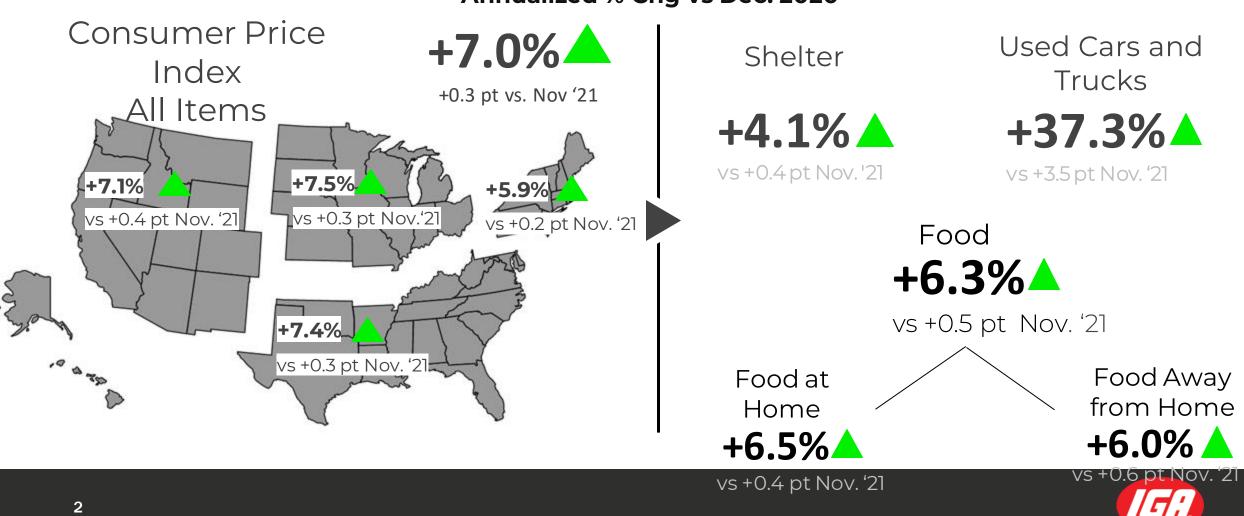
and the Independent Grocery Industry





Posting the largest 12-month increase since the period ending June 1982, the all-items index rose 7.0 percent for the 12 months ending December

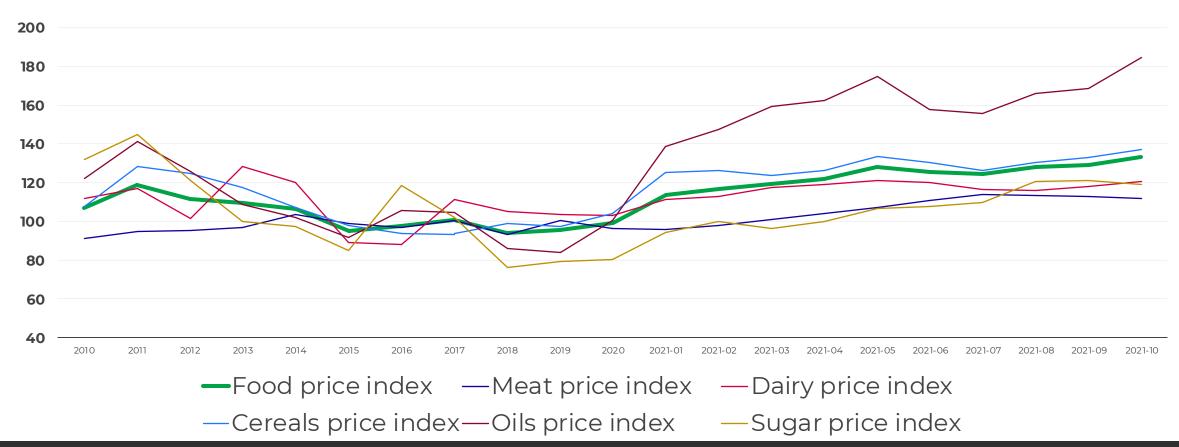
Shelter, Used Cars and Trucks, and Food drive increase in CPI



