



A summary of key trends in
Food and Non-Food Retail prices

A summary of key pressures on
future prices

SHOP PRICE INDEX

Period covered: 01-07 October 2023

Strictly embargoed until 0.01hrs, Tuesday 31st October 2023

October 2023



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Headline commentary



“Shop price inflation eased for the fifth consecutive month to its lowest rate since August 2022. Imported goods saw higher levels of inflation due to a weaker pound, still-high producer costs and emerging trade frictions, while prices for some domestically produced foods, such as fruit, were lower compared to last month. Prices of children’s and baby clothing also fell as retailers continued to support families as the colder weather descended.

Retailers have been battling to keep prices down for their customers in the face of rising transport costs, high interest rates and other input costs. To keep inflation heading in the right direction, it is vital that the Government does not burden businesses with unnecessary new costs. Without immediate action from the Chancellor, retailers have an additional £470m per year on their business rates bill, jeopardising the progress made. Ultimately, it’s consumers who would pay the price for the rising rates bill.”

Helen Dickinson OBE | Chief Executive | British Retail Consortium



“Inflation has helped the topline sales growth of many food retailers this year but in reality, shoppers have been paying more and buying less. And the rest of the retail trade has seen less benefit due to the continued squeeze on discretionary spend. This time last year pressure was growing on household incomes as inflation was accelerating in fuel, energy, and food so as inflation continues to decelerate, we now need an uptick in sentiment to help retail sales over the next 8 weeks.”

Mike Watkins | Head of Retailer and Business Insight | NielsenIQ

Executive Summary

Shop price inflation continued its downward trend, despite a slight increase in prices on the month. Food price inflation fell, now comfortably into single-digit territory, the lowest since July 2022. Non-food inflation also continued to ease, falling to 3.4%, with prices falling in three of the constituent categories. A resurgence in commodity prices, particularly oil and natural gas, risks bringing producer costs back into inflationary territory, with business cost bases remaining considerably higher in the post-pandemic period.

Price inflation will nonetheless continue to ease over Q4 2023, and into early 2024. However, disinflation will be a slow process, and a reversion of prices back to pre-energy-price-shock levels remains unlikely.

All prices

Shop Price annual inflation decelerated further to 5.2% in October, down from 6.2% in September. This is below the 3-month average rate of 6.1%. Shop price growth is at its lowest since August 2022.

5.2%

% change year-on-year

Non-Food

Non-Food inflation fell to 3.4% in October, down from 4.4% in September. This is below the 3-month average rate of 4.2%. Inflation is its lowest since September 2022.

3.4%

% change year-on-year

Food

Food inflation decelerated to 8.8% in October, down from 9.9% in September. This is below the 3-month average rate of 10.1% and is the sixth consecutive deceleration in the food category. Inflation is its lowest since July 2022.

8.8%

% change year-on-year

Fresh

Fresh Food inflation slowed further in October, to 8.3%, down from 9.6% in September. This is below the 3-month average rate of 9.8% and inflation in this category remains elevated. Inflation is its lowest since July 2022.

8.3%

% change year-on-year

Ambient

Ambient Food inflation decelerated to 9.5% in October, down from 10.4% in September. This is below the 3-month average rate of 10.4% and is the lowest since October 2022.

9.5%

% change year-on-year

OVERVIEW

BRC-NielsenIQ Shop Price Index



% Change	Overall SPI		Food		Non-Food	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Oct-23	5.2	0.3	8.8	0.4	3.4	0.2
Sep-23	6.2	0.0	9.9	-0.1	4.4	0.1

INFLATION LOWEST IN OVER A YEAR

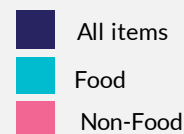
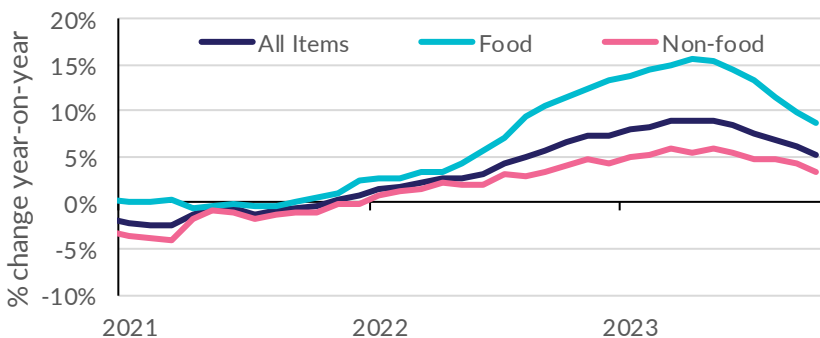
Shop price inflation fell to 5.2%, and in monthly terms prices rose by 0.3%, following a plateau in the preceding month. Food price inflation is comfortably into the single-digits, though prices did rise on the month, reversing the fall seen in the previous month. Non-food inflation also eased; however, prices did see a third consecutive rise on the month. This was mainly driven by price hikes in fashionwear as well as health and beauty products.

