

Statistical bulletin

Producer price inflation, UK: March 2021 including services, January to March 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 1.9% on the year to March 2021, up from positive growth of 0.9% in February 2021.
- The price for materials and fuels used in the manufacturing process showed positive growth of 5.9% on the year to March 2021, up from positive growth of 3.3% in February 2021.
- Transport equipment, and metals and non-metallic minerals provided the largest upward contributions to the annual rates of output and input inflation respectively.
- The annual rate of growth for the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) was 1.7% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021, up from 0.4% in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2020.
- Weights for the Services Producer Price Index have been updated this quarter; for further information please see the article: Services Producer Price Inflation: adjustments for coronavirus (COVID-19) in 2021 annual weight update.
- The Office for National Statistics (ONS) has released a [public statement](#) on the coronavirus (COVID-19) and production of statistics; [Section 10: Strengths and limitations](#) describes the situation in relation to producer price inflation (PPI).

2 . Producer price inflation summary

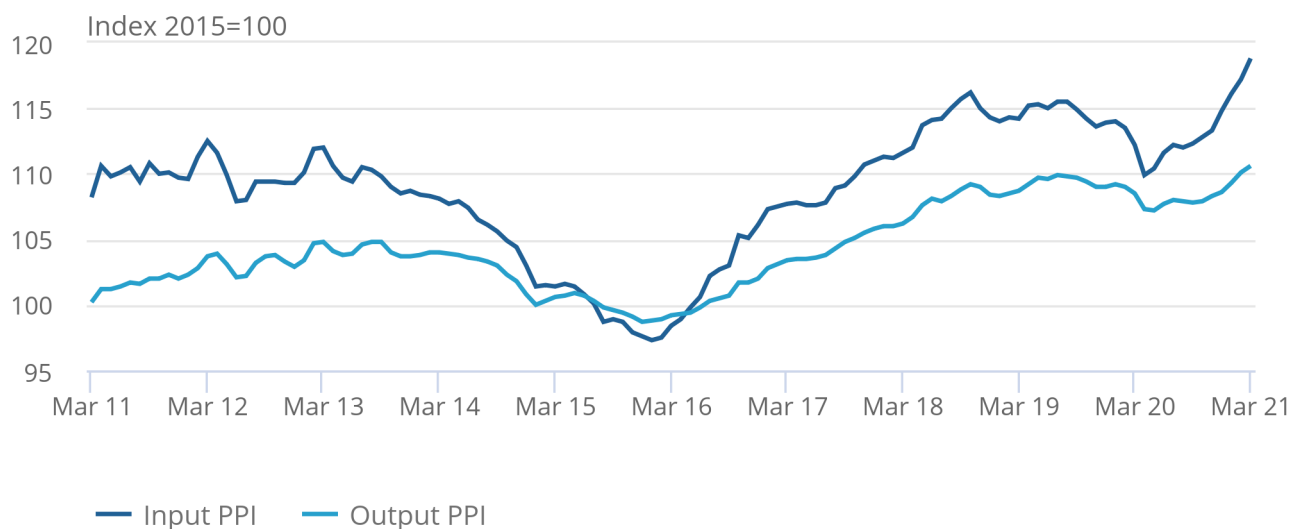
Figure 1 shows input and output Producer Price Indices (PPIs) over the past 10 years. Input producer price inflation is driven mostly by commodity prices, which tend to be more volatile over time, compared with prices for finished goods (output producer price inflation). Input producer price inflation 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, March 2011 to March 2021

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

Input and output PPI, UK, March 2011 to March 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) showed positive growth of 1.9% in March 2021, up from positive growth of 0.9% in February 2021 (Table 1). This is the third consecutive month the rate has been positive and the highest the annual rate of output inflation has been since April 2019, with the rate being the same in May 2019.

On the month, the rate of output inflation slowed to 0.5% in March 2021, down from 0.7% in February 2021.

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

All manufactured products (GB7S)

	PPI Index (2015=100)	1-month rate	12-month rate	Change in the 12-month rate (percentage points)
2020 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	108.6	0.3	-0.4	0.2
2021 Jan	109.3	0.7	0.1	0.5
Feb	110.1	0.7	0.9	0.8
Mar	110.6	0.5	1.9	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.

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

Of the 10 product groups, five provided positive contributions to the output annual rate. Transport equipment provided the largest upward contribution of 1.79 percentage points to the annual rate (Figure 2) and had positive annual price growth of 0.4% in March 2021 (Table 2).

The upward contribution is mainly driven by weight changes in 2021. A 15.6% increase in weight for this category coupled with an increase in the annual growth rate has resulted in a large upward contribution to the headline rate.

The second-largest upward contribution of 0.68 percentage points came from metals, machinery and equipment (Figure 2), showing a positive annual price growth of 2.7% in March 2021 (Table 2). This is the highest the annual rate has been since February 2019.

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- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [economy, business and jobs roundup](#).
- Explore the latest trends in employment, prices and trade in our [economic dashboard](#).
- View [all economic data](#).

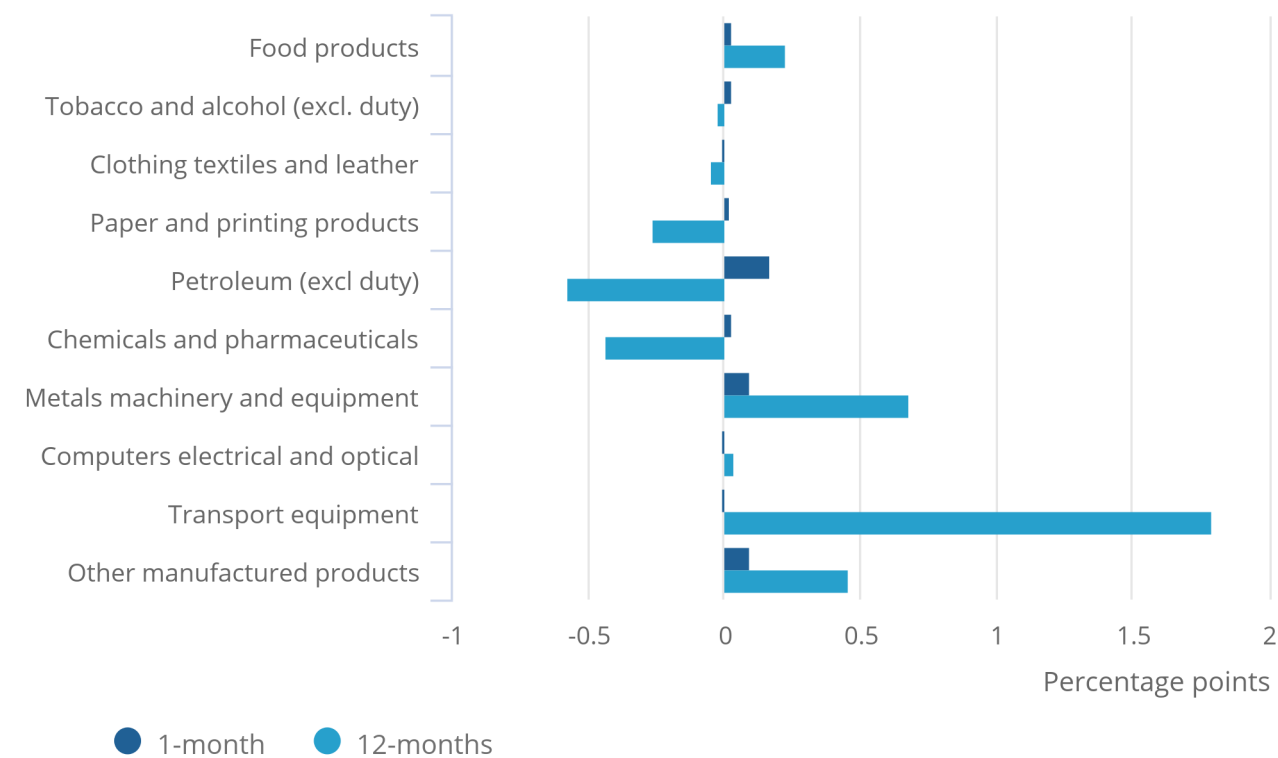
The largest downward contribution came from petroleum at negative 0.57 percentage points (Figure 2), showing a positive annual price growth of 12.9% in March 2021 (Table 2). Despite showing a positive annual growth, petroleum provided a downward contribution to the annual rate. This is because of the weight changes implemented last month as part of the move to annual chain-linking. The weight for petroleum has fallen around 23% percent between 2020 and 2021. For further information on methodology employed in calculating weights, please refer to: [Annual chain-linking weights update](#) and [Chain-linking in Business Prices](#).

