Hot Off The Press

Latest statistics from Statistics New Zealand

Statistics New Zealand
TATAURANGA AOTEAROA

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Food Price Index: July 2010

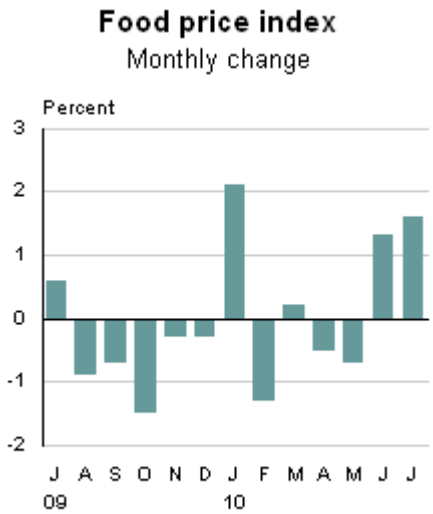
Highlights

In July 2010 compared with June 2010:

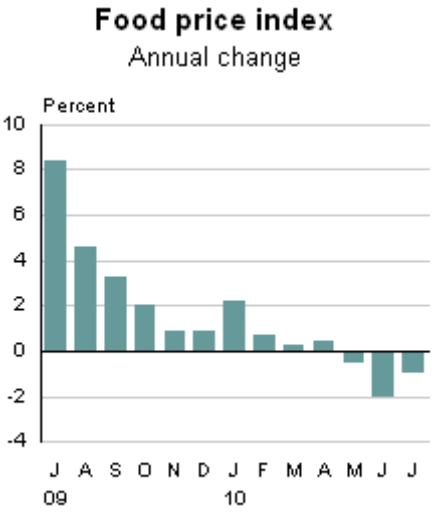
- Food prices rose 1.6 percent.
- Fruit and vegetable prices rose 8.7 percent.
- Grocery food prices rose 1.2 percent.
- Meat, poultry, and fish prices rose 0.5 percent.
- Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food prices rose 0.3 percent.
- Non-alcoholic beverage prices fell 1.1 percent.

From July 2009 to July 2010:

- Food prices decreased 1.0 percent; the first time in ten years that there have been three consecutive annual falls in food prices.



Source: Statistics New Zealand



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

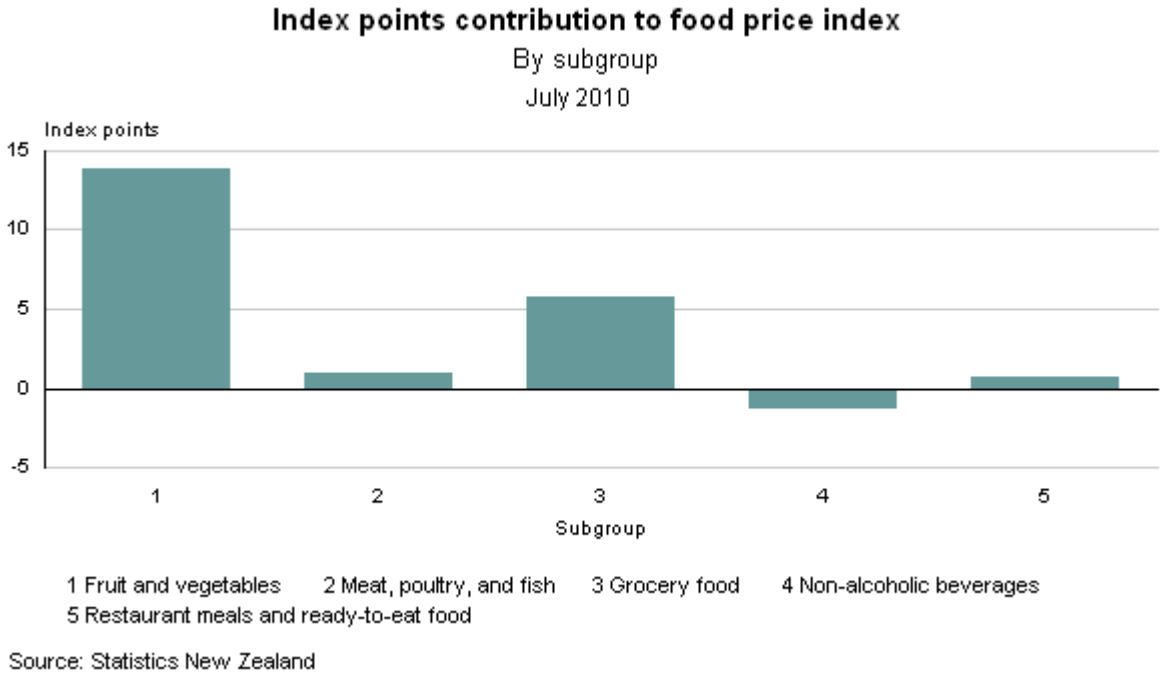
Food prices in July 2010

Food prices increased 1.6 percent in July 2010, following an increase of 1.3 percent in June and a decrease of 0.7 percent in May.

In July 2010, the fruit and vegetables subgroup rose strongly, up 8.7 percent, reflecting seasonal rises in vegetable prices. Higher prices were also recorded for grocery food (up 1.2 percent), meat, poultry, and fish (up 0.5 percent), and restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 0.3 percent). Lower prices were recorded for the non-alcoholic beverages subgroup (down 1.1 percent).

The most significant individual upward contributions came from higher prices for lettuce (up 44.9 percent), fresh milk (up 5.9 percent), tomatoes (up 13.9 percent), broccoli (up 38.1 percent), and yoghurt (up 7.0 percent).

The most significant individual downward contributions came from lower prices for bread (down 2.1 percent) and coffee (down 6.6 percent).



Monthly index points contribution		
Subgroup	**May 2010 to Jun 2010**	**Jun 2010 to Jul 2010**
Fruit and vegetables	13.59	13.84
Meat, poultry, and fish	5.20	0.99
Grocery food	-3.78	5.80
Non-alcoholic beverages	-1.04	-1.35
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	0.74	0.70
Food price index	**14.71**	**19.99**
Note: Index points contributions may not sum to total due to rounding.		

