

Food Price Index: July 2011

Embargoed until 10:45am – 25 August 2011

Highlights

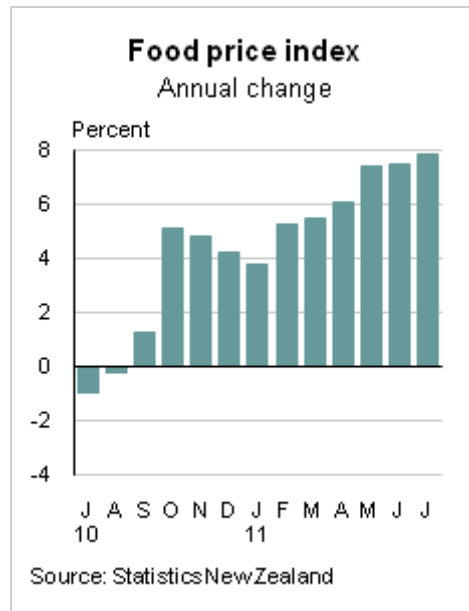
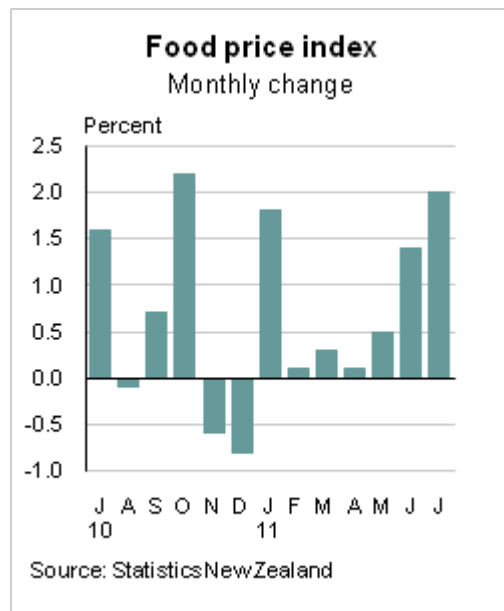
In July 2011 compared with June 2011:

- Food prices rose 2.0 percent.
- Fruit and vegetable prices rose 8.9 percent.
- Meat, poultry, and fish prices rose 3.7 percent.
- Grocery food prices rose 0.5 percent.
- Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food prices were unchanged.
- Non-alcoholic beverage prices fell 0.2 percent.

From July 2010 to July 2011:

- Food prices increased 7.9 percent. This includes a 2.2 percent rise in food prices in October 2010, when the rate of goods and services tax (GST) rose from 12.5 to 15 percent.

The food price index basket has been updated and reweighted. See [Food price index review: 2011](#) for details of the review, or the commentary section of this release for a summary.



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Commentary

Food prices in July 2011

Food prices were up 2.0 percent in July 2011. This follows price rises of 1.4 percent and 0.5 percent in June and May 2011, respectively. The 2.0 percent increase in the food price index (FPI) is the largest since a 2.1 percent rise in the January 2010 month (other than the 2.2 percent rise in the October 2010 month, when goods and services tax (GST) increased).

In July 2011, the fruit and vegetables subgroup rose strongly, up 8.9 percent, reflecting seasonal rises in vegetable prices. Higher prices were also recorded for the meat, poultry, and fish (up 3.7 percent), and grocery food (up 0.5 percent) subgroups.

Prices in the restaurant meals and ready-to-eat-food subgroup were unchanged, while non-alcoholic beverage prices fell slightly (down 0.2 percent).

The most significant individual upward contribution came from higher prices for tomatoes (up 34.0 percent). Higher prices were also recorded for lettuce (up 20.7 percent), fresh chicken (up 8.6 percent), broccoli (up 66.6 percent), yoghurt (up 14.7 percent), and capsicums (up 28.6 percent).

The most significant downward contribution came from seasonally lower prices for nectarines (down 38.4 percent).



Food price index subgroups: July 2011		
Subgroup	Index points contribution to FPI	Monthly percentage change
Fruit and vegetables	15.80	8.9
Meat, poultry, and fish	7.31	3.7
Grocery food	2.50	0.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	-0.36	-0.2
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	0.09	0.0
Food price index	25.35	2.0

Note: Index points contributions may not sum to total due to rounding.

Annual movements

In the year to July 2011, food prices increased 7.9 percent. This is the sixth consecutive month in which the annual percentage increase for the FPI is higher than it was in the preceding month. The latest annual increase includes a 2.2 percent rise in food prices in October 2010, when the rate of GST rose from 12.5 to 15 percent. The latest rise is the largest since an 8.4 percent increase in the year to July 2009.

All five subgroups made upward contributions to the latest annual increase:

- grocery food (up 7.2 percent)
- fruit and vegetables (up 15.9 percent)
- meat, poultry, and fish (up 6.8 percent)
- non-alcoholic beverages (up 9.0 percent)
- restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 4.2 percent).

The most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for tomatoes (up 52.2 percent) and lettuce (up 54.4 percent).

Food price index subgroups: year to July 2011		
Subgroup	Index points contribution to FPI	Percentage change from July 2010
Fruit and vegetables	26.97	15.9
Meat, poultry, and fish	13.46	6.8
Grocery food	32.82	7.2
Non-alcoholic beverages	11.04	9.0
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	10.34	4.2
Food price index	94.64	7.9

Note: Index points contributions may not sum to total due to rounding.

