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#### Demographic and Economic Factors Affecting Demand for Brand-Level Milk in Texas

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# Demographic and Economic Factors Affecting Demand for Brand-Level Milk in Texas

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# **Background & Justification**

- Consumer demand studies centering attention to milk in the United States are numerous
- Demand for milk as aggregated market segment; demand delineated by milk fat types; flavored milk; milk advertising, organic and conventional milk
  - Kinnucan (1986)
  - Capps & Schmitz (1991)
  - Kaiser & Reberte (1996)
  - Gould (1996)
  - Dharmasena (2010)
  - Alviola & Capps (2010)
  - Dharmasena and Capps (2012)
  - Gvillo, Dharmasena and Capps (2014)

# **Background & Justification**

 Once a consumer identifies his/her preference such as organic, low-fat, conventional, whole milk, he/she has to still decide what <u>brand</u> to purchase.

• Our goal: to investigate demographic and economic factors affecting demand for milk at brand level.

## **Objectives**

- Specific objectives
  - To estimate economic and demographic drivers of demand for Promised Land white and chocolate milk
  - To estimate own-price and cross-price elasticities for Promised Land white and chocolate milk

#### **Data**

- Nielsen Homescan data 2008
  - 5,000 Texas households
- Texas
  - 78% households that purchased Promised Land brand
- Transactions of quantity (oz/household/year), Price (\$/oz)
- Milk brands
  - Promised Land, Borden, Oak Farms, Horizon Organic, Poinsettia, Schepps, Private Label
- Demographic information
  - Household size, income, race and ethnicity, age and presence of children, location within Texas

#### **Tobit Model**

#### Censoring problem in data

$$y_i = \begin{cases} X_i\beta + u_i, & X_i\beta + u_i > 0 \\ 0, & X_i\beta + u_i \le 0 \end{cases} z = \frac{X\beta}{\sigma}$$

$$E(y) = X\beta F(z) + \sigma f(z)$$
 Unconditional Expected Value

$$\frac{\partial E(y)}{\partial x} = \beta F(z)$$
 Unconditional Marginal Effect

$$E(y^*) = X\beta + \sigma \frac{f(z)}{F(z)}$$
 Conditional Expected Value

$$\frac{\partial E(y^*)}{\partial X} = \beta (1 - z \frac{f(z)}{F(z)} - \frac{f(z)^2}{F(z)^2})$$
 Conditional Marginal Effect

$$\frac{\partial E(y)}{\partial X} = F(z) \left( \frac{\partial Ey^*}{\partial X} \right) + E(y^*) \left( \frac{\partial F(z)}{\partial X} \right)$$
 McDonald and Moffitt (1980)

### **Empirical Estimation**

- Missing prices are imputed
  - Auxiliary regression
    - observed price = f(HH income, HH size, region)
- ML procedure, Proc QLIM in SAS
- Use tobit model (Tobin, 1958) to estimate conditional and unconditional marginal effects and to obtain elasticity estimates, and choice probabilities
- linear-log model to capture nonlinearity

# Results: Price & Income Elasticities: Promise Land White Milk

|                 | Conditional | Unconditional |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Variable        | Elasticity  | Elasticity    |
| Promised Land   | -0.23       | -1.65         |
| Borden          | -0.10       | -0.68         |
| Horizon Organic | -0.18       | -1.31         |
| Schepps         | -0.13       | -0.92         |
| Oak Farms       | 0.09        | 0.61          |
| Private Label   | 0.45        | 3.19          |
| Poinsettia      | 0.07        | 0.52          |
| Income          | 0.14        | 0.22          |

#### **Results:**

#### **Price & Income Elasticities: Promise Land Chocolate Milk**

|               | Conditional | Unconditional |
|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| Variable      | Elasticity  | Elasticity    |
| Promised Land | -0.54       | -3.30         |
| Nesquick /    | -0.25       | -1.57         |
| Borden        | 0.07        | 0.44          |
| Oak Farms     | 0.37        | 2.23          |
| Private Label | 0.36        | 2.28          |
| Income        | -0.02       | -0.09         |

Acounts.

# Demographic factors affecting Promised Land white and Chocolate milk

- Promised Land white milk
  - Age of shopper <30, age of children (6-12 consumed less), White shoppers more, Houston more</li>

- Promised Land chocolate milk
  - Age of shopper <45 consume more, households without children purchase more, Black shoppers less, San Antonio more

## Conclusions

- Conditional own-price elasticity of demand for Promised Land white milk is -0.23 and that of chocolate milk is -0.54
- White households buy more of both PL white and chocolate milk
- Private label brand is a substitute for both Promised Land white and chocolate milk
- Households with children <6 and >13 buy more of Promised Land brand
- Households in Houston buy more Promised Land white milk;
   San Antonio buy more Promised Land chocolate milk

# **Implications**

 Target marketing of Promised Land white and Chocolate milk (age, income, children, region)

Producer-level (LALA USA) pricing strategies;
 lower the price of Promised Land brand to
 increase customer base