

Statistical bulletin

# Producer price inflation, UK: September 2025 including services, July to September 2025

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

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# 1 . Main points

- Producer input prices rose by 0.8% in the year to September 2025, up from a rise of 0.2% in the year to August 2025.
- Producer output (factory gate) prices rose by 3.4% in the year to September 2025, up from a rise of 3.1% in the year to August 2025.
- On a monthly basis, producer input prices fell by 0.1% and producer output (factory gate) prices showed no movement in September 2025.
- Services producer prices rose by 2.1% in the year to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2025, compared with a rise of 1.7% in the year to Quarter 2 (Apr to June).
- On a quarterly basis, services producer prices rose by 0.9% in Quarter 3 2025.

The accredited official statistics status of these statistics is suspended, pending a review by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). This is because of an error identified with the methods used to calculate these indices. Please read more in [Section 10: Data sources and quality](#).

## 2 . Suspension of our producer prices statistics

On 21 March 2025, [we announced a pause to the Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) Producer Price Index \(PPI\) and Services Producer Price Indices \(SPPI\)](#), because of an error identified with the chain-linking methods used to calculate these indices. We also requested that the [Office for Statistics Regulation \(OSR\) accreditation of the PPI statistics](#) be temporarily removed from all releases dating back to November 2020, when this annual chain-linking was first introduced.

On 22 October 2025, we recommenced the publication of PPI and SPPI data following a period of reviewing, correcting and quality assuring the index weights and chain-linking methodology. This is described fully in our [Impact of correction to chain-linking methodology article](#), which has been published alongside this bulletin. We also published an updated [Producer prices development plan](#), which reflects how our producer prices development work contributes to the [Economic Statistics Plan \(ESP\)](#), along with [updated PPI Quality and Methodology Information \(QMI\)](#) and [updated SPPI QMI](#).

The accredited official statistics status will remain suspended, pending a compliance review by OSR.

### 3 . Inflation figures

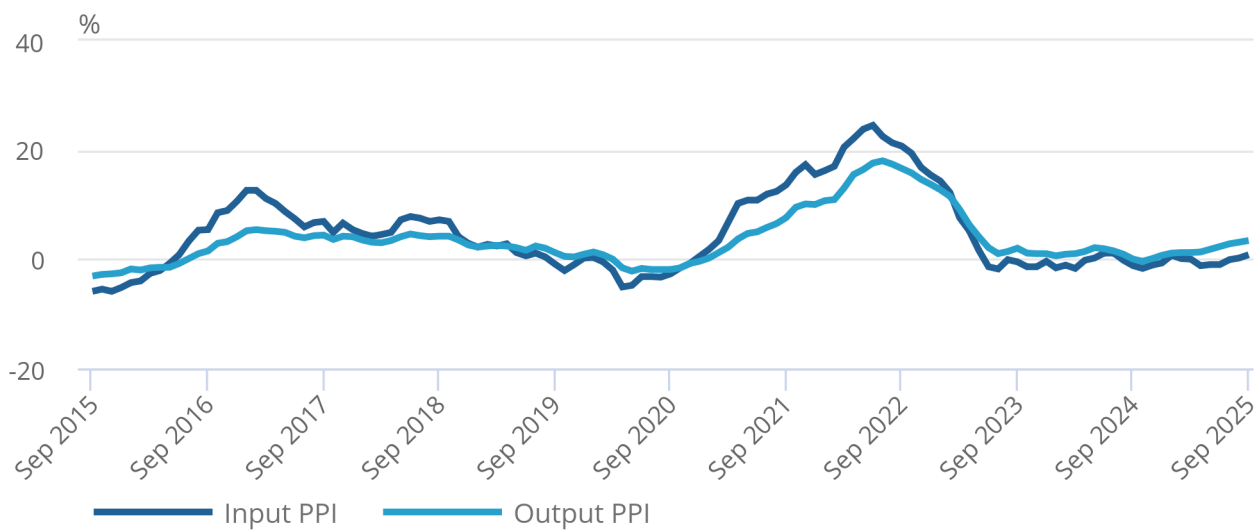
The largest contribution to the annual input producer price inflation rate was a downward contribution from crude oil, which fell 11.5% over the past year. The largest contribution to the annual output producer price inflation rate was an upward contribution from outputs of food products, where prices rose by 4.6% in the year to September 2025.

