

Embargoed until 10:45 am – 13 August 2009

Food Price Index: July 2009

Highlights

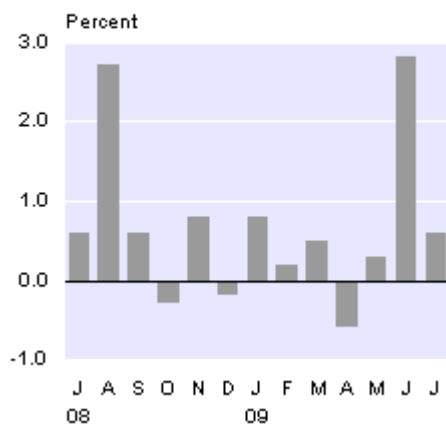
In July 2009 compared with June 2009:

- Food prices rose 0.6 percent.
- Fruit and vegetable prices rose 3.1 percent driven by higher vegetable prices.
- Grocery food prices rose 0.5 percent.
- Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food prices rose 0.3 percent.
- Non-alcoholic beverage prices rose 0.3 percent.
- Meat, poultry and fish prices fell 0.7 percent.

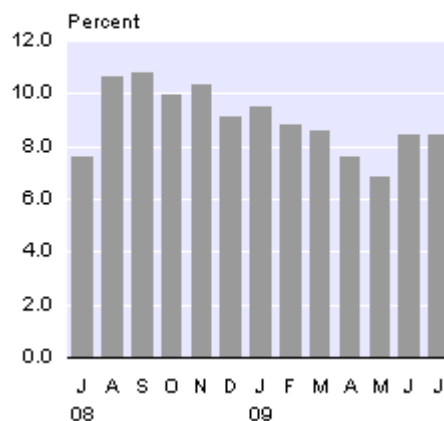
From July 2008 to July 2009:

- Food prices increased 8.4 percent.

Food Price Index
Monthly change



Food Price Index
Annual change



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Commentary

Food prices in July 2009

Food prices rose 0.6 percent in July 2009, following increases of 2.8 percent and 0.3 percent in June and May 2009, respectively.

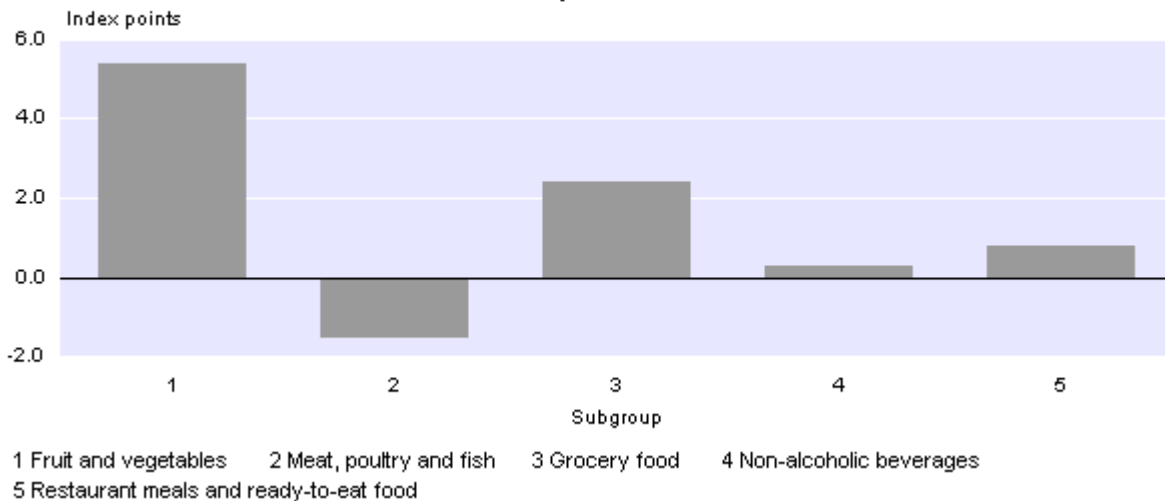
In July 2009, higher prices were recorded for the following subgroups: fruit and vegetables (up 3.1 percent), grocery food (up 0.5 percent), restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 0.3 percent), and non-alcoholic beverages (up 0.3 percent). Lower prices were recorded for the meat, poultry and fish subgroup (down 0.7 percent).