Shop price inflation hence continues to track downward; however, it is likely to remain above 4% by year end. Price pressures are lingering in particular categories of goods, particularly ambient food products, now showing the highest rate of annual inflation across the various categories. Business input costs, as measured by producer price inflation (PPI) within the domestic supply chain, are likely to re-enter low-single digit inflation, following a sustained rise in oil prices. Nonetheless, prices relative to a year ago on many domestic measures of consumer inflation will lose their inflationary strength into the final quarter of this year.

Global supply chain conditions remained unchanged in September, with the Global Supply Chain Pressure Index calculated by the US Federal Reserve suggesting positive conditions relative to historical norms. Tail risks to the outlook remain high, and a recent spike in oil prices has the potential to slow down disinflation over the coming quarters. In addition, sugar prices remain elevated, and uncertainty is forcing the price of palm oil back up.

Shop Price Inflation
at lowest rate since
August 2022

FOOD VS NON-FOOD



% Change	Overall SPI		Food		Non-Food	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Oct-23	5.2	0.3	8.8	0.4	3.4	0.2
Sep-23	6.2	0.0	9.9	-0.1	4.4	0.1

OIL PRICES STABILISE AT \$92 A BARREL (BRENT)

Housing and energy costs' contribution to headline inflation eased further, though the Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) measure was unchanged at 6.7%, following an increase in the cost of motor fuel. Prices remain elevated relative to pre-Covid levels and are unlikely to fall back to pre-pandemic levels over the coming year. Businesses continue to benefit from energy bill support, lasting until 2024, however many are likely to find that their energy bills have increased upon renewal.

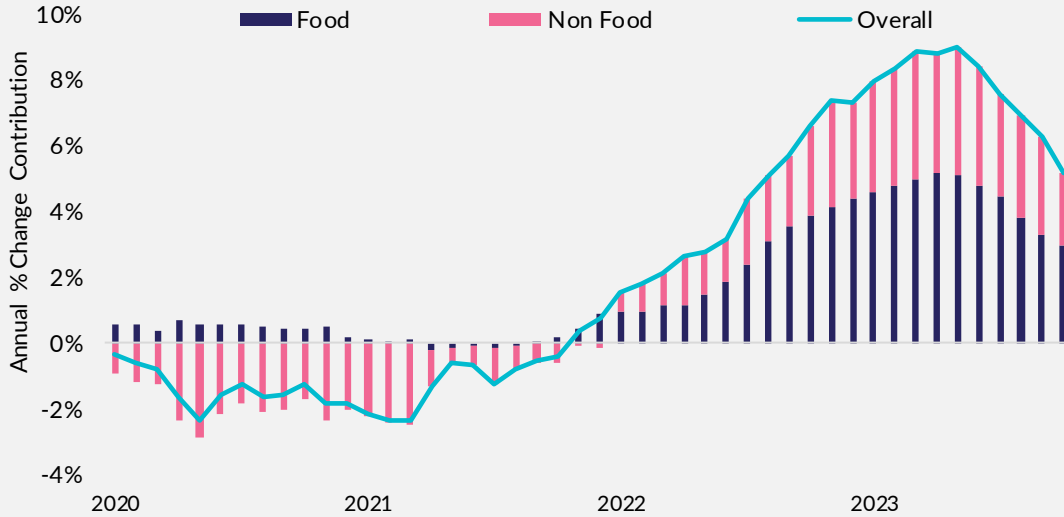
Despite recent commodity price volatility, gas costs have eased considerably, and the price of fertiliser has also returned from historic highs to more manageable levels. However, business cost bases will remain elevated into 2024, not limited to transportation costs, including labour and taxes. This implies a slow pass-through of price cuts, and inflation finally eases back to the 2% target at the end of 2024, at the earliest.

Non-Food inflation has peaked and is expected to continue to fall. Prices on the month rose for a third consecutive month, driven significantly by clothing & footwear, as well as health and beauty. Some discounting was noted in books, stationery & home entertainment as well as furniture & flooring. Price pressure continues to ease across most categories.

