



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 July 2023

Strictly embargoed until 0.01hrs, Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> August 2023

July 2023



# Table of contents



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



# Headline commentary



“Shop price inflation fell to its lowest level of 2023 and, for the first time in two years, prices fell compared to the previous month. Leading the cuts was clothing and footwear, where retailers mitigated wet weather with larger discounts. Food price inflation also slowed to its lowest level this year, with falling prices across key staples such as oils, fats, fish, and breakfast cereals.

“These figures give cause for optimism, but further supply chain issues may add to input costs for retailers in the months ahead. Russia’s withdrawal from the Black Sea Grain Initiative and subsequent targeting of Ukrainian grain facilities, as well as rice export restrictions from India are dark clouds on the horizon. We expect some global commodity prices to rise again as a result, and food prices will be slower to fall. Retailers continue working hard to keep falling prices on track. Government must also play its part and freeze business rates from next April, or else risk adding a £400m additional pressure on prices.”

**Helen Dickinson OBE | Chief Executive | British Retail Consortium**



“The summer holiday period should help discretionary spend a little and whilst inflation remains high, the outlook is improving. Shoppers continue to change how they shop as part of their coping strategies. This includes shopping at different retailers, buying lower priced items, delaying spend or only buying when there are promotions. This behaviour looks set to continue.”

**Mike Watkins | Head of Retailer and Business Insight | NielsenIQ**

# Executive Summary

Year-on-year Shop Price Inflation slowed once more in July, with prices falling 0.1% month-on-month, the first MoM fall since July 2021. Food inflation eased to its slowest since the end of last year, now having peaked and set to enter single digits in the Autumn. Non-food prices fell on the month, and price inflation in most constituent categories fell, except furniture & flooring, in addition to books, stationery & home equipment. Producer input inflation has now become deflation, however, the level of costs is set to remain elevated, preventing any rapid reduction in business cost bases.

Price inflation is set to continue to ease over the course of this year, though this disinflation process is increasingly likely to be slow as inflation in the broader economy remains persistent.

## All prices

Shop Price annual inflation decelerated to 7.6% in July, down from 8.4% in June. This is below the 3-month average rate of 8.4%. Shop price growth is at its lowest this year.

# 7.6%

% change year-on-year

## Non-Food

Non-Food inflation decelerated to 4.7% in July, down from 5.4% in June. This is below the 3-month average rate of 5.3%. Inflation is its lowest since December 2022.

# 4.7%

% change year-on-year

## Food

Food inflation decelerated to 13.4% in July, down from 14.6% in June. This is below the 3-month average rate of 14.5% and is the third consecutive deceleration in the food category. Inflation is its lowest since December 2022.

# 13.4%

% change year-on-year

## Fresh

Fresh Food inflation slowed further in July, to 14.3%, down from 15.7% in June. This is below the 3-month average rate of 15.7% and inflation in this category remains elevated. Inflation is its lowest since November 2022.

# 14.3%

% change year-on-year

## Ambient

Ambient Food inflation decelerated to 12.3% in July, down from 13.0% in June. This is below the 3-month average rate of 12.8% and is the lowest since February 2023.

# 12.3%

% 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
Jul-23	7.6	-0.1	13.4	0.3	4.7	-0.2
Jun-23	8.4	0.2	14.6	0.5	5.4	0.0

