather stations in the Italian province of Grosseto

Weather station	altitude	number
Alberese	3.28	1
Argentario	1,197.20	2
Braccagni	59.04	3
Capalbio	52.48	4
Casotto Pescatori	16.40	5
Magliano	623.30	6
Manciano	1,148.00	7
Massa Marittima	1,069.28	8
Montenero	656.00	9
Pitigliano	1,1049.60	10
Pomonte	557.60	11
Rispescia	131.2	12
Roccalbegna	1,148.00	13
Roccatederighi	1,607.02	14
Santa Flora	2,656.80	15
Seggiano	1,771.20	16
Semproniano	1,620.32	17
Stiacciole	196.80	18

Source: ARSIA Toscana

Note: altitude is measured in feet above sea level; number refers to the database labeling.

Table A13: Number of missing observations per weather station

	max temp	average max temp	min temp	average min temp	average temp	average max humidity	average humidity	rainfall	rainy days	missing years
Alberese	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	1990-1996
Argentario	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	64	64	1990-1995
Braccagni	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	1990
Capalbio	0	2	5	2	2	2	2	0	0	08-09/1996
Casotto Pescatori	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	10/2002 12/2002 06/2003
Magliano	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	1990-1993
Manciano	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	1990-1994 06/1998
Massa Marittima	38	38	38	38	38	39	39	38	38	1990-1992
Montenero	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	1990-1993
Pitigliano	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	1990-1991 10-12/1994 01-04/1995
Pomonte	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	1990-1994
Rispescia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Roccalbegna	47	47	47	47	47	52	52	47	47	1990-1993
Roccatederighi	32	32	32	32	31	37	36	33	33	1990-1992
Santa Flora	61	61	61	61	61	67	67	68	68	1990-1994
Seggiano	50	50	50	50	50	49	49	49	49	1990-1993 11-12/1994 12/1997
Semproniano	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	1990-1993 08-09/1996 06/1995
Stiacciole	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	1990-1992 01-02/1995

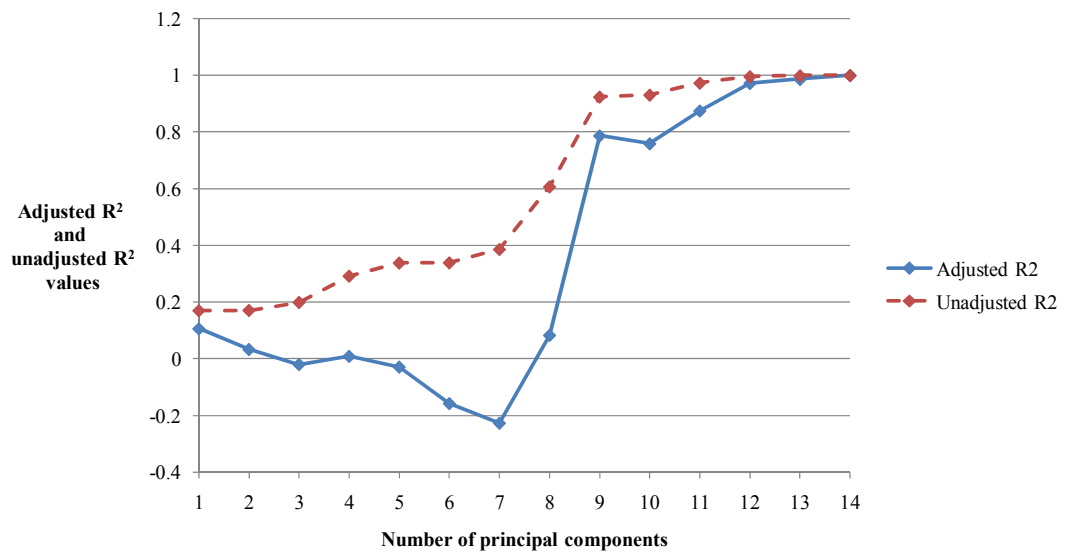
Source: elaboration from ARSIA meteorological archive

The monthly variables are labeled as $V_{i_j_k}$, where V denotes variable, i indicates the weather station, $i = 1, \dots, 18$, j indicates the month, $j = \text{Jan}(1), \text{Feb}(2), \dots, \text{Dec}(12)$, k indicates the weather variable, $k = \text{max temp}(1), \text{min temp}(3), \dots, \text{rainy days}(9)$.

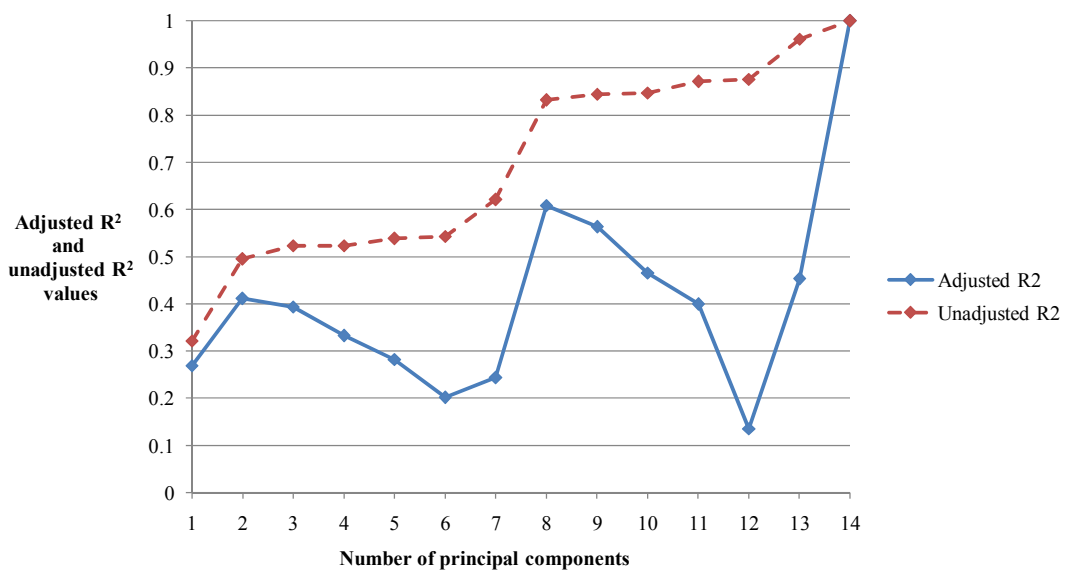
Table A14: Arrangement of the monthly variables by station, month and weather measurement

Year	V1_1_1	V1_1_2	.	.	V1_1_9	V1_2_1	V1_2_2	.	V1_2_9	.	V8_3_1	.	V10_2_3	.
1990	90	84	.	.	15	91	81	.	7	.	.	.	89	.
1991	87	82	.	.	13	89	83	.	10	.	.	.	85	.
.
.
2004	85	78	.	.	20	87	82	.	11	.	.	.	81	.

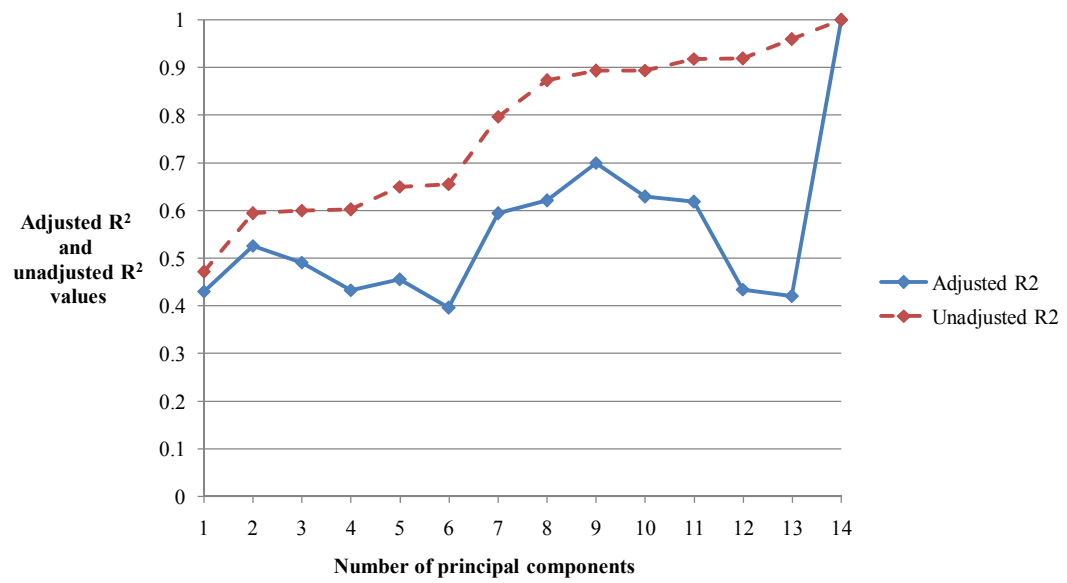
Source: own representation

Figure A1.a: Adjusted R^2 vs number of principal components for grape

Source: Own elaboration

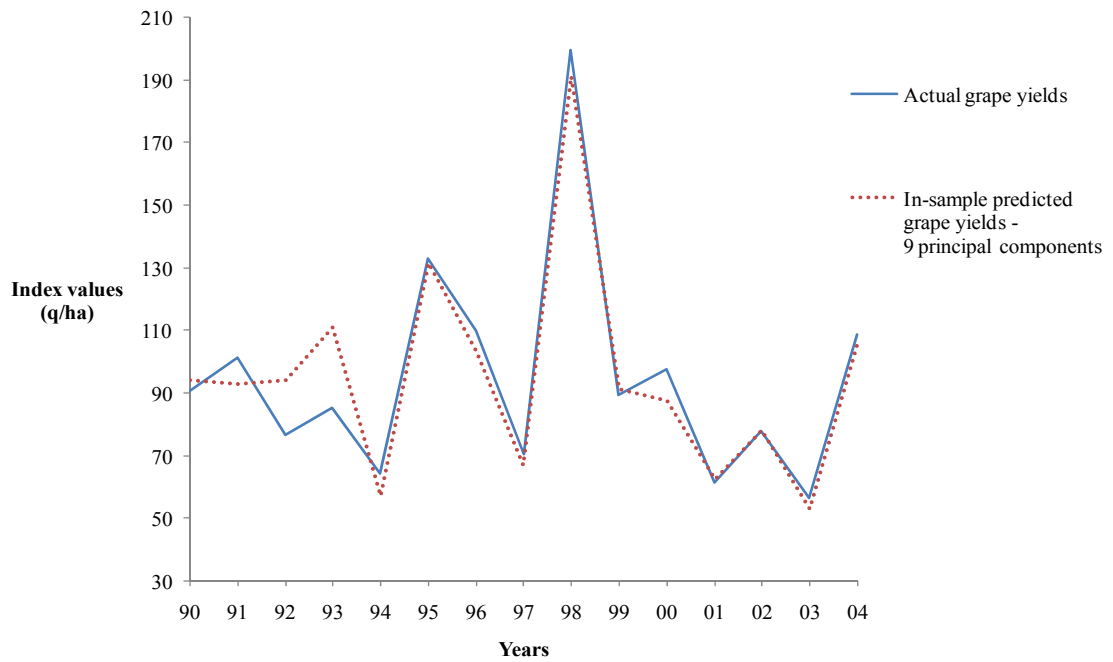
Figure A1.b: Adjusted R^2 vs number of principal components for soft wheat

Source: Own elaboration

Figure A1.c: Adjusted R^2 vs number of principal components for durum wheat

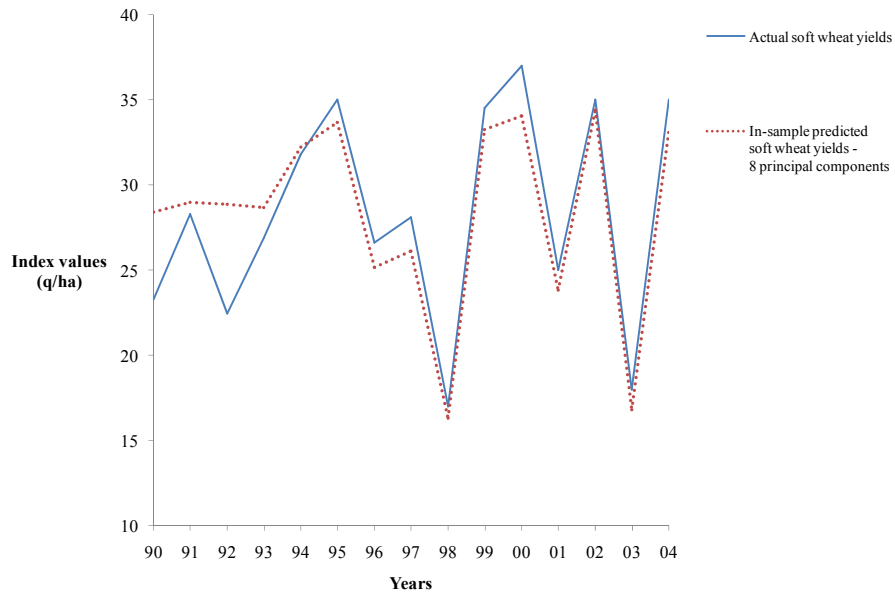
Source: Own elaboration

Figure A2.a: Comparison between actual grape yields and index values (in-sample prediction)



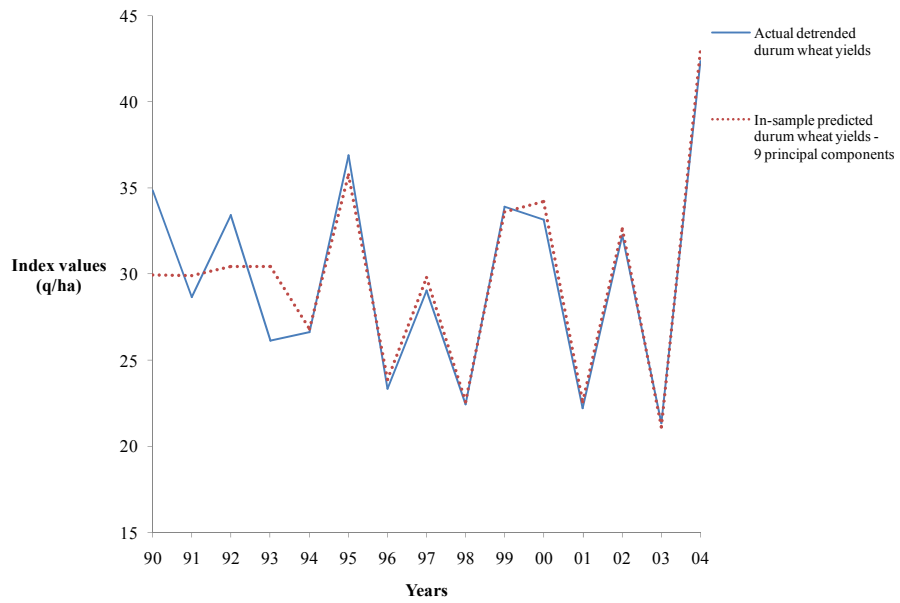
Source: own elaboration

Figure A2.b: Comparison between actual soft wheat yields and index values (in-sample prediction)



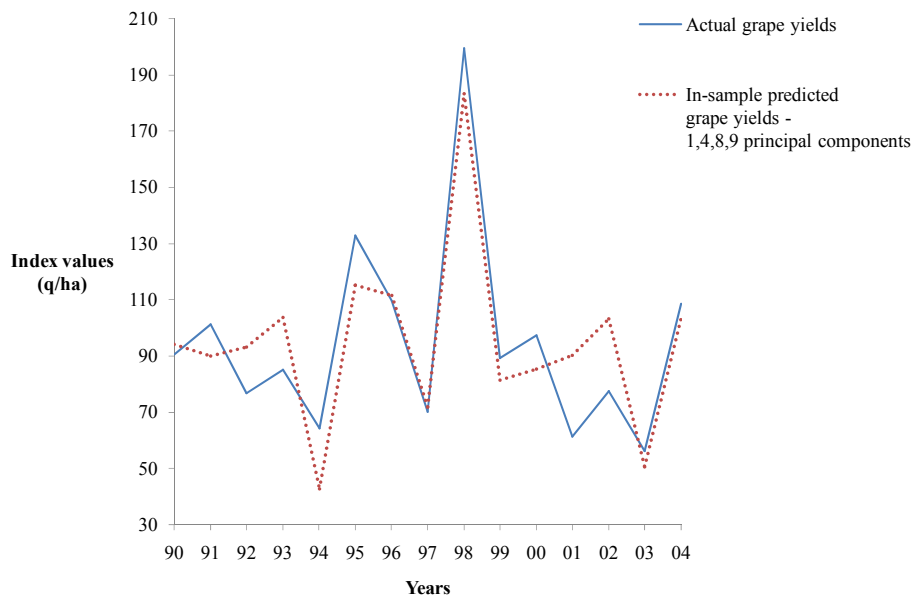
Source: own elaboration

Figure A2.c: Comparison between actual detrended durum wheat yields and index values (in-sample prediction)