**Figure 1: The annual inflation rates for both input and output PPI rose in September 2025**

Input and output PPI annual inflation rates, UK, September 2015 to September 2025

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Input and output PPI annual inflation rates, UK, September 2015 to September 2025



Source: Producer Price Index (PPI) from the Office for National Statistics

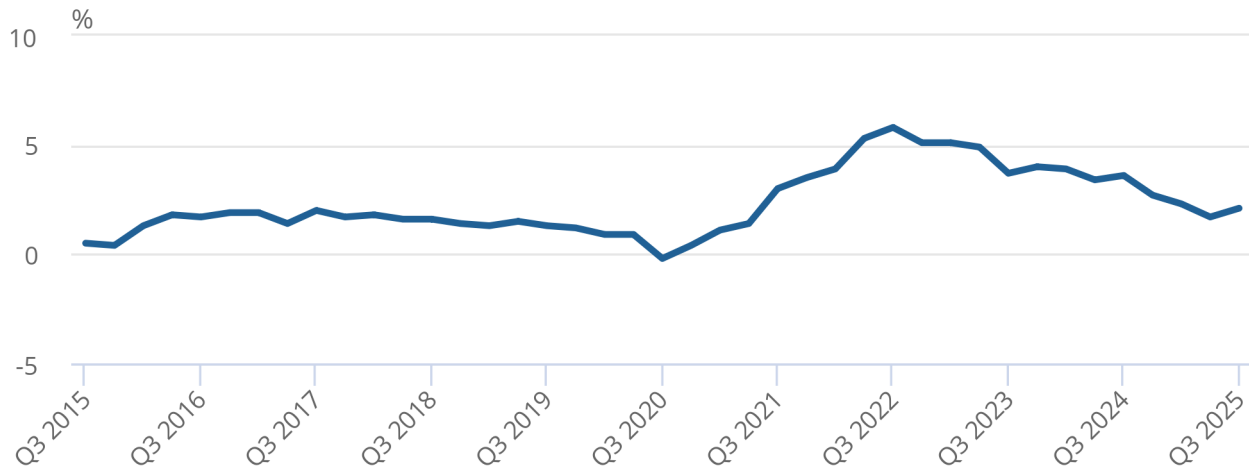
The largest upward contribution to the annual services producer price inflation rate was from administrative and support services, where prices rose by 6.0% in the year to Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2025.

**Figure 2: Annual services producer price inflation rose in Quarter 3 2025**

SPPI annual inflation rates, UK, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 to Quarter 3 2025

Figure 2: Annual services producer price inflation rose in Quarter 3 2025

SPPI annual inflation rates, UK, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2015 to Quarter 3 2025



Source: Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) from the Office for National Statistics

## 4 . Input prices

Of the 10 product groups for the input Producer Price Index (PPI), 6 made upward contributions to the annual inflation rate in September 2025. The largest of these came from inputs of domestic food, and inputs of metals and non-metallic mineral products.

The prices of inputs of domestic food rose by 3.9% in the year to September 2025, compared with a rise of 4.1% in the year to August 2025 (Table 1).

The prices of inputs of metals and non-metallic mineral products rose by 2.1% in the year to September 2025, compared with a rise of 1.4% in the year to August 2025 (Table 1).

The largest offsetting downward contribution to the annual inflation rate came from inputs of crude oil. The prices of inputs of crude oil fell by 11.5% in the year to September 2025, compared with a fall of 16.4% in the year to August 2025 (Table 1).

Inputs of crude oil also provided the largest contribution to the change in the annual inflation rate between August and September 2025. While prices for inputs of crude oil fell in the year to September 2025, the fall was smaller than in the year to August 2025.