Global oil prices had been rising over the past couple months, and more recently stabilised on the month, rising slightly to \$92 (October month to date average). Petroleum product input costs are expected to re-enter low single-digit inflation and risks remain skewed to the upside for further movements in oil price levels.

Input costs in other categories, most notably domestically produced food, are now falling on the month, but imported food saw a third consecutive increase in the most recent month, keeping annual inflation in imported food materials at 10.3%. With a weaker pound and greater vulnerability to a terms of trade shock (being a net importer of energy products), the UK has hitherto imported the bulk of its inflation. Localised supply bottlenecks in key consumables such as sugar and coffee are prolonging the inflation felt by the consumer, with certain costs continuing to be passed down the supply-chain.

SHOP PRICE INFLATION ANNUAL % CHANGE, FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONTRIBUTION



Source: BRC-NielsenIQ

FOOD

Food contributed 2.9% to the overall shop price figure, and **inflation** decreased in October to 8.8%. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of 13.2% and 12.3%, respectively. This represents a sixth consecutive deceleration in the food series.

Food

8.8%

October, YOY change

NON-FOOD

Non-Food contributed 2.3% to the overall shop price figure, and **inflation** fell to 4.4% in October. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of 5.0% and 4.8%, respectively. There was a sharp price rise in items of books, stationery & home entertainment, preventing further declines in non-food inflation.

Non-Food

3.4%

October, YOY change

% Change	Food		Fresh		Ambient	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Oct-23	8.8	0.4	8.3	0.4	9.5	0.5
Sep-23	9.9	-0.1	9.6	-0.3	10.4	0.1

FRESH FOOD

Fresh Food inflation decelerated in October to 8.3%, down from 9.6% in September. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of 14.4% and 12.8%, respectively.

Month-on-month Fresh food prices rose by 0.4%.

October UK Dairy wholesale prices (see chart) saw monthly price increases in all four categories. Bulk Cream prices rose by 8.7%, Butter prices rose 9.7%, Skim Milk Powder by 19.4% and Bulk Cream by 0.9%. In annual terms, prices remained lower across all dairy categories.

AMBIENT FOOD

Ambient Food inflation decelerated to 9.5% in October, down from 10.4% in September. Inflation in this category remains elevated. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average price increase of 11.6%.

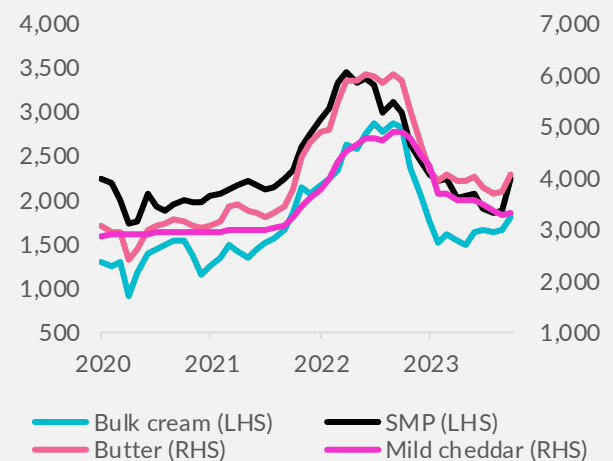
Month-on-month ambient food price growth was 0.5%, after plateauing in the preceding month.

UK WHOLESAL DAIRY PRICES, OCTOBER 2023

	Bulk cream	Butter	Skim Milk Powder	Mild cheddar
YoY	-36%	-31%	-26%	-32%
MoM	8.7%	9.7%	19.4%	0.9%

