

Food Price Index: March 2011

Embargoed until 10:45am – 13 April 2011

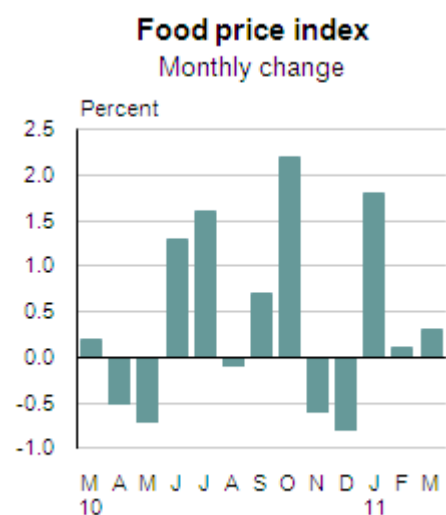
Highlights

In March 2011 compared with February 2011:

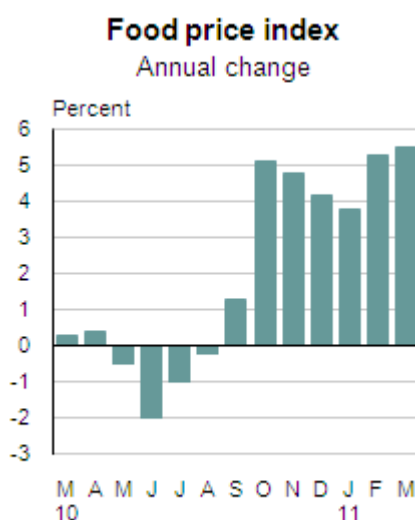
- Food prices rose 0.3 percent.
- Meat, poultry, and fish prices rose 1.5 percent.
- Grocery food prices rose 0.4 percent.
- Non-alcoholic beverage prices rose 1.1 percent.
- Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food prices rose 0.2 percent.
- Fruit and vegetable prices fell 1.6 percent.

From March 2010 to March 2011:

- Food prices increased 5.5 percent.



Source: Statistics New Zealand



Source: Statistics New Zealand

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Commentary

Food prices in March 2011

Food prices increased 0.3 percent in March 2011. This follows price rises of 0.1 percent and 1.8 percent in February and January 2011, respectively.

In March 2011, higher prices were recorded for the following subgroups: meat, poultry, and fish (up 1.5 percent), grocery food (up 0.4 percent), non-alcoholic beverages (up 1.1 percent), and restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 0.2 percent).

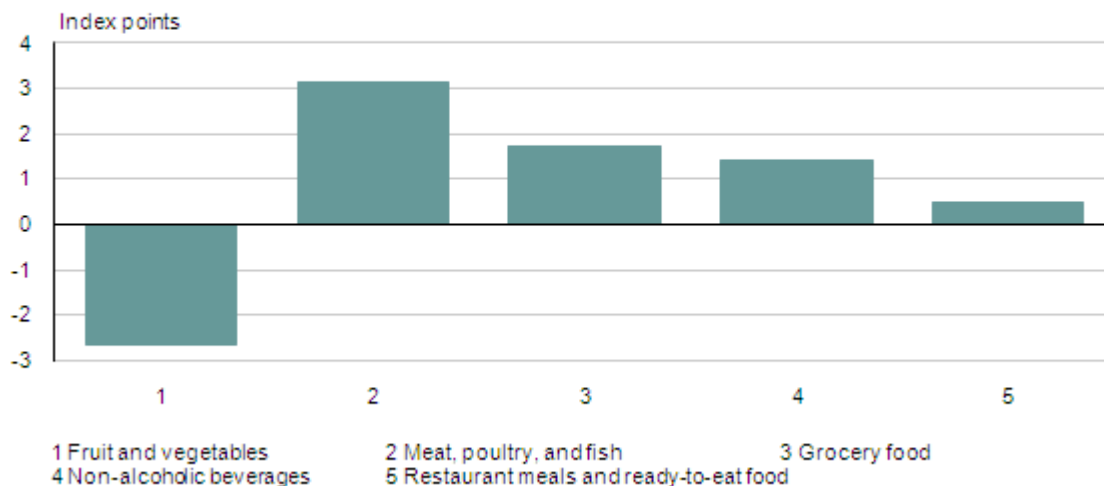
Lower prices were recorded for the fruit and vegetables (down 1.6 percent) subgroup.

The most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for bread (up 4.6 percent), tomatoes (up 26.6 percent), cakes and biscuits (up 4.3 percent), beef (up 3.8 percent), and soft drinks (up 2.5 percent).

The most significant individual downward contributions came from seasonally lower prices for apples (down 25.4 percent), potatoes (down 10.8 percent), and grapes (down 29.8 percent).

Index points contribution to food price index

By subgroup
March 2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Food price index subgroups: March 2011

| Subgroup | Index points contribution to FPI | Monthly percentage change |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Fruit and vegetables | -2.66 | -1.6 |
| Meat, poultry, and fish | 3.12 | 1.5 |
| Grocery food | 1.74 | 0.4 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 1.43 | 1.1 |
| Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food | 0.50 | 0.2 |
| Food price index | 4.13 | 0.3 |

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

Annual movements

In the year to March 2011, food prices increased 5.5 percent. This includes a 2.2 percent rise in food prices in October 2010 when the rate of goods and services tax rose from 12.5 to 15 percent. Although food prices are now 5.5 percent higher than a year ago, they are 5.9 percent higher than two years ago and 14.9 percent higher than three years ago. The latest annual increase 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 5.5 percent)
- fruit and vegetables (up 10.4 percent)
- restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 4.2 percent)
- meat, poultry, and fish (up 3.7 percent)
- non-alcoholic beverages (up 5.3 percent).

The most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for fresh milk (up 9.3 percent), lettuce (up 65.3 percent), soft drinks (up 6.3 percent), and potatoes (up 29.6 percent).