Table 1: Input producer price inflation rates and weights  
UK, August and September 2025

Product group	August 2025		September 2025		2025 Weights
	Monthly inflation rate (%)	Annual inflation rate (%)	Monthly inflation rate (%)	Annual inflation rate (%)	
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	-0.3	0.7	-0.3	0.4	0.4
<b>Fuel</b>	1.5	0.6	-0.5	-4.8	2.5
<b>Crude petroleum and natural gas; Metal ores</b>	-0.5	-16.4	-1.1	-11.5	6.9
<b>Food (Domestic)</b>	0.2	4.1	0.3	3.9	13.1
<b>Food (Imported)</b>	0.6	-0.5	0.0	-0.5	2.4
<b>Other produced material</b>	-0.2	0.4	0.0	1.3	9.8
<b>Metals and non-metallic mineral products</b>	-0.1	1.4	-0.1	2.1	20.6
<b>Chemicals</b>	-0.3	0.8	-0.6	0.6	17.2
<b>Other parts and equipment</b>	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.2	24.1
<b>Other inputs</b>	1.2	4.2	0.2	4.8	3.0

Source: Producer Price Index (PPI) from the Office for National Statistics

The prices of materials and fuels imported by UK manufacturers rose by 0.3% in the year to September 2025, following a fall of 1.3% in the year to August 2025. On a monthly basis, prices fell by 0.3% in September 2025, unchanged from August 2025. The Sterling Index fell 0.1% between August and September and showed no movement in September 2025 compared with September 2024 (Table 2).

Table 2: Imported materials and fuels purchased and sterling effective exchange rate, index values and inflation rates

UK, September 2024 to September 2025

	Imported materials and fuels purchased (GD74)			Sterling effective exchange rate - month average (BK67)		
	Import Price Index (2015=100)	Monthly inflation rate (%)	Annual inflation rate (%)	Sterling Index (Jan 2005=100)	Monthly rate (%)	Annual rate (%)
<b>2024 Sept</b>	140.5	-1.8	-4.5	84.9	1.4	4.2
<b>Oct</b>	140.4	-0.1	-5.4	84.9	-0.1	5.3
<b>Nov</b>	141.2	0.5	-3.8	84.4	-0.6	4.0
<b>Dec</b>	140.8	-0.3	-2.3	84.5	0.2	3.2
<b>2025 Jan</b>	143.3	1.7	-0.2	85.9	1.6	4.3
<b>Feb</b>	142.4	-0.6	-1.3	86.8	1.1	5.3
<b>Mar</b>	142.5	0.0	-1.4	84.9	-2.2	2.4
<b>Apr</b>	141.5	-0.7	-2.6	84.7	-0.3	2.7
<b>May</b>	139.7	-1.2	-3.1	85.7	1.2	3.4
<b>June</b>	140.2	0.3	-2.4	86.0	0.3	2.9
<b>July</b>	141.7	1.1	-1.1	85.0	-1.1	0.9
<b>Aug</b>	141.3	-0.3	-1.3	85.0	-0.1	1.5
<b>Sept</b>	141.0	-0.3	0.3	84.9	-0.1	0.0

Source: Import Price Index (IPI) from the Office for National Statistics, sterling effective Exchange Rate Index (ERI) from the Bank of England

#### Notes

1. Total imports (GD74) represent roughly one-quarter of overall materials and fuels (input prices) in terms of index weight.

## 5 . Output prices

Of the 10 product groups for the output Producer Price Index (PPI), 9 made upward contributions to the annual inflation rate in September 2025. The largest of these came from outputs of food products, and outputs of motor vehicles and other transport equipment.

Prices for food products rose by 4.6% in the year to September 2025, compared with a rise of 4.7% in the year to August 2025 (Table 3).

Prices for motor vehicles and other transport equipment rose by 6.4% in the year to September 2025, compared with a rise of 6.5% in the year to August 2025 (Table 3).

The only offsetting downward contribution to the annual inflation rate came from outputs of coke and refined petroleum products. Prices for these products fell 3.5% in the year to September 2025, compared with a fall of 9.1% in the year to August 2025 (Table 3).

Coke and refined petroleum products also provided the largest contribution to the change in the annual inflation rate between August and September 2025.

