

Statistical bulletin

# Producer price inflation, UK: February 2021

Changes in the prices of goods bought and sold by UK manufacturers including price indices of materials and fuels purchased (input prices) and factory gate prices (output prices).



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# 1 . Main points

- The headline rate of output inflation for goods leaving the factory gate showed positive growth of 0.9% on the year to February 2021, up from positive growth of 0.1% in January 2021.
- The price for materials and fuels used in the manufacturing process showed positive growth of 2.6% on the year to February 2021, up from positive growth of 1.6% in January 2021.
- Food products, and metals and non-metallic minerals provided the largest upward contribution to the annual rate of output and input inflation respectively.
- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has released a [public statement](#) on the coronavirus (COVID-19) and production of statistics; [Section 8: Strengths and limitations](#) describes the situation in relation to producer price inflation.
- This is the fifth publication of producer price inflation using an annual chain-linked methodology - the headline indices are now published on a gross sector basis; more details on the impact of these improvements can be found in the article [Impact of methodological impacts on PPI](#), which was released on 11 November 2020.
- This is the first month producer price inflation is being published with updated sales data for 2021; the indices are now calculated using the weights from the December 2020 link period (see [Section 7: Measuring the Data](#)).

## 2 . Producer price inflation summary

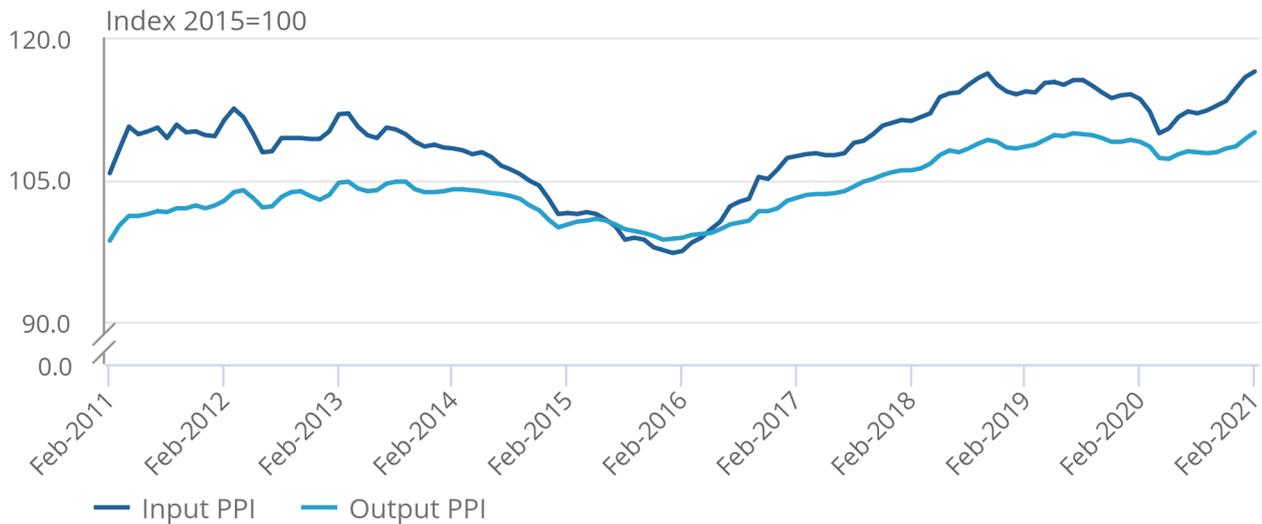
Figure 1 shows input and output Producer Price Indices (PPIs) over the past 10 years. Input producer price inflation is driven mostly by commodity prices, which tend to be more volatile over time compared with prices for finished goods (output producer price inflation). Input producer price inflation is made up of roughly 78% domestic inputs and 22% imported inputs, which are sensitive to exchange rate movements.

## Figure 1: Input producer price inflation (PPI) is more volatile over time than output inflation

Input and output PPI, UK, February 2011 to February 2021

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Input and output PPI, UK, February 2011 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Producer Price Index

#### Notes:

1. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

## 3 . Producer price inflation – output analysis

The annual rate of inflation for goods leaving the factory gate (output prices) displayed positive growth of 0.9% in February 2021, up from positive growth of 0.1% in January 2021 (Table 1). This is the second month the rate has been positive and the highest the annual rate of output inflation has been since August 2019, with the rate being the same in January 2020. On the month, the rate of output inflation was up by 0.6% in February 2021, down from 0.8% in January 2021. On the month, the rate of output inflation was up 0.6% in February 2021, down from 0.8% in January 2021.

Table 1: Output prices, index values, growth rates and percentage point change to the 12-month rate UK, February 2020 to February 2021

**All manufactured products (GB7S)**

	<b>PPI Index (2015=100)</b>	<b>1-month rate</b>	<b>12-month rate</b>	<b>Change in the 12-month rate (percentage points)</b>
2020 Feb	109.0	-0.2	0.5	-0.4
Mar	108.5	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7
Apr	107.3	-1.1	-1.7	-1.5
May	107.2	-0.1	-2.2	-0.5
June	107.7	0.5	-1.7	0.5
July	108.0	0.3	-1.7	0.0
Aug	107.9	-0.1	-1.7	0.0
Sept	107.8	-0.1	-1.7	0.0
Oct	107.9	0.1	-1.4	0.3
Nov	108.3	0.4	-0.6	0.8
Dec	108.5	0.2	-0.5	0.1
2021 Jan	109.3	0.8	0.1	0.6
Feb	110.0	0.6	0.9	0.8

Source: Office for National Statistics - Producer price index

Notes

1. Series are not seasonally adjusted.
2. Rates may not correspond to index value changes because of rounding.
3. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

Figure 2 shows contributions by product group to the monthly and annual rate of output inflation. Table 2 shows monthly and annual growth rates by product group.

Of the 10 product groups, eight provided positive contributions to the output annual rate. Food products provided the largest upward contribution of 0.44 percentage points to the annual rate (Figure 2) and had positive annual price growth of 1.7% in February 2021 (Table 2). This was driven by prepared animal feeds for the domestic market.

The second largest upward contribution of 0.34 percentage points came from other manufactured products (Figure 2), displaying a positive annual price growth of 1.4% in February 2021 (Table 2), driven by products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials for the domestic market.

This was closely followed by metals, machinery and equipment, which had the third largest upward contribution at 0.31 percentage points (Figure 2) and had positive annual price growth of 2.1% (Table 2), driven by basic metals for the domestic market.

The component within basic metals for the domestic market with the largest contribution, having an annual growth rate of 14.3% in February 2021 (just 0.8 percentage points being attributable to current month growth) came from basic iron and steel, and of ferro-alloys for the domestic market.

Figure 3 shows movements in the annual growth rate for basic iron and steel, and of ferro-alloys for the domestic market. It also shows the contributions to the annual growth rate from current month price movements and the base effect, which reflect how prices moved a year ago. The base month effect represents the annual growth rate as if the price had not changed from the previous month to the current month (effectively an 11-month growth rate) to show how much of the annual growth rate is being driven by the price level a year earlier, as opposed to current price movements.

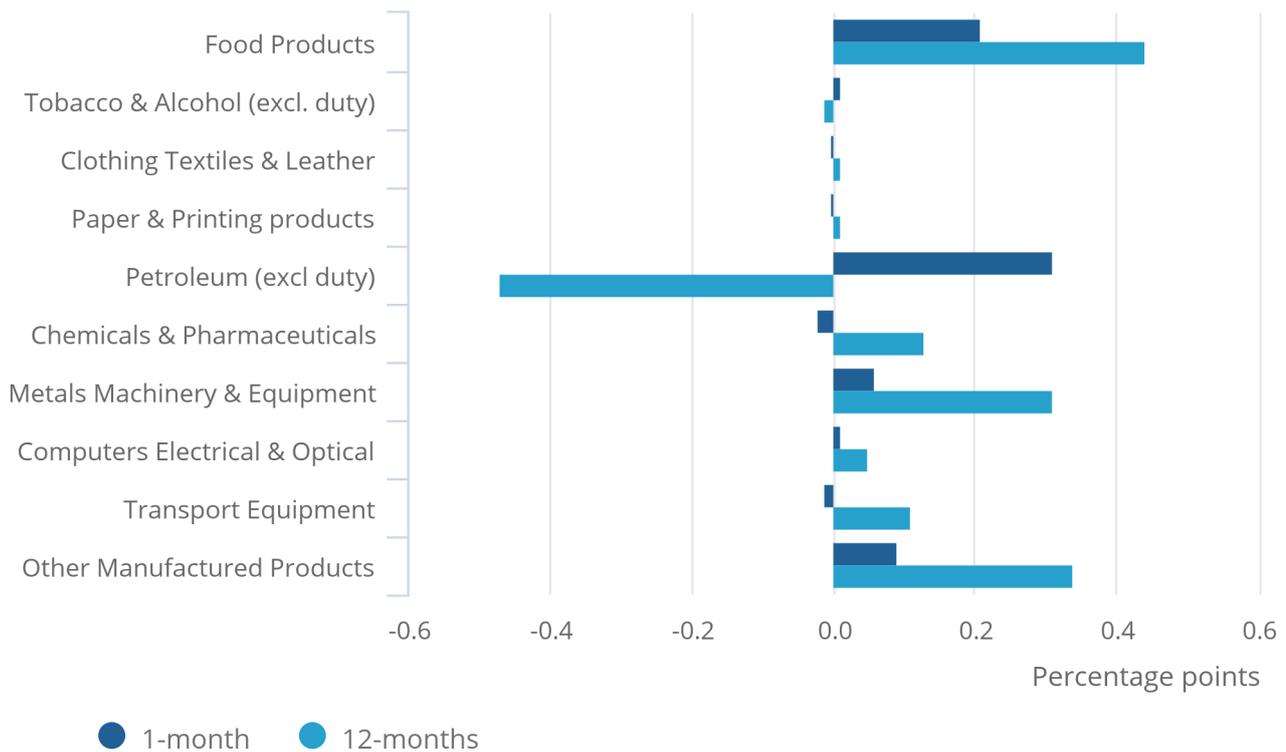
The annual growth rate for metals, machinery and equipment was 2.1% in February 2021, the second largest positive price movement of all components to output inflation. This may be because of upward pressures from basic iron and steel, and of ferro-alloys. One of the raw materials used in the production of steel is iron ore. [Supply shocks in Brazil](#) (the world's second largest exporter of iron ore) and increased demand from China spurred by [stimulus spending](#) have seen prices per dry metric tonne increase by over 80% in the last 12 months, up from US \$88 in February 2020 to US \$165 in February 2021 according to [The World Bank](#).

