

# Food Price Index: July 2012

Embargoed until 10:45am – 13 August 2012

## Key facts

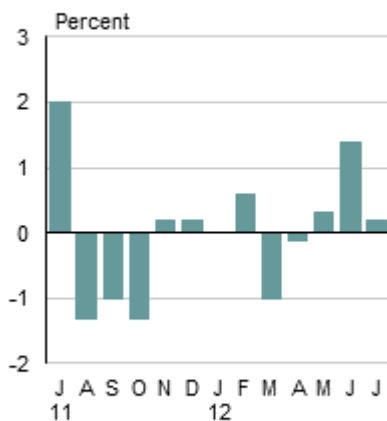
In July 2012 compared with June 2012:

- Food prices rose 0.2 percent.
- Fruit and vegetable prices rose 4.4 percent.
- Non-alcoholic beverage prices rose 0.1 percent.
- Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food prices fell 0.1 percent.
- Meat, poultry, and fish prices fell 0.2 percent.
- Grocery food prices fell 0.6 percent.

From July 2011 to July 2012:

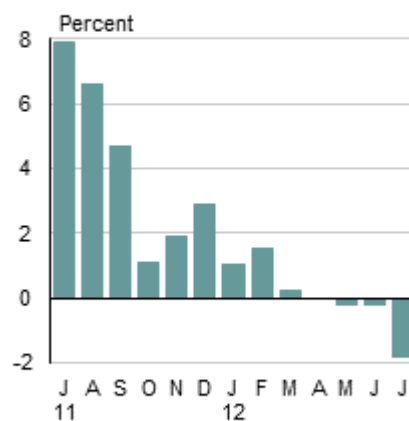
- Food prices decreased 1.8 percent.

**Food price index**  
Monthly change



Source: Statistics New Zealand

**Food price index**  
Annual change



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Vince Galvin  
Acting Government Statistician

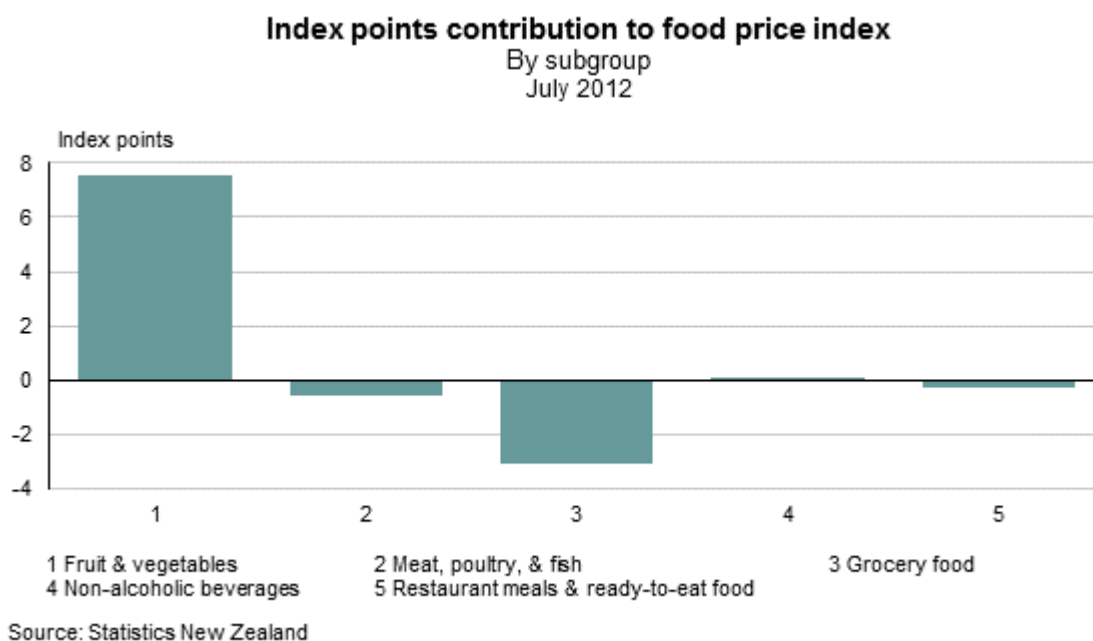
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## Commentary

- Food prices rise in July 2012 but decrease for the year
- Vegetable prices up for the month but down for the year
- Grocery food influenced by falling dairy prices
- Summary of other food subgroups
- Impact of items that rose and fell in price

## Food prices rise in July 2012 but decrease for the year

Food prices rose 0.2 percent in July 2012, following a rise of 1.4 percent in June 2012. Prices rose 2.0 percent in July 2011.



<b>Food price index subgroups: July 2012</b>		
<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>Index points contribution to FPI</b>	<b>Monthly percentage change</b>
Fruit and vegetables	7.53	4.4
Meat, poultry, and fish	-0.53	-0.2
Grocery food	-3.05	-0.6
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.08	0.1
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	-0.27	-0.1
<b>Food price index</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>0.2</b>

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

In the year to July 2012, food prices decreased 1.8 percent. This follows 0.2 percent decreases in the years to June and May.

The fruit and vegetables subgroup peaked in July 2011, after floods in Australia reduced the supply of imported vegetables.

<b>Food price index subgroups: Year to July 2012</b>		
<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>Index points contribution to FPI</b>	<b>Percentage change from July 2011</b>
Fruit and vegetables	-12.97	-6.6
Meat, poultry, and fish	-3.40	-1.6
Grocery food	-8.26	-1.7
Non-alcoholic beverages	-2.97	-2.1
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	3.75	1.4
<b>Food price index</b>	<b>-23.85</b>	<b>-1.8</b>

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

## **Vegetable prices up for the month but down for the year**

### **Monthly**

Fruit and vegetable prices rose 4.4 percent in July 2012. Higher vegetable prices (up 6.3 percent) accounted for most of this. Fruit prices rose 1.3 percent.

Lettuce prices rose 41 percent, which is usual in the winter months. Other fruit and vegetables with seasonally higher prices included:

- strawberries (up 23 percent)
- capsicums (up 25 percent).

Strawberry prices usually rise when the first imported stock arrives in winter, as their prices are compared with the prices in April for the end-of-season locally produced stock. For more information, please see [Seasonal availability of fruit and vegetables](#).

