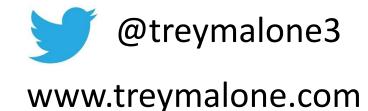
Organizing Industries for Growth

Trey Malone Assistant Professor Department of Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics Michigan State University March 14, 2018



MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



Organizing Industries for Growth

Disclaimer

I'm very new to Michigan, and these are my initial perceptions

 Key personnel with high quality, long-standing, Michigan hops and malting barley knowledge are Erin Lizotte, Ashley McFarland, and Rob Sirrine

Overview

- About me
- Consumer research
- Product differentiation and sensory testing
- Potential legislation that could help MI growers
- Other strategies for growth

About Me

Curriculum Vitae

Opinion: How can craft beer companies survive? Use ratings

DR. TREY MALONE ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF AGRICUI

Presentations

Institutional and Behavioral Economics Section (IBES)

CHOICES

Home



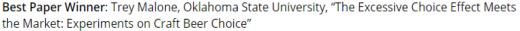
IBES Outstanding Graduate Student Paper Competition

Beer, Policy, and a Changing Global Market



What Do Beer Laws Mean for Economic Growth?

Trey Malone and Martin Stack





HOW RURAL IS OUR LOCAL FOOD POLICY?

By Trey Malone and Brian Whitacre | September 17, 2012 | Print article

Publications

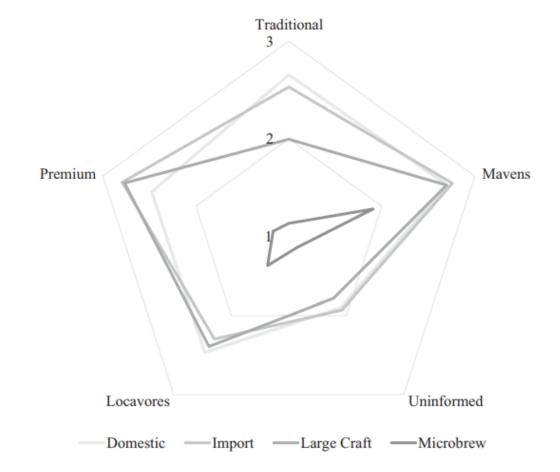
About Me

• 50% Research

- 35% Extension
 - Agribusiness and Agricultural Marketing
- 15% Teaching

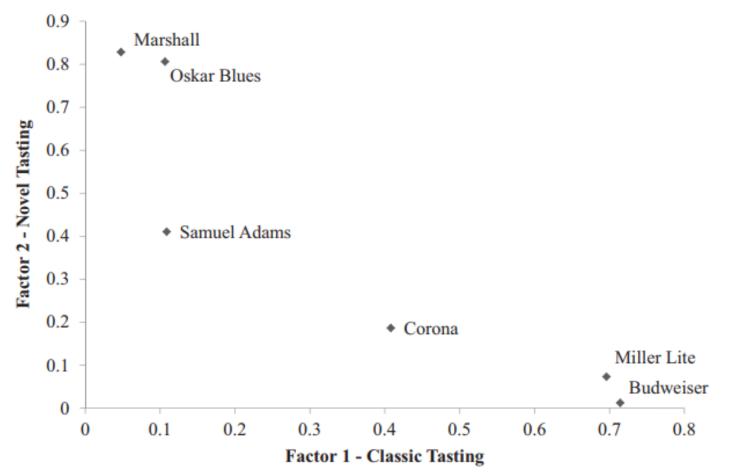


Malone, Trey and Jayson L. Lusk. 2017. "If You Brew it, Who Will Come? Market Segments in the American Beer Market." *Agribusiness: an International Journal.*

