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

A summary of key pressures on future prices

# SHOP PRICE MONITOR

Period covered: 01-07 April 2025

Strictly embargoed until 0.01hrs, Tuesday 29th April 2025

## APRIL 2025

# Contents

# Headline commentary

“The days of shop price deflation look numbered as food inflation rose to its highest in 11 months, and non-food deflation eased significantly. Everyday essentials including bread, meat, and fish, all increased prices on the month. This comes in the same month retailers face a mountain of new employment costs in the form of higher employer National Insurance Contributions and increased NLW.

“Despite price competition heating up, retailers are unable to absorb the total impact of these £5bn of employment costs and the additional £2bn costs when the new packaging tax comes into effect in October. It is crucial that poor implementation of the upcoming Employment Rights Bill does not add further pressure to costs – pushing prices further up, and job numbers further down.”
**Helen Dickinson OBE | Chief Executive | British Retail Consortium**

“Shoppers continue to benefit from lower shop price inflation than a year ago, but prices are slowly rising across supply chains, so retailers will be looking at ways to mitigate this as far as possible. And whilst we expect consumers to remain cautious on discretionary spend, the late Easter will have helped to stimulate sales.”
**Mike Watkins | Head of Retailer and Business Insight | NIQ**

# Executive Summary

Shop prices were broadly flat over the previous year and although price reductions were observed across non-food products, the sharpest monthly rise in food prices since January 2024 was observed. Indeed, there was a sharp rise in fresh food prices, with ambient inflation remaining persistent. Within non-food, clothing and footwear saw the first price increase in four months, with price reductions in books, stationery and home entertainment.

Considerable uncertainty remains as to the conclusion of the US government's global tariff policy. A broad 10% tariff remains in place, and a more punitive 145% tariff on China. The medium-term impacts are likely to be deflationary, however, volatility in the short term may lead to price pressures building, particularly for metal products.

## All prices

Shop price inflation increased to -0.1% year on year in April, against a decline of -0.4% in March. This is above the 3-month average of -0.4%.

**-0.1%**

% change year-on-year

## Non-Food

Non-Food inflation increased to -1.4% year on year in April, against a decline of -1.9% in March. This is above the 3-month average of -1.8%.

**-1.4%**

% change year-on-year

## Food

Food inflation increased to 2.6% year on year in April, against growth of 2.4% in March. This is above the 3-month average of 2.4%.

**2.6%**

% change year-on-year

## Fresh

Fresh Food inflation increased to 1.8% year on year in April, against growth of 1.4% in March. This is above the 3-month average of 1.5%.

**1.8%**

% change year-on-year

## Ambient

Ambient Food inflation was unchanged at 3.7% year on year in April, against growth of 3.7% in March. This is above the 3-month average of 3.4%.

**3.7%**

% change year-on-year

| | Overall SPI | | Food | | Non-Food | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| % Change | On last year | On last month | On last year | On last month | On last year | On last month |
| Apr-25 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | -1.4 | -0.4 |
| Mar-25 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | -1.9 | -0.2 |

## SHARP RISE IN AMBIENT INFLATION

Shop price deflation turned less negative, and prices are now 0.1% lower over the previous year. In monthly terms, prices were flat, following a 0.2% decrease in the preceding month. Food price inflation picked up for the third consecutive month, with punchy monthly rises in both fresh and ambient subcategories. Non-food items continued to see deflation lessen, although prices still fell on the month, with strong price decreases in other non-food items as well as books, stationery & home entertainment.

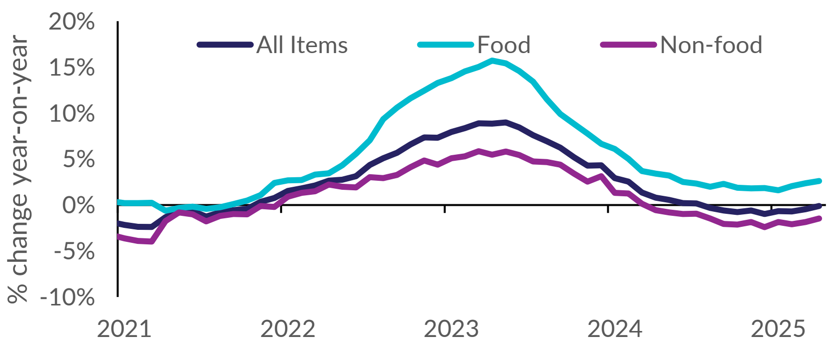
Prices have generally plateaued and are 9.5% higher than in February 2020. However, there remains a sharp divergence between food and non-food categories, where prices for the former are 27.3% higher than at the same point, and for the latter are 1.0% higher. Food inflation is expected to range between 2%-3% over the coming months.

