

Statistical bulletin

# Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: September 2024

Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

Contact:  
Labour Market team  
labour.market@ons.gov.uk  
+44 1633 456120

Release date:  
10 September 2024

Next release:  
15 October 2024

## Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points](#)
3. [Analysis of average weekly earnings](#)
4. [Data on average weekly earnings](#)
5. [Glossary](#)
6. [Data sources and quality](#)
7. [Related links](#)
8. [Cite this bulletin](#)

# 1 . Other pages in this release

Other commentary from the latest labour market data can be found on these pages:

- [Labour market overview, UK](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)
- [Employment in the UK](#)
- [Vacancies and jobs in the UK](#)

## 2 . Main points

The following information is for the period from May to July 2024.

- Annual growth in employees' average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 5.1%; growth was last lower than this in April to June 2022, when it was 4.7%.
- Annual growth in total earnings (including bonuses) was 4.0%; this total growth rate is affected by the NHS and civil service one-off payments made in June and July 2023.
- Annual growth in real terms (adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)) was 2.2% for regular pay and 1.1% for total pay.
- Annual average regular earnings growth for the public sector remains strong at 5.7%, although down on the previous three-month period (6.0%); for the private sector this was 4.9%, with growth last lower than this in February to April 2022 (4.8%).
- The manufacturing sector saw the largest annual regular growth rate at 5.9%, while the construction sector saw the smallest annual regular growth rate at 3.9%.

The estimates in this bulletin come from a survey of businesses. It is not possible to survey every business each month, so these statistics are estimates based on a sample, not precise figures. Average weekly earnings (AWE) for any given month is the ratio of estimated total pay for the whole economy, divided by the total number of employees. As a result, AWE is not a measure of rates of pay and can be affected by changes in the composition of an enterprise's workforce.

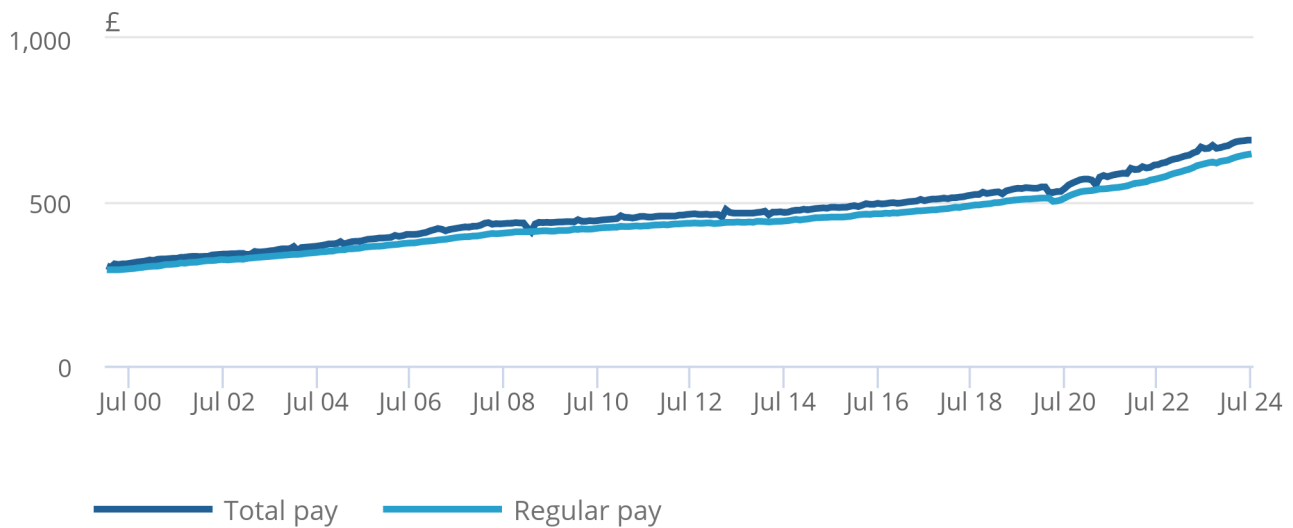
### 3 . Analysis of average weekly earnings

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for both total and regular pay showed a steady increase over the long term.

