

Statistical bulletin

# Index of Services, UK: August 2025

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

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Release date: 16 October 2025 Next release: 13 November 2025

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# 1. Main points

- Services output was estimated to have increased 0.4% in the three months to August 2025, compared with the three months to May 2025.
- 10 of the 14 sectors showed growth in the three months to August 2025, with the main positive contributing sectors being "human health and social work activities" and "administrative and support service activities", both up 1.4%.
- 4 of the 14 sectors saw a fall, with the main negative contribution coming from "wholesale and retail trade" (down 0.9%), in the three months to August 2025.
- Monthly services output was estimated to have shown flat growth (0.0%) in August 2025; this follows flat growth (0.0%) in July 2025 and an increase of 0.3% in June 2025.
- There were monthly increases in 7 of the 14 sectors in August 2025; the largest positive contributions came from "administrative and support service activities" (up 1.0%) and "human health and social work activities" (up 0.4%).
- There were monthly decreases in 5 of the 14 sectors in August 2025 (two sectors saw flat growth); the largest negative contribution came from "wholesale and retail trade" (down 0.5%).

# 2. Data on Index of Services

#### Index of Services time series

Dataset | Dataset ID: IOS1 | Released 16 October 2025

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 16 October 2025

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

#### Index of Services, main components and sectors to four decimal places

Dataset | Released 16 October 2025

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 16 October 2025

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

All data related to the Index of Services are available on our Related data page.

# 3. Data sources and quality

### Response rates for August 2025

The response rates for August 2025 were 73.4% based on forms returned. This accounted for 87.6% of total turnover coverage of the sample population. For further information, see our <u>Current and historical Monthly Business Survey (MBS) (services) response rates dataset</u>.

#### **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 (34.6%)
- ONS Retail Sales Inquiry (4.5%)
- ONS Government Expenditure (15.6%)
- ONS Households' Expenditure (12.2%)
- ONS Finance Expenditure (7.6%)
- ONS Households and non-profit institutions serving households (1.7%)
- Other (3.6%)

The MBS data are published alongside this release in our MBS turnover of services industries dataset.

For further information on what is included within "other", please see our <u>Gross domestic product (GDP(o)) data sources catalogue</u>.

The percentage of each data source is based on their gross value-added weight. Our <u>loS methods and sources</u> <u>pages</u> provide 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. For more information, see our <u>VAT turnover data in National Accounts: background and methodology</u>.

# **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. For more information on these, see Section 2 of our <u>Uncertainty and how we measure it for our surveys methodology</u>.

More quality and methodology information (QMI) on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our <u>Index of Services Quality and Methodology Information</u>.

#### Accredited official statistics

These <u>accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in April 2014</u>. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the <u>Code of Practice for Statistics</u> and should be labelled "accredited official statistics".

#### **Revisions to Index of Services**

This release includes revisions for July 2025 for the first time and also incorporates revisions from January 1997 to June 2025 in line with the <u>quarterly national accounts</u> published on 30 September 2025, consistent with Blue Book 2025, as per the <u>National Accounts Revision Policy</u>.

Table 1 shows the revisions to Index of Services (IoS) and its main sectors from January 2025 to July 2025 since the last publication on 12 September 2025.

Table 1: Revisions to month-on-month growth for Index of Services and its sectors Percentage growth, January to July 2025, UK

	Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mar 2025	Apr 2025	May 2025	June 2025	July 2025
Index of Services	0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.2	0.0	-0.1
Sections G and I – Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants	-0.6	0.1	0.5	-1.0	0.9	-0.3	-0.2
Sections H and J – Transport, Storage and Communications	0.8	-0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	-0.3
Sections K to N – Business Services and Finances	-0.2	0.1	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Sections O to T – Government and other services	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	-0.1

Source: Index of Services estimate from the Office for National Statistics

#### Notes

- 1. Revisions are rounded to one decimal place and calculated based on the one decimal place indexes.
- 2. Further information on current and past revisions can be found in ourIndex of Production revisions triangles dataset.

The larger revisions in 2025 for sections G and I mainly come from "Division 47 - retail sale, except motor vehicles and motorcycles". This is explained further in the Retail sales seasonal adjustment subsection.

# Non-market education output methodology

School attendance data are used as our source to estimate education output by the non-market sector. Education is considered to be provided across the whole year and so school holidays, or school leavers, do not reduce output over the summer. As attendance levels are not available over the summer, the June 2025 value will be carried forward. When data are available for September 2025, the July and August 2025 estimates will be recalculated based on the change in attendance between June and September.