**Figure 2: 8 of the 10 product groups provided upward contributions to the annual rate, the largest coming from food products**

Output prices contribution to 1-month and 12-month growth rate, UK, February 2021

Figure 2: 8 of the 10 product groups provided upward contributions to the annual rate, the largest coming from food products

Output prices contribution to 1-month and 12-month growth rate, UK, February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Producer Price Index

Notes:

- Contributions to the rate may not add up to the rate exactly because of rounding.
- All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

Table 2: Output prices, growth rates  
UK, February 2021

Product group	Percentage Change	
	1-month rate	12-month rate
Food products	0.8	1.7
Tobacco and alcohol (excl. duty)	0.2	-0.3
Clothing, textile and leather	0.0	1.1
Paper and printing	0.0	0.1
Petroleum products (excl. duty)	6.9	-8.7
Chemical and pharmaceutical	-0.4	2.4
Metal, machinery and equipment	0.4	2.1
Computer, electrical and optical	0.3	1.5
Transport equipment	-0.1	1.0
Other manufactured products	0.3	1.4
All manufacturing	0.6	0.9

Source: Office for National Statistics - Producer price index

#### Notes

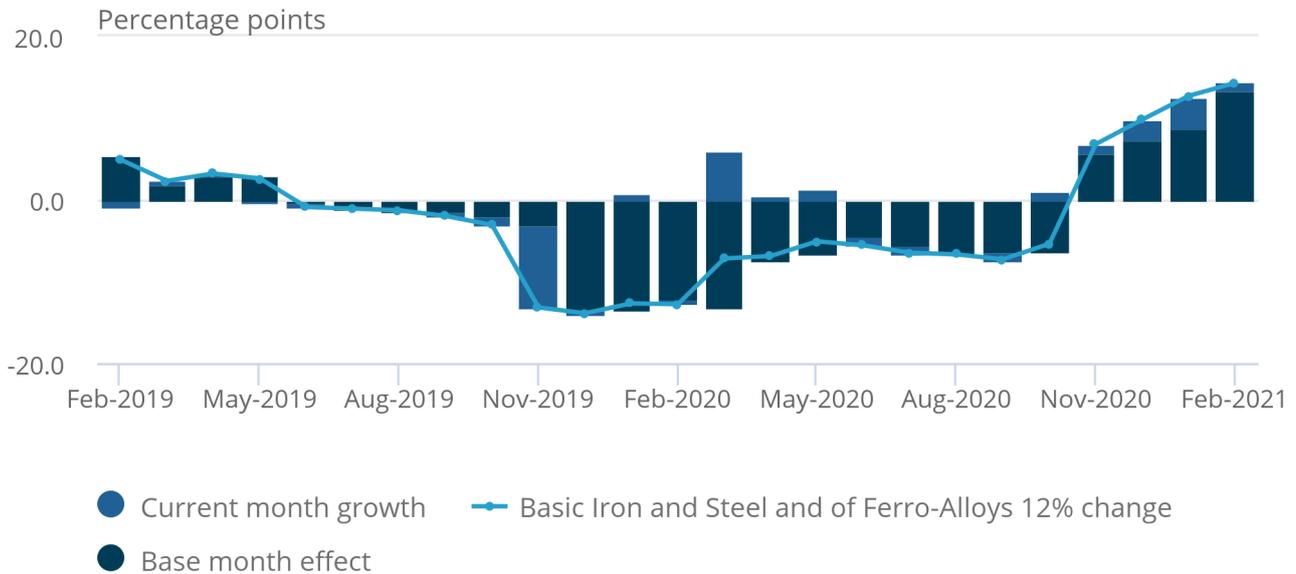
1. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

**Figure 3: 12-month growth in the basic iron and steel, and of ferro-alloys component of output PPI, by current month and base effects**

UK, February 2019 to February 2021

Figure 3: 12-month growth in the basic iron and steel, and of ferro-alloys component of output PPI, by current month and base effects

UK, February 2019 to February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics - Producer Price Index

Figure 4 shows contributions to the change in the annual rate for factory gate prices (output prices) in February 2021. The annual rate of output inflation was 0.9% in February 2021, up 0.8 percentage points from 0.1% in January 2021.

Of the 10 product groups, four displayed upward contributions to the change in the annual rate, with petroleum products providing the largest upward contribution to the change in the rate at 0.72 percentage points.

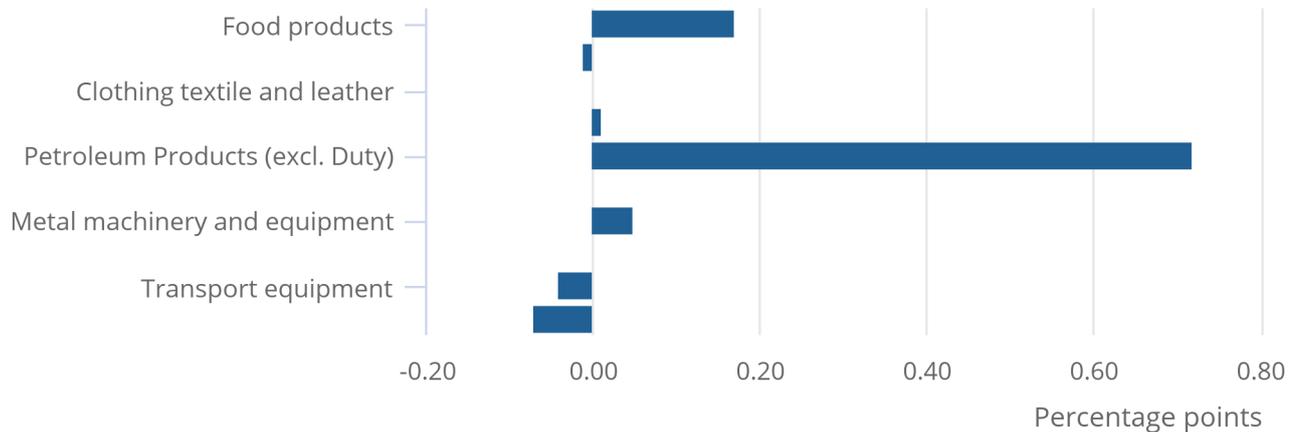
Recent price movements in petroleum products are likely to reflect both demand and supply side factors during the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

#### Figure 4: Petroleum products made the largest upward contribution to the change in the annual rate

Output PPI, contribution to change in the annual rate, UK, February 2021

### Figure 4: Petroleum products made the largest upward contribution to the change in the annual rate

Output PPI, contribution to change in the annual rate, UK, February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Producer Price Index

#### Notes:

1. Contributions to the rate may not add up to the rate exactly because of rounding.
2. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

## 4 . Producer price inflation – input analysis

The annual rate of inflation for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturers (input prices) was 2.6% in February 2021, up from 1.6% in January 2021 (Table 3). This is the third consecutive month the rate has been positive, following 10 consecutive months of negative annual inflation between February 2020 and November 2020. The monthly rate for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturers was 0.6% in February 2021, down 0.4 percentage points from 1.0% in January 2021.

