

Statistical bulletin

Index of Services, UK: July 2026

Movements in the volume of output for the UK services industries. Figures are seasonally adjusted.

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1 . Main points

- Services output for the three months to July 2026 was estimated to have increased by 0.6%, compared with the three months to April 2026.
- In the three months to July 2026, 11 of the 14 sectors saw a rise, with the main positive contributing sectors being "professional, scientific and technical activities" (up by 2.1%), followed by "information and communication" (up by 2.5%).
- In the three months to July 2026, 2 of the 14 sectors saw a fall: "wholesale and retail trade" (down by 0.5%) and "education" (down by 0.3%); one sector saw no growth (0.0%).
- Monthly services output was estimated to have increased by 0.4% in July 2026; this follows increases in June 2026 (up by 0.4%) and May 2026 (up by 0.1%).
- There were monthly increases in 8 of the 14 sectors in July 2026, with the largest positive contributions on the month coming from "administrative and support service activities" (up by 3.7%) and "information and communication" (up by 2.4%); this was largely because of the continuation of strong growth from "computer programming, consultancy and related activities" (up by 3.5%).
- There were monthly decreases in 4 of the 14 sectors in July 2026 with the largest negative contribution from "wholesale and retail trade" (down by 1.0%); two sectors saw no growth (0.0%).

2 . Data on Index of Services

[Index of Services time series](#)

Dataset | Dataset ID: IOS1 | Released 11 September 2026

Monthly movements in output for the services industries: distribution, hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communication; business services and finance; and government and other services.

[Monthly Business Survey turnover of services industries](#)

Dataset | Released 11 September 2026

Monthly Business Survey services industries' total turnover in current price and non-seasonally adjusted, UK.

[Index of Services, main components and sectors to four decimal places](#)

Dataset | Released 11 September 2026

Monthly historical movements in output for services and their industry components, by chained volume indices of gross value added, UK.

[Index of Services revisions triangles](#)

Dataset | Released 11 September 2026

Monthly chained volume indices in gross value added for services and its main components.

[GDP monthly estimate \(incorporating the Index of Services and Index of Production\)](#)

Dataset | Released 11 September 2026

Customise My Data (CMD) is our way of providing filterable, explorable data suitable to individual user needs.

All data related to the Index of Services are available on our [Related data page](#).

3 . Data sources and quality

Response rates for July 2026

The response rates for July 2026 were 70.5%, based on forms returned. This accounted for 84.6% of total turnover coverage of the sample population. More information is available in our [Current and historical Monthly Business Survey \(MBS\) \(services\) response rates dataset](#).

Data sources and collection

The Index of Services (IoS) is compiled using data from several different sources (share of overall economy based on latest gross value added (GVA) weights).

These include the:

- Office for National Statistics (ONS) MBS (34.9%)
- ONS Retail Sales Inquiry (4.8%)
- ONS Government Expenditure (15.3%)
- ONS Households' Expenditure (11.2%)
- ONS Finance Expenditure (8.0%)
- ONS Households and non-profit institutions serving households (1.9%)
- Other (3.6%)

The MBS data are published alongside this release in our [MBS turnover of services industries dataset](#).

More information on what is included within "other" is available in our [Gross domestic product \(GDP\(o\)\) data sources catalogue](#).

The percentage of each data source is based on their gross value added weight.

Our [IoS methodology](#) provides more information on the data that underpin these statistics; of particular note is our GDP(o) data sources catalogue.

Value Added Tax (VAT) data are also included for small and medium-sized businesses to help inform estimates. More information is available in our [VAT turnover data in National Accounts: background and methodology](#).

Quality and methodology

The data reported in IoS bulletins and datasets are estimates that are subject to uncertainty, for example, sampling variability and non-sampling error. More information on these is available in Section 2 of our [Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys methodology](#).

More quality and methodology information (QMI) on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our [Index of Services QMI](#).

Accredited official statistics

These [accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in May 2014](#). They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and should be labelled "accredited official statistics".

Revisions to Index of Services

This release gives data for July 2026 for the first time, with no other periods open for revision.

In line with the annual UK National Accounts (Blue Book), we will be open to revision across the entire time series in our next IoS release on 15 October 2026. An indicative monthly path will be included in the GDP quarterly national accounts release on 30 September 2026.

Blue Book 2026 will incorporate more recent survey and administrative information, together with methodological improvements. Our [Blue Book 2026: industry impact analysis article](#) covers the impact of these improvements on our industry-level data.

In addition, data for 2024 will be estimated for the first time using the annual supply and use tables (SUTs) framework. As usual, we will provide detailed revision analysis in our article, which will be published on 30 October 2026.