# Retail sales seasonal adjustment

During our scheduled annual review of Retail sales seasonal adjustment, as part of our quality assurance, we identified a problem with a file used in our seasonal adjustment model to adjust for our survey reference periods not aligning precisely with calendar months. Further details and a full time series using the correct seasonal adjustment model can be found in our <u>Retail Sales</u>, <u>Great Britain</u>: <u>July 2025 bulletin</u>.

This Index of Services release includes the corrected retail sales data for the full time series.

### **Pausing of Producer Prices publications**

Business prices data with corrected chain linking methods have been used in the Index of Services (IoS) dataset for producer price indices (PPI), import prices indices (IPI) export price indices (EPI), and service producer price indices (SPPI) for all periods in this release. The quarterly SPPI estimates are splined to months for use in IoS calculations.

Any further updates to price data following the restart of the monthly business prices publication will be incorporated in GDP estimates in line with our national accounts revisions policy.

Further information on the chain linking error in the producer prices dataset are detailed nour <u>Methods update for Producer Price Indices (PPI) and Service Produce Prices Indices (SPPI)</u> published on 10 July 2025.

### 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.

loS 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. For more information, please see our <u>seasonal adjustment</u> <u>methodology page</u>.

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, <u>residual seasonality checks</u> are regularly completed by our time series analysis team on both the directly seasonally adjusted series and also the indirectly derived aggregate time series.

This topic is explored further in our <u>Assessing residual seasonality in published outputs article</u>, updated on 30 September 2025.

# 4. Related links

#### GDP monthly estimate, UK: August 2025

Bulletin | Released 16 October 2025

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.

#### GDP quarterly national accounts, UK: April to June 2025

Bulletin | Released 30 September 2025

Revised quarterly estimate of gross domestic product (GDP) for the UK. Uses additional data to provide a more precise indication of economic growth than the first estimate.

#### Index of Production, UK: August 2025

Bulletin | Released 16 October 2025

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

#### National Statistics blog on monthly GDP

Blog | Release 12 September 2025

A blog about how we are changing our GDP presentation, and related economic statistics, to focus more on the longer-term picture.

#### Producer price inflation, UK: January 2025

Bulletin | Released 19 February 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).

# 5. Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 16 October 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, <u>Index of Services: August 2025</u>



			Industry sections (SIC2007)					
					Business	Govern-		
		Total	Distribution	Transport,	services	ment and		
		service	hotels and	storage and	and	other		
		industries	restaurants	communication	finance	services		
Section		G-T	G and I	H and J	K-N	O-T		
2023 weights	<b>.</b>	1000	159	119	447	275		
LULU Worging	•	S2KU	S2MV	KI7B	KI7L	KI7T		
2020		85.2	86.6	76.4	91.5	79.3		
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		101.6	100	104.1	100.7	102.9		
2024		101.0	100	104.1	100.7	102.3		
2024	Q2	101.6	100.1	104.8	100.8	102.6		
	Q3	101.8	100.1	104.5	100.8	103.3		
	Q4	102.1	100.1	105.1	101	103.8		
2025	Q1	102.9	101.1	107.6	101.5	104		
-	Q2	103.3	100.7	109.9	101.6	104.6		
2024	Jun	101.6	100.1	104.8	100.7	102.5		
	Jul	101.7	100.4	105.2	100.6	102.9		
	Aug	101.9	99.8	104.6	100.9	103.4		
	Sep	101.8	99.9	103.7	100.9	103.7		
	Oct	101.9	99.3	104.6	101	103.6		
	Nov	102	100.1	105.1	100.7	103.8		
	Dec	102.5	100.8	105.6	101.4	104		
2025	Jan	102.5	99.8	106.3	101.4	104.1		
	Feb	102.7	100.9	107.4	101.5	103.8		
	Mar	103.3	102.5	109.1	101.7	104		
	Apr	103	100.8	108.9	101.3	104.4		
	May	103.2	100.5	110.5	101.4	104.7		
	Jun	103.6	100.8	110.3	102	104.9		
	Jul	103.5	100.8	110	101.8	105.1		
	Aug	103.6	100.6	109.9	102	105.1		
Percentage of	change, latest ve	ear on previous year						
J	<b>3</b> / <b>3</b>	S222	S243	KI77	KI7G	KI7O		
2020		-11.1	-20.4	-9.2	-3.2	-18.7		
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		1.6	0	4.1	0.7	2.9		
Percentage of	change, latest m	onth on same month a year						
		S26Q	S28R	KI7A	KI7I	KI7Q		
2024	Jun	1.4	-0.2	3.3	0.9	2.4		
	Jul	1.8	0.4	5.4	0.8	2.7		
	Aug	1.9	-0.1	4.6	1.5	2.8		
	Sep	1.9	0.3	3.4	1.8	2.2		
	Oct	2.2	-0.5	5.2	2.3	2.4		
	Nov	2	0	4.6	1.6	2.5		
<b>.</b>	Dec	2.9	2.4	4.6	1.9	3.9		
2025	Jan 	2	-0.5	5.4	1.5	2.8		
	Feb	2	1.6	4.7	1.4	1.9		
	Mar	2.1	2.6	6.2	1.1	1.6		
	Apr	1.5	1.8	3.6	0.6	1.7		
	May	1.4	-0.6	5.7	0.5	1.9		
	Jun	2	0.6	5.2	1.3	2.3		
	Jul	1.7	0.3	4.6	1.2	2.1		
	Aug	1.7	0.8	5	1.1	1.7		