The most significant individual upward contribution came from higher prices for lettuce (up 41.6 percent), which contributed over three-quarters of the increase in the food price index (FPI).

The most significant downward contributions came from lower prices for tomatoes (down 9.5 percent) and minced beef (down 8.2 percent)

Index Points Contribution to Food Price Index

July 2009



Monthly Index Points Contribution		
Subgroup	May 2009 to June 2009	June 2009 to July 2009
Fruit and vegetables	22.85	5.40
Meat, poultry and fish	4.31	-1.55
Grocery food	4.86	2.42
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.30	0.31
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	0.25	0.80
Food price index	32.57	7.38

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

Distribution of item-level movements

The table below outlines the distribution of price movements in July 2009 and June 2009. The FPI has been partitioned into those national item-level indexes that increased, showed no change, or decreased.

Distribution of Item-level Index Movements		
National item-level index movements	May 2009 to June 2009	June 2009 to July 2009
Increase in price		
Number of items	103	93
Percentage of all items	65.6	59.2
Percentage of expenditure weight	67.4	58.1
Index points contribution	38.2	21.2
Weighted average price increase (percent)	4.8	3.0
No change in price		
Number of items	4	2
Percentage of all items	2.5	1.3
Percentage of expenditure weight	1.8	1.0
Decrease in price		
Number of items	50	62
Percentage of all items	31.8	39.5
Percentage of expenditure weight	30.8	40.9
Index points contribution	-5.6	-13.8
Weighted average price decrease (percent)	1.6	2.8

The distribution of item-level movements shows that:

- the percentage of expenditure weight of items that increased in price fell, while the percentage of expenditure weight of items that decreased in price rose.
- the weighted average price increase fell and the weighted average price decrease rose.

These movements resulted in a 0.6 percent increase in the July 2009 FPI, compared with a 2.8 percent increase in June 2009.

Annual movements

Food prices increased 8.4 percent in the year to July 2009, following increases of 8.4 percent and 6.8 percent in the years to June and May 2009, respectively.

All five of the food subgroups increased in the year to July 2009. The most significant upward contribution came from higher prices for the grocery food subgroup (up 7.8 percent), followed by meat, poultry and fish (up 12.4 percent), fruit and vegetables (up 12.2 percent), restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 4.0 percent), and non-alcoholic beverages (up 7.1 percent).

Within these subgroups, the most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for prepared meats and smallgoods (up 19.0 percent), bread (up 13.5 percent), and cakes and biscuits (up 16.7 percent).

The most significant downward contributions came from lower prices for cheddar cheese (down 15.9 percent), butter (down 21.6 percent), and potatoes (down 9.5 percent).

Annual Index Points Contribution	
Subgroup	July 2008 to July 2009
Grocery food	33.98
Meat, poultry and fish	22.86
Fruit and vegetables	19.56
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food	9.23
Non-alcoholic beverages	8.13
Food price index	93.76

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

Fruit and vegetables

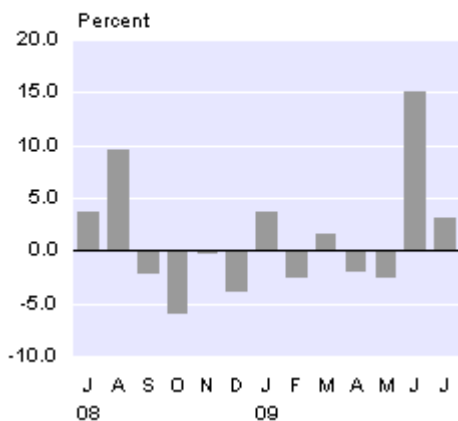
Prices for the fruit and vegetables subgroup increased 3.1 percent in July 2009, following an increase of 15.0 percent and a decrease of 2.6 percent in June and May 2009, respectively. Higher vegetable prices (up 6.4 percent) accounted for nearly all of the 0.6 percent rise in the July 2009 FPI, while fruit prices fell 2.3 percent.

Higher vegetable prices are usual in winter, and over half of the green vegetables monitored for the FPI recorded double-digit price increases in July 2009. The most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for lettuce (up 41.6 percent) and broccoli (up 14.1 percent). Compared with May 2009, lettuce prices more than doubled in June 2009, and in July were triple those recorded in May. Although prices recorded in May 2009 were the lowest May prices for five years, prices recorded in July 2009 were the highest for a July month since 2006.

