## 》) ACCELERATING your digital connection with consumers

2022 CHICKEN MARKEting

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INFLATION'S IMPACT:
Chicken shows surprising strength despite rising prices

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# Inflation's impact on chicken consumption: Chicken shows surprising strength despite rising prices 

How we got here
Consumer's reactions
Price sensitivity
Managing going forward

## This is not the first nor last inflation, but this one is very different - there has never been such a convergence of inflation-driving factors since The Great Depression in the 1920s

Commodity Prices Rising
Energy: Crude Oil, Gas Non Energy: Beverages, Food (Grains, Oils \& Meals Fertiliser), Gold, Minerals (Iron, Copper)

Transportation Disruption Skilled Driver Shortages 100,000 HGV drivers lost

Shipping Costs 7x
Capacity Gaps 9-12 months to fix

Seasonal Labor Gaps Fruit \& Veg Picker shortages Anti-Immigration Sentiment


Prolonged Unseasonable Weather Spring \& Autumn Harvest yields down High spot prices for grains and oils

Soaring Energy Prices
Volatile \& Not Forecastable Govt. not getting involved

## Russia-Ukraine Crisis

Additional pressure on Oil, Wheat \& Corn Prices, Stock Market concerns, Metal/Car Prices

Uneven Consumer Demand<br>Pent up demand or Fear<br>Disposable income inequality \& Unemployment

## COVID Uncertainty

New lockdown measures drag mobility Business Confidence

Govt Support Ends; Cross-Border + Begin
VAT holidays, farming subsidies \& furlough end New Brexit border hurdles \& EU VAT Tariff Changes

Ingredient \& Component Shortages
Poor Quality, Higher than normal Waste
Equipment unserviceable, Process material gaps


All aisles experienced continued price increase in the last 52 weeks; Chicken price appreciation is steeper

Total Food and Beverage Price per Unit \% Change vs. YA, Total MULO


## Shopping in the Age of Inflation:

Consumers are switching and looking for deals at a higher rate than 2021
Shopping Changes Are Very Fragmented Due to Pricing:
There is Not a One-Size-Fits-All Solution

$45 \%$ Looked for sales for deals more often
$36 \%$ Cut back on non-essentials

24\% Switched to Private Label more often
$16 \%$ Bought in bulk (value sizes) more often

## Out of stock issues are persistent, but not category consistent



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## Dollar sales continue to be strong as consumer demand at retail has a strong floor. Volume shifts are very different across proteins

| Core Proteins | Dollar Sales (in \$MM) | \% Change vs. YA | \% Change vs. 2YA | \% Change vs. 3YA |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beef | \$30,817 | 4.1\% | 9.6\% | 27.0\% |  |
| Chicken | \$14,503 | 9.9\% | 12.1\% | 24.7\% |  |
| Pork | \$7,315 | 5.8\% | 5.9\% | 21.1\% |  |
| Turkey | \$2,794 | 5.1\% | 4.8\% | 14.0\% | - Work from home and an increased focus on cooking are driving demand |
| Core Proteins | Volume Sales <br> (in MM pounds) | \% Change vs. YA | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change vs. } \\ \text { 2YA } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change vs. } \\ \text { 3YA } \end{gathered}$ | - Most proteins are still higher than pre- |
| Beef | 5,097 | -6.8\% | -5.6\% | 1.8\% | pandemic |
| Chicken | 5,173 | -2.3\% | -4.5\% | 3.1\% |  |
| Pork | 2,283 | -5.4\% | -7.4\% | 0.5\% |  |
| Turkey | 1,179 | -3.1\% | -5.4\% | -2.5\% |  |

Chicken cuts sales are strong across the board. Wings and thighs continue to power chicken sales overall and are powering increases over the last 3 years

