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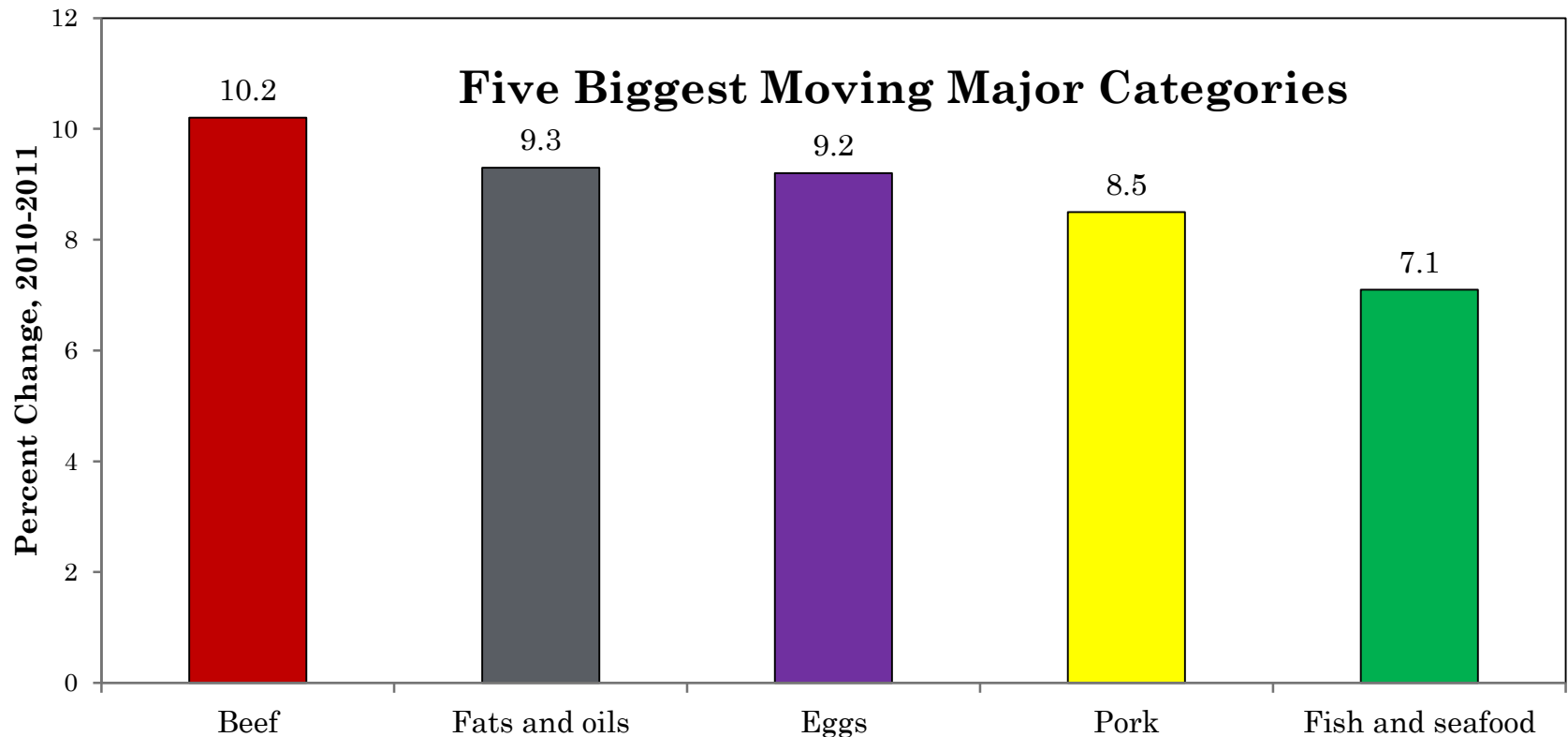
# **OUTLOOK FOR U.S. RETAIL FOOD PRICES AND INFLATION, 2012**



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Food Economics Division  
ERS-USDA

**USDA Agricultural Outlook Forum  
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# HEAVY FOOD PRICE INFLATION IN 2011

