



Optimization in an age of inflation

Navigating **Disruption**

State of the U.S. Consumer

August 2022



Drivers of disruption are complex and map to longer-term shifts

And will be exacerbated with Ukraine crisis as effects will ripple longer term

Market pressures impacting inflation



Rising costs of raw ingredients



Rising costs of shipping



Rising delivery volumes



Rising costs of labor

Underlying factors of inflation



Extreme weather events



Reverse migration



Added cross border complexities



Shipping & port bottlenecks



More labor intensive operating models



Increased demand of online & delivery



Labor gaps in low wage employment

Key drivers of inflation

Climate change

Long-term

COVID uncertainty

Mid-term

Shifted consumption

Long-term

Financial polarization

Long-term

Political conflict

Long-term

**Consumer confidence decreased again in July versus last month,
is down -7.5 pts from year ago**

Consumer Confidence

95.7



▼ -2.7 pts July '22 vs June '22

▼ -7.5 pts July '22 vs May '22

Unemployment

3.6%

▼ **0.0 pts** (June '22 vs May '22)

▼ **-2.3 pts** (June '22 vs YAGO)

**Unemployment
is down**

Savings Rate

5.4%

▲ **+0.2 pts** (May '22 vs Apr '22)

▼ **-5.0 pts** (May '22 vs YAGO)

**Savings rates
continue to fall**

Top 5 concerns for Americans

- 38% Rising Food Prices
- 22% Rising Gas Prices
- 21% Economic Downturn
- 20% COVID-19 Resurgence
- 16% Rising Cost of Utilities



Consumer pressures impacting spending power



Inflationary Pressures

Inflation*: +8.2%

CPG: +9.0%

Income: +5.9%

Net Loss



Rising Interest Rates

Household Debt

\$15.6 Trillion in '21

+\$1 Trillion



Rising Gas Prices*

+51%

Monthly increase
of +\$88/ car

Rising gas prices are rerouting consumers



Impact of Rising Gas Prices

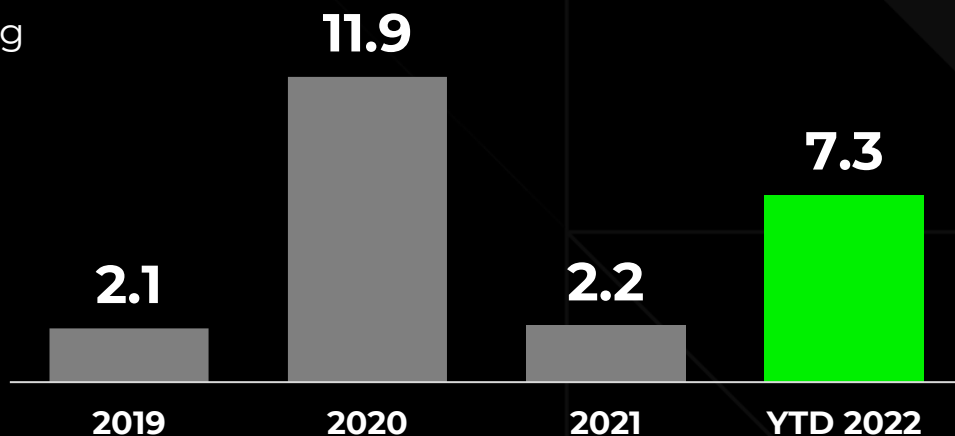


- 34%** Driving less
- 25%** Shop online
- 24%** Shop closer to home

YTD 2022 dollar growth is off to strong start

Total CPG

\$ % Chg



But...