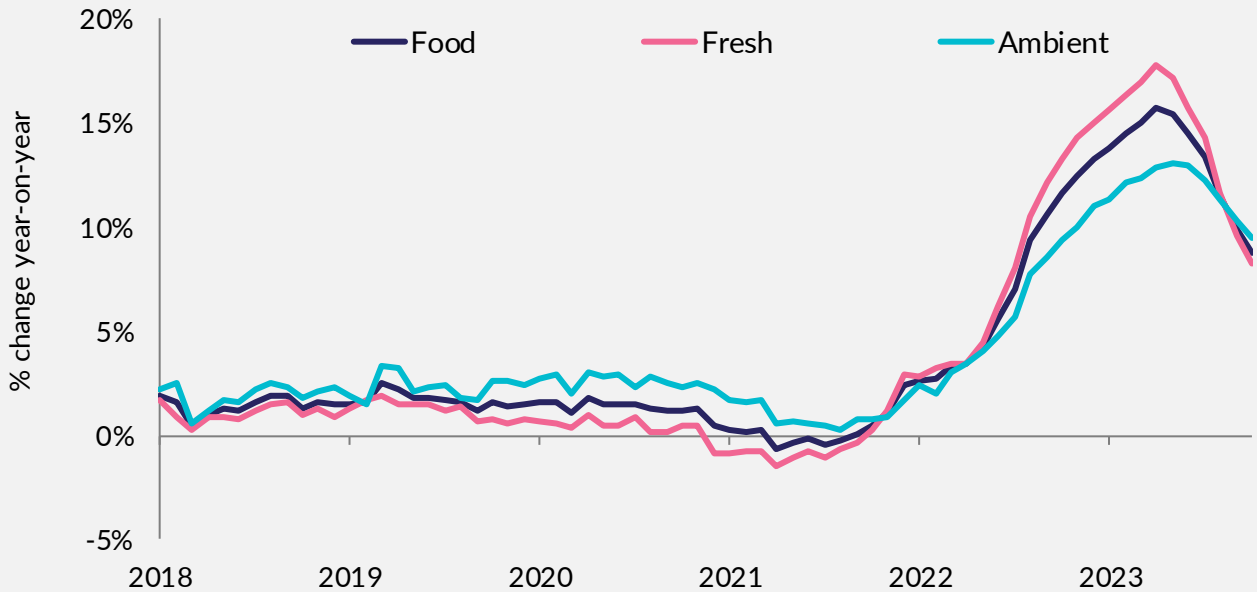
Source: Agricultural & Horticulture Development Board Dairy.

UK WHOLESAL DAIRY PRICES, OCTOBER 2023



Source: Agricultural & Horticulture Development Board Dairy, £/tonne.

FOOD INFLATION



UK PRODUCE PRICES

Yearly price changes of home-grown produce continued to display a wide degree of variation in October, though no deflation in items was recorded.

The biggest price decrease in vegetables was -64% for courgettes and the largest price rise was 75% for capsicum.

Fruit inflation also varied, with Raspberries showing the highest increase at 160% and Conference pears showing the biggest decrease at -11%.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE BOTTOM-5/TOP-5 PRICE CHANGES YOY

Courgettes	-64%
Turnip	-46%
Coriander	-25%
Cucumbers	-19%
Lettuce	-19%
Bulb Brown Onion	25%
Pears	25%
Plums	31%
Swede	41%
Red Capsicum	75%

Source: DEFRA wholesale prices of home-grown produce in England and Wales. October 2023 prices are average of prices in weeks ending: 29/09, 06/10, 13/10 and 20/10.

	OCTOBER-23		SEPTEMBER-23	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Clothing & Footwear	-0.1	0.9	-0.3	-0.5
Electrical	-0.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.2
Health & Beauty	5.3	0.6	5.3	0.6
Other Non-Food	5.0	0.0	6.5	0.5
Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment	1.3	-0.9	3.3	1.5
Furniture & floor covering	4.2	-0.2	6.2	0.2
DIY, Gardening & Hardware	4.0	0.0	5.4	-0.5
Total NON-FOOD	3.4	0.2	4.4	0.1

NON-FOOD

Non-Food inflation eased to 3.4% in October. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average price increase of 5.0% and 4.8%, respectively. Inflation fell or remained in deflation across six of the seven categories (exceptions being health and beauty products) in the index's basket of goods. On the month, overall Non-Food prices rose very slightly though prices fell in three out of the seven categories of the index.

Clothing & Footwear prices were 0.1% lower over the previous year, compared to -0.3% in September. This is below the 12-month and the 6-month average price inflation rate of 0.0% and increase of -0.3%, respectively.

Women's Clothing, Other Clothing and **Men's Clothing** remained in deflation. **Baby** and **Children's Clothing**, as well as **Footwear**, are the three clothing categories showing signs of inflation, though decelerating for each category bar **Footwear**. Month-on-month, headline prices rose by 0.9%.

Electricals prices was the only other category to have fallen over the previous year, by -0.6%. This was above the 12-month but in line with the 6-month average price decreases of -0.5% and -0.6%, respectively. **Audio-Visual Equipment** entered slight inflation and **Household Appliances** fell into deflation. Month-on-month, headline prices rose by 0.5%.