Table 3: Input prices, index values, growth rates and percentage point change to the 12-month rate UK, February 2020 to February 2021

**All materials and fuels purchased (GHIP)**

	<b>PPI Index (2015=100)</b>	<b>1-month rate</b>	<b>12-month rate</b>	<b>Change in the 12-month rate (percentage points)</b>
2020 Feb	113.5	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7
Mar	112.2	-1.2	-1.8	-1.1
Apr	109.9	-2.0	-4.7	-2.9
May	110.4	0.5	-4.3	0.4
June	111.6	1.2	-2.9	1.4
July	112.2	0.5	-2.9	0.0
Aug	112.0	-0.1	-3.0	-0.1
Sept	112.3	0.2	-2.2	0.8
Oct	112.8	0.5	-1.2	1.0
Nov	113.3	0.4	-0.3	0.9
Dec	114.6	1.2	0.6	0.9
2021 Jan	115.8	1.0	1.6	1.0
Feb	116.4	0.6	2.6	1.0

Source: Office for National Statistics - Producer price index

Notes

1. Series are not seasonally adjusted.
2. Rates may not correspond to index value changes because of rounding.
3. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

The annual rate of inflation for imported materials and fuels was flat in February 2021 (Table 4), which is down 0.8 percentage points from January 2021 when it was 0.8%. The monthly rate was negative 0.6% in February 2021, down 0.9 percentage points from January 2021 when it was 0.3%.

The sterling effective exchange rate index (ERI) displayed a positive growth of 2.0% on the month in February 2021. On the year, the rate for February 2021 was flat, which is up 1.5 percentage points from negative 1.5% in January 2021. All else being equal, a rise in the value of sterling would be expected to decrease the cost of imports.

Table 4: Imported materials and fuels purchased and sterling effective exchange rate, index values, growth rates and percentage point change to the 12-month rate  
UK, February 2020 to February 2021

	<b>Imported materials and fuels purchased (GD74)</b>				<b>Sterling effective exchange rate - month average (BK67)</b>		
	<b>PPI Index (2015 =100)</b>	<b>1-month rate</b>	<b>12-month rate</b>	<b>Change in the 12-month rate (percentage points)</b>	<b>Sterling Index (Jan 2005 =100)</b>	<b>1-month rate</b>	<b>12-month rate</b>
2020 Feb	115.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	80.7	0.5	2.4
Mar	116.1	0.5	1.9	1.3	76.9	-4.7	-3.8
Apr	112.3	-3.3	-2.5	-4.4	78.2	1.7	-1.5
May	113.1	0.7	-2.3	0.2	77.3	-1.2	-1.8
June	113.7	0.5	-2.5	-0.2	77.0	-0.4	-0.1
July	114.6	0.8	-2.8	-0.3	77.0	0.0	1.3
Aug	114.2	-0.4	-4.4	-1.6	78.2	1.6	4.5
Sept	115.1	0.8	-2.5	1.9	77.3	-1.2	0.9
Oct	115.1	0.0	-1.1	1.4	77.5	0.3	-0.9
Nov	114.6	-0.4	-0.7	0.4	78.3	1.0	-1.6
Dec	115.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	78.1	-0.3	-3.1
2021 Jan	116.1	0.3	0.8	-0.1	79.1	1.3	-1.5
Feb	115.5	-0.6	0.0	-0.8	80.7	2.0	0.0

Source: Office for National Statistics - Producer price index

#### Notes

1. Series are not seasonally adjusted.
2. Rates may not correspond to index value changes because of rounding.
3. The sterling effective exchange rate measures changes in the strength of sterling relative to a basket of other currencies.
4. The sterling effective exchange rate is only indicative of the rates applied to producer prices. This is because the sterling effective exchange rates is a trade weighted index that represents all UK trade, whereas producer prices reflect transactions in the manufacturing sector.
5. Total imports (GD74) represents roughly a fifth of overall materials and fuels (input prices) in terms of index weight.
6. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

Figure 5 shows contributions by product group to the monthly and annual rate of input inflation. Table 5 shows monthly and annual growth rates by product group.

Of the 10 product groups, six provided positive contributions to the input annual rate. The largest upward contribution came from metals and non-metallic minerals, which contributed 1.64 percentage points (Figure 5) and had positive annual price growth of 7.9% in February 2021 (Table 5). This is the seventh consecutive month the rate has been positive since August 2020, being driven by non-EU imported precious metals.

The second largest upward contribution came from home food materials, which contributed 0.54 percentage points (Figure 5) and had positive annual price growth of 3.9% in February 2021 (Table 5). This is the eighth consecutive month the rate has been positive since July 2020, being driven by products of agriculture, and hunting and related services for the domestic market.

On the month, the largest upward contribution came from metals and non-metallic minerals, which contributed 0.27 percentage points (Figure 5) and had positive monthly price growth of 1.3% (Table 5). This is the 10th consecutive month the rate has been positive, being driven by non-EU imports of precious metals.

The second largest upward contribution came from crude oil, which contributed 0.19 percentage points (Figure 5) and had a positive monthly price growth of 4.0% (Table 5). This is the fourth consecutive month the rate has been positive, being driven by crude petroleum for the domestic market. Recent price movements in crude oil are likely to reflect both demand and supply side factors during the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

The third largest upward contribution came from home food materials, which contributed 0.17 percentage points (Figure 5) and had positive monthly price growth of 1.2% (Table 5). This is being driven by live animals and animal products for the domestic market.

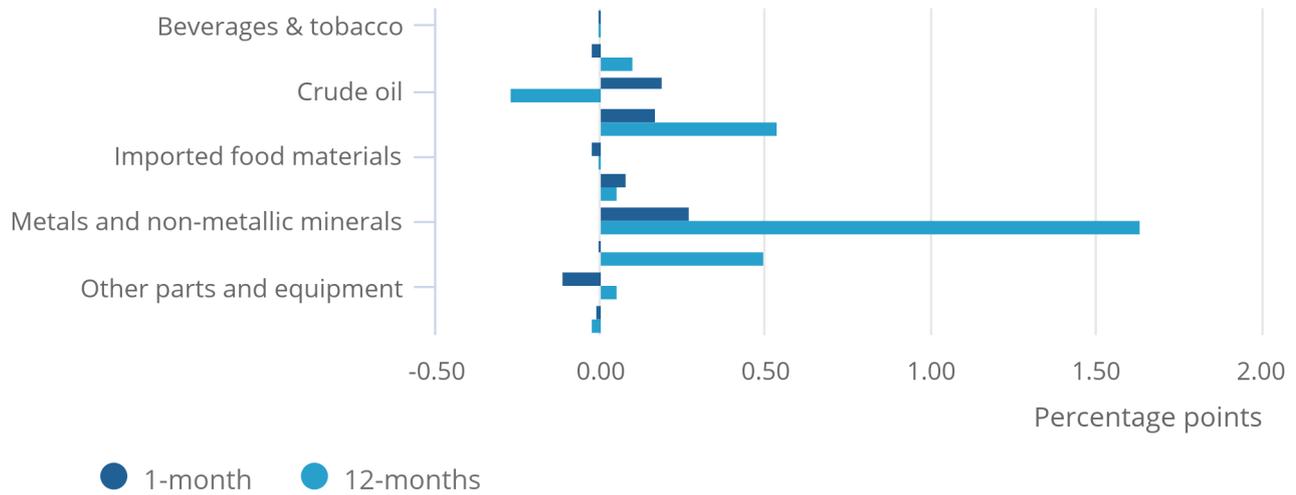
Prices for home food materials were up 1.2% and 3.9% on the month and year respectively, partly because of [concerns about post-Brexit trade](#), which led farmers to sell more lambs than usual at the end of 2020. This meant supplies at the beginning of 2021 were scarce, which has worsened in the past month as stocks usually anticipated from New Zealand have failed to come to the domestic market owing to a bad crop season and a [shift in volume to Asian Markets](#).

**Figure 5: Metals and non-metallic minerals provided the largest upward contribution to the annual rate**

Input PPI, contribution to 1-month and 12-month growth rate, UK, February 2021

Figure 5: Metals and non-metallic minerals provided the largest upward contribution to the annual rate

Input PPI, contribution to 1-month and 12-month growth rate, UK, February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Producer Price Index

Notes:

1. Contributions to the rate may not add up to the rate exactly because of rounding.
2. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

Table 5: Input prices, growth rates  
UK, February 2021

Product group	Percentage change	
	1-month rate	12-month rate
Beverages & tobacco	0.4	0.7
Fuel excluding Climate Change Levy	-0.7	3.1
Crude oil	4.0	-5.1
Home food materials	1.2	3.9
Imported food materials	-0.7	-0.1
Other produced materials	0.8	0.5
Metals & non-metallic minerals	1.3	7.9
Chemicals	0.0	2.9
Other parts and equipment	-0.5	0.2
Other inputs	-0.2	-0.6
All manufacturing	0.6	2.6

Source: Office for National Statistics - Producer price index

#### Notes

1. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

Figure 6 shows contributions to the change in the annual rate of inflation for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturers (input prices) in February 2021. The annual rate increased by 1.0 percentage points from 1.6% last month to 2.6% this month.