Figure 2: Five of the ten product groups provided upward contributions to the annual rate, the largest coming from transport equipment

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

Figure 2: Five of the ten product groups provided upward contributions to the annual rate, the largest coming from transport equipment

Output prices contribution to 1-month and 12-month growth rate, UK, March 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 2: Output prices, growth rates
UK, March 2021

Product group	Percentage Change	
	1-month rate	12-month rate
Food products	0.1	1.6
Tobacco and alcohol (excl. duty)	0.9	-2.9
Clothing, textile and leather	0.1	0.8
Paper and printing	0.3	0.5
Petroleum products (excl. duty)	4.5	12.9
Chemical and pharmaceutical	0.5	5.1
Metal, machinery and equipment	0.6	2.7
Computer, electrical and optical	0.0	1.4
Transport equipment	0.0	0.4
Other manufactured products	0.4	1.5
All manufacturing	0.5	1.9

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 shows contributions to the change in the annual rate for factory gate prices (output prices) in March 2021. The annual rate of output inflation was 1.9% in March 2021, up 1.0 percentage point from 0.9% in February 2021.

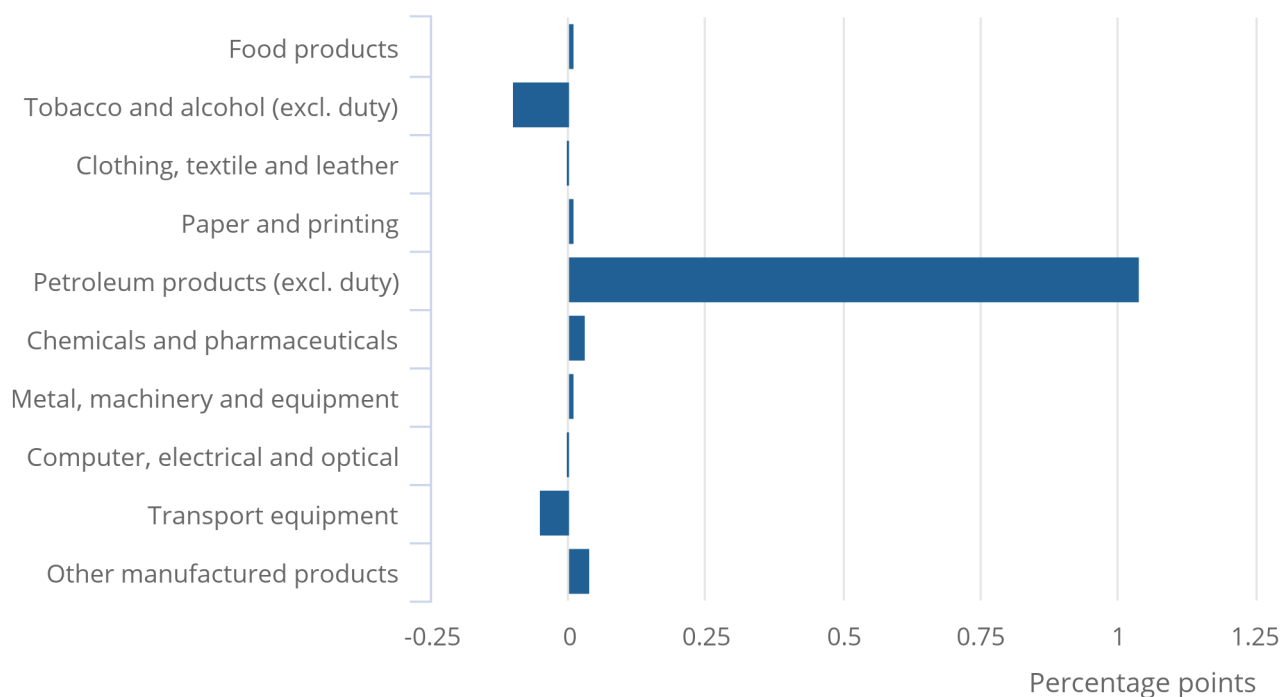
Of the 10 product groups, six showed upward contributions to the change in the annual rate, with petroleum products providing the largest upward contribution to the change in the rate at 1.04 percentage points. Recent price movements in petroleum products are likely to reflect both demand and supply side factors during the ongoing coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic as well as a base effect as petroleum prices fell 18.4% this time last year.

Figure 3: Petroleum made the largest upward contribution to the change in the annual rate in March 2021

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

Figure 3: Petroleum made the largest upward contribution to the change in the annual rate in March 2021

Output PPI, contribution to change in the annual rate, UK, March 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 5.9% in March 2021, up from 3.3% in February 2021 (Table 3). This is the fourth 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 1.3% in March 2021, up 0.4 percentage points from 0.9% in February 2021.

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

All materials and fuels purchased (GHIP)

	PPI Index (2015=100)	1-month rate	12-month rate	Change in the 12-month rate (percentage points)
2020 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	114.8	1.4	0.8	1.1
2021 Jan	116.1	1.1	1.9	1.1
Feb	117.2	0.9	3.3	1.4
Mar	118.8	1.3	5.9	2.6

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 0.9% in March 2021 (Table 4), which is up 0.8 percentage points from February 2021 when it was 0.1%.

The monthly rate was 1.3% in March 2021, up 1.8 percentage points from February 2021 when it was negative 0.5%.

The sterling effective exchange rate index (ERI) displayed a positive growth of 1.4% on the month in March 2021. On the year, the rate for March 2021 was 6.4%, which is up 6.5 percentage points from negative 0.1% in February 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, March 2020 to March 2021

	Imported materials and fuels purchased (GD74)				Sterling effective exchange rate - month average (BK67)		
	PPI Index (2015 rate =100)	1-month rate	12-month rate	Change in the 2-month rate (percentage points)	Sterling Index (Jan 2005 =100)	1-month rate	12-month rate
2020 Mar	116.1	0.5	1.9	1.3	76.8	-4.8	-3.9
Apr	112.3	-3.3	-2.5	-4.4	78.1	1.7	-1.6
May	113.1	0.7	-2.3	0.2	77.1	-1.3	-2.0
June	113.7	0.5	-2.5	-0.2	76.9	-0.3	-0.3
July	114.6	0.8	-2.8	-0.3	76.9	0.0	1.2
Aug	114.2	-0.4	-4.4	-1.6	78.1	1.6	4.4
Sept	115.1	0.8	-2.5	1.9	77.2	-1.2	0.8
Oct	115.1	0.0	-1.1	1.4	77.4	0.3	-1.0
Nov	114.6	-0.5	-0.7	0.4	78.2	1.0	-1.8
Dec	115.8	1.0	0.9	1.6	78.0	-0.3	-3.2
2021 Jan	116.1	0.3	0.8	-0.1	79.0	1.3	-1.6
Feb	115.6	-0.5	0.1	-0.7	80.6	2.0	-0.1
Mar	117.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	81.7	1.4	6.4

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 4 shows contributions by product group to the monthly and annual rate of input inflation, and 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 2.70 percentage points (Figure 4) and had positive annual price growth of 11.2% in March 2021 (Table 5). The last time the annual rate was higher was in April 2017 at 12.3%.

The second-largest upward contribution came from crude oil, which contributed 2.02 percentage points (Figure 4) and had positive annual price growth of 55.1% in March 2021 (Table 5). The last time the annual rate was higher was February 2017.

Figure 5 shows movements in the 12-month growth rate for inputs of crude oil, with each month's annual movement disaggregated by its base effect and current month effect.

The 12-month growth rate rose sharply from negative 3.3% growth in February 2021 to 55.1% growth in March 2021. While prices have increased from February to March 2021, the driving factor behind the exceptional change in the annual growth rate is the movement seen a year ago when prices plummeted at the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic. This is shown by the large "base effects" bar and the smaller "current month growth" bar for March 2021, and the index values in Figure 6.

The 12-month growth rate in crude oil prices has risen sharply while the increase on the month is more subdued. World Bank data show the [barrel price of Brent crude oil](#) as US \$65 in March 2021, up from \$62 in February 2021 (Figure 6). By contrast, the price per barrel was \$33 in March 2020, down from \$55 in February 2020. This illustrates how the increase in the annual rate almost entirely reflects the sharp decrease in crude prices a year ago as opposed to the uptick seen in recent months.