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to July 2024

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for both total and regular pay showed a steady increase over the long term.

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to July 2024



Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey from the Office for National Statistics

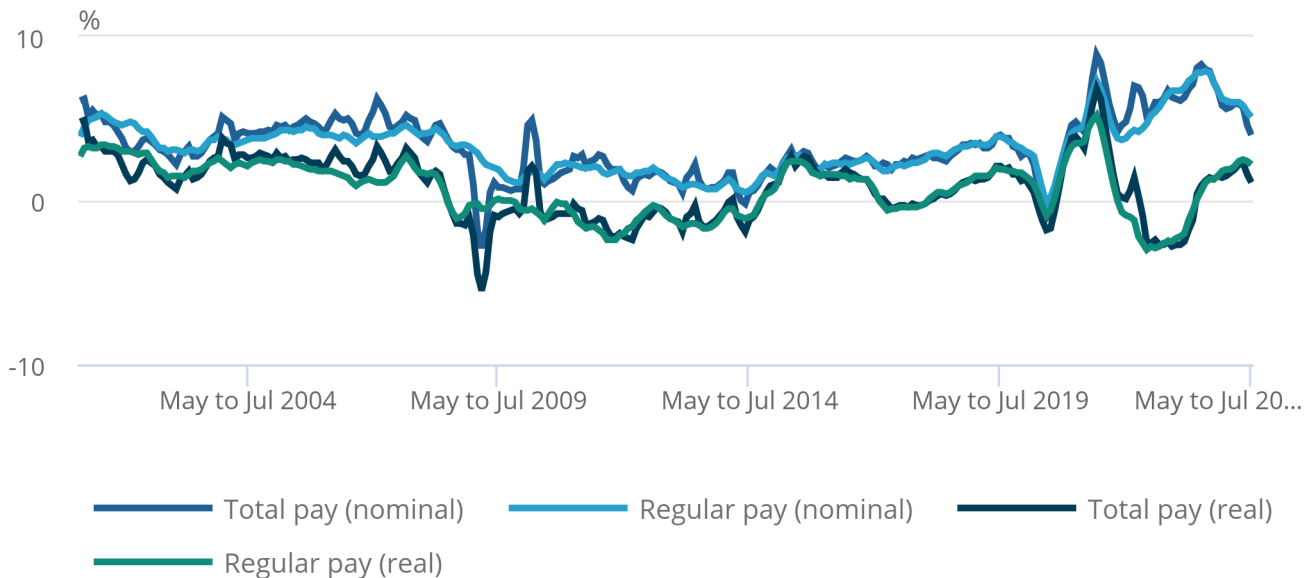
Average weekly earnings (AWE) were estimated at £689 for total earnings and £647 for regular earnings in July 2024. Figure 1 shows that AWE have steadily increased over the long term.

**Figure 2: Regular and total annual growth rates are lower than the previous three-month period; total annual growth is affected by the NHS and civil service one-off payments in June and July 2023**

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to May to July 2024

Figure 2: Regular and total annual growth rates are lower than the previous three-month period; total annual growth is affected by the NHS and civil service one-off payments in June and July 2023

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to May to July 2024



**Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey from the Office for National Statistics**

The annual growth for regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 5.1% in May to July 2024. Growth was last lower than this in April to June 2022, when it was 4.7%.

Annual growth in employees' average total earnings (including bonuses) was 4.0%. However, this total pay annual growth rate is affected by the NHS and civil service one-off non-consolidated payments made in June and July 2023, causing a base effect. See the Sector and industry section for further details. There is also a similar pattern in the HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data in the [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK bulletin](#).