The most significant individual downward contribution came from lower prices for bacon (down 4.4 percent).

| Food price index subgroups: year to March 2011 | | |
|---|---|--|
| Subgroup | Index points contribution to FPI | Percentage change from Mar 2010 |
| Fruit and vegetables | 15.73 | 10.4 |
| Meat, poultry, and fish | 7.52 | 3.7 |
| Grocery food | 25.13 | 5.5 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages | 6.50 | 5.3 |
| Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food | 10.37 | 4.2 |
| Food price index | 65.25 | 5.5 |

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

Meat, poultry, and fish

In March 2011, prices for the meat, poultry, and fish subgroup rose 1.5 percent, following a 0.5 percent fall in February 2011 and a 1.7 percent rise in January 2011.

Meat and poultry prices rose 2.0 percent, while fish prices fell 2.0 percent. Within meat and poultry, prices were up for:

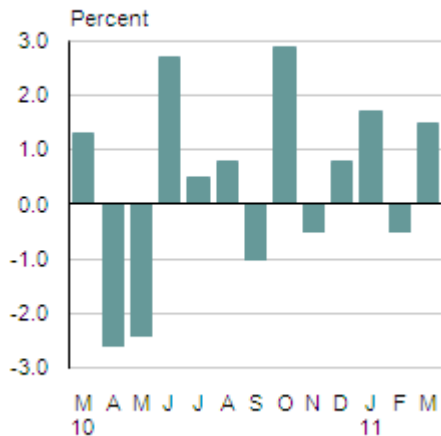
- beef (up 3.8 percent)
- processed meat (up 1.4 percent)
- lamb (up 3.0 percent)
- pork (up 2.1 percent)
- poultry (up 0.7 percent).

The largest individual contributors were ham (up 9.2 percent), minced beef (up 5.1 percent), and lamb chops (up 5.0 percent). A reduced level of discounting contributed to higher prices for ham in March 2011.

For the year to March 2011, meat, poultry, and fish prices increased 3.7 percent. The most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for beef (up 8.2 percent) and lamb

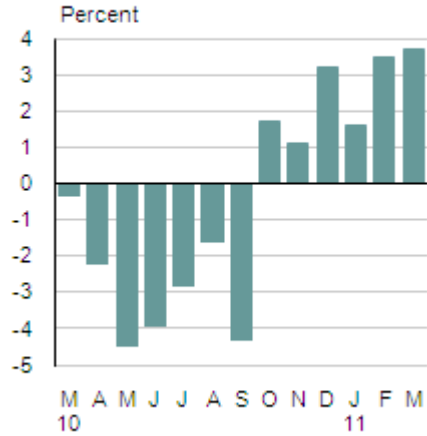
(up 16.4 percent). The most significant individual decrease came from bacon (down 4.4 percent).

Meat, poultry, & fish subgroup
Monthly change



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Meat, poultry, & fish subgroup
Annual change

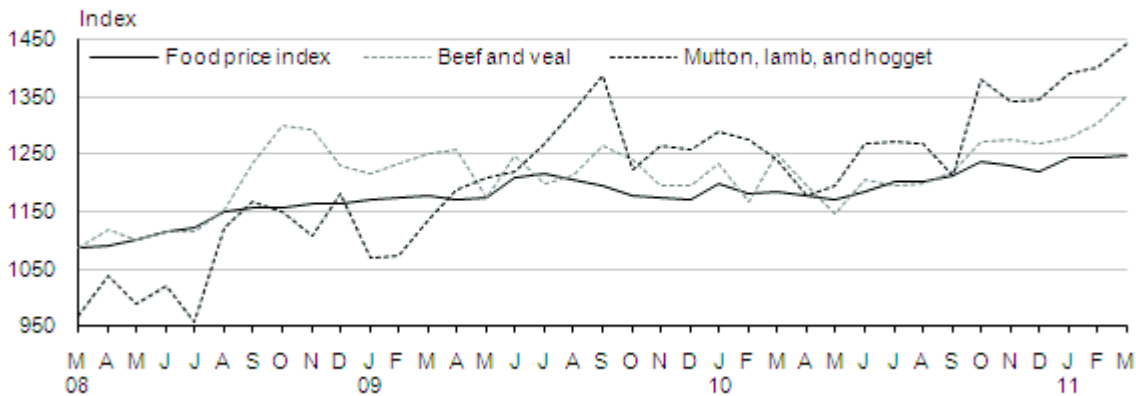


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Meat, poultry, & fish subgroup and food price index

Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Grocery food

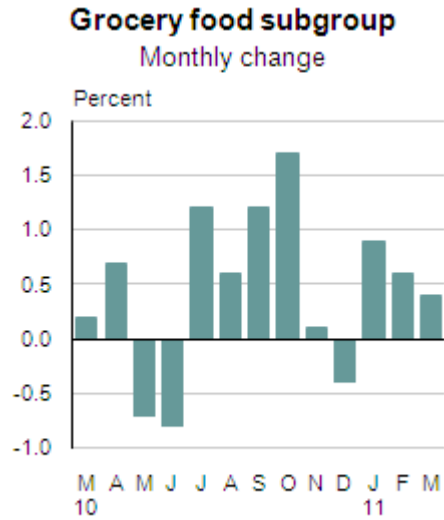
In March 2011, prices for the grocery food subgroup rose 0.4 percent, following rises of 0.6 percent and 0.9 percent in February and January 2011, respectively.

Bread prices (up 4.6 percent), had their largest monthly increase since the series began in January 1989. Bread prices are now 2.4 percent above their previous peak in May 2009. Prices for cakes and biscuits also rose (up 4.3 percent) in March 2011.