Fruit and vegetables

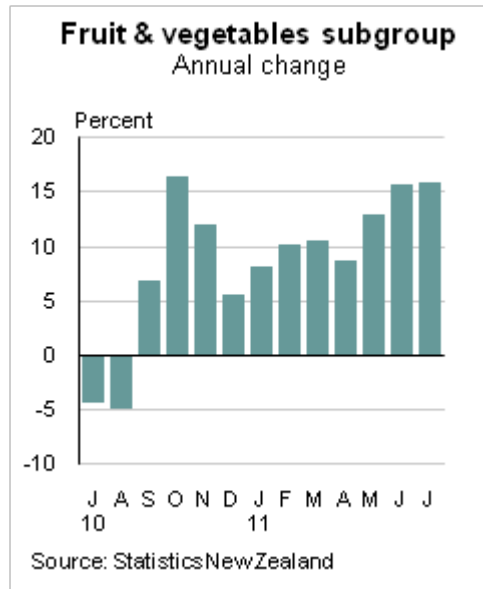
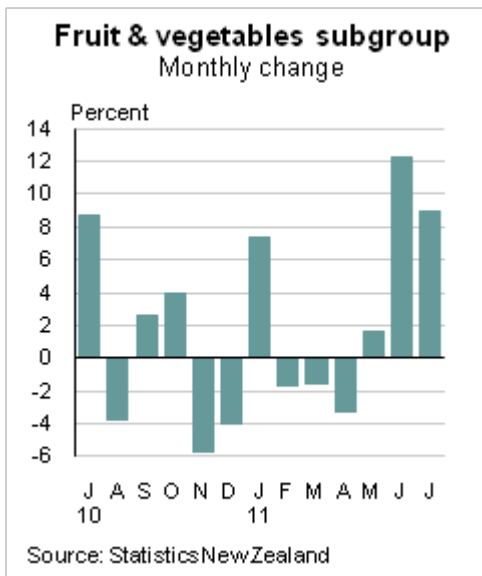
Prices for the fruit and vegetables subgroup increased 8.9 percent in July 2011, following increases of 12.2 percent and 1.6 percent in June and May 2011, respectively. Higher vegetable prices (up 14.2 percent) accounted for more than half of the 2.0 percent rise to the July 2011 FPI, while fruit prices increased 0.2 percent. Vegetable prices typically rise during the winter months.

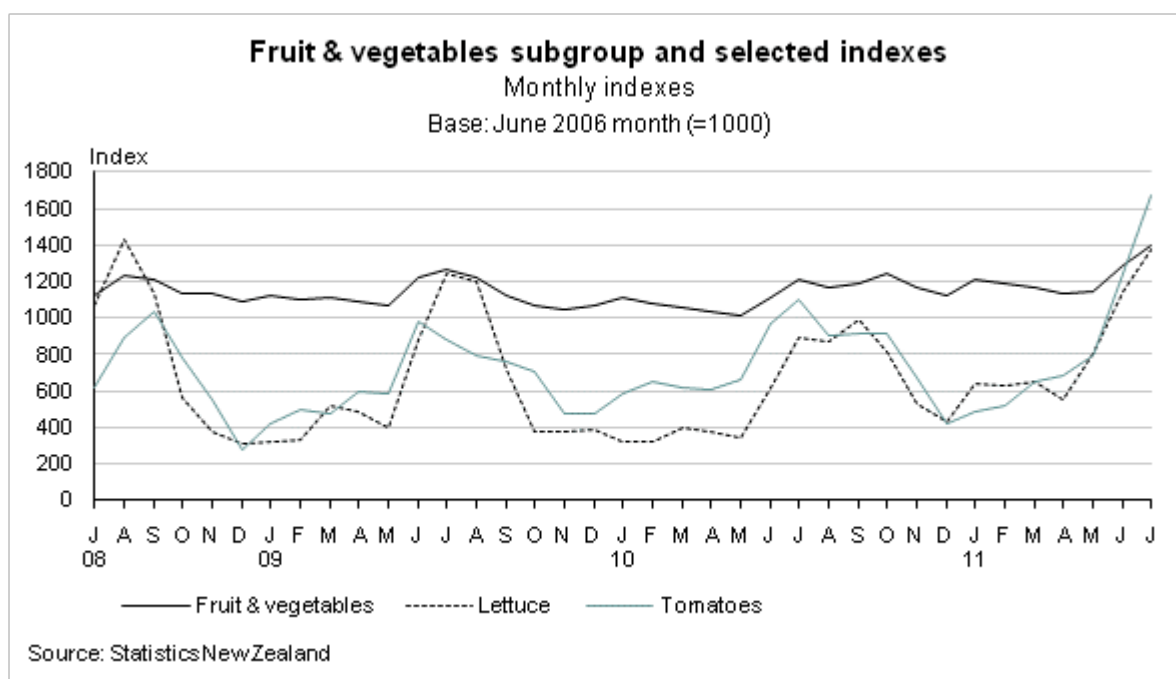
In the July 2011 month, the most significant upward contribution came from higher prices for tomatoes (up 34.0 percent). Prices for lettuce (up 20.7 percent), broccoli (up 66.6 percent), capsicums (up 28.6 percent), and cucumber (up 20.7 percent) also increased. Broccoli prices usually increase in June and July, and in July 2011 recorded their largest monthly increase since a 71.7 percent increase in June 2006. Tomato prices – which are collected weekly – were at their highest in early to mid July 2011. Prices averaged \$13.25/kg during July.

Prices for tomatoes and capsicum were influenced by lower than usual imports from Australia following floods in Queensland earlier in 2011. A 110 percent rise in tomato prices from May to July 2011 compares with an increase of 65 percent over the same period last year.

The most significant downward contribution came from seasonally lower prices for nectarines (down 38.4 percent).

For the year to July 2011, fruit and vegetable prices increased 15.9 percent. The most significant individual upward contributions came from higher prices for tomatoes (up 52.2 percent) and lettuce (up 54.4 percent). Higher prices were also recorded for capsicums (up 47.3 percent), broccoli (up 39.2 percent), and potatoes (up 10.1 percent).





Meat, poultry, and fish

Prices for the meat, poultry, and fish subgroup rose 3.7 percent, following a 3.2 percent fall in June 2011 and a 1.2 percent rise in May 2011.