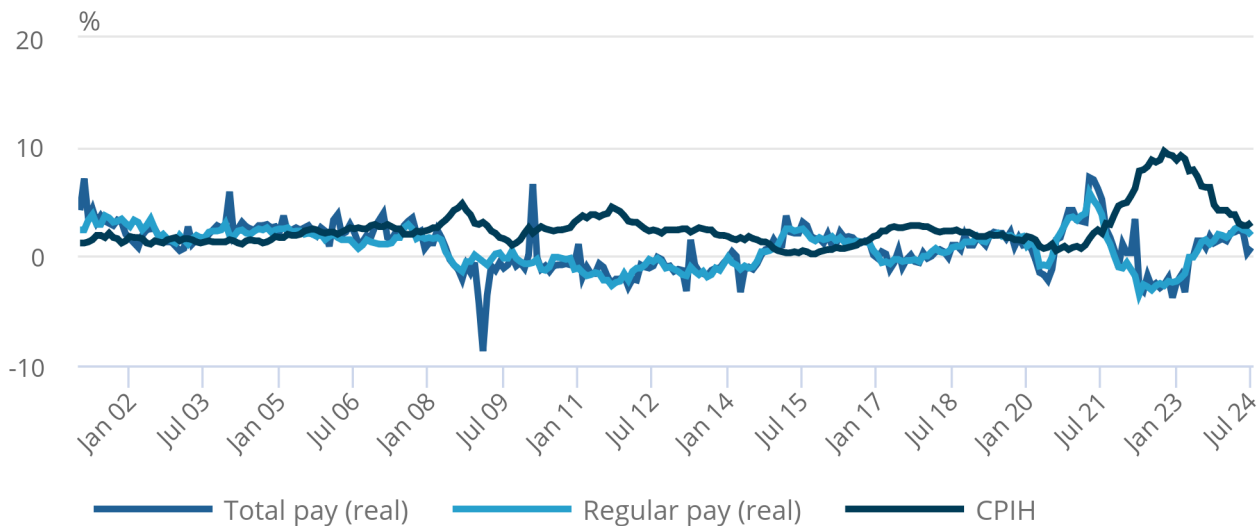
In real terms (adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)), real regular pay growth on the year was 2.2% in May to July 2024, down on the previous three-month period, when it was 2.4%. Total real pay rose by 1.1% on the year in May to July 2024; again this is affected by the NHS and civil service one-off non-consolidated payments made in June and July 2023.

### Figure 3: Real earnings show a positive annual growth rate for July 2024

Real average weekly earnings single-month annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, and Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) annual rate, January 2001 to July 2024

## Figure 3: Real earnings show a positive annual growth rate for July 2024

Real average weekly earnings single-month annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, and Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) annual rate, January 2001 to July 2024



Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey, and Consumer Price Inflation from the Office for National Statistics

As inflation has reduced over the last six months, real growth rates have increased on the year. Figure 3 shows a comparison of monthly real total and regular pay growth rates and monthly inflation. For May to July 2024, CPIH was an average of 2.9%.

Our headline measure of inflation is CPIH. However, we also publish our supplementary [X09: Real average weekly earnings using consumer price inflation \(CPI\) dataset](#), excluding owner occupiers' housing costs. Using CPI real earnings, regular real pay rose by 3.0% on the year, lower than the previous three-month period when it was 3.2%. Total real pay rose by 1.9% on the year in May to July 2024.

The Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK bulletin provides additional insights into the estimate of growth in median and mean pay, and the two data sources generally trend well for mean total pay. A timelier estimate of median pay is also provided but is subject to revisions.