Health & Beauty inflation plateaued at 5.3% in October. This is above the 12-month and below the 6-month average price growth rates of 5.4% and 5.8%, respectively. This remains near all-time highs for this category. Inflation for **Toiletries & Cosmetics** accelerated while for **Personal Care** it decelerated. Month-on-month, headline prices increased by 0.6%.

	OCTOBER-23		SEPTEMBER-23	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Clothing & Footwear	-0.1	0.9	-0.3	-0.5
Electrical	-0.6	0.5	-0.5	-0.2
Health & Beauty	5.3	0.6	5.3	0.6
Other Non-Food	5.0	0.0	6.5	0.5
Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment	1.3	-0.9	3.3	1.5
Furniture & floor covering	4.2	-0.2	6.2	0.2
DIY, Gardening & Hardware	4.0	0.0	5.4	-0.5
Total NON-FOOD	3.4	0.2	4.4	0.1

NON-FOOD (cont.)

Other Non-Food inflation decelerated to 5.0% in October, up from 6.4% in September. This is below the 12-month average of 6.4% and the 6-month average of 6.5%. **Pets, Related Products & Services, Tobacco** and **Non-Durable Household Goods** inflation decelerated, as well for **Recreation & Sport** and **Personal Effects**. Month-on-month, headline prices were unchanged.

Books & Stationery inflation fell to 1.3% in the 12 months to October. This is lower than the 12-month average price increase of 3.5% and the 6-month average price growth rate of 2.1%. Yearly deflation decelerated in October for **Home Entertainment**. **Stationery** inflation and **Books & Newspapers** price growth both fell. Month-on-month, headline prices fell by 0.9%.

Furniture inflation slowed to 4.2% in October, down from 6.2% in September. This is below the 12-month average price increase of 6.7% and the 6-month average price increase of 6.5%. Inflation decelerated for both **Furniture & Furnishings** and **Household Textiles**. Month-on-month, headline prices fell by 0.2%.

DIY & Gardening inflation decelerated to 4.0% in the 12 months to October. This is below the 12- and 6-month average price growth rates of 8.3% and 7.3%, respectively. **House & Garden products'** saw price growth decelerate and **Household Utensils** also saw it decelerate. Month-on-month, headline prices fell very slightly.

UK OUTPUT INFLATION

September Output prices (those for goods leaving the factory) fell by 0.1% compared to the same point last year, up from -0.5% in August 2023.

Of the ten product groups, nine displayed downward contributions to the change in output inflation in September. Refined petroleum products provide one of the largest downward contributions to the annual rate and had annual price deflation of 29.4%. This remains lower than a year ago but strong monthly price increases in the price of coke and refined petroleum is putting upward pressure on inflation.

Other outputs from manufacturing products provided the only upward contribution to the change in the output rate.

UK INPUT INFLATION

The largest downward contribution to the annual input inflation rate came from inputs of chemicals, which contributed -1.3 percentage points of the overall -2.6% figure (there were compensating positive contributions), with this particular category exhibiting an annual price decrease of 7.9% in September 2023, though in monthly terms prices fell slightly by 0.3%.

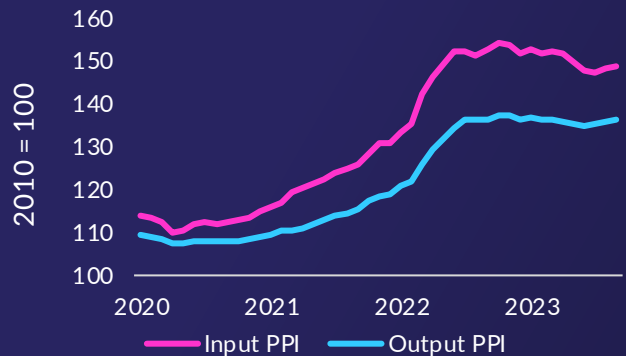
COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

Global Commodity prices rose over October and are now higher than a year ago. Since the June 2022 peak, prices had fallen by 7.5% according to the Thomson Reuters/Core Commodity CRB Index. Using the 3-month average of commodity prices to smooth out the volatility somewhat, prices were 7.8% higher than over the previous three months. Prices are 4.2% higher than in the previous year. Of the goods in the basket used to compute the index, 41% are agricultural, 39% are energy-related and 20% are precious or industrial metals.