The most significant downward contributions came from lower prices for:

- tomatoes (down 5.8 percent)
- bananas (down 9.0 percent)
- oranges (down 18 percent).

### **Annual**

Tomato prices fell for the first time in four months, from an average price of \$10.17/kg in June to \$9.58/kg in July. The average price in July 2011 was \$13.25/kg. The drop in banana prices, influenced by discounting, was the largest monthly fall since August 2011.

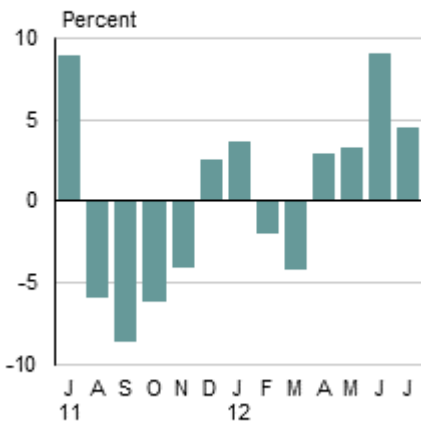
In the year to July 2012, prices for the fruit and vegetables subgroup decreased 6.6 percent. Vegetable prices decreased 12 percent while fruit prices increased 3.8 percent.

Lettuce (down 32 percent) and tomato (down 28 percent) prices are both down from peaks in July 2011. There were lower-than-usual imports of tomatoes from Australia last winter following floods in Queensland. Lettuce prices averaged \$9.40/kg during July 2011, compared with \$6.39/kg in July 2012.

A rise in price for kumara of 84 percent was influenced by low prices in July 2011 and poor weather conditions in both the planting and harvesting seasons, which affected this year's crop. Kumara prices are now at their highest level since February 2008.

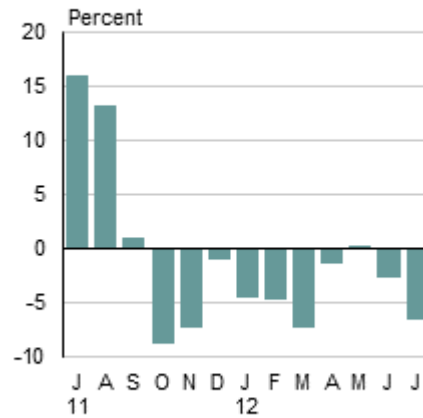
Avocados (up 46 percent) had their highest annual increase since January 2011. Strawberries (up 16 percent) also increased for the year.

**Fruit & vegetables subgroup**  
Monthly change



Source: Statistics New Zealand

**Fruit & vegetables subgroup**  
Annual change

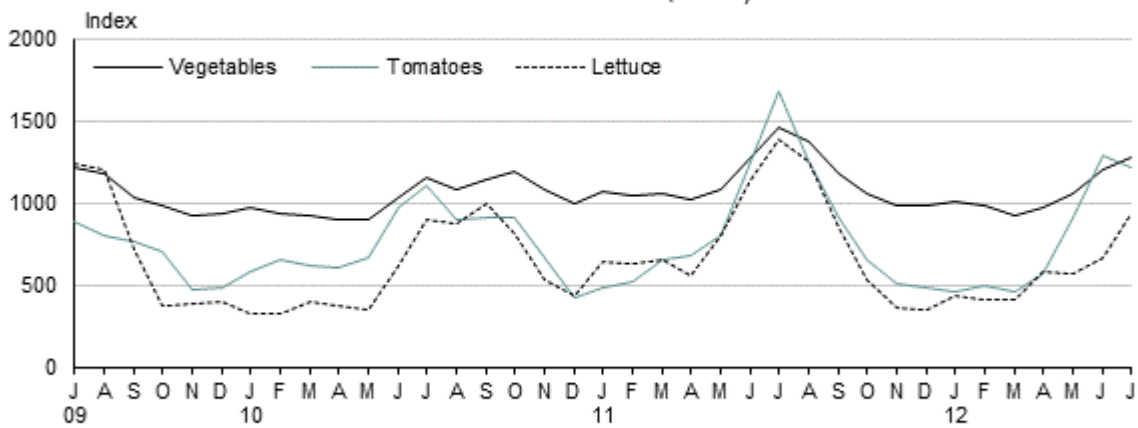


Source: Statistics New Zealand

**Fruit & vegetables subgroup – selected indexes**

Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

# Grocery food influenced by falling dairy prices

## Monthly

Prices for the grocery food subgroup fell 0.6 percent in July 2012, the fourth fall in five months.

The main downward contributions came from lower prices for bread (down 3.0 percent) and chocolate (down 4.5 percent).

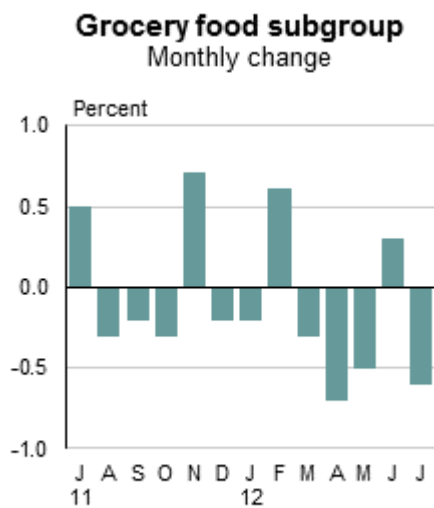
Fresh milk (down 1.5 percent), butter (down 5.0 percent), and cheddar cheese (down 1.4 percent) prices also fell. Fresh milk prices have now decreased for four months in a row.

## Annual

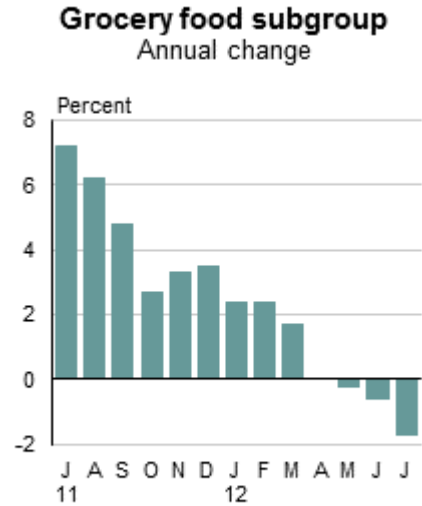
For the year to July 2012, grocery food prices decreased 1.7 percent. This is the largest annual fall in grocery food prices since the start of the series in 1999.