The July increase in meat, poultry, and fish prices is the largest since a 3.7 percent increase in September 2008.

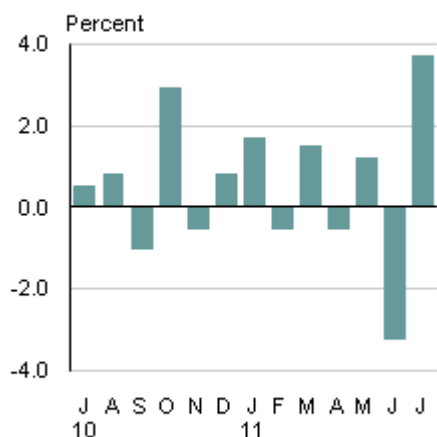
Meat and poultry prices rose 3.9 percent, while fish prices rose 2.3 percent. Within meat and poultry, prices rose for:

- poultry (up 6.1 percent)
- processed meat (up 3.2 percent)
- lamb (up 7.7 percent)
- pork (up 6.8 percent)
- beef (up 1.0 percent).

The largest individual contributors were fresh chicken (up 8.6 percent), sausages (up 6.6 percent), and lamb chops (up 6.9 percent). A reduced level of discounting contributed to these higher prices.

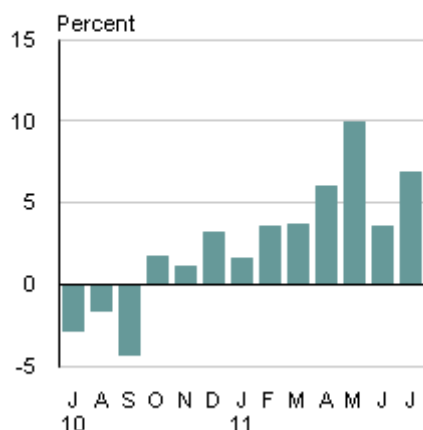
For the year to July 2011, meat, poultry, and fish prices increased 6.8 percent. The most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for beef (up 9.5 percent), lamb (up 23.9 percent), and poultry (up 6.8 percent).

Meat, poultry, & fish subgroup
Monthly change



Source: StatisticsNewZealand

Meat, poultry, & fish subgroup
Annual change

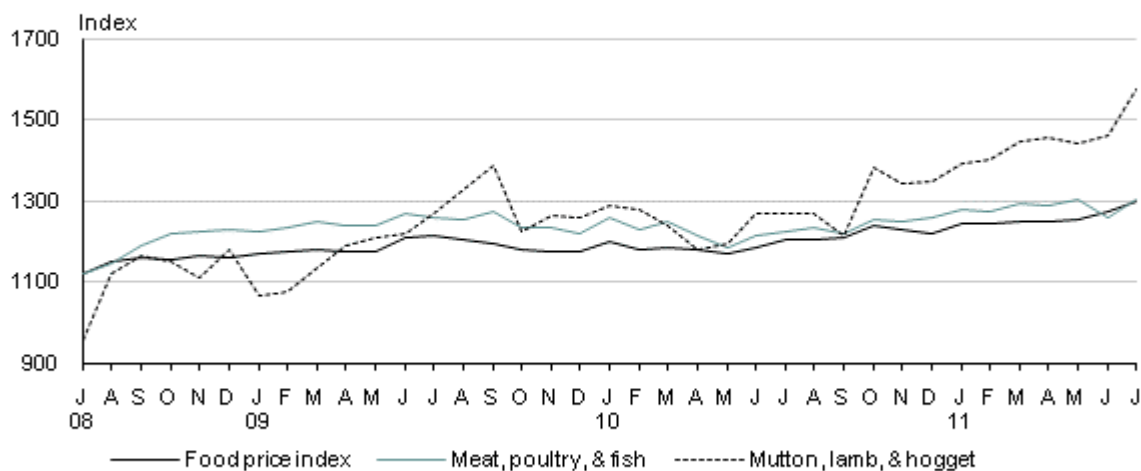


Source: StatisticsNewZealand

Meat, poultry, & fish subgroup and selected indexes

Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)



Source: StatisticsNewZealand

Other subgroups

In July 2011, grocery food prices rose 0.5 percent and restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food prices were unchanged.

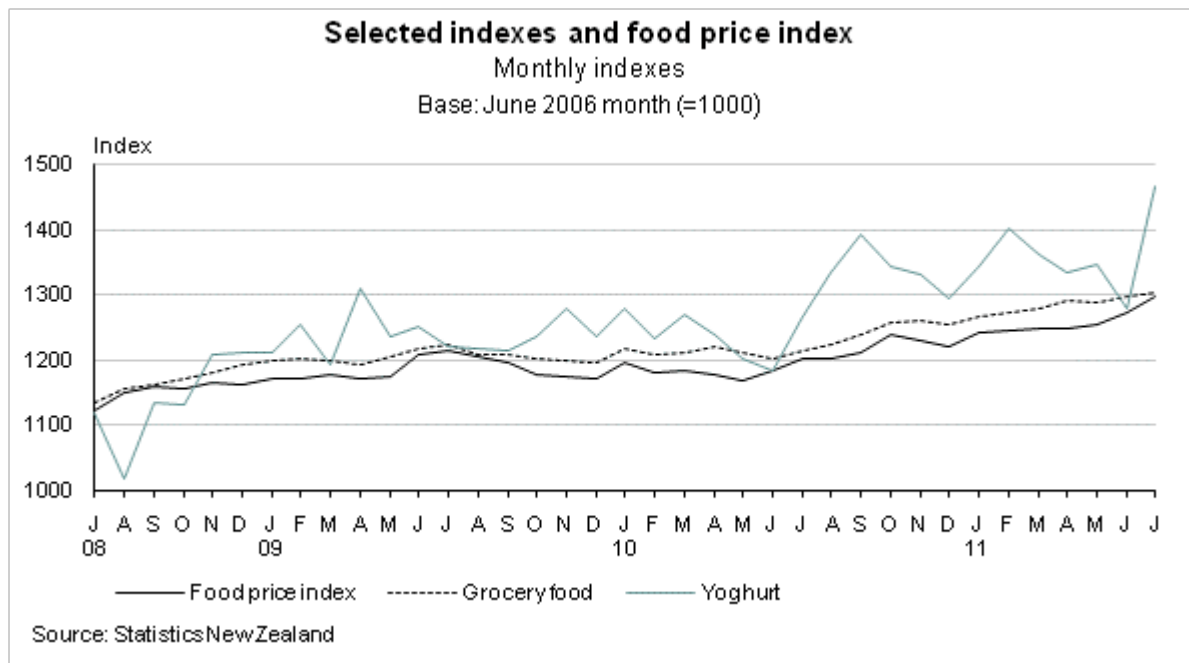
The non-alcoholic beverages subgroup was the only subgroup to fall, by 0.2 percent.