GLOBAL FOOD PRICE INDEX

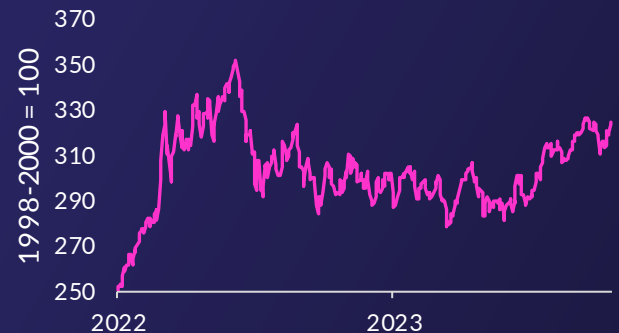
Global food prices increased by 1.3% in September 2023 to average 123.9 points, up from 122.4 in the preceding month. The September drop was driven by a strong monthly increase in vegetable oils, particularly sunflower. In contrast, sugar prices decreased in the latest reference period, as well as cereals and dairy products.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)



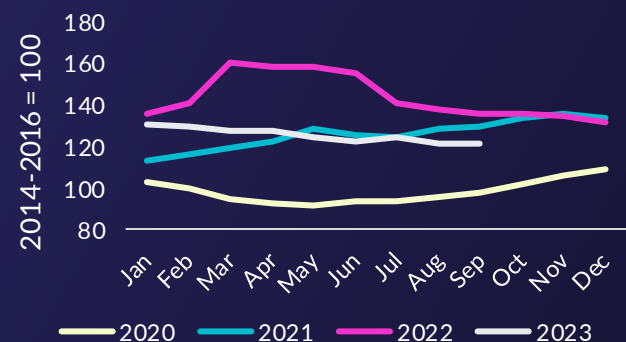
Source: ONS

COMMODITY PRICE INDEX



Source: Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters)

GLOBAL FOOD PRICE INDEX



Source: UN, The Food and Agricultural Organisation

GLOBAL FOOD PRICES - SEPTEMBER

Global food prices (according to the United Nations) decreased by 0.1%, following a decrease of 2.0% in the preceding month. Prices more broadly have settled down from the all-time record in October 2022, and prices are 10.7% lower than a year ago. The September decrease was led by a strong monthly decrease in dairy and vegetable oil products.

SUGAR

Prices rose 48.4% year-on-year



Sugar prices increased by 9.8% on the month, a consecutive increase, with prices generally remaining high (38% higher than the 2022 peak). This month's increase was primarily due to concerns surrounding El Nino's effect on crops over the 2023/24 season as well as more recent dry weather in India and Thailand, affecting crop yields. Oil prices also had an impact in raising prices.

MEAT

Prices fell -5.0% year-on-year



Meat prices decreased by 5.0% on the year and decreased 1.0% on the month. World prices for meats decreased, reflecting higher export availabilities of all meats, helped by weaker import demand from China. Prices for poultry meat also declined given abundant supplies in leading global suppliers.

DAIRY

Prices fell 23.9% year-on-year



In September, prices for dairy products decreased and remained lower than a year ago. The decline last month was led by weak demand for spot- and near-term deliveries, given abundant supply levels in leading producer nations. Demand remains limited in the European Union, with a weakening Euro currency weighing on dairy prices further.

CEREALS

Prices decreased 14.6% year-on-year



The increase reflected sharp monthly increases in maize and coarse grain prices, driven by a range of factors such as higher barge freight rates as well as strong demand for Brazilian supplies and weaker supply levels in Argentina. In contrast, wheat prices fell, underpinned by ample supplies in the Russian Federation.