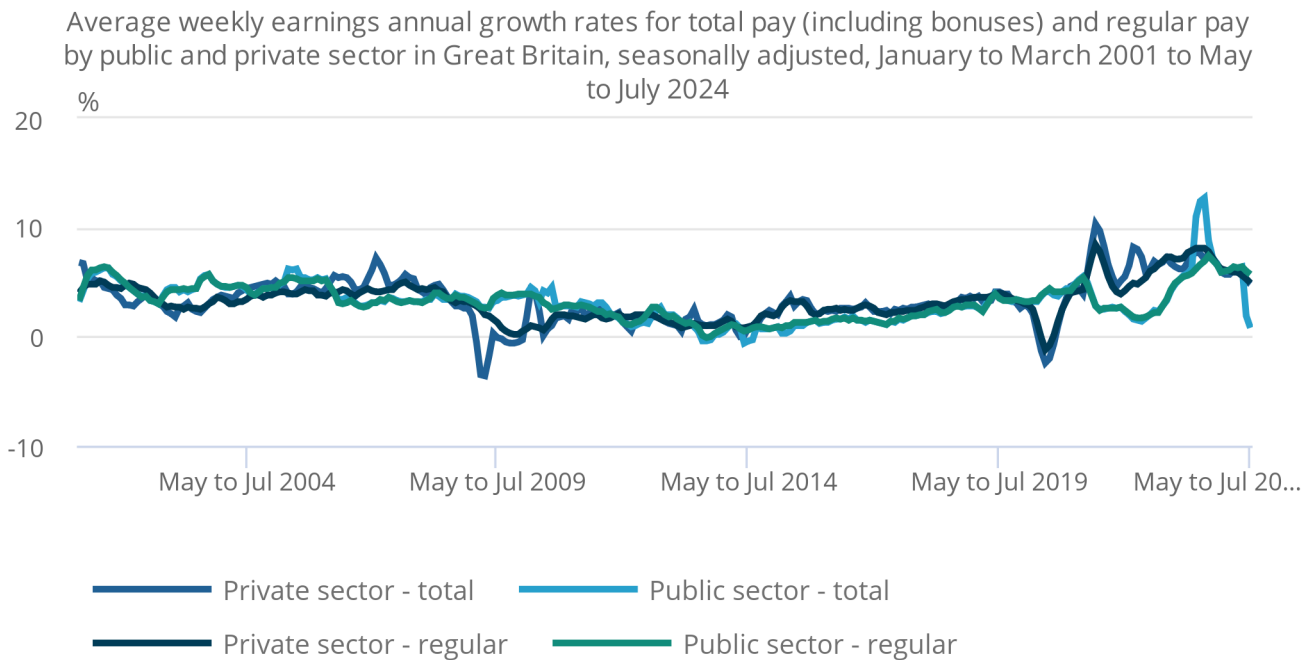
However, there will be differences between the two data sources because of timing and definitional differences, as described in our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#).

## Sector and industry

**Figure 4: The public sector shows a stronger regular growth rate than the private; public sector total annual growth is affected by NHS and civil service one-off payments made in June and July 2023**

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for total pay (including bonuses) and regular pay by public and private sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to May to July 2024

Figure 4: The public sector shows a stronger regular growth rate than the private; public sector total annual growth is affected by NHS and civil service one-off payments made in June and July 2023



**Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey from the Office for National Statistics**

Annual average regular earnings growth for the public sector remains strong at 5.7% in May to July 2024, although down on the previous three-month period (6.0%) (Figure 4). For the private sector, this was 4.9%, and growth was last lower in February to April 2022 (4.8%).

Annual average total earnings growth for the public sector was 0.8% in May to July 2024. However, this is affected by the NHS and civil service one-off non-consolidated payments made in June and July 2023. Looking at the single-month annual growth for the public sector in July and June 2024, we saw small growth or decreases on the year.

For July 2024, the annual total earnings growth for the public sector was 2.4%. This was because of the public administration industry, which saw a decrease on the year of 6.1%. For June 2024, the annual total earnings growth for the public sector saw a decrease on the year of 5.7%. This was because of the health and social work industry, which saw a decrease on the year of 11.7%.