| Total Chicken \& Top Cuts | Dollar Sales (in \$MM) | \% Change vs. YA | \% Change vs. 2YA | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change vs. } \\ \text { 3YA } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total Chicken | \$14,503 | 9.9\% | 12.1\% | 24.7\% |
| Chicken Breast | \$8,353 | 7.3\% | 9.2\% | 19.5\% |
| Chicken Thighs | \$2,104 | 15.4\% | 21.3\% | 41.5\% |
| Chicken Wings | \$1,484 | 18.2\% | 33.8\% | 59.3\% |
| Chicken Legs | \$1,052 | 13.6\% | 2.0\% | 14.5\% |
| Whole Bird | \$756 | 4.7\% | -1.8\% | 7.8\% |
| Total Chicken \& Top Cuts | Volume Sales <br> (in MM pounds) | \% Change vs. YA | \% Change vs. 2YA | $\begin{gathered} \text { \% Change vs. } \\ \text { 3YA } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total Chicken | 5,1731 | -2.3\% | -4.5\% | 3.1\% |
| Chicken Breast | 2,287 | -4.9\% | -5.3\% | 0.1\% |
| Chicken Thighs | 874 | 1.0\% | 4.1\% | 17.1\% |
| Chicken Wings | 405 | -1.8\% | 3.2\% | 19.3\% |
| Chicken Legs | 833 | 1.5\% | -9.9\% | -1.8\% |
| Whole Bird | 500 | -5.3\% | -13.4\% | -7.7\% |

- Wings and Thighs continue their superstar results
- Whole Bird has consistently been the weakest performer


## Price increases impacted all protein categories

| Two Year Performance for Select Proteins |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Price per Volume \% Change vs YA | 11.2\% | 11.9\% | 12.7\% | 7.1\% | 14.6\% |
| Price per Volume \% Change vs 2 YA | 16.5\% | 18.1\% | 15.2\% | 13.9\% | 17.2\% |
| Dollar Sales \% Change vs YA | 8.5\% | 3.7\% | 5.4\% | 1.0\% | 5.6\% |
| Dollar Sales \% Change vs 2 YA | 11.7\% | 12.1\% | 7.8\% | 2.0\% | 11.5\% |
| Volume Sales <br> \% Change vs YA | -2.5\% | -7.3\% | -6.5\% | -5.7\% | -7.9\% |
| Volume Sales <br> \% Change vs 2 YA | -4.2\% | -5.0\% | -6.5\% | -10.5\% | -4.9\% |

[^0]Lowest

Increasing prices put pressure on volume sales for all proteins, the impact on Beef has been the most severe in the last 5 quarters


Pork followed a similar pattern with Chicken and Beef; inflation's impact on Turkey is yet to be seen in Q4-2023

Pork: Volume (in MM pounds) vs. Price Per Volume


Turkey: Volume (in MM pounds) vs. Price Per Volume


## Consumer Reaction to Price is Not a Mystery it's Measurable... and Changing

Price Sensitivity* is what happens when a change in price results in an impact to volume. It is a directional signpost to watch for "tipping point."

## MORE SENSITIVE to Price Changes

- More risk when prices increase
- More benefit when prices decline


## Typical Characteristics

- Heavily promoted or fast turn items
- Many similar competitors, fragmented
- More commoditized, many substitutes
- Low involvement categories


## LESS SENSITIVE to Price Changes

- Less risk when prices increase
- Less benefit when prices decline


## Typical Characteristics

- High spend / low movement category
- Strong product equity and loyalty
- Limited similar choices
- Premium product, highly differentiated

Price Change Causes Greatest Volume Impact
Price Change Causes Lower Volume Impact

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## Consumer Insights

537 US adults, 18+
Data collected June 30 - July 5, 2022

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Shoppers Are Concerned About Prices and Are Changing Their Behavior


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## Future expectations: Consumers expect some improvement

## We asked consumers to rate their current financial situation and

 expectations for a year from now, on a 7-point scale

## Consumers are eating more chicken, more often in past 6 months, but trading-down

Buying more, less or the same amount of fresh chicken as 6 months ago

- $99 \%$ said they eat meals made with fresh chicken more than once a month ${ }^{1}$ vs 96\% in 2021
- $88 \%$ more than once a week ${ }^{1}$
- Healthy choice, versatile,


1 Q4 How often do youlyour household consume dishes/meals made from fresh chicken? 2 Q1 What has motivated you to buy fresh chicken over the past 6 months?
3 Q3 Which of the following are you buying more, the same or less than you did 6 months ago?