## NON-FOOD PRICES PEAK

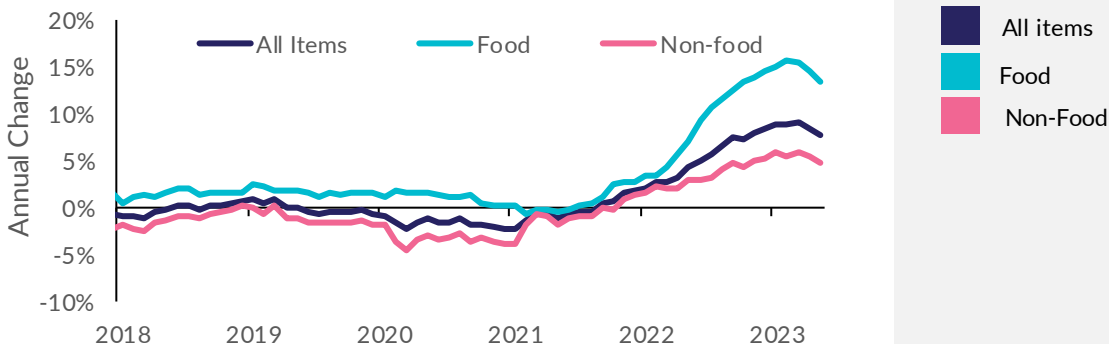
Shop Price Inflation slowed to 7.6% in July, and in monthly terms prices fell by 0.1%, the first monthly fall since July 2021. Food price inflation remains in double-digits but is swiftly easing and is expected to fall back into single-digits in the Autumn. Non-food drove the headline fall with summer sales in clothing and footwear slashing prices for many items. The headline rate is set to ease over the coming months.

Inflation will become disinflation between now and the end of the year. How swiftly inflation comes down, however, is still open to some uncertainty. Food price growth on the month was its slowest since the onset of the Ukraine-Russia conflict, however the end of the Black Sea Grain Initiative is raising the risk of renewed inflation in global food commodities. However, input costs, as measured by domestic producer price inflation (PPI), has now entered deflation. Given a peak in food production costs, back in October 2022, consumer food inflation should enter single-digits into Q4 2023.

Global supply chain conditions deteriorated somewhat in June, though the Global Supply Chain Pressure Index calculated by the US Federal Reserve still suggests positive conditions relative to historical norms. Driving the notable upward contribution was heightening backlogs in Great Britain. As mentioned, tail risks remain high, and the end of the Black Sea Grain Initiative has already pushed up the price of wheat, which has the potential to slow down the anticipated disinflation over the coming quarters.

Highest rise in Shop Prices since the series began

## 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
Jul-23	7.6	-0.1	13.4	0.3	4.7	-0.2
Jun-23	8.4	0.2	14.6	0.5	5.4	0.0

## OIL AND GAS PRICES BOTH FALL

The contribution of housing and energy costs to over inflation will now reverse, and this month's Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) measure will reveal a lower inflation number as a result. However, bills remain elevated relative to pre-Covid norms. Businesses continue to benefit from energy bill support that will last until 2024, however many will find that their energy bills have increased upon renewal.

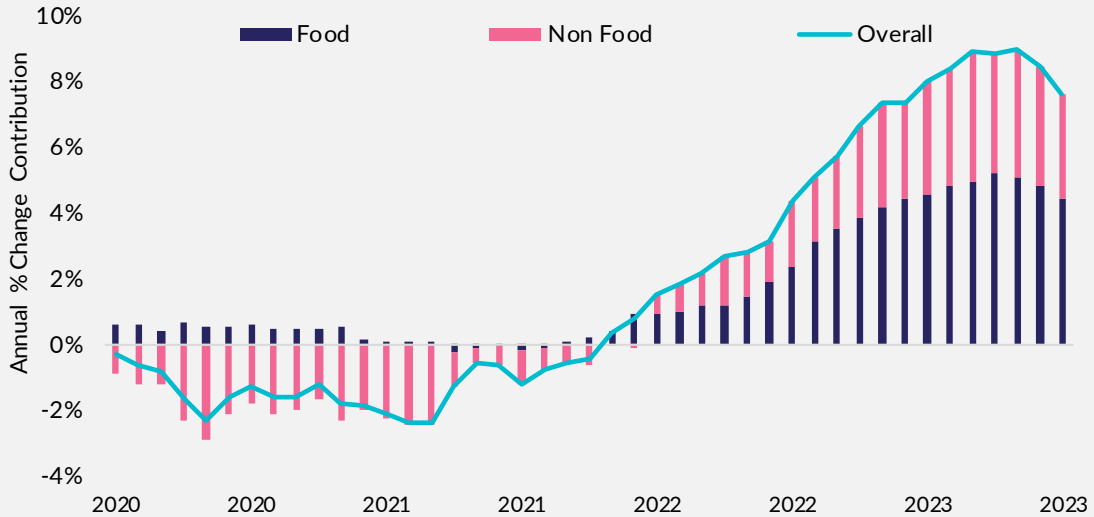
Gas costs have had major implications for fertiliser prices, with high oil and gas prices affecting almost every industry in the supply chain, though to varying degrees. According to the ONS, the wholesale and retail sector is ranked fourth in seeing production or supply issues due to rising energy prices). From increased production costs to prices paid for transportation and storage, energy is required at every stage of the process, which in turn increases price inflation for products as the cost base of firms widens.