Lower prices for fresh milk (down 9.3 percent), cheddar cheese (down 15 percent), and butter (down 27 percent) made the most significant downward contributions. Fresh milk prices peaked in 2011, and were relatively stable until January 2012. Butter prices are now 28 percent below their June 2011 peak.

The main upward contribution for the year came from nuts (up 20 percent). The price for nuts fell 3.0 percent from its peak in June 2012. For the year to July 2012, prices were also higher for peanut butter (up 4.9 percent).



Source: Statistics New Zealand



Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Grocery food subgroup and selected indexes

Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)

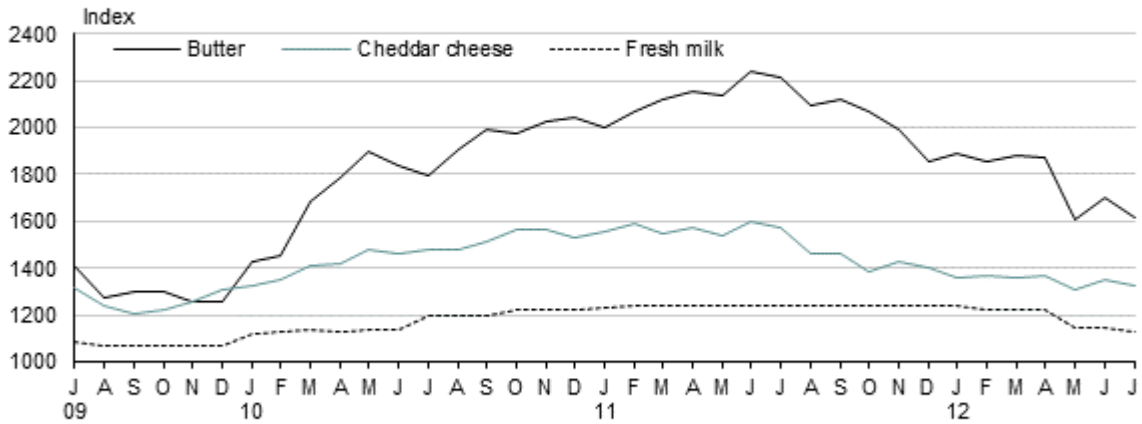


Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Dairy products – selected indexes

Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Summary of other food subgroups

### Monthly

Non-alcoholic beverage prices showed little change (up 0.1 percent) in July 2012. Slightly lower prices were recorded for restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (down 0.1 percent) and meat, poultry, and fish (down 0.2 percent).

The lower prices for meat, poultry, and fish were influenced by an increase in discounting on lamb (down 13 percent).

## Annual

On an annual basis, restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 1.4 percent) was the only subgroup to increase.

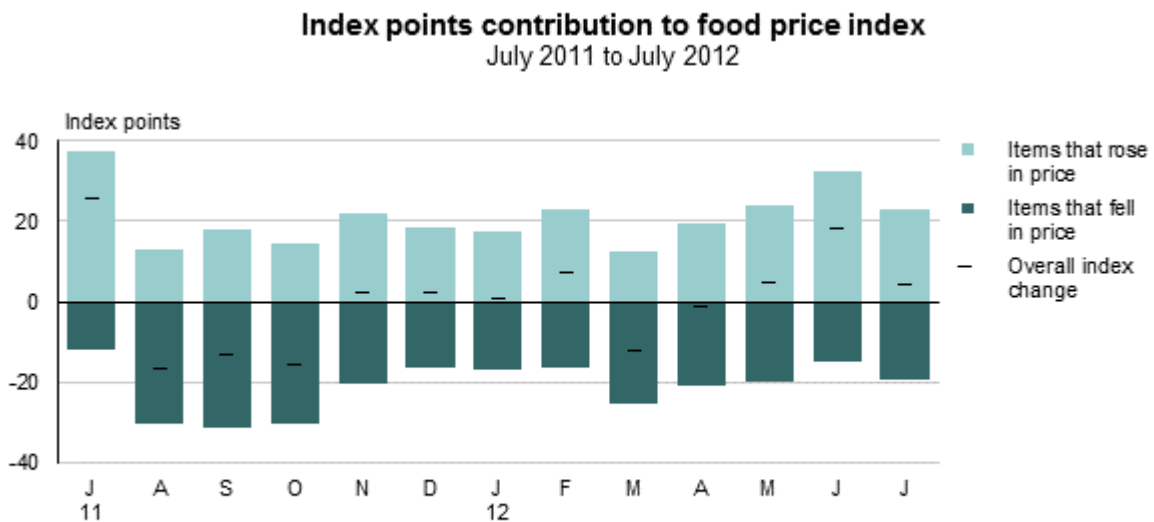
Meat, poultry, and fish (down 1.6 percent), and non-alcoholic beverage prices (down 2.1 percent) decreased. Lamb prices were 24 percent lower than in July 2011, and are now at their lowest level since May 2010.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

## Impact of items that rose and fell in price

The items that rose in price had a much smaller impact in July 2012 than in June 2012, while the impact of items that fell in price was larger.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

<b>Distribution of item-level index movements</b>		
	<b>May 2012 to June 2012</b>	<b>June 2012 to July 2012</b>
<b>Increase in price</b>		
Number of items	82	81
Percentage of all items	50.9	50.3
Percentage of expenditure weight	54.6	46.4
Index points contribution	32.5	23.0
Weighted average price increase (percent)	4.8	3.9
<b>No change in price</b>		
Number of items	3	3
Percentage of all items	1.9	1.9
Percentage of expenditure weight	1.6	2.7
<b>Decrease in price</b>		
Number of items	76	77
Percentage of all items	47.2	47.8
Percentage of expenditure weight	43.8	50.9
Index points contribution	-14.7	-19.2
Weighted average price decrease (percent)	2.7	3.0

For more detailed data from the FPI see the Excel tables in the 'Downloads' box.