Non-food deflation lessened slightly to -1.4%, but prices decreased in four of seven categories, with increases seen in health & beauty, clothing and footwear as well as furniture & flooring. Notably, clothing and footwear prices rose for the first time in four months.

Business input costs within the domestic supply chain – based on the now-suspended PPI series – remained in annual deflation, though output prices at the factory gate continued to register marginal annual inflation. Despite recent easing, prices have settled at significantly elevated levels, with inputs up 30.4% and outputs up 25.5% compared to February 2020.

***Note:*** *PPI data series have been suspended until the summer.*

### FOOD VS NON-FOOD




Source: BRC-NIQ

**Shop Price Inflation in line with averages seen at the end of 2021**

All items
Food
Non-Food

# OVERVIEW

**BRC-NIQ Shop Price Monitor**

| | Overall SPI | | Food | | Non-Food | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| % Change | On last year | On last month | On last year | On last month | On last year | On last month |
| Apr-25 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | -1.4 | -0.4 |
| Mar-25 | -0.4 | -0.2 | 2.4 | 0.0 | -1.9 | -0.2 |

## OIL PRICES FALL BACK TO $70 A BARREL (BRENT)

The Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) measure stepped back to 2.6%, in February, down from 2.8%. Prices across the entire economy remain 25.7% higher than pre-Covid levels and are unlikely to fall much further back over the coming year. Inflation is expected to remain above 3% by year-end.

Global supply chain conditions improved slightly in March, and the Global Supply Chain Pressure Index calculated by the US Federal Reserve suggests conditions are slightly better than average. Downside risks to the outlook have intensified, and if they materialise, could disrupt the disinflation path in the near term. Prices for key commodities – particularly metals and select food items – remain elevated, adding to cost pressures up and down supply chains.

Commodity prices rose over April, with mixed performance across the various types. Energy prices stepped back due to the prospect of slowing global growth, following the US government's tariff announcements. On the flipside, food commodities continue to rise in price, with metals such as gold seeing strong price pressure. Ahead, there is likely to be further volatility as the fallout from changing patterns of trade materialise. Deflation may materialise in the medium term, but in the near-term is subject to considerable uncertainty.

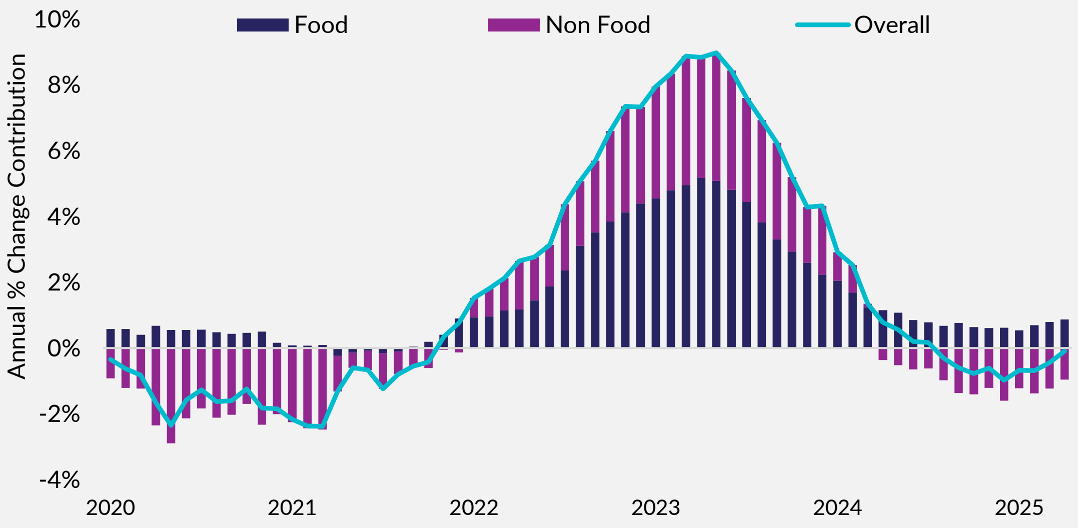
Global oil prices fell to $70 a barrel (April month-to-date average), lower on the preceding month. The prospect of a looming economic slowdown is expected to weigh on energy prices, with prices dipping below the $65 a barrel mark in early April. This is expected to feed through into consumer prices by Q3, more immediately for prices at the pump.