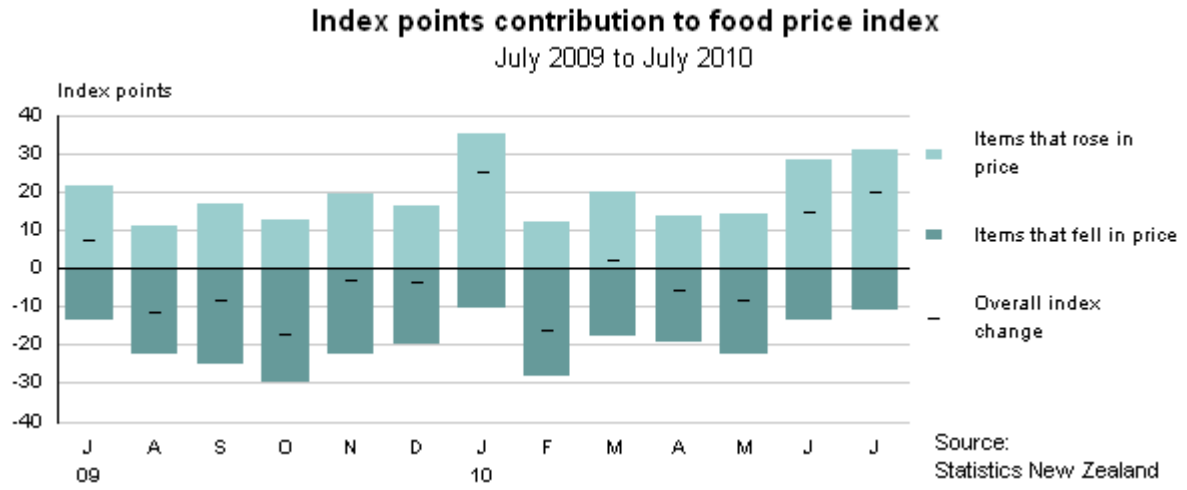
Distribution of item-level movements

The table below outlines the distribution of price movements in June 2010 and July 2010. The food price index (FPI) has been partitioned into those national item-level indexes that increased, showed no change, or decreased.

Distribution of item-level index movements		
National item-level index movements	**May 2010 to Jun 2010**	**Jun 2010 to Jul 2010**
Increase in price		
Number of items	87	93
Percentage of all items	55.4	59.2
Percentage of expenditure weight	56.1	62.1
Index points contribution	28.2	30.9
Weighted average price increase (percent)	4.3	4.2
No change in price		
Number of items	5	2
Percentage of all items	3.2	1.3
Percentage of expenditure weight	3.9	0.9
Decrease in price		
Number of items	65	62
Percentage of all items	41.4	39.5
Percentage of expenditure weight	40.0	37.1
Index points contribution	-13.5	-10.9
Weighted average price decrease (percent)	2.9	2.5

The distribution of item-level movements shows that the percentage of expenditure weight of items that increased in price rose, while the percentage of expenditure weight of items that decreased in price fell. The weighted average price decrease has also fallen.

These movements resulted in a 1.6 percent increase in the July 2010 FPI, following a 1.3 percent increase in June 2010.



The graph above shows the larger contribution from items that rose in price and the lower contribution from items that fell in price. The contribution from the items that decreased in price is the lowest since January 2010 when the food price index increased 2.1 percent.

Annual movements

Food prices rose 16.6 percent from July 2007 to their peak in July 2009, but have fallen 1.0 percent in the year to July 2010. The fall in the year to July 2010 follows falls of 2.0 percent in the year to June and 0.5 percent in the year to May. Three consecutive annual falls in food prices have not occurred since four consecutive annual falls were recorded for the years to February, March, April, and May 2000.

Four subgroups made downward contributions to the latest annual decrease: fruit and vegetables (down 4.3 percent), meat, poultry, and fish (down 2.8 percent), grocery food (down 0.7 percent), and non-alcoholic beverages (down 0.1 percent).

Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food prices increased 2.1 percent in the year to July 2010.

The most significant individual downward contributions came from lower prices for lettuce (down 28.1 percent) and fresh chicken (down 12.2 percent).

The most significant individual upward contributions came from higher prices for fresh milk (up 10.8 percent) and tomatoes (up 24.0 percent).

Annual index points contribution	
Subgroup	**July 2009 to July 2010**
Fruit and vegetables	-7.72
Meat, poultry, and fish	-5.76
Grocery food	-3.02
Non-alcoholic beverages	-0.19
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	5.24
Food price index	**-11.46**
Note: Index points contributions may not sum to total due to rounding.	

Fruit and vegetables

Fruit and vegetable prices increased 8.7 percent in July 2010, following a 9.3 percent increase in June and a 2.1 percent decrease in May. Higher vegetable prices (up 11.5 percent) accounted for four-fifths of the 8.7 percent rise in the fruit and vegetables subgroup in July 2010, while fruit prices increased 4.4 percent.

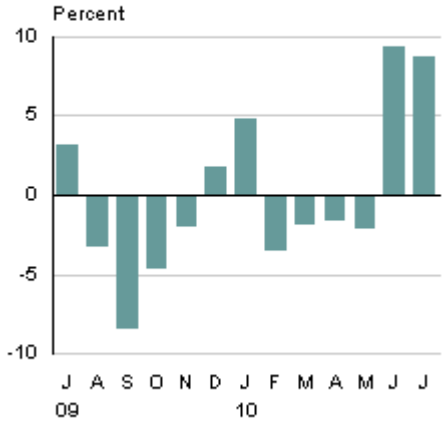
Vegetable prices typically rise during winter months. A 29.3 percent rise in vegetable prices from May to July 2010 compares with a cumulative increase of 31.0 percent over the same period last year.

The most significant upward contributions to the July rise came from higher prices for lettuce (up 44.9 percent), tomatoes (up 13.9 percent), and broccoli (up 38.1 percent). Lettuce prices tend to rise in winter with higher shelf prices and smaller sizes, impacting significantly on prices per kg used in the FPI.

For the year to July 2010, fruit and vegetable prices fell 4.3 percent, and prices are now 7.3 percent lower than their August 2008 peak. Lettuce prices fell 28.1 percent in the year to July 2010, and are 37.5 percent lower than their August 2008 peak. The most significant individual upward contribution in the year to July 2010 came from higher prices for tomatoes (up 24.0 percent).