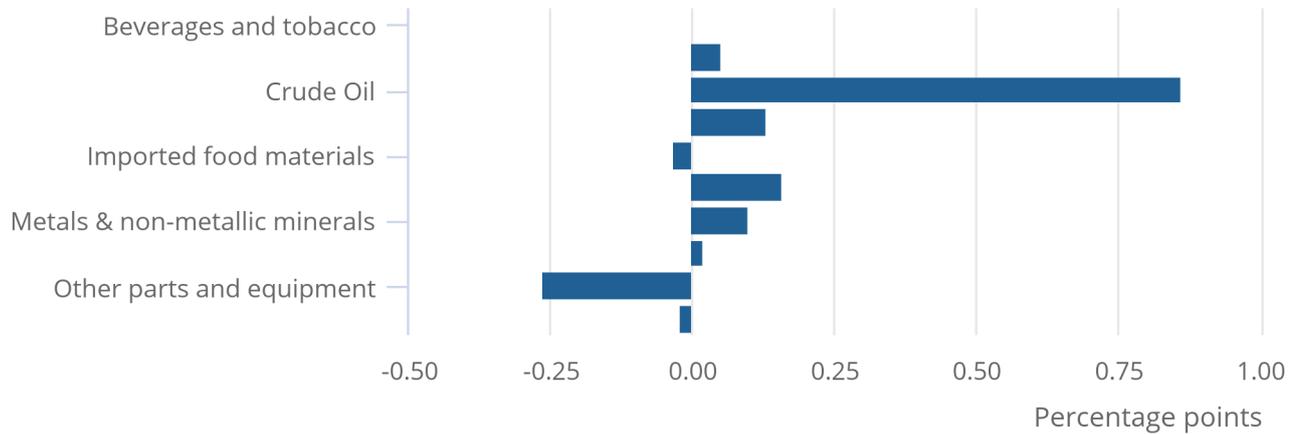
Of the 10 product groups, six displayed upward contributions to the change in the annual rate, with crude oil providing the largest of these at 0.86 percentage points. Other produced materials made the second largest upward contribution to the change in the rate at 0.16 percentage points. The largest downward contribution to the change in the annual rate came from other parts and equipment at negative 0.26 percentage points.

## Figure 6: Crude oil provided the largest upward contribution to the change in the annual rate

Input PPI, contribution to change in the annual rate, UK, February 2021

### Figure 6: Crude oil provided the largest upward contribution to the change in the annual rate

Input PPI, contribution to change in the annual rate, UK, February 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Producer Price Index

#### Notes:

1. Contributions to the rate may not add up to the rate exactly because of rounding.
2. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology. Headline indices are published on a gross sector basis.

## 5 . Producer price inflation data

### [Producer price inflation data time series](#)

Dataset | Released 24 March 2021

A comprehensive selection of data on input and output indices. Contains producer price indices of materials and fuels purchased and output of manufacturing industry by broad sector.

### [Output and input producer price inflation: contributions to the 12-month rates](#)

Dataset | Released 24 March 2021

Contributions to the 12-month rates of input and output producer price inflation by component and overall rates.

### [Producer price inflation](#)

Dataset MM22 | Released 24 March 2021

UK price movement data at all manufacturing, aggregated industry and product group level. Data supplied from individual manufacturers, importers and exporters. Monthly, quarterly and annual data.

## 6 . Glossary

### Producer price inflation

Changes in the prices of goods bought and sold by UK manufacturers including price indices of materials and fuels purchased (input prices) and factory gate prices (output prices).

### Output prices

The factory gate price (output price) is the amount received by UK producers for the goods that they sell to the domestic market. It includes the margin that businesses make on goods, in addition to costs such as labour, raw materials and energy, as well as interest on loans, site or building maintenance, or rent.

### Input prices

The input price measures the price of materials and fuels bought by UK manufacturers for processing. It includes materials and fuels that are both imported or sourced within the domestic market. It is not limited to materials used in the final product but includes what is required by businesses in their normal day-to-day running, such as fuels.

### Services producer price inflation

Quarterly estimates monitoring the changes in prices charged for services provided to UK-based customers for a range of industries.

## 7 . Measuring the data

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in the [Producer Price Indices \(PPIs\) QMI](#) and the [Services Producer Price Indices \(SPPI\) QMI](#).

## Annual chain-linking weights update

As communicated previously, the Producer Price Index (PPI) and Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) are now produced on an annual chain-linking basis. As scheduled, the weights for use alongside 2021 prices have now been updated for PPI and will be next updated in March 2022.

For further information on methodology employed in calculating the weights, please refer to the articles published in July 2020, [Chain-linking in business prices](#).

Table 6 shows the rank changes in the weights for 2021 for Classification of Products by Activity (CPA) categories as grouped under headline output PPI.

The most notable change in rank is that of petroleum, which previously had the second largest weight feeding into PPI. This is due to changes in expenditure sales values as well as inflationary pressures affecting the December 2020 prices, which have been used to price update the new set of weights. This is in line with economic expectations as petroleum and crude oil are volatile in nature. In 2021, the second largest weight is that of manufacture of transport and equipment.

It is important to note that because of the lagged availability of sales data, the weights are calculated using a price updating method where we have used sales from before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, therefore not reflecting the trends last year.

We will review current methods in time to calculate the new weights for 2022, which will employ the 2020 sales data and ensure our weights are representative of the economic situation. We are also studying the impact of price updating methods and will update users on any methods improvements planned in the future.

Table 6: Weight ranking comparison between 2020 and 2021 weights for PPI  
(domestically consumed output from manufacturing)

CPA Division Groups (2-digit divisions included in group)	2020	2021
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco products (10, 11, 12)	1	1
Manufacture of textiles, wearing apparel, leather and related products (13, 14, 15)	9	9
Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, paper and paper products, and printing and recording services (16, 17, 18)	6	7
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products, chemical and chemical products, basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (19, 20, 21)	2	5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, other non-metallic mineral products (22, 23)	5	4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (24, 25)	4	3
Manufacturing of computer, electronic and optical products, and electrical equipment, and machinery and equipment nec (26, 27, 28)	8	8
Manufacture of transport equipment (29,30)	3	2
Other manufacturing and repair (31, 32, 33)	7	6

Source: Office for National Statistics - Producer Price weight changes

## Input prices

Currently we do not have time series data pre-dating December 2008 for the headline input prices (gross sector input). To enable users' access to the back data we will investigate a viable option to rectify this. When possible, we will pre-announce when the data will be available in order to give users as much notice as possible.

## Producer Price Indices

Index numbers shown in the main text of this bulletin are on a gross sector basis. The gross sector output series measure the prices of products sold by UK manufacturers, irrespective of the classification of the customer who buys the product. Gross sector output indices are calculated at the very detailed, six-digit level.

Indices relate to average prices for a month or quarter. The full effect of a price change occurring part way through any month or quarter will only be reflected in the following period's index.

All figures presented for Producer Price Indices (PPI) are calculated on a gross sector basis unless otherwise stated and all index numbers exclude Value Added Tax (VAT). The Soft Drinks Industry Levy, introduced in April 2018, is also excluded. Excise Duty (on cigarettes, manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor and petroleum products) is included, except where labelled otherwise.

The use of core input inflation removes the more volatile indices of food, tobacco, beverages and petrol from our statistics. Each PPI and Services Producer Price Indices (SPPI) has two unique identifiers: a 10-digit index number, which relates to the [Standard Industrial Classification 2007: SIC 2007](#) code appropriate to the index, and a four-character alpha-numeric code (series ID), which can be used to find series when using the [time series dataset for PPI](#) and SPPI.

Standard errors for PPI will be produced in spring 2021, which will include standard errors for the periods between 2019 and 2021.

## Services Producer Price Indices

The Services Producer Price Indices (SPPI) provides a measure of inflation for the UK services sector. It is constructed from a statutory quarterly survey, which measures changes in the price of services provided to UK-based customers for a range of industries. Individual SPPIs are available, which provide information on price change for a selection of services industries. These individual price indices are also aggregated together to create a services industry SPPI with limited coverage (it does not provide full coverage of the "services sector").

The services sector is estimated to account for around 80% of the UK economy based on its weight in gross domestic product (GDP). We do not produce an index for every industry in the services sector and so the SPPI is a partial, best estimate of the overall inflation to UK businesses in the services sector. The SPPIs presented in this statistical bulletin are estimated to represent 59% of the total services sector at industry level.

Standard errors for SPPI will be produced in spring 2021, which will include standard errors for the quarters between 2019 and 2021.

## Guidance

Other useful documentation for the Producer Price Index (PPI) and the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) are:

- [Producer Price Indices methods changes](#) – a comprehensive article outlining the move from net to gross, removal of duty and the sources used to compile the weights required for chain-linking
- [Chain-linking in business prices](#) – the methodology and practical implementation of chain-linking
- [Producer price weight changes](#) and [Services producer price weight changes](#) – articles explaining the impact of introducing chain-linking and the other new methods on weights used in the PPI and SPPI
- [Guidance on using indices in indexation clauses \(PDF, 197KB\)](#) – covers producer prices, services producer prices and consumer prices
- [PPI methods and guidance \(PDF, 1.18MB\)](#) and [SPPI user guidance and methodology article](#) - provide an outline of the methods used to produce the PPI and the SPPI as well as information about recent developments
- [PPI standard errors article](#) and [SPPI standard errors article](#) - more information about the reliability of the data

## End of EU exit transition period

As the UK enters into a new Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the EU, the UK statistical system will continue to produce and publish our wide range of economic and social statistics and analysis. We are committed to continued alignment with the highest international statistical standards, enabling comparability both over time and internationally, and ensuring the general public, statistical users and decision makers have the data they need to be informed.