Growth is fueled by rising prices, with unit sales soft

Unit % Chg

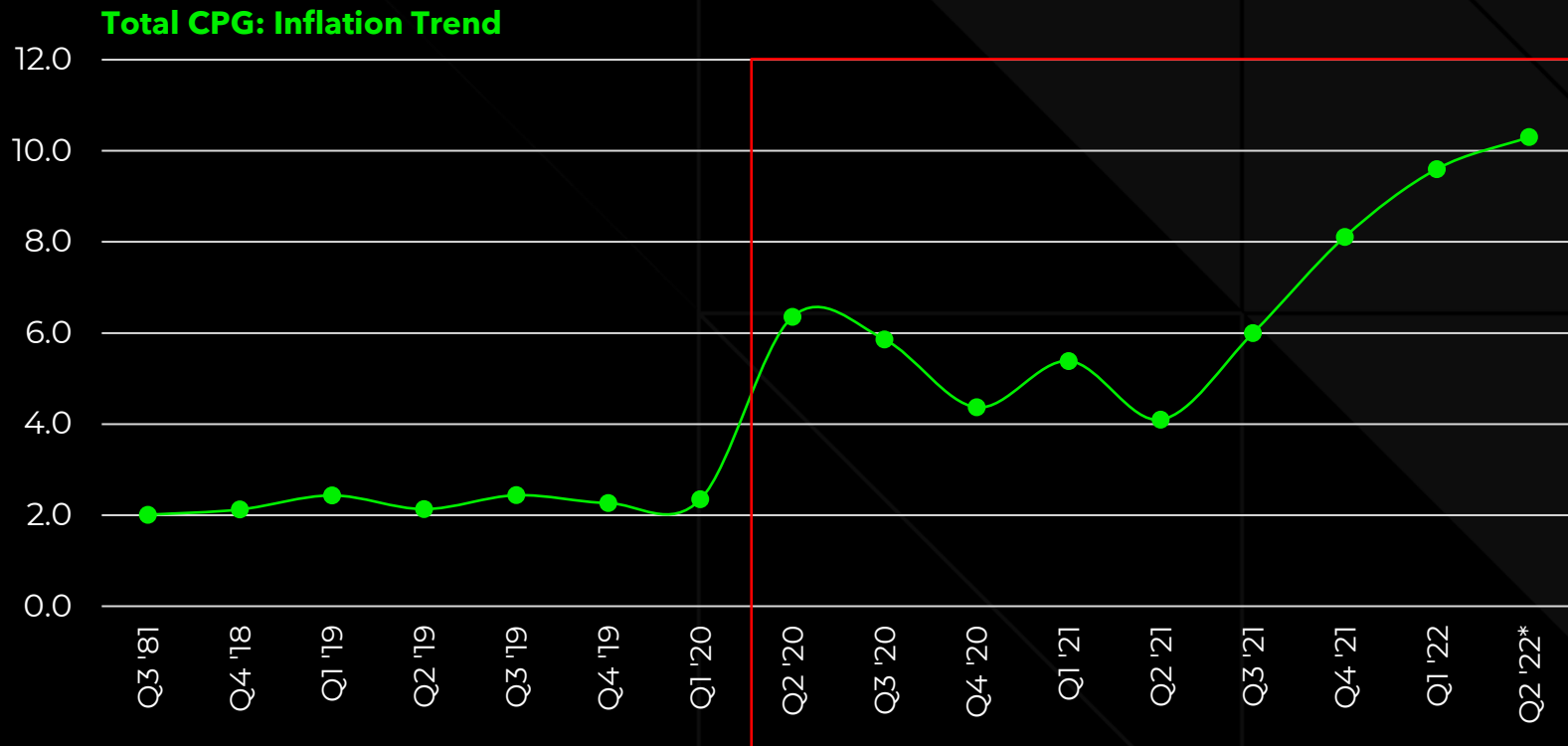
-0.2

+6.9

-3.5

-2.4

CPG prices continue to rise, now reaching 10%



Source: NielsenIQ, Total US xAOC, - Average Unit Price Change * Q2 '22 Preview: 10 weeks to June 11, 2022

