



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 June 2025

Strictly embargoed until 0.01hrs, Tuesday 1st July 2025

JUNE 2025



Contents



3	HEADLINE COMMENTARY
4	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
5	OVERVIEW
7	FOOD & NON-FOOD
12	COMMODITIES
13	GLOBAL FOOD
14	OIL PRICES
15	DATA TABLES - HEADLINES
16	DATA TABLES - CATEGORIES
17	DATA TABLES - INDEX
18	METHODOLOGY



Headline commentary



“Within three months of the costs imposed by last Autumn’s Budget kicking in, headline shop prices have returned to inflation for the first time in close to a year. Food inflation showed little sign of slowing down, particularly in fresh produce, where prices of meat have been impacted by high wholesale prices and more expensive labour costs. Meanwhile, fruit and vegetable prices increased due to the hot, dry weather reducing harvest yields. Non-food goods remained in deflation as retailers cut prices across product categories, especially DIY and gardening so customers could make the most of the sunshine.

Retailers have warned of higher prices for consumers since last year’s Autumn Budget and the huge rises to Employer National Insurance costs and the National Living Wage. We predicted a significant rise in food inflation by the end of this year, and this has been accelerated by geopolitical tensions and impacts of climate change. To limit further rises, Government must find ways to alleviate the cost pressures bearing down on retailers. The upcoming business rates reform offers such an opportunity, and the Government must ensure no shop pays more as a result of the changes.”

Helen Dickinson OBE | Chief Executive | British Retail Consortium



“Price increases are being driven by broader economic conditions and ongoing changes in the supply chain. While the current spell of good weather is helping to boost demand at many retailers, rising prices could become a concern if consumer willingness to spend declines later in the year. Which means we can expect retailers to reinforce their value-for-money messages over the summer.”

Mike Watkins | Head of Retailer and Business Insight | NIQ

Executive Summary

Shop prices registered the first positive inflation print since July 2024, driven primarily by a sharp increase in food prices and a second consecutive increase in non-food prices. Fresh food price growth has recently outpaced ambient price growth, a trend that has continued in the most recent month. Deflation lingers in many non-food categories; however, and price reductions intensified in electricals.

Global commodity shifts have been particularly dramatic over the past couple of weeks, with energy rising and falling in quick order. Considerable upside risks remain, should the conflict with Iran intensify. Food commodity prices remain high in relative terms, likely to continue forcing food prices higher.

All prices

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

0.4%

% change year-on-year

Non-Food

Non-Food inflation increased to -1.2% year on year in June, against a decline of -1.5% in May. This is above the 3-month average of -1.4%.

-1.2%

% change year-on-year

Food

Food inflation increased to 3.7% year on year in June, against growth of 2.8% in May. This is above the 3-month average of 3.1%.

3.7%

% change year-on-year

Fresh

Fresh Food inflation increased to 3.2% year on year in June, against growth of 2.4% in May. This is above the 3-month average of 2.5%.

3.2%

% change year-on-year

Ambient

Ambient Food inflation increased to 4.3% year on year in June, against growth of 3.3% in May. This is above the 3-month average of 3.8%.

4.3%

% 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
Jun-25	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.7	-1.2	0.1
May-25	-0.1	0.2	2.8	0.4	-1.5	0.1

FOOD INFLATION ON THE UP

Shop price inflation turned positive for the first time in almost a year, and prices are now 0.4% higher over the previous year. In monthly terms, prices rose 0.3%, following a 0.2% increase in the preceding month. Food price inflation picked up for the fifth consecutive month, and price growth picked up notably on the month. Non-food items increased on the month, although prices remained lower on the year.