Fruit and vegetables subgroup

Monthly change

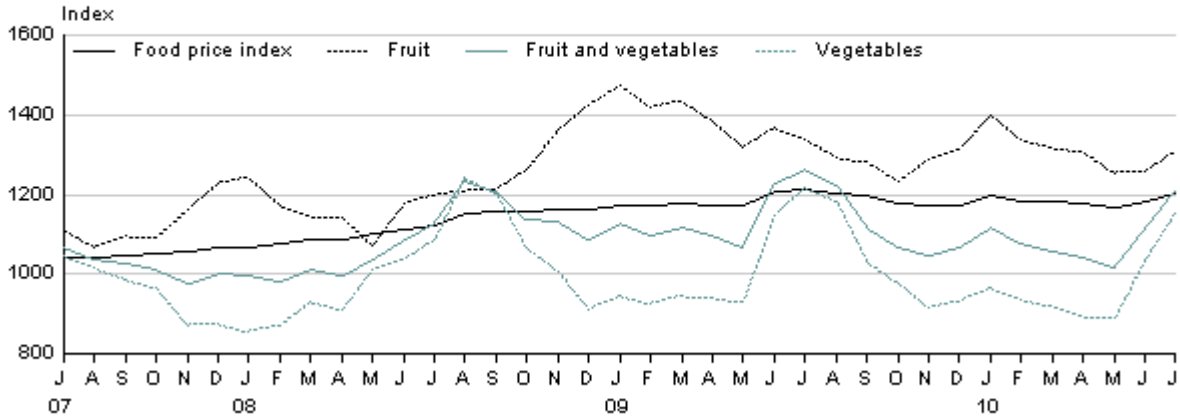


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Fruit and vegetables subgroup and food price index

Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

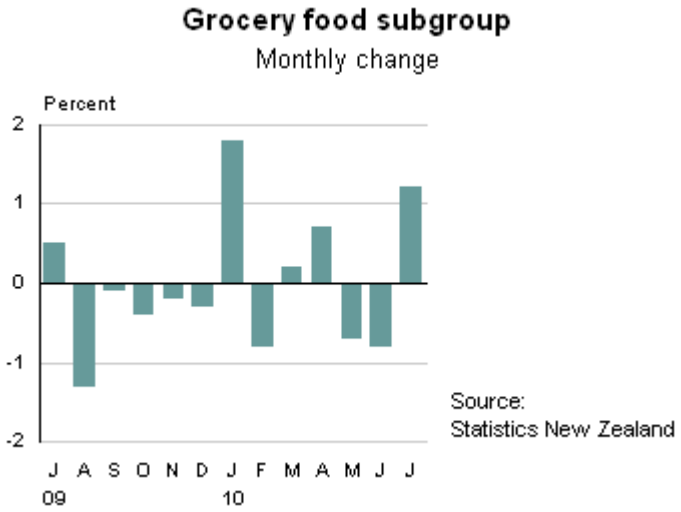
Grocery food

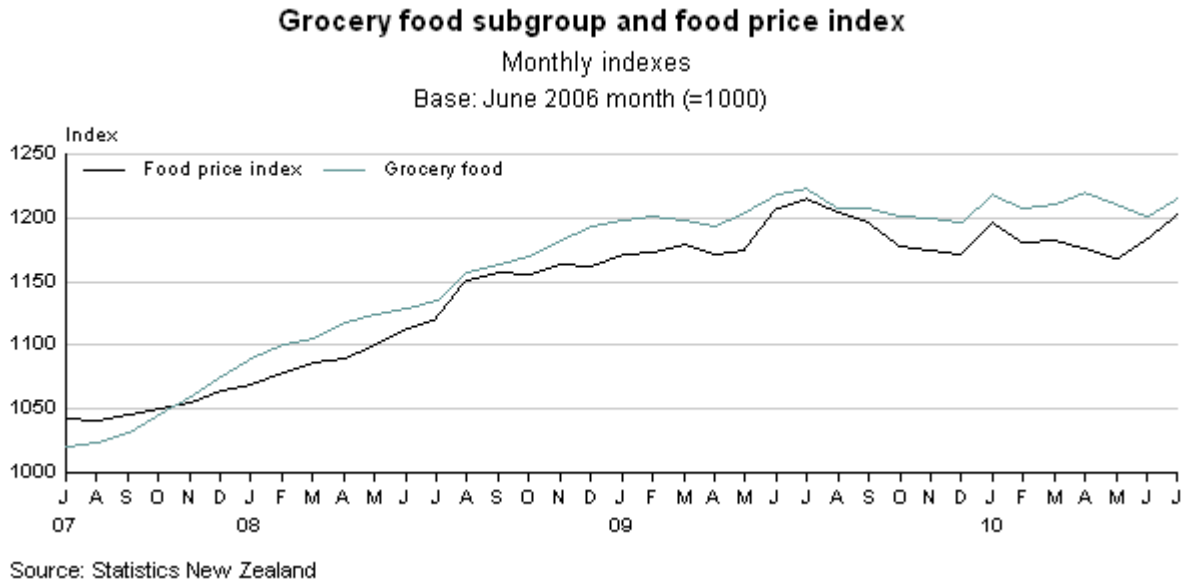
Prices for the grocery food subgroup rose 1.2 percent in July 2010, following decreases of 0.8 percent and 0.7 percent in June and May, respectively.

The most significant individual upward contributions came from higher prices for fresh milk (up 5.9 percent) and yoghurt (up 7.0 percent). The most significant individual downward contribution came from lower prices for bread (down 2.1 percent).

The 5.9 percent rise in fresh milk prices in July 2010 is on top of a 5.1 percent rise in January. Prices are now 12.5 percent higher than in December 2009. The price increase for yoghurt reflects prices rebounding from discounting in June and a reduction in some pottle sizes (which are shown as price increases).

For the year to July 2010, grocery food prices decreased 0.7 percent. The most significant downward contributions came from snack foods (down 9.6 percent) and bread (down 4.4 percent). The most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for fresh milk (up 10.8 percent), cheddar cheese (up 11.8 percent), and butter (up 27.2 percent). While fresh milk prices are now at their peak, cheddar cheese prices are now 10.7 percent below their 2008 peak. Butter prices peaked in May 2010, but have since fallen 5.3 percent.





Other subgroups

In July 2010, higher prices were recorded for the meat, poultry, and fish (up 0.5 percent) and restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 0.3 percent) subgroups.