While official data on domestic and imported food input prices is no longer being updated, recent trends have pointed to softer annual cost pressures across the food supply chain, despite some monthly volatility. Global price pressures continue to persist in key consumables such as olive oil, cocoa, butter, and coffee. Coupled with elevated labour costs and tax burdens, these factors are keeping upward pressure on consumer prices, with some of the strain still feeding through to in-store pricing.

# FOOD & NON-FOOD

BRC-NIQ Shop Price Monitor

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




Source: BRC-NIQ

## FOOD

**Food** contributed 0.9% to the overall shop price figure, and **inflation** increased in March to 2.6%. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of 2.2% and 2.0%, respectively.

Food

**2.6%**

April, YOY change

## NON-FOOD

**Non-Food** contributed -1.0% to the overall shop price figure, but remained in **deflation**, and increased to -1.4% in March. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of -1.7% and -1.9%, respectively.

Non-Food

**-1.4%**

April, YOY change

# FOOD

**BRC-NIQ Shop Price Monitor**

| | Food | | Fresh | | Ambient | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| % Change | On last year | On last month | On last year | On last month | On last year | On last month |
| Apr-25 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 3.7 | 0.7 |
| Mar-25 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 1.4 | -0.1 | 3.7 | 0.1 |

## FRESH FOOD

Fresh Food inflation increased to 1.8% year on year in April, against growth of 1.4% in March. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price inflation rates of 1.4% and 1.3%, respectively.

Month-on-month, Fresh food prices increased by 0.7%.

April UK Dairy wholesale prices (see chart) saw monthly price decreases in two of the four categories. Butter prices decreased by 0.3% and Skim Milk Powder by 1.5%. Butter and Mild Cheddar prices were flat on the month. In annual terms, prices remained higher in all but one of the four dairy categories.

## AMBIENT FOOD

Ambient Food inflation was unchanged at 3.7% year on year in April, against growth of 3.7% in March. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price inflation rates of 3.4% and 3.0%, respectively.

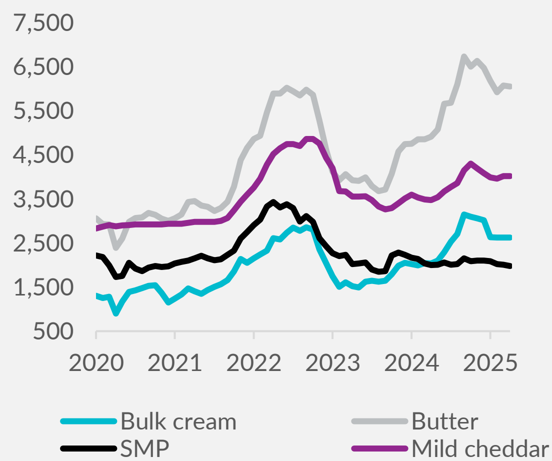
Month-on-month, ambient food prices rose by 0.7%.

### UK WHOLESALE DAIRY PRICES, APRIL 2025

| | Bulk cream | Butter | Skim Milk Powder | Mild Cheddar |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| YoY | 28.9% | 23.2% | -1.0% | 15.9% |
| MoM | 0.0% | -0.3% | -1.5% | 0.0% |