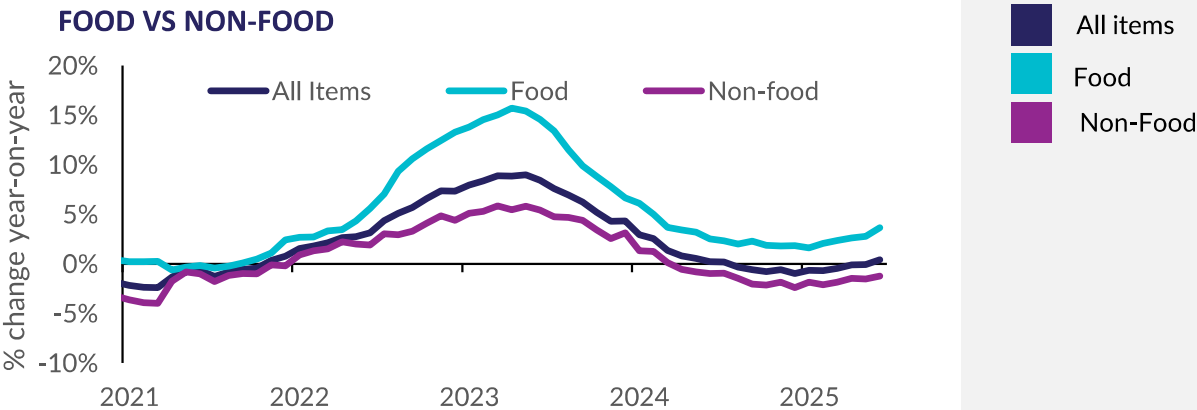
Prices across the board have generally settled and are 10.1% higher than in February 2020. However, there remains a sharp divergence between food and non-food categories, where prices for the former are 28.7% higher than at the same point, and for the latter are 1.3% higher. Food prices are expected to continue rising over the coming months.

Non-food deflation slowed slightly to -1.2%, but prices decreased in four of seven categories, with the strongest decrease seen in electricals prices, followed by DIY, gardening & hardware items. Prices picked up in other non-food as well as books, stationery & home entertainment products.

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.

Shop Price Inflation turns positive for first time in a 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
Jun-25	0.4	0.3	3.7	0.7	-1.2	0.1
May-25	-0.1	0.2	2.8	0.4	-1.5	0.1

OIL PRICES VOLATILE

The Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) measure eased slightly to 3.4% in May, down from 3.5% in April. Prices across the entire economy remain 27.4% 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.

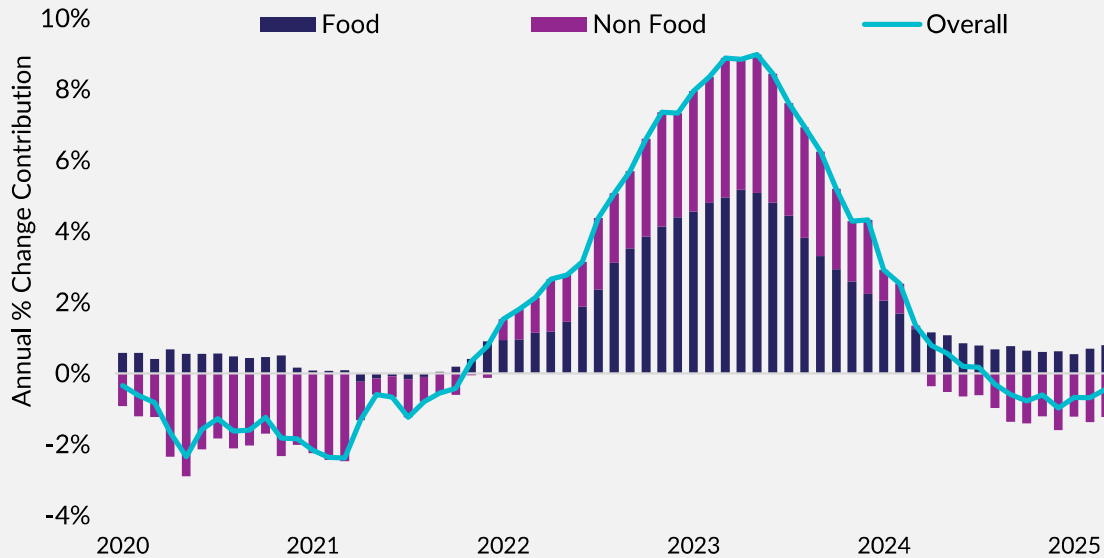
Global supply chain conditions deteriorated in May, and the Global Supply Chain Pressure Index calculated by the US Federal Reserve suggests conditions are slightly worse than average. Downside risks to the outlook have intensified, and if they materialise, could disrupt the disinflation path in the 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 fell slightly over June, with mixed performance across the various types. Energy prices suddenly surged due to Israel's conflict with Iran, although retreated swiftly following the announcement of a ceasefire. The prospect of slowing global growth, following the US government's tariff announcements, will weigh on energy prices further ahead. On the flipside, food commodities continue to remain high in price, with metals such as gold, silver and copper also seeing strong price pressure. Ahead, there is likely to be further volatility as the fallout from changing patterns of trade culminates. Deflation may materialise in the medium term, but in the near-term is subject to considerable uncertainty.