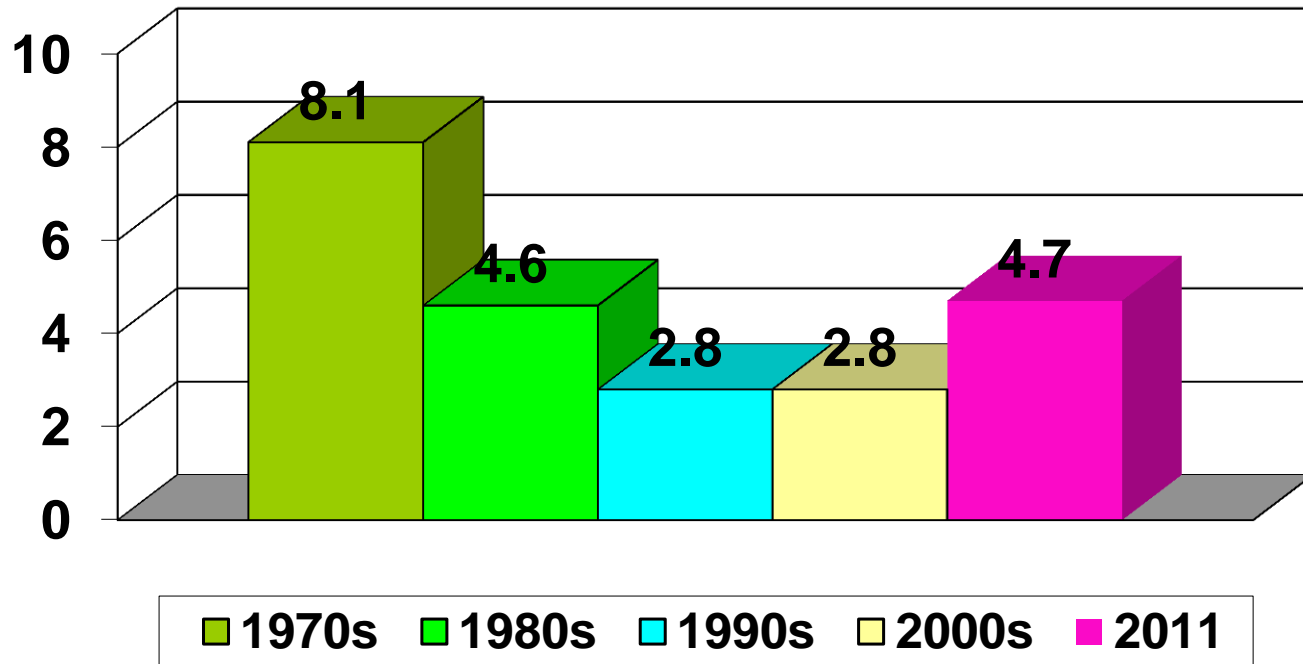


- All food: 3.7%
- Food-at-home: 4.8%

Source: BLS CPI Data, 2011

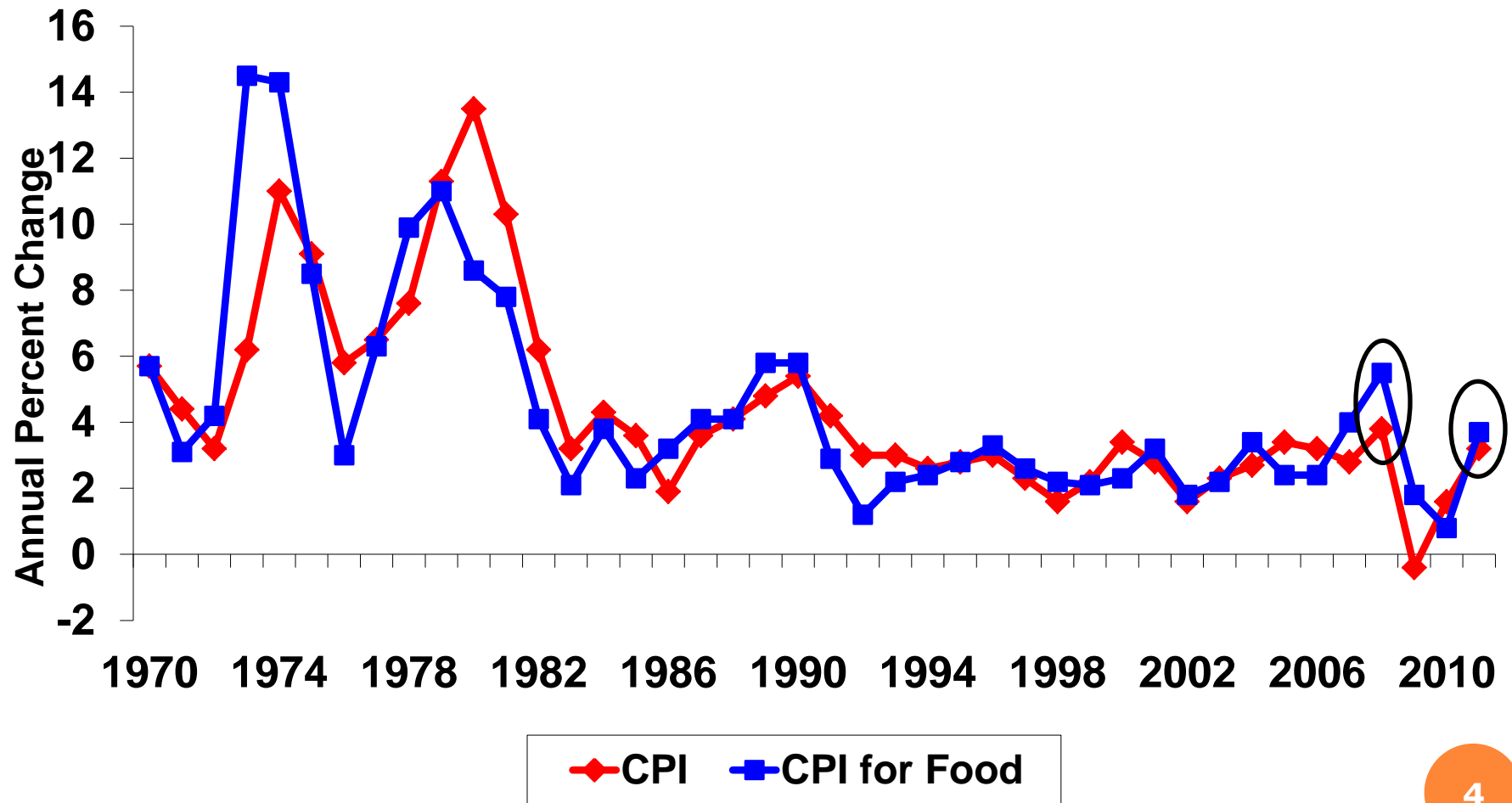
# PERSPECTIVE: LONG TERM FOOD-AT-HOME PRICE INFLATION