CPG inflation primarily driven by food departments

Q2 '22* CPG Inflation

+10%

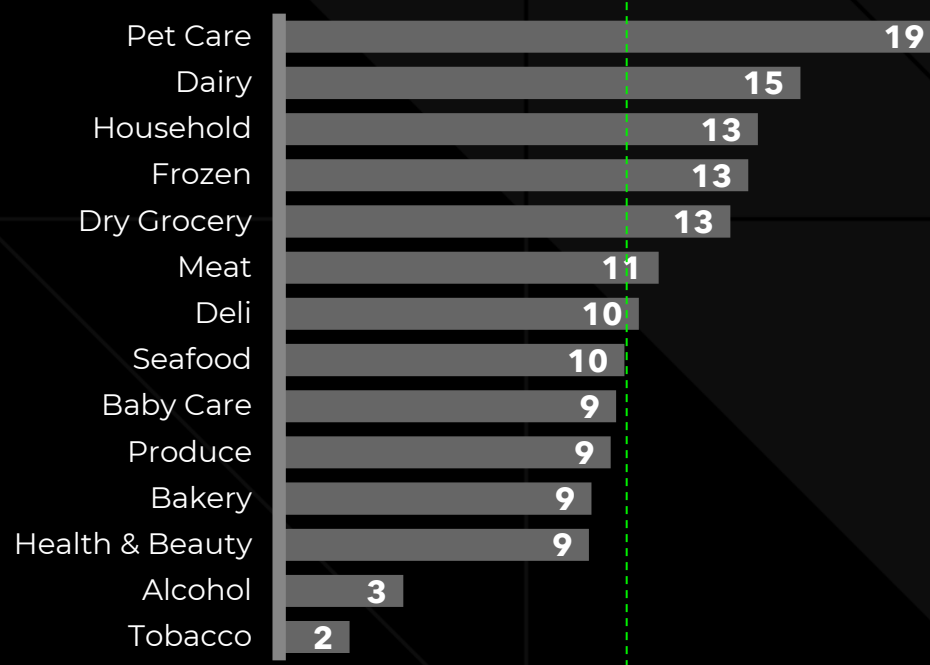
Regular
Price

+9%

Promoted
Price

+14%

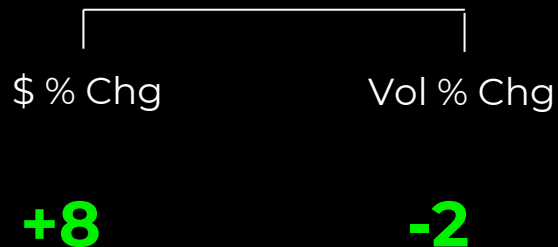
Inflation Varies By Department



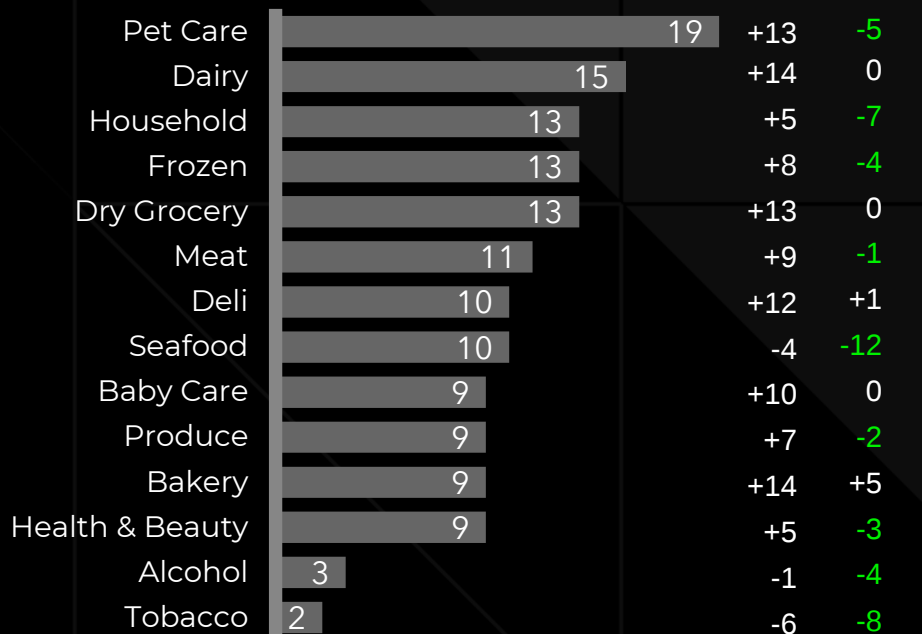
Stagflation? As prices rise, the majority of CPG departments are reporting softness in volume sales

Q2 '22* CPG Inflation

+10%



Inflation and Sales Growth \$ Vol



As expected, the majority of consumers are concerned about rising prices

Q:

How concerned would you be if prices were to increase for everyday items over the next 12 months?

Yes: 97%

Level of Concern



45%	Extremely
26%	Very
20%	Somewhat
6%	A Little

Given the choice, consumers would prefer a larger size option to deal with rising prices



If raw material cost rose substantially for manufacturer of food, household and/or personal care products, what you prefer they do

- 28%** Offer economy size for lower cost of use
- 19%** Maintain same product and quality and increase price
- 17%** Use cheaper packing material
- 10%** Use cheaper / substitutable ingredients
- 8%** Offer smaller sizes at lower price points
- 7%** Offer smaller sizes at same price (downsizing)
- 7%** Offer less frequent price promotions
- 4%** Offer shallower promotional price points

While economic impacts of COVID soften, cautiousness in spend prevails

Dec 2021



June 2022



Strugglers:

Have suffered financial insecurity and continue to do so today.



Rebounders:

Experienced income or job loss but now feel they are back on track.



Cautious:

Not impacted financially but are cautious with spending.



Unchanged:

Not impacted and continued to spend the same.



Thrivers:

Saved money and feel more financially secure.

Source: NielsenIQ 2022 Consumer Outlook Survey, Dec 2021 vs June 2022

Q. Which of the following best describes how COVID-19 impacted your overall household financial situation over the last 2 years?