Global oil prices rose sharply and fell dramatically over June to give an average of below \$70.71 a barrel (June 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 \$62 a barrel mark in early May. This is expected to feed through into consumer prices over H2 2025.

While official data on domestic and imported food input prices is no longer being updated, recent trends have pointed to lingering 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.

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



Source: BRC-NIQ

FOOD

Food contributed 1.2% to the overall shop price figure, and **inflation** increased in June to 3.7%. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of 2.3% and 2.5%, respectively.

Food

3.7%

June, YOY change

NON-FOOD

Non-Food contributed -0.8% to the overall shop price figure, but remained in **deflation**, and increased to -1.2% in June. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of -1.7% and -1.7%, respectively.

Non-Food

-1.2%

June, YOY change

	Food		Fresh		Ambient	
% Change	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Jun-25	3.7	0.7	3.2	0.9	4.3	0.6
May-25	2.8	0.4	2.4	0.6	3.3	0.1

FRESH FOOD

Fresh Food inflation increased to 3.2% year on year in June, against growth of 2.4% in May. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price inflation rates of 1.5% and 1.9%, respectively.

Month-on-month, Fresh food prices increased by 0.9%.

June UK Dairy wholesale prices (see chart) saw monthly price increases in three of the four categories. Bulk cream prices increased by 4.7%, butter prices by 1.7% and Skim Milk Powder by 0.5%. Mild Cheddar prices fell by 1.3% on the month. In annual terms, prices remained higher in all but one of the four dairy categories.

AMBIENT FOOD

Ambient Food inflation increased to 4.3% year on year in June, against growth of 3.3% in May. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price inflation rates of 3.3% and 3.4%, respectively.

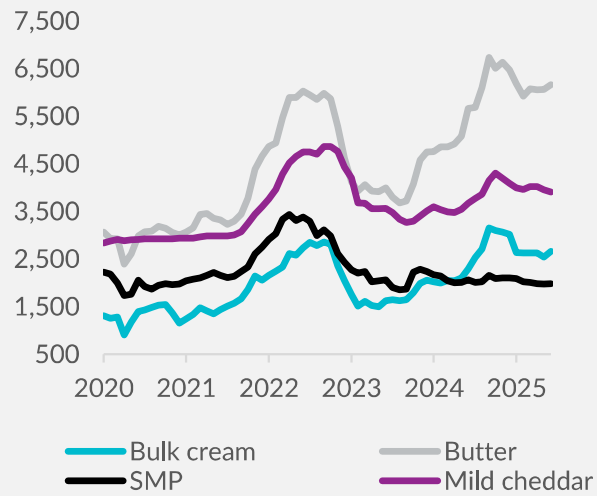
Month-on-month, ambient food prices rose by 0.6%.

UK WHOLESALE DAIRY PRICES, JUNE 2025

	Bulk cream	Butter	Skim Milk Powder	Mild Cheddar
YoY	15.9%	8.8%	-3.9%	6.3%
MoM	4.7%	1.7%	0.5%	-1.3%