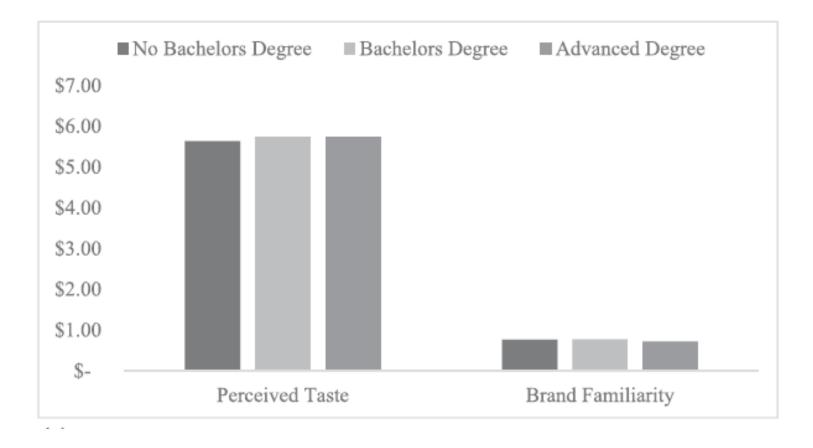


Average brand familiarity for each consumer cluster

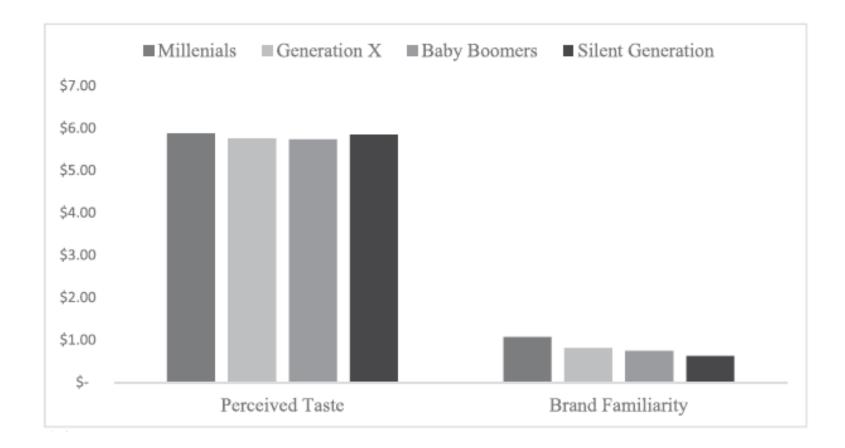
Malone, Trey and Jayson L. Lusk. 2017. "If You Brew it, Who Will Come? Market Segments in the American Beer Market." *Agribusiness: an International Journal.*



Factor analysis of taste perceptions



Malone, T. & J.L. Lusk. 2018. "An Instrumental Variable Approach to Distinguishing Perceptions from Preferences for Beer Brands." *Managerial & Decision Economics*.



Malone, T. & J.L. Lusk. 2018. "An Instrumental Variable Approach to Distinguishing Perceptions from Preferences for Beer Brands." *Managerial & Decision Economics*.

- Phil Howard: "Craftwashing in the U.S. Beer Industry"
 - Counted 4-packs and 6-packs in Lansing, MI stores



 "30% of 4- and 6-pack facings recorded in craft beer sections (n = 1145) had ownership ties to big brewers" Please click the location on the label you consider most important for your hard cider purchasing decision.





- Ha et al., 2018. Consumers' Valuation for Craft Beer: Does the Localness of Inputs Matter?
- Evaluated willingness-to-pay for local and/or organic attributes in Indiana beer

Which of the following craft beer products do you prefer most? If neither option A nor option B meet your preferences, you should choose to opt-out by selecting option C. Select one.

	Option A	Option B	Option C		
Brewing location	Indiana	Within the US, outside of the Great Lakes region			
Location of hops production	Indiana	Within the US, outside of the Great Lakes region	I would not choose Option A or Option B.		
Production method of ingredients	Organic				
Price	\$10.99	\$6.99	1		
l prefer	0	0	0		