Annualized % Chg vs Dec. 2020

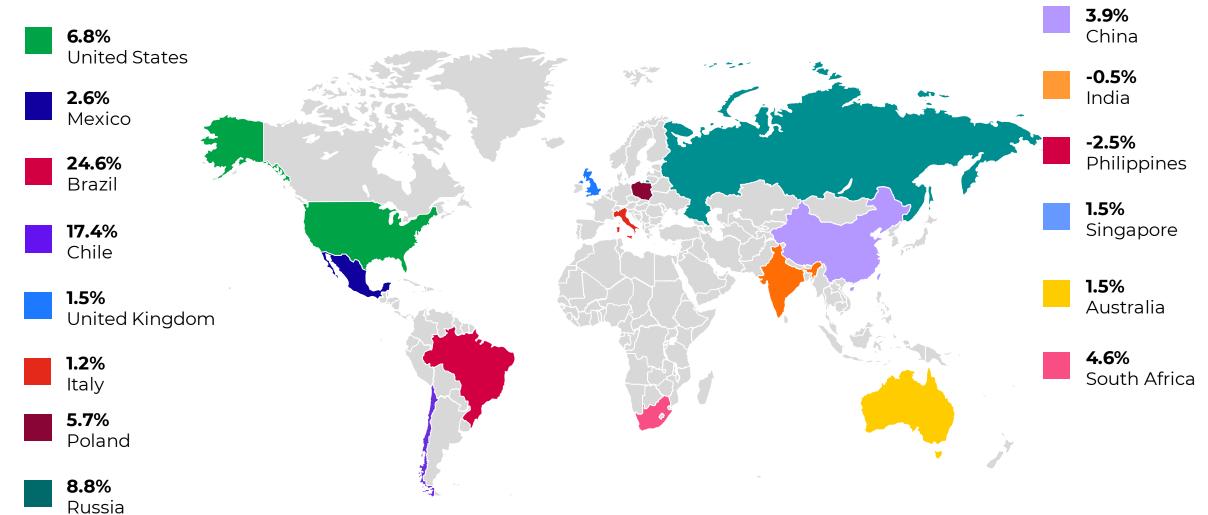
Food pricing rising at different rates

Food Agricultural Organization (FAO) food price index





% change in latest average FMCG price



Source: NielsenIQ RMS latest available monthly data. Europe 4 w/e 4.10.21; US 4 w/e 9.10.21; Aust 4 w/e 4.9.21 Latam 08,21



What is causing it? How long will it last? How will consumer behavior change? What should retailers do?



What is causing it?

Attention Family and friends:

There will be 15% Inflation Fee added to all tickets, Please ask our staff for more details. Thank you for your Patience and understanding

STICKER SHOCK RESTAURANT ADDS INFLATION SURCHARGE

Pandemic & Inflation trends – consumer prices

U.S. Price Inflation Index to Total Price & Non Promoted Price













Labor trends

- Pre-covid
- Changing demographics
- Income rationalization (child care)
- Entrepreneurship / Gig economy
- Safety

Quit rate at an all-time high

The share of workers who are voluntarily quitting their jobs reached a record level in September at 3%.



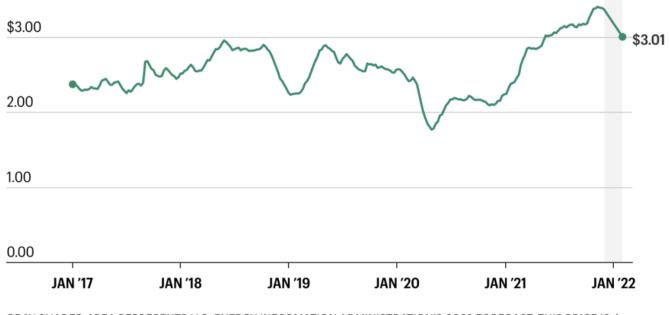


Energy

- Change in demand (covid)
- Global consumption trends
- Foreign supply constriction
- Global instability

U.S. gas price per gallon

- U.S. REGULAR GAS PRICE FOR ALL FORMULATIONS



GRAY SHADED AREA REPRESENTS U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION'S 2022 FORECAST. THIS PRICE IS A WEIGHTED AVERAGE BASED ON THE WEEKLY SAMPLING OF 900 RETAIL OUTLETS.