The most significant downward contributions came from lower prices for tomatoes (down 9.5 percent) and nectarines (down 20.8 percent).

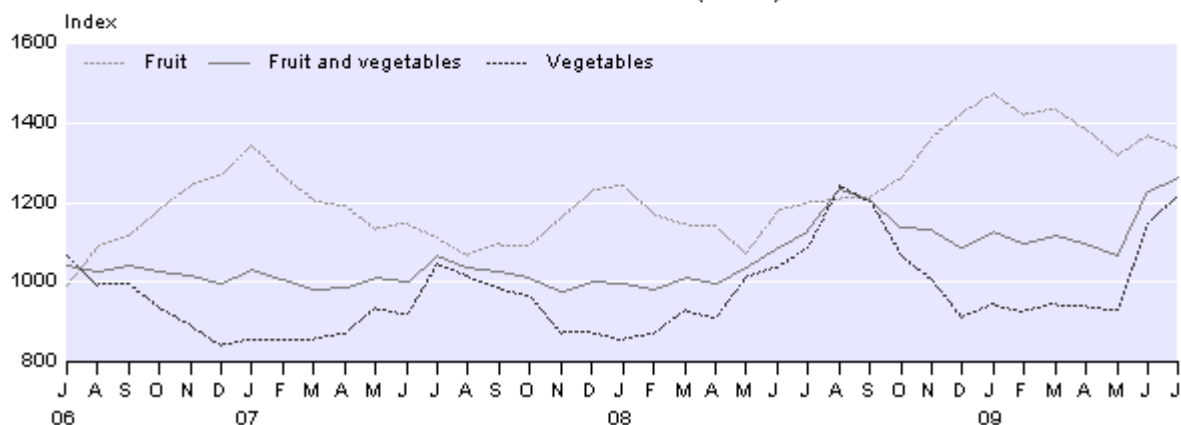
For the year to July 2009, fruit and vegetable prices increased 12.2 percent. The most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for tomatoes (up 42.1 percent) and lettuce (up 16.2 percent). The most significant downward contribution came from lower prices for potatoes (down 9.5 percent).

Fruit and Vegetables Subgroup Monthly change



Fruit and Vegetables Subgroup Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)



Other subgroups

Higher prices were recorded for the following subgroups: grocery food (up 0.5 percent), restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food (up 0.3 percent), and non-alcoholic beverages (up 0.3 percent).

Meat, poultry and fish (down 0.7 percent) was the only subgroup that recorded a decrease in July 2009. It came off a record high in June 2009.

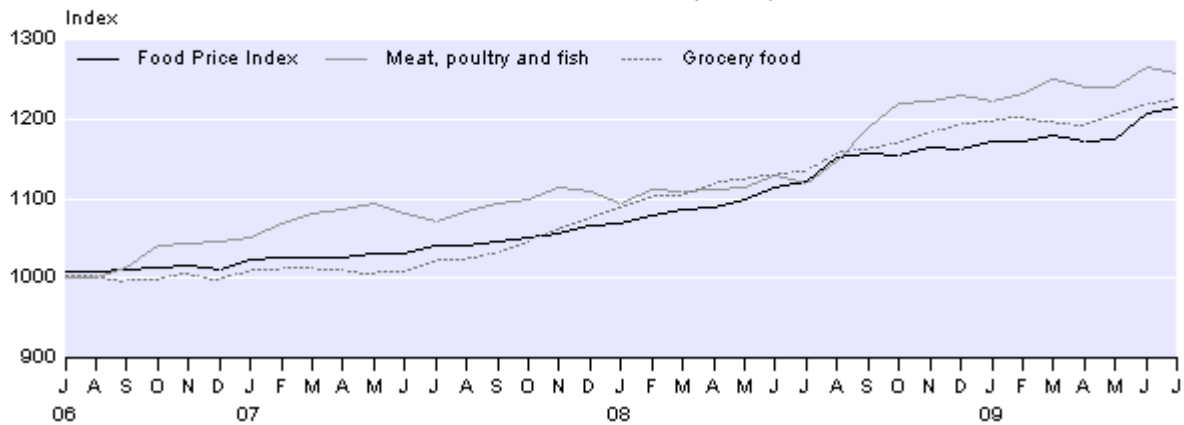
Within these subgroups, the most significant upward contributions came from higher prices for cakes and biscuits (up 2.5 percent), soft drinks (up 1.6 percent), and sausages (up 5.0 percent). These price rises were influenced by a high incidence of specialising in June 2009 for chocolate biscuits, large soft drinks sold at supermarkets, and sausages.