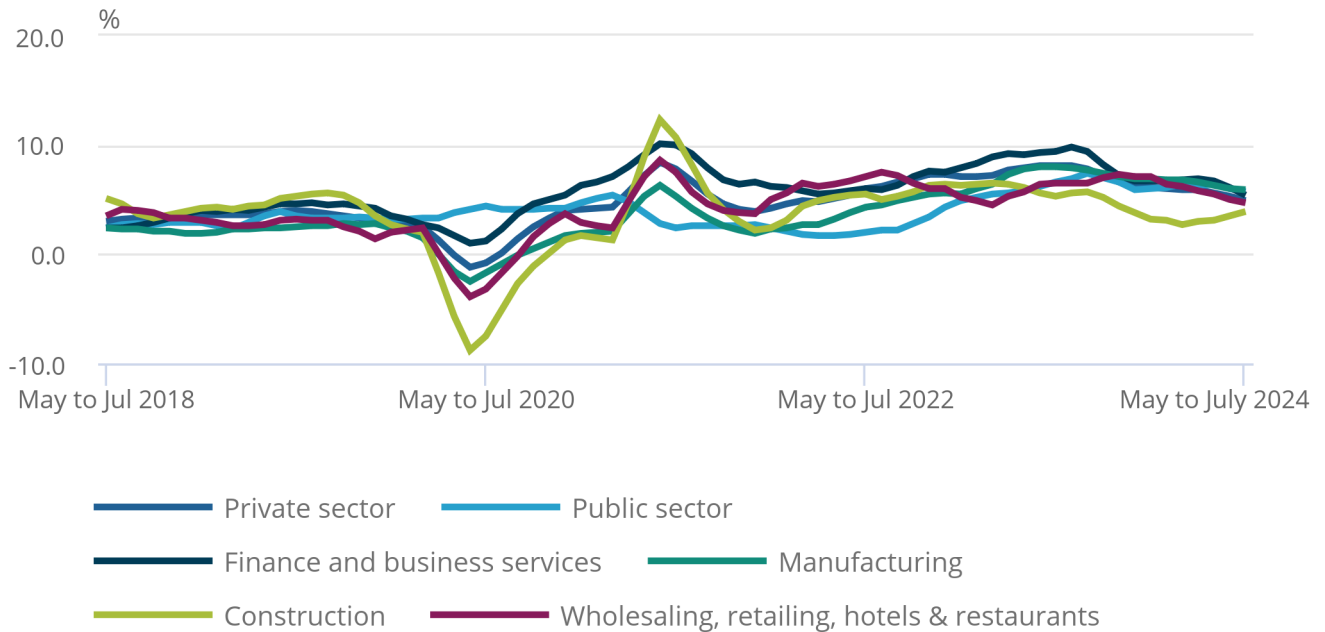
For the private sector, annual average total earnings growth was 4.8% in May to July 2024. Growth was last lower in September to November 2021, when it was 4.6%.

**Figure 5: The manufacturing sector saw the largest annual regular pay growth rate in the latest period**

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for regular pay by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2018 to May to July 2024

Figure 5: The manufacturing sector saw the largest annual regular pay growth rate in the latest period

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for regular pay by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2018 to May to July 2024



Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey from the Office for National Statistics

In May to July 2024, the manufacturing sector saw the largest annual regular pay growth at 5.9% (Figure 5). The construction sector saw the smallest annual regular pay growth across sectors at 3.9%, however, this was an increase from the previous three-month period (3.5%). In May to July 2024, the manufacturing sector also saw the largest annual total pay growth at 6.2%.

## 4 . Data on average weekly earnings

### [Average weekly earnings](#)

Dataset EARN01 | Released 10 September 2024

Average weekly earnings at sector level headline estimates, Great Britain, monthly, seasonally adjusted. Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey.

### [Average weekly earnings by sector](#)

Dataset EARN02 | Released 10 September 2024

Average weekly earnings at sector level, including manufacturing, finance and services, Great Britain, monthly, non-seasonally adjusted. Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey.