More impacted = more price aware

81% have changed the way they shop to manage expenses



Strugglers

91%



Rebounders

93%



Cautious

83%



Unchanged

52%



Thrivers

76%

On average, consumers are implementing 4.6* strategies to save money

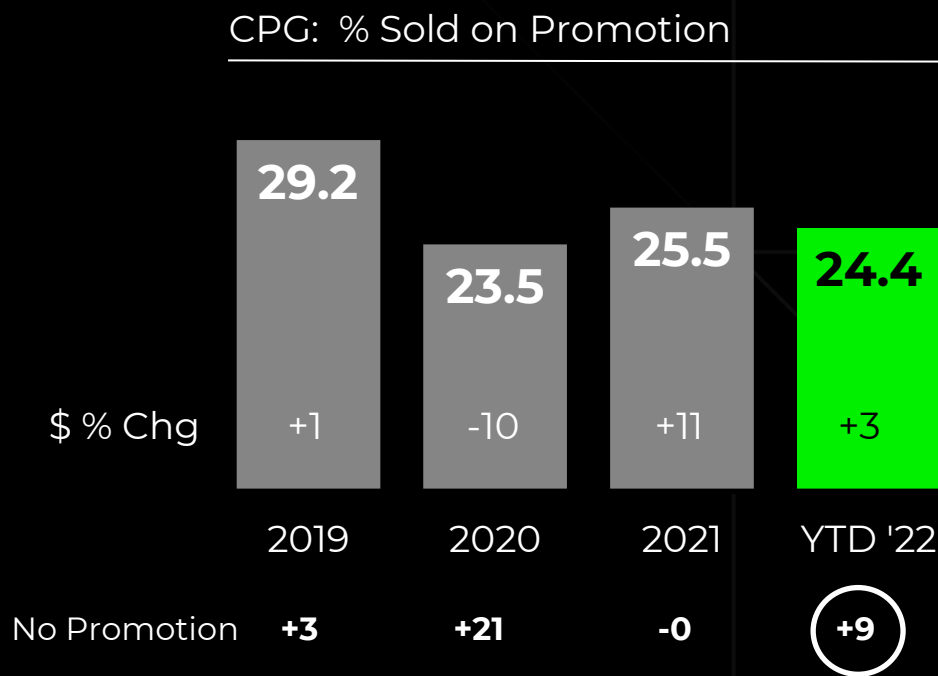


Which of the following activities, if any, have you been doing to reduce your expenses?

Top 10 ▶

- 50%** Stock-up when on sale
- 42%** Use coupons
- 38%** Seek out stores with lower prices
- 37%** Buy store brands
- 31%** Only buy the essentials
- 28%** Buy less expensive national brands
- 28%** Only buy items on sale
- 28%** Buy less expensive alternatives
- 27%** Build loyalty points for savings
- 24%** Buy larger sizes for lower cost per use

Despite the new pressures on consumer wallets, promotional sales lag regular priced sales

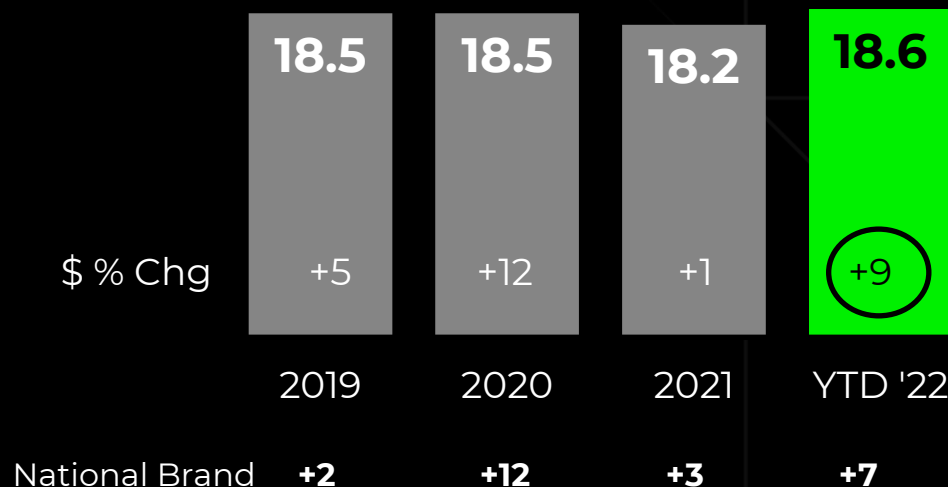


YTD	% Promo	% Chg
Alcohol	31.9%	-1
Meat	31.8%	+12
Seafood	29.7%	-8
Dry Grocery	28.2%	+4
Produce	27.4%	+2
Health & Beauty	23.7%	+8
Household	21.6%	+11
Dairy	21.1%	-4
Bakery	20.8%	+7
Frozen	20.8%	-10
Baby Care	16.0%	+4
Deli	15.8%	-3
Pet Care	11.3%	-5
Tobacco	5.9%	+3

Source: NielsenIQ, Total US xAOC, 52 week periods – YTD 23 weeks to June 11, 2022

After a slight loss in share last year, private label has returned as a sales growth driver

CPG: Private Label \$ Share



YTD	\$ Share	% Chg
Bakery	40.9%	+13
Dairy	33.5%	+13
Deli	26.0%	+11
Household	26.0%	+8
Frozen	23.9%	+5
Meat	22.0%	+12
Health & Beauty	16.4%	+3
Produce	15.7%	+14
Pet Care	15.2%	+7
Dry Grocery	13.5%	+10
Baby Care	13.3%	+12
Tobacco	7.0%	-3
Seafood	5.9%	-6
Alcohol	0.7%	-1

Source: NielsenIQ, Total US xAOC, 52 week periods – YTD 23 weeks to June 11, 2022

Navigating the change provides unique growth opportunities



Strugglers

The most economical offer will hold appeal but will appreciate brands who can bring excitement or relieve daily pressures.