## Definitions

### About the food price index

The food price index (FPI) measures the rate of price change of a fixed basket of food goods and services purchased by households. The FPI aims to measure price changes of the same items (brand and relevant details) at each outlet over time. When there is a change in the size or quality of any of the goods or services in the basket, an adjustment is made to ensure that the price change shown in the FPI is not affected by the change in size or quality.

The FPI represents \$16.9 billion spent on food by New Zealand households (at June 2011 month prices). This is based on information from the 2009/10 Household Economic Survey and other sources. This is equivalent to spending about \$199 a week per household on food.

A full listing of the representative food items monitored in the FPI is available in [Food price index review: 2011](#) (see tables 3 and 4).

Food prices are also included in the consumers price index (CPI). The food group is the only group of the CPI for which an index is prepared each month. The all groups CPI is prepared quarterly.

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

### More definitions

A **price index** measures the change in price between time periods for a given set of goods and services. It summarises a set of prices for a variety of goods and services collected from a number of outlets.

**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 meat, poultry, and fish; 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.

**Upward/downward contributions:** Items mentioned in this release are often those that made a large contribution to the overall movement in the FPI. An item's contribution is a combination of its weight in the index (ie its relative importance, based on its share of household spending on food) and the magnitude of price movement. For example, for two items recording the same percentage rise in price, the item with the larger weight in the FPI will have a larger contribution to the overall movement. This contribution is also referred to as points (or index points) contribution.

## **Related links**

### **Upcoming releases**

The *Food Price Index: August 2012* will be released on 14 September 2012.

To [subscribe to information releases](#), including this one, please complete the online subscription form.

The [Release calendar](#) lists all our upcoming information releases by date of release.

### **Past releases**

See [Food Price Index – information releases](#) for links to past releases.

### **Related information**

[Consumers price index \(CPI\)](#) measures price change of goods and services purchased by New Zealand households.

An explanation of sources and methods used to compile food prices is available here: [Food prices in the consumers price index and food price index](#).

[Electronic card transactions](#) measure the number and value of electronic card transactions with New Zealand-based merchants.

[Retail Trade Survey](#) measures sales of a range of household and personal goods and services.

## Data quality

### Period-specific information

This section contains information about data that has changed since the last release.

- [Reference period](#)
- [Sample size](#)
- [Imputation](#)

### General information

This section contains information that does not change between releases.

- [Reference population](#)
- [Expenditure weights](#)
- [Collection methods](#)
- [Sample design](#)
- [Accuracy of the data](#)
- [Consistency with other periods or datasets](#)
- [Interpreting the data](#)
- [More information](#)

## Period-specific information

### Reference period

Prices were collected during the period 11–18 July 2012, with the exception of fresh fruit and vegetable prices, which were collected each Friday in most urban areas, and each Thursday in remaining urban areas.

### Sample size

About 22,000 prices were collected from 650 retail outlets.

### Imputation

Due to being unavailable at the time of price collection, on average 0.7 percent of prices (not including seasonal fresh fruit and vegetables) are imputed each month by carrying forward the previous month's price.

## General information

### Reference population

The reference population of the FPI covers approximately 98 percent of the usually-resident New Zealand population living in permanent dwellings. There are no exclusions based on income source or geographic location.

## **Expenditure weights**

Expenditure weights give the relative importance of the food goods and services in the FPI basket.

The FPI represents about \$16.9 billion spent on food goods and services by New Zealand households (at June 2011 month prices). This is based on information from the 2009/10 Household Economic Survey and other sources.

New Zealand households spent \$15.7 billion on food goods and services in the year to June 2010 (which is the latest period available). Once the effect of price change between the year to June 2010 and the year to June 2011 is taken into account (called 'price updating'), spending on food rises to \$16.9 billion.

The relative importance of the FPI subgroups show 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.

More information on the relative importance of FPI subgroups, classes, and selected sections is given in table 5 of this release.

## **Collection methods**

Prices are surveyed by visiting retail outlets 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 day of the month, although sometimes surveying starts and finishes earlier or later.

## **Sample design**

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 other suitable outlets (for breakfast, lunch, and takeaway food).

Statistics New Zealand collects prices from a sample of supermarkets in each of the 15 FPI pricing regions. This sample is designed to be representative of household purchases in each region. It was last reviewed in 2011. The sample of other stores was last reviewed in 2006.

## **Accuracy of the data**

### **Review of the food price index**

Reviews of the FPI are undertaken every three years, as part of wider reviews of the consumers price index (CPI). The latest review was implemented with the publication of the July 2011 FPI.

The review involved reselecting the basket of representative food goods and services, calculating new national expenditure weights, and updating regional population weights.

The previous product sample's final price collection period was June 2011. The updated FPI sample of products also had prices collected in June 2011. An overlapping price collection is necessary when changing a price index, to ensure changes in basket composition (eg basket additions, different outlets) are not reflected as price changes.

For more information, see [Food price index review: 2011](#).

### **Population weights**

Population weights are used to allocate the national expenditure weights of goods and services to the FPI pricing centres. For example, the population weights ensure that a price change in Auckland (which has 33.43 percent of the population weight) would have about three times the effect on the national FPI than the same price change in Wellington (which has 11.07 percent of the population weight).

The latest subnational population estimates, which are published annually, are used to calculate the population weights at each FPI review. Estimates at 30 June 2010 were the latest figures available at the time of the 2011 FPI review. This means that any potential population movements following the Christchurch earthquakes in 2010/11 have not been reflected in these weights. Population weights will be monitored, and if considered necessary, updated to maintain the accuracy of the FPI.

Statistics NZ publishes FPI and CPI price indexes for five broad regions based on regional council area boundaries. These indexes are available from Infoshare. These regions are Auckland, Wellington, rest of North Island, Canterbury, and rest of South Island.

For the population weights of each region in the FPI, see table 6 of this release.

### **Outlet weights**

Outlets are given appropriate weights to reflect their relative importance in terms of household spending.

### **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 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 calculation of fresh fruit and vegetable average prices uses the Dutot formula.

For more information on the Jevons and Dutot formulae, see elementary aggregate formulae in [Information about the Food Price Index](#) on the Statistics NZ website.