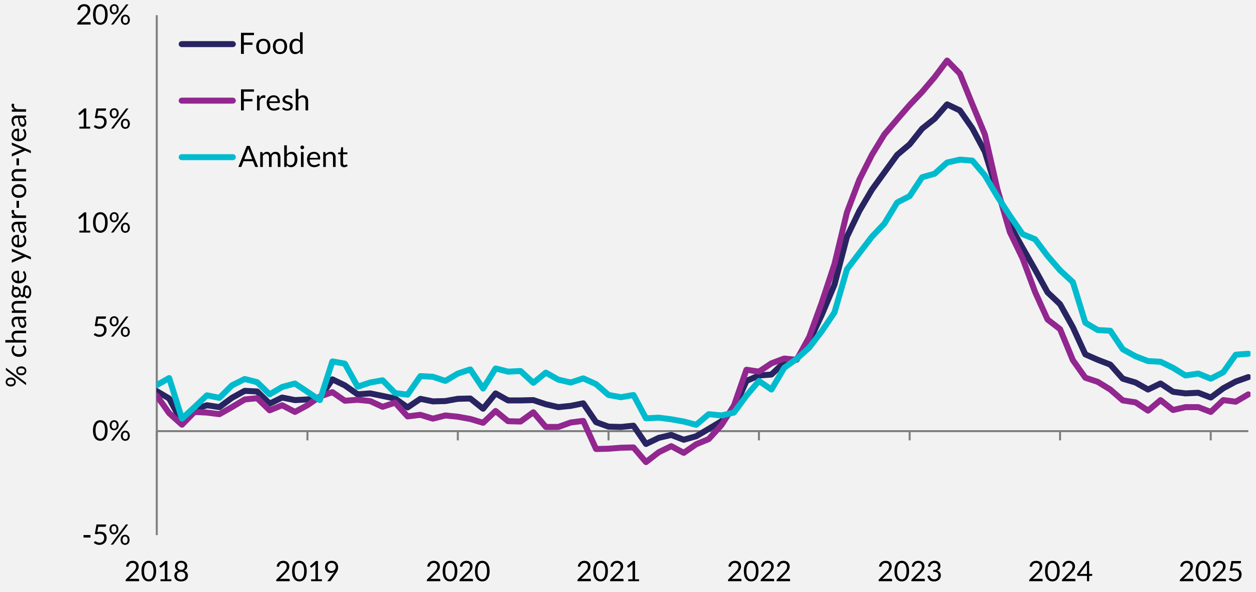
Source: Agricultural & Horticulture Development Board Dairy.

### UK WHOLESALE DAIRY PRICES, APRIL 2025




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 March.

The biggest price decrease in vegetables was -38% for parsnips and the largest price rise was 38% for rhubarb.

Fruit inflation also varied, with strawberries showing the highest increase at 37% and pears (Conference) showing the biggest decrease at -19%.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Parsnips | -38% |
| Turnips | -36% |
| Carrots (Topped Washed) | -32% |
| Capsicum (Green) | -30% |
| Brussels Sprouts | -29% |
| Tomatoes (Vine) | 21% |
| Apples (Other Late Season) | 31% |
| Capsicum | 35% |
| Strawberries | 37% |
| Rhubarb (Outdoor) | 38% |

Source: DEFRA wholesale prices of home-grown produce in England and Wales. April 2025 prices are an average of prices in weeks ending: 07/04, 14/04, 21/04, and 28/04.

| | April-25 | | March-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On last year | On last month | On last year | On last month |
| Clothing & Footwear | -8.4 | 0.2 | -10.3 | -1.4 |
| Electrical | -2.2 | -0.1 | -1.8 | -0.1 |
| Health & Beauty | 3.8 | 0.6 | 2.6 | -0.1 |
| Other Non-Food | -0.6 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment | 0.4 | -0.7 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| Furniture & Floor Covering | -1.9 | 0.1 | -2.9 | -0.6 |
| DIY, Gardening & Hardware | 0.7 | -0.5 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| **Total NON-FOOD** | -1.4 | -0.4 | -1.9 | -0.2 |

## NON-FOOD

Non-Food deflation increased to -1.4% year on year in April, against a decline of -1.9% in March. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price deflation rates of -1.7% and -1.9%, respectively. Four of the sub-categories remained in deflation, and three remained in inflation. On the month, overall Non-Food prices fell by 0.4%, and prices fell in four of the seven categories of the index.