Table 3: Output producer price inflation rates and weights  
UK, August and September 2025

Product group	August 2025		September 2025		2025 Weights
	Monthly inflation rate (%)	Annual inflation rate (%)	Monthly inflation rate (%)	Annual inflation rate (%)	
<b>Food products</b>	0.3	4.7	-0.1	4.6	26.1
<b>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products</b>	-0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	3.5
<b>Textiles; wearing apparel and leather products</b>	0.9	5.1	0.4	5.3	1.1
<b>Paper; paper products and printed material</b>	-0.1	1.0	-0.3	0.5	5.5
<b>Coke and refined petroleum products</b>	-1.5	-9.1	-0.3	-3.5	5.1
<b>Chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations</b>	-0.1	2.3	-0.5	2.1	5.2
<b>Basic metals; fabricated metal products and machinery</b>	0.2	3.3	0.3	3.7	14.1
<b>Computer products; electronic and electrical products</b>	-0.1	1.9	0.3	2.1	3.2
<b>Motor vehicles and other transport equipment</b>	0.0	6.5	-0.1	6.4	13.1
<b>Other outputs</b>	0.6	2.9	0.1	3.0	23.1

Source: Producer Price Index (PPI) from the Office for National Statistics

#### Notes

1. All inflation rates are provisional and subject to revisions.

## 6 . Services producer prices

Of the 9 product groups for the Services Producer Price Index (SPPI), 7 made upward contributions to the annual inflation rate in Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2025. The largest of these came from administrative and support services, and accommodation and food services.

Prices for administrative and support services rose by 6.0% in the year to Quarter 3 2025, compared with a rise of 4.7% in the year to Quarter 2 (Apr to June) (Table 4).

Accommodation and food services also provided the largest contribution to the change in the annual inflation rate between Quarter 2 and Quarter 3 2025, with prices rising by 3.3% in the year to Quarter 3 2025, compared with a rise of 1.3% in the year to Quarter 2 (Table 4).

The largest offsetting downward contribution to the annual inflation rate came from information and communication services, with prices falling 0.2% in the year to Quarter 3 2025 (Table 4).

Table 4: Services producer price inflation rates and contributions to the annual inflation rates UK, Quarter 2 (Apr to June) and Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2025

Service group	Quarter 2 2025		Quarter 3 2025		2025 Weights
	Quarterly inflation rate (%)	Annual inflation rate (%)	Quarterly inflation rate (%)	Annual inflation rate (%)	
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	0.4	5.3	3.0	7.8	2.6
Transportation and storage services	-0.3	1.8	0.9	0.7	13.6
Accommodation and food services	0.9	1.3	2.0	3.3	12.0
Information and communication services	-0.2	0.4	1.0	-0.2	21.2
Real estate services	0.5	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	5.0
Professional services; scientific and technical services	-0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	24.6
Administrative and support services	3.4	4.7	0.8	6.0	17.3
Education services	-0.5	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.6
Other services	2.2	4.6	0.4	4.7	2.1

Source: Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) from the Office for National Statistics

## 7 . Weights

As a result of the correction applied to our production process, the weights for previous years have been revised for the Producer Price Index (PPI). For each calendar year of data, the revised weights are applied to the data from the December of the previous year, which is the link period. Input weights (for PPI) are not updated annually alongside output weights because of data collection challenges and are unaffected. However, the weights of indices contributing to these groupings have been revised. Further information about index weights can be found in our [Producer prices quality and methodology information \(QMI\) report](#) and in our [Services producer price inflation QMI report](#).

Table 5: Input PPI weights

<b>Product group</b>	<b>Weight 2025</b>
<b>Other parts and equipment</b>	24.1
<b>Metals and non-metallic mineral products</b>	20.6
<b>Chemicals</b>	17.2
<b>Food (Domestic)</b>	13.1
<b>Other produced material</b>	9.8
<b>Crude petroleum and natural gas; Metal ores</b>	6.9
<b>Other inputs</b>	3.0
<b>Fuel</b>	2.5
<b>Food (Imported)</b>	2.4
<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	0.4

Source: Source: Producer Price Index (PPI) from the Office for National Statistics