Non-Food inflation has now peaked and is expected to fall over the next few quarters. Bringing prices down on the month was continued discounting in the clothing and footwear category, sparked by bad weather. Additionally, some discounting was also noted in the other non-food category, driven by sports equipment. There continued to be a strong price increase in books, stationery and home entertainment though price pressure has considerably eased across most categories and indeed, prices fell on the month.

Global oil prices have been volatile over the past few months, and more recently ticked up slightly to \$78. Petroleum product input costs are expected to continue easing, raising demand. However, energy prices also remain vulnerable to rising demand from China as its economy reopens.

Input costs in other categories, most notably food, are still increasing on the month, and particularly in the case of imported food. 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 palm oil are worsening the inflation felt by the consumer, with costs continuing to be passed-down the supply-chain.

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



Source: BRC-NielsenIQ

## FOOD &amp; NON-FOOD

**Food** contributed 4.4% to the overall shop price figure, and **inflation** decreased in July to 13.4%. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of 13.3% and 14.8%, respectively. This represents a third consecutive deceleration in the food series.

Food

**13.4%**

July, YOY change

**Non-Food** contributed 3.2% to the overall shop price figure, and **inflation** decelerated to 4.7% in July, down from 5.4% in June. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of 4.8% and 5.4%, respectively. There was some discounting in items of clothing, bringing non-food prices down.

Non-Food

**4.7%**

July, YOY change

% Change	Food		Fresh		Ambient	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Jul-23	13.4	0.3	14.3	0.4	12.3	0.1
Jun-23	14.6	0.5	15.7	0.6	13.0	0.4

## FRESH FOOD

Fresh Food inflation decelerated in July to 14.3%, down from 15.7% in June. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average price growth rates of 14.9% and 16.4%, respectively.

Month-on-month Fresh food price growth decelerated to 0.4%.

July UK Dairy wholesale prices (see chart) saw monthly price decreases in three categories. The exception was Bulk Cream, increasing in price by 1.4%. In contrast, Butter prices fell 5%, Skim Milk Powder by 7.8% and Mild Cheddar by 2.5%. In annual terms, prices remained lower across all dairy categories.

## AMBIENT FOOD

Ambient Food inflation decelerated to 12.3% in July, down from 13.0% in June. Inflation in this category remains close to record-highs. This is above the 12-month and 6-month average price increases of 11.2% and 12.6%, respectively.

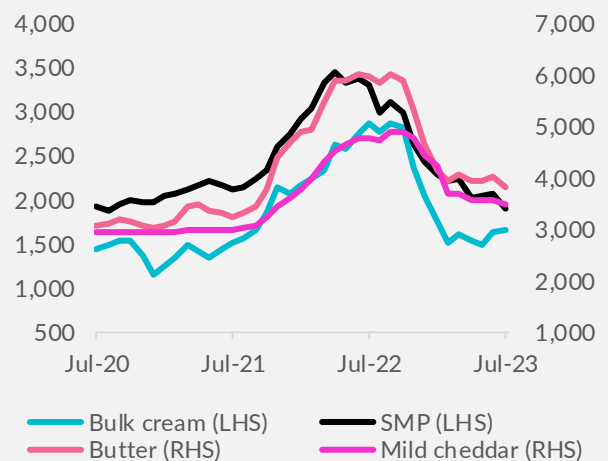
Month-on-month price growth decelerated to 0.1%.