**Clothing & Footwear** deflation increased to -8.4% year on year in April, against a decline of -10.3% in March. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average rates of -10.2% and -10.7%, respectively. **Men's, Women's, Children's, Baby's** as well as **Footwear** and **Other Clothing** all remained in deflation (women's and baby's clothing saw the steepest price reductions). Month-on-month, headline prices rose by 0.2%.

**Electricals** deflation increased to -2.2% year on year in April, against a decline of -1.8% in March. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average rates of -2.3% and -3.4%, respectively. **Audio-Visual Equipment** deflation picked up, and **Household Appliances** deflation slowed. Month-on-month, headline prices fell by 0.1%.

**Health & Beauty** inflation increased to 3.8% year on year in April, against growth of 2.6% in March. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average rates of 2.6% and 2.8%, respectively. Inflation for **Toiletries & Cosmetics** and **Personal Care** both accelerated. Month-on-month, headline prices rose by 0.6%.

| | April-25 | | March-25 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | On last year | On last month | On last year | On last month |
| Clothing & Footwear | -8.4 | 0.2 | -10.3 | -1.4 |
| Electrical | -2.2 | -0.1 | -1.8 | -0.1 |
| Health & Beauty | 3.8 | 0.6 | 2.6 | -0.1 |
| Other Non-Food | -0.6 | -1.3 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment | 0.4 | -0.7 | 3.6 | 0.6 |
| Furniture & Floor Covering | -1.9 | 0.1 | -2.9 | -0.6 |
| DIY, Gardening & Hardware | 0.7 | -0.5 | 0.3 | -0.3 |
| **Total NON-FOOD** | -1.4 | -0.4 | -1.9 | -0.2 |

## NON-FOOD (cont.)

**Other Non Food** deflation lessened to -0.6% year on year in April, against a decline of -0.1% in March. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average rates of -0.2% and -0.4%, respectively. **Tobacco** inflation decelerated and for **Non-Durable Household Goods**. **Recreation & Sport** and **Personal Effects** saw deflation pick up. **Pets, Related Products & Services** had flat price growth. Month-on-month, headline prices fell by 1.3%.

**Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment** inflation decreased to 0.4% year on year in April, against growth of 3.6% in March. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average rates of 2.3% and 2.4%, respectively. Yearly deflation decelerated for **Home Entertainment; Stationery** entered slight deflation, and **Books & Newspapers** price growth slowed sharply. Month-on-month, headline prices decreased by 0.7%.

**Furniture & Flooring** deflation lessened to -1.9% year on year in April, against a decline of -2.9% in March. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average rates of -2.3% and -2.5%, respectively. Deflation in **Furniture, Furnishings & Carpets** slowed and for **Household Textiles** picked up. Month-on-month, headline prices edged up 0.1%.

**DIY, Gardening & Hardware** inflation increased to 0.7% year on year in April, against growth of 0.3% in March. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average rates of 1.7% and 1.3%, respectively. **House & Garden products'** re-entered mild inflation though **Household Utensils** saw price rises slow slightly over the previous year. Month-on-month, headline prices decreased by 0.5%.

## UK OUTPUT INFLATION

January Output prices (those for goods leaving the factory) rose by 0.3% compared to the same point last year, up from a revised fall of 0.1% in December.

In annual terms, the product groups with the highest rates of inflation are textiles, as well as electrical products. Coke and refined petroleum products remained in deep deflation, though have started to pick back up on the month.

## UK INPUT INFLATION

January Input prices (those for raw materials purchased by primary manufacturers) fell by -0.1%, compared with this point last year, up from a revised decrease of 1.3%.

In annual terms, the product groups with the highest rates of inflation are other inputs, parts and equipment, as well inputs of domestic food and crude. Four product groups are currently experiencing deflation: inputs of fuel as well as imported food, chemicals and general imports.