As the shape of the UK's future statistical relationship with the EU becomes clearer over the coming period, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) is making preparations to assume responsibilities that as part of our membership of the EU, and during the transition period, were delegated to the statistical office of the EU, Eurostat. This includes responsibilities relating to international comparability of economic statistics, deciding what international statistical guidance to apply in the UK context and to provide further scrutiny of our statistics and sector classification decisions.

In applying international statistical standards and best practice to UK economic statistics, we will draw on the technical advice of experts in the UK and internationally, and our work will be underpinned by the UK's well-established and robust framework for independent official statistics, set out in the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007. Further information on our proposals will be made available early this year.

## 8 . Strengths and limitations

### Strengths

- These data provide users with valuable insight into the changes in the process of goods and services bought and sold by UK manufacturers.
- Our data is very comprehensive, covering many products at a much greater level of detail than other surveys.

### Limitations

- Some products are produced by only a small number of manufacturers, meaning that there may not be enough manufacturers for a detailed and robust analysis and the sector may be volatile, requiring some estimation.
- The data can be revised for 12 months.
- The data for the latest two months of the Producer Price Index (PPI) and two quarters of the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) are provisional.

### Coronavirus in February 2021

On 23 March 2020, the UK and devolved governments announced official guidance on restrictions on movement for the UK as a result of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Data collection for the Producer Price Index (PPI) surveys, including the surveys measuring domestic, import and export prices for February 2021, was via paper questionnaires that were sent to businesses on 21 January 2021, asking to return prices that were applicable on or around 1 February 2021.

Although there has been a gradual reopening of workplaces and premises since May 2020 as a result of the lifting of the government restrictions, the response for the current period for PPI and the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) was lower in comparison with pre-lockdown months.

For PPI, the response for February 2021 was 75.3%, down from a pre-lockdown 87.4% in February 2020; for SPPI, the response for Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2020 was 74.9%, down from a pre-lockdown 85.8% in Quarter 4 2019. We closely monitor response rates in each publication and use statistical methods to deal with non-response.

We have worked with our business respondents and data suppliers and we have used additional data sources to quality assure the estimates in this publication. These include qualitative information sourced from manufacturing industry respondents to the [Business Impact of Coronavirus \(COVID-19\) Survey \(BICS\)](#) and anecdotal evidence from responders to both the BICS and/or PPI surveys.

Table 7 shows the response rates to the domestic (PPI), export (Export Price Index (EPI)) and import (Import Price Index (IPI)) price surveys at time of publishing for each reference period. Response rates for the PPI, IPI and EPI show an increase between January 2021 and February 2021.

The low response rates in February 2021 are unlikely to have had a substantial impact on the headline PPI figures. However, the smaller sample sizes are likely to have increased volatility for some of the lower-level indices, particularly among IPIs and EPIs. Revisions are also likely to be larger than usual over the next few months.

Table 7: Overall effective response rates at time of first publishing  
Percentage, February 2020 to February 2021

#### Weighted response

	PPI (domestic)	IPI	EPI
February 2020	87.4	86.8	80.3
March 2020	83.9	82.2	80.3
April 2020	73.2	69.8	68.9
May 2020	74.6	57.7	54.4
June 2020	71.3	62.8	66.8
July 2020	74.2	69.8	65.4
August 2020	73.7	70.5	67.0
September 2020	77.6	74.0	68.7
October 2020	77.2	72.4	65.1
November 2020	77.5	74.7	68.4
December 2020	73.5	71.9	76.6
January 2021	74.8	70.7	58.7
February 2021	75.3	74.2	62.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

#### Notes

1. Effective response exclude items permanently not available for collection

Table 8: Overall effective response rates at the time of first publishing  
Percentage, Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019 to Quarter 4 2020

### Weighted Response SPPI

2019 Q4	85.8
2020 Q1	83.6
Q2	76.6
Q3	75.3
Q4	74.9

Source: Office for National Statistics

### Notes

1. Effective response exclude items permanently not available for collection

Producer prices are normally imputed for non-response by using ratio imputation. The ratio imputation method calculates the growth within an index based on prices that have been returned and then applies it to the last known value for the missing price. This method ensures that if prices for a group of products increase (decrease) from one month to the next, the imputed values for non-respondents in that product group will also increase (decrease) when compared with the last known value.

In a small number of cases, prices may be manually imputed by directly using the latest available price from the latest available period. This method is applied when the nature of the product or previous information from respondents indicate that a price change is unlikely (that is, long-term contracts and fixed listing prices).

These are simple but effective methods, used as a [standard internationally \(PDF, 5.87MB\)](#) and recommended by international organisations specifically for [treatment of missing producer prices because of the coronavirus pandemic \(PDF, 52KB\)](#).

## Links to additional ONS sources of coronavirus information

Various articles have been published that help describe the ONS response to how the coronavirus might be seen in our estimates:

- [Coronavirus and the effects on UK prices](#) (published 6 May 2020)
- [Coronavirus and the impact on output in the UK economy, UK: October 2020](#) (published 12 March 2021)
- [Meeting the challenge of measuring the economy through the COVID-19 pandemic](#) (published 6 May 2020)
- [Coronavirus and the effects on UK GDP](#) (published 6 May 2020)
- [Real-time turning point indicators: a UK focus](#) (published 27 April 2020)
- [Communicating gross domestic product](#) (published 27 April 2020)

Our latest data and analysis on [the impact of the coronavirus on the UK economy and population](#) are also available.

The ONS has released a [public statement](#) on the coronavirus and the production of statistics, and any specific queries on this can be directed to the [Media Relations Office](#).

## 9 . Related links

### [Consumer prices inflation, UK](#)

Bulletin | Released monthly

Price indices, percentage changes and weights for the different measures of consumer price inflation.

### [UK House Price Index](#)

Bulletin | Released monthly

Monthly house price inflation in the UK, calculated using data from HM Land Registry, Registers of Scotland, and Land and Property Services Northern Ireland.

### [Construction output in Great Britain: new orders and Construction Output Price Indices](#)

Bulletin | Released quarterly

A summary of the Construction Output Price Indices (OPIs) in the UK.

### [GDP monthly estimate, UK](#)

Bulletin | Released monthly

Gross domestic product (GDP) measures the value of goods and services produced in the UK. It estimates the size of and growth in the economy.

**Table 1: Output prices: summary (not seasonally adjusted) - CPA 2.1**

2015=100, CPA 2.1

	Manufactured Products for Domestic Market, excluding duty			Manufactured products excluding food beverages, tobacco, & petroleum products for domestic market			Coke and refined petroleum products, excluding duty			Food products, beverages and tobacco, excluding duty		
	Index (2015=100)	percentage change over		Index (2015=100)	percentage change over		Index (2015=100)	percentage change over		Index (2015=100)	percentage change over	
		1 mth	12 mths		1 mth	12 mths		1 mth	12 mths		1 mth	12 mths
	6150333333			6150333390			6140190000			6150888897		
	GB7S			GBBV			G6ST			GBA6		
2020 Aug	107.9	-0.1	-1.7	110.0	-0.1	-0.1	95.8	-1.4	-32.2	106.8	0.1	0.8
Sep	107.8	-0.1	-1.7	110.1	0.1	0.1	90.6	-5.5	-36.2	107.0	0.2	1.2
Oct	107.9	0.1	-1.4	110.4	0.3	0.6	90.4	-0.2	-35.0	106.7	-0.3	0.9
Nov	108.3	0.4	-0.6	110.5	0.1	0.9	95.2	5.3	-30.2	107.2	0.5	1.7
Dec	108.5	0.2	-0.5	110.5	0.1	1.1	102.0	7.1	-25.0	106.7	-0.5	0.8
2021 Jan	109.3p	0.8	0.1	111.1p	0.5	1.5	108.6p	6.5	-20.9	107.2p	0.5	1.0
Feb	110.0p	0.6	0.9	111.2p	0.1	1.4	116.0p	6.9	-8.7	108.1p	0.8	1.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

p = provisional  
r = revised

	Manufactured Products for Domestic Market, including duty			Food products, beverages and tobacco, including duty			Coke and refined petroleum products, including duty		
	Index (2015=100)	percentage change over		Index (2015=100)	percentage change over		Index (2015=100)	percentage change over	
		1 mth	12 mths		1 mth	12 mths		1 mth	12 mths
	6158333333			6158888897			6148190000		
	GD73			GBA7			G6SU		
2020 Aug	107.9	-0.1	-1.6	107.1	0.1	0.7	98.2	-0.5	-16.3
Sep	107.8	-0.1	-1.6	107.2	0.1	1.1	96.1	-2.2	-18.2
Oct	107.9	0.1	-1.2	106.9	-0.3	0.8	96.0	-0.1	-17.5
Nov	108.2	0.3	-0.6	107.3	0.3	1.4	98.1	2.1	-14.8
Dec	108.4	0.2	-0.4	107.0	-0.3	0.8	100.8	2.8	-12.4
2021 Jan	109.2p	0.7	0.2	107.6p	0.5	1.0	103.6p	2.8	-10.4
Feb	109.9p	0.6	0.9	108.4p	0.8	1.6	106.7p	3.0	-4.2