Within these subgroups, the most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for yoghurt (up 14.7 percent) and cakes and biscuits (up 2.5 percent). Yoghurt prices reached their highest recorded level in July 2011, partly influenced by a reduced level of discounting.

Lower prices were recorded for muesli bars (down 8.5 percent) and soft drinks (down 1.3 percent).

For the year to July 2011, prices for grocery food rose 7.2 percent, non-alcoholic beverages increased 9.0 percent, and restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food were up 4.2 percent.

Within these subgroups, the most significant individual upward contributions came from higher prices for soft drinks (up 6.4 percent).



Distribution of item-level movements

The table below outlines the distribution of price movements in June and July 2011. The food price index (FPI) is 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 to Jun 2011	Jun to Jul 2011
Increase in price		
Number of items	91	96
Percentage of all items	58.0	59.6
Percentage of expenditure weight	65.3	56.1
Index points contribution	35.7	37.3
Weighted average price increase (percent)	4.4	5.2
No change in price		
Number of items	2	6
Percentage of all items	1.3	3.7
Percentage of expenditure weight	1.1	3.9
Decrease in price		
Number of items	64	59
Percentage of all items	40.8	36.6
Percentage of expenditure weight	33.7	40.0
Index points contribution	-17.7	-11.9
Weighted average price decrease (percent)	4.2	2.3
Note: The FPI basket of items was updated in July 2011, with the number of items rising to 161. The number of items in the basket was 157 up to June 2011.		

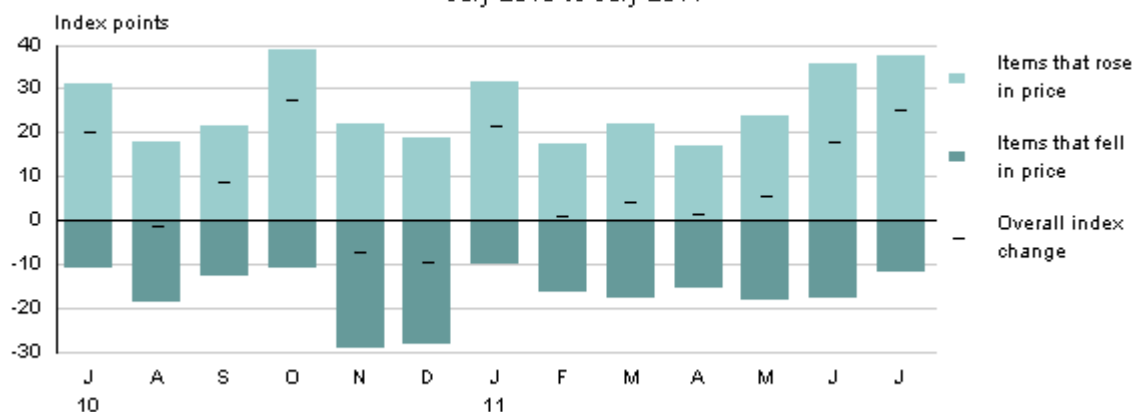
The distribution of item-level movements shows that for July 2011, compared with June 2011:

- the percentage of expenditure weight of items that decreased in price rose, while the percentage expenditure weight of items that increased in price fell
- the weighted average price increase rose, while the weighted average price decrease fell strongly
- the weighted average price increase for July is much larger than the weighted average price decrease.

This led to a 2.0 percent rise for the July 2011 FPI, following a 1.4 percent rise in June 2011.

Index points contribution to food price index

July 2010 to July 2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The graph above shows the impact of the items that rose and fell in price. Compared with June 2011, the impact of the items that rose in price in July 2011 was greater, and the impact of items that fell in price was smaller.

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Food price index review

We have reviewed the FPI, as part of a wider, three-yearly consumers price index (CPI) review. We updated the basket of representative food items being tracked for the FPI and reviewed the relative importance of food items in the basket.

The new relative importance of the FPI subgroups shows that about \$38 of every \$100 households spend on food, is spent on grocery food. About \$21 is spent on eating out or takeaways, and about \$16 is spent on meat, poultry, and fish. Fruit and vegetables account for \$14, and the remaining \$11 is spent on non-alcoholic beverages, such as packaged coffee, soft drinks, and juices.

Four items have been added to the FPI basket and none have been removed, taking the number of items in the basket to 161. The items added to the basket are:

- dried apricots
- frozen berries
- frozen chicken nuggets
- flatbread.

During the review, we sought feedback from users on the content of the FPI information release. This resulted in a new table – table 4 – being added. This table gives the contribution of FPI subgroups, classes, and selected sections to the overall change in the FPI index number. The tables previously numbered as tables 4 and 5 are now numbered as tables 5 and 6.

See [Food price index review: 2011](#) for details of the review.