## UK WHOLESALE DAIRY PRICES, JULY 2022

	Bulk cream	Butter	Skim Milk Powder	Mild cheddar
YoY	-42%	-36%	-42%	-27%
MoM	1.4%	-5.0%	-7.8%	-2.5%

Source: Agricultural & Horticulture Development Board Dairy.

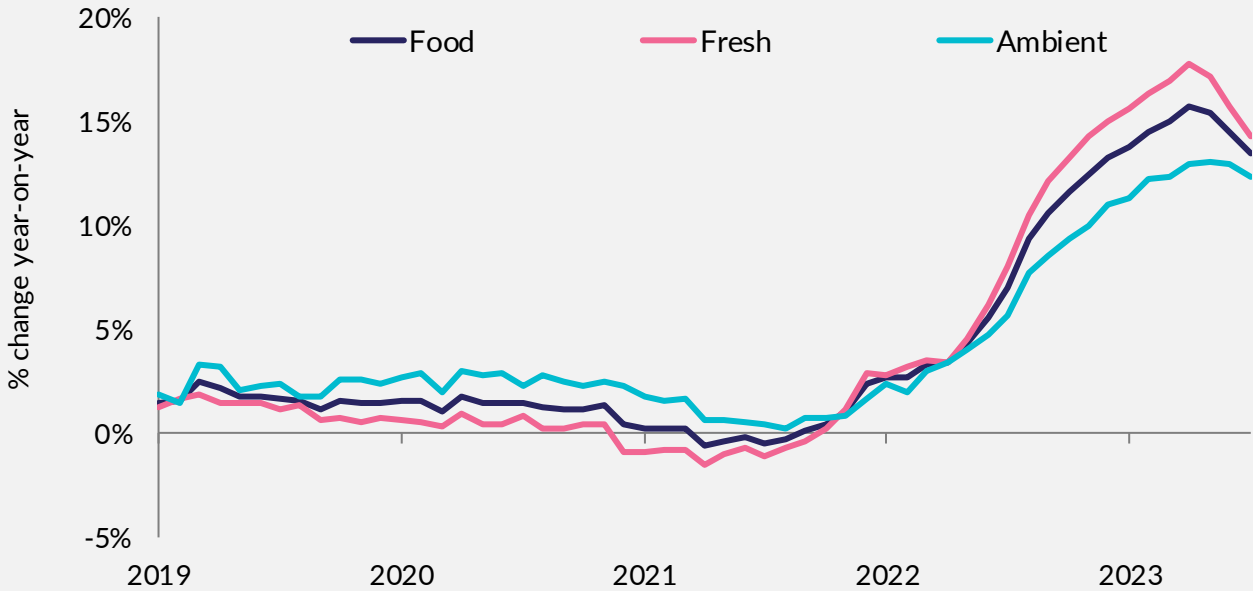
## UK WHOLESALE DAIRY PRICES, JULY 2022



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 July.

The largest price decrease in vegetables was -17% for tomatoes, and the largest price rise was 154% for white cabbage.

Fruit inflation also varied, with Red currants showing the highest increase at 109% and Bramley's apples showing the most significant price decrease at 49%.

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

Bramley's Apples	-49%
Tomatoes	-17%
Gooseberries	-13%
Onion	-12%
Braeburn Apples	-11%
Beans	73%
Swede	97%
Green Capsicum	109%
Red Currants	109%
White Cabbage	154%

Source: DEFRA wholesale prices of home-grown produce in England and Wales. July 2023 prices are average of prices in weeks ending: 07/07, 14/07, 21/07 and 28/07.