Source: Office for National Statistics

p = provisional  
r = revised

**Table 2: Gross sector input prices, including Climate Change Levy<sup>1</sup>: summary (not seasonally adjusted) - CPA 2.1**

2015=100, CPA 2.1

	All manufacturing (materials and fuel purchased)			All Manufacturing (materials and fuel purchased) excluding food, beverages, tobacco & petroleum			Materials purchased by manufacturing industry			Fuels purchased by manufacturing industry		
	Index (2015=100)	percentage change over		Index (2015=100)	percentage change over		Index (2015=100)	percentage change over		Index (2015=100)	percentage change over	
		1 mth	12 mths		1 mth	12 mths		1 mth	12 mths		1 mth	12 mths
	7390333333			7390333392			7390333397			7390333394		
	GHIP			GHIO			GHIK			GHIM		
2020 Aug	112.0	-0.1	-3.0	113.2	-	-1.3	112.2	-0.1	-3.0	107.4	-1.6	-2.5
Sep	112.3	0.2	-2.2	113.7	0.5	-0.3	112.4	0.2	-2.3	109.0	1.5	0.6
Oct	112.8	0.5	-1.2	114.3	0.5	0.8	112.7	0.3	-1.3	117.0	7.3	3.6
Nov	113.3	0.4	-0.3	114.3	-	1.7	113.2	0.4	-0.3	116.5	-0.4	-1.6
Dec	114.6	1.2	0.6	115.2	0.7	2.7	114.3	1.0	0.6	124.0	6.5	1.7
2021 Jan	115.8p	1.0	1.6	116.1p	0.8	3.4	115.6p	1.1	1.6	123.3p	-0.6	2.0
Feb	116.4p	0.6	2.6	116.4p	0.2	3.3	116.2p	0.6	2.6	122.5p	-0.6	3.4

Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>1</sup> The Climate Change Levy was introduced in April 2001.

p = provisional  
r = revised

**Table 3: Output prices: Detailed by product (not seasonally adjusted) - CPA 2.1**

		2015=100, CPA 2.1									
							Percentage change 1 month		Percentage change 12 months		
		2020 Oct	2020 Nov	2020 Dec	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	
<b>Gross Sector</b>											
Output of manufactured products	GB7S 6158333333	107.9	108.3	108.5	109.3p	110.0p	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.9	
All manufacturing, excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum	GBBV 6150333390	110.4	110.5	110.5	111.1p	111.2p	0.5	0.1	1.5	1.4	
Food products, beverages and tobacco, excluding duty	GBA6 6150888897	106.7	107.2	106.7	107.2p	108.1p	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.6	
Food products	G6SI 6140100000	106.3	106.5	106.6	107.2p	108.1p	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.7	
Alcoholic beverages, excluding duty	G6SJ 6140110000	106.3	108.4	104.0	104.3p	105.1p	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	
Soft drinks, mineral waters and other bottled waters	EVPU 6120110700	104.5	104.9	103.9	103.9p	105.7p	-	1.7	1.4	2.0	
Textiles	G6SN 6140130000	106.4	106.6	106.7	106.8p	106.8p	0.1	-	1.8	1.5	
Wearing apparel	G6SO 6140140000	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.6p	106.6p	-0.1	-	0.1	-	
Leather and related products	G6SP 6140150000	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0p	103.0p	-	-	-0.5	-0.5	
Wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture	G6SQ 6140160000	115.3	115.8	116.2	118.4p	119.8p	1.9	1.2	5.6	6.3	
Paper and paper products	G6SR 6140170000	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.2p	106.4p	-0.3	0.2	-0.9	-0.4	
Printing and recording services	G6SS 6140180000	102.2	102.5	102.5	103.4p	103.2p	0.9	-0.2	0.9	0.8	
Coke and refined petroleum products, excluding duty	G6ST 6140190000	90.4	95.2	102.0	108.6p	116.0p	6.5	6.9	-20.9	-8.7	
Chemicals and chemical products	G6SV 6140200000	111.5	111.4	112.0	113.0p	112.5p	1.0	-0.5	3.1	2.8	
Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	G6SW 6140210000	107.3	107.2	107.3	107.2p	107.1p	-0.1	-	-0.8	0.9	
Rubber and plastic products	G6SX 6140220000	109.1	109.9	110.0	110.1p	110.5p	0.1	0.4	2.4	2.8	
Other non-metallic mineral products	G6SY 6140230000	110.5	111.0	110.4	111.1p	111.4p	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.7	
Basic metals	G6SZ 6140240000	125.8r	126.5r	128.0	130.9p	132.7p	2.2	1.3	7.5	9.3	
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	G6T3 6140250000	112.5	112.5r	112.5	113.0p	113.3p	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	
Computer, electronic and optical products	G6T5 6140260000	105.9	105.8	105.6	105.6p	105.6p	-	-	0.3	-0.2	
Electrical equipment	G6VF 6140270000	110.0	109.8	110.1	110.5p	111.1p	0.4	0.6	2.8	3.1	
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	G6VG 6140280000	107.6	107.0r	106.9	107.5p	107.6p	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6	
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	G6WH 6140290000	108.5	108.4	108.6	108.9p	108.9p	0.3	-	1.1	0.9	
Other transport equipment	G72N 6140300000	113.8	113.5	113.3	114.8p	114.7p	1.3	-0.1	1.6	1.0	
Furniture	G75I 6140310000	107.8	107.8	108.2	108.7p	108.9p	0.5	0.1	1.5	1.5	
Other manufactured goods	G776 6140320000	104.8	104.7	104.8	100.7p	101.0p	-3.9	0.3	-4.6	-4.5	
Repair and installation services of machinery and equipment	G777 6140330000	112.5	112.0	111.9	111.7p	111.4p	-0.2	-0.3	0.6	-0.8	

Source: Office for National Statistics

p = provisional

r = revised

**Table 4: Input prices, excl Climate Change Levy<sup>1</sup>: materials and fuels purchased by selected industries (not seasonally adjusted) - CPA 2.1**