	Entire Sample			Craft Drinkers			Non Craft Drinkers		
Attribute	WTP		SE	WTP		SE	WTP		SE
Brew Indiana	2.97	***	0.82	3.27	***	1.17	2.59	**	1.02
Brew Great Lakes	0.76		0.75	-0.22		1.09	2.06	**	1.03
Hops Indiana	0.43		0.74	1.00		1.12	0.27		0.91
Hops Great Lakes	-0.47		0.83	-0.35		1.21	0.12		1.02
Hops U.S.	0.43		0.60	0.09		0.90	0.77		0.82
Hops Organic	-0.49		0.49	-0.05		0.71	-0.84		0.6
Price	-1.00			-1.00			-1.00		
Interaction Effects									
Brew IN x Hops IN	-0.39		0.97	0.37		1.41	-1.32		1.22
Brew IN x Hops GL	1.33		1.04	2.28		1.57	-0.14		1.29
Brew IN x Hops U.S.	1.71	*	1.01	3.11	**	1.53	-0.12		1.23
Brew GL x Hops IN	0.21		0.95	2.13		1.45	-2.44	*	1.27
Brew GL x Hops GL	-0.48		0.92	0.74		1.37	-2.23	*	1.21
Brew GL x Hops U.S.	0.96		0.95	1.89		1.42	-0.16		1.24

Table 4 WTD Estimates (USD/6 neals of east been (72 or))

Notes: ***, **, * indicate significance at 1%, 5% and 10% level

"...Indiana consumers are willing to pay a **price premium for** craft beer brewed in Indiana, as well as a **positive, but smaller, premium for local hops.** "**Experienced consumers have a high WTP for local attributes** (both processing and origin of inputs) defined at the state level, but discount local attributes defined at the regional level."

"...We find that average and inexperienced consumers view localness claims of the different supply chain stages as substitutes." Waldrop and McCluskey. 2018. "Does Information about Organic Status Affect Consumer Sensory Liking and Willingness to Pay for Beer?"

- Sensory tests of organic beers for 298 consumers (Pullman, WA and Portland, OR)
- Most drinkers aren't WTP for Organic but if they do, it's because of:
 - Environmental concerns
 - Variety-seeking
 - Health

Consumer Research Idea

Spartan barley seed now available

Michigan farmers now have the opportunity to grow the historic barley variety. Posted on **February 7, 2018** by <u>Ashley McFarland</u>, Michigan State University Extension

- How much do people value a product's story?
 - Have consumers taste a beer brewed with Spartan barley (unlabeled) and ask for willingness-to-pay
 - 2. Have consumers taste the same beer brewed with *labeled* Spartan barley and ask for updated willingness-to-pay

Sensory Research



Research article

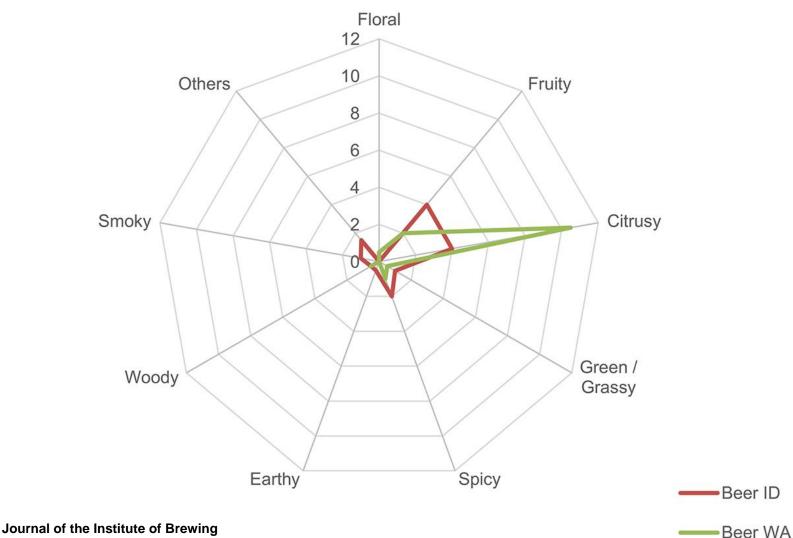
The brewing value of Amarillo hops (*Humulus lupulus* L.) grown in northwestern USA: A preliminary study of terroir significance

Ann Van Holle, Anita Van Landschoot, Isabel Roldán-Ruiz, Dirk Naudts, Denis De Keukeleire ⊠

- Idaho vs. Washington Amarillo pellets, Pilsner malt
- Trained taste panel (n = 15)

Abstract: "...This preliminary study indicates that brewers must rely on desired hop varieties from the same terroir in order to achieve consistent hoppy aromas in their beers."