## Average Annual Percent Change in Food Price Inflation by Decade



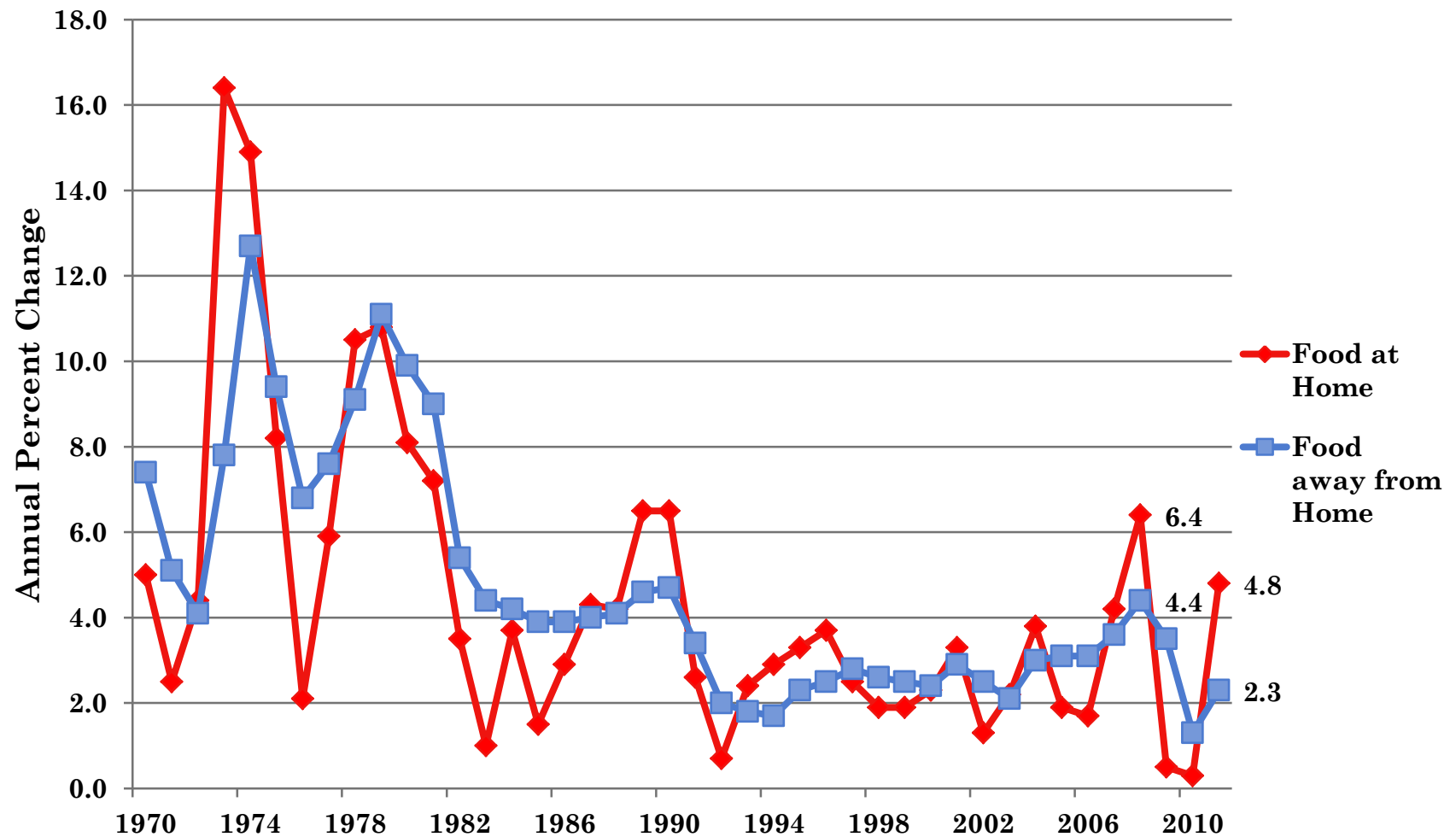
Source: BLS CPI Data, 1970-2011

# CPI AND CPI FOR FOOD, 1970-2011



Source: BLS CPI Data, 1970-2011

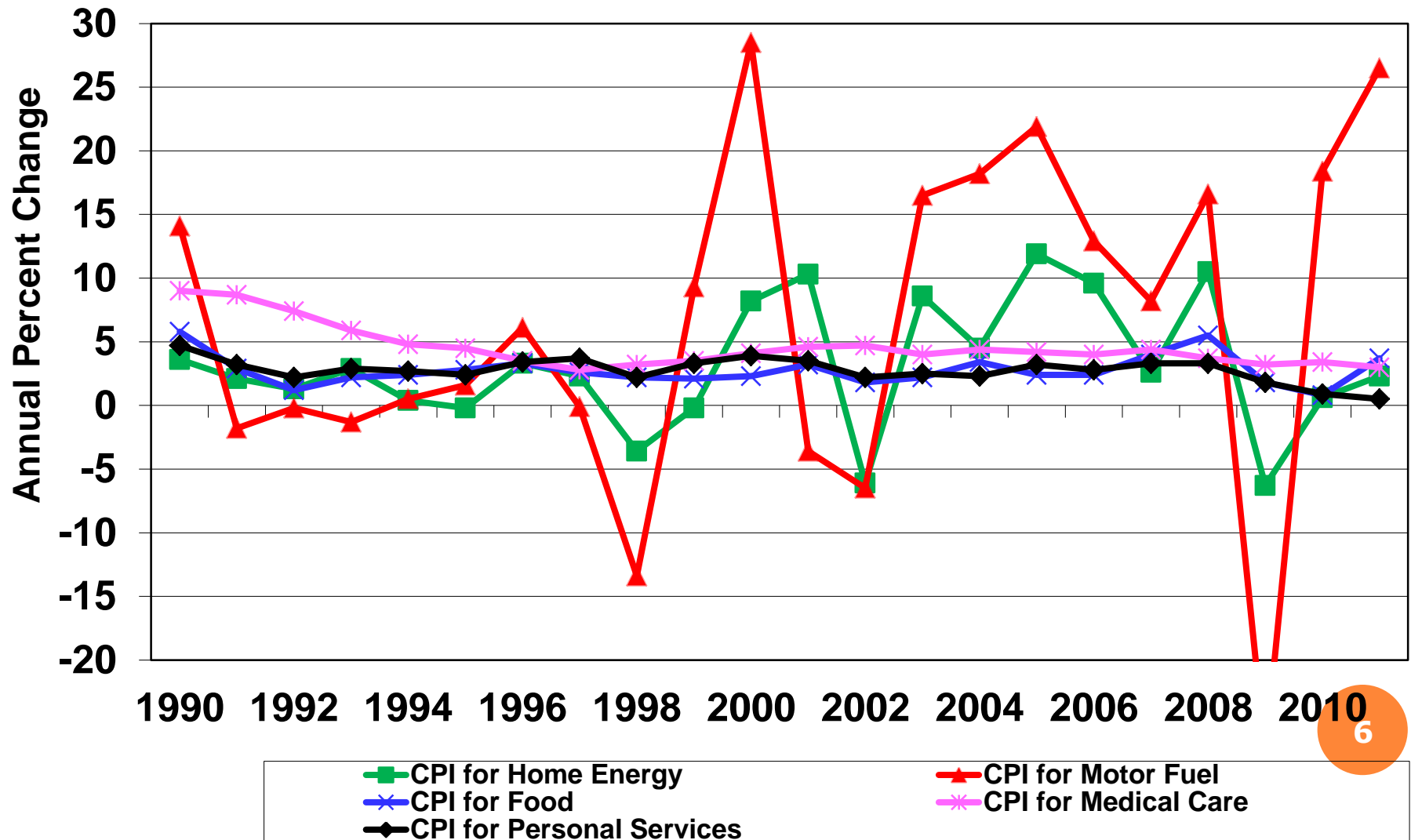
# FAH AND FAFH, 1970-2011



Source: BLS CPI Data, 1970-2011

# FOOD, ENERGY, MEDICAL CARE, SERVICES 1990-2011

Source: BLS CPI Data,  