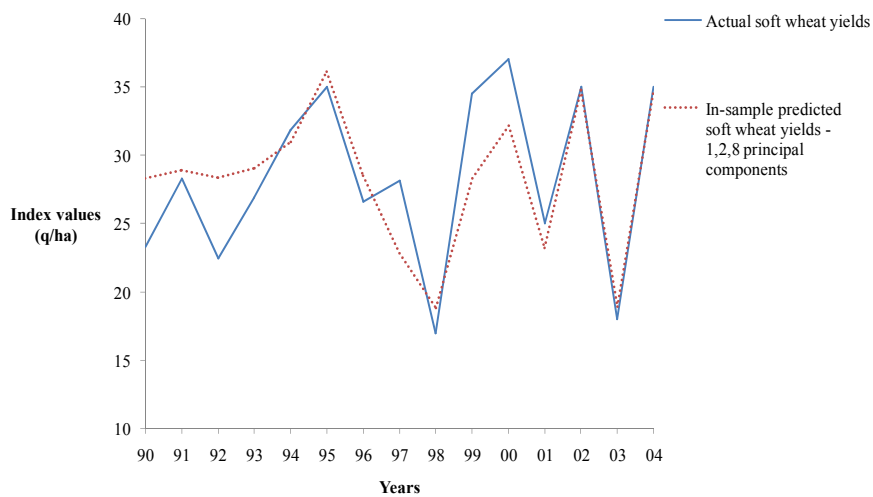
Source: own elaboration

Figure A3.a: Comparison between actual grape yields and index values (in-sample prediction)



Source: own elaboration

Figure A3.b: Comparison between actual soft wheat yields and index values (in-sample prediction)



Source: own elaboration

Figure A3.c: Comparison between actual detrended durum wheat yields and index values (in-sample prediction)

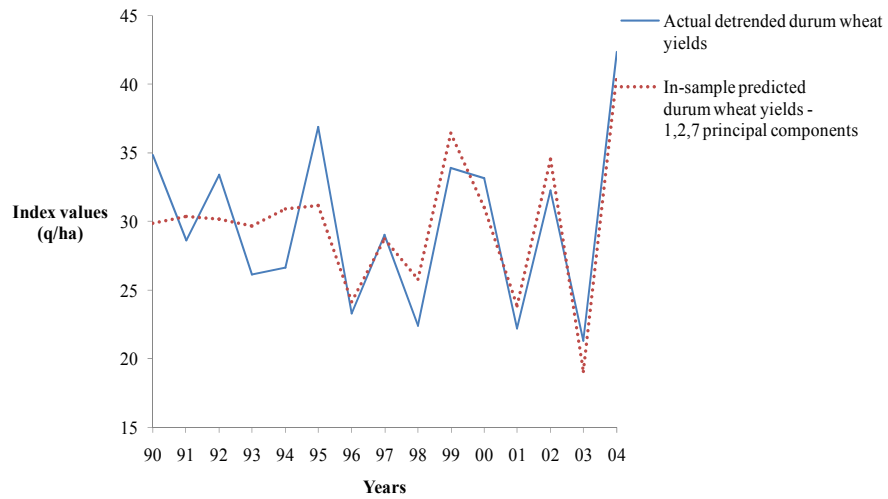
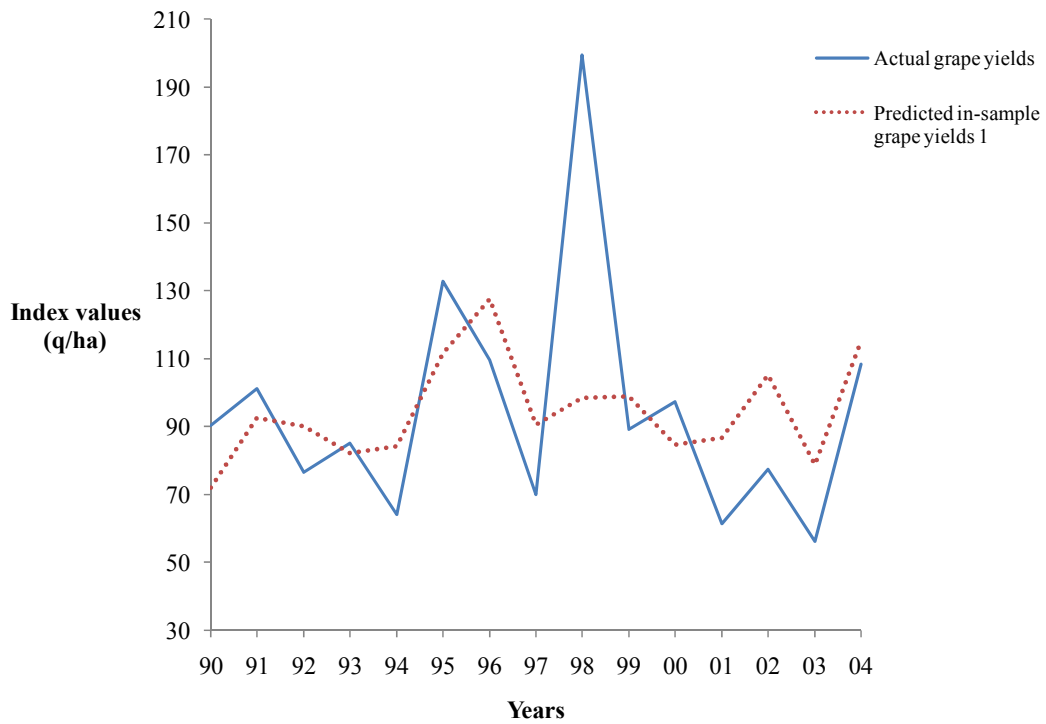
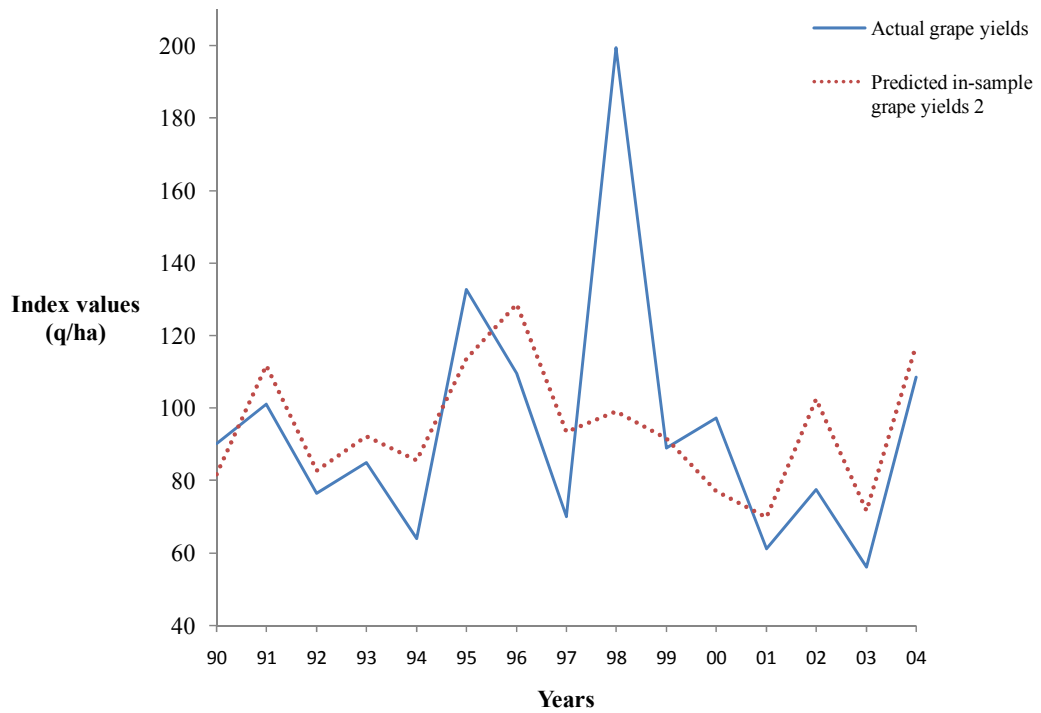


Figure A4.a: GDD method – linear regressions on grape yields



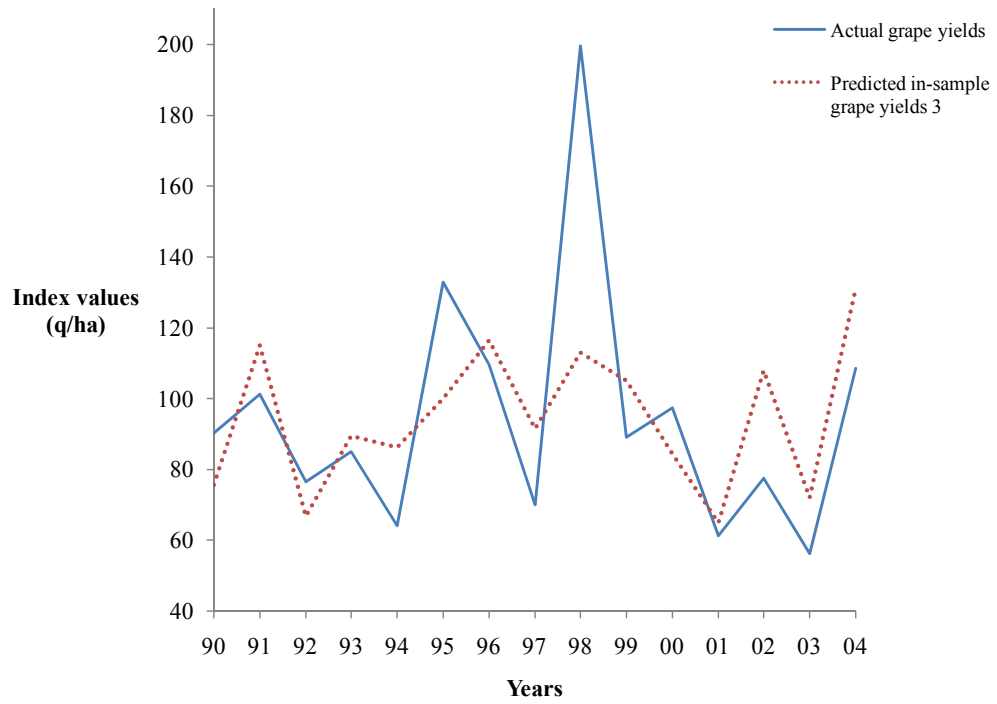
Explanatory variables: meanGDD, meanRain

A4.b: GDD method – linear regressions on grape yields



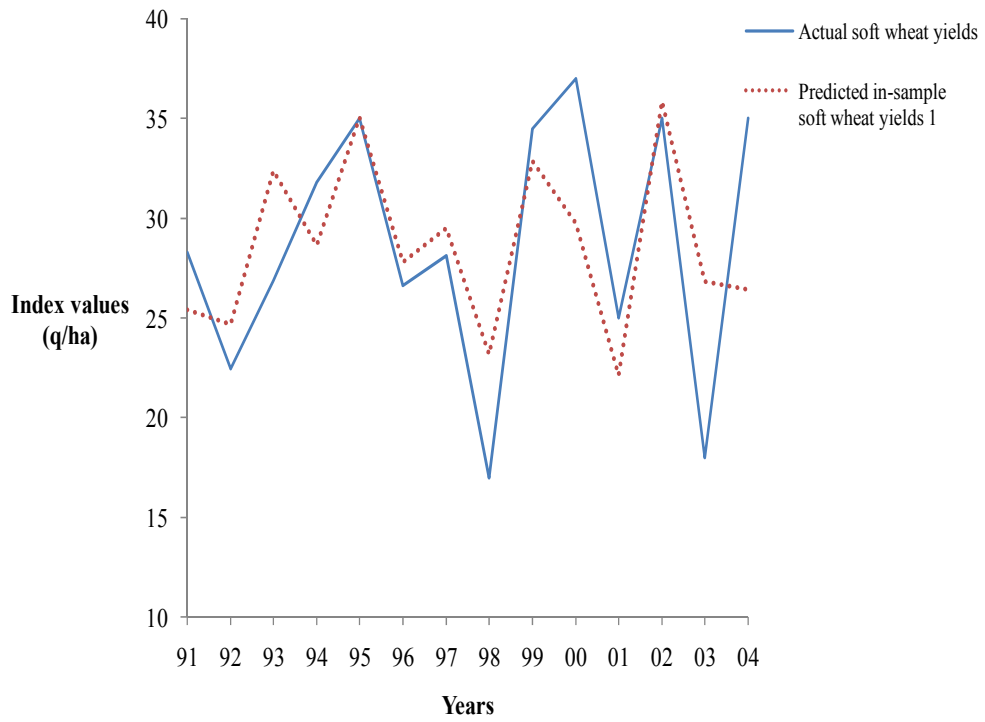
Explanatory variables: averGDD, varGDD, averRain

A4.c: GDD method – linear regressions on grape yields



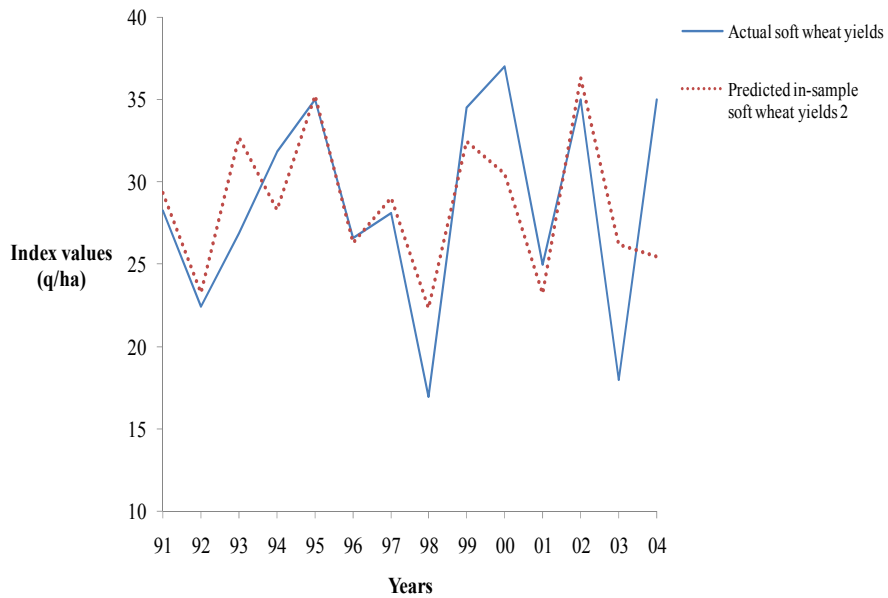
Explanatory variables: averGDD, varGDD, skewGDD, averRain
Source: Own elaborations

Figure A5.a: GDD method – linear regressions on soft wheat yields



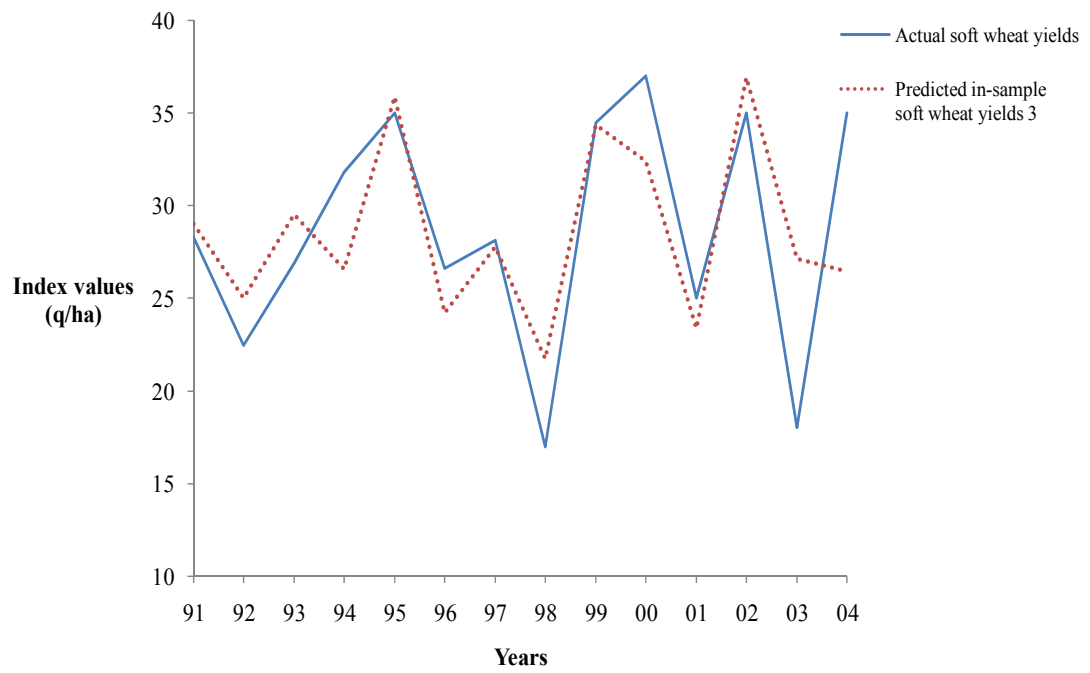
Explanatory variables: meanGDD, meanRain