The CPI review

An information paper on the CPI review, including new expenditure weights and details of basket changes, will be published on 10 October 2011. The first reweighted CPI, for the September 2011 quarter, will be published on 25 October 2011.

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Next release...

Food Price Index: August 2011 will be released on 13 September 2011.

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. The concepts, sources, and methods used to compile food prices are explained in the [Food prices in the consumers price index and food price index](#) article available on the Statistics NZ website.

A full listing of the representative food items monitored in the FPI is available in [Food price index review: 2011](#).

Index series available online from Infoshare

To access more data from the FPI 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:

$$\left(\frac{\text{Index number for later period} - \text{Index number for earlier period}}{\text{Index number for earlier period}} \right) \times 100$$

[More information about Infoshare.](#)

Distribution of item-level index movements

The 'Distribution of item-level index movements' table in the 'Commentary' section of this information release 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' section of this information release. 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. For example, prices for nectarines are historically not

included in the April and May FPI. Similarly, prices for strawberries are not 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 and they were not included in the FPI. This resulted in no price movement being shown for nectarines for June 2010. This 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 to be included in the FPI in July 2010. 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. The full sample was re-selected as part of the 2006 FPI review, and before that, as part of 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 meant more prices were collected in the larger pricing centres, particularly Auckland. The objective of this re-allocation was 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 70 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).

Prices are collected for the FPI from a selection of supermarkets in each of the 15 FPI pricing centres. In 2011, the selection of supermarkets was reviewed, and due to an ongoing reduction in the number of distinct supermarket chains, fewer supermarkets are required to represent household purchases. Overall, the number of supermarkets tracked has fell by seven to about 70.

Review of the food price index

The FPI was reviewed in 2011, as part of a three-yearly review of the 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 in some cases the sample of product sizes and varieties reselected. Price collectors were given brand-share targets for selected goods, based on supermarket scan data obtained from the Nielsen Company. This helped to ensure that the mix of brands in the FPI price samples reflects market shares.

The updated FPI sample of products was selected in April 2011. Price collection for the existing and new samples ran alongside each other until June 2011, 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.

Impact of the Christchurch earthquakes on price collection

Price collection did not take place in March 2011, following the Christchurch earthquake on 22 February 2011. For the March FPI, price movements for the rest of New Zealand were used to calculate price movements in Christchurch.

Statistics New Zealand began collecting food (and non-food grocery) prices again in April 2011. While we were able to collect prices from most outlets in Christchurch in April, some were not open for business. For these outlets, price movements from other Christchurch outlets, where prices were collected, were used. In May 2011, most outlets that had not reopened were replaced with suitable alternative outlets. The remaining closed outlets are expected to reopen in the coming months.

In June 2011, further earthquakes interrupted price collection in Christchurch. About half of the prices used to calculate the June 2011 FPI had been collected before the Monday 13 June earthquakes, and price collection was put on hold for the remainder of the week. Collection was completed on Monday 20 and Tuesday 21 June, two working days later than other regions where we collect prices for the FPI.

Expenditure weights

The main source of information used to weight the FPI basket is the 2009/10 Household Economic Survey (HES), which collected detailed information on the spending patterns of about 3,100 households. However, because the HES does not 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).

We estimate that households spent \$15.669 billion on food from July 2009 to June 2010 (2009/10). In June 2011 prices, the amount spent on food in 2009/10 rises to \$16.871 billion (7.7 percent higher, due to increased food prices since 2009/10). This rise includes a 2.2 percent increase in food prices in October 2010, when the rate of goods and services tax (GST) rose from 12.5 percent to 15 percent.

Table 5 (in the 'Tables' section of this information release) gives the expenditure weights, at the June 2011 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 \$16 of every \$100 spent on food is spent on meat, poultry, and fish, and about \$14 is spent on fruit and vegetables. Non-alcoholic beverages such as packaged coffee, soft drinks, and fruit juice account for \$11, 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 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 33.43 percent, would have three times the effect on the national FPI than the same movement in Wellington, which has a population weight of 11.07 percent.

The population weights, which appear in table 6, are based on local government boundaries. The 2011 weights were derived by assigning the estimated usually resident population of each regional council area (at June 2010) 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 centre. 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 usually resident population at June 2007.

As well as allocating population weights to the 15 FPI pricing centres, Statistics NZ also publishes 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 6.

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 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:

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

Where:

P_i^1 = Price of item i ($i=1 \dots N$) in period 1

P_i^0 = Price of item i ($i=1 \dots M$) 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 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 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 *Food Price Index: June 2006*.

Three unit changes were made in July 2011, as a result of the FPI review. The weights for potato crisps and tomato sauce were updated, as was the volume for apple-based fruit juice. The new series start at the June 2011 month.

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

More [information about the Food Price Index](#) is available on our website.

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Tables

The following tables are printed with this information release 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, subgroups, classes, and selected sections, contribution to food price index and percentage change
5. Food price index, expenditure weights
6. Food price index, population weights

Supplementary tables

The following tables can be downloaded from the Statistics NZ website in Excel format.

These tables provide longer time-series information than the tables above. Given the long time-series nature of the tables, they are not suitable for printing.