CHART: LANCE LAMBERT • SOURCE: U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION (EIA)

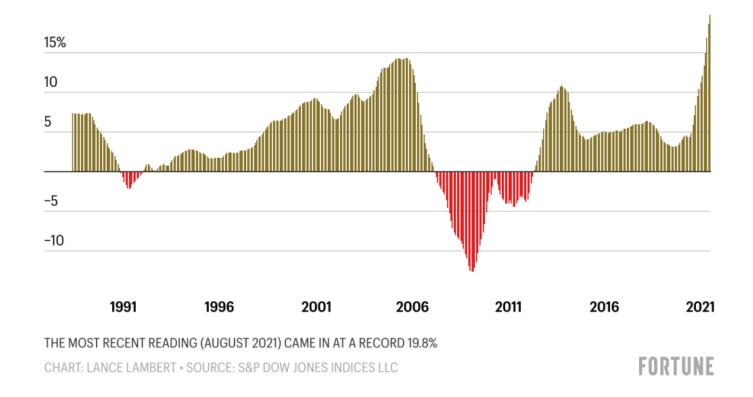
FORTUNE

HOUSING

- Lingering housing bubble effects
- Constricted supply
- Reverse urban migration
- Interest rate effects

U.S. home price growth

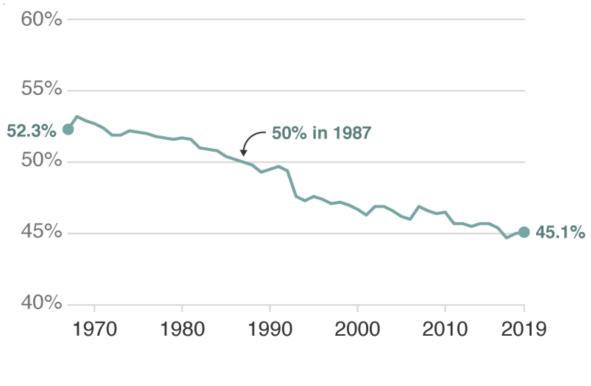
Year-over-year change in the S&P CoreLogic Case-Shiller Home Price Index



Socio-Political effects

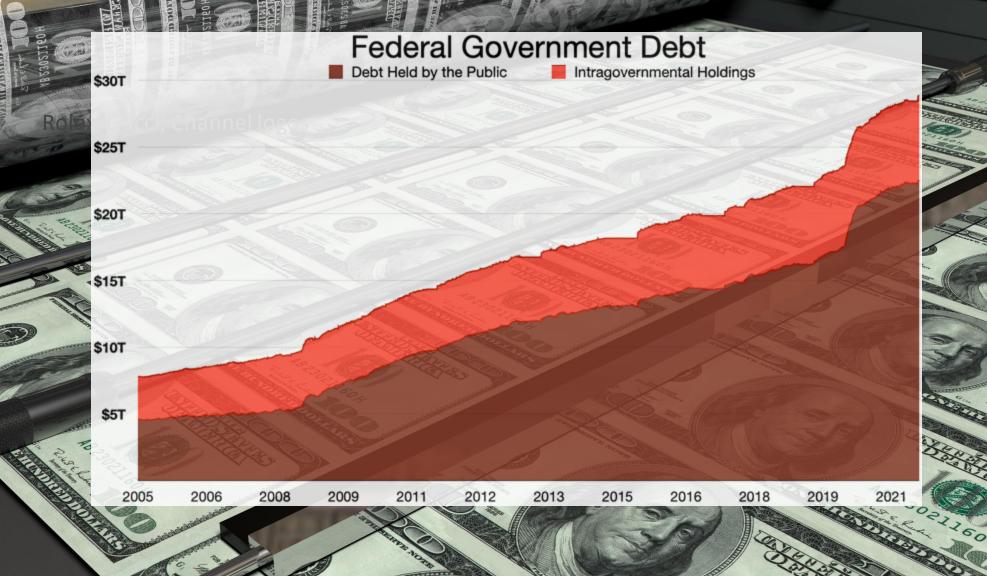
- Changing narrative
- Two income family pressures
- Changing labor union narrative
- Cost of education
- Extreme polarization between classes
- Extreme polarization in political party ideology