Crude oil prices are generally influenced by a range of factors, including global geopolitical events. In the first few months of 2020, negative growth in crude oil price was driven by a combination of reduced demand as COVID-19 cases increased in many countries, prompting further lockdowns and travel restrictions. The market condition worsened in the second half of 2020 as the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) [increased its output](#) with each new month.

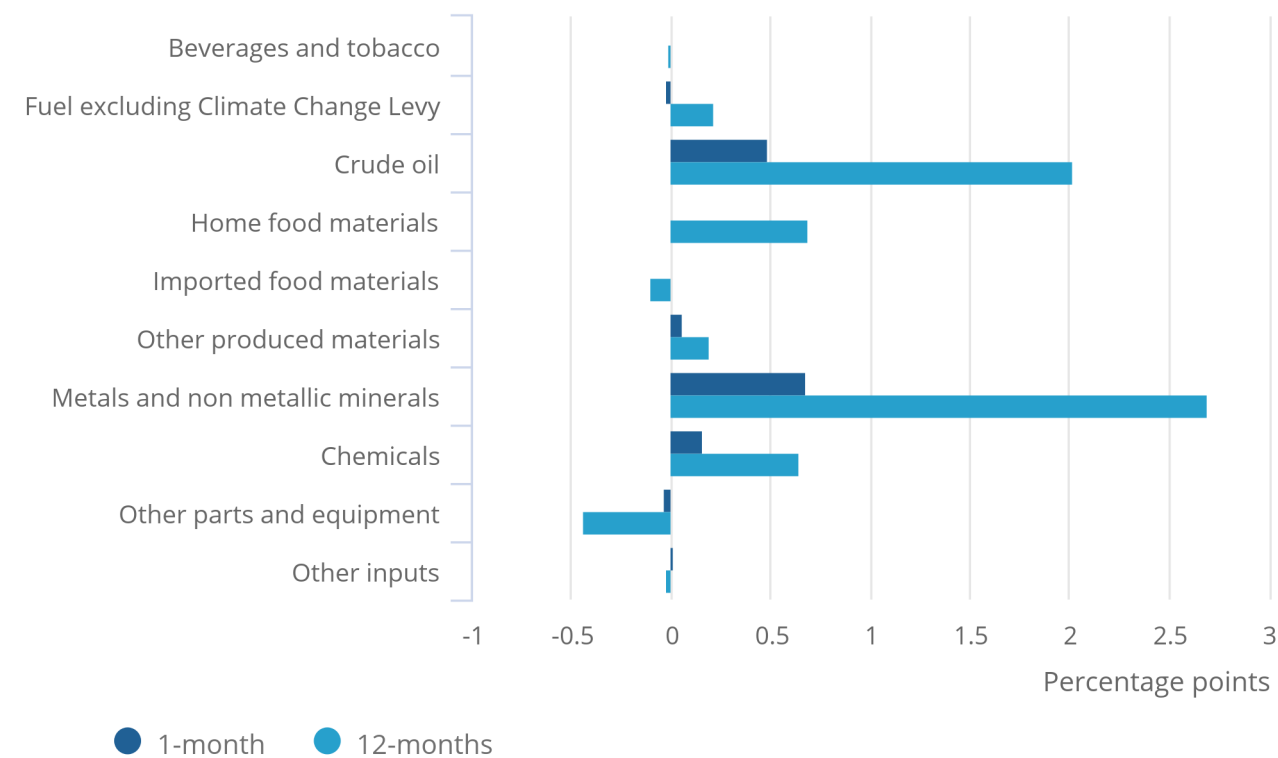
Recent price movements in crude oil are also likely to reflect both demand and supply side factors during the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. The implementation of the largest ever agreed [supply cut](#) by OPEC+ in April 2020 helped prop up oil prices in the face of dampened global demand. Member countries have since met monthly and decided in December 2020 to [increase production](#) in a bid to calm the upsurge in prices.

Figure 4: Metals and non-metallic minerals provided the largest upward contribution to the annual rate in March 2021

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

Figure 4: Metals and non-metallic minerals provided the largest upward contribution to the annual rate in March 2021

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Producer Price Index

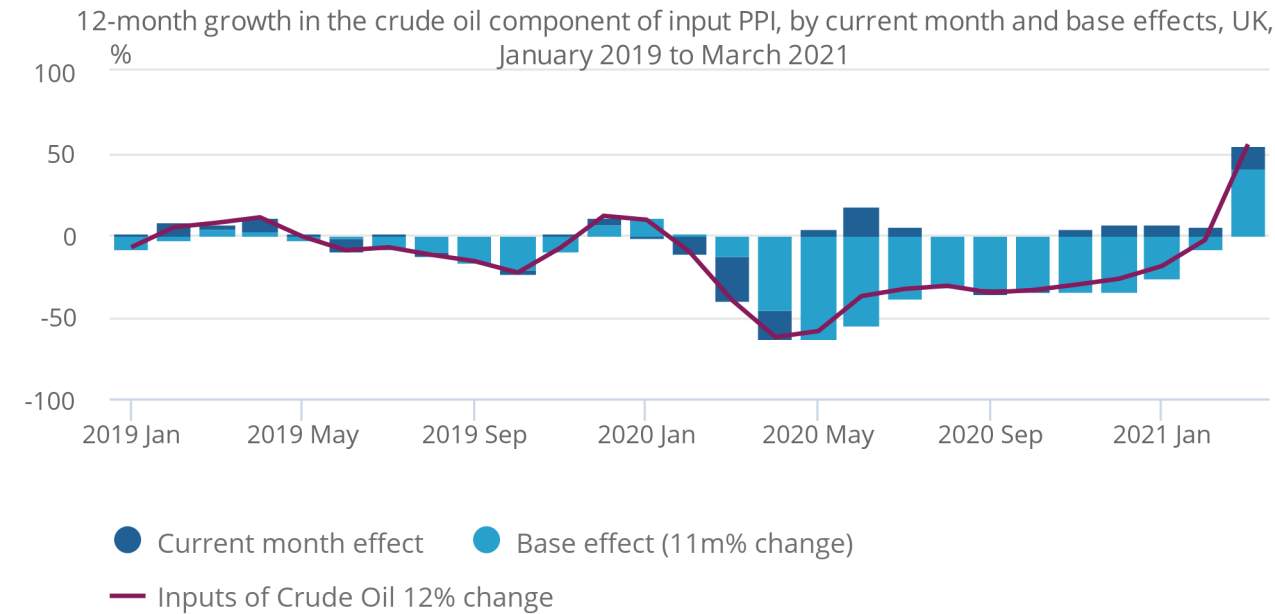
Notes:

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

Figure 5: The increase in crude oil price growth (annual) between February and March 2021 reflects price movements a year ago when prices fell quickly because of dampened global demand following business closures of businesses across the global economy

12-month growth in the crude oil component of input PPI, by current month and base effects, UK, January 2019 to March 2021

Figure 5: The increase in crude oil price growth (annual) between February and March 2021 reflects price movements a year ago when prices fell quickly because of dampened global demand following business closures of businesses across the global economy



Source: Office for National Statistics - Producer Price Index

Notes:

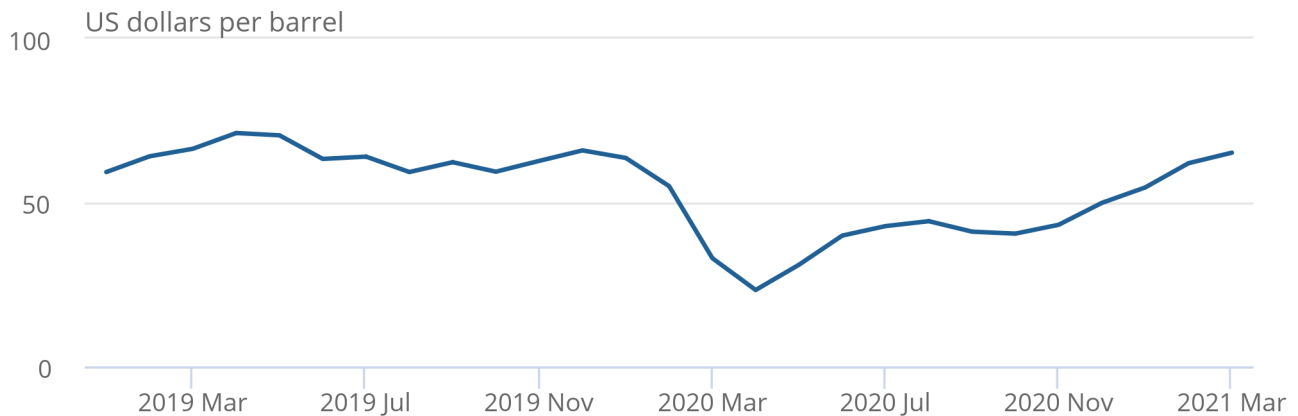
1. The annual rate of prices and the percentages of the current month growth and the base month effect may not sum because of rounding.