Table 6: Output PPI weights, 2021 to 2025

<b>Product group</b>	<b>Weight</b>				
	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2025</b>
<b>Food products</b>	26.6	24.7	24.8	26.0	26.1
<b>Other outputs</b>	22.8	23.1	22.3	22.8	23.1
<b>Motor vehicles and other transport equipment</b>	12.7	13.7	11.9	13.1	13.1
<b>Basic metals, fabricated metal products and machinery</b>	14.3	13.4	14.0	13.9	14.1
<b>Coke and refined petroleum products</b>	4.4	5.1	9.4	5.4	5.1
<b>Paper, paper products and printed material</b>	6.7	6.2	5.6	5.7	5.5
<b>Chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations</b>	5.2	6.3	5.8	5.4	5.2
<b>Computer, electronic and electrical products</b>	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.1	3.2
<b>Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products</b>	2.5	2.7	2.4	3.6	3.5
<b>Textiles, wearing apparel and leather products</b>	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1

Source: Source: Producer Price Index (PPI) from the Office for National Statistics

Table 7: SPPI weights, 2021 to 2025  
 Source: Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) from the Office for National Statistics

Product group	Weight				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Professional, scientific and technical services	31.0	26.5	26.9	25.1	24.6
Information and communication services	13.2	19.4	22.6	21.4	21.2
Administrative and support services	19.1	16.7	14.7	16.2	17.3
Transportation and storage services	17.0	15.9	15.3	14.2	13.6
Accommodation and food services	8.1	11.1	8.8	11.4	12.0
Real estate services	3.6	4.8	5.8	5.3	5.0
Other services	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.1
Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.6
Education services	3.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6

## 8 . Data on producer price inflation

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

Dataset PPI | Released 22 October 2025

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.

### [PPI statistics](#)

Dataset | Released 22 October 2025

Index values and inflation rates of input and output producer price indices.

### [Services producer price inflation time series](#)

Dataset SPPI | Released 22 October 2025

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

### [SPPI statistics](#)

Dataset | Released 22 October 2025

Index values and inflation rates of services producer price indices.

## 9 . Glossary

### Input prices

The price of materials and fuels bought by UK manufacturers for processing. It includes materials and fuels that are either imported or sourced from 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.

### Output prices

The amount received by UK producers for the goods that they sell to the domestic market, also known as factory gate prices. 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.

## Index value

Price level in a specific basket of goods.

## 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). If the producer price inflation rate is a positive value, this indicates that prices have risen, while a negative value indicates prices have fallen.

## Services producer price inflation

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

## Weight

This is the importance of the price of interest relative to other prices collected. With annual chain-linking, this is updated every year using business turnover data.

## Contribution

As the aggregate producer prices indices are built up from individual product indices, it is possible to decompose overall inflation into contributions from different products. Those contributions reflect both the inflation rates for each product and their weight in the index.

## Link factor

A smoothing factor applied to create a continuous series following a weights change.

# 10 . Data sources and quality

For information on the strengths and limitations of the data, methods used, and the data uses and users, please see our [Producer prices quality and methodology information \(QMI\) report](#) and our [Services producer price inflation QMI report](#).

## Suspension of our producer price statistics

To understand more about the error affecting these statistics, which was identified in February 2025, and the corrections that have been applied, please see our [Impact of correction to chain-linking methodology in PPI and SPPI](#) article. This article also provides a summary of how these corrections have affected previously published data and how this has affected the narrative articulated in the PPI and SPPI data since 2014.

## Historic data

We are currently investigating with our suppliers some historic data issues relating to Inputs of Fuel (which covers electricity and gas (D35) and coal (B05), according to Eurostat's Classification of products by activity) during early 2024. This is expected to have minimal impact upon these published figures. We will then continue with our regular revisions policy (figures for the latest 12 months are subject to revisions as additional survey data are returned and validated).

## Response rates

In September 2025, the response rates for the domestic PPI and the Import Price Index (IPI) were lower than they were in September 2024, whereas the response rate for the Export Price Index (EPI) was higher (Table 8).