Rebounders

Recovering from financial insecurity they remain cost-conscious. They will attempt to embrace the advantages of their at-home lifestyles, including online shopping.



Cautious

This group has the ability to spend but will need more convincing. While still prioritizing affordable prices, brands and retailers that emphasize the details that matter most will convince them to spend.



Unchanged

Consumers who have been insulated from COVID-19 financial stresses are the most likely to say they are loyal to their regular brands, regardless of price. Earn their loyalty by catering to their desire to make healthier lifestyle choices.



Thrivers

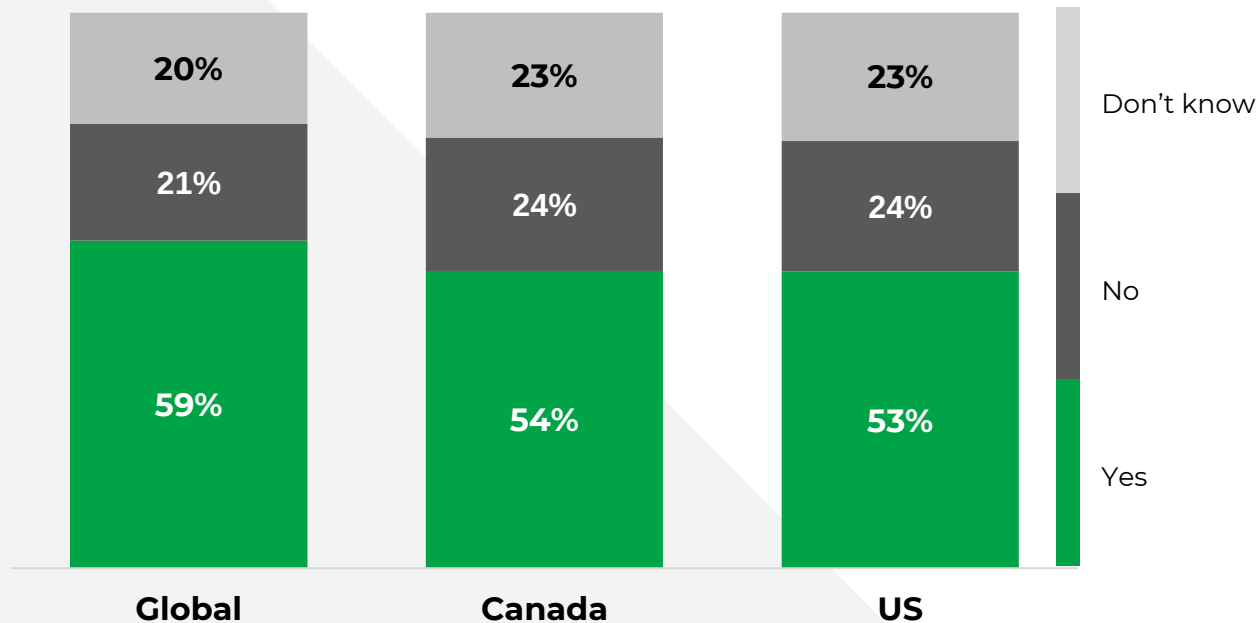
Though a smaller pool of consumers, this group can spend disproportionately on products, brands and experiences. Be sure that your offerings align with their growing focus on health and wellness, environmental credentials, and social responsibility.

What does the remainder of 2022 and beyond look like?

Is a recession on the horizon?