Figure 6: Prices for crude oil have risen steadily since October 2020 and in March 2021 are at their highest level since December 2019

Monthly price per barrel of Brent crude oil in nominal US dollars, January 2019 to March 2021

Figure 6: Prices for crude oil have risen steadily since October 2020 and in March 2021 are at their highest level since December 2019

Monthly price per barrel of Brent crude oil in nominal US dollars, January 2019 to March 2021



Source: World Bank

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

Product group	Percentage change	
	1-month rate	12-month rate
Beverages and tobacco	0.5	-1.4
Fuel excluding Climate Change Levy	-0.6	7.8
Crude oil	10.0	55.1
Home food materials	0.0	4.0
Imported food materials	-0.2	-2.4
Other produced materials	0.6	2.4
Metals and non-metallic minerals	3.1	11.2
Chemicals	0.9	4.9
Other parts and equipment	-0.1	-1.3
Other inputs	0.3	-0.7
All manufacturing	1.3	5.9

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 7 shows contributions to the change in the annual rate of inflation for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturers (input prices) in March 2021. The annual rate increased by 2.6 percentage points from 3.3% last month to 5.9% this month.

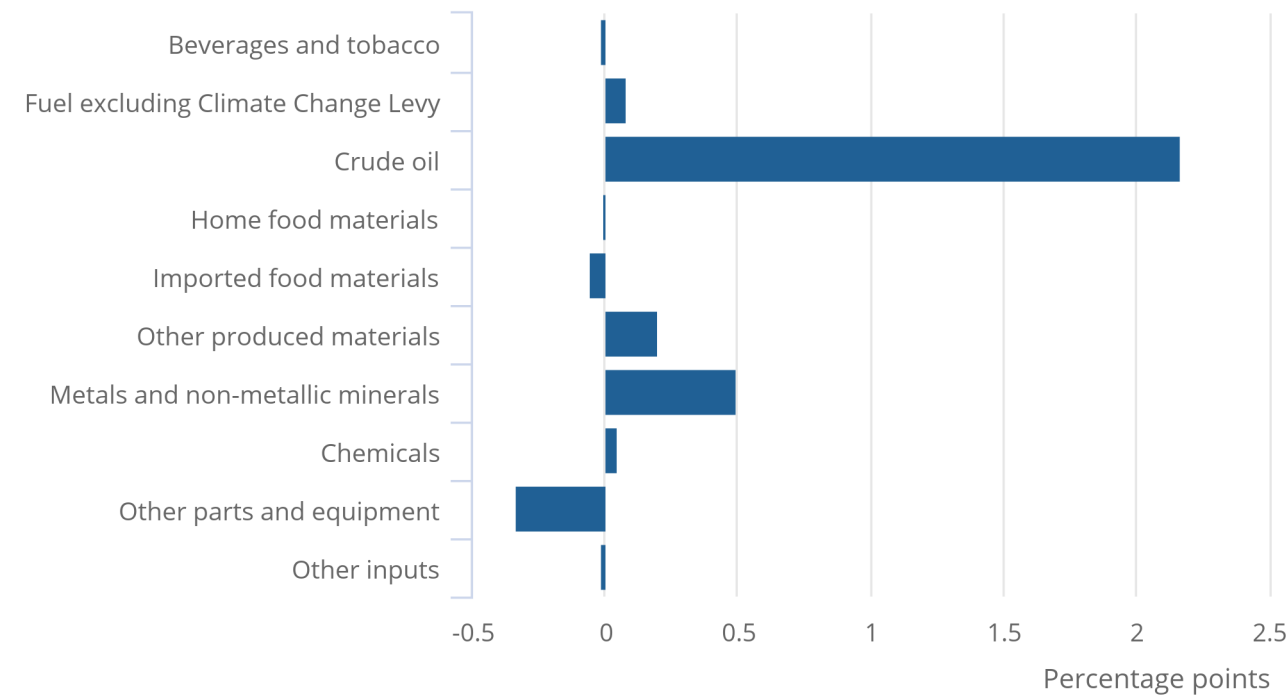
Of the 10 product groups, five displayed upward contributions to the change in the annual rate, with crude oil providing the largest of these at 2.17 percentage points. Metals and non-metallic minerals made the second-largest upward contribution to the change in the rate at 0.50 percentage points. The largest downward contribution to the change in the annual rate came from other parts and equipment at negative 0.33 percentage points.

Figure 7: Crude oil provided the largest upward contribution to the change in the annual rate in March 2021

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

Figure 7: Crude oil provided the largest upward contribution to the change in the annual rate in March 2021

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



Source: Office for National Statistics – Producer Price Index

Notes:

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5 . Services producer price inflation summary

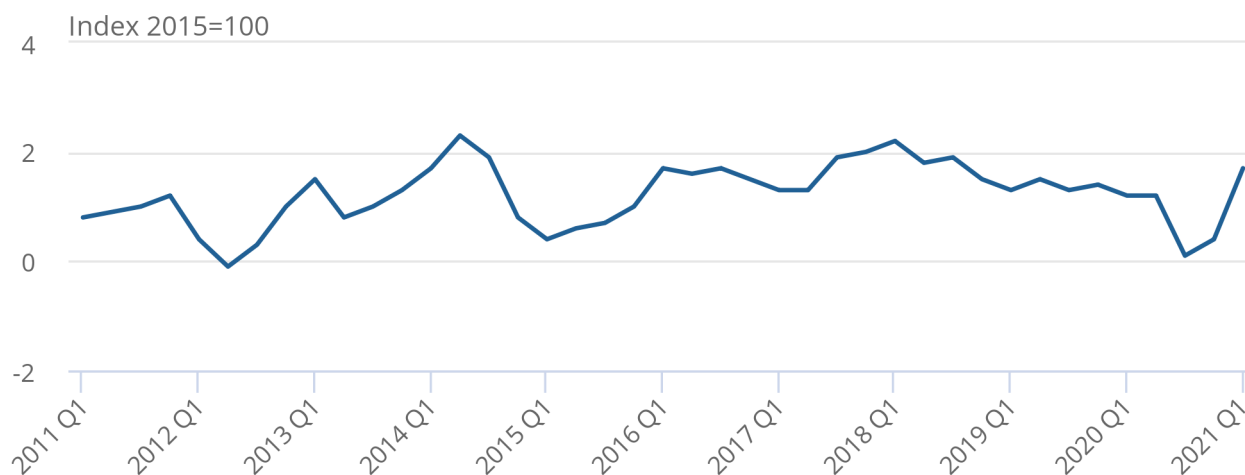
The annual inflation rate was 1.7% in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021, up from 0.4% in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2020. Apart from in Quarter 2 (Apr to June) 2012 where the annual rate fell to negative 0.1%, the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) has reported positive annual growth across the past 10 years (Figure 8).

Figure 8: The annual rate of inflation for the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI)

SPPI, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2011 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021

Figure 8: The annual rate of inflation for the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI)

SPPI, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2011 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Services Producer Price Index

Notes:

1. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology.

6 . Services producer price inflation – output analysis

The Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) rose 1.7% on the year to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021, up 1.3 percentage points from 0.4% in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2020. The annual rate of growth has been positive since Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2012 (Table 6).

The quarter-on-quarter growth of services sold by UK companies was 1.5% in Quarter 1 2021, up from 0.5% in Quarter 4 2020 (Table 6).

Table 6: Services Producer Prices, Index values, growth rates and percentage point change to the 12-month rate
Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021

Percentage change

	SPPI Index (2015=100)	1-Quarter	12-months	Change in the 12-month rate percentage points)
2020 Q1	107.4	0.2	1.2	-0.2
Q2	107.6	0.2	1.2	0.0
Q3	107.1	-0.5	0.1	-1.1
Q4	107.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
2021 Q1	109.2	1.5	1.7	1.3

Source: Office for National Statistics - Services Producer Price Index

Notes

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (Jul to Sep) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).
2. Series are not seasonally adjusted.
3. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology.