The brewing value of Amarillo hops (Humulus lupulus L.) grown in Northwestern USA: A preliminary study of terroir significance



Volume 123, Issue 3, pages 312-318, 20 JUN 2017 DOI: 10.1002/jib.433 http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/jib.433/full#jib433-fig-0004

Sensory Research



Original Article

A preliminary investigation into differences in hops' aroma attributes

Susan Barry, Elizabeth M. Muggah, Matthew B. McSweeney ⊠, Shane Walker

First published: 1 November 2017 Full publication history

- Nova Scotia vs. Oregon/England dry-hopped and whole-leaf
 - Cascade (US), Mt. Hood (US), Nugget (US), and Golding (UK)
- 2 "projected mappings" of 12 untrained female participants

Abstract: "Results indicated that there are differences in the hop aromas of both whole-leaf hops and dry-hopped lager..."

Sensory Research

Michigan grows to No. 1 in hops production outside Pacific Northwest

Robert Allen, Detroit Free Press Published 6:00 a.m. ET Feb. 14, 2018 | Updated 4:14 p.m. ET Feb. 14, 2018

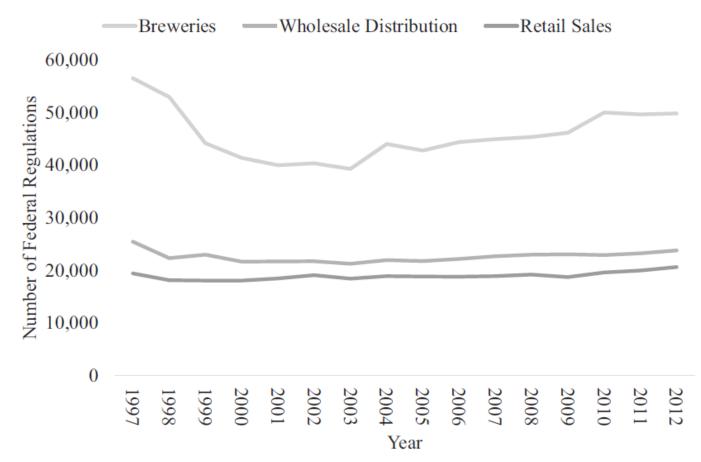
"...terroir is widely understood to make a difference with hops, and brewers frequently show a preference for hops by certain regions."



"In contrast to the piney, grapefruit notes Brynildson has imprinted in his head for the Pacific Northwest grown hop, he found **more Mandarin orange in the Michigan grown cones**. It is a showcase of terroir and how a difference of 2,000 miles can distinctly influence a hop." Brew two beers that are identical except one is brewed with MI Chinook and one brewed with WA Chinook

2. Conduct sensory and triangle tests to see if people can taste the difference

FIGURE 2 Total (direct and input) beer value chain regulatory restrictions



Malone, T. & D. Chambers. 2017. "Quantifying Federal Regulatory Burdens in the Beer Value Chain." *Agribusiness: an International Journal*.



• Third-party Quality Control Groups?

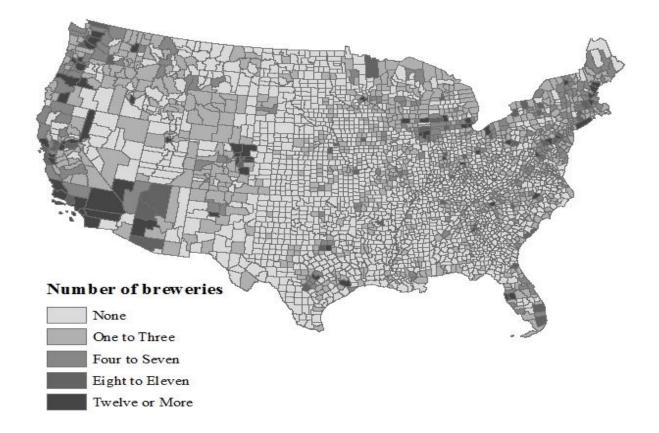
- USDA GroupGAP
- Global GAP

Can liberalization of local food marketing channels influence local economies? A case study of West Virginia's craft beer distribution laws