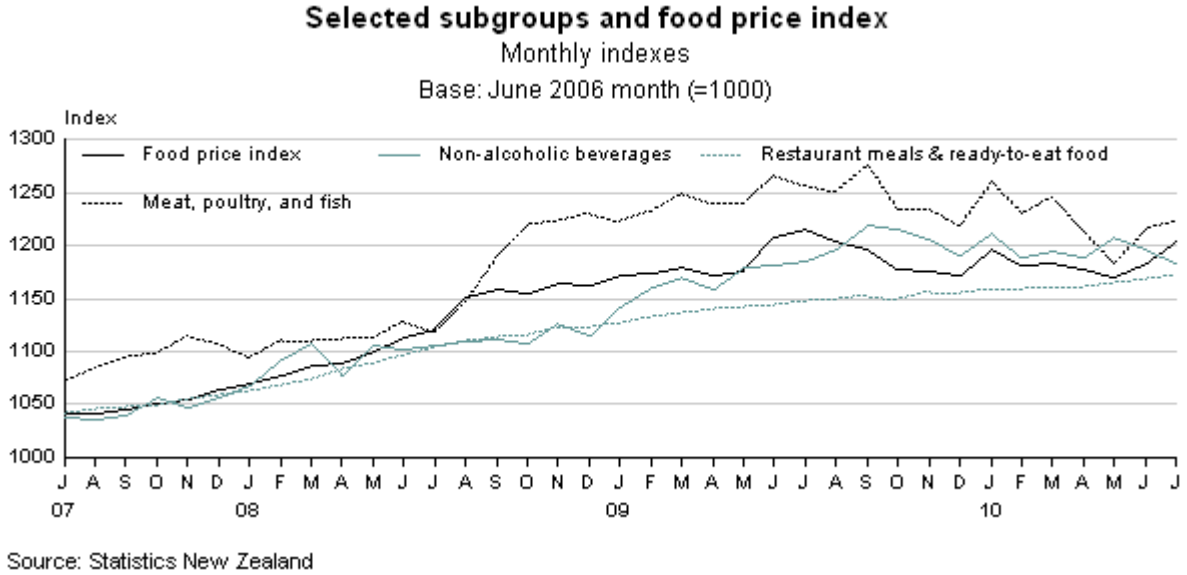
The non-alcoholic beverages subgroup decreased 1.1 percent in July 2010.

Within these subgroups, the most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for fresh chicken (up 2.9 percent), frozen chicken (up 6.2 percent), and porterhouse/sirloin beef steak (up 2.9 percent).

The most significant downward contributions came from lower prices for coffee (down 6.6 percent), minced beef (down 4.4 percent), and ham (down 5.5 percent).

For the year to July 2010, meat, poultry, and fish prices decreased 2.8 percent and non-alcoholic beverage prices decreased 0.1 percent. Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food prices rose 2.1 percent.

The most significant downward contributions came from fresh chicken (down 12.2 percent), ham (down 13.9 percent), and bacon (down 7.1 percent). The most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for soft drinks (up 2.8 percent) and sausages (up 10.1 percent).



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Next release ...

Food Price Index: August 2010 will be released on 13 September 2010.

Technical notes

What the food price index measures

The food price index (FPI) measures the rate of price change of food and food services purchased by households. The food group is the only commodity group of the consumers price index (CPI) for which an index is prepared each month. The all groups CPI is prepared quarterly.

Index series available online from Infoshare

To access more data from the CPI series, go to Infoshare at www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare, and choose:
Subject category: **Economic indicators**
Group: **Consumers Price Index**
The FPI series are listed immediately after the CPI series.

The time series can be downloaded in Excel or comma delimited format, where percentage movements can be calculated using the following formula:

((Index number for later period minus index number for earlier period) divided by index number for earlier period) multiplied by 100

More information about Infoshare.

Distribution of item-level index movements

The Distribution of Item-level Index Movements table in the commentary of this Hot Off the Press gives additional information on the distribution of price movements recorded for the current month's FPI. The analytical statistics in the table give an indication of how widespread price changes are, and their relative magnitude compared with previous months.

Grocery food specials

Items that are 'on special' or come 'off special' are included in the FPI at the price levels observed at the time prices are collected. An analysis of the price quotes for these items is often given for the grocery food and non-alcoholic beverages subgroups in the commentary of this Hot Off the Press. To be included in this analysis, the priced item will have been on special either last month or this month, or have been on special in both months.

Seasonal availability of fruit and vegetables

Fruit and vegetable prices are reflected in the FPI when there is enough produce available to estimate representative average prices. Prices for nectarines have historically not been included in the April and May FPI. Similarly, prices for strawberries have not been included in the May and June FPI. This is because not enough prices can be collected from stores during these months. No price change is shown in the FPI for these items during these months. When produce returns to sufficient levels, the prices are again reflected in the FPI. Price movements then reflect the price change from the month that the item was last included to the current month.

However, in June 2010, insufficient prices were collected for nectarines to be included in the FPI, resulting in no price movement being shown for nectarines. This will have had a dampening effect on fruit prices, and to a smaller degree, the fruit and vegetables subgroup and the FPI. Nectarines returned in sufficient quantities in July 2010 to be included in the FPI. The resulting nectarine price movement shown in the July 2010 FPI was the change from prices recorded in March to those recorded in July, one month longer than usual.

Sample of outlets

Prices are collected from a sample of retail outlets. This sample was selected as part of the 2006 FPI review. The last selection of outlets took place with the 1999 FPI review. As a result of the 2006 FPI review, the price collection effort was redistributed to align more closely with the population shares of the regions. This redistribution means more prices are collected in the larger pricing centres, particularly Auckland. The objective of this re-allocation is to maximise the accuracy of the national FPI while taking into account a secondary requirement to produce regional indexes of good quality.

Food prices are collected from about 650 outlets in the 15 surveyed urban areas. Of these, about 75 are supermarkets, 30 greengrocers, 30 fish shops, 30 butchers, 50 convenience stores (with half being service stations and the other half being dairies, grocery stores, and superettes), 120 restaurants (for evening meals), and more than 300 are other suitable outlets (for breakfast, lunch, and takeaway food).

Review of the food price index

The FPI was reviewed in 2008 as part of the regular review of the consumers price index (CPI). The review encompassed the reselection of the basket of representative food goods and services and the reweighting of the basket to reflect the relative importance of household spending on food.

The item pricing specifications were also updated, and the sample of product sizes, brands, and varieties has been reselected in some cases. Price collectors were also given more guidance about specific brand-share targets for selected goods by using summary information collated from supermarket scan data obtained from the Nielsen Company. The guidance ensures that the mix of brands in the FPI price samples reflect market shares.

The updated FPI sample of products was selected in April 2008. Price collection for the existing and new samples ran alongside each other until June 2008, when collection for the old index ceased.

Pricing coverage and timing

Prices are surveyed in 15 urban areas: Whangarei, Auckland, Hamilton, Tauranga, Rotorua, Napier-Hastings, New Plymouth, Wanganui, Palmerston North, Wellington, Nelson, Christchurch, Timaru, Dunedin, and Invercargill.

Fresh fruit and vegetable prices are surveyed weekly, and the remaining food prices are generally surveyed between the 8th and 16th of the month, although sometimes surveying starts and finishes earlier or later.