Percent of income going to the middle class, 1968-2019



US Census Bureau, Jan 2021

Massive gevernment deficit spending



Consumer behavior

GUCCI

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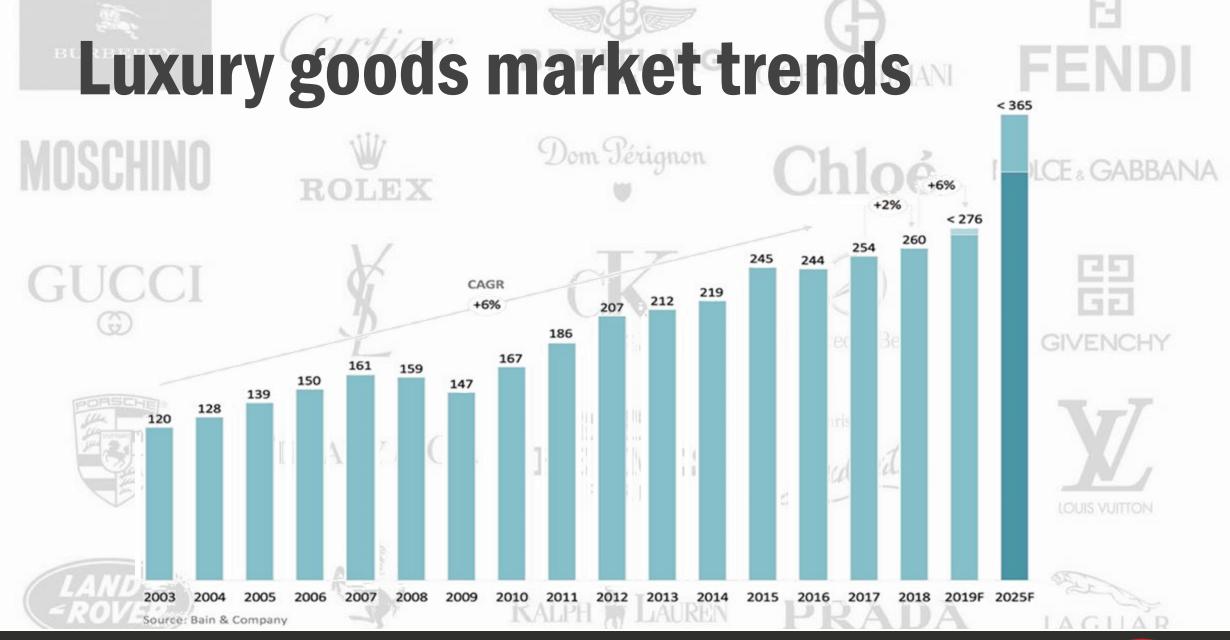
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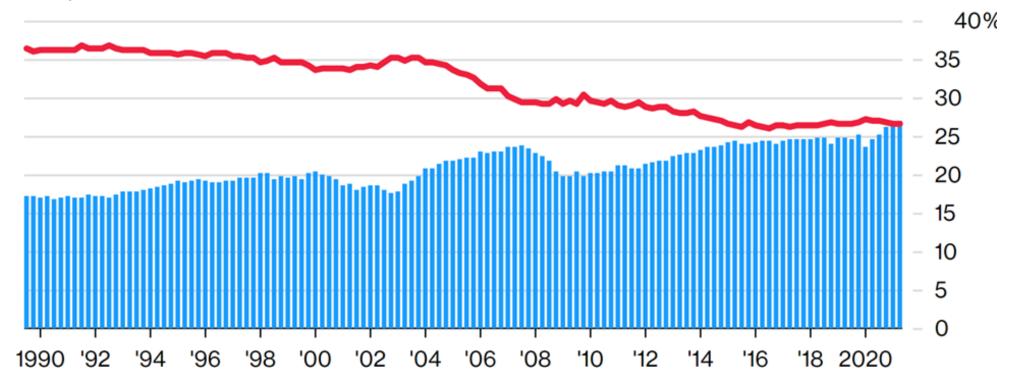