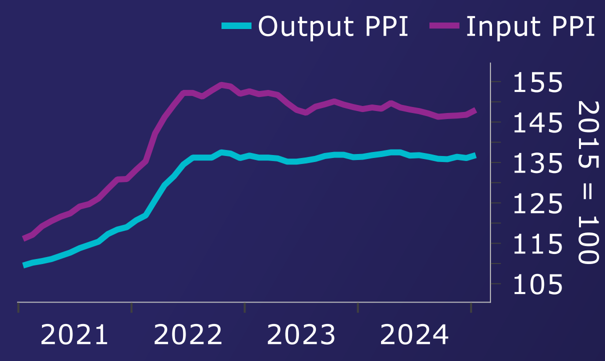
## COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

Global Commodity prices rose over March and are now 17.9% higher than a year ago, 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 8.1% higher than over the previous three months. 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

The FAO Food Price Index showed vegetable oil prices rising 3.7% in March, marking a second consecutive monthly increase. Palm oil led the gains amid low seasonal output in Southeast Asia, while soy oil rose on strong global demand despite weaker biofuel use. Rapeseed and sunflower oils also firmed on tightening export supplies.

### PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)

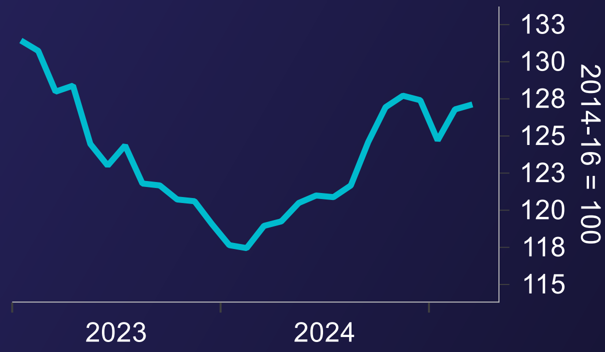



Source: ONS
Note: Producer Price Inflation series have been suspended until the summer.

### COMMODITY PRICE INDEX


Source: Macrobond

### GLOBAL FOOD PRICE INDEX




Source: UN, The Food and Agricultural Organisation

## GLOBAL FOOD PRICES - MARCH

In March 2025, the FAO Food Price Index (FFPI) averaged 127.1 points, virtually unchanged from February. A rise in meat and vegetable oil prices offset declines in sugar and cereals, while dairy remained stable. Year-on-year, the FFPI was 6.9% higher but stayed 20.7% below its March 2022 peak.

### SUGAR

**Prices fell 15.8% year-on-year**

Sugar prices fell 1.4% month on month in March, easing after February's sharp rise. Softer global demand and improved weather in southern Brazil helped cool prices. Still, worries over India's production and Brazil's broader crop outlook capped the decline.

### MEAT

**Prices rose 4.8% year-on-year**

Meat prices rose 0.9% month on month, led by a rebound in pig meat following Germany's return to disease-free status, which lifted export bans. Ovine and bovine prices also increased on firm demand and tight supply, while poultry remained stable amid balanced market conditions.

### DAIRY

**Prices rose 23.2% year-on-year**

Dairy prices were unchanged in March relative to the previous month, with a fall in cheese prices offset by rises in butter and milk powders. Butter gained for a third month, supported by strong demand and limited output, while milk powder prices firmed on tighter supply and steady import interest.

### CEREALS

**Prices decreased 1.1% year-on-year**

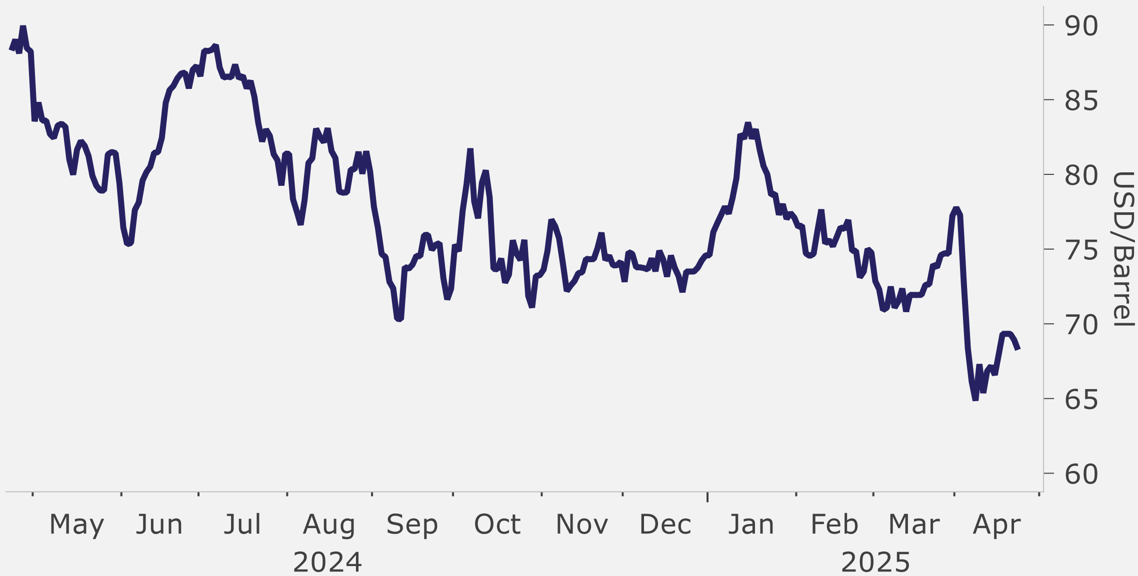
Cereal prices dropped 2.6% month on month, the first fall this year. Wheat prices eased as crop concerns faded in key exporters, and maize fell on better conditions in South America and lower Chinese demand. Rice also declined, down 1.7%, amid ample supplies and weak imports.