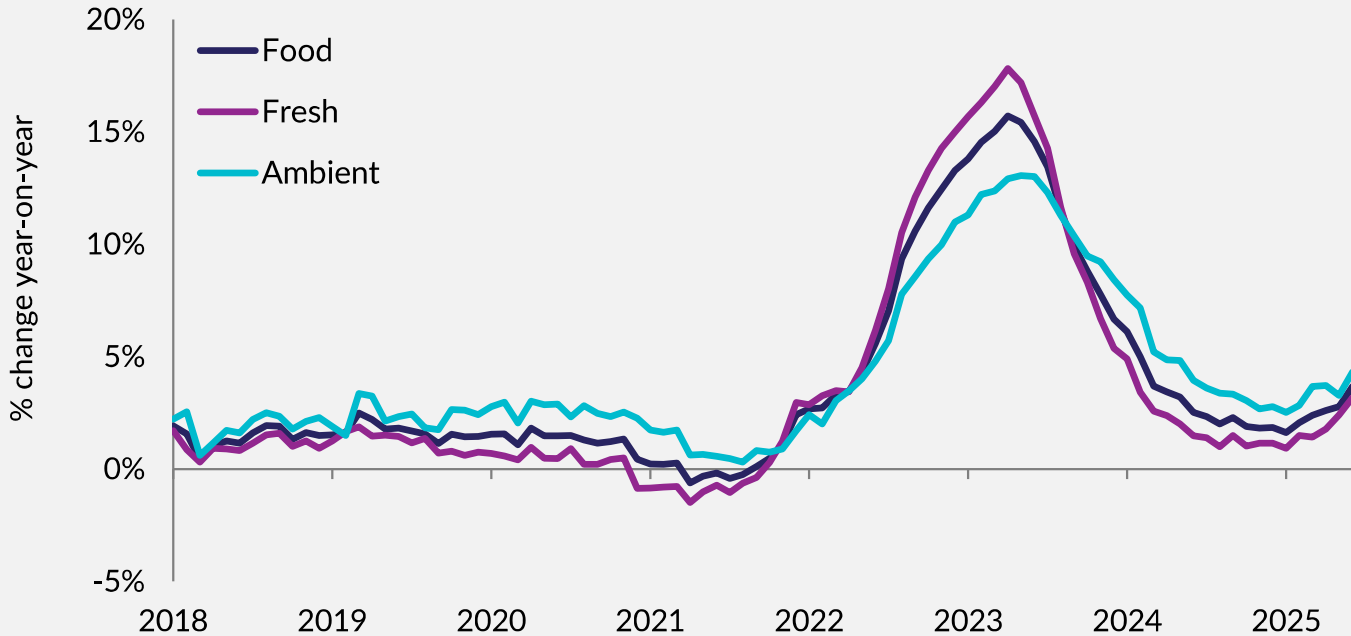
Source: Agricultural & Horticulture Development Board Dairy.

UK WHOLESALE DAIRY PRICES, JUNE 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 June.

The biggest price decrease in vegetables was -59% for cauliflower, and the largest price rise was 200% for beans.

Fruit inflation also varied, with gooseberries showing the highest increase at 243% and apples (Bramley's seedling) showing the biggest decrease at -19%.

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

Cauliflower	-59%
Parsnips	-50%
Onion (Bulb red)	-45%
Spring greens (Pre-packaged)	-42%
Calabrese	-41%
Tomatoes (Vine)	20%
Blackberries	25%
Cabbage (Red)	32%
Beans (Runner Climbing)	200%
Gooseberries	243%

Source: DEFRA wholesale prices of home-grown produce in England and Wales. June 2025 prices are an average of prices in weeks ending: 02/06, 09/06, 16/06, and 23/06.

	June-25		May-25	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Clothing & Footwear	-6.3	0.3	-7.9	0.5
Electrical	-3.2	-0.9	-2.5	-0.5
Health & Beauty	3.4	-0.1	3.4	0.2
Other Non-Food	-0.5	0.8	-1.2	-0.1
Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1
Furniture & floor covering	-1.4	-0.1	-1.6	0.3
DIY, Gardening & Hardware	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.3
Total NON-FOOD	-1.2	0.1	-1.5	0.1

NON-FOOD

Non-Food inflation increased to -1.2% year on year in June, against a decline of -1.5% in May. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price deflation rates of -1.7% and -1.7%, respectively. Four of the sub-categories remained in deflation, one entered deflation and two remained in inflation. On the month, overall Non-Food prices increased by 0.1%, and prices rose on the month in three of the seven categories of the index.

Clothing & Footwear inflation increased to -6.3% year on year in June, against a decline of -7.9% in May. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average rates of -10.1% and -8.7%, respectively. **Men's, Women's, Children's, Baby's** as well as **Footwear** and **Other Clothing** all remained in deflation (women's and children's clothing saw the steepest price reductions). Month-on-month, headline prices rose by 0.3%.

Electricals inflation decreased to -3.2% year on year in June, against a decline of -2.5% in May. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average rates of -2.6% and -2.9%, respectively. **Audio-Visual Equipment** deflation picked up, and **Household Appliances** deflation decelerated. Month-on-month, headline prices fell by 0.9%.