A5.b: GDD method – linear regressions on soft wheat yields



Explanatory variables: meanGDD, varGDD, meanRain

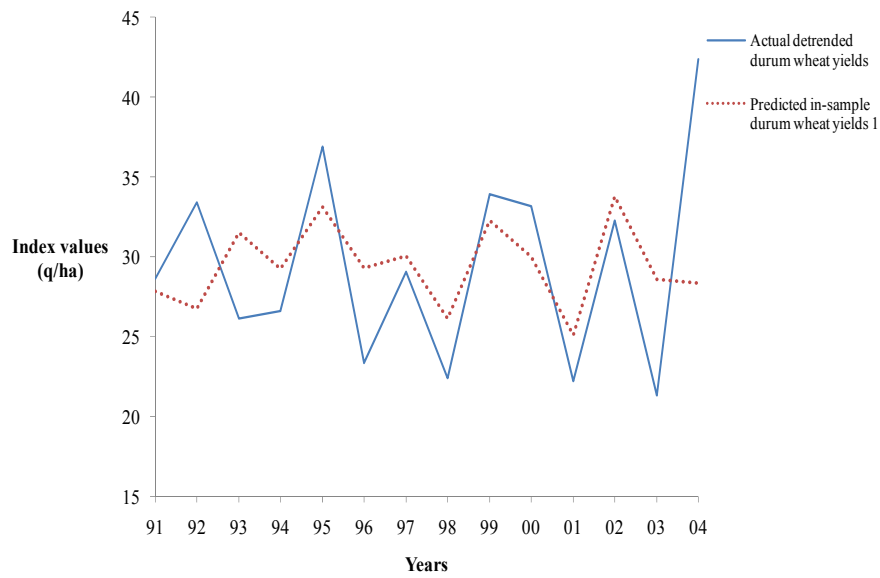
A5.c: GDD method – linear regressions on soft wheat yields



Explanatory variables: meanGDD, varGDD, skewGDD, meanRain

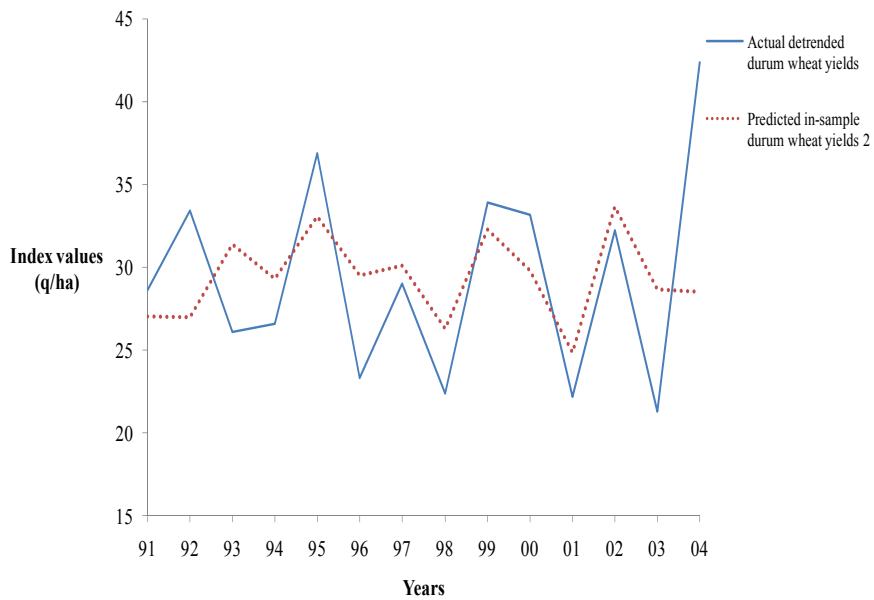
Source: own elaborations

Figure A6.a: GDD method – linear regressions on durum wheat yields



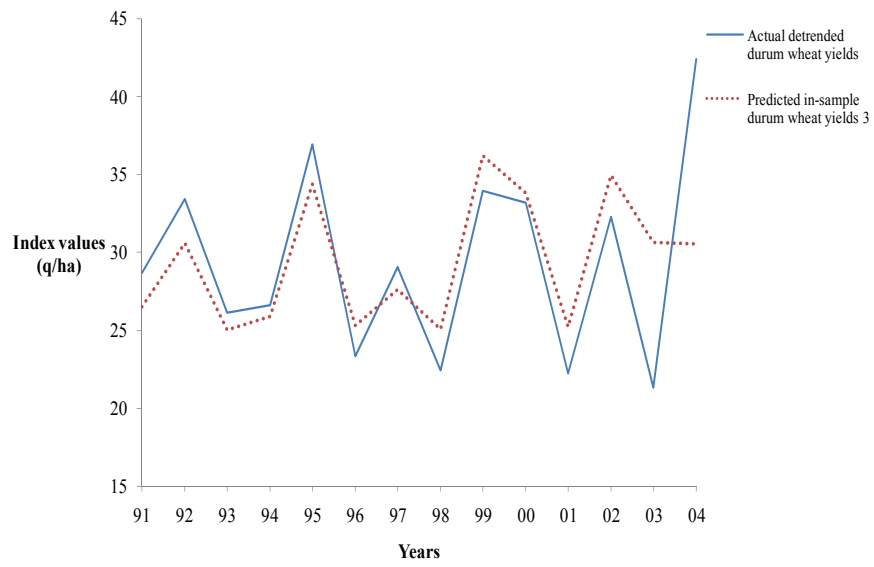
Explanatory variables: meanGDD, meanRain

A6.b: GDD method – linear regressions on durum wheat yields



Explanatory variables: meanGDD, varGDD, meanRain

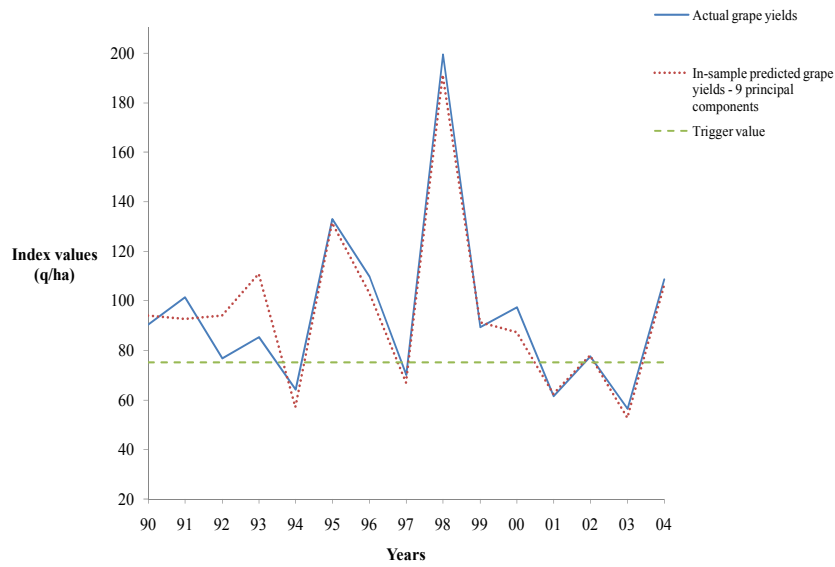
A6.c: GDD method – linear regressions on durum wheat yields



Explanatory variables: meanGDD, varGDD, skewGDD, meanRain

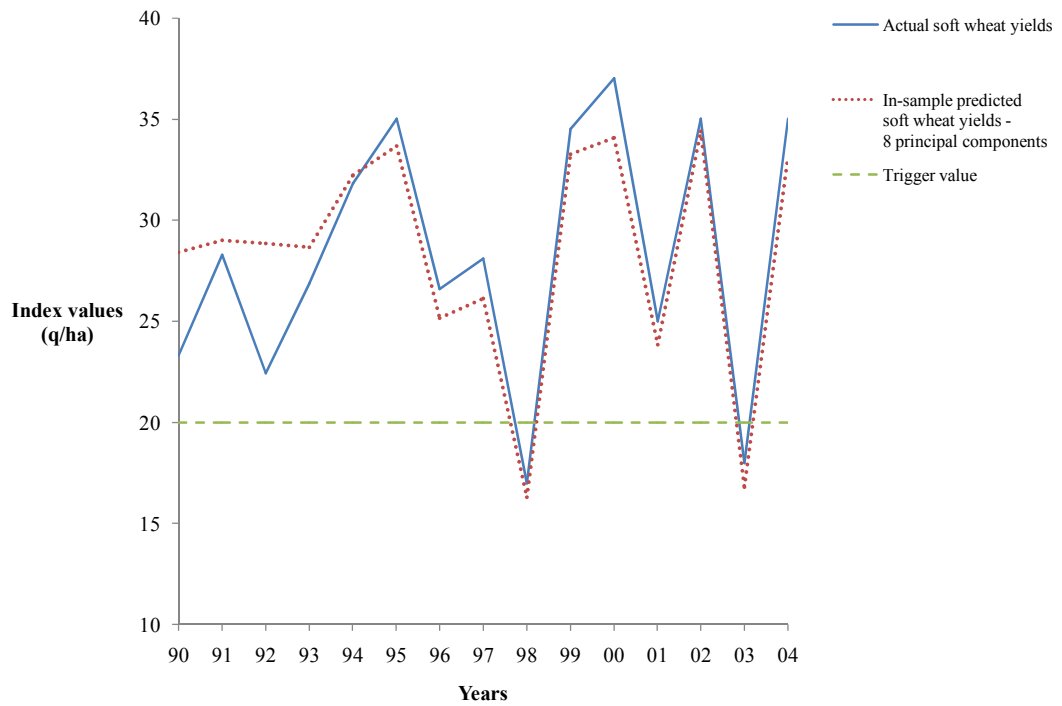
Source: own elaborations

Figure A7.a: Threshold value in an index-based weather insurance contract for grape yields



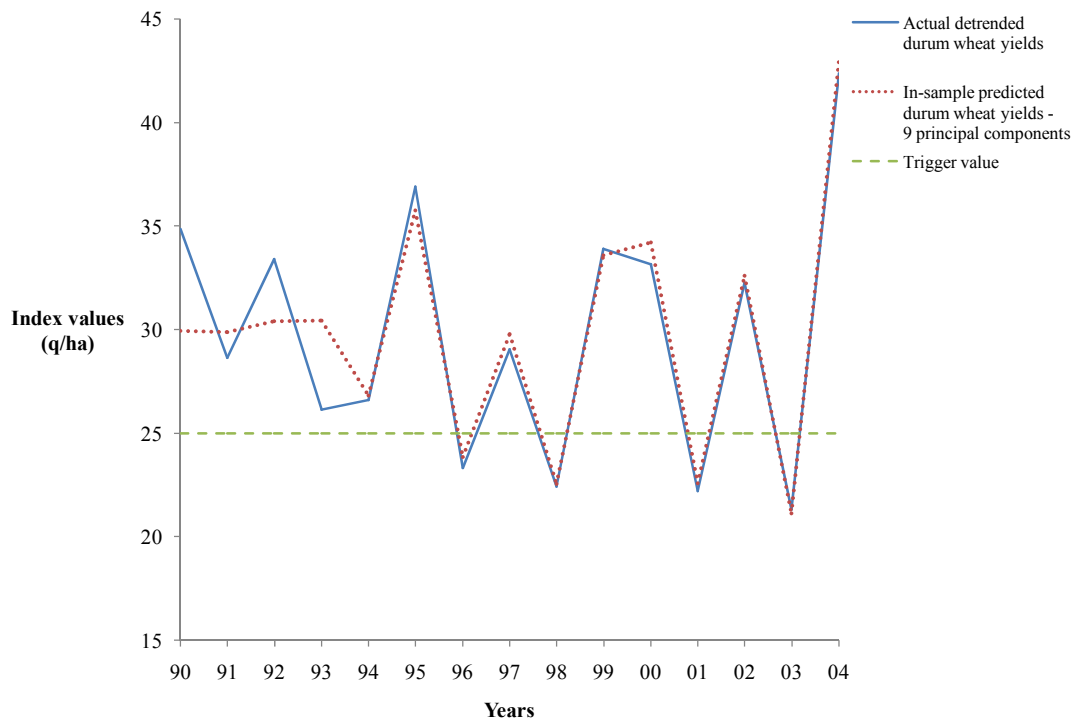
Source: own representation – trigger value = 75

A7.b. Threshold value in an index-based weather insurance contract for soft wheat yields



Source: own representation – trigger value = 20

A7.c Threshold value in an index-based weather insurance contract for durum wheat yields



Source: own representation – trigger value = 25

Table A3.a.: Component matrix for grape subset of weather variables (a)

	Component													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
V2_8_4	-.946													
V15_8_4	-.940													
V7_2_7	.939													
V2_8_2	-.938													
V18_8_5	-.926													
V15_8_5	-.920													
V8_8_5	-.917													
V16_8_6	.915													
V7_2_6	.912													
V18_8_2	-.909													
V7_8_4	-.903													
V7_8_5	-.902													
V14_8_5	-.901													
V2_8_5	-.898													
V11_8_5	-.896													
V12_8_5	-.895													
V8_2_9	.895													
V11_8_4	-.895													
V15_5_9	.889													
V3_8_5	-.887													
V11_5_5	-.886													
V9_8_5	-.882													
V13_8_5	-.882													
V10_8_6	.881													
V11_2_7	.881													
V16_8_4	-.880													
V10_8_2	-.878													
V13_8_4	-.875													
V16_8_5	-.873													
V10_8_7	.871													
V15_5_5	-.870													
V7_8_2	-.869													
V6_8_5	-.868													
V5_8_2	-.868													
V11_2_9	.866													
V18_8_7	.865													
V10_5_5	-.865													
V9_8_2	-.864													
V6_8_2	-.863													
V8_8_4	-.862													
V16_8_7	.862													
V9_8_7	.858													
V15_5_4	-.857													
V13_8_7	.856													
V15_8_2	-.854													
V15_5_2	-.850													
V17_5_2	-.848													
V6_2_7	.845													

V13_6_3	-.843		
V8_6_5	-.842		
V6_5_5	-.842		
V6_2_6	.840	-.427	
V8_8_6	.839		.429
V17_5_1	-.838		
V18_5_2	-.838		
V5_8_5	-.836		
V4_2_6	.835		
V11_2_6	.835		
V8_6_2	-.833		
V2_8_1	-.832		
V14_8_2	-.831		
V9_8_4	-.831		
V6_8_7	.830		
V11_5_2	-.829		
V18_5_5	-.829		
V6_8_4	-.828		
V9_2_7	.827	-.418	
V18_8_6	.827		
V11_8_6	.827		.453
V13_2_7	.825		-.411
V8_2_7	.824		
V8_2_6	.822		
V18_8_4	-.822		
V9_8_6	.822		
V13_8_6	.822		
V8_8_1	-.820		
V18_8_1	-.820		
V17_8_4	-.820		
V11_5_4	-.819		
V16_5_4	-.819		
V13_8_2	-.818		
V11_8_2	-.818		
V6_8_6	.817		.405
V16_5_5	-.816		
V3_8_7	.815		
V9_5_2	-.815	.433	
V8_8_2	-.815		
V16_8_2	-.813		
V3_8_2	-.813		
V3_8_6	.812		
V3_2_6	.809		
V3_2_7	.808		
V9_8_1	-.808		
V15_6_3	-.807		
V4_8_5	-.807		
V15_8_1	-.806		
V7_2_9	.804		-.456
V6_5_2	-.803	.453	