### VEGETABLE OILS

**Prices rose 29.1% year-on-year**

Vegetable oil prices rose 3.7% month on month in March, building on February's gains. Palm oil led the increase on tight Southeast Asian supply, while soy, rapeseed and sunflower oils rose too, supported by firm global demand and lower export availability.

GLOBAL BRENT CRUDE, DAILY SPOT PRICE




Source: US Energy Information Administration

## OIL PRICES

In April, oil prices fell (relative to the previous month), averaging $70.22 per barrel, having dipped below $65 on the 8th of April. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia abandoned its $100 per barrel target at the end of last year, ramping up production from January onwards.

OPEC+ has since announced a sharper-than-expected increase in oil output, with eight members, including Saudi Arabia and Russia, agreeing to lift production by 411,000 barrels per day in May, on top of planned hikes in April. This move has added to selling pressure in oil markets, with crude prices sliding to near multi-year lows.

The oil cartel's next meeting takes place on the 5th of May to set production levels for the months ahead.

March YoY change

**-21.3%**

March MoM change

**-3.2%**

## HEADLINE YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE

| Y-O-Y Change | OVERALL | NON-FOOD | FOOD | FRESH | AMBIENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr-24 | 0.8 | -0.6 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 4.9 |
| May | 0.6 | -0.8 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 4.8 |
| Jun | 0.2 | -1.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 3.9 |
| Jul | 0.2 | -0.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 3.6 |
| Aug | -0.3 | -1.5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.4 |
| Sep | -0.6 | -2.1 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 3.3 |
| Oct | -0.8 | -2.1 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 3.1 |
| Nov | -0.6 | -1.8 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.7 |
| Dec | -1.0 | -2.4 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.8 |
| Jan | -0.7 | -1.8 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.5 |
| Feb | -0.7 | -2.1 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 |
| Mar | -0.4 | -1.9 | 2.4 | 1.4 | 3.7 |
| Apr-25 | -0.1 | -1.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 3.7 |

## HEADLINE MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGE

| M-O-M Change | OVERALL | NON-FOOD | FOOD | FRESH | AMBIENT |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr-24 | -0.3 | -0.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| May | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| Jun | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -0.4 |
| Jul | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -0.2 |
| Aug | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 1.0 |
| Sep | -0.2 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Oct | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Nov | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Dec | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| Jan | -0.4 | -0.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.0 |
| Feb | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
| Mar | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Apr-25 | 0.0 | -0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 |

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr-24 | -7.9 | 0.5 | -0.8 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| May | -7.5 | -1.0 | -1.6 | 1.9 | 5.3 | 2.0 | -0.1 |
| Jun | -8.6 | -1.2 | -0.9 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 1.5 | 0.3 |
| Jul | -8.0 | -2.2 | -0.7 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 0.3 |
| Aug | -11.2 | -1.7 | -1.2 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 2.6 | 0.3 |
| Sep | -11.3 | -3.2 | -1.0 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 2.9 | -1.1 |
| Oct | -11.9 | -3.0 | -2.2 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | -0.3 |
| Nov | -12.1 | -2.1 | -3.0 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 0.1 |
| Dec | -13.7 | -1.8 | -5.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | -0.4 |
| Jan | -9.6 | -3.1 | -4.2 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 2.3 | -0.2 |
| Feb | -9.9 | -3.1 | -3.8 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.7 | -0.9 |
| Mar | -10.3 | -2.9 | -1.8 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 2.6 | -0.1 |
| Apr-25 | -8.4 | -1.9 | -2.2 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 3.8 | -0.6 |