Prices for beef fell 3.9 percent in July 2009, influenced by a high incidence of price specials. Interestingly, beef prices in May 2009 were similarly influenced by specials.

Selected Subgroups and Food Price Index

Monthly indexes

Base: June 2006 month (=1000)



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Next release ...

Food Price Index: August 2009 will be released on 11 September 2009.

Technical notes

What the food price index measures

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

Index series available online from Infoshare

To access more data from the CPI series, go to Infoshare at www.stats.govt.nz/infoshare, and choose:

Subject category: **Economic indicators**

Group: **Consumers Price Index**

The FPI series are listed immediately after the CPI series.

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

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

[More information about Infoshare.](#)

Distribution of item-level index movements

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

Grocery food specials

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

Sample of outlets

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

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

Review of the food price index

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

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

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

Pricing coverage and timing

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

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

Expenditure weights

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

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

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

Regional population weights

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

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

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

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

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

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

Elementary aggregate formulae

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

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

The Jevons formula is:

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

Where:

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

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

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

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

The Dutot formula is:

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

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

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

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

Seasonal effects – fresh fruit and vegetables

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

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

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

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

More information

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

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Tables

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

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

Food Price Index: July 2009

Table 1

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

	Subgroup					Food price index ⁽¹⁾			
	Fruit and vegetables price index ⁽¹⁾	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 ⁽²⁾		
							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									
2006	Jul	1041	1000	1003	1004	1005	1008	0.8	3.4
	Aug	1026	1000	1003	1006	1009	1007	-0.1	3.4
	Sep	1040	1013	995	1036	1010	1011	0.4	3.9
	Oct	1026	1040	999	1020	1012	1014	0.3	4.0
	Nov	1015	1043	1005	1005	1014	1015	0.1	3.8
	Dec	996	1045	997	1001	1017	1010	-0.5	2.7
2007	Jan	1032	1051	1008	1038	1021	1024	1.4	3.4
	Feb	1005	1069	1010	1042	1025	1025	0.1	4.5
	Mar	982	1081	1014	1034	1026	1025	0.0	3.3
	Apr	986	1087	1010	1046	1031	1027	0.2	4.3
	May	1009	1094	1005	1042	1034	1030	0.3	4.1
	Jun	1001	1081	1007	1051	1039	1030	0.0	3.0
	Jul	1069	1072	1021	1038	1041	1042	1.2	3.4
	Aug	1037	1084	1023	1036	1046	1041	-0.1	3.4
	Sep	1025	1094	1031	1040	1047	1045	0.4	3.4
	Oct	1010	1098	1046	1057	1049	1051	0.6	3.6
	Nov	977	1115	1060	1047	1054	1055	0.4	3.9
	Dec	1002	1108	1075	1057	1058	1065	0.9	5.4
2008	Jan	995	1094	1089	1067	1063	1069	0.4	4.4
	Feb	980	1111	1101	1092	1068	1078	0.8	5.2
	Mar	1010	1110	1105	1107	1074	1086	0.7	6.0
	Apr	996	1112	1118	1077	1083	1089	0.3	6.0
	May	1034	1114	1124	1105	1089	1100	1.0	6.8
	Jun	1088	1129	1129	1102	1096	1114	1.3	8.2
	Jul	1127	1118	1135	1106	1103	1121	0.6	7.6
	Aug	1235	1147	1157	1109	1109	1151	2.7	10.6
	Sep	1208	1190	1163	1112	1113	1158	0.6	10.8
	Oct	1136	1219	1170	1107	1116	1155	-0.3	9.9
	Nov	1133	1223	1182	1127	1123	1164	0.8	10.3
	Dec	1089	1231	1193	1116	1123	1162	-0.2	9.1
2009	Jan	1128	1223	1198	1141	1127	1171	0.8	9.5
	Feb	1099	1233	1201	1160	1133	1173	0.2	8.8
	Mar	1117	1250	1198	1169	1135	1179	0.5	8.6
	Apr	1095	1240	1193	1158	1139	1172	-0.6	7.6
	May	1066	1240	1205	1179	1142	1175	0.3	6.8
	Jun	1226	1266	1218	1182	1143	1208	2.8	8.4
	Jul	1264	1257	1224	1185	1147	1215	0.6	8.4

(1) From the July 2006 month, prices for fresh fruit and vegetables are not seasonally adjusted. They were seasonally adjusted until the June 2006 month.