1970-2011

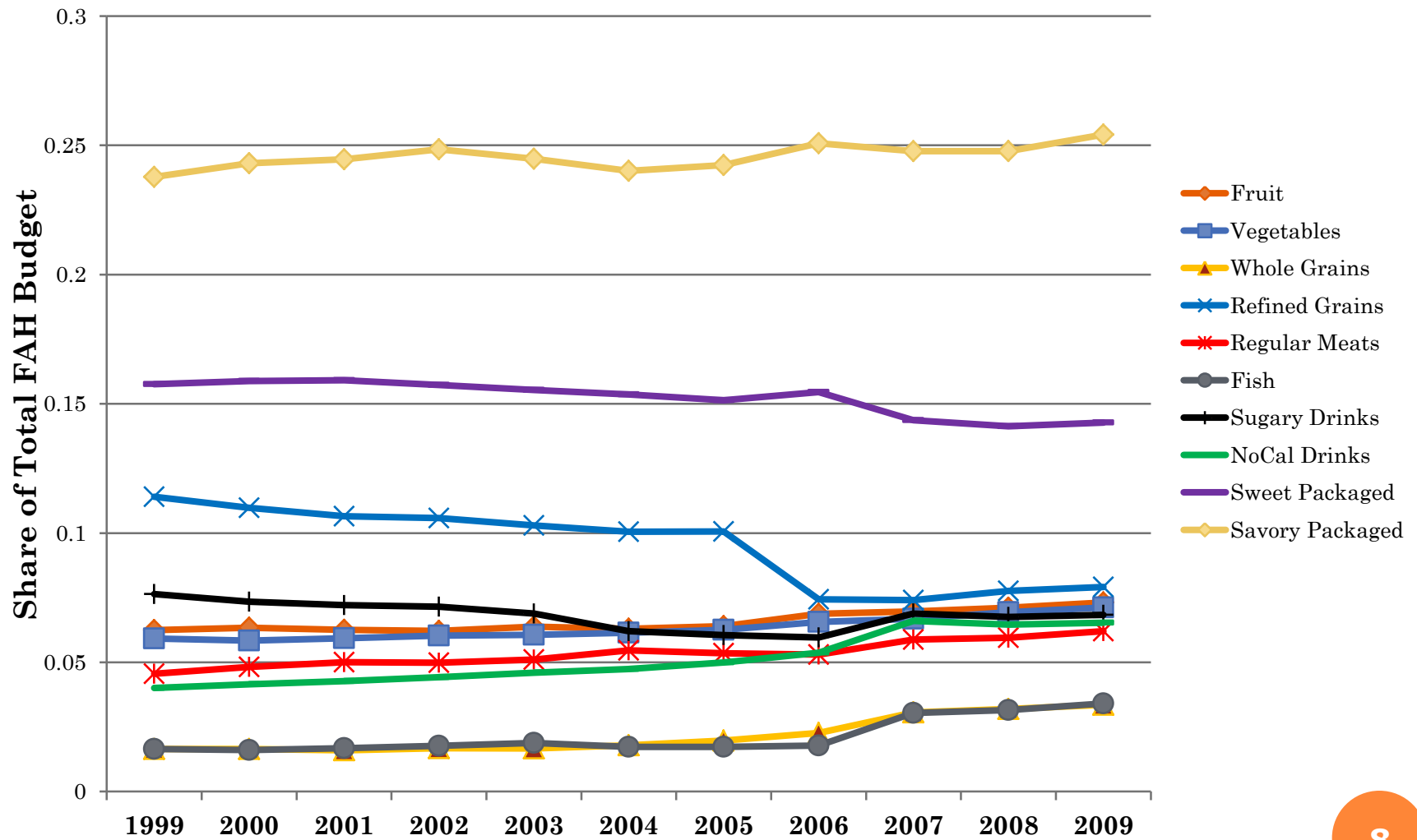


# SOURCES OF RETAIL PRICE CHANGES

- Changes in Consumer Demand
- Changes in Retail Market Competition
  - Number of retailers in a market
  - Type of retailers
    - Specialization
- Changes in Costs
  - Cost of Goods Sold (Farm and Wholesale)
    - Regional Variation
  - Operating Costs (e.g. Energy)