Expenditure weights

The main source of information used to weight the FPI basket is the 2006/07 Household Economic Survey (HES), which collected detailed information on the spending patterns of about 2,600 households. However, because the HES doesn't provide accurate information for some food items, such as confectionery and soft drinks, information was also sourced from food manufacturers and distributors, and from supermarket scan data (from the Nielsen Company).

The initial weights for the year to June 2007 (the weight reference period) were 'price updated' to the June 2008 month (the price reference period). This updating involved expressing the underlying quantities of the weight reference period in the prices of the price reference period. The initial weights indicated that households spent $13.263 billion on food during the year to June 2007 (2006/07). When the food consumed during 2006/07 is expressed in prices that were current at June 2008, that spending rises to $14.583 billion (10.0 percent higher, due to increased food prices since 2006/07).

Table 4 (in the tables section) gives the expenditure weights, as at the June 2008 month, for the reweighted FPI. It shows that about $21 of every $100 spent by households on food is spent on eating out or takeaways. About $17 of every $100 spent on food is on meat, poultry, and fish, and about $14 is on fruit and vegetables. Non-alcoholic beverages such as coffee, soft drinks, and fruit juice account for $10, and the remaining $38 is spent on grocery food.

Regional population weights

Regional population weights are used to allocate the national expenditure weights of goods and services derived from the Household Expenditure Survey (HES) and other sources to the FPI pricing centres. For example, the population weights ensure that a given price change in Auckland, with a population weight of 32.98 percent, would have nearly three times the effect on the national FPI than the same movement in Christchurch, which has a population weight of 11.55 percent.

The population weights, which appear in table 5, have been calculated by making use of local government boundaries. The 2008 weights were derived by assigning the census usually resident population as at June 2007 of each regional council area to the pricing centre(s) within the region.

For three regional council areas, Bay of Plenty, Manawatu-Wanganui, and Canterbury, there are two pricing centres in each region. The proportion of the regional council area population allocated to each pricing centre was based on the population of the pricing centre's territorial authority.

The four regions without a pricing centre had their populations allocated to the nearest pricing centres. The Gisborne region's population was allocated to the Napier-Hastings pricing centre, and the Marlborough, Tasman, and West Coast regions were allocated to the Nelson pricing centre.

The population weights used previously were based on the census usually resident population as at June 2005.

As well as allocating population weights to the 15 FPI pricing centres, Statistics New Zealand is also publishing the FPI and CPI for five broad regions based on regional council area boundaries. These regions are Auckland, Wellington, Rest of North Island, Canterbury, and Rest of South Island. The population weights of these broad regions are also given in table 5.

Elementary aggregate formulae

Regional elementary aggregates are calculated for each of the 15 pricing centres from all prices collected for an item within that region. Regional elementary aggregates are calculated using a 'geometric mean of price relatives', or Jevons formula.

The Jevons formula is used to calculate average prices for all food goods and services in the basket, except for fresh fruit and fresh vegetables. The Jevons formula assumes that households spend the same amount at each surveyed outlet in each period. This implies that increased quantities are purchased from outlets showing lower-than-average relative price change and decreased quantities from outlets showing higher-than-average price change.

The Jevons formula is:

$$P_{JE} = \prod_{n=1}^{N} \left(\frac{P_n^1}{P_n^0} \right)^{\frac{1}{N}}$$

Where:

P_n^1 = Price of item n (n=1….N) in period 1

P_n^0 = Price of item n (n=1….N) in the base period

In practice, Statistics NZ uses a weighted geometric mean formula, with the weights, where available, representing the relative importance of outlet types such as supermarkets relative to convenience stores and the relative importance of individual outlets (eg supermarket chains).

As four or five prices (depending on how many Fridays fall within a given month) are collected within each month for fresh fruit and vegetables, the 'arithmetic mean of price relatives' or Dutot formula is used, as the first stage of aggregation is across both outlets within each region and across weeks within each month.

The Dutot formula is:

$$P_{DU} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} \left(\frac{1}{N} \right) P_i^1 \Big/ \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left(\frac{1}{M} \right) P_i^0$$

Where:

P_i^1 = Price of item i (i=1….N) in period 1

P_i^0 = Price of item i (i=1…M) in the base period

In practice, Statistics NZ uses a weighted arithmetic mean formula, with the weights, where available, representing the relative importance of outlet types such as supermarkets relative to convenience stores, and the relative importance of individual outlets (eg supermarket chains).

Average prices of selected food items (table 3)

Table 3 contains a selection of average retail prices for the current and previous month. The weighted average prices are calculated by applying index movements to weighted average prices calculated for the June 2006 month. The weighted average prices are not statistically accurate measures of average transaction price levels, but do provide a reliable indicator of percentage changes in prices.

As the weighted average prices are calculated from the prices as at the June 2006 month, these are not strictly comparable with weighted average prices published before the July 2006 month (when the new June 2006 weighted average price based on the June 2006 sample of prices was published). Further, other methodological changes that will cause the weighted average prices based on the June 2006 average prices to differ from the previously published ones include:

- the adoption of the geometric mean formula for all food goods and services, other than fresh fruit and vegetables
- an updated relative importance of sampled outlet types (eg supermarkets and convenience stores) and sample outlets (eg supermarket chains)
- an updated mix of surveyed brands, varieties, and sizes
- the changes that have been made in the reference size in the 'unit' column of table 3 for some items.

For any given set of prices, the use of the geometric mean formula will result in prices being less than or equal to an arithmetic mean price. This means that the June 2006 month average prices in table 3 for items other than fresh fruit and vegetables are in many cases lower than those that appeared in the June 2006 Hot Off the Press.

Seasonal effects – fresh fruit and vegetables

Until the June 2006 month, fresh fruit and vegetable items that exhibited a seasonal pattern were adjusted to remove the effect of normal seasonal change. This treatment was used to reduce the influence of normal seasonal price fluctuations. However, the treatment did not completely eliminate the effects of seasonal fluctuations if shifts in seasonal patterns occurred.

From the July 2006 month onwards, the FPI incorporates seasonally unadjusted prices for fresh fruit and vegetables. This change is in line with a recommendation made by the 2004 CPI Revision Advisory Committee.

The ongoing, fully unadjusted FPI is linked at the June 2006 month to the previously published FPI, which is partly seasonally adjusted. As such, annual movements calculated over the annual period encompassing the June 2006 month were based on fully unadjusted index numbers for the latest month, compared with partly adjusted index numbers for the same month of the previous year.

During the year-long transition of the official FPI, two sets of index numbers were supplied in table 3 of the FPI release: the index numbers for the FPI which were seasonally adjusted until the June 2006 month (the official FPI series) and the fully seasonally unadjusted analytical series which go back to the June 1999 month.