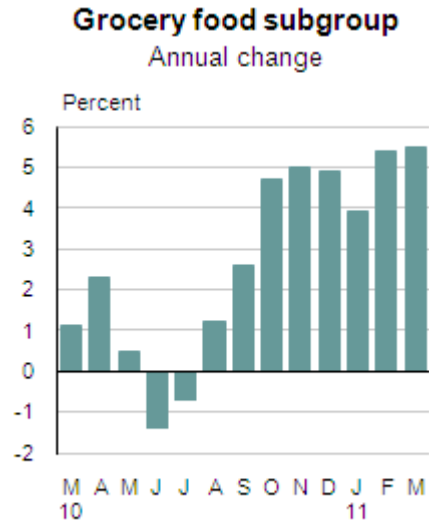
Dairy prices fell in March, with lower prices recorded for yoghurt (down 2.9 percent, reflecting price discounting), cheese (down 0.9 percent), and fresh milk (down 0.2 percent). The weighted average retail price for 2 litres of standard homogenised milk remained at \$3.68 (based on the cheapest available brand in each retail outlet at the time of price collection). Supermarket chains announced in February that prices would not increase for the rest of 2011. Specific brands of calcium-enriched milk in 2-litre containers are also tracked. The average price of enriched milk was \$5.08 in March, compared with \$5.11 in February.

For more information on fresh milk prices, see [Tracking milk prices in the CPI in the April 2011 Price Index News](#).

For the year to March 2011, grocery food prices increased 5.5 percent. This increase reflects a 9.3 percent rise in fresh milk prices. Bread prices were up 6.6 percent for the year to March.



Source: Statistics New Zealand

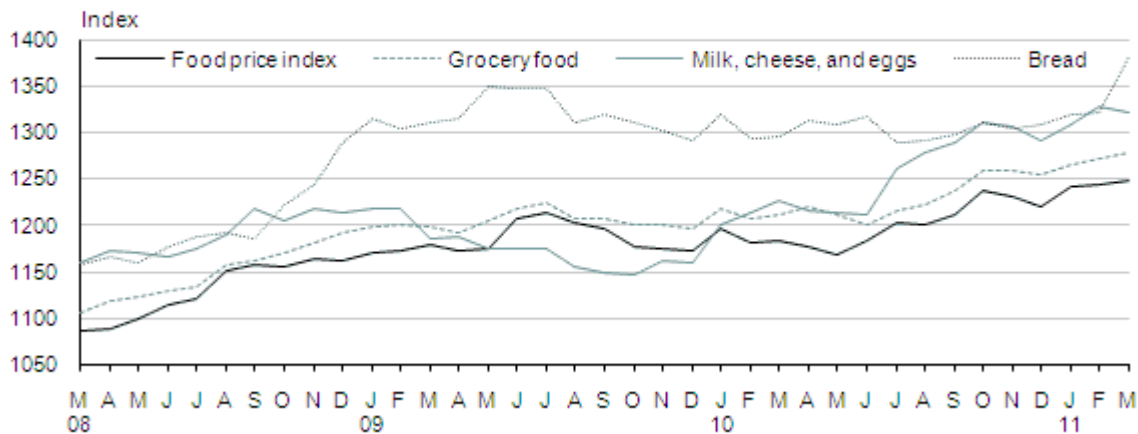


Source: Statistics New Zealand

Grocery food and food price index

Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Fruit and vegetables

Prices for the fruit and vegetables subgroup fell 1.6 percent in March 2011, following a 1.7 percent fall in February 2011 and a 7.4 percent rise in January 2011.

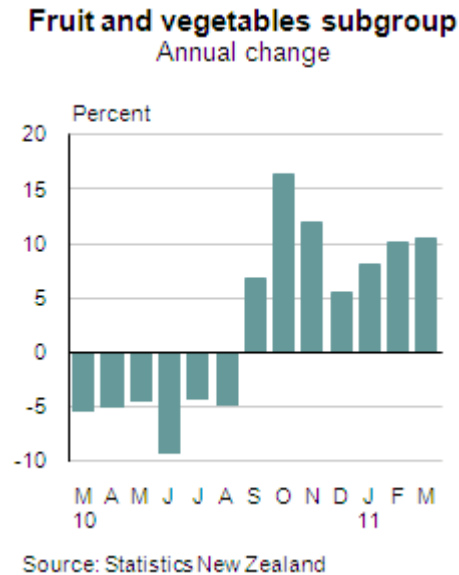
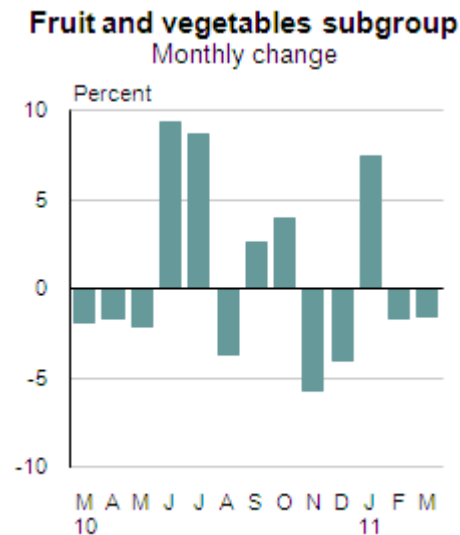
In March 2011, fruit prices fell 5.2 percent, while vegetable prices rose 1.1 percent.