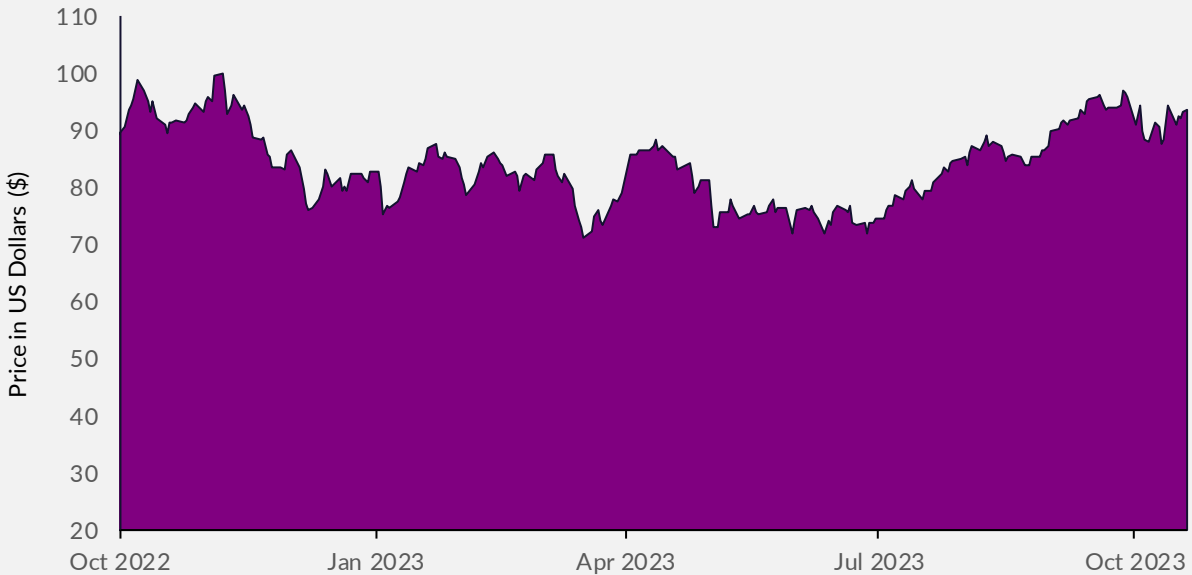
VEGETABLE OILS

Prices fell 20.8% year-on-year



Vegetable Oils prices fell by 20.8% on the year and fell 3.9% on the month. Following a sharp rise July, this was the second consecutive decrease in oils prices. Price quotations fell across sunflower, palm, soy and rapeseed oils. Sunflower oil prices, in particular, fell markedly on the month, with the end of the Black Sea Grain Initiative having a limited impact, as Ukraine continues to export produce.

GLOBAL BRENT CRUDE, DAILY SPOT PRICE



Source: US Energy Information Administration

OIL PRICES

In October, oil prices rose, averaging around \$92 per barrel, having peaked at over \$130 per barrel in the immediate aftermath of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The increase followed production cuts by the OPEC cartel of oil producers. Heightening recession risks, as the global financial system's robustness comes into question, is placing downward pressure on prices, though production cutbacks are providing considerable price support.

The OPEC group announced that no change would be made to crude oil output, and that the cut would remain in excess of 3 million barrels per day until the end of 2024, stabilising oil prices following strong growth over August and September.

The oil cartel's next meeting takes place on 26th November 2023, to determine output levels for 2025.

October YoY change

+0.6%

October MoM change

+1%

HEADLINE YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE

Y-O-Y Change	OVERALL	NON-FOOD	FOOD	FRESH	AMBIENT
Oct-22	6.6	4.1	11.6	13.3	9.4
Nov	7.4	4.8	12.4	14.3	10.0
Dec	7.3	4.4	13.3	15.0	11.0
Jan	8.0	5.1	13.8	15.7	11.3
Feb	8.4	5.3	14.5	16.3	12.2
Mar	8.9	5.9	15.0	17.0	12.4
Apr	8.8	5.5	15.7	17.8	12.9
May	9.0	5.8	15.4	17.2	13.1
Jun	8.4	5.4	14.6	15.7	13.0
Jul	7.6	4.7	13.4	14.3	12.3
Aug	6.9	4.7	11.5	11.6	11.3
Sep	6.2	4.4	9.9	9.6	10.4
Oct-23	5.2	3.4	8.8	8.3	9.5

HEADLINE MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGE

M-O-M Change	OVERALL	NON-FOOD	FOOD	FRESH	AMBIENT
Oct-22	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3
Nov	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.9
Dec	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.6
Jan	0.7	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.9
Feb	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.6
Mar	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2
Apr	0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
May	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
Jun	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
Jul	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1
Aug	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.3
Sep	0.0	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	0.1
Oct-23	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5

CATEGORY YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE

Y-O-Y Change	Clothing & Footwear	Furniture & floor covering	Electrical	DIY, Gardening & Hardware	Books, Stationery & Home Ents	Health & Beauty	Other Non-Food
Oct-22	-2.1	7.5	0.0	8.0	5.9	3.1	4.8
Nov	-0.9	7.4	-1.0	8.4	4.8	4.9	6.2
Dec	-1.0	6.0	-0.7	9.3	5.0	4.0	5.3
Jan	0.0	6.8	-0.1	9.3	5.4	4.8	6.1
Feb	1.1	6.1	-0.1	9.2	5.0	5.0	6.7
Mar	1.4	8.8	-0.3	9.9	5.0	5.3	6.4
Apr	0.6	6.6	-0.6	9.9	3.5	5.7	6.9
May	0.1	7.6	-0.3	10.2	0.6	6.7	7.6
Jun	-0.2	6.8	-0.8	10.0	2.8	6.0	7.2
Jul	-1.3	7.4	-0.2	7.7	3.1	5.8	6.0
Aug	0.0	6.8	-1.1	6.5	1.2	5.8	6.4
Sep	-0.3	6.2	-0.5	5.4	3.3	5.3	6.5
Oct-23	-0.1	4.2	-0.6	4.0	1.3	5.3	5.0