More information

For more information, follow the link from the technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

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Timing

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Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off the Press and can also be downloaded from the Statistics New Zealand website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the Excel file viewer to view, print, and export the contents of the file.

1. Food price index, subgroups
2.01. Food price index, subgroups, classes, and selected sections – index numbers
2.02. Food price index, subgroups, classes, and selected sections, percentage change from previous month
2.03. Food price index, subgroups, classes, and selected sections, percentage change from same month of previous year
3. Food price index, weighted average retail prices of selected food items
4. Food price index, expenditure weights
5. Food price index, population weights

Table 1

Food Price Index

Subgroups

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)

		Subgroup					Food Price Index		
								Percentage change	
		Fruit and vegetables price index	Meat, poultry and fish price index	Grocery food price index	Non-alcoholic beverages price index	Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food price index	Index	From previous month	From same month of previous year
Series ref: CPIM		*SE9011*	*SE9012*	*SE9013*	*SE9014*	*SE9015*	*SE901*		
Month									
2007	Jul	1069	1072	1021	1038	1041	1042	1.2	3.4
	Aug	1037	1084	1023	1036	1046	1041	-0.1	3.4
	Sep	1025	1094	1031	1040	1047	1045	0.4	3.4
	Oct	1010	1098	1046	1057	1049	1051	0.6	3.6
	Nov	977	1115	1060	1047	1054	1055	0.4	3.9
	Dec	1002	1108	1075	1057	1058	1065	0.9	5.4
2008	Jan	995	1094	1089	1067	1063	1069	0.4	4.4
	Feb	980	1111	1101	1092	1068	1078	0.8	5.2
	Mar	1010	1110	1105	1107	1074	1086	0.7	6.0
	Apr	996	1112	1118	1077	1083	1089	0.3	6.0
	May	1034	1114	1124	1105	1089	1100	1.0	6.8
	Jun	1088	1129	1129	1102	1096	1114	1.3	8.2
	Jul	1127	1118	1135	1106	1103	1121	0.6	7.6
	Aug	1235	1147	1157	1109	1109	1151	2.7	10.6
	Sep	1208	1190	1163	1112	1113	1158	0.6	10.8
	Oct	1136	1219	1170	1107	1116	1155	-0.3	9.9
	Nov	1133	1223	1182	1127	1123	1164	0.8	10.3
	Dec	1089	1231	1193	1116	1123	1162	-0.2	9.1
2009	Jan	1128	1223	1198	1141	1127	1171	0.8	9.5
	Feb	1099	1233	1201	1160	1133	1173	0.2	8.8
	Mar	1117	1250	1198	1169	1135	1179	0.5	8.6
	Apr	1095	1240	1193	1158	1139	1172	-0.6	7.6
	May	1066	1240	1205	1179	1142	1175	0.3	6.8
	Jun	1226	1266	1218	1182	1143	1208	2.8	8.4
	Jul	1264	1257	1224	1185	1147	1215	0.6	8.4
	Aug	1222	1252	1208	1197	1150	1204	-0.9	4.6
	Sep	1119	1275	1207	1220	1153	1196	-0.7	3.3
	Oct	1068	1234	1202	1215	1150	1178	-1.5	2.0
	Nov	1047	1235	1200	1205	1157	1175	-0.3	0.9
	Dec	1066	1220	1196	1190	1155	1172	-0.3	0.9
2010	Jan	1117	1260	1218	1212	1158	1197	2.1	2.2
	Feb	1078	1230	1208	1189	1158	1181	-1.3	0.7
	Mar	1058	1246	1211	1195	1161	1183	0.2	0.3
	Apr	1040	1213	1220	1189	1161	1177	-0.5	0.4
	May	1018	1184	1211	1207	1165	1169	-0.7	-0.5
	Jun	1113	1216	1201	1197	1168	1184	1.3	-2.0
	Jul	1210	1222	1216	1184	1171	1203	1.6	-1.0

Table 2.01

Food Price Index

Subgroups, classes and selected sections – index numbers

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)

Subgroup, class or section[1]	Series ref: CPIM	Month 2010 Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	*SE9011*	1058	1040	1018	1113	1210
Fruit	*SE901101*	1318	1311	1252	1256	1311
Vegetables	*SE901102*	919	894	892	1034	1153
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	*SE9012*	1246	1213	1184	1216	1222
Meat and poultry	*SE901201*	1256	1221	1192	1225	1228
Beef and veal	*SE9012011*	1251	1195	1145	1204	1194
Pork	*SE9012012*	1253	1226	1145	1224	1222
Mutton, lamb and hogget	*SE9012013*	1241	1178	1195	1269	1270
Poultry	*SE9012014*	1429	1383	1332	1307	1355
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	*SE9012016*	1124	1116	1110	1136	1125
Fish and other seafood	*SE901202*	1175	1152	1125	1149	1174
Grocery food subgroup	*SE9013*	1211	1220	1211	1201	1216
Bread and cereals	*SE901301*	1219	1235	1232	1214	1210
Bread	*SE9013011*	1297	1314	1310	1317	1289
Cakes and biscuits	*SE9013012*	1165	1181	1203	1146	1166
Breakfast cereals	*SE9013013*	1080	1137	1099	1105	1092
Pasta products	*SE9013014*	1217	1176	1184	1174	1142
Pastry-cook products	*SE9013015*	1151	1165	1123	1137	1134
Other cereal products	*SE9013016*	1358	1342	1329	1287	1317
Milk, cheese and eggs	*SE901302*	1226	1216	1215	1212	1262
Fresh milk	*SE9013021*	1135	1133	1134	1134	1201
Preserved milk	*SE9013022*	1272	1259	1250	1294	1306
Yoghurt	*SE9013023*	1271	1240	1203	1185	1268
Cheese	*SE9013024*	1376	1351	1383	1377	1408
Other milk products	*SE9013025*	1321	1317	1306	1318	1326
Eggs	*SE9013026*	1088	1095	1091	1079	1063
Oils and fats	*SE901303*	1325	1409	1413	1395	1362
Food additives and condiments	*SE901304*	1204	1199	1206	1208	1197
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	*SE901305*	1182	1205	1170	1163	1175
Other grocery food	*SE901306*	1185	1165	1166	1150	1174
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	*SE9014*	1195	1189	1207	1197	1184
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	*SE901401*	1213	1120	1182	1205	1153
Soft drinks, waters and juices	*SE901402*	1190	1204	1212	1194	1190
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	*SE9015*	1161	1161	1165	1168	1171
Restaurant meals	*SE901501*	1130	1131	1134	1140	1143
Ready-to-eat food	*SE901502*	1185	1185	1189	1190	1193
Food group	*SE901*	1183	1177	1169	1184	1203