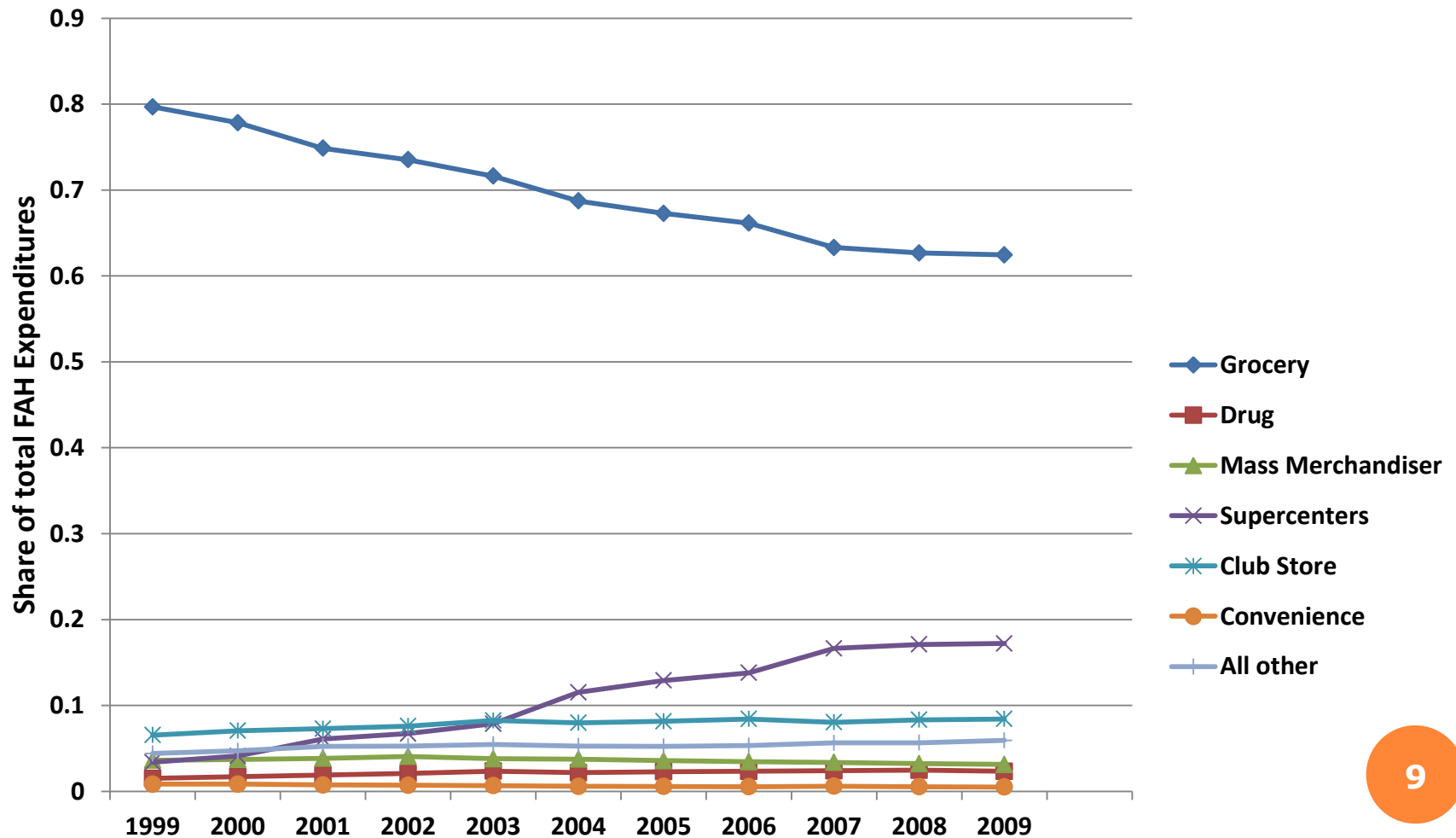


# CONSUMERS' FAH EXPENDITURE PATTERNS, 1999-2009



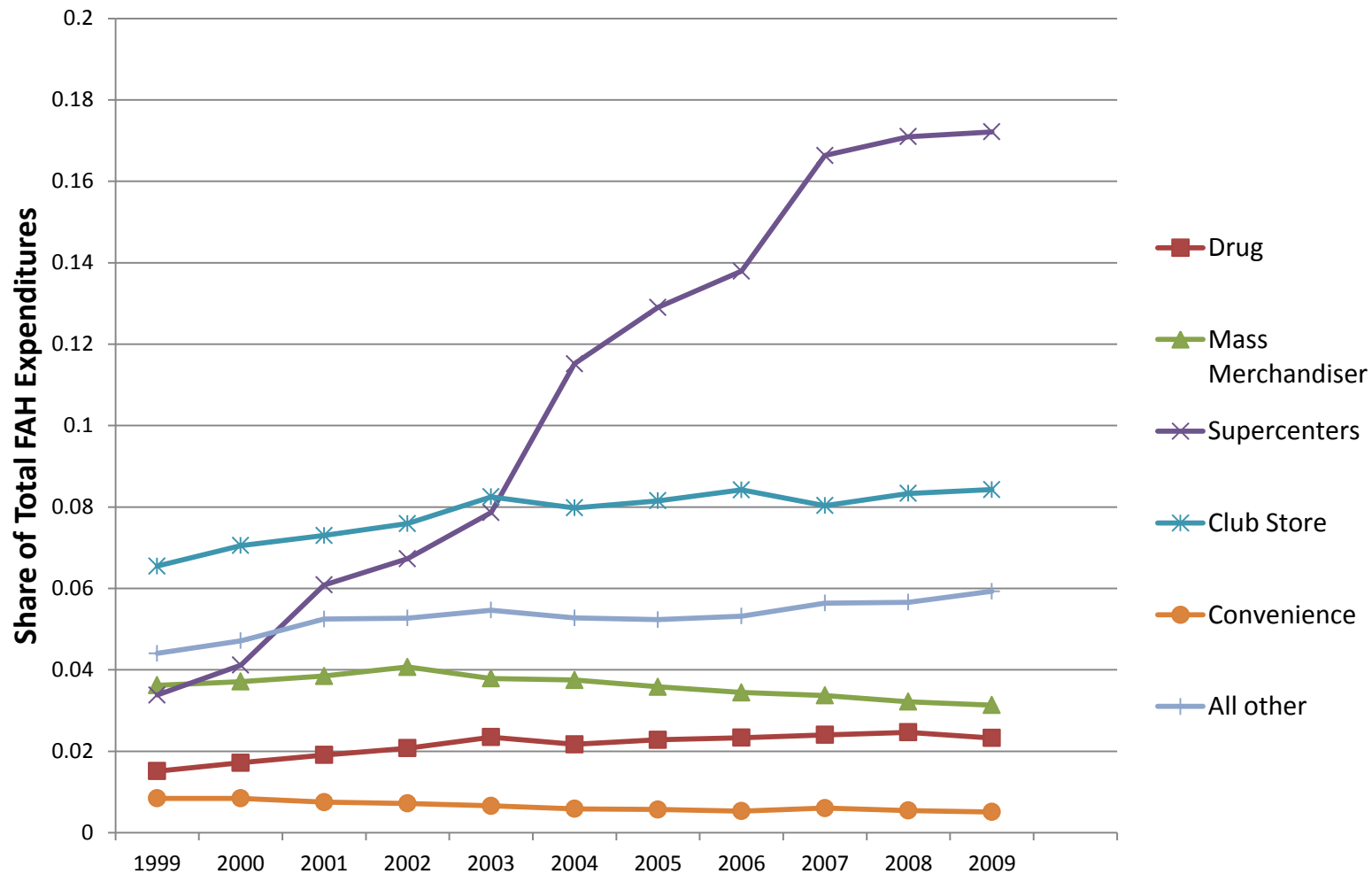
Source: Nielsen Homescan Data, 1999-2009