## Consumers are aware of rising prices

$85 \%$ recognize that chicken prices are higher than at the start of the year ${ }^{1}$, citing higher prices of fuel, higher wages for workers, higher prices for chicken feed ${ }^{2}$


1 CP1 Thinking about the prices you have paid for fresh chicken in the past 6 months, do they generally seem higher, lower or about the same as at the start of this year? 2 CP2 Why in your opinion are chicken prices rising? (Select top 3 reasons)

## Yet, chicken is still a mealtime staple

## Chicken remains "center of the plate" for $53 \%^{1}$

$59 \%$ are preparing recipes with chicken and other ingredients (trading down from purchasing prepared chicken)
32\% are using chicken to make soup
$29 \%$ are roasting whole chicken $-43 \%$ for Gen Z
While $24 \%$ say they are eating less meat in general, that number is significantly lower for Gen Z (15\%) and Millennials (20\%)


More important now vs last year²:

## Overall price

These even more so for

Price per pound Fresh
Gen X $\qquad$ Value-size/family pack ABF (more so for Millenials)

Less important now vs last year:
Frozen
Brand name
Organic/Free range


Individual portions (except for Boomers)
$85 \%$ will consume more or same amount of fresh chicken at home in next 6-12 months

- $33 \%$ anticipate they will eat more fresh chicken
- "healthier than other protein"
- "better value for the money than other protein types"
- "plan to eat at home more to save money."
- Those planning to eat less fresh chicken say they are planning to eat less meat in general


Q9 Thinking about the next 6 to 12 months, how, if at all, do you anticipate your fresh chicken consumption at home will change? Q9A Why?

## Chicken, eggs are top protein choices for next 6 months

Consumption of fresh protein in next 6 months


## Adding Value

Communicate sustainability benefits/features in simple language that consumers can grasp quickly, easily.


ST1. Apart from value for price, how important are the following sustainability benefits when buying fresh chicken? (Very important, somewhat important responses combined)

## Where we'll be eating

- More anticipate eating at home than during past 6 months.
- While restaurant menu prices are not rising at same rate as retail food prices, 8 in 10 consumers say they are eating out less often due to inflation
- Trading down: fine dining restaurants hit the hardest, fast \& casual seeing a comeback
- "About the same" reflects convenience with takeout \& delivery with online ordering, apps - along with healthy choices, smaller portions

Anticipated activities next 6 months compared to past 6 months


## In summary

Financial situation \& expectations - lingering impacts, not much change one year from now
Eating more \& trading down - Chicken remains a staple, center of plate tradeoffs with less expensive cuts, store brands, value packs
Purchase drivers remain the same - Healthy choice of protein, versatility, value for price
Adding value with sustainability benefits - important for millennials \& Gen Z, give clear information to make it easy to feel good about the chicken they buy
Chicken is positioned for future demand -- Eating at home will continue; Millennials coming into buying power

## Consumer Insights - in summary

Financial situation \& expectations - lingering impacts, not much change one year from now
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## Price sensitivity is varied within fresh foods - this complexity is critical to understand to strategically leverage all products to drive efficient growth

More insensitive items may not be the most efficient to promote, either purchased by many or only a select few or situationally, where price changes will not drive a ton more (or less) of volume.


Post pandemic response to pricing has dampened more for Private Label than for Branded in Fresh Chicken


Reduced promotion depth and frequency drove higher early pandemic prices, shifting to premiumization and trading up H1 '21 until inflation lead to elevated everyday shelf prices

## Decomposition of Price per Volume \% change vs. YA for Avg F\&B Categories - MULO



- Increased Price


## ■ Mix/Shift




In H2 21 shelf prices accelerate to drive significant growth in price/mix. Mix effect begins to subside as we lap 2020 and as consumer begin to trade down



Consumers paid higher prices at the start of the pandemic as promotions were cut and they traded up to more premium items. Inflation has forced consumers to pay more from higher everyday and promo prices


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## Consumer response to category level pricing is changing. As inflation persists expect

 pricing impacts to shift back towards pre-pandemic levelsCategory \% Pound Change from 10\% Avg Price Increase - Total US Food

| $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pre- | During <br> Pandemic | Pandemic <br> Pandemic |
| Forward |  |  |



Source: IRI Price Sensitivity - Pre = 2019, During = 52wk Sept 2021, Forward = 52wk Jun 2022

For chicken cuts, consumer response to price has dropped across all segments with sensitivity to legs dropping significantly

Category \% Pound Change from 10\% Avg Price Increase - Total US Food

| $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ | $\bullet$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pre- | During <br> Pandemic | Pandemic <br> Pandemic |
| Forward |  |  |



Source: IRI Price Sensitivity - Pre = 2019, During = 52wk Sept 2021, Forward = 52wk Jun 2022

## As the pendulum continues to swing before normalizing, <br> Manufacturers should focus in these areas to drive profitable growth in 2022

Price Price Forecasting

## Promo Investment




Inflation is hitting a critical time as consumer behavior is finally becoming more concerned

## Thank Youl

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[^0]:    Highest