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Table 2.02

Food Price Index

Subgroups, classes and selected sections

Percentage change from previous month

Subgroup, class or section[1]	Month 2010				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	-1.9	-1.7	-2.1	9.3	8.7
Fruit	-1.6	-0.5	-4.5	0.3	4.4
Vegetables	-2.0	-2.7	-0.2	15.9	11.5
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	1.3	-2.6	-2.4	2.7	0.5
Meat and poultry	1.6	-2.8	-2.4	2.8	0.2
Beef and veal	7.2	-4.5	-4.2	5.2	-0.8
Pork	3.5	-2.2	-6.6	6.9	-0.2
Mutton, lamb and hogget	-2.7	-5.1	1.4	6.2	0.1
Poultry	3.9	-3.2	-3.7	-1.9	3.7
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	-2.3	-0.7	-0.5	2.3	-1.0
Fish and other seafood	-1.0	-2.0	-2.3	2.1	2.2
Grocery food subgroup	0.2	0.7	-0.7	-0.8	1.2
Bread and cereals	-0.7	1.3	-0.2	-1.5	-0.3
Bread	0.2	1.3	-0.3	0.5	-2.1
Cakes and biscuits	-1.1	1.4	1.9	-4.7	1.7
Breakfast cereals	-1.5	5.3	-3.3	0.5	-1.2
Pasta products	3.2	-3.4	0.7	-0.8	-2.7
Pastry-cook products	-3.4	1.2	-3.6	1.2	-0.3
Other cereal products	-1.2	-1.2	-1.0	-3.2	2.3
Milk, cheese and eggs	1.1	-0.8	-0.1	-0.2	4.1
Fresh milk	0.3	-0.2	0.1	0.0	5.9
Preserved milk	0.2	-1.0	-0.7	3.5	0.9
Yoghurt	3.1	-2.4	-3.0	-1.5	7.0
Cheese	3.0	-1.8	2.4	-0.4	2.3
Other milk products	0.2	-0.3	-0.8	0.9	0.6
Eggs	-1.6	0.6	-0.4	-1.1	-1.5
Oils and fats	-1.4	6.3	0.3	-1.3	-2.4
Food additives and condiments	0.7	-0.4	0.6	0.2	-0.9
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	1.4	1.9	-2.9	-0.6	1.0
Other grocery food	-0.9	-1.7	0.1	-1.4	2.1
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	0.5	-0.5	1.5	-0.8	-1.1
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	-1.3	-7.7	5.5	1.9	-4.3
Soft drinks, waters and juices	0.8	1.2	0.7	-1.5	-0.3
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Restaurant meals	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
Ready-to-eat food	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
Food group	0.2	-0.5	-0.7	1.3	1.6

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Table 2.03

Food Price Index

Subgroups, classes and selected sections

Percentage change from same month of previous year

Subgroup, class or section[1]	Month 2010				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	-5.3	-5.0	-4.5	-9.2	-4.3
Fruit	-8.3	-5.4	-5.0	-8.3	-2.1
Vegetables	-2.9	-4.8	-4.2	-9.9	-5.5
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	-0.3	-2.2	-4.5	-3.9	-2.8
Meat and poultry	-0.4	-2.9	-4.5	-4.1	-3.2
Beef and veal	0.0	-5.0	-2.5	-3.4	-0.3
Pork	1.5	-3.5	-5.5	-1.9	3.3
Mutton, lamb and hogget	9.1	-0.8	-1.1	4.2	0.2
Poultry	-3.4	-3.4	-9.8	-11.6	-8.9
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	-1.7	-1.5	-3.1	-2.2	-3.4
Fish and other seafood	0.1	2.2	-4.9	-3.8	-0.8
Grocery food subgroup	1.1	2.3	0.5	-1.4	-0.7
Bread and cereals	-2.5	-0.8	-3.1	-4.6	-5.5
Bread	-1.1	-0.2	-3.0	-2.3	-4.4
Cakes and biscuits	-3.5	-0.4	-1.4	-5.5	-6.2
Breakfast cereals	-5.3	-2.1	-5.9	-6.1	-6.5
Pasta products	-3.8	-1.7	-5.0	-3.8	-6.6
Pastry-cook products	1.9	3.5	-1.8	-2.2	-4.2
Other cereal products	-3.8	-5.6	-6.8	-10.1	-6.9
Milk, cheese and eggs	3.5	2.4	3.4	3.1	7.4
Fresh milk	3.2	4.5	5.1	4.4	10.8
Preserved milk	3.5	4.0	1.1	4.2	3.5
Yoghurt	6.6	-5.3	-2.6	-5.4	3.8
Cheese	3.3	5.1	6.2	6.7	8.9
Other milk products	5.8	4.1	4.5	5.9	4.4
Eggs	-1.0	-0.2	0.1	1.9	-1.8
Oils and fats	-2.4	9.8	8.3	5.2	2.7
Food additives and condiments	5.2	5.2	3.4	0.5	-3.0
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	1.8	4.0	0.1	-3.3	-3.4
Other grocery food	3.3	2.4	0.0	-2.5	0.5
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	2.2	2.7	2.4	1.3	-0.1
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	-3.3	-9.5	-5.6	-3.8	-4.1
Soft drinks, waters and juices	3.6	5.6	4.2	2.4	0.8
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1
Restaurant meals	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.9	2.1
Ready-to-eat food	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.1
Food group	0.3	0.4	-0.5	-2.0	-1.0

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Table 3

Food Price Index

Weighted average retail prices of selected food items[1]