	JULY-23		JUNE-23	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Clothing & Footwear	-1.3	-1.5	-0.2	-0.2
Electrical	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.9
Health & Beauty	5.8	0.3	6.0	0.4
Other Non-Food	6.0	-0.4	7.2	-0.3
Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment	3.1	0.7	2.8	2.1
Furniture & floor covering	7.4	0.2	6.8	0.0
DIY, Gardening & Hardware	7.7	0.0	10.0	0.4
<b>Total NON-FOOD</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.0</b>

## NON-FOOD

Non-Food inflation decelerated to 4.7% in July, down from 5.4% in June. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average price increases of 4.8% and 5.4%, respectively. Inflation fell across five of the seven categories (exception being furniture and flooring in addition to books, stationery & home entertainment) in the index's basket of goods. On the month, overall Non-Food prices fell with prices falling in two out of the seven categories of the index.

**Clothing & Footwear** prices fell over the previous year in the Non-Food index and inflation was -1.3% in July, compared to -0.2% in June. This is below the 12-month and 6-month average price decrease of -0.5% and increase of 0.3%, respectively. Deflation accelerated for **Women's Clothing** and **Other Clothing** and **Men's Clothing** entered deflation. **Baby** and **Children's Clothing**, as well as **Footwear**, are the three constituent clothing categories showing signs of inflation, decelerating for all except **Children's** clothing. Month-on-month, headline prices fell by 1.5%.

**Electricals** prices was the only other category to have fallen over the previous year, by -0.2%. This was above the 12-month and 6-month average price decreases of -0.5% and -0.4%, respectively. **Audio-Visual Equipment** saw deflation decelerate, as well as **Household Appliances**. Month-on-month, headline prices were flat.

**Health & Beauty** inflation decelerated to 5.8% in July. This is above the 12-month and in line with the 6-month average price growth rates of 4.7% and 5.8%, respectively. This remains near all-time highs for this category. Inflation for **Toiletries & Cosmetics** decelerated while for **Personal Care** it accelerated. Month-on-month, headline prices increased by 0.3%.

	JULY-23		JUNE-23	
	On last year	On last month	On last year	On last month
Clothing & Footwear	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.4
Electrical	-0.8	-0.9	-0.3	0.6
Health & Beauty	6.0	0.4	6.7	0.1
Other Non-Food	7.2	-0.3	7.6	1.1
Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment	2.8	2.1	0.6	-2.4
Furniture & floor covering	6.8	0.0	7.6	1.5
DIY, Gardening & Hardware	10.0	0.4	10.2	0.1
Total NON-FOOD	5.4	0.0	5.8	0.5

### NON-FOOD (cont.)

**Other Non-Food** inflation decelerated to 6.0% in July, down from 7.6% in June. This is above the 12-month average of 5.7% and the 6-month average of 6.8%. **Pets, Related Products & Services, Tobacco, Personal Effects and Recreation & Sport** inflation did decelerate but picked up slightly for **Non-Durable Household Goods**. Month-on-month, headline prices fell by 0.4%.

**Books & Stationery** inflation picked up to 3.1% in the 12 months to July. This is lower than the 12-month average price increase of 4.3% and the 6-month average price growth rate of 3.4%. Yearly deflation accelerated in July for **Home Entertainment. Stationery** inflation accelerated and **Books & Newspapers** price growth decelerated. Month-on-month, headline prices increased by 0.7%.

**Furniture** inflation picked up slightly to 7.4% in July, up from 6.8% in June. This is above the 12-month average price increase of 6.8% and the 6-month average price increase of 7.2%. Inflation accelerated for both **Furniture & Furnishings** and **Household Textiles**. Month-on-month, headline prices increased by 0.2%.

**DIY & Gardening** inflation decelerated to 7.7% in the 12 months to July. This is below the 12- and 6-month average price growth rates of 8.8% and 9.5%, respectively. **House & Garden** products' saw price growth decelerate and **Household Utensils** also saw it decelerate. Month-on-month, headline prices were flat.

## UK OUTPUT INFLATION

June Output prices (those for goods leaving the factory) rose by 0.1% compared to the same point last year, down from 2.7% in May 2023.