CATEGORY MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGE

M-O-M Change	Clothing & Footwear	Furniture & floor covering	Electrical	DIY, Gardening & Hardware	Books, Stationery & Home Ents	Health & Beauty	Other Non-Food
Oct-22	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.4
Nov	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	-0.7	1.0	1.8
Dec	0.1	-0.7	-0.8	0.8	1.3	0.3	-0.3
Jan	-1.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.7
Feb	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	-0.7	0.2	1.2
Mar	0.4	2.9	-0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Apr	-0.8	-1.1	-0.4	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.6
May	-0.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	-2.4	0.1	1.1
Jun	-0.2	0.0	-0.9	0.4	2.1	0.4	-0.3
Jul	-1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	-0.4
Aug	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.4
Sep	-0.5	0.2	-0.2	-0.5	1.5	0.6	0.5
Oct-23	0.9	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.9	0.6	0.0

CATEGORY INDEX

(Base = Dec 2005)

	Overall	Food	Fresh	Ambient	Non-Food	Clothing & Footwear	Furniture & floor covering	Electrical	DIY, Gardening & Hardware	Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment	Health & Beauty	Other Non-Food
Oct-22	106.7	160.0	154.7	167.8	84.7	36.3	98.7	59.0	117.7	109.7	122.9	119.7
Nov	107.7	162.1	157.2	169.3	85.3	36.3	98.8	59.0	118.6	109.0	124.1	121.8
Dec	108.0	163.8	159.5	170.3	85.3	36.4	98.1	58.5	119.5	110.4	124.5	121.4
Jan	108.8	165.9	160.8	173.6	85.6	35.9	99.1	58.6	119.9	110.9	125.6	122.3
Feb	109.7	167.5	162.8	174.6	86.2	36.3	99.3	59.0	121.0	110.1	125.9	123.7
Mar	110.5	169.1	164.0	176.7	86.8	36.4	102.2	59.0	122.0	110.5	126.1	123.4
Apr	110.7	170.4	165.1	178.3	86.7	36.1	101.1	58.7	122.1	110.5	127.1	124.1
May	111.2	171.2	165.6	179.4	87.1	36.0	102.6	59.1	122.2	107.8	127.2	125.5
Jun	111.4	172.1	166.6	180.2	87.1	35.9	102.6	58.6	122.7	110.1	127.8	125.1
Jul	111.4	172.5	167.2	180.4	86.9	35.4	102.8	58.5	122.7	110.8	128.2	124.6
Aug	111.9	173.5	167.3	182.7	87.3	36.1	102.8	58.5	123.0	110.6	128.0	125.1
Sep	112.0	173.3	166.9	182.9	87.4	35.9	103.0	58.4	122.4	112.2	128.7	125.7
Oct-23	112.3	174.1	167.5	183.7	87.6	36.3	102.8	58.7	122.4	111.1	129.4	125.7

About this monitor

The index provides an indicator of the direction of price changes in retail outlets across the UK. The BRC launched the Shop Price Index to give an accurate picture of the inflation rate of 500 of the most commonly bought high street products in stores.

As the Index is designed to reflect changes in shop prices, the sampling points chosen are five large urban areas, spread nationally.

The sample includes superstores on out-of-town sites, town centre stores, local parade stores, shopping centres. In each location, NielsenIQ collect and process the data for the BRC, visit stores of differing types, e.g. grocery, confectionery, DIY, department stores – including small and large multiples and independents. Data collection is monthly and always in the same stores to maintain consistency.

The 500 item list reflect standard consumer purchasing patterns in terms of branded/own label split and price distribution. The Index is constructed of seven main sectors of purchase: food, DIY, gardening and hardware, furniture, books, stationery and home entertainment, electrical, clothing and footwear, and other non-food.

6,500-7,000 prices are collected each period. Each product class has an individual weighting based on the “All households” expenditure measured in the Family Expenditure Survey.

The Shop Price Index is more focused than the Retail Price Index and Consumer Prices Index, as it excludes services and household costs, and thus shows the extent that retailers contribute to inflation through pricing of a range of commonly bought goods.

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