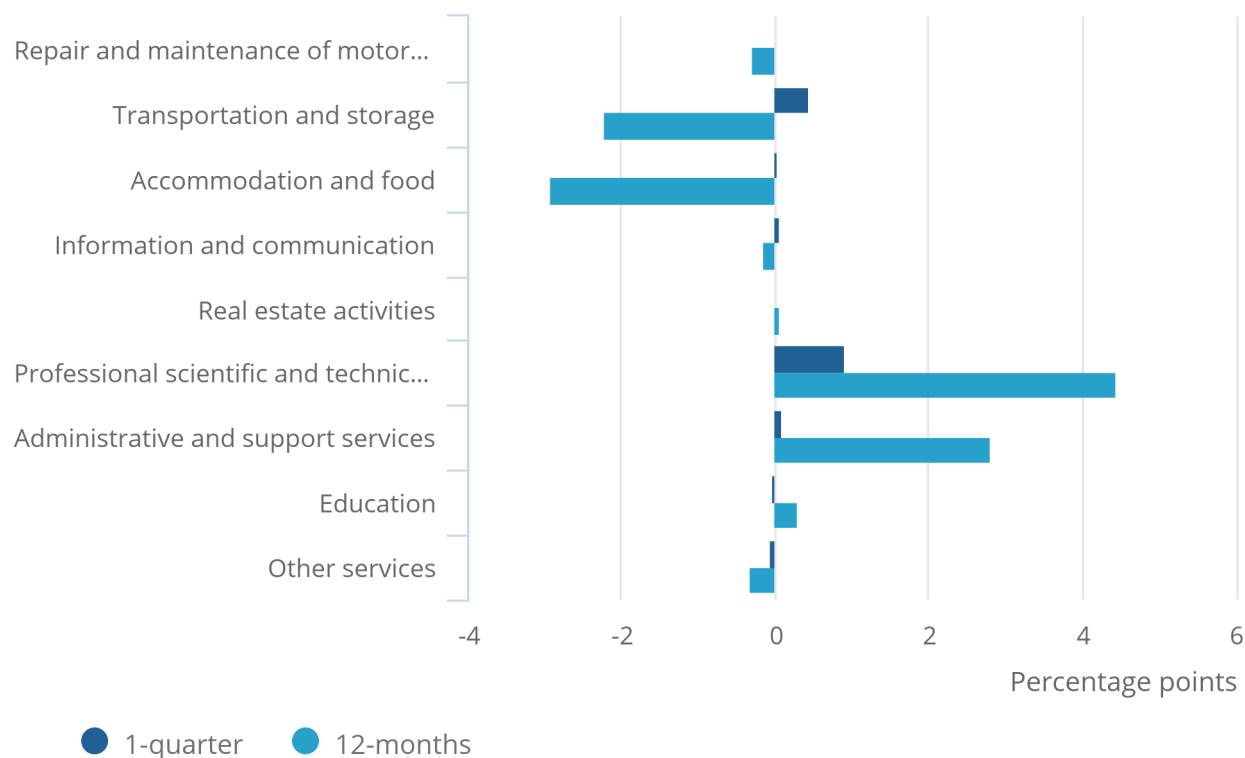
Of the nine sections that are combined to form the SPPI, four showed positive contributions to the annual rate (Figure 9). The largest upward contribution to the annual rate was professional, scientific and technical services, with an annual price increase of 3.3% (Table 7). This is the second consecutive quarter the annual rate has been positive, and the highest the rate has been since Quarter 3 2010.

Figure 9: Professional, scientific and technical activities made the largest upward contribution to the SPPI annual rate

SPPI, contribution to 1-quarter and 12-month growth rate, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021

Figure 9: Professional, scientific and technical activities made the largest upward contribution to the SPPI annual rate

SPPI, contribution to 1-quarter and 12-month growth rate, UK, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics – Services 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.

Table 7: Services Producer Price Inflation, 1-quarter and 12-month percentage change
Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021

Service group	Percentage change	
	1-quarter	12-months
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	0.2	1.2
Transportation and storage	2.4	4.8
Accommodation and food	0.5	-0.9
Information and communication	0.6	-1.2
Real estate activities	0.2	-2.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.8	3.3
Administrative and support services	0.4	0.2
Education	-0.2	-1.3
Other services	-2.6	1.5
SPPI	1.5	1.7

Source: Office for National Statistics - Services Producer Price Index

Notes

1. The section level SPPIs are an aggregate of individual level SPPIs (excluding industries in Waste Supply Sewerage and Management) published in the SPPI Statistical Bulletin. They do not provide full coverage of the service sector.
2. All data are now published using an annually chain-linked methodology.

7 . Producer price inflation data

[Producer price inflation time series](#)

Dataset | Released 21 April 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 21 April 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 21 April 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.

8 . 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.

9 . Measuring the data

For more information regarding how the output was created please see the [Producer Price Index \(PPI\) Quality and Methodology Information report](#) and the [Services Producer Price Indices \(SPPI\) Quality and Methodology information report](#).

Streamlining the bulletin

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is publishing more data and analysis than ever before. We are constantly reviewing our publications based on your feedback to make sure that we continue to meet the needs of our users. As a result, future editions of this publication will focus more strongly on headline indicators and main messages. Thank you for your continued support and we value your feedback.

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 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](#) – 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](#) – article 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](#) – provides 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 Co-operation 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 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 later this year.

10 . 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 are 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 March 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 March 2021, was via paper questionnaires that were sent to businesses on 25 February 2021, asking to return prices that were applicable on or around 1 March 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 the PPI and the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) was lower in comparison with pre-lockdown months. For PPI, the response for March 2021 was 73.9%, down from a pre-lockdown 87.4% in February 2020; for SPPI, the response for Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021 was 73.2%, down from a pre-lockdown 85.8% in Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2019. We closely monitor response rates in each publication and use statistical methods to deal with non-response.

We have worked closely 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 Insights and Conditions Survey (BICS) and anecdotal evidence from responders to both the BICS and/or PPI surveys.

Table 8 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 show a decrease, while the response rates for IPI and EPI show an increase between February 2021 and March 2021.

The low response rates in March 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 8: Overall effective response rates at time of first publishing
Percentage, March 2020 to March 2021

Weighted response

	PPI (domestic)	IPI	EPI
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
March 2021	73.9	75.5	65.4

Source: Office for National Statistics - Producer Price Index

Notes

1. Effective response rates exclude items permanently not available for collection.

Table 9 shows the response rates to the SPPI survey at time of publishing for each reference period. The response rates for the SPPI shows there was a fall of 1.7 percentage points in Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021 compared with Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec) 2020.

Table 9: Overall effective response rates at time of first publishing
Percentage, Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2020 to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar) 2021

Weighted Response SPPI

2020 Q1 83.6

Q2 76.6

Q3 75.3

Q4 74.9

2021 Q1 73.2

Source: Office for National Statistics - Services Producer Price Index

Notes

1. Q1 refers to Quarter 1 (Jan to Mar), Q2 refers to Quarter 2 (Apr to June), Q3 refers to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) and Q4 refers to Quarter 4 (Oct to Dec).

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 10 December 2020)
- [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](#).