		2015=100, CPA 2.1									
							Percentage change 1 month		Percentage change 12 months		
		2020 Oct	2020 Nov	2020 Dec	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	
<b>Gross sector</b>											
Other mining & quarrying products	GHEA 7390080000	110.1	111.7	112.7	113.1p	113.7p	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.4	
Manufacture of food products, beverages, tobacco	GHHV 7390888897	112.6r	113.3r	114.3	114.1p	115.0p	-0.1	0.8	2.3	2.9	
Preserved meat & meat products	GHEF 7390101000	113.7	114.6	115.4	115.7p	117.0p	0.3	1.1	3.3	3.9	
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, fruit & vegetables	GHEH 7390333387	112.5	113.3	117.8	113.2p	114.8p	-3.9	1.4	-3.1	-0.3	
Vegetable & animal oils & fats	GHEJ 7390104000	121.3r	126.7r	127.5	125.8p	125.8p	-1.3	-	8.4	6.7	
Dairy products	GHEL 7390105000	117.7	118.8r	119.7	120.6p	121.9p	0.7	1.1	4.9	5.3	
Grain mill products, starches & starch products	GHEN 7390106000	114.1r	115.0r	115.7	116.0p	116.8p	0.2	0.6	4.4	4.4	
Bakery & farinaceous products	GHEP 7390107000	109.6r	109.8r	110.5	111.0p	111.4p	0.5	0.3	1.7	2.0	
Other food products	GHER 7390108000	108.8	108.8	109.2	109.3p	109.6p	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.0	
Animal feeds	GHET 7390109000	113.8r	114.9	115.5	116.2p	117.3p	0.7	0.9	3.9	4.4	
Alcoholic Beverages	GHEV 7390333384	110.0r	110.9r	110.1	110.7p	111.0p	0.5	0.3	1.9	1.9	
Soft drinks; mineral waters & other bottled waters	GHEX 7390110700	108.1	108.2	108.3	108.4p	108.9p	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.3	
Tobacco products	GHEZ 7390120000	115.1	115.8	116.7	117.1p	118.3p	0.4	1.0	3.5	4.3	
Manufacture of textiles & textile products; clothing	GHHW 7390888895	109.9	109.7	110.0	110.1p	109.8p	-	-0.2	2.2	1.9	
Textiles	GHFB 7390130000	109.9	109.8	110.2	110.4p	110.2p	0.2	-0.1	2.2	2.1	
Wearing apparel	GHFD 7390140000	109.9	109.6	109.6	109.5p	109.1p	-0.2	-0.3	2.1	1.6	
Manufacture of leather & related products	GHFF 7390150000	108.8	108.6	108.9	108.9p	108.7p	-	-0.2	1.4	0.9	
Manufacture of wood & wood products	GHFH 7390160000	118.1	118.5r	119.2	120.8p	121.5p	1.3	0.6	3.5	3.9	
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products, recording media & printing services	GHHZ 7390888892	109.1	109.1	109.6	109.6p	109.7p	-	0.1	0.4	0.7	
Pulp, paper & paper products	GHFJ 7390170000	110.6	110.5	111.3	111.3p	111.3p	-	-	0.6	0.8	
Printing & recording services	GHFL 7390180000	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5p	107.6p	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products	GHFN 7390190000	94.7	100.1	109.2	118.3p	122.8p	8.3	3.8	-18.1	-5.2	
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	GHIB 7390888890	110.8	110.8r	112.1	113.4p	113.4p	1.2	-	2.1	2.6	
Paints, varnishes & similar coatings, printing ink & mastics	GHFP 7390203000	112.8	112.6r	113.4	114.5p	114.6p	0.9	0.1	2.8	3.2	
Soaps, detergents, cleaning & polishing preparations, perfumes & toilet preparations	GHFR 7390204000	110.5	110.6	110.9	110.9p	110.8p	-	-0.1	1.8	1.6	
Other chemical products	GHFT 7390205000	109.1	108.9	109.5	110.1p	109.8p	0.5	-0.2	2.8	2.3	
Industrial gases; other basic inorganic chemicals; fertilisers & nitrogen compounds	GHFV 7390333378	112.2	112.0r	114.1	115.0p	113.7p	0.8	-1.1	3.2	2.3	
Petrochemicals & man made fibres	GHFX 7390333377	110.2	110.4r	112.2	114.2p	114.7p	1.8	0.5	1.7	3.1	
Dyes & pigments; pesticides & other agrochemical products	GHFZ 7390333376	113.1	112.2	113.7	115.0p	114.8p	1.2	-0.1	1.2	1.7	
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceutical preparations	GHGB 7390210000	109.2	109.1r	109.5	109.5p	109.2p	-	-0.3	1.2	1.3	
Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	GHGD 7390220000	111.1	111.3r	112.1	112.8p	113.1p	0.6	0.3	2.6	3.0	
Manufacture of cement, lime & plaster	GHGF 7390333375	110.9	112.2	113.0	113.7p	114.2p	0.6	0.4	1.6	2.4	
Manufacture of glass, refractory, clay, other porcelain, ceramic stone products	GHGH 7390333374	110.4	111.8	112.5	112.9p	113.3p	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.4	
Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated products	GHIF 7390888884	121.0r	121.5r	123.5	126.3p	128.0p	2.3	1.3	6.3	7.3	
Basic iron, steel & alloys: tubes, pipes, hollow profiles	GHGJ 7390333369	122.8r	123.1r	125.5	128.6p	130.2p	2.5	1.2	6.3	7.7	
Other basic metals & casting	GHGL 7390333368	127.9r	128.8r	132.3	138.5p	143.0p	4.6	3.2	11.1	13.2	
Weapons & ammunition	GHGN 7390254000	114.4	114.3	114.8	115.3p	115.5p	0.5	0.2	2.1	1.8	
Fabricated metal products, excluding machinery & equipment & weapons & ammunition	GHGP 7390333365	118.4r	118.9	120.3	122.0p	122.9p	1.4	0.7	4.8	5.4	
Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products, electrical equipment	GHIG 7390888883	113.5	113.3	113.9	114.4p	114.5p	0.5	0.1	3.0	2.4	
Computer, electronic & optical products	GHGR 7390260000	112.4	112.2	112.6	112.9p	112.9p	0.3	-	2.3	1.6	
Electrical equipment	GHGT 7390270000	114.8	114.7	115.4	116.1p	116.4p	0.7	0.2	3.7	3.3	
Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c	GHGV 7390280000	115.6	115.5	116.3	117.3p	117.5p	0.9	0.2	3.5	3.2	
Manufacturing of motor vehicles & other transport equipment	GHII 7390888881	114.7	114.5	115.2	115.9p	115.9p	0.6	-	3.3	2.7	
Motor vehicles, trailers & semi trailers	GHGX 7390290000	113.2	113.1	113.8	114.3p	114.1p	0.4	-0.1	3.1	2.4	
Ships & boats	GHGZ 7390301000	114.4	114.4r	115.0	116.0p	116.3p	0.9	0.3	3.0	3.0	
Aircraft & spacecraft & related machinery	GHHB 7390303000	118.6	118.3	118.8	120.1p	120.4p	1.1	0.3	3.7	3.3	
Other transport equipment	GHHD 7390333358	109.4	109.1	109.5	109.8p	109.7p	0.2	-0.1	3.6	1.2	
Manufacture of other manufactured goods n.e.c	GHIJ 7390888880	115.2	115.5	116.5	117.9p	118.7p	1.2	0.7	4.4	4.7	
Furniture	GHHF 7390310000	115.1	115.5	116.3	117.8p	118.5p	1.3	0.6	4.6	5.0	
Other manufacturing	GHHH 7390320000	115.3	115.5	116.6	117.9p	118.9p	1.1	0.9	4.3	4.6	
Repair of maintenance of ships & boats	GHHJ 7390331500	113.4	113.6	114.3	115.4p	116.1p	1.0	0.6	2.9	3.5	
Repair & maintenance services of aircraft & spacecraft	GHHL 7390331600	118.0	117.4	117.0	117.8p	117.4p	0.6	-0.3	0.4	-0.6	
Other repair; installation	GHHN 7390333355	108.9	109.1	110.0	110.7p	111.3p	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	

Source: Office for National Statistics

<sup>1</sup> Climate Change Levy is excluded from the detailed industry input index, (see background notes of the Statistical Bulletin for more detail).

 p = provisional  
 r = revised

**Table 5: Input prices: detailed by commodity (not seasonally adjusted) - CPA 2.1**

		2015=100, CPA 2.1									
							Percentage change 1 month		Percentage change 12 months		
		2020 Oct	2020 Nov	2020 Dec	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	
<b>Fuel excl. CCL</b>	FSQ3 7490222295	116.6	115.9	123.5	122.8p	122.0p	-0.6	-0.7	1.6	3.1	
Mining of coal & lignite exc CCL	GHDW 7390050000	106.0	104.2	105.3	106.6p	107.3p	1.2	0.7	-6.6	-4.5	
Electricity excl. CCL	GHHP 7390351000	117.5	117.5	125.1	124.6p	124.0p	-0.4	-0.4	0.7	2.8	
Gas excl. CCL	GHHR 7390444499	103.0	102.8	109.5	112.5p	112.7p	2.8	0.1	-1.8	1.5	
<b>Crude Oil</b>	FSQ4 7490444498	93.3	99.3	109.4	119.5p	124.3p	9.2	4.0	-19.2	-5.1	
Domestic crude oil & metal ores	GGT3 7190222295	93.7	102.6	111.0	121.3p	125.4p	9.3	3.4	-18.7	-3.3	
Imported crude oil & metal ores	GHBV 7290222295	92.8	93.6	106.5	116.3p	122.4p	9.2	5.2	-20.0	-8.4	
<b>Home produced food:</b>	FSP7 7190351000	112.0r	112.5r	113.7	113.7p	115.1p	-	1.2	3.0	3.9	
Products of agriculture, hunting and related services	GGO7 7190010000	122.6	123.7	125.0	126.0p	128.1p	0.9	1.7	8.1	8.6	
Fish & other fish products	GG8S 7190030000	106.4r	108.0r	124.7	105.3p	109.6p	-15.6	4.1	-18.5	-9.4	
Preserved meat and meat products	GH2M 7190101000	101.9r	101.8r	102.2	102.5p	103.8p	0.3	1.3	0.4	1.7	
Processed fish & fish products; fruit & vegetables	GH7R 7190333387	107.1	106.8r	107.1	106.8p	108.6p	-0.3	1.7	-0.5	1.4	
Vegetable & animal oils and fats	GH7S 7190104000	117.0r	117.5r	119.1	117.2p	118.0p	-1.6	0.7	1.2	-	
Dairy products	GH8A 7190105000	114.4	114.1r	114.1	117.3p	117.8p	2.8	0.4	3.0	2.8	
Grain mill products, starches and starch products	GH8B 7190106000	110.5r	110.6r	111.0	112.8p	113.5p	1.6	0.6	5.5	5.8	
Bakery and Farinaceous products	GH8C 7190107000	106.1r	106.5	106.5	106.4p	106.8p	-	0.4	-0.7	-0.2	
Other Food products	GH8L 7190108000	101.6r	101.6	101.6	101.8p	101.9p	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	
Prepared animal feeds	GH98 7190109000	114.3r	116.9r	116.3	117.7p	119.0p	1.3	1.0	4.1	4.7	
<b>Imported food materials</b>	FSP9 7490333354	120.9r	123.7	123.3	122.0p	121.2p	-1.1	-0.7	1.1	-0.1	
Agricultural crop products	GHBQ 7290010000	114.0	119.7r	120.2	119.0p	119.9p	-1.1	0.7	1.2	1.4	
Fish & fish products	GHBS 7290030000	130.2	129.1	128.1	128.8p	127.9p	0.6	-0.8	3.7	2.6	
Meat & meat products	GHBX 7290101000	119.2	119.3r	117.2	115.4p	113.6p	-1.5	-1.6	-10.1	-11.0	
Processed fish & fish products, fruit & vegetables	GHBY 7290333387	116.6	116.6	116.2	114.1p	112.8p	-1.7	-1.2	-3.0	-4.9	
Vegetable & animal oils & fats	GHBZ 7290104000	147.1	171.2	168.2	165.0p	162.4p	-1.9	-1.6	34.8	29.9	
Dairy products	GHCA 7290105000	91.2	91.3	91.3	91.0p	90.8p	-0.3	-0.3	-7.3	-5.8	
Grain mill products & starches	GHCB 7290106000	128.8r	129.0r	128.5	126.9p	125.1p	-1.3	-1.4	3.6	2.6	
Bakery & farinaceous products	GHCC 7290107000	126.2	124.7	126.0	124.0p	121.8p	-1.6	-1.7	14.1	1.7	
Other food products	GHCD 7290108000	137.3r	134.3r	134.9	134.3p	132.3p	-0.4	-1.6	4.0	1.3	
Prepared animal feeds	GHCE 7290109000	121.5	120.1	121.5	120.3p	118.4p	-1.0	-1.5	-2.2	-4.7	
<b>Other home produced materials</b>	FSQ2 7490333353	109.1	109.9	110.7	111.7p	112.6p	0.9	0.8	-1.0	0.5	
Forestry products	GGP2 7190020000	149.3	149.3	149.3	149.3p	149.3p	-	-	-5.1	-5.1	
Other mining & quarrying products exc agg	GH2L 7190080000	110.1	115.4	114.9	114.7p	115.6p	-0.2	0.8	4.9	6.0	
Textiles	GHAЕ 7190130000	106.4	106.6	106.7	106.8p	106.8p	0.1	-	1.8	1.5	
Wearing Apparel	GHAФ 7190140000	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.6p	106.6p	-0.1	-	0.1	-	
Leather and related products	GHAG 7190150000	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0p	103.0p	-	-	-0.5	-0.5	