Health & Beauty inflation decreased to 3.4% year on year in June, against growth of 3.4% in May. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average rates of 2.9% and 3.0%, respectively. Inflation slowed for **Toiletries & Cosmetics** but picked up slightly for **Personal Care**. Month-on-month, headline prices edged down by 0.1%.

	June-25		May-25	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Clothing & Footwear	-6.3	0.3	-7.9	0.5
Electrical	-3.2	-0.9	-2.5	-0.5
Health & Beauty	3.4	-0.1	3.4	0.2
Other Non-Food	-0.5	0.8	-1.2	-0.1
Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1
Furniture & floor covering	-1.4	-0.1	-1.6	0.3
DIY, Gardening & Hardware	-0.2	-0.3	0.7	0.3
Total NON-FOOD	-1.2	0.1	-1.5	0.1

NON-FOOD (cont.)

Other Non Food inflation increased to -0.5% year on year in June, against a decline of -1.2% in May. This is below the 12-month and in line with the 6-month average rates of -0.4% and -0.5%, respectively. **Tobacco** inflation accelerated, and for **Non-Durable Household Goods** stepped back. **Recreation & Sport** and **Personal Effects** both remained in deflation. **Pets, Related Products & Services** re-entered inflation. Month-on-month, headline prices rose by 0.8%.

Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment inflation increased to 0.8% year on year in June, against growth of 0.4% in May. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average rates of 1.7% and 2.0%, respectively. Yearly deflation accelerated for **Home Entertainment; Stationery** products entered inflation, and **Books & Newspapers** price growth picked up slightly. Month-on-month, headline prices increased by 0.4%.

Furniture & Flooring inflation increased to -1.4% year on year in June, against a decline of -1.6% in May. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average rates of -2.4% and -2.4%, respectively. **Furniture, Furnishings & Carpets** inflation picked up but for **Household Textiles** deflation accelerated. Month-on-month, headline prices fell by 0.1%.

DIY, Gardening & Hardware inflation decreased to -0.2% year on year in June, against growth of 0.7% in May. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average rates of 1.4% and 0.7%, respectively. **House & Garden products'** re-entered slight deflation, and **Household Utensils** price growth was flat. Month-on-month, headline prices decreased by 0.3%.

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 as 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.

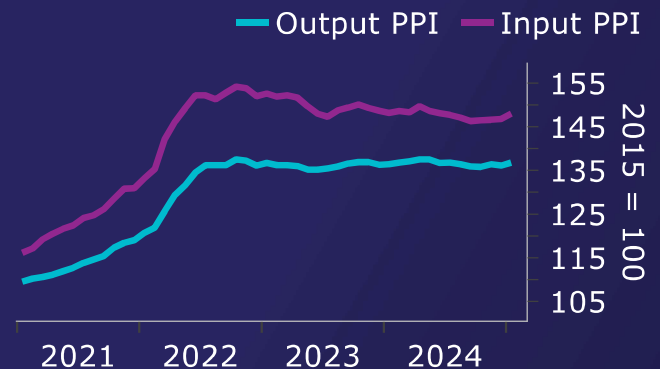
COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

Global Commodity prices fell over June but remain 6.5% 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 1.5% lower 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 averaged 127.7 points in May, down 0.8% month-on-month, as falls in cereals, sugar, and vegetable oils offset modest gains in dairy and meat. Even after this dip, the index remained about 6% higher than a year ago, yet still roughly one-fifth below its 2022 peak.

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)



Source: ONS

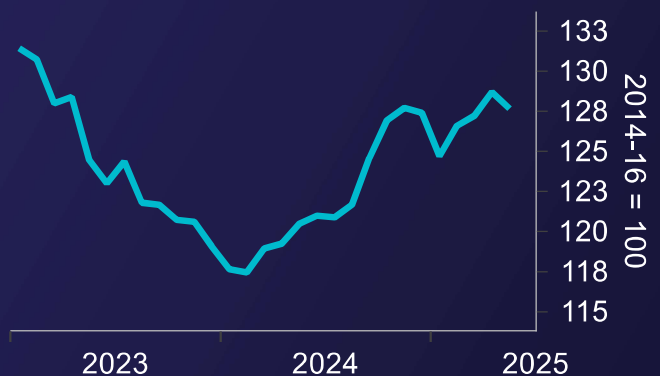
Note: Producer Price Inflation series have been [suspended](#) until the summer.