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

Food Price Index: July 2011

Table 1

Food Price Index
Subgroups
 Base: June 2006 month (=1000)

	Subgroup					Food Price Index			
	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	Percentage change		
							From previous month	From same month of previous year	
<i>Series ref: CPIM</i>	<i>SE9011</i>	<i>SE9012</i>	<i>SE9013</i>	<i>SE9014</i>	<i>SE9015</i>	<i>SE901</i>			
Month									
2008	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
	Aug	1165	1232	1223	1195	1171	1202	-0.1	-0.2
	Sep	1195	1220	1238	1203	1170	1211	0.7	1.3
	Oct	1243	1255	1259	1223	1192	1238	2.2	5.1
	Nov	1172	1249	1260	1244	1199	1231	-0.6	4.8
	Dec	1125	1259	1255	1211	1201	1221	-0.8	4.2
2011	Jan	1208	1280	1266	1225	1206	1243	1.8	3.8
	Feb	1187	1273	1273	1244	1208	1244	0.1	5.3
	Mar	1168	1292	1278	1258	1210	1248	0.3	5.5
	Apr	1130	1286	1291	1279	1214	1249	0.1	6.1
	May	1148	1301	1288	1291	1214	1255	0.5	7.4
	Jun	1288	1259	1297	1294	1220	1273	1.4	7.5
	Jul	1402	1305	1303	1291	1220	1298	2.0	7.9

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				
		2011				
		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	SE9011	1168	1130	1148	1288	1402
Fruit	SE901101	1374	1340	1264	1300	1302
Vegetables	SE901102	1057	1017	1083	1277	1458
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	SE9012	1292	1286	1301	1259	1305
Meat and poultry	SE901201	1313	1307	1316	1273	1323
Beef and veal	SE9012011	1353	1309	1334	1294	1307
Pork	SE9012012	1264	1279	1204	1198	1280
Mutton, lamb and hogget	SE9012013	1444	1458	1442	1460	1573
Poultry	SE9012014	1433	1418	1482	1364	1447
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	SE9012016	1149	1161	1157	1128	1164
Fish and other seafood	SE901202	1157	1160	1202	1167	1194
Grocery food subgroup	SE9013	1278	1291	1288	1297	1303
Bread and cereals	SE901301	1282	1299	1288	1295	1306
Bread	SE9013011	1383	1412	1399	1409	1403
Cakes and biscuits	SE9013012	1247	1270	1253	1245	1276
Breakfast cereals	SE9013013	1104	1088	1113	1091	1156
Pasta products	SE9013014	1144	1195	1119	1132	1170
Pastry-cook products	SE9013015	1217	1180	1197	1250	1234
Other cereal products	SE9013016	1374	1402	1371	1410	1371
Milk, cheese and eggs	SE901302	1321	1321	1317	1318	1344
Fresh milk	SE9013021	1240	1238	1239	1241	1240
Preserved milk	SE9013022	1384	1425	1398	1395	1344
Yoghurt	SE9013023	1363	1336	1346	1278	1466
Cheese	SE9013024	1467	1486	1467	1513	1527
Other milk products	SE9013025	1465	1452	1438	1487	1469
Eggs	SE9013026	1116	1117	1108	1116	1135
Oils and fats	SE901303	1410	1490	1455	1501	1496
Food additives and condiments	SE901304	1225	1283	1284	1290	1282
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	SE901305	1249	1251	1266	1283	1270
Other grocery food	SE901306	1210	1217	1211	1208	1215
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	SE9014	1258	1279	1291	1294	1291
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	SE901401	1254	1299	1349	1315	1349
Soft drinks, waters and juices	SE901402	1259	1274	1278	1289	1278
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	SE9015	1210	1214	1214	1220	1220
Restaurant meals	SE901501	1180	1181	1185	1190	1191
Ready-to-eat food	SE901502	1233	1239	1236	1243	1243
Food group	SE901	1248	1249	1255	1273	1298

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Food Price Index: July 2011

Table 2.02

Food Price Index
Subgroups, classes and selected sections
 Percentage change from previous month

Subgroup, class, or section ⁽¹⁾	Month				
	2011				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	-1.6	-3.3	1.6	12.2	8.9
Fruit	-5.2	-2.5	-5.7	2.8	0.2
Vegetables	1.1	-3.8	6.5	17.9	14.2
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	1.5	-0.5	1.2	-3.2	3.7
Meat and poultry	2.0	-0.5	0.7	-3.3	3.9
Beef and veal	3.8	-3.3	1.9	-3.0	1.0
Pork	2.1	1.2	-5.9	-0.5	6.8
Mutton, lamb and hogget	3.0	1.0	-1.1	1.2	7.7
Poultry	0.7	-1.0	4.5	-8.0	6.1
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	1.4	1.0	-0.3	-2.5	3.2
Fish and other seafood	-2.0	0.3	3.6	-2.9	2.3
Grocery food subgroup	0.4	1.0	-0.2	0.7	0.5
Bread and cereals	3.0	1.3	-0.8	0.5	0.8
Bread	4.6	2.1	-0.9	0.7	-0.4
Cakes and biscuits	4.3	1.8	-1.3	-0.6	2.5
Breakfast cereals	-0.3	-1.4	2.3	-2.0	6.0
Pasta products	-0.8	4.5	-6.4	1.2	3.4
Pastry-cook products	1.2	-3.0	1.4	4.4	-1.3
Other cereal products	-0.5	2.0	-2.2	2.8	-2.8
Milk, cheese and eggs	-0.5	0.0	-0.3	0.1	2.0
Fresh milk	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Preserved milk	2.1	3.0	-1.9	-0.2	-3.7
Yoghurt	-2.9	-2.0	0.7	-5.1	14.7
Cheese	-0.9	1.3	-1.3	3.1	0.9
Other milk products	1.2	-0.9	-1.0	3.4	-1.2
Eggs	1.0	0.1	-0.8	0.7	1.7
Oils and fats	-2.4	5.7	-2.3	3.2	-0.3
Food additives and condiments	-2.2	4.7	0.1	0.5	-0.6
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.3	-1.0
Other grocery food	-1.2	0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.6
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.2	-0.2
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	-1.1	3.6	3.8	-2.5	2.6
Soft drinks, waters and juices	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.9	-0.9
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Restaurant meals	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1
Ready-to-eat food	0.2	0.5	-0.2	0.6	0.0
Food group	0.3	0.1	0.5	1.4	2.0