11 . 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			
percentage change over				percentage change over				percentage change over				percentage change over			
Index (2015=100)				Index (2015=100)				Index (2015=100)				Index (2015=100)			
1 mth				1 mth				1 mth				1 mth			
12 mths				12 mths				12 mths				12 mths			
6150333333				6150333390				6140190000				6150888897			
GB7S				GBBV				G6ST				GBA6			
2020 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	108.6r	0.3	-0.4	110.6r	0.2	1.2	102.0	7.1	-25.0	106.7	-0.5	0.9			
2021 Jan	109.3	0.7	0.1	111.1	0.5	1.6	108.3	6.2	-21.1	107.2	0.5	1.0			
Feb	110.1p	0.7	0.9	111.5p	0.3	1.7	117.1p	8.1	-7.9	107.9p	0.7	1.4			
Mar	110.6p	0.5	1.9	111.9p	0.4	1.7	122.4p	4.5	12.9	108.1p	0.2	1.2			

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			
percentage change over				percentage change over				percentage change over			
Index (2015=100)				Index (2015=100)				Index (2015=100)			
1 mth				1 mth				1 mth			
12 mths				12 mths				12 mths			
6158333333				6158888897				6148190000			
GD73				GBA7				G6SU			
2020 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	107.2r	0.3	1.4	98.1	2.1	-14.8		
Dec	108.5r	0.3	-0.3	107.0	-0.2	0.8	100.8	2.8	-12.4		
2021 Jan	109.2	0.6	0.2	107.5	0.5	1.0	103.4	2.6	-10.6		
Feb	109.9p	0.7	1.0	108.2p	0.6	1.4	107.0p	3.5	-4.0		
Mar	110.5p	0.5	1.9	108.5p	0.3	1.4	109.2p	2.1	5.2		

Source: Office for National Statistics

p = provisional
r = revised

Table 2: Gross sector input prices, including Climate Change Levy¹: 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		
<div><div>Index</div><div>percentage change over</div></div>				<div><div>Index</div><div>percentage change over</div></div>				<div><div>Index</div><div>percentage change over</div></div>			<div><div>Index</div><div>percentage change over</div></div>		
<div>(2015=100)1 mth12 mths</div>				<div>(2015=100)1 mth12 mths</div>				<div>(2015=100)1 mth12 mths</div>			<div>(2015=100)1 mth12 mths</div>		
7390333333				7390333392				7390333397			7390333394		
GHIP				GHIO				GHIK			GHIM		
2020 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	114.8r	1.4	0.8	115.5r	1.0	3.0	114.6r	1.2	0.8	124.0	6.5	1.7	
2021 Jan	116.1	1.1	1.9	116.5	0.9	3.8	115.9	1.2	1.9	123.3	-0.6	2.0	
Feb	117.2p	0.9	3.3	117.3p	0.6	4.1	117.0p	0.9	3.2	124.3p	0.8	4.9	
Mar	118.8p	1.3	5.9	118.6p	1.1	4.5	118.6p	1.4	5.8	123.6p	-0.6	7.8	

Source: Office for National Statistics

1 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		Percentage change	
								1 month		12 months	
								2021	2021	2021	2021
								Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar
Gross Sector											
Output of manufactured products	GB7S	6158333333	108.3	108.6r	109.3	110.1p	110.6p	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.9
All manufacturing, excluding food, beverages, tobacco and petroleum	GBBV	6150333390	110.5	110.6r	111.1	111.5p	111.9p	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.7
Food products, beverages and tobacco, excluding duty	GBA6	6150888897	107.2	106.7	107.2	107.9p	108.1p	0.7	0.2	1.4	1.2
Food products	G6SI	6140100000	106.5	106.6	107.2	107.9p	108.0p	0.7	0.1	1.5	1.6
Alcoholic beverages,excluding duty	G6SJ	6140110000	108.6r	104.3r	104.6	105.2p	105.8p	0.6	0.5	0.7	-1.3
Soft drinks, mineral waters and other bottled waters	EVPU	6120110700	104.9	103.9	103.9	105.0p	104.9p	1.1	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Textiles	G6SN	6140130000	106.6	106.7	106.8	106.8p	106.9p	-	0.1	1.5	1.1
Wearing apparel	G6SO	6140140000	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7p	106.7p	-	-	-	-0.1
Leather and related products	G6SP	6140150000	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0p	103.0p	-	-	-0.5	0.1
Wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture	G6SQ	6140160000	115.8	116.2	118.1	119.4p	120.4p	1.1	0.8	5.9	7.3
Paper and paper products	G6SR	6140170000	106.5	106.5	106.1	106.3p	106.9p	0.2	0.5	-0.6	0.1
Printing and recording services	G6SS	6140180000	102.5	102.5	103.3	103.4p	103.4p	0.2	-	1.0	0.9
Coke and refined petroleum products, excluding duty	G6ST	6140190000	95.2	102.0	108.3	117.1p	122.4p	8.1	4.5	-7.9	12.9
Chemicals and chemical products	G6SV	6140200000	111.4	113.5r	115.1	115.7p	116.6p	0.5	0.8	5.7	6.7
Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	G6SW	6140210000	107.2	107.3	106.7	106.2p	105.8p	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	-0.4
Rubber and plastic products	G6SX	6140220000	109.9	110.0	110.1	110.5p	111.2p	0.4	0.6	2.8	2.9
Other non-metallic mineral products	G6SY	6140230000	111.0	110.4	111.1	111.5p	111.6p	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.3
Basic metals	G6SZ	6140240000	126.5	128.1r	131.2	135.9p	137.2p	3.5	1.0	12.0	9.8
Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	G6T3	6140250000	112.4r	112.5	112.9	113.3p	114.0p	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.6
Computer, electronic and optical products	G6T5	6140260000	105.8	105.6	105.6	105.7p	105.7p	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.4
Electrical equipment	G6VF	6140270000	109.8	110.1	110.9	111.3p	111.3p	0.4	-	3.3	3.2
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	G6VG	6140280000	107.0	106.9	107.3	107.5p	108.0p	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5
Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	G6WH	6140290000	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.2p	109.2p	-	-	1.2	1.0
Other transport equipment	G72N	6140300000	113.5	113.4r	113.9	113.8p	113.8p	-	-	0.2	-0.6
Furniture	G75I	6140310000	107.8	108.3r	108.8	108.4p	108.5p	-0.3	0.1	1.0	0.9
Other manufactured goods	G776	6140320000	104.7	104.8	100.3	101.0p	100.9p	0.6	-0.1	-4.5	-4.7
Repair and installation services of machinery and equipment	G777	6140330000	112.0	111.9	111.7	111.6p	112.2p	-0.1	0.5	-0.6	-1.1

Source: Office for National Statistics

p = provisional
r = revised

Table 4: Input prices, excl Climate Change Levy¹: materials and fuels purchased by selected industries (not seasonally adjusted) - CPA 2.1