## **'On special' prices**

Items that are 'on special' are included in the FPI at the price levels observed at the time of price collection. Quantity specials (for example, three loaves of bread for \$5.00) are also taken into account (as the price per loaf for the special is usually lower than the price of a single loaf). Where discounted prices are available only to customers who belong to discount schemes, this is represented in the FPI by collecting these prices at some outlets within a region, but not others.

## **Consistency with other periods or datasets**

### **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 NZ 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 the prices used to calculate the June 2011 FPI had been collected before the 13 June earthquakes, and price collection was put on hold for the remainder of the week. Collection was completed on 20 and 21 June, two working days later than other regions where we collect prices for the FPI.

### **Index base**

The FPI has an index reference period of the June 2006 month (=1000). This is the benchmark to which prices in other periods are compared (eg if the index number in a later period is 1150, prices have increased by 15.0 percent since the index reference period). Prices for later periods can also be compared in the same fashion.

### **Seasonal adjustment of prices – 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. 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, care is required when comparing annual movements over this transition period. 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 adjusted index numbers for fresh fruit and vegetables for the same month of the previous year.

## **Reconciling the FPI and food group of the CPI**

When comparing the FPI and the food group of the CPI, strictly speaking, the quarterly food group index number is not the average of the relevant three monthly FPI numbers. There are some technical differences between the monthly FPI indexes and quarterly indexes.

For more information, see [Food prices in the consumers price index and food price index](#).

## **Interpreting the data**

### **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.

### **Weighted average retail prices of selected food items**

Table 3 contains a selection of weighted average retail prices for the current and previous months. These weighted average retail prices were calculated from prices collected in the June 2006 month. Subsequent months' weighted average prices are then calculated by applying price index movements for the relevant items. These are not statistically accurate measures of average transaction price levels, but are reliable indicators of percentage changes in prices.

## **More information**

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

## **Liability**

While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing, and extracting data and information in this publication, Statistics NZ gives no warranty it is error-free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered by the use directly, or indirectly, of the information in this publication.

## **Timing**

Timed statistical releases are delivered using electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

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## Contacts

**For media enquiries contact:**

Chris Pike

Wellington 04 931 4600

**Email:** [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

**For technical information contact:**

Yvonne Fakahau or Sarah Williams

Wellington 04 931 4600

**Email:** [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

**For general enquiries contact our Information Centre:**

Phone: 0508 525 525 (toll-free in New Zealand)

+64 4 931 4600 (outside New Zealand)

**Email:** [info@stats.govt.nz](mailto:info@stats.govt.nz)

## Tables

The following tables are included with this release. They are available in Excel format from the 'Downloads' box of *Food Price Index: July 2012* on the Statistics NZ website.

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. Weighted average retail prices of selected food items
4. Contribution to food price index and percentage change, by subgroup, class, or selected section
5. Food expenditure weights, by subgroup, class, or selected section
6. Population weights, by region/pricing centre

### 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

### Access more data on Infoshare

Use [Infoshare](#), a free, online database to access time-series data specific to your needs. To access the food price index (FPI) time series on Infoshare, select the following categories from the homepage:

Subject category: **Economic indicators**  
Group: **Consumers Price Index**

The FPI series are listed immediately after the CPI series. Additional information includes:

- index series for the FPI and its subgroups, classes, and selected sections
- the FPI for the 15 pricing centres and five broad regions
- non-standard aggregations of indexes (eg fresh fruit and vegetables)
- historical seasonally unadjusted index series
- average prices for a selection of items in the FPI basket.

The time series can be downloaded in Excel or comma delimited format. 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](#) can be found on our website.

Table 1

**Food price index**

## Subgroups

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)

Series ref: CPIM	Subgroup price index					Food price index			
	Fruit and vegetables	Meat, poultry, and fish	Grocery food	Non-alcoholic beverages	Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	Index	Percentage change		
							From previous month	From same month of previous year	
	SE9011	SE9012	SE9013	SE9014	SE9015	SE901			
<b>Month</b>									
2009	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
	Aug	1319	1293	1299	1274	1220	1281	-1.3	6.6
	Sep	1206	1297	1297	1290	1222	1268	-1.0	4.7
	Oct	1133	1277	1293	1279	1223	1252	-1.3	1.1
	Nov	1088	1289	1302	1296	1228	1254	0.2	1.9
	Dec	1115	1305	1299	1264	1230	1256	0.2	2.9
2012	Jan	1155	1282	1296	1252	1233	1256	0.0	1.0
	Feb	1132	1304	1304	1290	1230	1263	0.6	1.5
	Mar	1084	1281	1300	1289	1227	1250	-1.0	0.2
	Apr	1114	1290	1291	1255	1226	1249	-0.1	0.0
	May	1150	1271	1285	1282	1234	1253	0.3	-0.2
	Jun	1254	1287	1289	1263	1238	1271	1.4	-0.2
	Jul	1309	1284	1281	1264	1237	1274	0.2	-1.8

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2.01

**Food price index**

Subgroups, classes, and selected sections – index numbers

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)