Of the ten product groups, nine displayed downward contributions to the change in output inflation in June. Food products did provide one of the largest upward contributions to the annual rate but had annual price inflation of 8.7%. This remains at elevated levels, and the increase was mainly driven by condiments and seasonings, as well as bakery goods, preserved meat and meat products.

Petroleum products provided the largest downward contribution to the change in the output rate, with fuel now notably coming down in price.

## UK INPUT INFLATION

The largest downward contribution to the annual input inflation rate came from crude oil, which contributed -3.7 percentage points of the overall -2.7% figure (there were compensating positive contributions), with this particular category exhibiting an annual price decrease of 41.1% in June 2022, following a monthly price decrease of -3.0%. Recession risks and a strengthening pound are helping to bring the price of oil down.

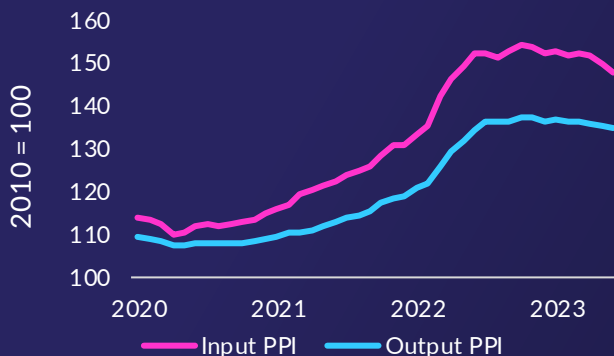
## COMMODITY PRICE INDEX

Global Commodity prices rose over July but remain lower than a year ago. Since then, prices have fallen by 10.8% from this most recent high point, 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 0.3% higher than over the previous three months. Prices are 9.0% lower 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 fell by 1.4% in June 2023 to average 122.3 points, down from 124.0 in the preceding month. The June drop was driven by strong monthly falls in sugar, vegetable oils and cereals, as well as lesser declines in dairy. In contrast, meat prices slightly rose in the latest reference period.

## PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)



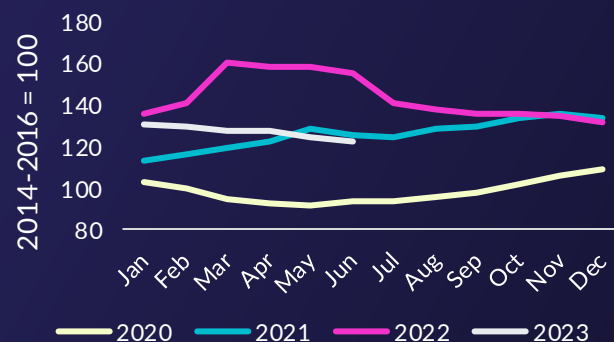
Source: ONS

## COMMODITY PRICE INDEX



Source: Refinitiv (formerly Thomson Reuters)

## GLOBAL FOOD PRICE INDEX



Source: UN, The Food and Agricultural Organisation

**GLOBAL FOOD PRICES - JUNE**

Global food prices (according to the United Nations) decreased by 1.4%, following a decrease of 2.9% in the preceding month. Prices more broadly have settled down from the all-time record in July 2022, and prices are 20.9% lower than a year ago. The June decrease was led by a strong monthly contraction in vegetable oils and sugar, though in contrast meat prices witnessed a slight increase.

**SUGAR**

Prices rose 29.7% year-on-year



Sugar prices declined by 3.2% on the month, following four consecutive monthly rises, though prices remained high. This month's decrease was primarily due to good sugarcane harvest progress, though concerns abound over El Nino's effect on crops over the 2023/24 season, mitigating further declines.

**MEAT**

Prices fell -6.4% year-on-year



Meat prices decreased by 6.4% on the year though increased 0.1% on the month. World prices for meats picked up very slightly as price quotations for poultry and pig meat rose, following elevated levels of demand from Asian countries. In contrast, prices for bovine and ovine meat fell on high export availabilities from Oceania.