										2015=100, CPA 2.1	
			2020 Nov	2020 Dec	2021 Jan	2021 Feb	2021 Mar	Percentage change 1 month		Percentage change 12 months	
								2021 Feb	2021 Mar	2021 Feb	2021 Mar
Gross sector											
Other mining & quarrying products	GHEA	7390080000	111.8r	112.9r	113.4	114.2p	113.7p	0.7	-0.4	1.8	2.6
Manufacture of food products, beverages, tobacco	GHHV	7390888897	113.3	114.3	114.2	115.1p	115.2p	0.8	-	3.0	2.9
Preserved meat & meat products	GHEF	7390101000	114.6	115.3r	115.9	117.1p	117.6p	1.0	0.4	4.0	3.7
Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, fruit & vegetables	GHEH	7390333387	113.3	117.8	113.5	115.3p	113.3p	1.5	-1.7	0.1	-0.1
Vegetable & animal oils & fats	GHEJ	7390104000	126.7	127.5	125.7	125.7p	124.2p	-	-1.2	6.7	6.0
Dairy products	GHEL	7390105000	118.8	119.7	120.8	122.2p	122.8p	1.2	0.5	5.6	5.8
Grain mill products, starches & starch products	GHEN	7390106000	114.9r	115.7	116.0	116.7p	116.8p	0.6	-	4.4	4.2
Bakery & farinaceous products	GHEP	7390107000	109.7r	110.4r	110.9	111.3p	111.4p	0.4	0.1	2.0	2.3
Other food products	GHER	7390108000	108.8	109.2	109.3	109.5p	109.6p	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.7
Animal feeds	GHET	7390109000	114.9	115.4r	116.2	117.1p	117.4p	0.8	0.3	4.2	4.2
Alcoholic Beverages	GHEV	7390333384	110.9	110.1	110.8	111.2p	111.5p	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.7
Soft drinks; mineral waters & other bottled waters	GHEX	7390110700	108.2	108.5r	108.7	109.1p	109.4p	0.4	0.3	1.5	1.6
Tobacco products	GHEZ	7390120000	115.8	116.7	117.3	118.6p	119.3p	1.1	0.6	4.6	5.2
Manufacture of textiles & textile products; clothing	GHHW	7390888895	109.7	110.3r	110.4	110.1p	110.4p	-0.2	0.2	2.2	1.6
Textiles	GHFB	7390130000	109.8	110.7r	110.9	110.8p	111.1p	-0.1	0.3	2.6	2.3
Wearing apparel	GHFD	7390140000	109.6	109.6	109.5	108.9p	108.9p	-0.5	-	1.4	0.4
Manufacture of leather & related products	GHFF	7390150000	108.6	109.2r	109.3	109.2p	109.4p	-0.1	0.3	1.3	0.7
Manufacture of wood & wood products	GHFH	7390160000	118.5	119.2	120.7	121.5p	122.4p	0.7	0.7	3.9	4.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products, recording media & printing services	GHHZ	7390888892	109.1	109.7r	109.6	109.9p	110.3p	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2
Pulp, paper & paper products	GHFJ	7390170000	110.5	111.3	111.2	111.5p	111.8p	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.2
Printing & recording services	GHFL	7390180000	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.8p	108.2p	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1
Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products	GHFN	7390190000	100.1	109.3r	118.2	124.9p	136.0p	5.7	8.9	-3.5	45.7
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	GHIB	7390888890	110.8	113.5r	115.1	115.9p	117.3p	0.7	1.2	4.9	6.8
Paints, varnishes & similar coatings, printing ink & mastics	GHFP	7390203000	112.6	115.3r	116.9	118.0p	119.1p	1.0	0.9	6.2	7.0
Soaps, detergents, cleaning & polishing preparations, perfumes & toilet preparations	GHFR	7390204000	110.6	111.0r	111.0	111.1p	111.6p	0.1	0.4	1.9	1.7
Other chemical products	GHFT	7390205000	108.9	110.3r	111.1	111.5p	112.4p	0.3	0.8	3.8	3.5
Industrial gases; other basic inorganic chemicals; fertilisers & nitrogen compounds	GHFV	7390333378	112.1r	114.3r	115.6	115.5p	116.1p	-0.1	0.5	3.9	5.6
Petrochemicals & man made fibres	GHFX	7390333377	110.4	114.5r	116.9	118.2p	120.4p	1.1	1.8	6.2	9.8
Dyes & pigments: pesticides & other agrochemical products	GHFZ	7390333376	112.3r	114.3r	116.1	117.5p	118.4p	1.2	0.7	4.1	6.3
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceutical preparations	GHGB	7390210000	109.0r	109.6r	109.6	109.2p	109.3p	-0.3	0.1	1.3	0.5
Manufacture of rubber & plastic products	GHGD	7390220000	111.3	113.6r	114.4	115.1p	116.3p	0.6	1.0	4.9	5.5
Manufacture of cement, lime & plaster	GHGF	7390333375	112.3r	113.3r	114.1	115.0p	114.6p	0.8	-0.3	3.1	3.1
Manufacture of glass, refractory, clay, other porcelain, ceramic stone products	GHGH	7390333374	111.8	112.6r	113.1	113.6p	113.1p	0.4	-0.4	1.7	1.9
Manufacture of basic metals & fabricated products	GHIF	7390888884	121.7r	123.7r	126.9	129.8p	133.5p	2.3	2.9	8.8	11.8
Basic iron, steel & alloys: tubes, pipes, hollow profiles	GHGJ	7390333369	123.9r	126.3r	129.6	132.7p	135.9p	2.4	2.4	9.9	11.3
Other basic metals & casting	GHGL	7390333368	128.9r	132.4r	139.6	145.5p	155.4p	4.2	6.8	15.2	26.5
Weapons & ammunition	GHGN	7390254000	114.3	114.8	115.4	115.9p	116.7p	0.4	0.7	2.2	2.5
Fabricated metal products, excluding machinery & equipment & weapons & ammunition	GHGP	7390333365	118.9	120.3	122.1	124.0p	125.8p	1.5	1.4	6.4	6.9
Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products, electrical equipment	GHIG	7390888883	113.3	114.0r	114.6	115.0p	116.0p	0.3	0.9	2.9	2.8
Computer, electronic & optical products	GHGR	7390260000	112.2	112.7r	113.1	113.4p	114.3p	0.2	0.8	2.0	2.0
Electrical equipment	GHGT	7390270000	114.7	115.5r	116.4	116.9p	118.0p	0.5	0.9	3.8	3.7
Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c	GHGV	7390280000	115.5	116.3	117.4	117.9p	119.5p	0.5	1.3	3.6	3.8
Manufacturing of motor vehicles & other transport equipment	GHII	7390888881	114.5	115.3r	116.0	116.4p	117.4p	0.3	0.9	3.0	2.7
Motor vehicles, trailers & semi trailers	GHGX	7390290000	113.1	113.9r	114.4	114.5p	115.3p	0.1	0.7	2.8	2.4
Ships & boats	GHGZ	7390301000	114.4	115.2r	116.2	117.0p	117.8p	0.7	0.7	3.5	3.3
Aircraft & spacecraft & related machinery	GHHB	7390303000	118.3	118.9r	120.1	120.9p	122.7p	0.7	1.5	3.7	3.5
Other transport equipment	GHHD	7390333358	109.3r	109.7r	110.0	110.2p	110.6p	0.1	0.4	1.6	1.2
Manufacture of other manufactured goods n.e.c	GHIJ	7390888880	115.5	116.6r	118.1	119.3p	121.2p	1.0	1.6	5.3	6.6
Furniture	GHHF	7390310000	115.5	116.4r	117.9	118.8p	119.8p	0.7	0.9	5.2	5.7
Other manufacturing	GHHH	7390320000	115.5	116.8r	118.3	119.8p	122.3p	1.3	2.1	5.4	7.3
Repair of maintenance of ships & boats	GHHJ	7390331500	113.6	114.4r	115.5	117.2p	117.8p	1.5	0.5	4.6	3.9
Repair & maintenance services of aircraft & spacecraft	GHHL	7390331600	117.4	117.1r	117.0	116.8p	117.0p	-0.2	0.2	-1.1	-2.6
Other repair; installation	GHHN	7390333355	109.1	110.0	110.8	111.9p	112.5p	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.7