Subgroup, class, or section <sup>(1)</sup>	Series ref: CPIM	Month				
		2012				
		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b>Fruit and vegetables subgroup</b>	SE9011	1084	1114	1150	1254	1309
Fruit	SE901101	1343	1344	1301	1334	1351
Vegetables	SE901102	926	974	1056	1203	1279
<b>Meat, poultry, and fish subgroup</b>	SE9012	1281	1290	1271	1287	1284
Meat and poultry	SE901201	1289	1297	1279	1297	1291
Beef and veal	SE9012011	1331	1333	1303	1296	1308
Pork	SE9012012	1263	1200	1235	1188	1164
Mutton, lamb, and hogget	SE9012013	1326	1394	1399	1380	1201
Poultry	SE9012014	1390	1388	1385	1443	1485
Preserved, prepared, and processed meat	SE9012016	1143	1163	1129	1161	1154
Fish and other seafood	SE901202	1217	1230	1210	1216	1225
<b>Grocery food subgroup</b>	SE9013	1300	1291	1285	1289	1281
Bread and cereals	SE901301	1303	1295	1316	1280	1298
Bread	SE9013011	1388	1380	1413	1373	1332
Cakes and biscuits	SE9013012	1284	1256	1297	1245	1315
Breakfast cereals	SE9013013	1163	1189	1168	1169	1189
Pasta products	SE9013014	1140	1146	1137	1149	1151
Pastry-cook products	SE9013015	1210	1225	1235	1211	1234
Other cereal products	SE9013016	1389	1375	1370	1320	1375
Milk, cheese, and eggs	SE901302	1297	1287	1252	1265	1252
Fresh milk	SE9013021	1221	1219	1150	1142	1125
Preserved milk	SE9013022	1427	1421	1383	1397	1404
Yoghurt	SE9013023	1388	1322	1325	1360	1346
Cheese	SE9013024	1369	1362	1344	1397	1379
Other milk products	SE9013025	1499	1495	1509	1498	1492
Eggs	SE9013026	1136	1140	1160	1177	1186
Oils and fats	SE901303	1395	1394	1289	1378	1332
Food additives and condiments	SE901304	1282	1304	1308	1323	1288
Confectionery, nuts, and snacks	SE901305	1313	1302	1298	1327	1298
Other grocery food	SE901306	1254	1220	1240	1243	1258
<b>Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup</b>	SE9014	1289	1255	1282	1263	1264
Coffee, tea, and other hot drinks	SE901401	1375	1285	1313	1302	1294
Soft drinks, waters, and juices	SE901402	1270	1248	1275	1255	1257
<b>Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup</b>	SE9015	1227	1226	1234	1238	1237
Restaurant meals	SE901501	1196	1199	1210	1211	1212
Ready-to-eat food	SE901502	1251	1248	1254	1261	1258
<b>Food group</b>	SE901	1250	1249	1253	1271	1274

1. Sections are given for selected classes.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2.02

**Food price index**  
Subgroups, classes, and selected sections  
Percentage change from previous month

Subgroup, class, or section <sup>(1)</sup>	Series ref: CPIM	Month				
		2012				
		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b>Fruit and vegetables subgroup</b>	SE9011	-4.2	2.8	3.2	9.0	4.4
Fruit	SE901101	-2.0	0.1	-3.2	2.5	1.3
Vegetables	SE901102	-6.2	5.2	8.4	13.9	6.3
<b>Meat, poultry, and fish subgroup</b>	SE9012	-1.8	0.7	-1.5	1.3	-0.2
Meat and poultry	SE901201	-2.3	0.6	-1.4	1.4	-0.5
Beef and veal	SE9012011	-1.8	0.2	-2.3	-0.5	0.9
Pork	SE9012012	4.0	-5.0	2.9	-3.8	-2.0
Mutton, lamb, and hogget	SE9012013	-5.6	5.1	0.4	-1.4	-13.0
Poultry	SE9012014	-3.9	-0.1	-0.2	4.2	2.9
Preserved, prepared, and processed meat	SE9012016	-1.9	1.7	-2.9	2.8	-0.6
Fish and other seafood	SE901202	0.5	1.1	-1.6	0.5	0.7
<b>Grocery food subgroup</b>	SE9013	-0.3	-0.7	-0.5	0.3	-0.6
Bread and cereals	SE901301	-1.2	-0.6	1.6	-2.7	1.4
Bread	SE9013011	-0.4	-0.6	2.4	-2.8	-3.0
Cakes and biscuits	SE9013012	-3.1	-2.2	3.3	-4.0	5.6
Breakfast cereals	SE9013013	-0.6	2.2	-1.8	0.1	1.7
Pasta products	SE9013014	1.4	0.5	-0.8	1.1	0.2
Pastry-cook products	SE9013015	-2.2	1.2	0.8	-1.9	1.9
Other cereal products	SE9013016	0.9	-1.0	-0.4	-3.6	4.2
Milk, cheese, and eggs	SE901302	0.2	-0.8	-2.7	1.0	-1.0
Fresh milk	SE9013021	0.1	-0.2	-5.7	-0.7	-1.5
Preserved milk	SE9013022	1.8	-0.4	-2.7	1.0	0.5
Yoghurt	SE9013023	0.6	-4.8	0.2	2.6	-1.0
Cheese	SE9013024	1.0	-0.5	-1.3	3.9	-1.3
Other milk products	SE9013025	-0.1	-0.3	0.9	-0.7	-0.4
Eggs	SE9013026	-1.0	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.8
Oils and fats	SE901303	-1.2	-0.1	-7.5	6.9	-3.3
Food additives and condiments	SE901304	-2.4	1.7	0.3	1.1	-2.6
Confectionery, nuts, and snacks	SE901305	1.4	-0.8	-0.3	2.2	-2.2
Other grocery food	SE901306	-1.5	-2.7	1.6	0.2	1.2
<b>Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup</b>	SE9014	-0.1	-2.6	2.2	-1.5	0.1
Coffee, tea, and other hot drinks	SE901401	3.2	-6.5	2.2	-0.8	-0.6
Soft drinks, waters, and juices	SE901402	-0.8	-1.7	2.2	-1.6	0.2
<b>Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup</b>	SE9015	-0.2	-0.1	0.7	0.3	-0.1
Restaurant meals	SE901501	-0.6	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.1
Ready-to-eat food	SE901502	0.0	-0.2	0.5	0.6	-0.2
<b>Food group</b>	SE901	-1.0	-0.1	0.3	1.4	0.2