V8_8_7	.803			.406
V17_5_5	-.802		.431	
V11_8_7	.801			
V12_6_4	-.800			
V17_5_4	-.799		.500	
V12_8_6	.797			
V6_5_7	.796			
V10_8_5	-.794			.446
V6_8_1	-.792			
V9_2_6	.789		-.455	
V8_6_4	-.788			
V13_6_5	-.788			
V15_4_7	.786			
V13_6_2	-.785			
V7_4_3	.783			
V9_5_5	-.782	.441		
V13_5_2	-.781			
V13_6_4	-.780			
V5_2_7	.780			
V8_2_8	.780			
V12_6_5	-.779			
V7_8_1	-.779			
V1_2_7	.777			
V12_8_2	-.777			
V10_8_1	-.775			
V13_8_1	-.773			
V17_8_2	-.773			
V4_2_7	.772			
V10_5_4	-.772			
V12_8_1	-.769			
V2_6_3	-.768	-.411		
V14_8_1	-.768	.418		
V14_8_6	.767			
V15_2_9	.765			
V10_5_7	.764			
V4_8_4	-.763	-.440		
V15_8_7	.762			
V17_8_7	.761			.412
V17_8_5	-.760			
V7_8_3	-.760		-.442	
V4_8_6	.755			
V10_5_2	-.752	.426		
V15_6_2	-.751	-.445		
V12_8_7	.748			
V15_6_8	-.747	-.498		
V11_6_5	-.745	-.425		
V5_2_9	.744			
V4_8_1	-.742	-.415		
V6_4_6	.742			
V7_5_2	-.742			

V18_4_6	.741							
V18_6_5	-.741	-.539						
V15_5_7	.740							
V8_5_2	-.740		.465					
V16_5_2	-.738							
V15_8_6	.738							
V5_8_1	-.736							
V16_2_7	.735							
V8_5_5	-.732		.473					
V17_2_6	.731				.515			
V12_8_4	-.731							
V17_8_6	.728				.587			
V15_6_5	-.727							
V13_5_5	-.726		.490					
V9_5_6	.726		-.484					
V11_6_4	-.724							
V13_5_7	.722		.483					
V17_8_1	-.722					.424		
V3_2_9	.722		-.409					
V13_2_6	.722		-.434				-.454	
V12_5_3	-.722							
V9_8_3	-.721				-.426			
V1_2_6	.721		.492					
V15_9_7	.720	-.433						
V15_4_6	.720							
V9_5_7	.719		.437					
V18_2_9	.717				-.400			
V13_5_6	.716	.468						
V2_8_6	.715							
V2_8_7	.715							
V18_5_1	-.715				.473			
V8_8_3	-.713				-.462			
V17_2_7	.711					.557		
V18_5_4	-.710		.423					
V6_5_6	.708							
V3_8_4	-.708							
V13_2_8	.706							
V4_8_7	.705					.407		
V7_8_7	.705					.423		
V15_2_8	.705		-.406					
V14_8_7	.705							
V15_6_4	-.705							
V7_5_5	-.704							
V18_6_2	-.703	-.581						
V2_5_7	.702	-.497						
V18_4_7	.702	-.461						
V16_5_9	.701		.522					
V5_8_4	-.700							
V18_6_3	-.700	-.524						
V9_2_4	.699		.520	-.407				

V1_8_5	-.698			-.632		
V2_6_2	-.696					
V16_8_1	-.695		.469			
V3_8_1	-.695					
V16_9_7	.695			.515		
V17_6_5	-.694					
V10_8_9	.694					-.444
V2_4_3	.693			.414		
V16_4_3	.688	-.478				
V13_2_9	.688					
V1_4_3	.687	-.412				
V18_6_4	-.687					
V7_8_6	.684				.512	
V12_8_9	.683		-.416			
V11_6_2	-.681	-.500				
V6_6_5	-.679	-.510				
V1_8_2	-.678			-.475		
V5_8_7	.678					
V7_5_9	.677	-.406				
V15_5_3	-.676			.569		
V6_9_7	.676					
V2_9_8	-.675			-.482		
V16_9_6	.675			.542	.409	
V7_5_7	.675			.477		
V9_5_9	.673		.547			
V3_5_9	.671		.429			.465
V4_9_7	.671					
V1_8_6	.670				.431	
V9_6_3	-.670	-.556				
V4_6_4	-.670		-.456			
V7_5_4	-.670	.453		.405		
V10_2_6	.669					
V2_2_9	.669				-.494	-.403
V17_6_2	-.668	-.452				
V16_6_5	-.667	-.417				
V1_2_4	.667		.488			
V17_6_4	-.667		-.461			
V13_4_6	.667					-.495
V7_6_2	-.666	-.464				
V6_8_3	-.664					
V11_6_9	.663			.418		-.534
V11_8_1	-.661					
V9_7_6	.660			.635		
V13_4_7	.660					-.421
V1_6_9	.659					
V10_4_6	.659	.488				
V6_5_4	-.657			.615		
V4_6_5	-.655					
V10_9_7	.655					
V9_9_7	.654	-.523				

V18_3_3	-.519			.506					
V16_1_8	-.517	.446			-.422		.449		
V8_9_6	.515								
V13_6_7	.515	.461	-.400				-.447		
V10_7_7	.514								
V13_7_9	.514		-.469	.446					
V6_6_3	-.513	-.449					-.441		
V16_8_3	-.510					.468	-.455		
V15_8_9	.510		-.431		.508				
V14_9_7	.509								-.479
V8_1_9	-.508	.416							
V15_4_9	.508		.477						
V10_6_2	-.507	-.426							-.416
V15_2_3	.507		-.410		.418				
V3_6_2	-.507	-.410	-.454						-.499
V9_5_1	-.506	.474							
V3_4_6	.504		.424					-.412	
V18_2_6	.503							.483	
V8_7_6	.500			.450					
V1_6_3	-.500		-.489						
V14_2_9	.498			-.407	.445				
V3_8_9	.496	-.409	-.491				-.423		
V12_2_4	.488			.402	-.458				-.467
V2_9_7	.488	-.439				.422	.459		
V10_5_1	-.487						.408		
V18_7_5	-.487					.405		.402	
V12_9_3	-.487	.435							
V3_1_1	.479	.446		.414					
V18_7_4	-.478					.467			
V18_7_2	-.474				.464	.420		.458	
V8_4_7	.472				.436				
V15_2_6	.471	-.445							
V9_5_3	-.469		.408	.434					
V12_6_3	-.461	-.401							
V16_9_8	.452	.400	-.421	.440					
V10_2_3	.451		-.401						
V5_5_3	-.443								
V6_8_9	.425								
V12_6_7	.407								
V11_1_4		.943							
V11_1_3		.940							
V16_1_4		.931							
V1_1_4		.921							
V9_1_5		.910							
V11_1_5		.908							
V10_1_4		.906							
V1_1_5		.905							
V1_1_8		.896							
V9_1_3		.894							
V7_1_7		.890							

V10_1_5	.886			
V17_1_7	.884			
V9_1_4	.883			
V5_1_4	.878			
V4_1_5	.872			
V10_1_3	.871			
V5_1_5	.867			
V1_1_3	.855			.463
V15_4_4	-.853			
V16_1_3	.852			
V16_1_5	.849			
V7_1_8	.847			
V13_1_5	.845			
V7_1_4	.840			
V7_1_3	.836			
V13_1_4	.829			
V17_1_3	.828			
V13_1_2	.827			
V12_1_5	.823			-.406
V8_1_3	.819			
V15_4_5	-.817			
V11_4_5	-.812			
V1_1_2	.809		.409	
V17_1_6	.806			
V4_1_4	.803			
V12_1_4	.798			-.481
V6_1_7	.794			
V2_1_4	.789			
V2_1_5	.784			
V7_1_5	.782		.406	
V11_4_4	-.781			
V2_7_8	-.780			.429
V10_1_7	.775			
V6_4_4	-.767			
V10_4_4	-.766			
V4_7_9	-.761			
V7_1_6	.758			
V8_1_7	.756		.483	
V5_1_3	.754			-.423
V16_1_7	.745			
V1_9_1	-.743		-.407	
V2_1_3	.737		-.489	
V18_1_5	.731		.421	
V15_4_2	-.722	-.401		
V18_4_5	-.720			
V11_4_2	-.718	-.576		
V9_1_2	.712			
V16_1_2	.707		.536	
V18_1_4	.699	.450	.401	
V18_4_2	-.698		.469	

V6_1_6	.693								
V18_4_4	-.691	.469							
V5_7_8	-.689		.415						
V13_1_7	.688								
V7_1_9	.684				-.484				
V6_4_5	-.681								
V8_1_8	.681								
V16_4_4	-.677	.461							
V16_4_5	-.675	.460							
V12_4_5	-.675								
V18_1_8	.674						.485		
V16_1_6	.670					-.410			
V2_5_1	.667	-.479	.448						
V14_7_8	-.667								.430
V11_1_9	.662				-.594				
V7_1_2	.662	-.429	.540						
V15_7_9	-.661		.439	.475					
V2_1_2	.660								
V17_4_3	.482	-.658							
V17_1_4	.657			.542					
V1_4_4	-.644	.525							
V2_5_6	.572	-.643							
V12_4_4	-.640								.428
V17_4_4	-.640			.535		-.454			
V8_1_6	.636			.508					
V13_1_6	.634		-.412			-.458			
V10_4_5	-.634	-.413							
V1_1_9	.633	.476							
V10_1_6	.633								
V17_1_5	.633			.483					
V15_1_3	.626	-.502							
V17_1_9	.625	-.401							
V14_6_3	-.624								
V4_1_2	.622								
V8_6_3	-.548	-.622							
V11_1_8	-.535	.621							
V14_1_8	-.463	.615						.429	
V18_1_9	.613	.544							
V7_4_8	.609	.501					-.408		
V8_2_3	-.607		.522						
V6_7_8	-.605			-.409					
V8_4_4	-.604	.438						.403	
V16_7_8	-.602		.403			-.436			
V5_4_8	.601							.453	
V14_1_5	.599			.472					
V17_1_8	.597	-.458							
V4_4_4	-.597								.467
V2_7_7	-.597				-.439				
V13_6_6	.424	.592				-.529			
V2_4_7	-.590		-.473						

V12_9_9		-.734			
V7_4_2		-.725		-.403	
V13_9_9		-.718	.507		
V15_9_4		.717			
V17_9_1		.717			
V6_9_4		.716			
V11_9_2		.716			
V4_9_1		.715			
V14_6_6		.715			
V7_9_4		.713	-.583		
V18_6_1		-.712			.490
V16_9_9		-.706			
V10_6_1		-.706			
V13_9_5	-.445	.706		.461	
V17_9_4		.704			
V13_9_2	-.433	.704		.504	
V12_9_5		.702			
V1_4_1	-.532	-.700			
V7_6_8	-.497	.700			
V8_9_9		-.697	.474		
V11_9_5		.694			
V8_9_4	-.464	.692			
V3_9_2		.681		.404	
V14_1_7		.679			.489
V17_9_5		.677	-.475		
V9_9_9		-.676	.432		
V9_9_8	.505	-.671			
V10_4_8		.670			
V3_9_9		-.669	.454		
V17_6_1	-.434	-.664		-.409	
V4_9_9		-.663			
V14_9_1		.663			
V18_9_9		-.663	.545		
V8_6_1	-.473	-.661			
V10_9_2	-.415	.660			
V3_6_1		-.659			-.491
V14_9_2	-.548	.656			
V1_6_7		.655			
V3_9_1		.654			
V2_9_1	-.428	.652			
V17_9_2	-.485	.649			
V4_9_5		.649			
V1_9_9		-.646	.529		
V1_2_9	-.511	-.646			
V16_9_3		.645			.525
V3_9_5		.642			
V1_3_2		-.639		.551	
V5_9_4		.638			
V18_9_8		-.636		-.444	
V15_6_1		-.633			.444

V13_9_4	-.452	.632	.438						
V1_6_1	-.461	-.630			-.427				
V4_9_2		.625	-.482						
V9_7_3		-.625	-.541						
V11_9_4		.624			.439				
V1_7_6		.623		.534		.438			
V17_1_2		.618		.449					
V1_4_8		.615		.468					
V9_9_4		.614	-.414		.455				
V4_8_9		-.612							
V9_6_6		.610							
V2_4_8		.610	-.429						
V1_6_5	-.538	-.606							
V12_3_6		.605					.434		
V18_5_9	.537	-.604	.445						
V5_6_1		-.595					.447		
V13_8_9		-.594	-.401						
V16_6_1		-.592			-.508				
V18_9_4	-.463	.592							
V7_4_1		-.591		.541	-.437				
V10_9_5		.589						.411	
V2_6_7	.555	.588							
V1_7_4	-.583	-.588							
V5_9_3	-.467	.586							
V15_9_3	-.538	.582		.507					
V9_8_9	.546	-.582	-.441						
V3_4_2		-.581	.562						
V11_6_6	.439	.581	-.425						
V16_4_8	.460	.579							
V4_6_1		-.578	-.424				.415		
V14_5_9	.506	-.577							
V13_7_8	.469	-.413	-.577						
V11_1_7		.527	.577						
V12_4_6	.431	.576		.504					
V11_4_7	.452	.570	.447						
V10_3_8		.567							
V14_6_7		.564		.424					
V8_5_8	.476	-.562					.499		
V18_9_6	.525	.442	-.562						
V7_7_3		.512	-.560				.526		
V14_9_3		-.531	.559						
V1_9_5		-.468	.558	-.426					
V18_5_6		-.557			.416			-.431	
V8_9_3	-.451	-.493	.556						
V17_6_6	.470	.470	.556						
V3_3_9		.555	.490					-.499	
V17_4_7		.554	.449						
V7_9_9		-.552	.422	.504					
V1_8_8		-.552			.402				
V11_8_9	.418	-.552		.447			-.422		

V12_3_7		.550	.520						
V15_7_7	.475	-.550		.421					
V10_9_8		-.540		.404				.431	
V17_7_8	.430	-.539				.408			
V10_4_7	.493	.537							
V2_8_8	.488	-.535	-.446						
V9_4_2		-.533	.442						
V1_5_4	-.523	-.532							
V4_4_2		-.531					.469		.423
V2_9_4		.531	-.483						
V6_8_8	-.424	-.527				.455			
V11_9_9		-.527	.440	-.401					
V15_7_3		-.527			.434	.495			
V3_5_3		-.524	.499	.495					
V1_6_2	-.522	-.524							
V5_8_8	.414	-.523		.425					
V10_6_7	.497	.522		-.478					
V2_9_2	-.409	.514							
V7_9_3	-.442	.508	-.444						
V10_4_2		-.505							
V12_7_4	-.445	-.504			.413				
V1_5_3	-.435	-.502				-.410			
V14_4_6	.485	.501							
V4_9_4		.498			.425				
V9_9_3	-.442	.485							
V5_7_9	.468	-.480	.472						
V11_7_9		-.476			.437				
V14_7_4		-.470					.437		
V13_9_3	-.421	.470	.425	.441	.400				
V10_9_4	-.451	.466	-.419						
V1_9_2	-.422	.465		-.445					
V14_9_9		-.455							-.445
V12_4_8		.454							
V3_7_4		-.450	-.447						
V9_6_7	.414	.423	.444		-.443				
V4_7_4		-.444							
V3_4_8		.430		-.426					
V14_4_7	-.420	.423							
V12_5_9		-.414							.405
V4_9_3									
<hr/>									
V7_3_6			.888						
V2_3_6			.872						
V7_3_3			-.867						
V7_3_7			.855						
V17_3_7			.851						
V17_3_6			.849						
V16_3_7			.833						
V13_4_4			.833	.406					
V5_3_7			.830						
V16_3_6			.828						
V1_3_8			.826						