Recessionary times are **already here** for majority of Americans

Q. Do you think your country is in a recession at the moment?

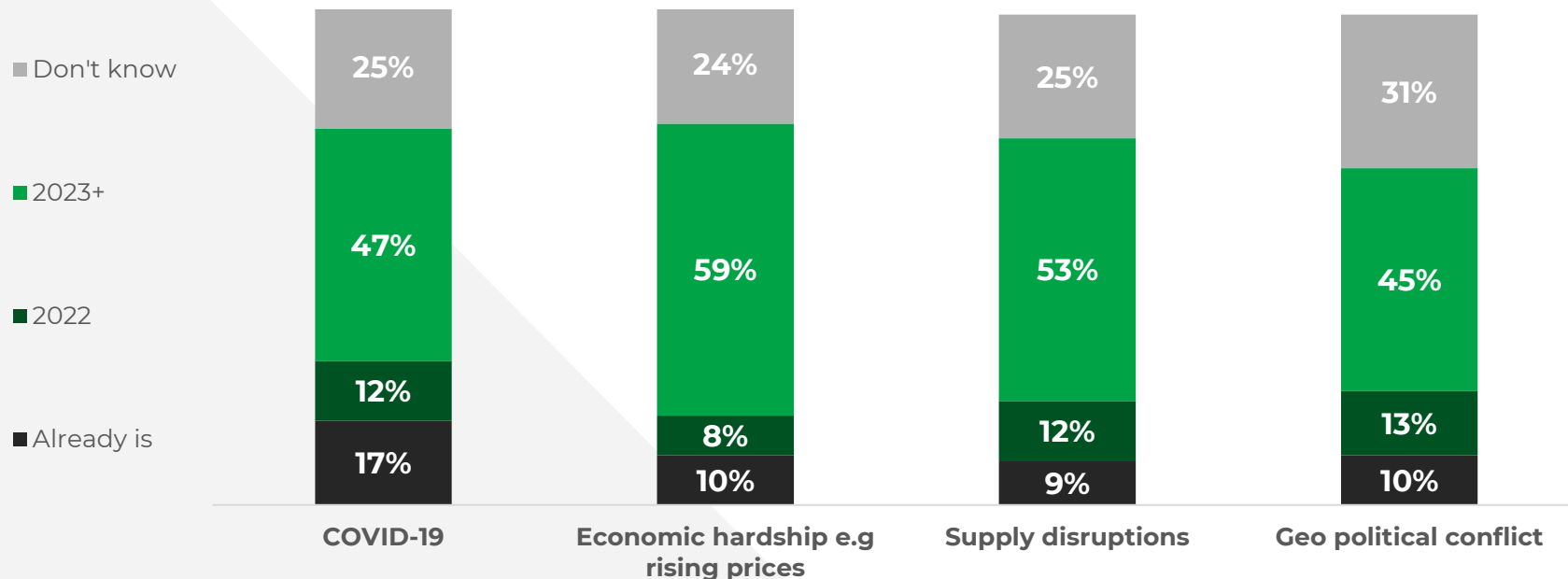


While the circumstances of **2022 are not comparable**, history shows just how high the recessionary sentiment could go

% Yes	2008	2009
Global	84%	85%
Canada	26%	95%
U.S.	85%	91%

Most Americans fear disruption and uncertainty will continue beyond 2022 – especially economic hardship

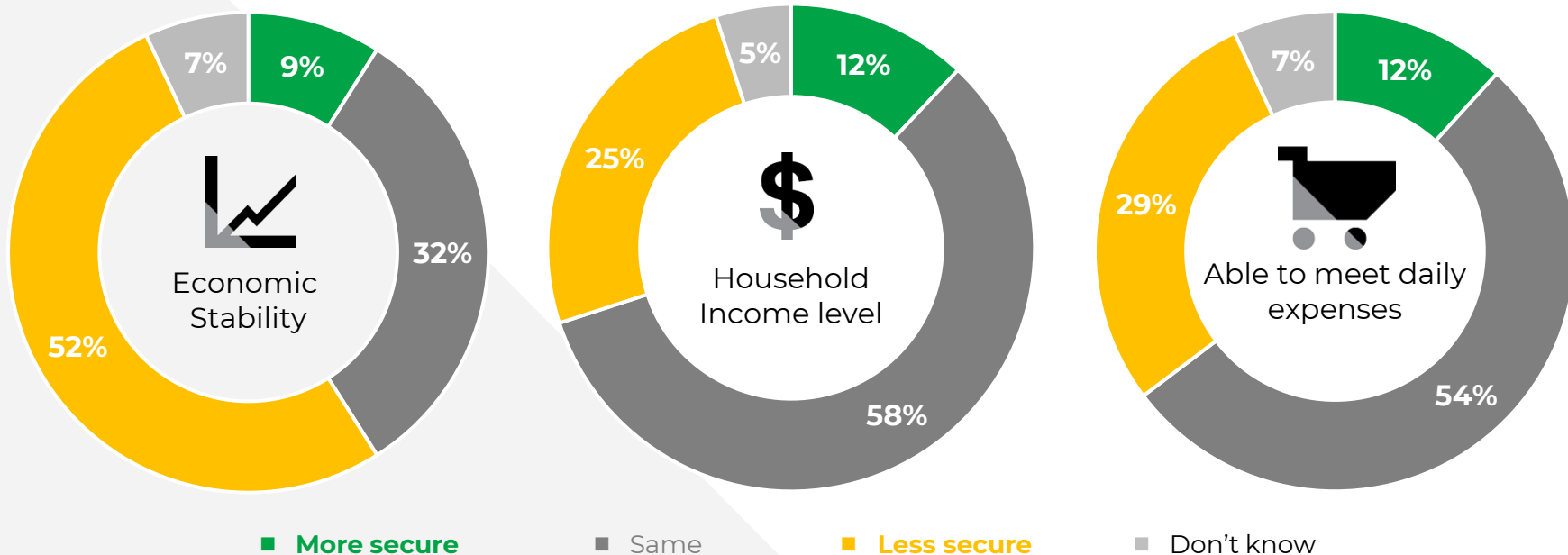
Q. When do you the U.S. will be free from the following disruptions