(2) Percentage changes are calculated from index numbers that, in some cases, are not rounded until the June 2006 month.

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				
		2009				
		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	SE9011	1117	1095	1066	1226	1264
Fruit	SE901101	1437	1386	1318	1370	1339
Vegetables	SE901102	946	939	931	1147	1220
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	SE9012	1250	1240	1240	1266	1257
Meat and poultry	SE901201	1261	1258	1248	1277	1268
Beef and veal	SE9012011	1251	1258	1174	1247	1198
Pork	SE9012012	1234	1271	1211	1248	1183
Mutton, lamb and hogget	SE9012013	1137	1188	1208	1218	1267
Poultry	SE9012014	1479	1432	1476	1478	1488
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	SE9012016	1144	1133	1145	1162	1164
Fish and other seafood	SE901202	1174	1127	1183	1194	1183
Grocery food subgroup	SE9013	1198	1193	1205	1218	1224
Bread and cereals	SE901301	1250	1245	1272	1272	1280
Bread	SE9013011	1312	1316	1350	1348	1348
Cakes and biscuits	SE9013012	1207	1186	1220	1213	1243
Breakfast cereals	SE9013013	1141	1161	1168	1177	1168
Pasta products	SE9013014	1265	1196	1246	1221	1223
Pastry-cook products	SE9013015	1130	1126	1144	1163	1184
Other cereal products	SE9013016	1411	1422	1426	1431	1415
Milk, cheese and eggs	SE901302	1185	1187	1175	1175	1175
Fresh milk	SE9013021	1100	1084	1079	1086	1084
Preserved milk	SE9013022	1229	1210	1236	1242	1262
Yoghurt	SE9013023	1192	1310	1235	1252	1222
Cheese	SE9013024	1332	1286	1302	1291	1293
Other milk products	SE9013025	1249	1265	1250	1244	1270
Eggs	SE9013026	1099	1097	1090	1059	1083
Oils and fats	SE901303	1357	1283	1305	1326	1326
Food additives and condiments	SE901304	1144	1140	1166	1202	1234
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	SE901305	1161	1159	1169	1203	1216
Other grocery food	SE901306	1147	1138	1166	1179	1168
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	SE9014	1169	1158	1179	1182	1185
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	SE901401	1254	1238	1252	1252	1202
Soft drinks, waters and juices	SE901402	1149	1140	1163	1166	1181
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	SE9015	1135	1139	1142	1143	1147
Restaurant meals	SE901501	1113	1116	1117	1119	1119
Ready-to-eat food	SE901502	1154	1158	1162	1162	1168
Food group	SE901	1179	1172	1175	1208	1215