V7_3_9		.806			
V10_3_6		.772			
V1_3_7		.770		-.422	
V9_4_4	-.525	.767			
V2_3_7		.765			
V18_1_3		.758			
V1_3_6		.755			
V17_6_8		-.754			
V6_3_8		.754			-.446
V2_9_9		.752	-.467		
V9_4_5		.739			
V13_3_8		.735			
V11_3_6	.400	.731			
V8_3_9		.730			-.490
V8_3_7		.728			
V9_3_8		.723			-.495
V7_4_6	.437	.722			
V6_3_7		.720			-.542
V6_1_3		-.720			
V11_3_8		.719			-.524
V1_8_9		-.718			
V13_3_9		.712			-.611
V16_4_7		.703			-.401
V13_4_5		.700	.509		
V2_1_9	-.469	.699			
V10_3_7		.698			
V5_3_8		.692			
V9_3_7	.401	.692			
V1_5_7		.689	.496		
V6_3_9	.403	.688	.402		
V7_1_1		-.687		.440	
V8_3_6		.686			-.470
V8_3_8		.681			-.545
V18_3_8		.681	-.549		
V16_3_9		.677			-.564
V14_3_7	.431	.677			
V9_3_6		.664	-.450		
V5_3_6		.661			-.501
V5_3_9		.659			-.440
V4_1_1	-.420	-.655			
V6_3_6		.653			-.522
V7_3_8		.621	.650		
V13_4_3	.444	.488	.648		
V11_3_7		.509	.646		-.445
V14_3_8		.644		.433	.425
V8_8_8	-.403	-.643			
V17_3_9		.638		.525	
V9_3_9		.636			-.431
V17_8_9	.519	-.636			
V2_2_3		-.632	.480		

V7_4_7	.483		.628						
V2_9_5		.455	-.626						
V16_3_8		.412	.626						
V11_3_9			.626						-.615
V5_4_7			.623						
V1_5_6			.623	.456					
V8_2_1			.620	.565					
V18_1_6			-.618			.550			
V14_3_6		.506	.617						
V14_3_9			.617			-.439			
V2_6_8			-.616	.531					
V13_3_7	.404		.612					-.577	
V10_3_9			.605						
V1_7_1		.452	.605						
V13_4_9		-.429	.599						.538
V10_5_3	-.552		.599						
V13_4_1	-.453		.598						
V16_4_1	-.460		.597						
V17_4_6	.427	.509	.589						
V17_8_8	.504		-.588						
V4_8_8			-.588	.473					
V15_9_9		-.572	.588						
V16_4_9			.588			.542			
V15_4_1			.588			.446			
V1_4_7		-.520	.442	.588					
V17_6_9			.568	-.588					
V14_1_3			.583	.578					
V3_3_7			.581	-.460					
V11_4_9		-.436	.581						.442
V12_3_9			.581	-.424					
V4_7_6			-.580						
V8_8_9	.419	-.440	-.577						-.437
V6_7_7		-.410	-.576	.552					
V8_7_1		.540	.575	-.403					
V17_2_8	.544		-.574						
V13_6_8	-.459		-.572						
V4_3_7			.568			.521			
V8_4_1			.567						.517
V9_4_1	-.407	-.403	.565						
V13_5_3	-.422		.565	.488					
V4_6_3	-.529		-.558						
V16_4_6	.444		.555	.463				-.405	
V12_3_8			.553						.490
V13_4_2		-.430	.553	.477					
V17_3_2			-.548	.442		.402			
V4_6_7		.428	-.548						.508
V14_4_9			.546			.508			.432
V6_4_1	-.440		.544						
V7_7_7		-.418	-.543					-.461	
V3_4_1			.541	.433					

V8_5_3	-.526		.539	.431					
V7_8_9	.452		-.428	-.539					
V16_6_3	-.495	-.522		-.535					
V2_6_1				-.533	-.428	-.475			
V3_3_6				.531		.520			
V1_6_8			.492	-.530	.522				
V9_4_9		-.409		.529				.509	
V18_6_7	.524	.418		-.528					
V9_4_3	.459	-.426		.526					
V14_5_3				.525	.408				
V1_6_4	-.519		-.507	-.521					
V8_7_7				-.517	.444	.424			
V17_2_3				-.515	.427			-.413	
V15_8_8			-.414	-.511					
V6_3_4		-.413		-.510					.460
V3_4_7	.479			.510					
V17_6_7	.504			-.509					
V7_6_3	-.471	-.422		-.509					
V14_8_8	.491			-.504					
V6_6_7	.483	.415		-.500				-.442	
V3_6_8			.410	-.491					
V9_4_6				.488					.481
V16_5_7	.442			.487					
V18_1_7				-.485				-.441	
V10_4_1	-.444			.480		.413			
V12_4_7		-.405	.463	.478	.452				
V2_9_6				.476					
V18_7_7	.427			-.474					
V4_4_9		-.442		.455					
V11_2_1				.452				.443	
V2_2_2					.837				
V6_2_2					.813				
V2_3_3					.812				
V18_3_5					.801				
V2_2_5					.795				
V18_2_2					.792				
V9_7_5					-.790				
V2_2_4					.790				
V10_2_2					.781			-.411	
V3_2_2					.780				
V13_2_5					.778				
V9_7_2					-.775				
V8_3_5					.774			.425	
V2_4_1					.769				
V2_2_1		.412			.767				
V8_2_5					.764				
V6_2_1			.424		.762				
V8_2_4	.511				.753				
V15_3_4	-.429				.745				
V15_3_5	-.407				.744				

V18_2_5			.742			.455
V6_3_2			.742			
V13_2_2	.432		.742			
V10_2_5	.414		.736			
V9_2_2			.735			
V6_2_5	.451		.733			
V8_2_2			.727	.411		
V9_7_4		-.540	-.724			
V13_2_4	.433		.722			
V8_3_4			.721			
V6_3_5			.716			
V2_3_4			.710			
V13_3_5	.433		.705			
V8_3_2			.702		.481	
V2_5_3			.695	.463		
V13_3_2	.481		.693			
V6_1_8			-.691			
V5_3_5			.690		.464	
V2_3_5	.401		.689			
V9_3_5	.412		.688			
V12_3_5			.687			
V15_3_2		-.559	.685			
V7_3_4	.543		.683			
V18_3_4			.683			
V1_8_4	-.554		-.680			
V2_4_5		-.449	.674			
V17_7_9		-.455	.674	.404		
V12_2_2			.672			-.400
V13_3_3	.404		.672			
V12_3_2			.671		.408	
V2_3_2		-.402	.670			
V18_3_2	-.448		.670			
V9_2_5	.533		.669			
V9_3_4			.668			
V3_7_9			.663			
V6_3_1			.661		.512	
V3_2_5			.660			.407
V3_3_5			.659			
V10_9_9		.449	-.657			
V11_3_4			.654			
V2_3_1			.654	-.490	.407	
V15_1_7	.579		-.645			
V2_4_2		-.578	.642			
V13_3_4		.401	.641			
V1_2_2	.474		.640			
V5_3_4			.635			
V11_2_2	.463		.635	.467		
V11_3_5	-.438		.633			
V7_3_5	.486	-.470	.631			
V8_3_1			.628	.505	.468	

V3_3_2				.627					
V15_1_6	.577			-.625					
V5_3_2			-.453	.625					
V11_2_5	.506			.624					
V16_2_2	.525			.622					
V9_3_1				.621					
V2_5_2	-.611			.620					
V2_1_8			-.433	-.620					
V9_3_2	-.408			.618					
V4_3_5				.618					
V10_3_5				.617					
V1_7_9				.617					
V10_2_4	.508			.614					
V1_3_5			-.518	.613					
V2_5_5	-.593			.609					
V16_2_5	.578			.608					
V5_2_2				.608				.452	
V15_2_5	.508			.607					
V2_4_4			-.491	.606					
V18_2_1				.606				.462	
V1_3_4				.604					
V9_2_1	.496			.600					
V4_2_2				.599		.429			-.401
V15_2_4	.590			.599					
V17_3_4				.595		.472			
V1_5_8	.425		-.427	.595					
V6_4_2		-.407	-.442	.593					
V9_3_3				.592		.421			
V14_2_2				.589	.444				
V9_7_9			-.474	.588					
V12_6_1				-.588				.439	
V9_7_8			-.440	.586					
V14_2_5	.521			.585					
V17_2_5	.565			.578		.506			
V15_1_8	.432			-.578		-.511			
V2_5_4	-.510	.534		.576					
V1_2_1	.572			.576					
V17_2_4	.570			.576		.420			
V11_3_2			-.407	.573					
V15_2_2	.448			.569		.483			
V10_3_4		.414		.565		.452			
V5_2_5	.499			.565				.437	
V17_3_5			-.451	.565		.466			
V14_9_8				-.565					
V18_2_4	.483			.564				.502	
V12_2_5	.473			.556					-.454
V9_2_9	.484			-.551		-.401			
V16_7_4				-.546		.529			
V4_3_2				.544			.488		
V17_7_5				-.540	-.419	.519			

V12_5_6	.435			.669			
V2_3_9				.665	.403		
V9_7_7	.579			.663			
V18_4_8		.552		.661			
V6_7_1				-.419	-.659		
V15_1_5				.656			
V9_7_1				-.652	.479		
V1_1_7	.410	.430		.650			
V18_1_2	.437			.456	.648		
V17_4_2		-.498		.645			
V2_9_3	-.479			.641			
V6_6_9				.638	.410		
V6_5_3	-.608			.638			
V14_1_4	.577	.406		.637			
V11_7_6	.441			.636			
V12_1_2	.485			.633	.406		
V14_5_1	.408	-.486		.631			
V2_7_5		-.514		-.629			
V8_1_2				.628		.432	
V12_5_7				.627			
V17_2_1		.467		-.622			
V6_1_9				.622			
V6_4_9				.621			
V15_1_2				.617	.481		
V15_7_5	-.445			-.614			
V18_6_9				.614	.438		
V15_3_1				.559	-.612		
V8_5_6	.440			.609	.436		
V14_4_2		-.458		.608			
V7_2_1	.427			-.608			
V17_9_3	-.453	.434		.608			
V15_2_1			.405	-.604		.496	
V17_5_6	.595			.603			
V6_9_8				.497	.597		-.494
V1_7_7		.516		.596		.461	
V15_7_1				-.515	-.593		
V14_4_5				.589			
V8_6_9	.496			.589			
V12_1_6		.577		.581			
V13_7_2	-.507			-.571			
V4_9_8				.571			.410
V6_2_9		.489		.569			
V1_9_3		.401		.569			
V13_7_7	.544		-.443	.567			
V16_7_2	-.434			-.423	-.565		
V6_4_8	.482			.562			
V14_2_8	.511			-.561			
V7_9_8				.560			
V15_7_2	-.449			-.558			
V11_9_8				.557			

V12_1_7		.494		.554	-.401					
V10_2_8	.472			-.549	-.431					
V16_7_7	.446			.549			.444			
V15_1_4		.486		.549	-.431					
V7_2_8	.527			-.547	-.450					
V18_6_6		.514	-.479	-.545						
V12_3_3				-.543						
V16_2_1				-.542		.470				
V14_4_4			.440	.541						
V11_2_3		-.412		-.540	.400					
V8_1_5		.449		.540						
V10_7_6			-.460	.539		-.433				
V6_7_6			-.502	.538						
V6_1_4			-.501	-.413	.537		.425			
V6_5_9		.425		.537						
V13_7_6	.418		-.518	.536						
V10_4_9				-.535						
V7_3_1		.470		-.534						
V6_1_2	-.455	.401		.532						
V14_3_2				.529		.522				
V4_7_1		.486		-.526						
V6_9_3			.497	.526	.426					
V13_7_5	-.516			-.523	.408					
V3_3_3	-.506			-.515						
V15_7_4	-.422			-.513		.463				
V8_1_4		.485		.511						
V12_7_6				.508		.451				
V2_7_4			-.455	-.508			-.461			
V8_7_9			.410	.506						
V16_7_5	-.409			-.472	-.506	.407				
V14_4_1			.461	.498			.403	.456		
V15_7_6		-.424		-.404	.497					
V3_2_4				.481	-.495			.484		
V18_5_3	-.459		.410	.490						
V4_7_7			-.449	.481						
V4_5_7	.433			.477				-.431	.414	
V16_7_9			.452	.476						
V16_6_8				.474		-.404	.428			
V12_6_8		.409		.474	.422					
V10_7_5				-.472				.436		
V3_6_9				.469					.408	
V13_4_8		.435	.410	.463						
V10_1_9		.417		-.463	-.449		.443			
V14_7_7				.460	.442				.455	
V12_4_2		-.449		.455						
V4_3_9			.402	-.452	-.440		-.419			
V5_3_3	-.411			-.421						
V16_1_9					-.807					
V17_4_1	-.420				.772					
V18_3_9			.578		-.724					

V13_7_3				.737			
V9_4_8			.434	-.725			
V15_1_1				.720			
V10_7_3		-.422		.709			
V12_7_3				.703			
V6_6_8				.689			
V17_1_1		.454		.684			
V18_7_3				.671			
V16_1_1				.664	.615		
V6_7_3				.662			
V11_1_1				.655			
V14_3_3				.653			
V11_7_3		-.400		.642	.418		
V8_7_3				.641			
V16_7_3	.506			.640			
V11_7_8	-.549			.637			
V2_2_8				.636			
V3_1_6				.627		.412	
V14_1_1			.410	.616			
V14_3_1				-.495	.612		
V4_7_3				.611	.442		
V11_3_1			.530	.609			
V10_7_4				.426	.604		
V12_3_1			.426	.585			-.404
V18_3_1			.566	.583			
V10_7_9				.575			
V14_7_3				.569		.546	
V2_2_7	.427			.546			
V2_1_1	-.408	-.444		.529			
V4_3_1			.457	.525	.421		-.448
V6_1_1	-.412	-.460		.521	.400		
V13_2_3			.500	-.436	-.521		
V14_3_5				.501	.520		
V8_3_3	-.495		.504	.519			
V10_3_3				.519			
V7_7_9	-.404		.479	.517			
V14_7_6		.508		-.512			
V7_4_5		-.483		-.507	.504		
V3_7_3				.497			
V4_3_8			.465	-.492			
V10_9_3	-.447			.422	.490		
V3_7_2				.464	.488	.442	
V12_4_9				.483			
V5_6_7		.426		.458	-.466		
V12_1_1				.462			-.418
V18_8_8	.446			-.453			
V12_9_4	-.436	.420		.450			
V8_7_4	-.412			.448			
V14_3_4				-.419	.447		
V1_3_1	.401		-.424	.445	.445		
V3_7_5				.401	.435		

V1_9_7	.451		.442		.457			
V8_6_8	.411		.445		-.453			
V18_4_9			.551				.687	
V16_5_1							-.682	
V5_1_6							-.654	
V3_4_9		-.422					.644	
V8_4_9							.624	
V18_1_1							-.623	
V3_1_4		.478					.595	
V8_1_1					.460		-.594	
V8_4_8			-.527				.578	
V5_5_6							-.542	
V18_3_7					-.503		.533	
V3_1_5		.523					.528	
V5_4_6							-.522	
V7_4_4					-.484		.521	
V18_3_6						-.403	.503	
V4_6_8							.499	
V16_2_6	.468		.455			-.451	-.496	
V16_6_7					.434	-.429	.491	
V5_1_7				.483			-.490	
V13_1_1		.460				.427	-.480	
V5_6_6							-.425	
V5_4_1		-.402					.702	
V8_9_8			-.571				-.696	
V5_9_8				.415			-.678	
V5_1_1							.676	-.449
V12_7_1							.669	
V5_4_5							.657	
V5_2_3							.653	.433
V4_1_9					-.428		.640	
V10_7_2							.632	
V12_1_9					-.509		.623	
V3_9_8							-.597	-.493
V10_1_1							.595	
V5_4_2		-.506					.594	
V12_2_3							.591	
V14_1_9			.437				.578	
V12_1_8		.524					.536	
V5_4_9						.512	.527	
V14_4_8			-.400	.412			.514	
V5_6_9							.491	.450 .473
V5_8_9			-.424				.482	
V3_1_8		.438					.458	
V14_7_5			-.424				.456	
V5_6_8				.427		-.407	.437	
V8_7_5					.406		.431	
V3_5_8								-.864
V5_5_5	-.440							.831
V5_5_2	-.465							.821

V5_5_4	-.413							.743	
V5_5_8								-.735	
V5_5_1	-.451							.728	
V4_5_5	-.596							.718	
V4_5_2	-.550							.697	
V4_5_4	-.549							.693	
V12_5_4	-.597							.671	
V5_5_9								-.669	
V12_5_5	-.618							.664	
V5_2_1								-.636	
V3_5_5	-.561							.630	
V12_5_2	-.518			.401				.627	
V12_5_1	-.533							.626	
V3_5_2	-.506			.420				.608	
V4_5_1	-.530							.592	
V3_2_1				.545				-.582	
V12_2_1				.447				-.568	-.450
V12_9_8							-.495	-.563	
V3_1_7						.408	.480	.559	
V12_2_8	.504							-.554	
V3_5_4	-.503							.546	
V4_2_8	.505					.434		-.538	
V3_5_7	.447				.404			-.520	-.489
V3_9_3	-.506							-.519	
V3_2_3				.438			.477	.489	
V5_4_4								.457	
V4_5_9					-.447			-.455	.409
V14_5_6								-.791	
V10_5_6	.454							-.731	
V5_7_1				-.450				-.730	
V4_6_9								.730	
V5_7_6						.448		.729	
V14_6_8								.705	
V10_8_4	-.531							.635	
V5_9_6	.424							.625	
V10_6_9				-.573				.612	
V5_7_7								.496	.592
V10_6_8		.435	-.469					.590	
V5_8_6	.508							.589	
V14_9_4		.449						-.564	
V5_7_5								-.554	
V3_7_8	-.478							.532	
V5_7_2								-.531	
V4_5_8								.515	.461
V3_3_8			.421		.401		-.487	.497	
V4_6_2	-.459			.419				-.465	
V12_6_9		.452						.418	.454
V12_5_8			.412					-.444	.446
V4_7_8									-.828
V4_5_6			-.485						.685

V4_2_3			.494		-655
V4_2_1				-.455	-649
V4_3_6		.451		.429	.595
V4_4_6	.572				.584
V4_3_3				-.414	-514
V4_2_4	.484				-495
V4_4_8					-463

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

(a) 14 components extracted.