The IOS output is designated as a National Statistic.
 Indices reflect values measured at basic prices, which exclude "taxes less subsidies on products".

<sup>3</sup> Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.

<sup>4</sup> 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



continued		Industry sections (SIC2007)						
		Business Govern-						
		Total	Distribution	Transport,	services	ment and		
		service	hotels and	storage and	and	other		
		industries	restaurants	communication	finance	services		
Section		G-T	G and I	H and J	K-N	O-T		
2022 weights	 S	1000	163	122	438	277		
Percentage (	change, latest	month on previous m S222	onth S243	KI77	KI7G	KI7O		
2024	Jun	-0.3	-1	0.2	-0.2	-0.2		
2024	Jul	0.2	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.5		
	Aug	0.1	-0.6	-0.5	0.3	0.4		
	Sep	0	0.1	-0.9	0	0.3		
	Oct	0	-0.6	0.9	0.1	-0.1		
	Nov	0.1	0.8	0.5	-0.3	0.2		
	Dec	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2		
2025	Jan	0.5	-1	0.7	0.7	0.1		
2023	Feb	0.2		0.7	0.1	-0.3		
	reb Mar	0.2	1.1 1.5	•	0.1			
			-1.6	1.6 -0.2		0.2 0.4		
	Apr	-0.4			-0.4			
	May	0.3	-0.3	1.5	0.2	0.3		
	Jun 	0.3	0.2	-0.2	0.6	0.2		
	Jul	0	0	-0.2	-0.2	0.2		
	Aug	0	-0.1	-0.2	0.2	0		
Percentage c	hange, latest 3	months on same 3 mo	nths a year ago					
		S2G6	S2I7	KI7C	KI7J	KI7R		
2024	Jun	1.5	-0.2	4.1	0.6	3		
	Jul	1.7	0.6	4.2	8.0	2.7		
	Aug	1.7	0	4.4	1	2.6		
	Sep	1.9	0.2	4.5	1.4	2.6		
	Oct	2	-0.1	4.4	1.9	2.5		
	Nov	2	-0.1	4.4	1.9	2.4		
	Dec	2.3	0.6	4.8	1.9	2.9		
2025	Jan	2.3	0.6	4.9	1.7	3		
	Feb	2.3	1.2	4.9	1.6	2.8		
	Mar	2	1.2	5.4	1.3	2.1		
	Apr	1.8	2	4.8	1	1.7		
	May	1.6	1.2	5.1	0.7	1.7		
	Jun	1.6	0.6	4.8	0.8	2		
	Jul	1.7	0.1	5.2	1	2.1		
	Aug	1.8	0.6	4.9	1.2	2		
Percentage o	hange, latest 3	months on previous 3	months					
	G = , ======= 0	S2BG	S2DH	KI7D	KI7K	KI7S		
2024	Jun	0.8	0.2	2.7	0.6	0.7		
	Jul	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.4		
	Aug	0.2	0.1	0.7	0	0.4		
	Sep	0.2	0	-0.3	0	0.7		
	Oct	0.1	-0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.8		
	Nov	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	0.1	0.8		
	Dec	0.3	0	0.6	0.2	0.5		
2025	Jan	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.4		
	Feb	0.7	0.7	1.9	0.6	0.3		
	Mar	0.7	1	2.4	0.5	0.2		
	Apr	0.6	1.1	2.7	0.3	0.1		
	May	0.6	0.7	2.9	0.0	0.3		
	Jun	0.4	-0.4	2.1	0	0.6		
	Jul	0.4	-0.7	1.7	0.3	0.8		
	Aug	0.4	-0.7 -0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6		
	/ <b>1</b> uu	U. <del>4</del>	-0.0	0.0	U.U	0.0		

<sup>1</sup> The IOS output is designated as a National Statistic.2 Indices reflect values measured at basic prices, which exclude "taxes less subsidies on products".

<sup>3</sup> Estimates cannot be regarded as accurate to the last digit shown.
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<sup>5</sup> A complete run of data is available on the ONS website as a Time series dataset