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## Household Grocery Shopping Destination Allocations: Have Local Stores Caught on with the Rise of Local Foods?

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#### Motivation

- ❖Local foods are gaining increasing popularity
- Limited studies have been done about household grocery purchase allocations in the awakening of local food, especially for individuals who stick to the "locavore" principle

## **Objectives**

- Examine where households shop for their groceries and how they allocate their shopping trips among national stores versus local and specialty food stores
- Identify what factors may determine household choice of stores for grocery shopping
- Investigate how perceptions on 'local food' may affect household grocery store choice

## Survey

- An online survey conducted in Fall 2008 of population in Ohio
- ❖512 completed questionnaire through Zoomerang.com
- ❖Demographic features: 49.2% Female(state average: 51.3%); 90.6% White (state average: 85.4%); Mean age over 18 is 47.2 years old (state average: 48.5)



<b>❖</b> Key Survey Question	Number of Visits in the Past Two Months						
	Never	One time	2-4 times	5-10 times	11-15 times	>15 times	
National Grocery Chain (e.g., Kroger, Giant Eagle, etc.)							
National "Big Box" retailer <u>Walmart</u> , g., Wal-Mart, Meijer, etc.)	_						
Locally Owned Grocery							
Convenience Store							
Specialty Food Store (e.g., organic, ethic food, etc.)							
Farm or Farmers' Market							

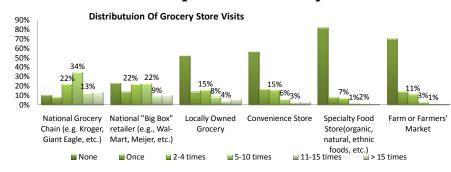
## Model

Seeming Unrelated Regression (SUR) model setup:

$$Y_{c} = X_{c}^{t} \beta + U_{c}$$

Y: frequency (percentage share) of visits to each type of grocery stores X: explainable variables, including household head demographic characteristics, acceptable distance for local foods, and family composition variable.

## **Descriptive Summary**



#### **Econometric Results and Discussions**

SHOPPER	0.0109	-0.0186	0.0675***	0.0053	-0.0195	
URBAN	0.1182***	-0.0646***	-0.0714***	0.0062	-0.0072	
EMPLOY	0.0442*	-0.0433**	-0.0409**	0.0042	0.0114	
EDU	0.8268**	-0.7708**	-0.0909	0.2696**	0.2282	
MARITAL	-0.0081	0.0208	0.0013	-0.0076	-0.0031	
WHITE	-0.0397	0.0667**	-0.0137	0.0117	0.0317**	
FEMALE	0.0386*	-0.0019	-0.0310*	0.0066	0.0089	
HHINCOME	0.0042*	-0.0039*	0.0006	0.0015**	-0.0006	
Family Com	position					
UNDER5	-0.0003	0.0152	-0.0171	0.002	0.0007	
5to9	0.0135	0.0018	-0.0089	0.0022	0.0056	
10to14	-0.0461*	0.0453*	0.0034	-0.0093	0.0033	
15to19	0.008	-0.0114	-0.0045	-0.0008	-0.0058	
20to24	-0.0156	0.0016	0.0079	0.0014	0.0009	
25to34	-0.0397*	0.0243	0.0014	0.0063	-0.0055	
35to44	0.0122	-0.0384*	0.0155	0.0093	-0.0064	
45to54	-0.0427**	-0.0089	0.0221	0.0017	0.0175**	
55to59	0.0427	-0.0286	-0.005	-0.0048	0.0125	
60to64	-0.0722**	0.0076	0.0284	0.0234**	0.0300*	
65to69	0.0352	-0.0763**	0.0189	0.0047	0.02	
70to79	0.0011	-0.0503**	0.0546***	0.0047	-0.0004	
MAXDISTAN	0.0057	0.0032	-0.0048	-0.003	-0.0036	
INTERCEPT	0.1863**	0.4448***	0.1649***	-0.0441*	0.0021	
RMSE	0.2279	0.2096	0.1830	0.0736	0.1035	
R^2	0.1533	0.1158	0.0921	0.0484	0.0527	
	est of independen	ce: chi2(10) =304.0,	p= 0.0000 (Note: "Cor	ovenient Store' is the	omitted type in the model)	
* ** ***	indicate significar	t level respectively at	0%, 5%, 1%.			

- ❖Mainstream grocery suppliers occupy the *largest share* as expected
- ❖There are plenty of opportunities for locally grown foods in locally owned brand grocery stores, specialty stores and even farmers' markets.
- \*Location, Employment status and Education achievement play significant roles in determining where households buy food items.



❖ Model fitness: errors are highly correlated in all equations

#### **❖**Mainstream grocery stores:

- A household visits 11.82% more (frequency , in percentage) to National Chain Stores and 6.46% less to "Big Box" Retailers if live in the city or suburb than rural areas
- □ Families with at least one household head fully employed; with higher education or with higher income have less trips to shopping at "Big Box" Retailers

#### **❖**Local Grocery Stores

□respondents visit 6.7% more to these stores if they are main grocery shoppers in the household □Full employment status, female household heads, and families with older members shop less in these stores

#### **❖Specialty Stores**

- Household heads with one more year education go 0.27% more in specialty stores for grocery
- ☐ Ten thousand dollars in household annul income may be associated with 0.15% increase in visits

#### **❖**Farmers' Market

- □ Families with older members and white visit more at farmers' markets
- \*Household's perception on 'how far local food can travel' is not significant in choice of grocery stores.

## Conclusions

- This study is the first to examine how households allocate food grocery shopping trips with special attention on the impact from how far they believe local foods can travel.
- Using shares of each type of grocery stores visited in the past two months, a SUR regression exhibits correlation among different types of store choice.



- Most popular food grocery source are national chains (e.g., Kroger) and national big box stores (e.g., Wal-Mart); however, local grocery stores and farmers' markets have gained increasing attention.
- No clear difference in grocery store choices among households with different understanding of how long food can travel while still being considered local.
- Interesting results regarding visits to Big Box Retailers: households with higher income and more senior members in the family have less visits to this type of stores.

#### Selected Reference:

King, Robert P., Hand, Michael S., DiGiacomo, Gigi, Clancy Kate, Gomez, Miguel I., Hardesty, Shermain D., Lev, Larry and Mclaughlin, Edward W. 2010. Comparing the Structure, Size, and Performance of Local and Mainstream Food Supply Chains. Washington DC: USDA, Economic Research Report Number 99, June.

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