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Food Price Index: July 2009

Table 2.02

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

Subgroup, class or section ⁽¹⁾	Month				
	2009				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	1.6	-2.0	-2.6	15.0	3.1
Fruit	1.3	-3.5	-4.9	3.9	-2.3
Vegetables	1.9	-0.7	-0.9	23.2	6.4
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	1.4	-0.8	0.0	2.1	-0.7
Meat and poultry	1.4	-0.2	-0.8	2.3	-0.7
Beef and veal	1.5	0.6	-6.7	6.2	-3.9
Pork	-1.2	3.0	-4.7	3.1	-5.2
Mutton, lamb and hogget	5.9	4.5	1.7	0.8	4.0
Poultry	2.2	-3.2	3.1	0.1	0.7
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	0.3	-1.0	1.1	1.5	0.2
Fish and other seafood	1.3	-4.0	5.0	0.9	-0.9
Grocery food subgroup	-0.2	-0.4	1.0	1.1	0.5
Bread and cereals	0.8	-0.4	2.2	0.0	0.6
Bread	0.6	0.3	2.6	-0.1	0.0
Cakes and biscuits	2.0	-1.7	2.9	-0.6	2.5
Breakfast cereals	-0.6	1.8	0.6	0.8	-0.8
Pasta products	5.6	-5.5	4.2	-2.0	0.2
Pastry-cook products	-3.8	-0.4	1.6	1.7	1.8
Other cereal products	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	-1.1
Milk, cheese and eggs	-2.8	0.2	-1.0	0.0	0.0
Fresh milk	-0.5	-1.5	-0.5	0.6	-0.2
Preserved milk	-0.1	-1.5	2.1	0.5	1.6
Yoghurt	-5.1	9.9	-5.7	1.4	-2.4
Cheese	-6.6	-3.5	1.2	-0.8	0.2
Other milk products	1.2	1.3	-1.2	-0.5	2.1
Eggs	-4.7	-0.2	-0.6	-2.8	2.3
Oils and fats	-1.7	-5.5	1.7	1.6	0.0
Food additives and condiments	3.2	-0.3	2.3	3.1	2.7
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	0.4	-0.2	0.9	2.9	1.1
Other grocery food	0.2	-0.8	2.5	1.1	-0.9
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	0.8	-0.9	1.8	0.3	0.3
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	6.3	-1.3	1.1	0.0	-4.0
Soft drinks, waters and juices	-0.6	-0.8	2.0	0.3	1.3
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Restaurant meals	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0
Ready-to-eat food	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5
Food group	0.5	-0.6	0.3	2.8	0.6

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Food Price Index: July 2009

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				
	2009				
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Fruit and vegetables subgroup	10.6	9.9	3.1	12.7	12.2
Fruit	25.2	21.3	22.8	16.4	11.7
Vegetables	1.5	3.0	-8.0	10.5	12.3
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup	12.6	11.5	11.3	12.1	12.4
Meat and poultry	12.4	11.9	11.0	12.4	12.6
Beef and veal	15.1	12.5	6.7	11.7	7.5
Pork	19.0	24.9	20.6	20.2	8.2
Mutton, lamb and hogget	17.6	14.5	22.1	19.2	32.1
Poultry	11.1	10.1	10.7	5.8	12.2
Preserved, prepared and processed meat	7.4	7.8	7.8	14.0	12.5
Fish and other seafood	14.5	10.4	13.6	10.9	11.6
Grocery food subgroup	8.4	6.7	7.2	7.9	7.8
Bread and cereals	13.6	12.1	14.1	12.9	13.2
Bread	13.4	12.8	16.4	14.5	13.5
Cakes and biscuits	14.4	12.3	13.0	12.0	16.7
Breakfast cereals	10.7	7.7	11.9	12.7	10.8
Pasta products	12.4	6.0	10.1	5.8	2.9
Pastry-cook products	2.5	3.7	5.7	5.1	10.7
Other cereal products	26.4	24.7	20.3	18.5	10.4
Milk, cheese and eggs	2.1	1.2	0.4	0.7	-0.1
Fresh milk	0.6	-0.5	-1.1	-0.5	0.4
Preserved milk	7.1	5.0	-0.2	4.0	2.9
Yoghurt	16.1	17.3	19.0	22.3	9.3
Cheese	-6.1	-8.2	-7.3	-8.8	-8.6
Other milk products	7.2	10.6	8.8	5.4	9.1
Eggs	2.5	-4.9	-5.6	-6.1	-2.9
Oils and fats	5.1	-1.2	-0.1	1.1	-0.5
Food additives and condiments	12.7	8.9	9.6	12.9	15.4
Confectionery, nuts and snacks	7.1	5.6	5.9	8.3	9.5
Other grocery food	11.5	10.4	11.0	11.4	9.2
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup	5.6	7.5	6.7	7.3	7.1
Coffee, tea and other hot drinks	15.0	13.7	11.1	12.2	7.4
Soft drinks, waters and juices	3.3	6.1	5.7	6.2	7.1
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.3	4.0
Restaurant meals	5.7	5.2	4.6	4.2	3.9
Ready-to-eat food	5.8	5.3	5.2	4.4	3.9
Food group	8.6	7.6	6.8	8.4	8.4

(1) Section indexes are given for selected classes.