Trey Malone¹ • Joshua C. Hall^{2*}

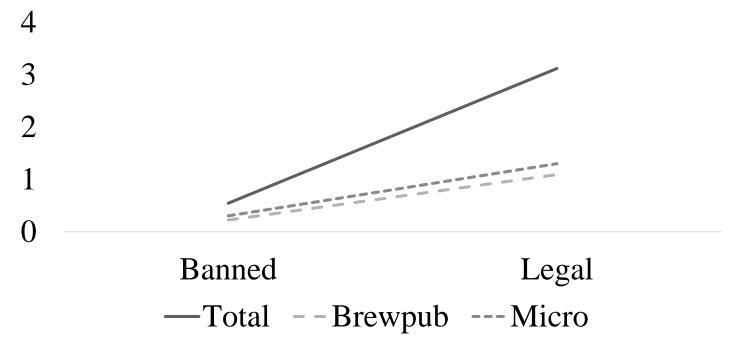
Abstract

Over the past decade, local food systems have been identified as having a significant influence on regional economies. Using a recent change in West Virginia's craft beer distribution laws as a case study, we show that although employment might not experience a statistically significant change due to additional legalized marketing channels, wages did experience a significant increase. Our findings suggest that state economies might benefit from reducing restrictions on small, local producers.



Malone, Trey and Jayson L. Lusk. 2016. "Brewing Up Entrepreneurship: Government Intervention in Beer." *Journal of Entrepreneurship & Public Policy*. [Outstanding Paper Winner, Editorial Board].

Malone, Trey and Jayson L. Lusk. 2016. "Brewing Up Entrepreneurship: Government Intervention in Beer." *Journal of Entrepreneurship & Public Policy*. [Outstanding Paper Winner, Editorial Board].



Average predicted number of breweries, microbreweries, and brewpubs within a county when the state legalized self-distribution

- New York Farm Brewery Law
 - To get the license, the beer must be made primarily from NY inputs
 - 20% until the end of 2018,
 - then 60% until 2024 and then 90%
 - Eliminates the need for a permit to serve beer by the glass
- Potential collaboration opportunity with Michigan Brewers Guild?

- Unique marketing opportunities
 - Wet hopping
 - International markets
 - Vertical integration
- Establishment of HGM in 2014

Hop Growers of Michigan makes a positive difference in Michigan's hop industry by providing **educational opportunities** and **research** for better **hop production and processing**, as well as **advocating for and promoting the use of Michigan grown hops.**

Grower groups are often used for collaboration with researchers

- Are there ways that MSU could help?
 - Applying for grants to conduct demand and marketing studies:
 - Sensory evaluations
 - Consumer surveys
 - Focus groups

• Are there other commodity groups that hops and malting barley could learn from?



APPLES

 … "charged with marketing, communications, consumer education, and research on behalf of Michigan growers."

- Likely barrier:
 - Difficult to generate any funding to leverage for research and promotion

- How some groups have overcome the barrier:
 - Check-off
 - Block grants
 - Pure Michigan campaign
 - Project GREEEN

- Check-offs
 - Collects funds through a "checkoff" mechanism
 - Uses these funds to broadly promote and do generic research on that particular commodity.
- Strengths
 - Common and consistent
- Weaknesses
 - What rate?
 - Collective action problem



- Block grants, ex. MDARD Specialty Crop Block Grant Program
 - "...awards funds to projects to enhance the competitiveness of Michigan specialty crops, which include fruits and vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, horticulture, and nursery crops."
- Strengths
 - Awarded within the state (\$100,000 max)
- Weaknesses
 - Requires reimbursements and uncertainty

- Pure Michigan Campaign
 - Straightforward local food marketing
 - Michigan hops labeling?
- Strengths
 - Michigan-centric



- Weaknesses
 - Michigan-centric

• Project GREEEN

- MSU Internal Grant Program
- Applied Research, Basic Research, Extension or Seed Grants



- Strengths
 - Could be used to leverage toward other projects
- Weaknesses
 - Smaller funding (\$40,000 per year)

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