The most significant downward contributions came from seasonal falls in the prices of apples (down 25.4 percent), potatoes (down 10.8 percent), and grapes (down 29.8 percent). Price falls of about 20 percent are common for apples in March. While prices for potatoes and grapes often fall at this time of year, prices are down from their highest recorded levels, in January and

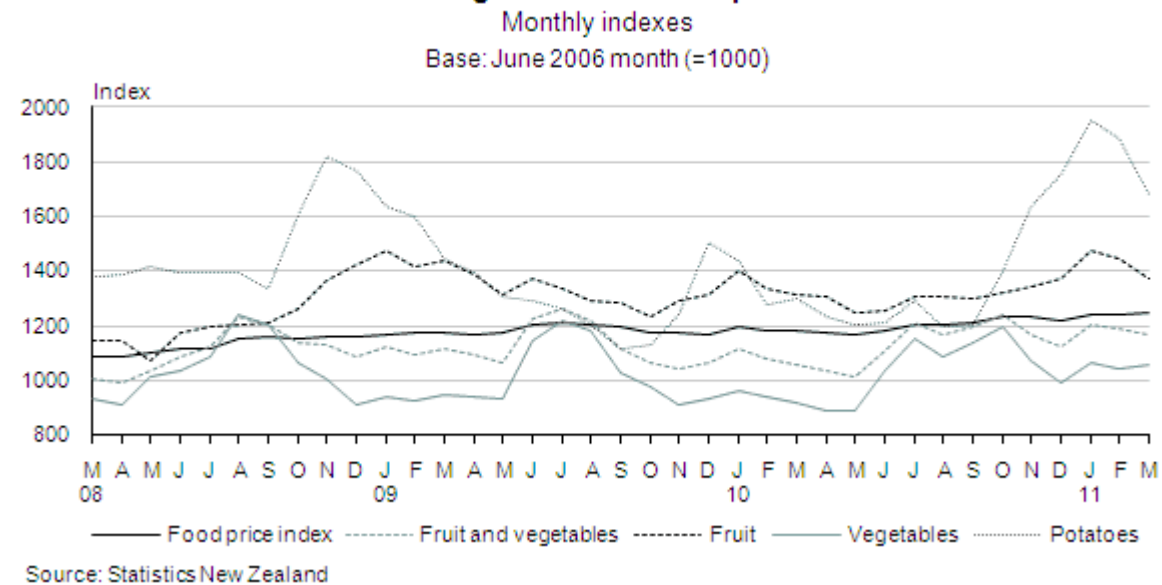
February 2011, since the series began in June 1999. Supplies of potatoes have been affected by disease.

The most significant upward contribution came from higher prices for tomatoes (up 26.6 percent). While tomato prices fell in the March 2010 and 2009 months, large rises in March are not uncommon.

For the year to March 2011, fruit and vegetable prices increased 10.4 percent. The most significant individual upward contributions came from higher prices for lettuce (up 65.3 percent) and potatoes (up 29.6 percent).



Fruit and vegetables and food price index



Other subgroups

In March 2011, non-alcoholic beverage prices rose 1.1 percent and restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food prices rose 0.2 percent.

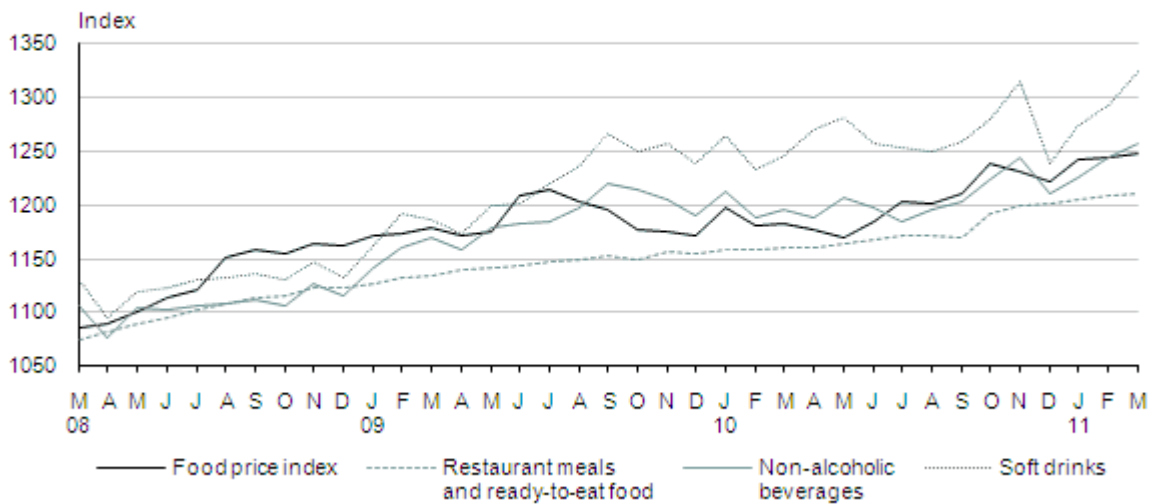
Within these subgroups, the most significant individual upward contributions came from higher prices for soft drinks (up 2.5 percent). Soft drink prices reached their highest level in March 2011, following price rises in January and February. The latest rise was influenced by a small reduction in the level of discounting. The three consecutive monthly increases follow significant discounting in December. For more information on historical soft drink prices, see [Running hot and cold: tracking non-alcoholic beverage prices in the CPI in the April 2011 Price Index News](#).

For the year to March 2011, prices for restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food increased 4.2 percent, and non-alcoholic beverages were up 5.3 percent.