1. Sections are given for selected classes.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 2.03

**Food price index**

Subgroups, classes, and selected sections

Percentage change from same month of previous year

Subgroup, class, or section <sup>(1)</sup>	Series ref: CPIM	Month				
		2012				
		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<b>Fruit and vegetables subgroup</b>	SE9011	-7.2	-1.4	0.2	-2.6	-6.6
Fruit	SE901101	-2.3	0.3	2.9	2.6	3.8
Vegetables	SE901102	-12.4	-4.2	-2.5	-5.8	-12.3
<b>Meat, poultry, and fish subgroup</b>	SE9012	-0.9	0.3	-2.3	2.2	-1.6
Meat and poultry	SE901201	-1.8	-0.8	-2.8	1.9	-2.4
Beef and veal	SE9012011	-1.6	1.8	-2.3	0.2	0.1
Pork	SE9012012	-0.1	-6.2	2.6	-0.8	-9.1
Mutton, lamb, and hogget	SE9012013	-8.2	-4.4	-3.0	-5.5	-23.6
Poultry	SE9012014	-3.0	-2.1	-6.5	5.8	2.6
Preserved, prepared, and processed meat	SE9012016	-0.5	0.2	-2.4	2.9	-0.9
Fish and other seafood	SE901202	5.2	6.0	0.7	4.2	2.6
<b>Grocery food subgroup</b>	SE9013	1.7	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	-1.7
Bread and cereals	SE901301	1.6	-0.3	2.2	-1.2	-0.6
Bread	SE9013011	0.4	-2.3	1.0	-2.6	-5.1
Cakes and biscuits	SE9013012	3.0	-1.1	3.5	0.0	3.1
Breakfast cereals	SE9013013	5.3	9.3	4.9	7.1	2.9
Pasta products	SE9013014	-0.3	-4.1	1.6	1.5	-1.6
Pastry-cook products	SE9013015	-0.6	3.8	3.2	-3.1	0.0
Other cereal products	SE9013016	1.1	-1.9	-0.1	-6.4	0.3
Milk, cheese, and eggs	SE901302	-1.8	-2.6	-4.9	-4.0	-6.8
Fresh milk	SE9013021	-1.5	-1.5	-7.2	-8.0	-9.3
Preserved milk	SE9013022	3.1	-0.3	-1.1	0.1	4.5
Yoghurt	SE9013023	1.8	-1.0	-1.6	6.4	-8.2
Cheese	SE9013024	-6.7	-8.3	-8.4	-7.7	-9.7
Other milk products	SE9013025	2.3	3.0	4.9	0.7	1.6
Eggs	SE9013026	1.8	2.1	4.7	5.5	4.5
Oils and fats	SE901303	-1.1	-6.4	-11.4	-8.2	-11.0
Food additives and condiments	SE901304	4.7	1.6	1.9	2.6	0.5
Confectionery, nuts, and snacks	SE901305	5.1	4.1	2.5	3.4	2.2
Other grocery food	SE901306	3.6	0.2	2.4	2.9	3.5
<b>Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup</b>	SE9014	2.5	-1.9	-0.7	-2.4	-2.1
Coffee, tea, and other hot drinks	SE901401	9.6	-1.1	-2.7	-1.0	-4.1
Soft drinks, waters, and juices	SE901402	0.9	-2.0	-0.2	-2.6	-1.6
<b>Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup</b>	SE9015	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.4
Restaurant meals	SE901501	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.8
Ready-to-eat food	SE901502	1.5	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.2
<b>Food group</b>	SE901	0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-1.8

1. Sections are given for selected classes.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3

**Weighted average retail prices of selected food items<sup>(1)</sup>**

Item	Series ref: CPIIM	Unit	Jun 2012	Jul 2012	Percentage change <sup>(2)</sup>
			\$		
<b>Fruit and vegetables subgroup (supermarket &amp; greengrocer)</b>					
Oranges	SAP0100	1kg	3.31	2.72	-17.8
Bananas	SAP0101	1kg	2.59	2.36	-8.9
Apples	SAP0102	1kg	2.31	2.44	5.6
Kiwifruit	SAP0103	1kg	1.99	1.87	-6.0
Sultanas (supermarket only)	SAP0104	375g	2.25	2.26	0.4
Peaches – canned (supermarket only)	SAP0105	410g	1.84	1.83	-0.5
Lettuce	SAP0106	1kg	4.53	6.39	41.1
Broccoli	SAP0107	1kg	6.28	6.80	8.3
Cabbage	SAP0108	1kg	1.45	1.98	36.6
Tomatoes	SAP0109	1kg	10.17	9.58	-5.8
Carrots	SAP0110	1kg	1.73	1.77	2.3
Mushrooms	SAP0111	1kg	11.25	11.53	2.5
Potatoes	SAP0112	1kg	1.45	1.44	-0.7
Peas – frozen (supermarket only) <sup>(3)</sup>	SAP0113	1kg	2.95	2.87	-2.7
<b>Meat, poultry, and fish subgroup (supermarket &amp; butcher)</b>					
Beef steak – blade	SAP0114	1kg	14.32	13.69	-4.4
Beef steak – porterhouse/sirloin	SAP0115	1kg	23.25	24.47	5.2
Beef – mince	SAP0116	1kg	12.56	12.22	-2.7
Pork – loin chops	SAP0117	1kg	16.22	15.18	-6.4
Lamb – chops	SAP0118	1kg	14.47	12.52	-13.5
Bacon – middle rashers (supermarket only)	SAP0119	1kg	21.27	21.37	0.5
Sausages	SAP0120	1kg	8.51	8.89	4.5
Tuna – canned (supermarket only)	SAP0121	185g	2.54	2.55	0.4
<b>Grocery food subgroup (supermarket &amp; convenience store)</b>					
Bread – white sliced loaf <sup>(3)</sup>	SAP0122	700g	1.90	1.89	-0.5
Biscuits – chocolate	SAP0123	200g	2.95	3.21	8.8
Breakfast biscuits	SAP0124	1kg	5.85	5.99	2.4
Flour – white (supermarket only) <sup>(3)</sup>	SAP0125	1.5kg	2.05	2.16	5.4
Rice – long grain, white (supermarket only)	SAP0126	1kg	2.39	2.45	2.5
Milk – standard homogenised <sup>(3)</sup>	SAP0127	2 litres	3.27	3.19	-2.4
Yoghurt – flavoured, 150g pottle (supermarket only)	SAP0128	pk of 6	5.34	5.29	-0.9
Cheese – mild cheddar (supermarket only) <sup>(3)</sup>	SAP0129	1kg	9.13	9.00	-1.4
Eggs <sup>(3)</sup>	SAP0130	dozen	3.51	3.53	0.6
Butter – salted <sup>(3)</sup>	SAP0131	500g	3.54	3.36	-5.1
Sugar – white <sup>(3)</sup>	SAP0132	1.5kg	3.09	3.01	-2.6
Tomato sauce – canned	SAP0146	575g	3.20	3.20	0.0
Chocolate – block (supermarket only)	SAP0134	250g	4.20	4.06	-3.3
Potato crisps <sup>(4)</sup>	SAP0145	190g	1.87	1.81	-3.2
Spaghetti – canned	SAP0136	420g	1.64	1.79	9.1
<b>Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup (supermarket &amp; convenience store)</b>					
Coffee – instant	SAP0137	100g	5.95	5.68	-4.5
Tea bags (supermarket only)	SAP0138	box of 100	4.47	4.54	1.6
Soft drink	SAP0139	1.5 litres	2.35	2.34	-0.4
Bottled water	SAP0140	750ml	2.11	2.19	3.8
Fruit juice – apple based (supermarket only) <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	SAP0144	1 litre	4.15	4.08	-1.7
<b>Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup</b>					
Fish and chips	SAP0142	1 fish/chips	5.73	5.73	0.0
Meat pie – hot	SAP0143	each	3.50	3.57	2.0