Wood and products of wood and cork, exc furniture	GHAH	7190160000	115.3	115.8	116.2	118.4p	119.8p	1.9	1.2	5.6	6.3
Paper and paper products	GHAI	7190170000	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.2p	106.4p	-0.3	0.2	-0.9	-0.4
Coke & refined petroleum products	GHAK	7190190000	90.4	95.2	102.0	108.6p	116.0p	6.5	6.9	-20.9	-8.7
Water collection, treatment & supply	GHBP	7190360000	104.5	104.5	104.5	104.5p	104.5p	-	-	-0.6	-0.6

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 The Climate Change Levy was introduced in April 2001.

p = provisional

r = revised

**Table 5: Input prices: detailed by commodity (not seasonally adjusted) - CPA 2.1**

		2015=100, CPA 2.1									
							Percentage change 1 month		Percentage change 12 months		
		2020 Oct	2020 Nov	2020 Dec	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	
<b>Inputs of Metals and Non-Metallic Mineral products</b>	FSQ8 7390333351	123.5r	123.9r	125.5	128.4p	130.0p	2.3	1.3	7.5	7.9	
Cement, lime, plaster and articles of concrete, cement & plaster	GHGF 7390333375	110.9	112.2	113.0	113.7p	114.2p	0.6	0.4	1.6	2.4	
Glass, refractory clay, porcelain, ceramic and stone products	GHGH 7390333374	110.4	111.8	112.5	112.9p	113.3p	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.4	
Basic iron, steel & alloys, tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and fittings	GHGJ 7390333369	122.8r	123.1r	125.5	128.6p	130.2p	2.5	1.2	6.3	7.7	
Other basic metals & casting	GHGL 7390333368	127.9r	128.8r	132.3	138.5p	143.0p	4.6	3.2	11.1	13.2	
Weapons & ammunition	GHGN 7390254000	114.4	114.3	114.8	115.3p	115.5p	0.5	0.2	2.1	1.8	
Fabricated metal products excluding weapons & ammunition	GHGP 7390333365	118.4r	118.9	120.3	122.0p	122.9p	1.4	0.7	4.8	5.4	
<b>Inputs of Chemicals</b>	FSQ7 7490333352	110.4	110.4r	110.9	111.7p	111.7p	0.7	-	2.8	2.9	
Paints, varnishes & coatings, printing inks & other mastics	GHFP 7390203000	112.8	112.6r	113.4	114.5p	114.6p	0.9	0.1	2.8	3.2	
Soap, detergents, cleaning & polishing preparations, perfumes & toilet preparations	GHFR 7390204000	110.5	110.6	110.9	110.9p	110.8p	-	-0.1	1.8	1.6	
Other chemical products	GHFT 7390205000	109.1	108.9	109.5	110.1p	109.8p	0.5	-0.2	2.8	2.3	
Industrial gases, inorganic chemicals, fertilisers & nitrogen compounds	GHFV 7390333378	112.2	112.0r	114.1	115.0p	113.7p	0.8	-1.1	3.2	2.3	
Petrochemicals	GHFX 7390333377	110.2	110.4r	112.2	114.2p	114.7p	1.8	0.5	1.7	3.1	
Dyes & pigments; pesticides & other agro-chemical products	GHFZ 7390333376	113.1	112.2	113.7	115.0p	114.8p	1.2	-0.1	1.2	1.7	
Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceutical preparations	GHGB 7390210000	109.2	109.1r	109.5	109.5p	109.2p	-	-0.3	1.2	1.3	
Rubber & plastic products	GHGD 7390220000	111.1	111.3r	112.1	112.8p	113.1p	0.6	0.3	2.6	3.0	
<b>Other parts &amp; equipment</b>	FSQ9 7490333349	110.9	110.5	110.6	110.5p	109.9p	-0.1	-0.5	1.3	0.2	
Computer, electronic & optical products	GHGR 7390260000	112.4	112.2	112.6	112.9p	112.9p	0.3	-	2.3	1.6	
Electrical equipment	GHGT 7390270000	114.8	114.7	115.4	116.1p	116.4p	0.7	0.2	3.7	3.3	
Machinery & equipment n.e.c	GHGV 7390280000	115.6	115.5	116.3	117.3p	117.5p	0.9	0.2	3.5	3.2	
Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	GHGX 7390290000	113.2	113.1	113.8	114.3p	114.1p	0.4	-0.1	3.1	2.4	
Ships & boats	GHGZ 7390301000	114.4	114.4r	115.0	116.0p	116.3p	0.9	0.3	3.0	3.0	
Aircraft, spacecraft & related machinery	GHHB 7390303000	118.6	118.3	118.8	120.1p	120.4p	1.1	0.3	3.7	3.3	
Other transport equipment	GHHD 7390333358	109.4	109.1	109.5	109.8p	109.7p	0.2	-0.1	3.6	1.2	
<b>Other Inputs</b>	FSQ6 7490111196	109.2	109.0	109.0	108.5p	108.3p	-0.4	-0.2	0.1	-0.6	
Printing & recording services	GHFL 7390180000	107.0	107.1	107.5	107.5p	107.6p	-	0.1	0.1	0.4	
Furniture	GHHF 7390310000	115.1	115.5	116.3	117.8p	118.5p	1.3	0.6	4.6	5.0	
Other manufactured goods n.e.c	GHHH 7390320000	115.3	115.5	116.6	117.9p	118.9p	1.1	0.9	4.3	4.6	
Repair & maintenance of ships and boats	GHHJ 7390331500	113.4	113.6	114.3	115.4p	116.1p	1.0	0.6	2.9	3.5	
Repair & maintenance of aircraft and spaceships	GHHL 7390331600	118.0	117.4	117.0	117.8p	117.4p	0.6	-0.3	0.4	-0.6	
Rest of repair and installation	GHHN 7390333355	108.9	109.1	110.0	110.7p	111.3p	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	
<b>Imported materials:</b>											
Total Imports	GD74 8170111199	115.1	114.6	115.8	116.1p	115.5p	0.3	-0.6	0.8	-	

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 The Climate Change Levy was introduced in April 2001.

p = provisional

r = revised

**Table 6R: Output prices: revisions (not seasonally adjusted) - CPA 2.1**

2015=100, CPA 2.1

	Output of manufactured products			All manufacturing excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum		
	Index (2015=100)	percentage change over		Index (2015=100)	percentage change over	
		1 mth	12 mths		1 mth	12 mths
	6150333333			6150333390		
	GB7S			GBBV		
2020 Feb	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apr	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jul	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nov	-	-	-	-	0.1	-
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021 Jan	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

Please see Statistical Bulletin section entitled "Revisions" for further information