COMMODITY PRICE INDEX



Source: Macrobond

GLOBAL FOOD PRICE INDEX



Source: UN, The Food and Agricultural Organisation

GLOBAL FOOD PRICES - JUNE

In June 2025, the FAO Food Price Index averaged 127.7 points, slipping 0.8% month on month as falls in cereals, sugar, and vegetable oils outweighed gains in dairy and meat. The index sat 6% higher than a year ago but was still about 20% below its March 2022 peak.



SUGAR

Prices fell 6.6% year-on-year

Sugar prices dropped 2.6% month on month, the third straight decline, as demand from food-and-drink manufacturers softened and early forecasts pointed to bigger 2025/26 harvests in India and Thailand. A larger Brazilian crush and a softer global economic outlook added further downward pressure.



MEAT

Prices rose 6.8% year-on-year

Meat prices rose 1.3% on the month. Beef, lamb and pork advanced on firm import demand and tighter export supplies – particularly after Germany's export ban was lifted – while poultry slipped as Brazilian avian-influenza-related bans left surplus product on the world market.



DAIRY

Prices rose 21.5% year-on-year

Dairy prices edged up 0.8% month on month, led by butter and whole-milk powder on strong Asian demand and limited milk growth in Oceania. Cheese strengthened again on tight EU availability, but skim-milk powder eased slightly amid ample supplies from butter-producing regions.



CEREALS

Prices decreased 8.2% year-on-year

Cereal prices fell 1.8% on the month. Maize led the slide as record South-American harvests and better US crop prospects weighed on values; wheat also drifted lower on subdued buying and improved northern-hemisphere weather, while rice gained 1.4% on firmer fragrant-rice demand.



VEGETABLE OILS

Prices rose 19.1% year-on-year

Vegetable-oil prices declined 3.7% month on month. Palm oil dropped for a second month as seasonal output expanded in Southeast Asia, and soy oil retreated on heavier South-American supplies and weaker US biofuel usage. Rapeseed and sunflower oils slipped too on improved harvest prospects and softer buying.

GLOBAL BRENT CRUDE, DAILY SPOT PRICE



Source: US Energy Information Administration

OIL PRICES

In June, oil prices rose (relative to the previous month), averaging \$70.71 per barrel, having peaked at \$80.37 on the 19th of June, following a peak in tensions between Iran, Israel and the United States, dropping immediately following a ceasefire between Iran and Israel.

Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iraq, UAE, Kuwait, Kazakhstan, Algeria, and Oman have reaffirmed their commitment to market stability amid healthy oil fundamentals and a steady global economic outlook. In line with the decision from December 2024, they will implement a further production increase of 411,000 barrels per day in July, building on gradual output returns since April.

These adjustments remain flexible to respond to changing market dynamics. The group will next meet on 6 July to set August production levels.

June YoY change

-12.7%

June MoM change

+9.9%



HEADLINE YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE

Y-O-Y Change	OVERALL	NON-FOOD	FOOD	FRESH	AMBIENT
Jun-24	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	-0.1	-1.4	2.6	1.8	3.7
May	-0.1	-1.5	2.8	2.4	3.3
Jun-25	0.4	-1.2	3.7	3.2	4.3

HEADLINE MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGE

M-O-M Change	OVERALL	NON-FOOD	FOOD	FRESH	AMBIENT
Jun-24	-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	0.0	-0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7
May	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1
Jun-25	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6

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
Jun-24	-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	-8.4	-1.9	-2.2	0.7	0.4	3.8	-0.6
May	-7.9	-1.6	-2.5	0.7	0.4	3.4	-1.2
Jun-25	-6.3	-1.4	-3.2	-0.2	0.8	3.4	-0.5

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
Jun-24	-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	0.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	0.6	-1.3
May	0.5	0.3	-0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	-0.1
Jun-25	0.3	-0.1	-0.9	-0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.8



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
Jun-24	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	111.5	180.8	172.0	194.0	85.0	30.5	99.7	57.0	125.1	113.8	134.0	124.0
May	111.7	181.5	173.0	194.2	85.1	30.7	100.0	56.7	125.5	113.9	134.2	123.9
Jun-25	112.1	182.9	174.5	195.4	85.2	30.8	99.9	56.2	125.1	114.4	134.0	124.9

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 Monitor 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 Monitor 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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