# CONSUMERS INCREASINGLY SHOP AT NONTRADITIONAL FORMATS FOR FAH



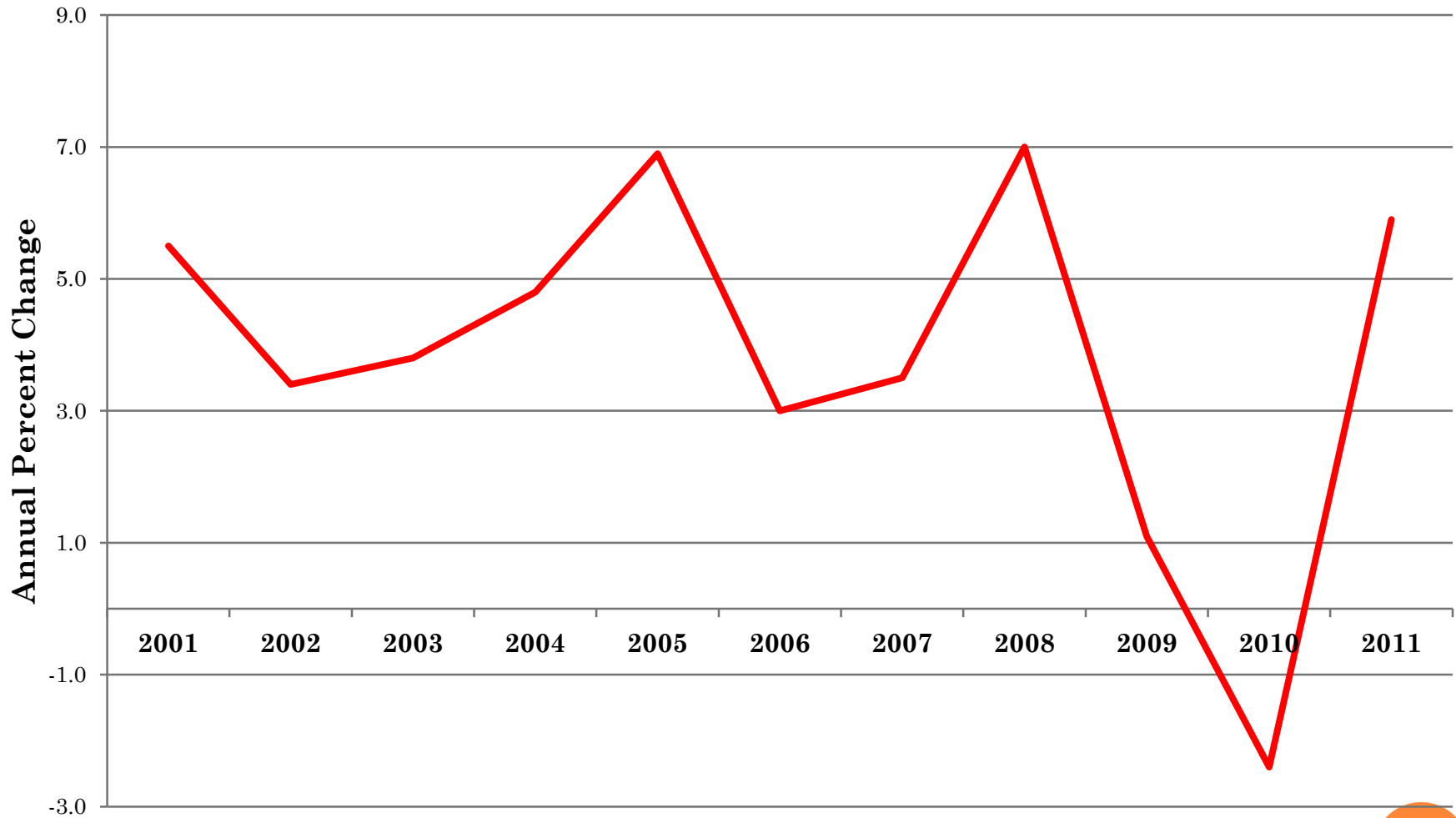
Source: Nielsen Homescan Data, 1999-2009