Selected subgroups and food price index

Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Distribution of item-level movements

The table below outlines the distribution of price movements in February and March 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 | Jan to Feb 2011 | Feb to Mar 2011 |
| Increase in price | | |
| Number of items | 80 | 89 |
| Percentage of all items | 51.0 | 56.7 |
| Percentage of expenditure weight | 60.6 | 62.9 |
| Index points contribution | 17.2 | 21.8 |
| Weighted average price increase (percent) | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| No change in price | | |
| Number of items | 8 | 2 |
| Percentage of all items | 5.1 | 1.3 |
| Percentage of expenditure weight | 5.7 | 1.6 |
| Decrease in price | | |
| Number of items | 69 | 66 |
| Percentage of all items | 43.9 | 42.0 |
| Percentage of expenditure weight | 33.7 | 35.5 |
| Index points contribution | -16.3 | -17.7 |
| Weighted average price decrease (percent) | 3.9 | 4.0 |

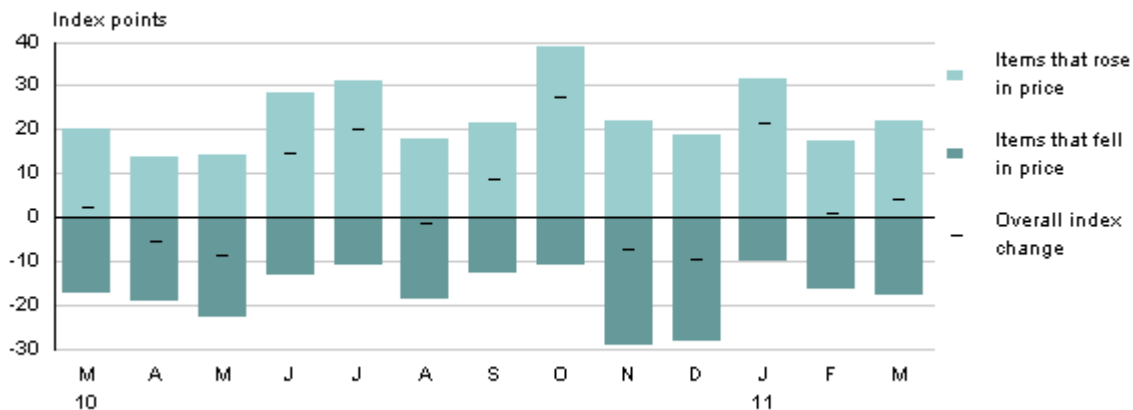
The distribution of item-level movements shows that for March 2011, compared with February 2011:

- a larger rise in the average price increase than in the average price decrease
- higher expenditure weights for items that increased and decreased in price, and fewer items showing no change in price.

This led to a 0.3 percent rise for the March 2011 FPI, following a 0.1 percent rise in February 2011.

Index points contribution to food price index

March 2010 to March 2011



Source: Statistics New Zealand

The graph above shows the larger contribution from items that rose in price, leading to a slightly larger increase in the FPI.

Impact of the Christchurch earthquake on price collection

The Christchurch earthquake on 22 February 2011 affected Statistics NZ's collection of food (and non-food grocery) prices in March. Prices were not collected in Christchurch city. For Christchurch, price movements for the rest of New Zealand were used to calculate the March FPI. This is the same approach as was taken for the final week of fresh fruit and vegetables in the February FPI. The approach for the March FPI is equivalent to – and would give the same result as – excluding Christchurch from the FPI calculations.

Price collection in Christchurch resumed in April 2011.

The March 2011 quarter consumers price index will also be affected by the reduced level of food (and non-food grocery) price collection. For goods and services collected quarterly from shops, March quarter price collection was completed in all regions before the earthquake. For goods and services collected quarterly by postal survey (and posted in early February), there will be lower-than-usual response rates for Canterbury respondents.

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Next release ...

Food Price Index: April 2011 will be released on 12 May 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.

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 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 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 been included in the May and June FPI. This is because not enough prices can be collected from stores during these months. No price change is shown in the FPI for these items during these months. When produce returns to sufficient levels, the prices are again reflected in the FPI. Price movements then reflect the price change from the month that the item was last included to the current month.

However, in June 2010, insufficient prices were collected for nectarines and they were not included in the FPI. This resulted in no price movement being shown for nectarines for June 2010. This will have had a dampening effect on fruit prices, and to a smaller degree, the fruit and vegetables subgroup and the FPI. Nectarines returned in sufficient quantities 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. This sample was selected as part of the 2006 FPI review. The last selection of outlets took place with the 1999 FPI review. As a result of the 2006 FPI review, the price collection effort was redistributed to align more closely with the population shares of the regions. This redistribution means more prices are collected in the larger pricing centres, particularly Auckland. The objective of this re-allocation is to maximise the accuracy of the national FPI while taking into account a secondary requirement to produce regional indexes of good quality.

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

Review of the food price index

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

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

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

Pricing coverage and timing

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

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

Expenditure weights

The main source of information used to weight the FPI basket is the 2006/07 Household Economic Survey (HES), which collected detailed information on the spending patterns of about 2,600 households. However, because 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).

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

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

Regional population weights

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

The population weights, which appear in table 5, were calculated by making use of local government boundaries. The 2008 weights were derived by assigning the census usually resident population of each regional council area (at June 2007) 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 census usually resident population at June 2005.

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

Elementary aggregate formulae

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

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

The Jevons formula is:

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

The Dutot formula is:

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

Where:

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

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

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

Average prices of selected food items (table 3)