Table 3

Food Price Index
Weighted average retail prices of selected food items⁽¹⁾

Item	Series ref: CPIM	Unit	Jun	Jul	Percentage change ⁽²⁾
			2009	2009	
			\$		
Fruit and vegetables subgroup (supermarket & greengrocer)					
Oranges	SAP0100	1kg	3.57	3.21	-10.1
Bananas	SAP0101	1kg	2.92	2.78	-4.8
Apples	SAP0102	1kg	2.44	2.44	0.0
Kiwifruit	SAP0103	1kg	1.56	1.58	1.3
Sultanas (supermarket only)	SAP0104	375g	2.14	2.06	-3.7
Peaches – canned (supermarket only)	SAP0105	410g	1.74	1.65	-5.2
Lettuce	SAP0106	1kg	5.98	8.47	41.6
Broccoli	SAP0107	1kg	6.49	7.40	14.0
Cabbage	SAP0108	1kg	2.49	2.76	10.8
Tomatoes	SAP0109	1kg	7.76	7.02	-9.5
Carrots	SAP0110	1kg	1.67	1.65	-1.2
Mushrooms	SAP0111	1kg	10.29	10.01	-2.7
Potatoes	SAP0112	1kg	1.43	1.40	-2.1
Peas – frozen (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾	SAP0113	1kg	2.77	2.82	1.8
Meat, poultry and fish subgroup (supermarket & butcher)					
Beef steak – blade	SAP0114	1kg	12.56	13.04	3.8
Beef steak – porterhouse/sirloin	SAP0115	1kg	23.18	23.03	-0.6
Beef – mince	SAP0116	1kg	11.69	10.73	-8.2
Pork – loin chops	SAP0117	1kg	17.02	16.31	-4.2
Lamb – chops	SAP0118	1kg	12.94	13.52	4.5
Bacon – middle rashers (supermarket only)	SAP0119	1kg	23.44	23.57	0.6
Sausages	SAP0120	1kg	7.31	7.67	4.9
Tuna – canned (supermarket only)	SAP0121	185g	2.58	2.41	-6.6
Grocery food subgroup (supermarket & convenience store)					
Bread – white sliced loaf ⁽³⁾	SAP0122	700g	1.80	1.80	0.0
Biscuits – chocolate	SAP0123	200g	3.03	3.16	4.3
Breakfast biscuits	SAP0124	1kg	5.90	5.93	0.5
Flour – white (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾	SAP0125	1.5kg	2.25	2.16	-4.0
Rice – long grain, white (supermarket only)	SAP0126	1kg	2.65	2.65	0.0
Milk – standard homogenised ⁽³⁾	SAP0127	2 litres	3.23	3.24	0.3
Yoghurt – flavoured, 150g pottle (supermarket only)	SAP0128	pk of 6	4.92	4.80	-2.4
Cheese – mild cheddar (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾	SAP0129	1kg	8.92	8.94	0.2
Eggs ⁽³⁾	SAP0130	dozen	3.21	3.33	3.7
Butter – salted ⁽³⁾	SAP0131	500g	2.99	2.94	-1.7
Sugar – white ⁽³⁾	SAP0132	1.5kg	2.43	2.46	1.2
Tomato sauce – canned	SAP0133	575g	2.87	2.99	4.2
Chocolate – block (supermarket only)	SAP0134	250g	4.44	4.35	-2.0
Potato crisps	SAP0135	190g	2.57	2.51	-2.3
Spaghetti – canned	SAP0136	420g	1.58	1.49	-5.7
Non-alcoholic beverages subgroup (supermarket & convenience store)					
Coffee – instant	SAP0137	100g	5.54	5.21	-6.0
Tea bags (supermarket only)	SAP0138	box of 100	4.12	4.08	-1.0
Soft drink	SAP0139	1.5 litres	2.16	2.18	0.9
Bottled water	SAP0140	750ml	1.96	2.02	3.1
Fruit juice – apple based (supermarket only) ⁽³⁾	SAP0141	1 litre	1.86	1.89	1.6
Restaurant meals and ready-to-eat food subgroup					
Fish and chips	SAP0142	1 fish/chips	5.33	5.33	0.0
Meat pie – hot	SAP0143	each	3.14	3.15	0.3

(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.