# SPOTLIGHT: NONTRADITIONALS



Source: Nielsen Homescan Data, 1999-2009

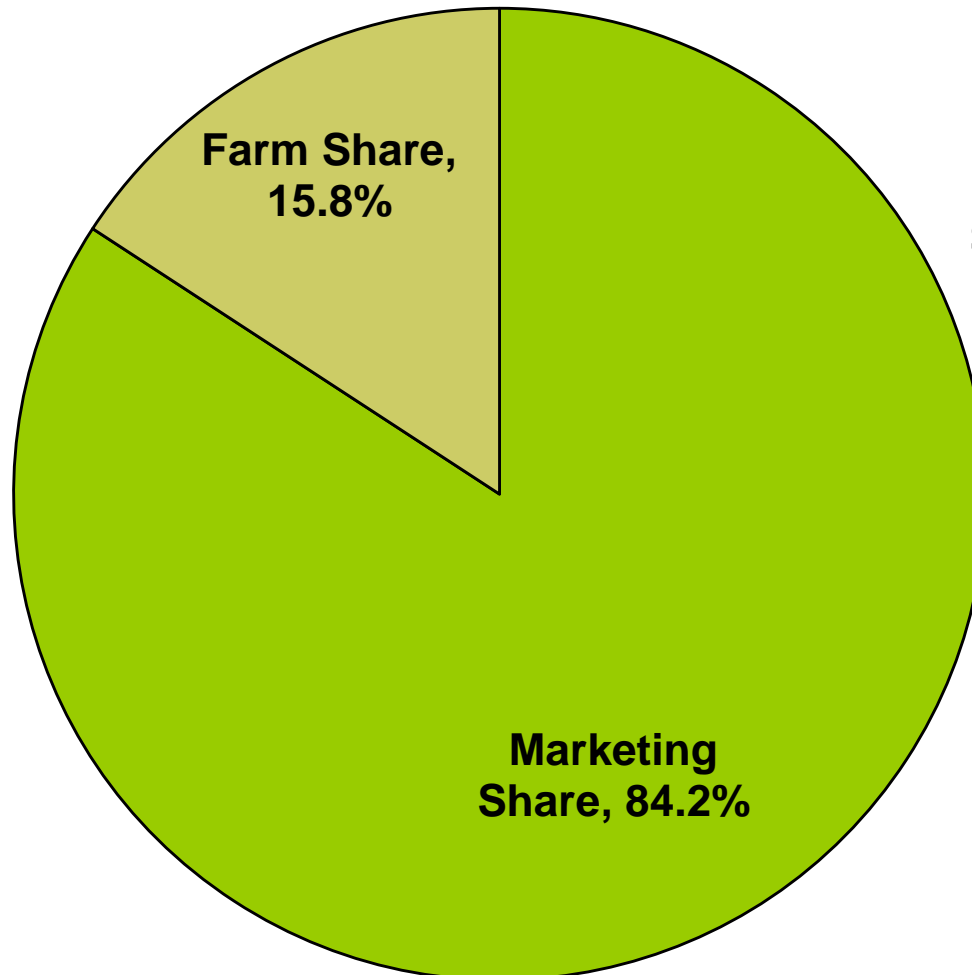
# PPI FOR RETAIL GROCERY DEPARTMENT MARGINS, REVENUES MINUS WHOLESALE COST



Source: BLS PPI Data, 2001-2011

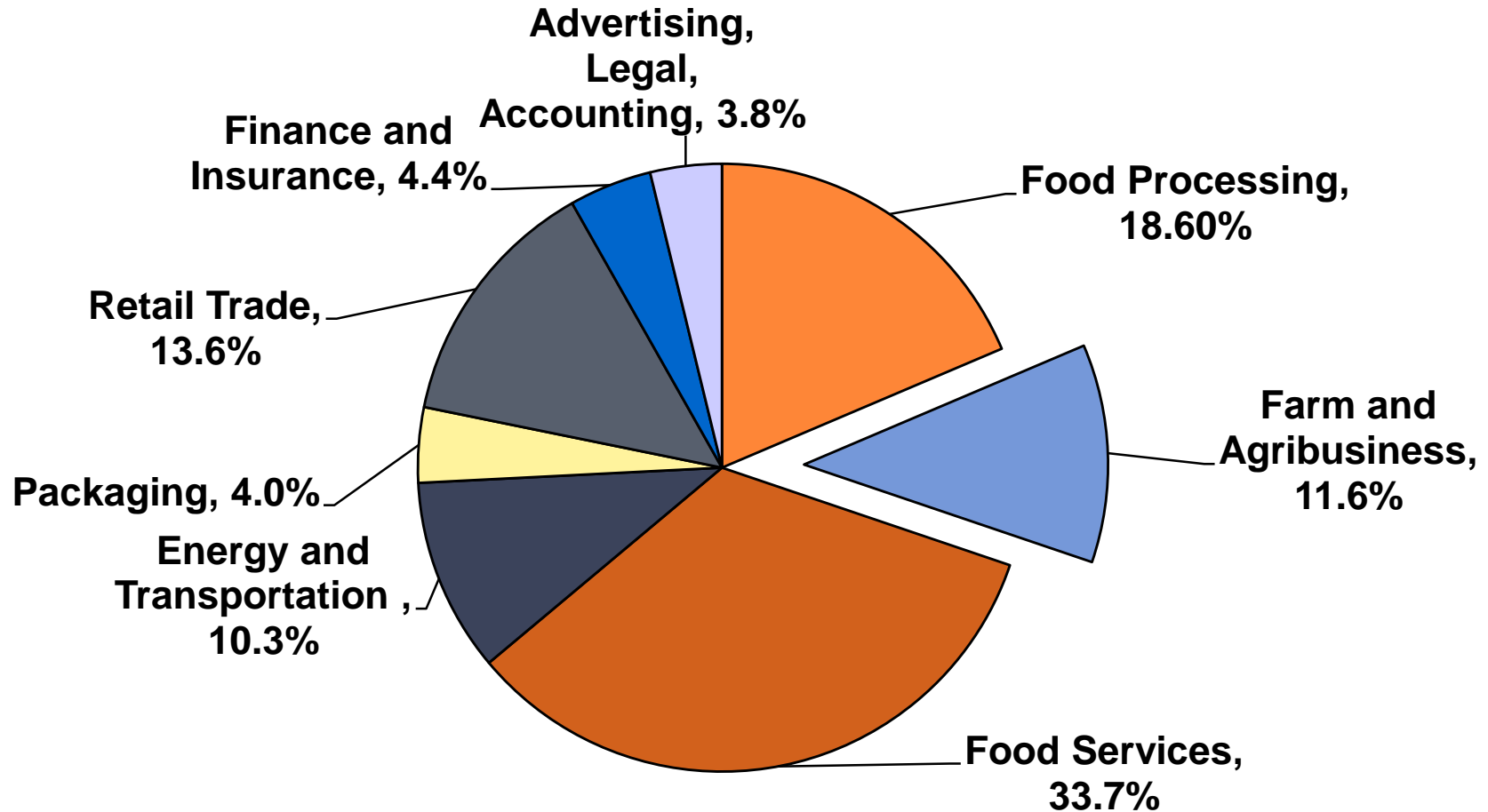
# THE UPDATED FOOD DOLLAR

Farm Share:  
Farmers'  
receipts from  
sale of raw  
food  
commodities



Marketing Share:  
Post-farm  
receipts to food  
supply chain  
industries

# WHERE A CONSUMER DOLLAR SPENT ON FOOD GOES



Source: *A Revised and Expanded Food Dollar Series* (2011), ERR114, Economic Research Service,  
[www.ers.usda.gov/data/FoodDollar/](http://www.ers.usda.gov/data/FoodDollar/)

# ERS FOOD MARKETS AND PRICES RESEARCH

- Leibtag & Kumcu (May 2011) examined importance of regional variation in prices
  - Key finding: fruit and vegetable prices vary substantially across markets
  - 30-70% more expensive in highest-priced markets as compared to lowest-priced markets
  - Implications for purchasing power of programs to improve food security, e.g. WIC

# ERS FOOD MARKETS AND PRICES RESEARCH

- Stewart & Blayney (Aug. 2011) study dairy price transmission
  - Key finding: Milk price fluctuations drive dairy retail price changes, but incompletely and asymmetrically
  - Farm price increases passed on more quickly and completely than decreases
  - But no evidence of a widening of the farm-retail spread from 2000-2010
    - Due in part to retail competitive pressure



# ERS FOOD MARKETS AND PRICES RESEARCH

- Volpe (December 2011) examined prices by branding
  - Key finding: Competition within stores, between NBs and PLs, drives prices and sales
    - Lowers prices and increases product variety
  - NB/PL price difference is falling
  - NB/PL competition is fiercest when market competition is weak

# ERS FOOD MARKETS AND PRICES RESEARCH

- Okrent & Alston (2011) examined FAFH demand
  - Key finding: FAFH demand much more responsive to income-driven changes in consumption
  - Demands for healthful foods less price responsive than unhealthful foods
  - Strong substitutions and complements in demand among FAFH groups, important for any policy consideration