Declining confidence stemming from growing insecurity

Americans are feeling less secure about economy, income and ability to meet daily expenses

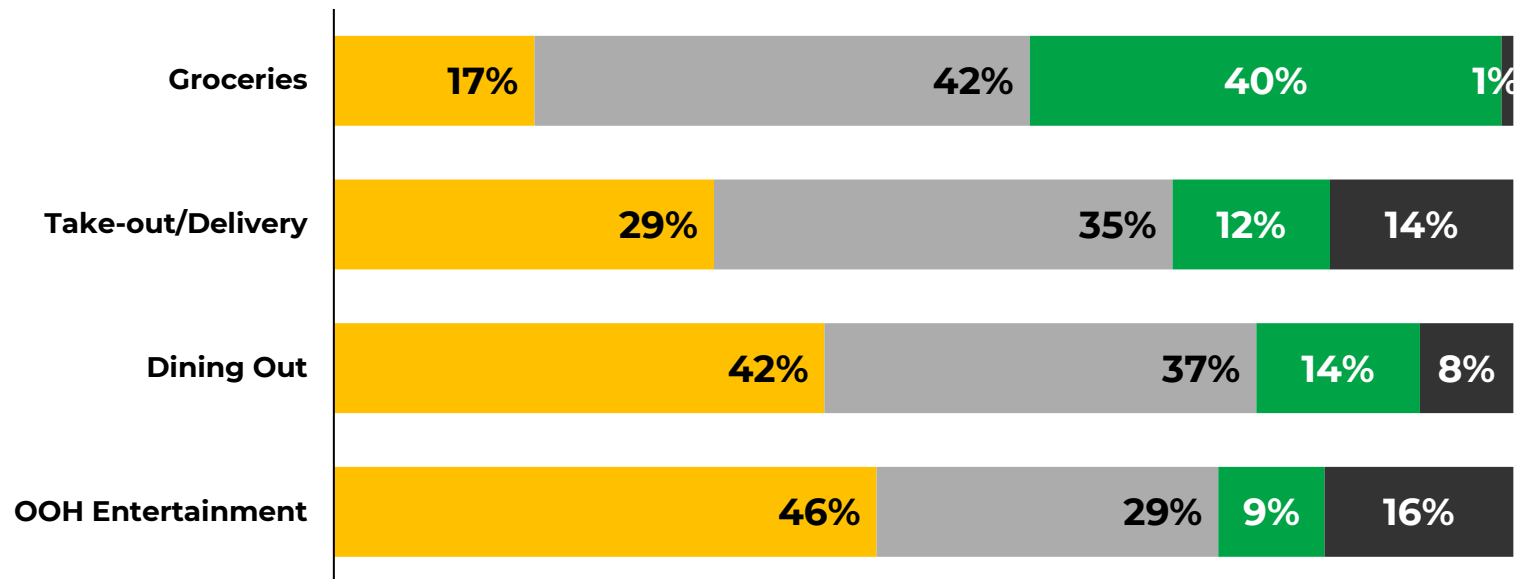
Q. How secure do you feel in the next 6 months compare to today?



Grocery spend is expected to increase as consumers shift their spending and eating occasions back into the home

Future Spending Intentions

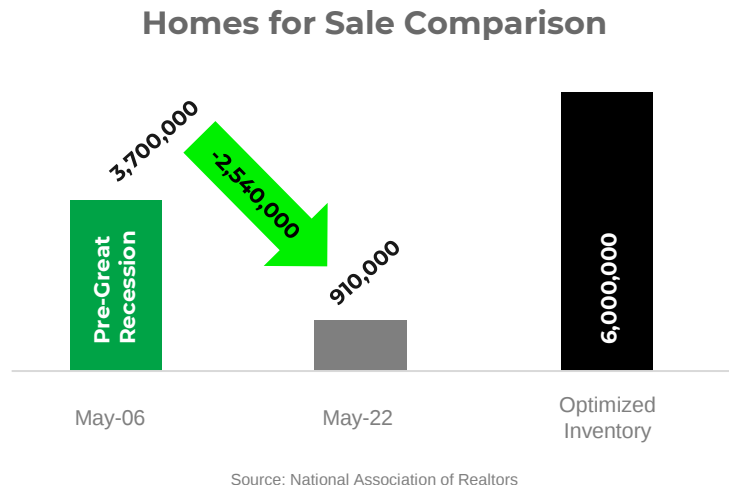
■ Spend Less ■ Spend Same ■ Spend More ■ NA



How Could a Recession Be Different Now?