Item	Series ref: CPIM	Unit	Jun 2010	Jul 2010	Percentage change[2]
			$		
Fruit and vegetables subgroup (supermarket & greengrocer)					
Oranges	*SAP0100*	1kg	3.40	3.11	-8.5
Bananas	*SAP0101*	1kg	2.60	2.77	6.5
Apples	*SAP0102*	1kg	2.12	2.30	8.5
Kiwifruit	*SAP0103*	1kg	1.58	1.90	20.3
Sultanas (supermarket only)	*SAP0104*	375g	2.08	2.02	-2.9
Peaches – canned (supermarket only)	*SAP0105*	410g	1.50	1.63	8.7
Lettuce	*SAP0106*	1kg	4.20	6.09	45.0
Broccoli	*SAP0107*	1kg	4.58	6.33	38.2
Cabbage	*SAP0108*	1kg	1.11	1.28	15.3
Tomatoes	*SAP0109*	1kg	7.65	8.70	13.7
Carrots	*SAP0110*	1kg	1.59	1.64	3.1
Mushrooms	*SAP0111*	1kg	10.12	9.88	-2.4
Potatoes	*SAP0112*	1kg	1.34	1.43	6.7
Peas – frozen (supermarket only)[3]	*SAP0113*	1kg	2.55	2.56	0.4
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup (supermarket & butcher)					
Beef steak – blade	*SAP0114*	1kg	12.99	13.72	5.6
Beef steak – porterhouse/sirloin	*SAP0115*	1kg	22.55	23.22	3.0
Beef – mince	*SAP0116*	1kg	11.31	10.82	-4.3
Pork – loin chops	*SAP0117*	1kg	16.97	16.76	-1.2
Lamb – chops	*SAP0118*	1kg	13.60	13.46	-1.0
Bacon – middle rashers (supermarket only)	*SAP0119*	1kg	21.75	21.91	0.7
Sausages	*SAP0120*	1kg	8.34	8.54	2.4
Tuna – canned (supermarket only)	*SAP0121*	185g	2.23	2.42	8.5
Grocery food subgroup (supermarket & convenience store)					
Bread – white sliced loaf[3]	*SAP0122*	700g	1.81	1.79	-1.1
Biscuits – chocolate	*SAP0123*	200g	2.72	2.87	5.5
Breakfast biscuits	*SAP0124*	1kg	5.53	5.48	-0.9
Flour – white (supermarket only)[3]	*SAP0125*	1.5kg	1.96	2.03	3.6
Rice – long grain, white (supermarket only)	*SAP0126*	1kg	2.35	2.39	1.7
Milk – standard homogenised[3]	*SAP0127*	2 litres	3.37	3.57	5.9
Yoghurt – flavoured, 150g pottle (supermarket only)	*SAP0128*	pk of 6	4.66	4.98	6.9
Cheese – mild cheddar (supermarket only)[3]	*SAP0129*	1kg	9.92	9.99	0.7
Eggs[3]	*SAP0130*	dozen	3.30	3.21	-2.7
Butter – salted[3]	*SAP0131*	500g	3.81	3.74	-1.8
Sugar – white[3]	*SAP0132*	1.5kg	2.58	2.62	1.6
Tomato sauce – canned	*SAP0133*	575g	2.90	2.83	-2.4
Chocolate – block (supermarket only)	*SAP0134*	250g	3.57	3.65	2.2
Potato crisps	*SAP0135*	190g	2.30	2.27	-1.3
Spaghetti – canned	*SAP0136*	420g	1.43	1.70	18.9
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup (supermarket & convenience store)					
Coffee – instant	*SAP0137*	100g	5.41	4.98	-7.9
Tea bags (supermarket only)	*SAP0138*	box of 100	4.04	3.98	-1.5
Soft drink	*SAP0139*	1.5 litres	2.28	2.24	-1.8
Bottled water	*SAP0140*	750ml	2.07	2.04	-1.4
Fruit juice – apple based (supermarket only)[3]	*SAP0141*	1 litre	1.80	1.84	2.2
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup					
Fish and chips	*SAP0142*	1 fish/chips	5.38	5.39	0.2
Meat pie – hot	*SAP0143*	each	3.24	3.26	0.6

(1) Calculated by applying index movements to weighted average prices for the June 2006 month. These are not statistically accurate measures of average transaction price levels, but do provide a reliable indicator of percentage changes in prices.

(2) Percentage changes are calculated from weighted average retail prices rounded to the nearest cent. They may differ from percentage changes calculated using index numbers on the expression base of 1000.

(3) Based on the cheapest available brand or variety in each retail outlet at the time of price collection.

Table 4

Food Price Index

Expenditure weights

Subgroups, classes and selected sections

Subgroup, class or section[1]	Base month expenditure weight	
	June 2006	June 2008
	Percent[2]	
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	13.55	13.97
Fruit	4.90	5.18
Vegetables	8.66	8.78
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	16.22	16.63
Meat and poultry	14.28	14.22
Beef and veal	4.13	3.46
Pork	1.20	0.95
Mutton, lamb and hogget	1.25	1.30
Poultry	3.30	3.46
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	4.40	5.04
Fish and other seafood	1.94	2.42
Grocery food subgroup	38.19	38.34
Bread and cereals	11.49	11.03
Bread	4.21	4.05
Cakes and biscuits	3.66	3.37
Breakfast cereals	1.47	1.27
Pasta products	0.31	0.37
Pastry-cook products	0.88	0.89
Other cereal products	0.97	1.07
Milk, cheese and eggs	8.89	10.19
Fresh milk	4.23	4.68
Preserved milk	0.39	0.35
Yoghurt	1.01	1.42
Cheese	1.97	2.25
Other milk products	0.35	0.47
Eggs	0.93	1.03
Oils and fats	1.75	1.76
Food additives and condiments	2.63	2.48
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	9.39	9.09
Other grocery food	4.04	3.79
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	9.04	10.18
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	1.79	1.91
Soft drinks, waters and juices	7.24	8.27
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	23.00	20.88
Restaurant meals	10.23	8.45
Ready-to-eat food	12.77	12.43
Food group	100.00	100.00

(1) Section expenditure weights are given for selected classes.

(2) Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Table 5

Food Price Index

Population weights [1]

Region/pricing centre

Region/pricing centre	Base month population weight	
	June 2006	June 2008
	Percent[2]	
Auckland	32.63	32.98
Wellington	11.23	11.13
Rest of North Island	32.19	32.04
Whangarei	3.63	3.64
Hamilton	9.39	9.43
Tauranga	4.42	4.45
Rotorua	1.94	1.88
Napier-Hastings	4.74	4.69
New Plymouth	2.56	2.54
Wanganui	1.59	1.56
Palmerston North	3.93	3.86
Canterbury	12.84	12.94
Christchurch	11.46	11.55
Timaru	1.38	1.39
Rest of South Island	11.11	10.92
Nelson	4.04	3.95
Dunedin	4.80	4.77
Invercargill	2.27	2.20
Total	100.00	100.00

(1) Based on the estimated census usually resident population of the pricing centre's regional council area. Where there is more than one pricing centre within a region, the proportion of the regional council area allocated to each pricing centre was based on the population of the pricing centre's territorial authority. Regional council areas without a pricing centre were allocated to a neighbouring region. See the 'Technical notes' of this release for further details.

(2) Percentages may not sum to totals due to rounding.