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

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

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

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

Seasonal effects – fresh fruit and vegetables

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

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

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

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

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

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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, expenditure weights
5. 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: March 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 | Mar | 1010 | 1110 | 1105 | 1107 | 1074 | 1086 | 0.7 | 6.0 |
| | Apr | 996 | 1112 | 1118 | 1077 | 1083 | 1089 | 0.3 | 6.0 |
| | May | 1034 | 1114 | 1124 | 1105 | 1089 | 1100 | 1.0 | 6.8 |
| | Jun | 1088 | 1129 | 1129 | 1102 | 1096 | 1114 | 1.3 | 8.2 |
| | Jul | 1127 | 1118 | 1135 | 1106 | 1103 | 1121 | 0.6 | 7.6 |
| | Aug | 1235 | 1147 | 1157 | 1109 | 1109 | 1151 | 2.7 | 10.6 |
| | Sep | 1208 | 1190 | 1163 | 1112 | 1113 | 1158 | 0.6 | 10.8 |
| | Oct | 1136 | 1219 | 1170 | 1107 | 1116 | 1155 | -0.3 | 9.9 |
| | Nov | 1133 | 1223 | 1182 | 1127 | 1123 | 1164 | 0.8 | 10.3 |
| | Dec | 1089 | 1231 | 1193 | 1116 | 1123 | 1162 | -0.2 | 9.1 |
| 2009 | Jan | 1128 | 1223 | 1198 | 1141 | 1127 | 1171 | 0.8 | 9.5 |
| | Feb | 1099 | 1233 | 1201 | 1160 | 1133 | 1173 | 0.2 | 8.8 |
| | Mar | 1117 | 1250 | 1198 | 1169 | 1135 | 1179 | 0.5 | 8.6 |
| | Apr | 1095 | 1240 | 1193 | 1158 | 1139 | 1172 | -0.6 | 7.6 |
| | May | 1066 | 1240 | 1205 | 1179 | 1142 | 1175 | 0.3 | 6.8 |
| | Jun | 1226 | 1266 | 1218 | 1182 | 1143 | 1208 | 2.8 | 8.4 |
| | Jul | 1264 | 1257 | 1224 | 1185 | 1147 | 1215 | 0.6 | 8.4 |
| | Aug | 1222 | 1252 | 1208 | 1197 | 1150 | 1204 | -0.9 | 4.6 |
| | Sep | 1119 | 1275 | 1207 | 1220 | 1153 | 1196 | -0.7 | 3.3 |
| | Oct | 1068 | 1234 | 1202 | 1215 | 1150 | 1178 | -1.5 | 2.0 |
| | Nov | 1047 | 1235 | 1200 | 1205 | 1157 | 1175 | -0.3 | 0.9 |
| | Dec | 1066 | 1220 | 1196 | 1190 | 1155 | 1172 | -0.3 | 0.9 |
| 2010 | Jan | 1117 | 1260 | 1218 | 1212 | 1158 | 1197 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| | Feb | 1078 | 1230 | 1208 | 1189 | 1158 | 1181 | -1.3 | 0.7 |
| | Mar | 1058 | 1246 | 1211 | 1195 | 1161 | 1183 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Apr | 1040 | 1213 | 1220 | 1189 | 1161 | 1177 | -0.5 | 0.4 |
| | May | 1018 | 1184 | 1211 | 1207 | 1165 | 1169 | -0.7 | -0.5 |
| | Jun | 1113 | 1216 | 1201 | 1197 | 1168 | 1184 | 1.3 | -2.0 |
| | Jul | 1210 | 1222 | 1216 | 1184 | 1171 | 1203 | 1.6 | -1.0 |
| | 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 |

Food Price Index: March 2011

Table 2.01

Food Price Index
Subgroups, classes, and selected sections – index numbers
 Base: June 2006 month (=1000)

| Subgroup, class, or section ⁽¹⁾ | Series ref: CPIM | Month | | | | |
|--|------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2010 | | 2011 | | |
| | | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| Fruit and vegetables subgroup | SE9011 | 1172 | 1125 | 1208 | 1187 | 1168 |
| Fruit | SE901101 | 1344 | 1373 | 1479 | 1449 | 1374 |
| Vegetables | SE901102 | 1077 | 992 | 1063 | 1046 | 1057 |
| Meat, poultry and fish subgroup | SE9012 | 1249 | 1259 | 1280 | 1273 | 1292 |
| Meat and poultry | SE901201 | 1256 | 1269 | 1293 | 1287 | 1313 |
| Beef and veal | SE9012011 | 1275 | 1267 | 1277 | 1304 | 1353 |
| Pork | SE9012012 | 1222 | 1287 | 1295 | 1238 | 1264 |
| Mutton, lamb and hogget | SE9012013 | 1342 | 1346 | 1392 | 1402 | 1444 |
| Poultry | SE9012014 | 1333 | 1378 | 1472 | 1423 | 1433 |
| Preserved, prepared and processed meat | SE9012016 | 1138 | 1139 | 1133 | 1133 | 1149 |
| Fish and other seafood | SE901202 | 1197 | 1192 | 1197 | 1181 | 1157 |
| Grocery food subgroup | SE9013 | 1260 | 1255 | 1266 | 1273 | 1278 |
| Bread and cereals | SE901301 | 1236 | 1232 | 1238 | 1245 | 1282 |
| Bread | SE9013011 | 1305 | 1308 | 1320 | 1322 | 1383 |
| Cakes and biscuits | SE9013012 | 1204 | 1192 | 1176 | 1196 | 1247 |
| Breakfast cereals | SE9013013 | 1088 | 1109 | 1115 | 1107 | 1104 |
| Pasta products | SE9013014 | 1190 | 1155 | 1164 | 1153 | 1144 |
| Pastry-cook products | SE9013015 | 1186 | 1162 | 1183 | 1203 | 1217 |
| Other cereal products | SE9013016 | 1350 | 1337 | 1384 | 1381 | 1374 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | SE901302 | 1306 | 1291 | 1309 | 1328 | 1321 |
| Fresh milk | SE9013021 | 1222 | 1220 | 1228 | 1242 | 1240 |
| Preserved milk | SE9013022 | 1341 | 1365 | 1386 | 1355 | 1384 |
| Yoghurt | SE9013023 | 1333 | 1295 | 1343 | 1403 | 1363 |
| Cheese | SE9013024 | 1482 | 1445 | 1470 | 1480 | 1467 |
| Other milk products | SE9013025 | 1396 | 1405 | 1425 | 1447 | 1465 |
| Eggs | SE9013026 | 1112 | 1093 | 1097 | 1105 | 1116 |
| Oils and fats | SE901303 | 1443 | 1428 | 1429 | 1445 | 1410 |
| Food additives and condiments | SE901304 | 1196 | 1221 | 1219 | 1252 | 1225 |
| Confectionery, nuts and snacks | SE901305 | 1243 | 1230 | 1248 | 1247 | 1249 |
| Other grocery food | SE901306 | 1222 | 1246 | 1246 | 1225 | 1210 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup | SE9014 | 1244 | 1211 | 1225 | 1244 | 1258 |
| Coffee, tea and other hot drinks | SE901401 | 1180 | 1210 | 1220 | 1268 | 1254 |
| Soft drinks, waters and juices | SE901402 | 1258 | 1211 | 1226 | 1238 | 1259 |
| Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup | SE9015 | 1199 | 1201 | 1206 | 1208 | 1210 |
| Restaurant meals | SE901501 | 1173 | 1176 | 1174 | 1179 | 1180 |
| Ready-to-eat food | SE901502 | 1220 | 1222 | 1231 | 1231 | 1233 |
| Food group | SE901 | 1231 | 1221 | 1243 | 1244 | 1248 |