Rise of the Super Rich

Middle-class Americans now hold less wealth than the top 1% by income

Top 1% / Middle 60%





ENERGY COSTS

Wine & Sr

Immigration

Housing

Global Demand

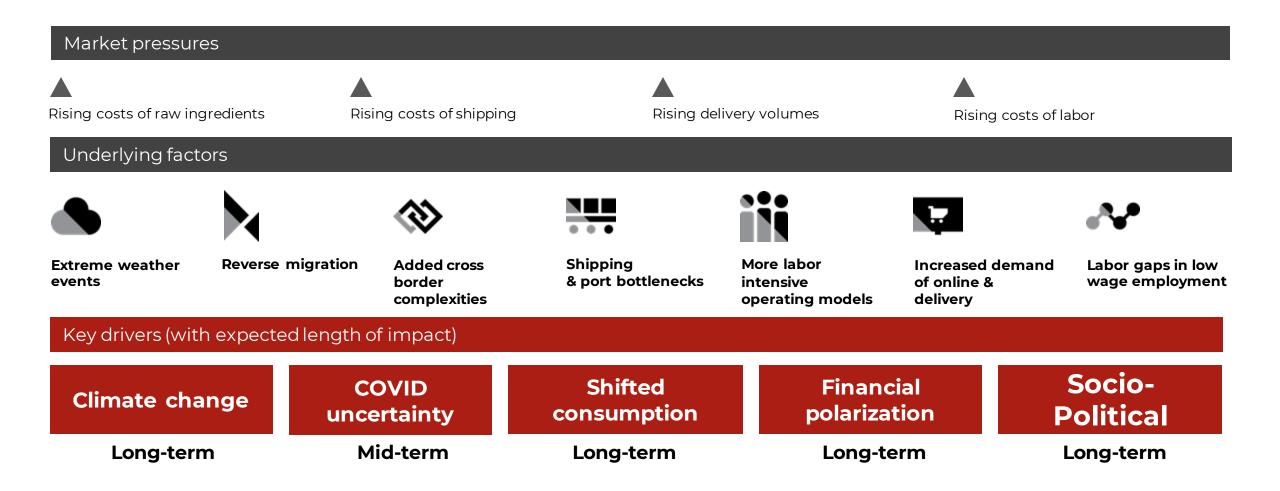
Labor

Security

Deficit spending

TRADE POLICY

Underlying causes and longer-term shifts







How long will it last?

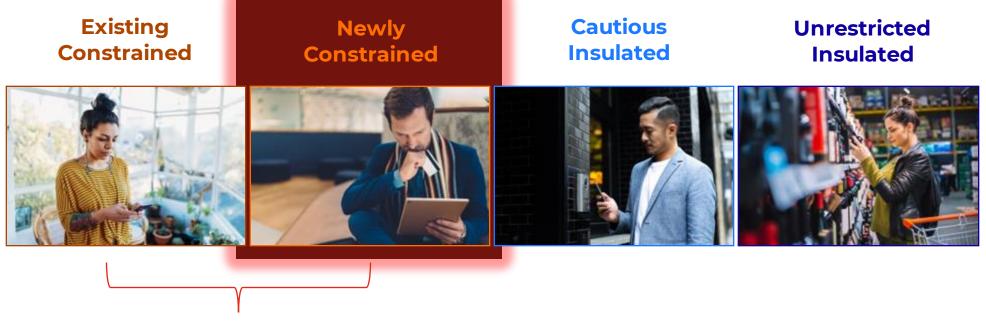
How long will it last?

- Energy futures
- Housing futures
- Interest rate forecasts
- Political instability
- Labor availability
- Shopper demand

36 month trend	Inflation Effects	
Constricted	HIGHER	
Constricted	HIGHER	
Rising	LOWER	
Rising	HIGHER	
Constricted	HIGHER	
Bifurcated	BOTH	