Table A3.b: Component matrix for wheat subset of weather variables (a)

	Component													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
V18_8_5	.944													
V8_8_5	.944													
V14_8_5	.925													
V8_8_1	.925													
V8_8_2	.924													
V18_8_2	.915													
V7_8_1	.914													
V16_8_5	.914													
V11_8_5	.914													
V9_8_5	.913													
V15_8_5	.906													
V15_8_2	.904													
V18_8_1	.900													
V15_8_4	.900													
V11_8_4	.896													
V16_8_4	.896													
V9_8_2	.896													
V2_8_2	.895													
V7_8_2	.895													
V13_8_5	.891													
V7_8_5	.890													
V16_8_2	.890													
V16_8_7	-.889													
V13_8_2	.887													
V6_8_1	.885													
V9_8_7	-.884													
V13_8_1	.881													
V7_8_4	.879													
V9_8_4	.875													
V2_8_4	.873													
V12_8_1	.872													
V8_8_4	.871													
V12_8_5	.865													
V12_8_2	.863													
V11_8_2	.862													
V2_8_5	.861													
V9_8_1	.859													
V18_8_7	-.859													
V5_8_5	.853													
V6_8_5	.852													
V2_4_7	.849													
V9_9_7	-.848													
V11_8_1	.848													
V9_8_6	-.847													
V6_8_2	.843													
V6_8_4	.840													
V13_8_4	.838													
V18_8_4	.838													

V10_8_2	.838			
V5_8_2	.837			
V9_8_9	-.831			
V15_8_1	.830			
V16_9_7	-.828			
V14_8_2	.825			
V4_8_5	.819			
V17_8_2	.818			
V17_8_4	.817			
V3_8_5	.816			
V8_10_6	-.813			
V17_8_5	.812			
V6_4_6	.810			
V6_4_7	.802			
V2_8_1	.802			
V16_8_1	.796			
V9_9_6	-.795			
V13_8_7	-.792			
V6_8_7	-.792		.453	
V15_8_7	-.790	.434		
V3_8_2	.790			
V15_12_6	-.790			
V2_8_8	-.789		-.461	
V18_9_7	-.784	-.427		
V10_8_7	-.784			
V15_12_7	-.782			
V7_5_5	-.781			
V3_8_8	-.780			-.464
V10_8_1	.780			
V16_8_6	-.779		.473	
V9_10_6	-.776			
V2_4_6	.775			
V18_8_9	-.774			
V8_8_7	-.773			
V14_2_9	.771			
V1_4_3	.769			
V12_8_8	-.769			.436
V5_8_1	.767		.479	
V8_8_6	-.767			
V3_8_4	.766		-.442	
V16_8_9	-.765			
V15_9_7	-.765			
V7_4_7	.764	.504		
V17_9_1	.761		.411	
V12_8_9	-.759			
V7_8_3	.758	-.505		
V14_8_4	.756		-.505	
V5_8_4	.755		-.454	
V18_10_7	-.755			
V3_8_7	-.754			
V4_8_2	.754			

V18_8_6	-.750				
V2_5_7	.750	-.472			
V15_8_6	-.746				
V4_8_4	.744			-.446	
V18_12_7	-.744				.435
V6_12_7	-.741	.492			
V9_4_7	.741		.488		
V7_12_7	-.736	.403			
V17_8_3	.735				
V17_8_1	.734				-.533
V6_8_3	.734				
V16_9_6	-.734				
V4_4_9	.733			-.426	
V7_5_4	-.732	.452			
V10_8_5	.732				
V7_8_8	-.729				
V18_10_1	.727				.524
V15_8_9	-.726	.561			
V11_8_7	-.725			.480	
V3_8_1	.724				
V11_2_6	.724				
V7_5_2	-.722	-.508			
V15_8_8	-.719	.438			
V2_8_7	-.719			.459	
V14_8_9	-.718				
V11_1_2	-.717			.544	
V4_8_1	.717				
V2_4_3	.717			.526	
V15_1_7	-.714	.437			
V9_3_6	.712				
V18_10_6	-.711				
V11_8_6	-.711			.569	
V7_2_6	.710				
V6_1_2	-.709			.445	
V15_2_1	.706				-.409
V6_8_8	-.705			-.513	
V7_4_6	.705		.419		.459
V3_2_6	.705				
V6_12_6	-.705	.498			
V14_9_5	.704	.607			
V2_5_6	.703	-.455			
V1_8_8	-.702			-.627	
V6_8_6	-.701			.549	
V13_8_8	-.700			-.466	
V16_4_3	.698	-.481			
V1_2_7	.697				
V8_9_7	-.695				.466
V14_8_1	.694			-.432	
V14_8_8	-.694				
V17_5_1	-.694	-.572			
V15_9_6	-.693	-.478			

V6_9_7	-.691			.439		.412
V17_10_1	.690				.444	
V1_4_7	.689		.608			
V17_8_7	-.689		.480			
V11_4_3	.688					.425
V13_1_8	-.686					
V7_8_9	-.686	.460				
V3_4_3	.685		.511			
V9_9_8	-.683	-.447				
V10_8_8	-.683					
V13_9_5	.682					
V3_4_7	.678		.468			
V9_4_3	.678		.439			
V11_1_5	-.677		.503			
V8_10_7	-.677		.484			
V7_12_6	-.676	.531				
V3_3_6	.676	.433				-.454
V10_8_6	-.675			.526		
V14_9_2	.674	.570				
V9_10_7	-.674	.465			-.410	
V1_12_9	-.674		-.401			
V7_5_1	-.672			.491		
V3_2_7	.672					
V13_8_6	-.671	.407		.491		
V15_9_1	.670		.491			
V9_8_3	.670		-.587			
V2_12_8	-.669	.517				
V8_1_6	-.669		.608			
V13_9_2	.669				.421	
V8_8_3	.669		-.439			
V11_2_8	.668	.439				
V11_4_6	.668		.568			
V3_8_6	-.668					
V7_8_7	-.667					
V18_8_8	-.664				-.462	
V8_8_8	-.662				-.444	
V11_2_1	.662					-.445
V2_12_7	-.661	.519				
V12_8_4	.660		-.628			
V6_12_1	.659				.494	
V4_8_7	-.657			.611		
V17_5_5	-.657	-.650				
V9_12_7	-.655	.544				
V13_8_9	-.655	.450				.488
V14_5_1	-.654		.572		.413	
V10_9_1	.654	.523				
V17_4_6	.653		.516			
V13_9_4	.652	-.458				
V16_9_2	.652	.572				
V1_8_5	.651				-.443	
V1_2_6	.650		.410	.467		

V2_8_9	-.649		.570	-.416					
V12_10_1	.647					.574			
V7_3_9	.647		.410		-.403				
V17_9_2	.646	.535							
V4_1_2	-.646			.508					
V11_8_9	-.645								
V5_2_7	.645								
V4_1_1	-.643								
V14_5_2	-.643		.424	.403					
V11_8_8	-.643					.413			
V13_4_3	.642			.506					
V1_8_2	.642					-.496			
V4_12_7	-.641		.517						.440
V10_3_9	.641						.501		
V18_4_7	.641	-.580							
V7_2_8	.641		.525		-.409				
V15_10_1	.639					.516			
V5_8_8	-.638						.409		
V16_4_7	.637								
V17_8_8	-.637		.437				-.442		
V8_8_9	-.637								
V1_4_6	.635		.587						
V15_9_2	.634	.606							
V10_4_9	.632			-.471					
V6_4_8	-.631					-.503			
V16_9_1	.631		.580						
V9_8_8	-.631	.466							
V14_2_8	.630								
V16_2_1	.630								
V5_8_7	-.630								
V17_12_7	-.630	.549							
V4_9_7	-.628	-.421			.546				
V11_9_2	.628	.544							
V7_9_7	-.626		.523						
V14_2_6	.626						.421		
V11_4_9	.626		.538						
V2_8_3	.625	.460	-.457						
V18_12_1	.624	.431				.456			
V3_8_9	-.624								
V12_8_7	-.623		.405		.467				
V2_8_6	-.622				.599				
V3_5_9	.622					.491			
V9_3_7	.619								
V13_4_9	.618							-.484	
V8_2_4	.618			.433	.482				
V10_10_9	.617	.412				-.424			
V4_8_9	-.617								
V10_4_7	.616	.468							
V10_3_8	.615						.405		
V10_4_3	.614								
V15_8_3	.614		-.403						

V10_2_8	.580	.498							
V18_2_1	.580							.439	
V9_1_8	-.579				-.532				
V9_4_6	.579	.405	.451						
V11_1_4	-.579	.466		.506					
V16_3_9	.577		.403				.462		
V1_12_8	-.576	.525			-.475				
V17_3_7	.576	.436	.410						
V18_1_7	-.575	-.443				.407			
V11_1_3	-.574	.516							
V11_12_7	-.573	.420	.547						
V17_8_9	-.573		.451			-.498			
V10_12_6	-.573	.472							
V12_1_4	-.572	.457		.434					
V11_9_6	-.571				.550				
V16_12_1	.567								
V7_9_6	-.567	-.419							
V13_9_1	.567								
V2_9_7	-.565	-.442							
V3_4_6	.565						-.401	-.419	
V6_3_6	.564	.411				.466			
V4_9_6	-.563	-.562			.461				
V12_1_5	-.562	.444		.527					
V4_10_7	-.562					-.497			
V11_2_7	.561	.555							
V1_8_9	-.561			-.450					
V7_3_6	.560	.419							
V14_2_7	.560								
V6_1_3	-.559	.534							
V17_8_6	-.559		.415	.436					
V18_12_6	-.558					.526			
V14_8_6	-.555		.507	.535					
V11_12_9	-.554						.435		
V1_8_1	.554	.441			-.537				
V16_9_4	.554	.502	.447						
V10_11_9	.553	.518							
V8_12_6	-.552					.522			
V7_4_3	.551	-.527							
V10_1_5	-.551	.533		.528					
V4_12_8	-.550							.463	
V3_8_3	.549		-.409	-.439			.407		
V18_12_8	-.548	.442			-.407	-.425			
V4_1_4	-.546	.467		.422					
V8_2_7	.546	.413	-.454						
V14_10_8	-.545				-.482				
V17_2_6	.543	-.426		.487					
V15_12_9	-.542	.522	.464						
V12_12_7	-.542		.539						
V15_2_8	.542	.533				-.401			
V14_5_5	-.540		.443	.486					
V9_2_6	.540	.512	-.511						

V7_9_9	-.538				-.402	.407			
V2_12_9	-.537	.530			-.402				
V12_4_9	.537				-.499			-.406	
V11_1_8	-.537	.533			-.512				
V9_9_1	.536	.500		.477					
V5_3_7	.534	.430		.439					
V7_5_9	.534	-.478				.409			
V4_10_6	-.534								
V6_9_6	-.533	-.400						.482	
V11_8_3	.532			-.445	-.405				
V11_3_7	.532			.465					.409
V11_3_6	.531	.402		.509					
V8_12_9	-.530			.495				-.449	
V2_5_5	-.529		-.485						
V4_1_8	-.527								.416
V2_1_8	-.525				-.464	.484			
V11_5_8	.525	-.423			-.409				
V10_4_6	.525		.467						
V12_4_3	.524							-.425	
V18_2_4	.524								
V10_10_6	-.524			.408	.469				
V13_3_8	.523	.489						.462	
V1_3_7	.523	.510		.445					
V13_12_8	-.522	.502							
V16_2_8	.520	-.409						-.489	
V5_3_9	.519				-.424				.429
V12_2_6	.519				.456				
V16_1_8	-.517	.483						.457	
V8_2_6	.515			-.485					
V6_1_4	-.513	-.472							
V10_12_4	-.512	.463	.489						
V3_9_7	-.507	-.410						.466	
V6_3_7	.506	.402						.492	
V9_5_9	.505					.420			
V1_5_1	-.503	.486				.503			
V1_2_4	.503			-.429	.412				
V12_9_7	-.500				.439				-.433
V10_3_7	.500								
V1_5_2	-.500	.407	-.427			.406			
V5_4_3	.499			.413					-.459
V17_3_6	.498	.442		.439	.461				
V12_9_9	-.497			-.423					
V18_2_5	.495				.418	.404			
V12_2_9	.494					.407			
V4_8_3	.487				-.469			.406	
V9_5_1	-.487	.431						-.420	
V5_2_8	.484		.428						.404
V1_2_5	.480				.443	.414			
V2_5_2	-.476	.442	-.424	-.456					
V4_2_9	.476	-.422							
V4_3_7	.474				.441				

V4_2_6	.472		.448		.436				
V4_4_3	.471			.406					
V12_2_7	.464								
V3_10_6	-.456					-.419			-.408
V13_2_8	.456		.438				.453		
V14_9_6	-.449					.448			
V2_2_6	.449						.446		
V5_9_6	-.445							-.432	-.407
V5_2_9	.445		.419						
V8_9_1	.439	.432		.423		.425			
V4_3_8	.430							-.412	
V18_2_9	.417								
V4_2_7	.417								
<hr/>									
V15_11_9		.924							
V8_12_4		.913							
V8_12_5		.904							
V18_10_8		.891							
V6_10_8		.865							
V11_11_9		.851							
V18_12_5		.840							
V1_10_8		.837							
V13_12_4		.833							
V7_10_8		.829							
V13_12_5		.824							
V15_9_3		.824							
V8_12_2		.814							
V16_11_8	.407	.800							
V15_10_8		.794							
V9_11_8		.791							
V16_11_9		.791							
V1_12_5		.780							
V8_11_8		.778							
V8_11_3		.774						.403	
V16_11_3		.768	.451						
V16_10_7		.763			.454				
V3_11_8		.760							
V7_11_9		.760							
V8_11_9		.758							
V13_12_2		.757						.449	
V7_11_7		.756	.432						
V13_11_4		.756		-.536					
V16_11_7		.756				.545			
V1_12_3	-.498	.754							
V8_1_9		.753						-.461	
V7_11_6		.753	.414						
V1_12_4		.752							
V15_12_5		.748	.432						
V18_9_1		.748							
V15_11_3		.745		-.427					
V1_12_2		.742							
V8_9_9	-.451	-.741							

V8_9_4	.656		.471			
V13_5_4	.654	-.610				
V9_9_9	-.654					
V11_11_8	.654					
V18_11_9	.651	-.501				
V11_12_5	.651	.436				
V8_9_3	.459	.650				
V1_11_9	-.401	.650		.531		
V13_11_2		.649	-.547		.404	
V8_11_5		.648				.502
V1_1_4		.648	.419			
V18_9_3		.648				.452
V18_9_6	-.611	-.647				
V14_1_9		.646				.521
V7_9_3	.470	.646	.480			
V3_9_9	-.644					
V13_4_1		.643	-.401		.460	
V13_5_5		.642	-.624			
V11_9_3		.640				.461
V1_12_7	-.548	.640	.419			
V18_11_3		.639		-.561		
V7_11_3		.639	.445	-.483		
V16_12_9	-.464	.639				
V5_10_9		.639				
V7_9_2	.596	.639				
V8_2_9	.492	-.637				
V11_10_9		.637			-.531	
V9_9_2	.628	.636				
V15_5_6		-.632	.507			
V11_12_2		.631	.515		.423	
V6_9_3		.630	.544			
V10_11_8		.629	-.420	.422		
V6_12_5		.628	.591			
V2_9_4		.626			.467	
V6_11_8		.625		.415		
V7_9_4		.625	.510			
V2_2_1		.624	-.604			
V3_9_5	.419	.624				
V2_9_5		.623			.412	
V2_10_9	.530	.622				
V18_11_8		.622		.543		
V16_9_3	.422	.621				
V16_10_9		.620			-.531	
V10_12_5	-.415	.619	.494			
V10_11_3		.618		-.575		
V17_3_9		.617			-.479	
V13_5_1	-.416	.617	-.481			
V12_10_9		.614				-.542
V11_9_4	.401	.613				
V6_11_9		.613	.583	.404		
V1_1_8		.607	.472			