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Food Price Index: July 2011

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				
	2011				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	10.4	8.7	12.8	15.7	15.9
Fruit	4.2	2.2	1.0	3.5	-0.7
Vegetables	15.0	13.8	21.4	23.5	26.5
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	3.7	6.0	9.9	3.5	6.8
Meat and poultry	4.5	7.0	10.4	3.9	7.7
Beef and veal	8.2	9.5	16.5	7.5	9.5
Pork	0.9	4.3	5.2	-2.1	4.7
Mutton, lamb and hogget	16.4	23.8	20.7	15.1	23.9
Poultry	0.3	2.5	11.3	4.4	6.8
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	2.2	4.0	4.2	-0.7	3.5
Fish and other seafood	-1.5	0.7	6.8	1.6	1.7
Grocery food subgroup	5.5	5.8	6.4	8.0	7.2
Bread and cereals	5.2	5.2	4.5	6.7	7.9
Bread	6.6	7.5	6.8	7.0	8.8
Cakes and biscuits	7.0	7.5	4.2	8.6	9.4
Breakfast cereals	2.2	-4.3	1.3	-1.3	5.9
Pasta products	-6.0	1.6	-5.5	-3.6	2.5
Pastry-cook products	5.7	1.3	6.6	9.9	8.8
Other cereal products	1.2	4.5	3.2	9.6	4.1
Milk, cheese and eggs	7.7	8.6	8.4	8.7	6.5
Fresh milk	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	3.2
Preserved milk	8.8	13.2	11.8	7.8	2.9
Yoghurt	7.2	7.7	11.9	7.8	15.6
Cheese	6.6	10.0	6.1	9.9	8.5
Other milk products	10.9	10.3	10.1	12.8	10.8
Eggs	2.6	2.0	1.6	3.4	6.8
Oils and fats	6.4	5.7	3.0	7.6	9.8
Food additives and condiments	1.7	7.0	6.5	6.8	7.1
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	5.7	3.8	8.2	10.3	8.1
Other grocery food	2.1	4.5	3.9	5.0	3.5
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	5.3	7.6	7.0	8.1	9.0
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	3.4	16.0	14.1	9.1	17.0
Soft drinks, waters and juices	5.8	5.8	5.4	8.0	7.4
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	4.2	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.2
Restaurant meals	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.2
Ready-to-eat food	4.1	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.2
Food group	5.5	6.1	7.4	7.5	7.9

(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 2011	Jul 2011	Percentage change ⁽²⁾
			\$		
Fruit and vegetables subgroup (supermarket & greengrocer)					
Oranges	SAP0100	1kg	3.20	2.65	-17.2
Bananas	SAP0101	1kg	2.70	2.71	0.4
Apples	SAP0102	1kg	2.41	2.35	-2.5
Kiwifruit	SAP0103	1kg	1.78	1.90	6.7
Sultanas (supermarket only)	SAP0104	375g	2.18	2.22	1.8
Peaches – canned (supermarket only)	SAP0105	410g	1.56	1.77	13.5
Lettuce	SAP0106	1kg	7.79	9.40	20.7
Broccoli	SAP0107	1kg	5.28	8.80	66.7
Cabbage	SAP0108	1kg	1.53	1.83	19.6
Tomatoes	SAP0109	1kg	9.89	13.25	34.0
Carrots	SAP0110	1kg	2.00	2.05	2.5
Mushrooms	SAP0111	1kg	11.00	11.29	2.6
Potatoes	SAP0112	1kg	1.64	1.58	-3.7
Peas – frozen (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾	SAP0113	1kg	2.97	2.87	-3.4
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup (supermarket & butcher)					
Beef steak – blade	SAP0114	1kg	13.78	14.29	3.7
Beef steak – porterhouse/sirloin	SAP0115	1kg	24.29	24.38	0.4
Beef – mince	SAP0116	1kg	12.05	12.18	1.1
Pork – loin chops	SAP0117	1kg	16.39	17.00	3.7
Lamb – chops	SAP0118	1kg	15.60	16.68	6.9
Bacon – middle rashers (supermarket only)	SAP0119	1kg	21.11	21.69	2.7
Sausages	SAP0120	1kg	8.29	8.84	6.6
Tuna – canned (supermarket only)	SAP0121	185g	2.30	2.35	2.2
Grocery food subgroup (supermarket & convenience store)					
Bread – white sliced loaf ⁽³⁾	SAP0122	700g	2.03	2.04	0.5
Biscuits – chocolate	SAP0123	200g	3.05	3.25	6.6
Breakfast biscuits	SAP0124	1kg	5.34	5.78	8.2
Flour – white (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾	SAP0125	1.5kg	2.28	2.11	-7.5
Rice – long grain, white (supermarket only)	SAP0126	1kg	2.50	2.50	0.0
Milk – standard homogenised ⁽³⁾	SAP0127	2 litres	3.68	3.68	0.0
Yoghurt – flavoured, 150g pottle (supermarket only)	SAP0128	pk of 6	5.02	5.76	14.7
Cheese – mild cheddar (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾	SAP0129	1kg	10.85	10.65	-1.8
Eggs ⁽³⁾	SAP0130	dozen	3.44	3.45	0.3
Butter – salted ⁽³⁾	SAP0131	500g	4.66	4.60	-1.3
Sugar – white ⁽³⁾	SAP0132	1.5kg	3.10	3.12	0.6
Tomato sauce – canned ⁽⁴⁾	SAP0146	560g	3.03	3.02	-0.3
Chocolate – block (supermarket only)	SAP0134	250g	3.86	3.78	-2.1
Potato crisps ⁽⁴⁾	SAP0145	150g	1.94	1.91	-1.5
Spaghetti – canned	SAP0136	420g	1.57	1.58	0.6
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup (supermarket & convenience store)					
Coffee – instant	SAP0137	100g	5.90	6.00	1.7
Tea bags (supermarket only)	SAP0138	box of 100	4.48	4.77	6.5
Soft drink	SAP0139	1.5 litres	2.49	2.55	2.4
Bottled water	SAP0140	750ml	2.19	2.09	-4.6
Fruit juice – apple based (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	SAP0144	3 litre	4.22	4.42	4.7
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup					
Fish and chips	SAP0142	1 fish/chips	5.67	5.68	0.2
Meat pie – hot	SAP0143	each	3.45	3.45	0.0

(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.