**DAIRY**

Prices fell 22.2% year-on-year



In June, prices for dairy products decreased, and remained lower than a year ago. Lower international prices for cheese again drove the decrease, amid seasonally high milk production in the northern hemisphere. In contrast, butter and skim milk powder prices rose slightly due to heightened demand from the Middle East and Western Europe.

**CEREALS**

Prices decreased 23.9% year-on-year



Cereals fell on the month, with the decrease reflecting falls in all major cereals. International coarse grain prices declined the most, falling by 3.4% as supply availabilities fared better. Wheat and maize prices also fell, driven by emerging seasonal supplies in the Northern Hemisphere. The cancellation of the Black Sea Grain Initiative will place upward pressure on prices, in next month's figures.

**VEGETABLE OILS**

Prices fell 45.3% year-on-year



Vegetable Oils prices fell by 45.3% on the year and decreased 2.4% on the month. Lower price quotations across sunflower and palm oils led the decrease in June. In contrast, soy oil prices picked up, in addition to rapeseed oil prices, mainly due to unfavourable weather conditions.

## GLOBAL BRENT CRUDE, DAILY SPOT PRICE



Source: US Energy Information Administration

## OIL PRICES

In July, oil prices rose, averaging around \$79 per barrel, having peaked at over \$130 per barrel in the immediate aftermath of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The increase followed surprise 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 price support.

The OPEC group announced a surprise cut on 2<sup>nd</sup> June, an agreement to cut the production of oil by a further 1 million barrels per day until the end of 2024 in a response to price falls, pushing up oil prices.

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

July YoY change

**-30%**

July MoM change

**+5%**

## HEADLINE YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE

Y-O-Y Change	OVERALL	NON-FOOD	FOOD	FRESH	AMBIENT
Jul-22	4.4	3.0	7.0	8.0	5.7
Aug	5.1	2.9	9.3	10.5	7.8
Sep	5.7	3.3	10.6	12.1	8.6
Oct	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-23	7.6	4.7	13.4	14.3	12.3

## HEADLINE MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGE

M-O-M Change	OVERALL	NON-FOOD	FOOD	FRESH	AMBIENT
Jul-22	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.8
Aug	1.1	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.2
Sep	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.9
Oct	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-23	-0.1	-0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1

## CATEGORY YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGE

Y-O-Y Change	Clothing & Footwear	Furniture & floor covering	Electrical	DIY, Gardening & Hardware	Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment	Health & Beauty	Other Non-Food
Jul-22	-3.1	7.2	-1.6	4.9	2.9	2.6	4.3
Aug	-2.1	5.4	-0.6	6.3	5.7	2.5	3.2
Sep	-1.8	5.6	-1.2	6.8	5.2	3.1	3.8
Oct	-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-23	-1.3	7.4	-0.2	7.7	3.1	5.8	6.0

## CATEGORY MONTH-ON-MONTH CHANGE

M-O-M Change	Clothing & Footwear	Furniture & floor covering	Electrical	DIY, Gardening & Hardware	Books, Stationery & Home Entertainment	Health & Beauty	Other Non-Food
Jul-22	-0.3	-0.4	-0.6	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
Aug	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.6	-0.2	0.0
Sep	-0.1	0.8	-0.7	0.6	-0.6	1.1	0.4
Oct	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-23	-1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	-0.4



## 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
Jul-22	103.5	152.1	146.4	160.7	83.0	35.9	95.7	58.6	114.0	107.5	121.1	117.6
Aug	104.6	155.6	149.9	164.2	83.4	36.1	96.3	59.1	115.5	109.3	120.9	117.5
Sep	105.4	157.7	152.3	165.7	83.7	36.1	97.0	58.7	116.1	108.6	122.2	118.0
Oct	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-23	111.4	172.5	167.2	180.4	86.9	35.4	102.8	58.5	122.7	110.8	128.2	124.6

## 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.

### AUTHOR



**HARVIR DHILLON**  
ECONOMIST

### EDITOR



**KRIS HAMER**  
DIRECTOR OF INSIGHT

For data enquiries, please email [insight@brc.org.uk](mailto:insight@brc.org.uk)