V8_3_7		.606				.407		
V10_9_2	.564	.606						
V13_12_3		.605	.446					
V7_11_1		-.605			.515			
V8_10_9		.605						-.433
V9_5_3		.603	-.471					
V13_12_1	.451	.601				.592		
V2_12_6	-.559	.601						
V1_9_5		.601			.432			.411
V7_10_9		.598				-.491		
V3_9_1		.597	-.509					
V16_8_8	-.528	.596		-.528				
V1_9_2		.596						.473
V17_11_6	-.425	.595			.403			
V7_9_5	.519	.595						
V2_9_3		.591			-.548			
V9_9_3	.425	.590		.464				
V16_9_8	-.535	-.589			.409			
V13_3_1		.588						-.536
V12_10_8	-.421	.587						
V1_12_6	-.439	.586		.555				
V13_3_4		.586	-.446		.519			
V2_12_4	-.521	.584	.408					
V8_2_1	.505	.583			.420			
V8_1_8	-.435	.582						
V13_4_5		.582	-.496					
V18_11_5		.582			-.501			.502
V16_9_9	-.573	-.576				-.440		
V6_10_9		.576			.522			-.425
V9_9_4		.575		.460				
V2_10_8		.574			.452			-.486
V6_5_6		-.572						
V2_12_5	-.407	.572						
V9_3_4		.569			.529			
V11_12_4	-.434	.569	.453					
V15_9_9		-.569	-.458				.514	
V7_9_1	.554	.568		.417				
V10_9_9		-.568					.559	
V10_10_8		.568			.417			-.452
V1_11_1		-.565						
V15_5_7		-.564					.436	
V1_9_1		.564					.462	.504
V16_3_4		.563					-.553	
V1_1_9		.563				-.455		
V11_11_3		.562		-.489	-.459			
V13_2_3	.438	.562					.505	
V4_9_5	.409	.562						
V17_2_7	.412	-.560			.522			
V6_1_1		-.559	-.540				-.433	
V17_10_9		.558					-.512	
V16_3_7	.416	.558						

V3_3_4		.557		-431					.455
V7_3_8	.495	.557							-446
V13_10_9	.440	.556					-546		
V9_11_3		.556			-456				
V7_1_8		.554					-415		
V6_4_3	.536	-.554							
V15_2_7		-.553							.504
V8_2_8	.483	-.552	.445						
V13_4_4		.552	-.440						
V13_5_3		.551	-.541						
V10_9_4		.547			-451				
V13_3_5		.547	-.458	-.413	.509				
V1_9_4		.546		.451					
V5_11_8		.545			-409			.410	
V17_4_3	.538	-.541							
V17_10_8		.541		.424		.458			
V18_9_9		-.541				-499		.413	
V1_3_1		-.540			-504				
V1_3_8		.540				.457			
V12_12_3		.540						.477	
V18_1_8	-.510	.539							-423
V5_3_3		.538			-461				
V9_2_1	.434	.538			-413	.486			
V13_4_2		.538	-.507						
V12_9_5	.476	.536							
V14_3_8		.536			.432				-484
V3_12_2		.535				.483			
V11_9_9	-.490	-.535						.410	
V18_3_8		.534				.461	-447		
V8_12_1	.476	.532							-481
V8_3_6		.530							.528
V10_9_5	.488	.529							
V4_12_2		.527	.487						
V9_11_6		.526				-526			
V4_9_2		.525					.469		
V12_9_3	.477	.525							
V6_3_9		.524			.412	.508			
V2_5_4	-.501	.523				.403			
V18_1_4		.522	.433	.443	.454				
V14_12_9	-.452	.522							
V5_9_5	.486	.521							
V1_4_1		-.521				-456		.422	
V14_12_8		.520							
V13_2_6		-.520	.469						.515
V5_1_8	-.426	.519							-414
V2_4_5		.519			.410				
V4_11_1		-.518							
V13_9_9	-.502	-.514							.458
V12_12_2		.513						.410	.410
V5_3_8	.410	.512							-442
V15_4_6		-.511	.436						

V13_3_9		.510					.503	
V7_3_7	.508	.508				.420		
V9_11_7		.507		-.469	.477			
V13_2_7		-.504	.437			.502		
V7_1_1	-.442	-.503						
V2_10_6		.501				-.471		
V7_12_3		.499				.442		
V3_3_3		.496		-.474				.462
V15_4_7	.461	-.495	.485					
V4_9_4		.494		.471				
V16_2_9		-.492				-.478		
V1_1_3		.484			.434			
V16_3_6		.481		.467			.403	
V3_9_6	-.443	-.481					.417	
V11_1_9		.480				-.461		
V13_2_2		.480		-.436	.446			
V12_9_4		.480						-.453
V9_3_1		.480		-.476		-.436		
V10_3_6	.460	.476		.451				
V6_2_1	.459	.473			.473			
V8_3_9	.434	.467		.422			.453	
V1_9_3		.463						.417
V14_3_9		.456						
V2_2_8		-.456		.444		-.435		
V3_9_4		.450					.405	
V3_12_1	.429	.449						
V7_10_7		.442				-.411	.430	
V3_11_7		.428						
V10_9_8		-.402						
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V6_5_2		-.826						
V10_5_2	-.412	-.822						
V9_12_1		.797						
V13_10_6		.790			.436			
V8_10_4		-.788		.421				
V8_10_3		-.783						
V11_5_5	-.454	-.776						
V8_5_4		.497	-.776					
V11_5_2	-.450	-.770						
V18_5_2		-.769						
V15_1_9		.769						
V13_9_6		.766						
V3_2_8		.765						
V8_5_5		.486	-.764					
V16_5_4	-.438	-.760						
V8_5_2		.451	-.758					
V6_5_5	-.444	-.757						
V6_5_1		-.755						
V11_5_4		-.754						
V18_5_5	-.454	-.752						
V6_4_2		-.751					.435	
V8_10_5		-.749			.465			

V10_5_5	-.515		-.745		
V13_9_7	-.429		.742		
V15_5_4	-.487	.416	-.735		
V16_10_4			-.734	.427	.469
V3_4_2			-.734		
V18_5_4			-.732		
V17_12_2			.731		
V16_5_5	-.488		-.729		
V10_1_8			.726		
V9_5_5	-.428	.519	-.717		
V18_3_1			-.717		
V18_4_2			-.716	.460	
V6_3_5			-.714	-.503	
V1_5_4			-.712		
V9_5_2	-.462	.517	-.712		
V9_10_3			-.710		
V3_2_9		-.409	.709		
V8_5_1		.412	-.701		
V16_10_3			-.698	-.420	
V15_5_5	-.530		-.697		
V16_5_2	-.459		-.697		
V13_9_3	.436		-.697		
V18_5_3			-.697		.459
V15_5_2	-.526		-.696		
V18_10_5			-.694	.463	
V7_12_2	-.402	.489	.694		
V1_5_3			-.694		.485
V9_5_4		.516	-.693		
V15_10_3			-.690		.406
V17_5_2	-.646		-.689		
V17_5_8			.689		-.579
V6_10_3	-.427		-.688		
V13_1_7	-.415		.688		.415
V13_10_3			-.687		
V1_9_7			-.684		
V17_1_9	-.515		.681		
V17_12_5		.468	.680		
V10_4_8			.678	-.470	
V18_5_1			-.677		
V1_5_5	-.449		-.675		
V8_4_2			-.674		
V6_12_4		.501	.673		
V18_3_2			-.672		
V3_3_1			-.668		
V10_5_4	-.405		-.668		
V17_12_4		.484	.668		
V1_11_3		.651	.667		
V10_5_7	.528		.665		
V10_4_1			-.663	.456	
V15_10_4			-.662	.646	
V15_11_6	-.513		.660		

V17_5_4	-.633		-.660						
V1_9_6	-.411		-.659						
V6_1_6			.657						
V10_5_3			-.654	.502					
V5_1_5			.652						
V18_3_5			-.652		.421				
V15_3_4			-.650	-.458					
V15_4_2			-.650			.491			
V9_12_6	-.544		.648						
V6_4_1		.450	-.647						
V2_1_1		-.550	-.646						
V16_10_5			-.646			.610			
V9_12_2			.645				.462		-.417
V13_12_7	-.477		.645				.524		
V11_3_3			-.644	-.488				-.418	
V8_4_5			-.643						
V11_5_1			-.643						
V13_5_2	-.408	.611	-.642						
V18_10_4	.407		-.642						.437
V7_12_9			.641		-.557				
V18_11_1			-.641					.581	
V9_4_2			-.640					.495	
V12_4_8			.640	.422					
V6_3_2			-.638	-.615					
V1_10_7			-.637		.459				
V6_4_5			-.637	.422			.412		
V11_4_2			-.636				.405		
V1_8_7	-.461		-.636				.426		
V7_10_3			-.636						
V12_4_2			-.633						
V7_1_6	-.427	.424	.633						
V8_4_4			-.633	.429					
V6_3_1			-.632		.451				
V7_1_7	-.488		.630		.458				
V6_5_4	-.480		-.628	.413					
V17_11_2			.625	-.566					
V17_10_3	-.410		-.625						
V13_10_4			-.622		.413		.492		
V16_1_3			.620		.498				
V8_5_3		.597	-.619						
V10_5_1			-.618						
V7_12_4	-.539	.472	.614						
V6_11_3			.614		-.518				
V7_1_9		.467	.613			-.435			
V7_12_5	-.476	.530	.613						
V8_3_5			-.611		.523				
V9_5_6			.609	.516					
V9_2_7	.457		.609	-.470					
V2_1_7		.432	.607						
V15_4_5			-.604	.457					
V4_12_6	-.585		.604						

V3_3_2			-.602	-.495						
V8_3_1			-.601							
V1_4_2			-.601					.534		
V8_10_2			-.601					.549		
V15_5_3	-.418		-.599	.454						
V17_1_6		.437	.599		.484					
V18_10_3			-.598							-.406
V15_3_3	-.500		-.598	-.487						
V16_5_8	.466		.596							
V8_3_2			-.594		.477					
V16_1_4	-.414		.593		.567					
V5_1_4	-.477		.592		.481					
V11_10_4			-.592					.448		-.404
V7_11_2			.592	-.590						
V16_5_3		.439	-.591	.425						
V6_1_7			.590							
V7_12_1	.414		.589							
V9_12_5		.404	.589						.438	
V13_2_9			.588					-.515		
V7_2_9	.438		.585							
V14_10_3			-.584							
V8_3_3			-.583							
V12_3_2			-.583	-.463	.424					
V10_4_2			-.583					.479		.454
V10_5_9			.583					-.544		
V10_1_4	-.513		.579		.505					
V7_5_3	-.403	.401	-.578	.532						
V13_1_6	-.548		.576						.541	
V7_1_3	-.465		.575	-.455	.409					
V1_10_6			-.574	.438						
V12_4_1			-.573							
V13_10_7			.571		.410					
V15_4_4			-.570	.490						.460
V8_11_7			.567	-.429				.429		
V10_1_7	-.409		.567		.453					
V10_1_9			.567					-.429		
V7_11_5	-.413		.565	-.531						
V17_2_9			.563		.426					
V11_4_5			-.560		-.422					
V11_10_3			-.560		.448					
V7_1_4	-.555		.559		.546					
V9_12_4		.476	.558							
V15_12_8	-.536	.458	.556							
V17_11_3			.551		-.538	.516				
V9_2_8		-.530	.548					.444		
V4_12_1			.548	-.453						-.508
V18_3_4		.415	-.548		.457					
V17_1_3	-.414		.547	-.443	.461					
V7_11_4			.547	-.468						
V4_11_6			.545		-.414	.484				
V4_4_8			.545			.419				-.468

V10_10_3						.473		
V12_3_1				.453				.409
V9_4_5			.410			.416		
V10_3_1			-.412					-.470
V5_1_3			.541					-.472
V18_3_3		.505	-.539					
V2_2_9	.407		.539					
V6_9_8			-.539			.514		.454
V10_12_8		.510	.537					
V15_1_8	-.508		.536					
V16_4_1		.491	-.535			.410		
V3_10_5			-.534			.433		
V13_11_1			-.534				.524	
V9_5_7	.429		.534	.512				
V6_11_7			.531	-.430				
V6_3_4		-.499	-.531			.419		-.414
V3_4_5			-.529			.440		-.442
V4_11_7			.529			.494		
V12_5_3		.412	-.529					
V17_2_8			.526	-.430				-.448
V11_3_4		.463	-.524	-.456				
V1_8_6	-.497		-.524			.518		
V15_11_7	-.498	.437	.523					
V11_2_9	.503	-.446	.523					
V17_4_2			-.522	.510				
V16_4_2			-.516			.483		.509
V9_4_1		.504	-.515			.415	.461	
V11_11_1		-.454	-.514			.509		
V13_3_3		.498	-.513		.448			
V10_1_6	-.404		.512					
V3_4_1			-.511			.419		
V4_10_3			-.511					
V12_3_5			-.509	-.466	.401			.421
V9_10_5			-.508	-.419	.417		.433	
V4_5_3			-.505					
V12_11_1			-.505					.498
V10_2_9	.454		.503			-.417		
V11_4_1			-.497		-.404		.429	
V2_10_3	-.404	-.486	-.493					
V9_3_5		.474	-.492	-.482	.456			
V1_9_9		-.432	-.492				.409	
V17_4_1			-.484			.475		
V11_12_6	-.480	.412	.482	.417				
V12_10_3			-.481			-.412		
V11_3_1			-.473	-.472			-.429	
V5_12_2			.473					.469
V12_4_5			-.470	.406				-.415
V8_4_6			.469			.404	.427	
V8_4_7			.455	.405		.431		
V1_10_3			-.453		.420		.420	
V11_4_4			-.453	.440				

V10_1_3	-.439	.453		
V4_3_1		-.437		.424
V11_1_7	-.428	.429		
V4_4_1				
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V2_11_2			-.845	
V2_3_2			-.839	
V7_3_1			-.813	
V2_3_9			.806	
V7_3_2	-.403		-.802	
V14_4_4			.785	
V7_3_5			-.784	
V15_3_1			-.779	
V2_11_5			-.774	.433
V14_12_6			.772	
V14_12_7			.745	
V7_3_3			-.745	.455
V1_11_2			-.744	
V16_4_4			.736	
V2_2_2			-.731	
V7_3_4			-.730	.449
V2_3_5			-.725	
V14_12_3			.724	
V14_12_2			.723	
V18_4_4			.714	
V2_3_3		-.424	-.714	
V2_2_5			-.710	.457
V2_12_2			-.704	
V2_3_1			-.703	
V15_3_2		-.524	-.703	
V17_9_8	-.491		.699	-.404
V2_11_4			-.697	.496
V2_2_4			-.691	
V2_11_3			-.687	.458
V1_5_6			.686	
V11_2_4	.489		-.684	
V16_11_2			-.678	
V2_2_3			-.674	.497
V14_10_6			.673	
V3_2_4			-.666	.455
V2_11_1			-.665	.410
V18_1_3	.483		.664	.417
V2_3_4			-.660	
V6_4_9			.660	.462
V7_5_6	-.560		.658	
V12_4_7	.471		.658	
V14_12_4	.409		.655	-.486
V9_11_2		.479	-.654	
V6_8_9			.650	.526
V18_4_5		-.533	.650	
V11_4_7	.626		.646	
V15_11_5			-.645	-.521