Source: Office for National Statistics

¹ 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		Percentage change	
			2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	1 month		12 months	
			Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	2021	2021	2021	2021
								Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar
Fuel excl. CCL	FSQ3	7490222295	116.4r	124.1r	123.3	124.3p	123.6p	0.8	-0.6	5.1	7.8
Mining of coal & lignite exc CCL	GHDW	7390050000	106.2r	107.3r	107.9	109.0p	110.7p	1.0	1.5	-3.0	-0.6
Electricity excl. CCL	GHHP	7390351000	117.7r	125.4r	124.9	126.3p	126.3p	1.1	-	4.7	9.6
Gas excl. CCL	GHHR	7390444499	102.8	109.5	112.5	113.5p	113.8p	0.8	0.3	2.1	11.0
Crude Oil	FSQ4	7490444498	99.3	109.4	119.4	126.6p	139.2p	6.0	10.0	-3.3	55.1
Domestic crude oil & metal ores	GGT3	7190222295	102.6	111.0	121.3	126.9p	140.6p	4.6	10.8	-2.1	62.8
Imported crude oil & metal ores	GHBV	7290222295	93.6	106.5	116.1	126.2p	136.8p	8.7	8.4	-5.5	42.8
Home produced food:	FSP7	7190351000	112.5	113.7	113.7	115.2p	115.2p	1.3	-	4.0	4.0
Products of agriculture, hunting and related services	GGO7	7190010000	123.7	125.0	126.2	128.8p	129.7p	2.1	0.7	9.2	8.8
Fish & other fish products	GGs8	7190030000	108.0	125.1r	106.0	111.3p	102.1p	5.0	-8.3	-8.0	-9.1
Preserved meat and meat products	GH2M	7190101000	101.7r	102.1r	102.4	103.4p	103.8p	1.0	0.3	1.3	0.8
Processed fish & fish products; fruit & vegetables	GH7R	7190333387	106.8	107.1	106.8	108.6p	108.7p	1.7	-	1.4	1.5
Vegetable & animal oils and fats	GH7S	7190104000	117.5	119.1	117.1	118.0p	116.6p	0.8	-1.1	-0.1	1.4
Dairy products	GH8A	7190105000	114.1	114.1	117.2	118.1p	118.3p	0.8	0.1	3.1	4.2
Grain mill products, starches and starch products	GH8B	7190106000	110.4r	110.8r	112.5	112.9p	113.0p	0.4	0.1	5.3	5.3
Bakery and Farinaceous products	GH8C	7190107000	106.5	106.5	106.4	107.0p	107.1p	0.6	0.1	-	0.3
Other Food products	GH8L	7190108000	101.6	101.6	101.8	101.7p	101.7p	-0.1	-	0.3	0.2
Prepared animal feeds	GH98	7190109000	116.9	116.3	117.8	117.9p	118.3p	0.1	0.4	3.8	3.7
Imported food materials	FSP9	7490333354	123.6r	123.3	122.7	120.5p	120.3p	-1.8	-0.2	-0.7	-2.4
Agricultural crop products	GHBQ	7290010000	119.7	120.2	120.9	118.6p	118.8p	-1.9	0.1	0.3	1.5
Fish & fish products	GHBS	7290030000	129.1	128.1	129.0	126.9p	126.9p	-1.6	-	1.8	-0.9
Meat & meat products	GHBX	7290101000	119.3	117.2	115.7	113.3p	113.4p	-2.1	0.1	-11.3	-13.1
Processed fish & fish products, fruit & vegetables	GHBY	7290333387	116.6	116.2	114.1	112.4p	111.8p	-1.5	-0.5	-5.2	-7.6
Vegetable & animal oils & fats	GHBZ	7290104000	171.1r	168.1r	165.0	162.1p	158.9p	-1.8	-2.0	29.7	20.2
Dairy products	GHCA	7290105000	91.3	91.3	91.0	90.8p	91.4p	-0.2	0.7	-5.8	-3.7
Grain mill products & starches	GHCB	7290106000	128.3r	128.2r	126.6	124.5p	124.8p	-1.6	0.2	2.2	-2.7
Bakery & farinaceous products	GHCC	7290107000	124.7	126.0	124.1	121.3p	120.1p	-2.3	-1.0	1.3	-2.9
Other food products	GHCD	7290108000	134.3	134.9	134.4	132.0p	131.2p	-1.7	-0.6	1.1	-2.5
Prepared animal feeds	GHCE	7290109000	120.1	121.5	119.8	120.9p	120.1p	0.9	-0.6	-2.8	-5.1
Other home produced materials	FSQ2	7490333353	109.9	110.7	111.6	112.4p	113.2p	0.8	0.6	0.4	2.4
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	115.4	114.9	114.8	115.2p	111.3p	0.3	-3.3	5.6	1.3
Textiles	GHAe	7190130000	106.6	106.7	106.8	106.8p	106.9p	-	0.1	1.5	1.1
Wearing Apparel	GHAf	7190140000	106.7	106.7	106.7	106.7p	106.7p	-	-	-	-0.1
Leather and related products	GHAg	7190150000	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0p	103.0p	-	-	-0.5	0.1
Wood and products of wood and cork, exc furniture	GHAh	7190160000	115.8	116.2	118.1	119.4p	120.4p	1.1	0.8	5.9	7.3
Paper and paper products	GHAi	7190170000	106.5	106.5	106.1	106.3p	106.9p	0.2	0.5	-0.5	0.1
Coke & refined petroleum products	GHAk	7190190000	95.2	102.0	108.3	117.1p	122.4p	8.1	4.5	-7.9	12.9
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		Percentage change	
			2020	2020	2021	2021	2021	1 month		12 months	
			Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	2021	2021	2021	2021
								Feb	Mar	Feb	Mar
Inputs of Metals and Non-Metallic Mineral products	FSQ8	7390333351	123.9	125.5	128.7	131.4p	135.5p	2.1	3.1	9.1	11.2
Cement, lime, plaster and articles of concrete, cement & plaster	GHGF	7390333375	112.3r	113.3r	114.1	115.0p	114.6p	0.8	-0.3	3.1	3.1
Glass, refractory clay, porcelain, ceramic and stone products	GHGH	7390333374	111.8	112.6r	113.1	113.6p	113.1p	0.4	-0.4	1.7	1.9
Basic iron, steel & alloys, tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and fittings	GHGJ	7390333369	123.9r	126.3r	129.6	132.7p	135.9p	2.4	2.4	9.9	11.3
Other basic metals & casting	GHGL	7390333368	128.9r	132.4r	139.6	145.5p	155.4p	4.2	6.8	15.2	26.5
Weapons & ammunition	GHGN	7390254000	114.3	114.8	115.4	115.9p	116.7p	0.4	0.7	2.2	2.5
Fabricated metal products excluding weapons & ammunition	GHGP	7390333365	118.9	120.3	122.1	124.0p	125.8p	1.5	1.4	6.4	6.9
Inputs of Chemicals	FSQ7	7490333352	110.4	112.1r	113.1	113.6p	114.6p	0.4	0.9	4.7	4.9
Paints, varnishes & coatings, printing inks & other mastics	GHFP	7390203000	112.6	115.3r	116.9	118.0p	119.1p	1.0	0.9	6.2	7.0
Soap, detergents, cleaning & polishing preparations, perfumes & toilet preparations	GHFR	7390204000	110.6	111.0r	111.0	111.1p	111.6p	0.1	0.4	1.9	1.7
Other chemical products	GHFT	7390205000	108.9	110.3r	111.1	111.5p	112.4p	0.3	0.8	3.8	3.5
Industrial gases, inorganic chemicals, fertilisers & nitrogen compounds	GHFV	7390333378	112.1r	114.3r	115.6	115.5p	116.1p	-0.1	0.5	3.9	5.6
Petrochemicals	GHFX	7390333377	110.4	114.5r	116.9	118.2p	120.4p	1.1	1.8	6.2	9.8
Dyes & pigments; pesticides & other agro-chemical products	GHFZ	7390333376	112.3r	114.3r	116.1	117.5p	118.4p	1.2	0.7	4.1	6.3
Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceutical preparations	GHGB	7390210000	109.0r	109.6r	109.6	109.2p	109.3p	-0.3	0.1	1.3	0.5
Rubber & plastic products	GHGD	7390220000	111.3	113.6r	114.4	115.1p	116.3p	0.6	1.0	4.9	5.5
Other parts & equipment	FSQ9	7490333349	110.5	110.6	110.4	109.8p	109.7p	-0.5	-0.1	0.1	-1.3
Computer, electronic & optical products	GHGR	7390260000	112.2	112.7r	113.1	113.4p	114.3p	0.2	0.8	2.0	2.0
Electrical equipment	GHGT	7390270000	114.7	115.5r	116.4	116.9p	118.0p	0.5	0.9	3.8	3.7
Machinery & equipment n.e.c	GHGV	7390280000	115.5	116.3	117.4	117.9p	119.5p	0.5	1.3	3.6	3.8
Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	GHGX	7390290000	113.1	113.9r	114.4	114.5p	115.3p	0.1	0.7	2.8	2.4
Ships & boats	GHGZ	7390301000	114.4	115.2r	116.2	117.0p	117.8p	0.7	0.7	3.5	3.3
Aircraft, spacecraft & related machinery	GHHB	7390303000	118.3	118.9r	120.1	120.9p	122.7p	0.7	1.5	3.7	3.5
Other transport equipment	GHHD	7390333358	109.3r	109.7r	110.0	110.2p	110.6p	0.1	0.4	1.6	1.2
Other Inputs	FSQ6	7490111196	109.0	109.0	108.5	108.5p	108.8p	-	0.3	-0.5	-0.7
Printing & recording services	GHFL	7390180000	107.1	107.5	107.5	107.8p	108.2p	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.1
Furniture	GHHF	7390310000	115.5	116.4r	117.9	118.8p	119.8p	0.7	0.9	5.2	5.7
Other manufactured goods n.e.c	GHHH	7390320000	115.5	116.8r	118.3	119.8p	122.3p	1.3	2.1	5.4	7.3
Repair & maintenance of ships and boats	GHHJ	7390331500	113.6	114.4r	115.5	117.2p	117.8p	1.5	0.5	4.6	3.9
Repair & maintenance of aircraft and spaceships	GHHL	7390331600	117.4	117.1r	117.0	116.8p	117.0p	-0.2	0.2	-1.1	-2.6
Rest of repair and installation	GHHN	7390333355	109.1	110.0	110.8	111.9p	112.5p	1.0	0.6	1.6	2.7
Imported materials:											
Total Imports	GD74	8170111199	114.6	115.8	116.1	115.6p	117.1p	-0.5	1.3	0.1	0.9

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 Mar	-	-	-		-	-	-
Apr	-	-	-		-	-	-
May	-	-	-		-	-	-
Jun	-	-	-		-	-	-
Jul	-	-	-		-	-	-
Aug	-	-	-		-	-	-
Sep	-	-	-		-	-	-
Oct	-	-	-		-	-	-
Nov	-	-	-		-	-	-
Dec	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
2021 Jan	-	-0.1	-		-	-	0.1
Feb	0.1	0.1	-		0.3	0.2	0.3

Source: Office for National Statistics

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