Seasonal adjustment

The monthly estimates of IoS are seasonally adjusted. Seasonal adjustment is the process of removing the variations associated with the time of year, or the arrangement of the calendar, from a data time series.

IoS estimates, as for many data time series, are difficult to analyse using raw data because seasonal effects dominate short-term movements. Identifying and removing the seasonal component leaves the trend and irregular components.

We use the X-13-ARIMA-SEATS approach to seasonal adjustment. Seasonal adjustment parameters are monitored closely and regularly reviewed. More information is available in our [seasonal adjustment methodology](#).

In our IoS estimates, seasonal adjustment is applied at the industry level, and the seasonally adjusted series are aggregated to create estimates by sector and total IoS output. As part of our quality assurance approach, [residual seasonality checks](#) are regularly completed by our time series analysis team on both the directly seasonally adjusted series and also the indirectly derived aggregate time series.

Based on our quality assurance as part of this publication, there is no statistically significant residual seasonality in our aggregate estimates for IoS in the period from January 1997 to July 2026.

This topic is explored further in our [methodology on assessing residual seasonality](#), published on 12 May 2026.

Since June 2026, we have published non-seasonally adjusted chained volume measure series in our updated [Monthly GDP low level industry dataset](#). There are conceptual differences between indirect and direct seasonal adjustment. Indirect seasonal adjustment is the sum of the directly seasonally adjusted component series, typically chosen at an optimal level and depending on user needs.

For the National Accounts, GDP aggregates are created with indirect seasonal adjustment. Because of processing, which includes benchmarking and chain-linking, direct seasonal adjustment of the non-seasonally adjusted GDP aggregate will not give the same results as the indirect seasonally adjusted output.

Review of release times for market-sensitive economic statistics

We are reviewing the release times for our market-sensitive economic statistics, such as Index of Services. This review will consider whether the current arrangements continue to best serve the public good, support user needs and align with the principles set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics.

We are running [a consultation](#) to gather evidence on the impact of different release times. The consultation asks how you use market-sensitive economic statistics, your views on potential release time options, and any other considerations. Please note that this consultation will be closing on Friday 30 October 2026.

4 . Related links

[GDP monthly estimate, UK: July 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 September 2026

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

[GDP first quarterly estimate, UK: April to June 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 August 2026

First quarterly estimate of gross domestic product (GDP). Contains current and constant price data on the value of goods and services to indicate the economic performance of the UK.

[Index of Production, UK: July 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 September 2026

Movements in the volume of production for the UK production industries: manufacturing, mining and quarrying, energy supply, and water and waste management.

[Producer price inflation, UK: July 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 19 August 2026

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).

[Comparing ONS UK economic growth data with diffusion indices: 2012 to 2025](#)

Article | Released 30 July 2026

Comparing ONS short-term UK economic data and S&P Global Purchasing Managers' Index surveys (PMI). These are official statistics in development.

5 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 11 September 2026, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Index of Services: July 2026](#)

Industry sections (SIC2007)						
		Total service industries	Distribution hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Business services and finance	Govern- ment and other services
Section		G-T	G and I	H and J	K-N	O-T
2023 weights		1000	163	122	438	277
		S2KU	S2MV	KI7B	KI7L	KI7T
2021		93.5	97.7	83.2	96.8	90.9
2022		99.1	102.3	94.6	100.9	96.6
2023		100	100	100	100	100
2024		101.4	99.4	104.7	100.7	102.1
2025		102.8	100.1	109.4	101.4	103.9
2025	Q2	102.8	99.9	109	101.4	103.9
	Q3	103	100	109.9	101.5	104.1
	Q4	103	99.9	110.8	101.3	104.2
2026	Q1	103.8	101.5	112.3	101.8	104.7
	Q2	104.3	101.6	114.8	102.2	104.9
2025	May	102.7	99.7	109.4	101.3	103.8
	Jun	103	99.7	109.8	101.7	104.1
	Jul	103	100.2	109.6	101.6	104.1
	Aug	102.7	99.1	109.8	101.4	104
	Sep	103.1	100.6	110.4	101.5	104
	Oct	102.9	99.4	110.1	101.3	104.3
	Nov	102.9	99.6	110.7	101.2	104.2
	Dec	103.3	100.7	111.8	101.5	104.1
2026	Jan	103.4	101.1	111.8	101.2	104.5
	Feb	103.9	101.6	112.2	102	104.7
	Mar	104.2	101.8	113.1	102.3	105
	Apr	104.1	101.6	114.8	101.7	104.8
	May	104.2	101.5	114.2	102.2	104.8
	Jun	104.7	101.5	115.3	102.7	105.1
	Jul	105.1	100.8	117	103.4	105.5
Percentage change, latest year on previous year						
		S222	S243	KI77	KI7G	KI7O
2021		9.8	12.8	8.9	5.8	14.7
2022		6	4.8	13.7	4.2	6.2
2023		0.9	-2.3	5.7	-0.9	3.5
2024		1.4	-0.6	4.7	0.7	2.1
2025		1.5	0.7	4.5	0.7	1.7
Percentage change, latest month on same month a year ago						
		S26Q	S28R	KI7A	KI7I	KI7Q
2025	May	1.2	-0.8	4.2	0.5	2
	Jun	1.8	0.6	4.5	1.2	2.4
	Jul	1.7	0.5	3.8	1.2	2.1
	Aug	1.2	0	4.1	0.6	1.5
	Sep	1.6	1.9	5.6	0.7	1.2
	Oct	1.1	0.4	4.2	0.3	1.5
	Nov	1	-0.4	4.3	0.4	1.1
	Dec	0.9	0.1	4.9	0.1	0.9
2026	Jan	1	1.5	4.4	-0.2	1
	Feb	1.4	1.2	3.8	0.6	1.6
	Mar	1.4	0.1	3.9	1	1.6
	Apr	1.5	1.2	6.6	0.5	1
	May	1.5	1.8	4.4	0.9	0.9
	Jun	1.6	1.8	5	1	1
	Jul	2.1	0.6	6.8	1.8	1.3