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr-24 | -1.9 | -1.0 | 0.4 | -0.9 | 2.4 | -0.5 | -0.8 |
| May | 0.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Jun | -1.3 | -0.3 | -0.2 | 0.6 | 0.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 |
| Jul | -0.8 | -0.7 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -1.5 | 1.8 | -0.4 |
| Aug | -1.6 | 0.5 | -0.5 | 0.2 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 0.4 |
| Sep | -0.6 | -1.3 | 0.0 | -0.2 | 1.8 | 0.8 | -1.0 |
| Oct | 0.3 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -1.0 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Nov | 0.3 | 0.2 | -0.5 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | -0.3 |
| Dec | -1.2 | 1.0 | -2.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | -0.3 | 0.2 |
| Jan | -1.5 | -2.5 | -0.1 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.1 | 0.0 |
| Feb | -1.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 0.7 | -0.4 | 1.0 | -0.1 |
| Mar | -1.4 | -0.6 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 0.6 | -0.1 | 0.5 |
| Apr-25 | 0.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.5 | -0.7 | 0.6 | -1.3 |

# DATA TABLES

**BRC-NIQ Shop Price Monitor**

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr-24 | 111.6 | 176.2 | 169.0 | 187.0 | 86.2 | 33.3 | 101.6 | 58.2 | 124.2 | 113.3 | 129.1 | 124.8 |
| May | 111.8 | 176.6 | 168.9 | 188.1 | 86.4 | 33.3 | 101.6 | 58.1 | 124.5 | 113.4 | 129.8 | 125.4 |
| Jun | 111.7 | 176.4 | 169.1 | 187.3 | 86.3 | 32.8 | 101.3 | 58.0 | 125.3 | 113.5 | 129.7 | 125.5 |
| Jul | 111.6 | 176.6 | 169.6 | 186.9 | 86.1 | 32.6 | 100.6 | 58.1 | 125.3 | 111.8 | 132.0 | 125.0 |
| Aug | 111.6 | 177.0 | 169.0 | 188.9 | 86.0 | 32.1 | 101.1 | 57.8 | 125.6 | 111.3 | 131.4 | 125.6 |
| Sep | 111.3 | 177.3 | 169.4 | 189.0 | 85.6 | 31.9 | 99.8 | 57.8 | 125.4 | 113.2 | 132.4 | 124.3 |
| Oct | 111.4 | 177.3 | 169.3 | 189.3 | 85.7 | 32.0 | 99.7 | 57.4 | 124.2 | 114.1 | 132.4 | 125.4 |
| Nov | 111.6 | 177.8 | 169.7 | 189.9 | 85.9 | 32.1 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 125.7 | 114.5 | 132.5 | 125.0 |
| Dec | 111.6 | 178.0 | 170.0 | 189.8 | 85.8 | 31.7 | 101.0 | 56.0 | 126.3 | 115.3 | 132.1 | 125.2 |
| Jan | 111.2 | 178.9 | 170.3 | 191.7 | 85.1 | 31.2 | 98.4 | 55.9 | 125.2 | 114.4 | 132.0 | 125.2 |
| Feb | 111.7 | 179.5 | 170.8 | 192.4 | 85.5 | 30.9 | 100.2 | 57.0 | 126.1 | 114.0 | 133.3 | 125.0 |
| Mar | 111.5 | 179.5 | 170.6 | 192.7 | 85.3 | 30.4 | 99.6 | 57.0 | 125.7 | 114.6 | 133.1 | 125.7 |
| Apr-25 | 111.5 | 180.8 | 172.0 | 194.0 | 85.0 | 30.5 | 99.7 | 57.0 | 125.1 | 113.8 | 134.0 | 124.0 |

# 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, NIQ 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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