V17_5_6			.644	.551		
V6_5_3	-.459	-.429	.638			
V16_11_5	.421		-.637			
V6_1_9			.636	.582		
V1_10_1			-.635		.590	
V7_5_7	-.414		.634			
V1_5_7			.634	.480		
V2_4_2			-.631			
V13_8_3	.454	.434	-.630			
V15_11_2			-.630	-.535		
V17_9_9			.629		-.588	
V17_11_5		.489	-.629	.439		
V6_3_8	.412		.628			.487
V2_5_1	-.486		-.625			
V11_3_2		-.470	-.623			
V10_3_5		-.428	-.622			
V16_3_1			-.621			
V16_4_5		-.408	.620		.426	
V1_1_6			.619	.609		
V9_11_5			-.619	-.430		
V11_5_6		.414	.617			
V14_12_5			.616	-.587		
V5_3_2		-.472	-.610			
V15_3_5		-.602	-.608			
V11_5_7		.435	.608	.511		
V11_2_5	.496		-.607	.551		
V4_4_7	.494	.433	.607			
V12_12_6			.607			
V7_2_1			-.606			
V15_11_4		.473	-.605	-.449		
V14_4_7	.520		.604			
V9_2_5	.498		-.604			
V10_2_4	.461		-.604			
V9_3_2		-.506	-.600			
V18_11_6			-.599	-.516		
V9_11_4	.482		-.598	-.480		
V12_9_1	.412		.597			
V9_10_1			-.594	.508		
V1_3_2		-.428	-.594			
V5_4_7	.512		.593			.410
V11_3_5		-.552	-.591			
V14_1_3			.587	.579		
V11_11_2			-.584			.457
V6_12_3			.583	-.420		-.418
V11_11_5			-.583	-.496		
V11_11_4	.438		-.583	-.530		
V9_3_3	.472	-.405	-.582			
V17_4_5	-.432	-.451	.582			
V9_4_4	.530		.580			
V2_1_3	-.490	.429	-.580			
V16_11_4	.536		-.578			

V12_5_7			.523	.439				.409		
V14_1_7			.522	.401	.418	-.461				
V5_1_7			.517					.424	-.449	
V5_3_1		-.448	-.516							.423
V4_2_5	.418		-.514							-.476
V6_11_2			-.514	-.414				.488		
V5_11_2			-.511					.460		
V1_10_4		-.451	-.511			.444				
V10_4_4			.506	-.420						
V18_2_7	.420	-.484	-.500							
V12_2_5	.466		-.500							-.462
V12_4_6			.499		.420					
V18_4_9	.439		.497					-.468		
V16_4_8		.407	.436	.496						
V9_2_2			-.495		.494					
V13_2_5	.442	.413	-.494	.465						
V2_5_8		-.414	-.488				-.487			
V5_11_5			-.484							.474
V12_3_6			.484					.477		
V3_4_8			.484							
V18_2_6	.407		-.480						.432	
V3_4_4			.473	-.450						
V4_9_3		.440	.472							
V1_11_4		.412	.401	-.471						
V12_4_4			.462	-.456						-.412
V8_11_6	-.418		-.456		.452					
V4_12_3			.453			.431				
V14_4_8			.444							
<hr/>										
V2_11_9				-.821						
V9_1_2	-.445			.780						
V12_1_2	-.421			.769						
V14_3_5				.769						
V17_1_5	-.461			.730		-.417				
V17_1_4	-.532			.727						
V14_3_4				.722	-.435					
V16_5_6				.721			.484			
V13_1_2		.531		.717						
V18_1_2				.710						
V14_2_4	.401			.707						
V10_11_4				-.689						
V14_3_2				.687						
V16_5_7				.682			.421			
V14_2_5	.481			.676						
V16_1_2				.675				-.440		
V14_1_2			.588	.671						
V8_1_7	-.559			.668						
V6_5_7				.667						
V6_12_9			.469	.667						
V11_10_6				.665	.403					
V18_11_4		.550		-.662						
V14_1_5				.658						

V12_11_4	.433				
V17_5_7			-.471	-.658	
V14_1_4			.544	.651	
V2_1_2			.519	.647	
V2_11_7				.640	.482
V2_1_5	-.465			-.637	
V3_1_9				.632	
V11_10_7				.630	
V13_5_7		.450		.629	.437
V8_1_2				.626	
V2_5_3				.626	-.461
V9_1_5	-.470	.433		.624	
V8_1_3		.522		.622	
V17_1_2				.622	
V1_1_2	-.416			.617	-.572
V2_4_4				.614	
V8_5_7				.612	.559
V13_1_5		.594		.610	.519
V12_11_3		.584		.610	
V14_10_5				-.609	
V8_1_5		.446		.607	-.521
V3_1_5				.607	-.422
V14_5_4				.604	
V15_5_9	-.494			.603	
V15_5_8			-.459	.601	
V14_10_2	-.450			.600	
V16_2_7	.541			.599	
V13_5_6		.516		.598	
V3_11_4				.598	.461
V2_1_4	-.501			-.592	.479
V17_1_7		.483	.432	.590	
V14_2_2				.587	
V16_1_5		.535		.586	.490
V14_3_3				.584	
V6_11_4		.486		.583	-.542
V3_1_4				-.582	
V16_1_7		.561		.580	
V18_11_7				.577	
V6_2_9			-.515	-.576	
V15_4_9	.539		.433	.468	
V13_1_4		.528		.575	
V12_11_5				.575	
V16_4_6	.508			.569	
V5_4_8			-.504	-.569	
V4_11_4	.433			.567	
V1_3_4	.415			.566	.450
V18_4_8	-.458		-.497	-.566	
V18_1_5	.532			.559	.410
V1_2_1	.487		.478	.558	
V8_1_4		.501		.558	
V9_1_4	-.493	.480		-.523	.555
				.554	
				.554	

V14_5_3	.401			.553					
V10_11_5				-.553					-.462
V5_1_9				.550				.488	
V8_5_6				.545			.484		
V1_9_8	-.454			-.541			.463		
V5_3_4				.541					
V14_8_3	.513			-.541					
V10_1_2	-.509			.538					
V8_3_4	.443	-.532		.536					
V4_11_3	.458			-.535					
V1_3_5		-.418		.533			.411		
V7_11_8	.421			-.533				.466	
V11_2_3	.416		-.453	-.532					
V10_2_6	.458			.520					
V2_11_6		-.455		-.516					
V6_11_5		.433		-.515					
V10_2_7				.514					
V14_3_1				.513					
V15_1_5	-.446			.513	-.457	-.449			
V18_5_7		-.450		.512	.423				
V3_1_8				.502		-.458			.436
V9_1_3	-.464	.454	.431	.502					
V12_8_3	.487			-.500					
V6_1_5	-.488			.499					
V3_11_5			-.487	-.494					
V12_10_6			.450	.490					
V10_2_1				-.485		-.441			
V17_3_4		-.449	-.425	.483					
V14_2_1	.421			.471		-.458			
V14_4_2				.460	.455				
V15_2_9	.426			.446					
V18_1_9	.402		.420	.446					
V3_1_1				.418	-.416				
V12_10_7				.417					
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V12_11_6				.797					
V14_11_1				-.763					
V8_11_1				.722					
V17_2_2	.476			.720					
V12_11_7				.717					
V1_1_1				-.400	-.716				
V17_2_5	.434			.715					
V18_5_6				-.713					
V6_12_8	.594			-.700					
V17_2_4	.426		-.453	.682					
V6_2_4	.509		-.444	.669					
V4_2_2				.658					
V1_11_6	.470			.655					
V17_11_1				.653	-.456				
V4_8_6	-.594			.651					
V15_2_2	.520			.648					
V16_11_6	.507			.470	.647				

V4_11_8				.645					
V7_2_3		-.430		.645					
V16_2_2	.428		-.436	.643					
V6_2_5	.504		-.444	.642					
V12_8_6	-.547		.435	.640					
V2_3_7	.548	.419		-.634					
V8_2_2	.465			.633					
V11_11_6		.494		.631					
V11_2_2	.486		-.464	.631					
V17_9_4		.622		.631					
V9_1_9			.495	-.631					
V12_12_8				-.629					.502
V17_2_3			-.476	.627					
V7_5_8				.428	-.624				
V15_2_3	.447		-.521	.621					
V14_11_6			.457	.621					
V16_10_6				.526	.615				
V7_2_2			-.533	.612					
V13_1_1				-.611				-.477	
V16_2_5	.544		-.412	.606					
V6_9_9				.562	.605				
V9_2_9		-.446	.566	-.604					
V7_2_5			-.528	.603					
V17_9_5	.465	.582		.597					
V11_11_7		.508		.593					
V11_9_7	-.580			.590					
V2_5_9				-.590			-.525		
V15_2_5	.575		-.422	.590					
V14_11_2				-.584				-.578	
V4_3_9	.455			-.582			.416		
V10_5_8				.562	-.580				
V6_2_3		-.491		.576					
V13_5_8				.477	-.575				
V16_2_3	.560	-.424		.574					
V8_2_5	.540			.426	.571				
V6_1_8			-.448	-.562					
V9_2_3	.480			.559					
V15_1_1				-.558				-.410	
V1_1_7				.456	.551				
V12_3_9	.488	.440		-.551					
V10_9_6	-.452			.550					
V4_9_1		.532	.410	.549					
V9_4_8				.548			.494		
V10_2_2			-.406	.547					
V9_11_1		-.446		-.437	.546	-.404			
V8_2_3	.471			.539					
V5_2_2				.539				.501	
V3_12_8				-.538					.476
V6_3_3				.536			-.470		
V14_11_7			-.511	.535					
V10_11_6	.420	.407		.533					

V10_11_7	.478			.532		
V5_12_8	.513			-.531		
V1_11_7	.473	.423		.523		.403
V10_2_3				.523	-.448	
V3_12_3	.444			-.521	.504	
V6_2_2	.449		-.465	.519		
V2_2_7	-.441		-.483	-.512		
V18_3_9				-.511		.449
V12_2_2				.508		
V4_10_9	.445		-.490	-.505		
V11_12_8	-.438			-.504		
V18_1_1			.408	-.501		
V13_11_8	.476			.500	-.475	
V3_2_2	.469			.497		
V18_2_3				.495	-.460	
V11_3_8	.470			-.495		.490
V5_11_1	-.434	-.492		.494		
V12_9_6	-.458			.477		
V16_12_3			.431	-.458		-.416
V5_9_4	.429		.442	.457		
V3_10_7				-.455		
V11_12_3				-.449		
V14_2_3	.417			.446		
V18_2_2	.413			.414		
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V7_4_2				.918		
V14_5_9	.428			.812		
V11_10_2				.809		
V7_4_5				.808		
V17_10_5				.792		
V6_10_2				.790		
V1_4_8				-.780		
V10_10_1	.443			.779		
V15_10_2				.777		
V7_4_1				.763		
V18_5_9				.763		
V5_10_1				.755		.454
V17_10_4				.754		
V7_10_2		-.506		.751		
V7_10_5		-.481		.750		
V15_12_1				-.738		
V16_10_1	.530			.734		
V6_10_5			-.452	.732		
V11_4_8	-.419			-.722		
V17_10_2				.722		
V7_10_4		-.427		.720		
V16_10_2		-.417		.720		
V10_10_2			-.432	.717		
V15_10_5			-.535	.711		
V6_10_1	.533			.709		
V17_10_7		.426	-.519	-.693		
V17_1_1				-.691		

V11_10_5		-.509		.685		
V13_10_2		-.501		.685		
V1_2_8				.682	-.455	
V1_4_5		-.525		.679		
V3_10_1	.565			.678		
V15_10_9	.414	.443		-.675		
V8_5_8		-.425		.671		
V18_10_2		-.559		.662		
V7_4_8		.522		-.662		
V4_10_1			.498	.657		
V2_10_1			-.522	.655		
V11_5_9	.408			.654		
V17_3_1				-.410	-.653	
V7_4_4		-.497		.647		
V2_10_2		-.416		.647		
V7_10_1	.402			.646		
V17_12_1	.402		.438	-.643		
V2_10_4		-.446		.643		
V8_10_1	.614			.636		
V1_2_9	.424	-.422		.630		
V14_1_6		.467	.454	-.630		
V4_10_2				.629		
V5_10_2				.624		.420
V10_10_5				.620	-.539	
V17_10_6		.477	-.525	-.620		
V15_3_8	.472		.410	-.620		
V2_1_9				-.522	.619	
V14_5_8		.558		.619		
V2_4_8		.601		-.617		
V4_9_9	-.404			-.610		
V13_10_1	.477		-.421	.609		
V2_10_5		-.505		.608		
V8_5_9	.550			.608		
V13_10_5		-.546		.606		
V13_10_8	.435			-.603		
V15_4_8			.520	-.600		
V2_10_7	.472			-.595		
V4_9_8				-.583		-.402
V18_5_8			-.421	-.562	.580	
V9_12_3	.465			.577		
V6_10_4		-.555	.520	.573		
V9_10_9	.480			-.569		
V3_10_2		-.537	.411	.569		
V2_12_3	.417			-.541	.561	
V5_12_3				.559		
V1_5_8	.500		.468	.550		
V9_10_2		-.540	.456	.549		
V14_1_1			.514	-.544		
V12_10_5		-.446		.538		.415
V12_10_2		-.500		.538		
V15_1_2			.462	-.538	-.438	

V13_5_9	.481				.535	-.423		
V16_5_9	.464	.449			.532			
V2_9_8	.476		-.471		-.531			
V1_11_8		.436		.402	.528			
V10_12_3		.403			.510			
V11_1_1					-.509		-.407	
V1_2_2			-.422	.425	.415	.503		
V16_11_1					.401	-.502		
V15_4_1		-.422	.451		.500			
V3_3_9	.492		.416		-.500			
V15_3_9		.411	.466		-.499			
V6_2_8		.412		-.427	.495			
V15_12_3			.438		.494			
V15_10_6	-.432				-.485	.409		
V10_4_5		-.477	.410		.481		.472	
V14_12_1			.408		-.474			.406
V3_5_3		-.436			.457			
V18_2_8					.452			
V3_11_6					.417			
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V17_11_9		.468				-.762		
V9_1_6	-.463					-.703		
V17_5_9		.491				-.700		
V17_12_9			.549			-.695		
V17_12_8		.402	.478			-.695		
V13_1_3		.466				.672		
V4_8_8	-.425			.439		-.661		
V17_11_8		.420				-.658		
V9_5_8		.456				-.658		
V13_12_6	-.445	.580				.652		
V13_3_6		.565				.647		
V11_5_3		-.420				.644		
V9_1_7	-.485	.450				-.639		
V15_3_7			.494			.628		
V16_3_3		.454		.468		-.613		
V13_11_9			-.452			-.611		
V17_3_8		.467				-.611		
V17_4_9				.480		-.596		
V2_1_6		.418				.594		
V13_3_7			.436			.591		
V3_1_3		.483	.452			-.589		
V16_3_5		.449				-.587	-.402	
V17_5_3	-.485	-.490				.582		
V18_12_3			.473		.432	.581		
V10_9_3		.529				.581		
V16_2_6			-.424	.411		.576	.482	
V13_11_6		.551				.565		
V1_3_3		.477	.414			.565		
V17_4_8				.484		-.562		
V13_11_7		.486				.560		
V18_12_9	-.551					-.552	.469	
V14_11_9		.487		-.434		-.551		

V3_5_1	.442	-.411								-.500
V4_2_8		.469								.495
V4_4_5		-.424								-.494
V12_5_8										.490
V12_3_4										.485
V4_5_9										.468
V3_5_4	.417	-.431								-.447
V4_4_4										-.431
V4_3_4										.408
V12_5_9										
V4_10_8										-.827
V14_5_6										.801
V10_5_6			.456							.740
V3_12_4				-.447						.701
V12_9_8	-.414									-.654
V3_12_5										.632
V5_12_4	.430									.628
V3_9_8					-.519					-.594
V3_11_1		-.480				.409				.591
V12_12_4	.461									.576
V12_3_8										-.568
V5_12_5	.401	.447								.567
V3_5_7								.456		.563
V4_12_9	-.472			-.405						.558
V12_12_5	.524									.549
V3_12_9				-.456						.549
V3_3_8								-.442		-.533
V4_12_5	.487	.424								.530
V4_12_4	.458	.470								.525
V5_12_9						-.427				.513
V12_12_9	-.429	.422		-.423						.497
V3_9_3	.467	.409						.418		-.482
V4_5_7			.422							.469
V12_1_3	-.404									-.459
V4_5_8								.432	-.454	.433
V4_5_6								.413		.699
V4_2_1								.402		-.667
V4_2_3								.513		-.647
V4_3_6	.408									.591
V4_1_3	-.454									-.573
V4_4_6		.412								.572
V4_4_2		-.475								.549

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

a 14 components extracted.