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Food Price Index: March 2011

Table 2.02

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

| Subgroup, class, or section ⁽¹⁾ | Month | | | | |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2010 | | 2011 | | |
| | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| Fruit and vegetables subgroup | -5.7 | -4.0 | 7.4 | -1.7 | -1.6 |
| Fruit | 1.5 | 2.2 | 7.7 | -2.0 | -5.2 |
| Vegetables | -9.9 | -7.9 | 7.2 | -1.6 | 1.1 |
| Meat, poultry and fish subgroup | -0.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | -0.5 | 1.5 |
| Meat and poultry | -0.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | -0.5 | 2.0 |
| Beef and veal | 0.4 | -0.6 | 0.8 | 2.1 | 3.8 |
| Pork | 7.5 | 5.3 | 0.6 | -4.4 | 2.1 |
| Mutton, lamb and hogget | -2.8 | 0.3 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 3.0 |
| Poultry | -3.9 | 3.4 | 6.8 | -3.3 | 0.7 |
| Preserved, prepared and processed meat | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.5 | 0.0 | 1.4 |
| Fish and other seafood | -0.2 | -0.4 | 0.4 | -1.3 | -2.0 |
| Grocery food subgroup | 0.1 | -0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| Bread and cereals | -0.8 | -0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 3.0 |
| Bread | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 4.6 |
| Cakes and biscuits | -1.5 | -1.0 | -1.3 | 1.7 | 4.3 |
| Breakfast cereals | -0.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | -0.7 | -0.3 |
| Pasta products | 1.9 | -2.9 | 0.8 | -0.9 | -0.8 |
| Pastry-cook products | -0.5 | -2.0 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.2 |
| Other cereal products | -1.1 | -1.0 | 3.5 | -0.2 | -0.5 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | -0.5 | -1.1 | 1.4 | 1.5 | -0.5 |
| Fresh milk | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | -0.2 |
| Preserved milk | -2.1 | 1.8 | 1.5 | -2.2 | 2.1 |
| Yoghurt | -0.7 | -2.9 | 3.7 | 4.5 | -2.9 |
| Cheese | -1.1 | -2.5 | 1.7 | 0.7 | -0.9 |
| Other milk products | -1.4 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Eggs | 0.2 | -1.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Oils and fats | 0.8 | -1.0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | -2.4 |
| Food additives and condiments | 1.4 | 2.1 | -0.2 | 2.7 | -2.2 |
| Confectionery, nuts and snacks | 0.9 | -1.0 | 1.5 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Other grocery food | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.0 | -1.7 | -1.2 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup | 1.7 | -2.7 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.1 |
| Coffee, tea and other hot drinks | -0.9 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 3.9 | -1.1 |
| Soft drinks, waters and juices | 2.3 | -3.7 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 1.7 |
| Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| Restaurant meals | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Ready-to-eat food | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Food group | -0.6 | -0.8 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 |

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Food Price Index: March 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 | | | | |
|--|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | 2010 | | 2011 | | |
| | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| Fruit and vegetables subgroup | 11.9 | 5.5 | 8.1 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| Fruit | 4.2 | 4.6 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 4.2 |
| Vegetables | 17.6 | 6.3 | 10.2 | 11.5 | 15.0 |
| Meat, poultry and fish subgroup | 1.1 | 3.2 | 1.6 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| Meat and poultry | 1.3 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 4.5 |
| Beef and veal | 6.7 | 6.1 | 3.4 | 11.7 | 8.2 |
| Pork | -5.9 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0.9 |
| Mutton, lamb and hogget | 6.2 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 9.9 | 16.4 |
| Poultry | -2.2 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 3.5 | 0.3 |
| Preserved, prepared and processed meat | -0.1 | 1.0 | -1.2 | -1.6 | 2.2 |
| Fish and other seafood | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0.4 | -0.5 | -1.5 |
| Grocery food subgroup | 5.0 | 4.9 | 3.9 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| Bread and cereals | -1.4 | 0.0 | -0.5 | 1.5 | 5.2 |
| Bread | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 6.6 |
| Cakes and biscuits | -0.8 | 1.0 | -3.1 | 1.5 | 7.0 |
| Breakfast cereals | -4.3 | -1.9 | 2.2 | 1.0 | 2.2 |
| Pasta products | -6.1 | -6.4 | -4.4 | -2.2 | -6.0 |
| Pastry-cook products | -0.6 | -2.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 5.7 |
| Other cereal products | -3.8 | -1.8 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 |
| Milk, cheese and eggs | 12.4 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 9.5 | 7.7 |
| Fresh milk | 14.7 | 14.2 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 9.3 |
| Preserved milk | 7.4 | 7.1 | 10.2 | 6.7 | 8.8 |
| Yoghurt | 4.2 | 4.8 | 5.1 | 13.8 | 7.2 |
| Cheese | 19.2 | 14.7 | 14.7 | 10.8 | 6.6 |
| Other milk products | 12.8 | 16.6 | 11.0 | 9.7 | 10.9 |
| Eggs | 3.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 2.6 |
| Oils and fats | 16.7 | 10.4 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 6.4 |
| Food additives and condiments | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 1.7 |
| Confectionery, nuts and snacks | 5.7 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 5.7 |
| Other grocery food | 1.5 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 5.3 |
| Coffee, tea and other hot drinks | -1.4 | 0.4 | -1.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| Soft drinks, waters and juices | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup | 3.6 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| Restaurant meals | 3.9 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| Ready-to-eat food | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 |
| Food group | 4.8 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 5.5 |