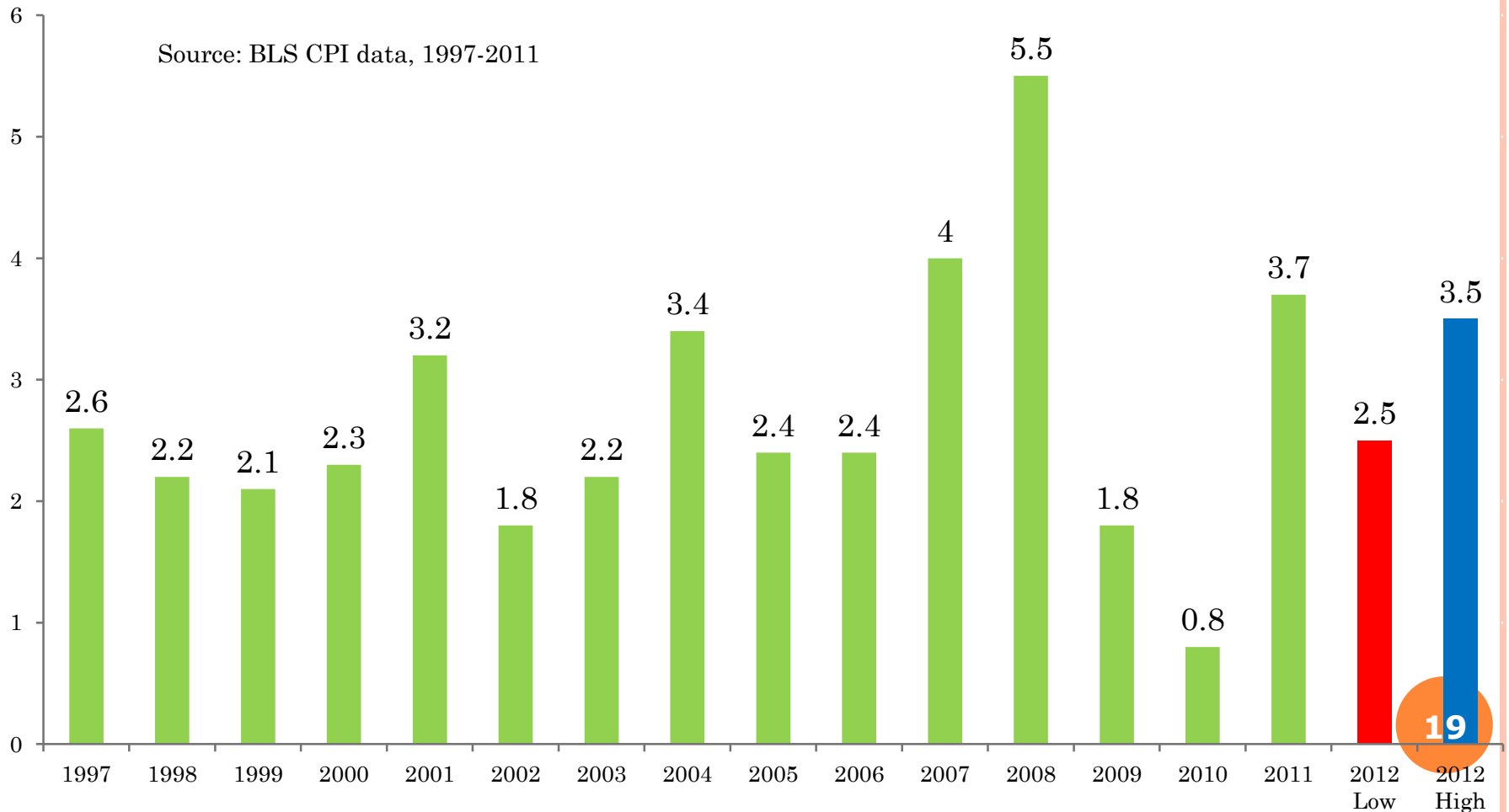
# ERS FOOD MARKETS AND PRICES RESEARCH

- Carlson and Frazao (forthcoming, 2011) compares prices across categories
  - Key finding: How you measure the price of food matters
  - Some other studies have shown that less healthful foods are cheaper, as measured on a caloric basis
  - As measured by edible weight or portion size, the opposite is true: fruits, vegetables, grains, dairy are less expensive than foods high in saturated fats, added sugars, etc.

# 2011-2012 FOOD INFLATION IS UNLIKELY TO APPROACH 2007-2008 LEVELS

## Annual Percent Change in CPI for Food

Source: BLS CPI data, 1997-2011



# FOOD INFLATION 2009-2012

## ○ 2009

- Food commodity costs down from summer 2008 highs
- Energy prices down
- Recession leads to weakened domestic and global demand

## ○ 2010

- Sputtering global economy, deflation concerns
- Renewed commodity price pressures

## ○ 2011

- Higher commodity costs (corn, wheat, soybeans, etc.)
- Higher energy and transportation costs
- Increased U.S. exports due to growing global demand, weak U.S. Dollar
- Large animal supplies at historic lows due to lingering effects of 2008
- Retailers slow to pass on cost increases for most of year

# FOOD INFLATION 2009-2012

## ○ 2012

- Most inflationary pressures remain but do not intensify
- Retailers begin to pass on costs in earnest
- US economy improves, dollar strengthens
  - Domestic demand grows little
  - Exports fall
- Late-2011 surge in prices means higher starting point for year

# PERCENT CHANGE IN FOOD CPI (A)

Items	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>Forecast 2012</b>
All Food	5.5	1.8	0.8	3.7	2.5 to 3.5
FAFH	4.4	3.5	1.3	2.3	2 to 3
FAH	6.4	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	4.8	2.5 to 3.5
Beef	4.5	-1.0	2.9	<b>10.2</b>	4 to 5
Pork	2.3	-2.0	<b>4.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	3 to 4
Other Meats	3.1	2.3	-0.1	6.4	2.5 to 3.5
Poultry	5.0	1.7	-0.1	2.9	3 to 4

# PERCENT CHANGE IN FOOD CPI (B)

Items	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>Forecast 2012</b>
All Food	5.5	1.8	0.8	3.7	2.5 to 3.5
FAH	6.4	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	4.8	2.5 to 3.5
Fish	6.0	3.6	1.1	<b>7.1</b>	4 to 5
Dairy	8.0	-6.4	1.1	6.8	2 to 3
Fats and Oils	<b>13.8</b>	2.3	-0.3	9.3	3.5 to 4.5
Sugar +Sweets	5.5	5.6	2.2	3.3	2 to 3
Eggs	14.0	-14.7	1.5	<b>9.2</b>	1 to 2



# PERCENT CHANGE IN FOOD CPI (C)

Items	2008	2009	2010	2011	<b>Forecast 2012</b>
All Food	5.5	1.8	0.8	3.7	2.5 to 3.5
FAH	6.4	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	4.8	2.5 to 3.5
Fresh Fruits	4.8	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	3.3	3 to 4
Fresh Vegetables	5.6	<b>-3.4</b>	2.0	5.6	1 to 2
Processed F + V	9.5	6.6	-1.3	2.9	3 to 4
Cereals + Bakery	<b>10.2</b>	3.2	-0.8	3.9	3.5 to 4.5
Nonalc. Bev.	4.3	1.9	-0.9	3.2	1.5 to 2.5

# CAVEATS

- Food commodity volatility
- Food ~ Energy Connection
- Global demand for U.S. exports
- Retail margin pressure
  - Post-recession consumer response
- Weather is major source of uncertainty
- Longer term structural inflation concerns

# RESOURCES FOR FOOD PRICE TRENDS RESEARCH

## ❑ ERS CPI Forecasts

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/CPIFoodAndExpenditures/Data/cpiforecasts.htm>

## ○ New ERS Reports

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err129/>

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB75/>

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR105/>

## ○ BLS CPI, PPI, and Average Price Data

<http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=cu>

<http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=wp>

<http://data.bls.gov/PDQ/outside.jsp?survey=ap>

## ○ AMS Fruit and Vegetable Report

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/fvwretail.pdf>

## ○ IMF World Commodity Prices

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/res/commod/index.asp>

## CONTACT INFORMATION

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For more information, see

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/CPIFoodAndExpenditures/>