(4) Calculated by applying index movements to weighted average prices for the June 2011 month.

Table 4

Food Price Index
Food price index, subgroups, classes, and selected sections
 Contribution to food price index and percentage change

Group, subgroup, or class	Expenditure (weight) June 2011 ⁽¹⁾	From previous month		From same month of previous year	
		Percentage change	Index points contribution ⁽¹⁾	Percentage change	Index points contribution ⁽¹⁾
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	14.02	8.9	15.80	15.9	26.97
Fruit	5.30	0.2	0.11	-0.7	-0.45
Vegetables	8.72	14.2	15.69	26.5	27.42
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	15.68	3.7	7.31	6.8	13.46
Meat and poultry	13.27	3.9	6.62	7.7	12.93
Beef and veal	3.58	1.0	0.45	9.5	3.88
Pork	0.87	6.8	0.76	4.7	0.51
Mutton, lamb and hogget	1.17	7.7	1.16	23.9	3.86
Poultry	3.09	6.1	2.38	6.8	2.63
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	4.56	3.2	1.87	3.5	2.05
Fish and other seafood	2.41	2.3	0.70	1.7	0.53
Grocery food subgroup	38.13	0.5	2.49	7.2	32.82
Bread and cereals	11.07	0.8	1.20	7.9	10.44
Bread	4.01	-0.4	-0.23	8.8	4.39
Cakes and biscuits	3.31	2.5	1.05	9.4	3.76
Breakfast cereals	1.15	6.0	0.88	5.9	0.86
Pasta products	0.31	3.4	0.13	2.5	0.09
Pastry-cook products	0.99	-1.3	-0.16	8.8	0.88
Other cereal products	1.30	-2.8	-0.47	4.1	0.45
Milk, cheese, and eggs	10.10	2.0	2.49	6.5	7.95
Fresh milk	4.60	-0.1	-0.02	3.2	1.87
Preserved milk	0.38	-3.7	-0.18	2.9	0.11
Yoghurt	1.22	14.7	2.29	15.6	2.44
Cheese	2.35	0.9	0.28	8.5	2.14
Other milk products	0.58	-1.2	-0.09	10.8	0.63
Eggs	0.97	1.7	0.21	6.8	0.75
Oils and fats	1.88	-0.3	-0.07	9.8	2.01
Food additives and condiments	2.86	-0.6	-0.24	7.1	2.18
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	8.95	-1.0	-1.14	8.1	8.66
Other grocery food	3.27	0.6	0.25	3.5	1.58
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	11.20	-0.2	-0.36	9.0	11.04
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	1.97	2.6	0.65	17.0	3.74
Soft drinks, waters and juices	9.22	-0.9	-1.01	7.4	7.30
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	20.97	0.0	0.09	4.2	10.34
Restaurant meals	7.69	0.1	0.08	4.2	4.14
Ready-to-eat food	13.28	0.0	0.02	4.2	6.20
Food group	100.00	2.0	25.35	7.9	94.64

(1) Figures may not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 5

Food Price Index
Expenditure weights
Subgroups, classes, and selected sections

Subgroup, class, or section ⁽¹⁾	Base month expenditure weight	
	June 2008	June 2011
	Percent ⁽²⁾	
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	13.97	14.02
Fruit	5.18	5.30
Vegetables	8.78	8.72
Meat, poultry, and fish subgroup	16.63	15.68
Meat and poultry	14.22	13.27
Beef and veal	3.46	3.58
Pork	0.95	0.87
Mutton, lamb and hogget	1.30	1.17
Poultry	3.46	3.09
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	5.04	4.56
Fish and other seafood	2.42	2.41
Grocery food subgroup	38.34	38.13
Bread and cereals	11.03	11.07
Bread	4.05	4.01
Cakes and biscuits	3.37	3.31
Breakfast cereals	1.27	1.15
Pasta products	0.37	0.31
Pastry-cook products	0.89	0.99
Other cereal products	1.07	1.30
Milk, cheese, and eggs	10.19	10.10
Fresh milk	4.68	4.60
Preserved milk	0.35	0.38
Yoghurt	1.42	1.22
Cheese	2.25	2.35
Other milk products	0.47	0.58
Eggs	1.03	0.97
Oils and fats	1.76	1.88
Food additives and condiments	2.48	2.86
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	9.09	8.95
Other grocery food	3.79	3.27
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	10.18	11.20
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	1.91	1.97
Soft drinks, waters and juices	8.27	9.22
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	20.88	20.97
Restaurant meals	8.45	7.69
Ready-to-eat food	12.43	13.28
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 6

Food Price Index
Population weights⁽¹⁾
 Region/pricing centre

Region/pricing centre	Base month population weight	
	June 2008	June 2011
	Percent ⁽²⁾	
Auckland	32.98	33.43
Wellington	11.13	11.07
Rest of North Island	32.04	31.73
Whangarei	3.64	3.60
Hamilton	9.43	9.42
Tauranga	4.45	4.48
Rotorua	1.88	1.82
Napier-Hastings	4.69	4.61
New Plymouth	2.54	2.50
Wanganui	1.56	1.49
Palmerston North	3.86	3.81
Canterbury	12.94	12.96
Christchurch	11.55	11.59
Timaru	1.39	1.37
Rest of South Island	10.92	10.82
Nelson	3.95	3.91
Dunedin	4.77	4.75
Invercargill	2.20	2.16
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.