Beware of averages: Inflation effects are not homogenous



Pay attention here



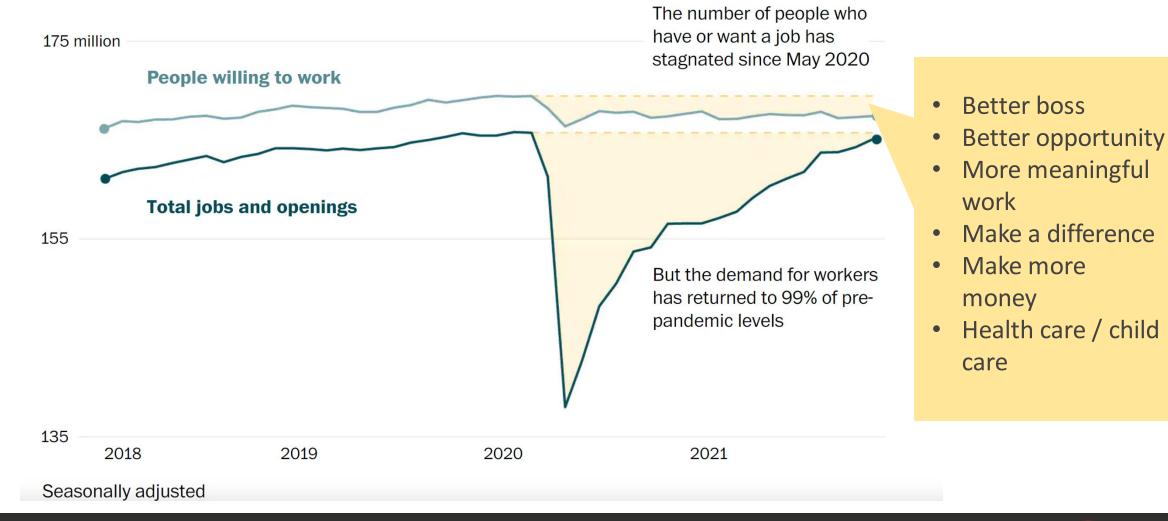
Conflicting hypotheses

- Government subsidies end gone, the reality of inflation in food, fuel & housing sends people back to work, and depresses consumer spending
- Work ethic survives

- People used to government overspending flock to unions, demand higher wages, and support political parties who promise more for less.
- Entitlement mentality grows

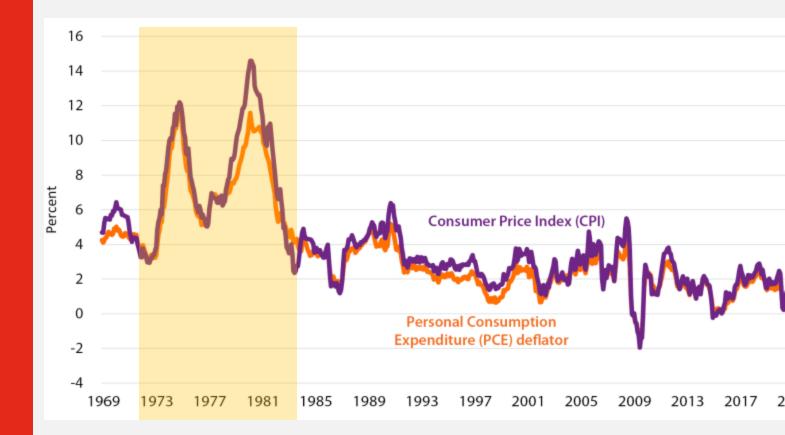


The great quit...





Opportunity from adversity



Key question: What can we learn from previous inflationary periods?

- OPEC
- Monetary policy
- Gold standard
- Consumer reactions





14% inflation in the United States

Understanding value









Born in tough economy



Purpose driven retail



 ⁶⁴ The mistake people make is seeing Home Depot as a discounter.
We were always high service, always teaching people how to do it themselves..."



It's obvious now, but creating exciting products that were also inexpensive was a totally new idea at the time. Why does inexpensive have to be low quality? Or boring?"



66 Letting low income families in on the middle class was always the big idea. Cheap is just a path toward economic equality..."



Value (re)defined

and the second s	1980	2019
Inexpensive	66%	65%
Fresh / Good Quality	52%	64%
Good for me	48%	61%
• Taste	49%	59%
Convenient / easy	42%	44%



Consumer spending in recession







Recession: 1970's

Housing Bubble

Post-Covid



Coupon-Clipping Fades Into History as Covid-19 Accelerates Digital Shift **INFLECTION POINT:** In 2020, digital coupons exceeded print redemptions

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

SAL Digital Adoption to Crimple D.

Shopper value formula

Total Spend + Cost of Acquisition - Incentives = NET MEAL

Shelf price

Fuel costs Delivery costs Time costs Coupons Loyalty rewards Convenience



COST

Value visibility demonstrated







\$3.88 per\$11.88 per\$19.68 perpersonpersonperson



Value visibility explored



Value Visible tactics



Key words: Family Less Fresh Local



Overt value of local









Value seeking behavior

- Increased pre-shop deal seeking
- Increased meal planning
- Protein rationalization
- At home versus out of home prioritization
- Reduction in shopping trips
- Increased private label consideration

Influencer

online online, WOM WOM online online, store store, online



Summary conclusions

- Hypersensitivity to price but... eroding price reality awareness
- Value perception shifts not retailer versus retailer but retailers versus restaurant
- Cost of product + cost of acquisition stimulus = NET SHOPPER VALUE
- Resurgence of coupons / loyalty but digitally charged
- Increase inventory turns
- Trade up and trade down
- Fewer trips requires Basket maximization
- Eliminate low value add costs