1 The IOS output is designated as a National Statistic.

2 Indices reflect values measured at basic prices, which exclude "taxes less subsidies on products".

3 Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

4 Any apparent inconsistencies between the index numbers and the percentage changes shown in these tables are due to rounding.

5 A complete run of data is available on the ONS website as a

[Time series dataset](#)

Sources: For further information on these data please telephone 01633 456387; fax 01633 455300 or e-mail ios.enquiries@ons.gov.uk

IOS1

continued

IOS: Index of Services¹**Chained volume indices of gross value added^{2,3,4}**

seasonally adjusted 2023 = 100

Industry sections (SIC2007)						
		Total service industries	Distribution hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Business services and finance	Government and other services
Section		G-T	G and I	H and J	K-N	O-T
2023 weights		1000	163	122	438	277
Percentage change, latest month on previous month						
		S222	S243	KI77	KI7G	KI7O
2025	May	0.1	-0.7	1.5	0	0.2
	Jun	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3
	Jul	0	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0
	Aug	-0.2	-1.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.1
	Sep	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.1	0
	Oct	-0.3	-1.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.2
	Nov	0	0.1	0.6	0	-0.1
	Dec	0.4	1.1	1	0.3	-0.1
	2026 Jan	0	0.5	0	-0.3	0.3
	Feb	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2
	Mar	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
	Apr	-0.1	-0.2	1.5	-0.5	-0.3
2026	May	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0
	Jun	0.4	0	0.9	0.5	0.3
	Jul	0.4	-0.8	1.5	0.6	0.3
Percentage change, latest 3 months on same 3 months a year ago						
		S2G6	S2I7	KI7C	KI7J	KI7R
2025	May	1.5	1.3	4	0.6	1.8
	Jun	1.4	0.6	3.6	0.7	2.1
	Jul	1.5	0.1	4.2	0.9	2.2
	Aug	1.6	0.4	4.1	1	2
	Sep	1.5	0.8	4.5	0.8	1.6
	Oct	1.3	0.8	4.6	0.5	1.4
	Nov	1.2	0.6	4.7	0.5	1.3
	Dec	1	0	4.5	0.3	1.2
	2026 Jan	0.9	0.4	4.5	0.1	1
	Feb	1.1	1	4.3	0.2	1.1
	Mar	1.2	0.9	4	0.5	1.4
	Apr	1.4	0.8	4.7	0.7	1.4
2026	May	1.5	1	5	0.8	1.2
	Jun	1.5	1.6	5.3	0.8	1
	Jul	1.7	1.4	5.4	1.2	1.1
Percentage change, latest 3 months on previous 3 months						
		S2BG	S2DH	KI7D	KI7K	KI7S
2025	May	0.3	0.4	1.3	-0.2	0.4
	Jun	0.2	-0.6	0.9	0	0.6
	Jul	0.3	-1	1.3	0.2	0.7
	Aug	0.2	-0.9	1	0.3	0.4
	Sep	0.2	0	0.9	0.1	0.2
	Oct	0	-0.2	0.5	-0.1	0.1
	Nov	0	0.2	0.6	-0.2	0.1
	Dec	0.1	0	0.8	-0.2	0.1
	2026 Jan	0.3	0.8	1.2	-0.1	0.1
	Feb	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2
	Mar	0.8	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.5
	Apr	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.5
2026	May	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.5	0.4
	Jun	0.5	0	2.1	0.4	0.2
	Jul	0.6	-0.4	1.9	0.8	0.3

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