(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 | Feb 2011 | Mar 2011 | Percentage change ⁽²⁾ |
|---|---------------------|--------------|----------|----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | \$ | | |
| Fruit and vegetables subgroup (supermarket & greengrocer) | | | | | |
| Oranges | SAP0100 | 1kg | 3.51 | 2.98 | -15.1 |
| Bananas | SAP0101 | 1kg | 2.85 | 2.75 | -3.5 |
| Apples | SAP0102 | 1kg | 2.91 | 2.17 | -25.4 |
| Kiwifruit | SAP0103 | 1kg | 5.99 | 6.30 | 5.2 |
| Sultanas (supermarket only) | SAP0104 | 375g | 2.17 | 2.27 | 4.6 |
| Peaches – canned (supermarket only) | SAP0105 | 410g | 1.73 | 1.77 | 2.3 |
| Lettuce | SAP0106 | 1kg | 4.26 | 4.45 | 4.5 |
| Broccoli | SAP0107 | 1kg | 5.11 | 5.73 | 12.1 |
| Cabbage | SAP0108 | 1kg | 1.50 | 2.22 | 48.0 |
| Tomatoes | SAP0109 | 1kg | 4.11 | 5.20 | 26.5 |
| Carrots | SAP0110 | 1kg | 2.44 | 2.29 | -6.1 |
| Mushrooms | SAP0111 | 1kg | 10.09 | 10.60 | 5.1 |
| Potatoes | SAP0112 | 1kg | 2.09 | 1.86 | -11.0 |
| Peas – frozen (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾ | SAP0113 | 1kg | 2.99 | 2.93 | -2.0 |
| Meat, poultry and fish subgroup (supermarket & butcher) | | | | | |
| Beef steak – blade | SAP0114 | 1kg | 13.94 | 14.38 | 3.2 |
| Beef steak – porterhouse/sirloin | SAP0115 | 1kg | 25.95 | 26.71 | 2.9 |
| Beef – mince | SAP0116 | 1kg | 11.45 | 12.03 | 5.1 |
| Pork – loin chops | SAP0117 | 1kg | 16.98 | 17.28 | 1.8 |
| Lamb – chops | SAP0118 | 1kg | 14.61 | 15.35 | 5.1 |
| Bacon – middle rashers (supermarket only) | SAP0119 | 1kg | 21.75 | 21.37 | -1.7 |
| Sausages | SAP0120 | 1kg | 8.41 | 8.59 | 2.1 |
| Tuna – canned (supermarket only) | SAP0121 | 185g | 2.30 | 2.20 | -4.3 |
| Grocery food subgroup (supermarket & convenience store) | | | | | |
| Bread – white sliced loaf ⁽³⁾ | SAP0122 | 700g | 1.90 | 1.99 | 4.7 |
| Biscuits – chocolate | SAP0123 | 200g | 2.94 | 3.15 | 7.1 |
| Breakfast biscuits | SAP0124 | 1kg | 5.52 | 5.52 | 0.0 |
| Flour – white (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾ | SAP0125 | 1.5kg | 2.25 | 2.18 | -3.1 |
| Rice – long grain, white (supermarket only) | SAP0126 | 1kg | 2.44 | 2.49 | 2.0 |
| Milk – standard homogenised ⁽³⁾ | SAP0127 | 2 litres | 3.68 | 3.68 | 0.0 |
| Yoghurt – flavoured, 150g pottle (supermarket only) | SAP0128 | pk of 6 | 5.51 | 5.36 | -2.7 |
| Cheese – mild cheddar (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾ | SAP0129 | 1kg | 10.78 | 10.46 | -3.0 |
| Eggs ⁽³⁾ | SAP0130 | dozen | 3.36 | 3.43 | 2.1 |
| Butter – salted ⁽³⁾ | SAP0131 | 500g | 4.30 | 4.40 | 2.3 |
| Sugar – white ⁽³⁾ | SAP0132 | 1.5kg | 2.80 | 2.87 | 2.5 |
| Tomato sauce – canned | SAP0133 | 575g | 2.86 | 2.85 | -0.3 |
| Chocolate – block (supermarket only) | SAP0134 | 250g | 3.76 | 3.90 | 3.7 |
| Potato crisps | SAP0135 | 190g | 2.57 | 2.52 | -1.9 |
| Spaghetti – canned | SAP0136 | 420g | 1.68 | 1.56 | -7.1 |
| Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup (supermarket & convenience store) | | | | | |
| Coffee – instant | SAP0137 | 100g | 5.68 | 5.57 | -1.9 |
| Tea bags (supermarket only) | SAP0138 | box of 100 | 4.28 | 4.31 | 0.7 |
| Soft drink | SAP0139 | 1.5 litres | 2.28 | 2.39 | 4.8 |
| Bottled water | SAP0140 | 750ml | 2.05 | 2.03 | -1.0 |
| Fruit juice – apple based (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾ | SAP0141 | 1 litre | 1.92 | 2.02 | 5.2 |
| Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup | | | | | |
| Fish and chips | SAP0142 | 1 fish/chips | 5.61 | 5.62 | 0.2 |
| Meat pie – hot | SAP0143 | each | 3.37 | 3.41 | 1.2 |

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

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

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

Table 4

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

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

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

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

Table 5

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

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

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

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