When the economy overheats this is a precursor to a recession...usually

- **Overheating means demand is outpacing supply**
- **Two things must happen for the economy to “overheat”**
 - ✓ Rising inflation
 - ✓ Unemployment below its “natural” rate
- **Eventually spending falls so that supply can catch up to demand**
- **The last two recessions (2001 and 2007-2009) were caused by asset bubbles bursting**
 - ✓ 2001: dotcom bubble burst
 - ✓ 2007 – 2009: housing bubble burst
- **A recession now would not be linked to asset bubbles, which would make it significantly different**
 - ✓ Homes for sale leading into the Great Recession (May '06) were 3.7 million versus only 910,000 in May of 2022
 - ✓ Optimal inventory is ~6,000,000 homes on the market to satisfy at least 6 **months** of demand

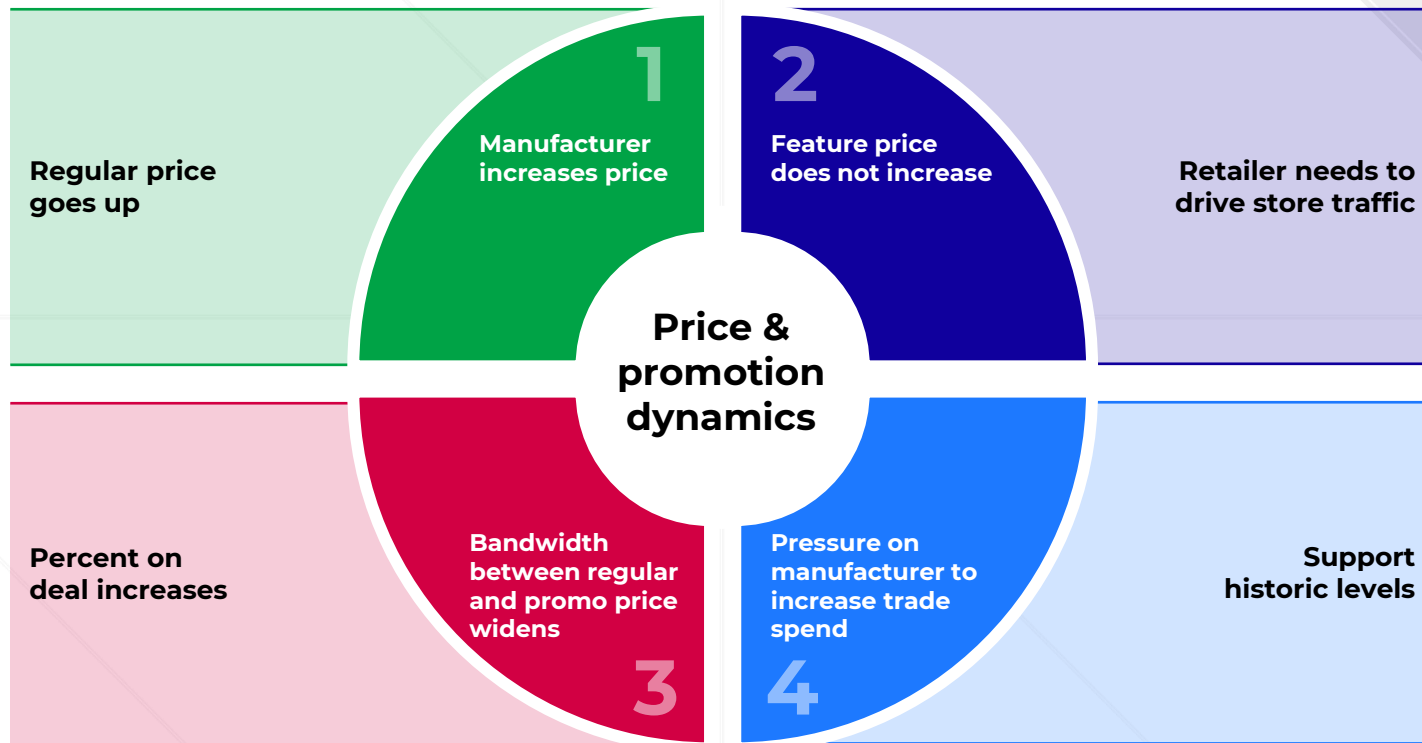


Shopping behavior has changed

1. **Prioritize different attributes**
2. **Adjusting to manage grocery expenses**
3. **Shifting to online purchases**
4. **Shifting to private label**
5. **Focus on necessities**



It All Starts with a Price Increase



For more insights:

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