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.

Source: Statistics New Zealand



Table 4

**Contribution to food price index and percentage change**

By subgroup, class, or selected section

Subgroup, class, or section <sup>(1)</sup>	Expenditure (weight) June 2011 <sup>(2)</sup>	From previous month		From same month of previous year	
		Percentage change	Index points contribution <sup>(2)</sup>	Percentage change	Index points contribution <sup>(2)</sup>
<b>Fruit and vegetables subgroup</b>	14.02	4.4	7.53	-6.6	-12.97
Fruit	5.30	1.3	0.88	3.8	2.57
Vegetables	8.72	6.3	6.64	-12.3	-15.53
<b>Meat, poultry, and fish subgroup</b>	15.68	-0.2	-0.53	-1.6	-3.40
Meat and poultry	13.27	-0.5	-0.79	-2.4	-4.24
Beef and veal	3.58	0.9	0.42	0.1	0.05
Pork	0.87	-2.0	-0.22	-9.1	-1.07
Mutton, lamb, and hogget	1.17	-13.0	-1.82	-23.6	-3.79
Poultry	3.09	2.9	1.21	2.6	1.11
Preserved, prepared, and processed meat	4.56	-0.6	-0.38	-0.9	-0.54
Fish and other seafood	2.41	0.7	0.26	2.6	0.84
<b>Grocery food subgroup</b>	38.13	-0.6	-3.05	-1.7	-8.26
Bread and cereals	11.07	1.4	2.01	-0.6	-0.84
Bread	4.01	-3.0	-1.48	-5.1	-2.57
Cakes and biscuits	3.31	5.6	2.34	3.1	1.32
Breakfast cereals	1.15	1.7	0.27	2.9	0.44
Pasta products	0.31	0.2	0.01	-1.6	-0.06
Pastry-cook products	0.99	1.9	0.23	0.0	-0.01
Other cereal products	1.30	4.2	0.65	0.3	0.05
Milk, cheese, and eggs	10.10	-1.0	-1.24	-6.8	-8.96
Fresh milk	4.60	-1.5	-0.80	-9.3	-5.45
Preserved milk	0.38	0.5	0.02	4.5	0.21
Yoghurt	1.22	-1.0	-0.17	-8.2	-1.46
Cheese	2.35	-1.3	-0.36	-9.7	-2.93
Other milk products	0.58	-0.4	-0.03	1.6	0.11
Eggs	0.97	0.8	0.10	4.5	0.56
Oils and fats	1.88	-3.3	-0.73	-11.0	-2.62
Food additives and condiments	2.86	-2.6	-0.99	0.5	0.18
Confectionery, nuts, and snacks	8.95	-2.2	-2.60	2.2	2.50
Other grocery food	3.27	1.2	0.50	3.5	1.48
<b>Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup</b>	11.20	0.1	0.08	-2.1	-2.97
Coffee, tea, and other hot drinks	1.97	-0.6	-0.14	-4.1	-1.05
Soft drinks, waters, and juices	9.22	0.2	0.22	-1.6	-1.92
<b>Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup</b>	20.97	-0.1	-0.27	1.4	-21.80
Restaurant meals	7.69	0.1	0.09	1.8	1.77
Ready-to-eat food	13.28	-0.2	-0.36	1.2	-23.57
<b>Food group</b>	100.00	0.2	3.76	-1.8	-24.70

1. Sections are given for selected classes.

2. Due to rounding, individual figures may not sum to stated totals.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 5

**Food expenditure weights**  
By subgroup, class, or selected section

Subgroup, class, or section <sup>(1)</sup>	Base month expenditure weight	
	June 2008	June 2011
	Percent <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>Fruit and vegetables subgroup</b>	13.97	14.02
Fruit	5.18	5.30
Vegetables	8.78	8.72
<b>Meat, poultry, and fish subgroup</b>	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
<b>Grocery food subgroup</b>	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
<b>Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup</b>	10.18	11.20
Coffee, tea, and other hot drinks	1.91	1.97
Soft drinks, waters, and juices	8.27	9.22
<b>Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup</b>	20.88	20.97
Restaurant meals	8.45	7.69
Ready-to-eat food	12.43	13.28
<b>Food group</b>	100.00	100.00

1. Section expenditure weights are given for selected classes.
2. Due to rounding, individual figures may not sum to stated totals.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 6

**Population weights<sup>(1)</sup>**  
By region/pricing centre

Region/pricing centre	Base month population weight	
	June 2008	June 2011
	Percent <sup>(2)</sup>	
<b>Auckland</b>	32.98	33.43
<b>Wellington</b>	11.13	11.07
<b>Rest of North Island</b>	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
<b>Canterbury</b>	12.94	12.96
Christchurch	11.55	11.59
Timaru	1.39	1.37
<b>Rest of South Island</b>	10.92	10.82
Nelson	3.95	3.91
Dunedin	4.77	4.75
Invercargill	2.20	2.16
<b>Total</b>	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 is based on the population of the pricing centre's territorial authority. Regional council areas without a pricing centre are allocated to a neighbouring region. See the 'Data quality' section of this release for further details.
2. Due to rounding, individual figures may not sum to stated totals.

**Source:** Statistics New Zealand