Table 8: PPI, Import Price Index and Export Price Index overall effective response rates at time of first publishing

	<b>Weighted response (%)</b>		
	<b>PPI (domestic)</b>	<b>IPI</b>	<b>EPI</b>
<b>September 2024</b>	79.4	79.4	79.3
<b>October 2024</b>	82.6	81.0	77.0
<b>November 2024</b>	85.2	82.0	75.8
<b>December 2024</b>	80.7	80.2	74.0
<b>January 2025</b>	77.4	71.1	66.1
<b>February 2025</b>	80.2	73.2	74.9
<b>March 2025</b>	78.0	78.2	81.6
<b>April 2025</b>	80.1	74.6	82.7
<b>May 2025</b>	81.4	75.2	78.2
<b>June 2025</b>	77.4	68.9	78.0
<b>July 2025</b>	80.2	68.7	76.1
<b>August 2025</b>	75.3	65.6	80.0
<b>September 2025</b>	78.9	78.3	80.0

Source: Producer Price Index (PPI), Import Price Index (IPI) and Export Price Index (EPI) from the Office for National Statistics

In Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2025, the response rate for the SPPI was lower than it was in Quarter 3 2024 (Table 9).

Table 9: Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) overall effective response rate at time of first publishing  
Percentage, UK, Quarter 3 (July to Sept) 2025

	<b>Weighted Response SPPI (%)</b>
<b>2024 Q3</b>	85.5
<b>Q4</b>	81.7
<b>2025 Q1</b>	86.0
<b>Q2</b>	83.0
<b>Q3</b>	78.1

Source: Services Producer Price Index (SPPI) from the Office for National Statistics

## Dataset format

Following guidance from the [2024 user engagement exercise](#), we have rationalised the datasets that we produce to accompany this bulletin. This rationalisation has resulted in a single dataset format, which is used for both producer price inflation (PPI) and Service producer prices inflation (SPPI). The datasets will continue to be produced in Excel format with the following worksheets:

- Cover sheet
- Notes
- Description
- Index

## **Description worksheet details**

The Description worksheet includes a list of all indices included within the dataset, detailing:

- CDID – an alphanumeric code, 4 characters in length, which is our Central Database Identifier. This is a unique identifier for the index
- CDSDB – a 10-digit integer, which is an alternate unique identifier that has been included in previous datasets
- CPA 2.1 – an alphanumeric code, of variable length, which corresponds to the Eurostat Classification of Products by Activity framework, version 2.1
- Index category – a text string, used to group related indices; for PPI, this is used to indicate headline indices, and classify indices as being input, output, import or export
- Index description – a text string, describing the index
- Index basis – a text string, describing the basis upon which the index is calculated, which indicates whether the underlying prices include or exclude taxes, duties and other levies (such as VAT, the Aggregates Levy and the Climate Change Levy)
- Time series URL – a text string, which acts as a link into the related timeseries data on the Office for National Statistics (ONS) website

## **Index worksheet details**

This is a list of the index values and inflation rates for selected indices, detailing:

- bulletin period – a text string, representing the date in the format YYYY-MM; this indicates the latest period for which data are recorded within the dataset and corresponds with the period covered by the related bulletin, for example, for this bulletin, which covers September 2025, this value will be "2025-09"
- data period – a text string, representing the date in the format YYYY-MM; this is the date to which the collected price data correspond.
- CDID – an alphanumeric code, 4 characters in length, which is the same as the CDID detailed in the "Description" worksheet
- index value – a decimal, to 1 decimal place, recording the calculated index value as it relates to the Data Period
- inflation rate (1-month) – a percentage, 1 decimal place, recording the calculated monthly inflation rate as it relates to the data period
- inflation rate (12-month) – a percentage, 1 decimal place, recording the calculated annual inflation rate as it relates to the data period
- provisional marker – "P" for provisional months, blank otherwise
- revision marker – "R" for months in which the Index Value differs from that previously published, blank otherwise
- publication maker – an alphanumeric code, 1 character in length, which details whether the data are subject to statistical disclosure control and gives a broad indication of the sample coverage upon which the index is calculated

## 11 . Related links

[Office for Statistics Regulation's \(OSR's\) quality report of the Producer Price Indices \(PPI\)](#)

Report | Last updated 25 October 2023

The report notes the excellent progress made recently with bringing PPI in line with methodological best practice, but also highlights areas that need to be improved.

[Producer prices development plan article](#)

Article | Released 22 October 2025

Research and development plans aimed at improving and maintaining producer price inflation statistics and ensuring they meet user needs, use new data sources and follow international best practice.

## 12 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 22 October 2025, ONS website, article, [Producer price inflation, UK: September 2025 including services, July to September 2025](#).