### [Average weekly earnings by industry](#)

Dataset EARN03 | Released 10 September 2024

Average weekly earnings at industry level including manufacturing, construction and energy, Great Britain, monthly, non-seasonally adjusted. Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey.

### [Real average weekly earnings using consumer price inflation](#)

Dataset X09 | Released 10 September 2024

Average weekly earnings for the whole economy, for total and regular pay, in real terms (adjusted for consumer price inflation), UK, monthly, seasonally adjusted.

## 5 . Glossary

### Arrears payment

Pay award arrears are collected separately on the questionnaire; this specifically covers earnings arising from a backdated pay increase, not late payment of overtime or bonuses. Arrears payments are reflected in estimates at the time they were paid, and not in the period they are awarded for. Therefore, backseries are not revised. Our Average weekly earnings (AWE) headline estimates exclude arrears payments.

### Bonus

A bonus is a form of reward or recognition granted by an employer in addition to basic pay. When an employee receives a bonus payment, there is no expectation or assumption that the bonus will be used to cover any specific expense. The value and timing of a bonus payment can be at the discretion of the employer or stipulated in workplace agreements.

### Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs

As of 21 March 2017, the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), as detailed in our [Consumer Price Inflation quality and methodology information \(QMI\)](#), became our lead measure of inflation. It is our most comprehensive measure of UK consumer price inflation.

### Revisions

AWE are generally published on a provisional basis around six to seven weeks after the end of the month in question, although sometimes a week later in the months following Christmas and Easter. The unadjusted estimates are finalised the following month (10 to 11 weeks after the end of the reference period). Seasonally adjusted estimates are subject to further revisions at later dates.

A [more detailed glossary](#) is available.

## 6 . Data sources and quality



## Data sources

Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) is the lead monthly measure of average weekly earnings per employee, as explained in Section 2: Earnings of our [Guide to labour market statistics methodology](#). It is calculated using information based on the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS), which samples around 9,000 employers, covering around 12.8 million employees in Great Britain.

The survey response rate was 83% in July 2024.

Estimates are available for both total pay (which includes bonus payments) and regular pay (which excludes bonus payments). Estimates are available in both nominal terms (not adjusted for inflation) and real terms (adjusted for inflation).

Estimates of pay growth are also published using HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) data in the [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK bulletin](#). The HMRC estimates are presented in median pay terms, but they also include mean pay, as does AWE. There are some differences between the sources, most notably that the HMRC estimates include arrears payments and any redundancy payments that are made through payroll. Further detail is provided in our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#).

## Data methods

AWE for any given month is the ratio of estimated total pay for the whole economy, divided by the total number of employees. As a result, AWE is not a measure of rates of pay and can be affected by changes in the composition of an enterprise's workforce. They do not, for example, adjust for changes in the proportion of the workforce who work full time or part time, or other compositional changes within the workforce. The estimates do not include earnings of self-employed people.

## Composition of the workforce

The AWE reflects changes to the composition of the workforce. In AWE, all other things being equal, an increase in the relative number of employees in a high-paying industry will cause average earnings to rise. This is because the mix of jobs would have changed so that there are more high-paying jobs. Conversely, an increase in the relative number of employees in low-paying industries would cause average earnings to fall.

This effect is sometimes called the employment contribution to earnings growth, as opposed to the wages contribution, which reflects changes in earnings at individual companies, such as pay rises, promotions and changes in the composition of individual company workforces. In addition to AWE growth, we publish separate estimates of the wage and employment contributions to AWE growth in supplementary tables called the AWE decomposition.

## Base and compositional effects during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic period

During the pandemic period, interpreting average earnings data was difficult. We explain the complexities of interpreting these data in our [How COVID-19 has impacted the Average Weekly Earnings data blog post](#). There were temporary factors that we refer to as base and compositional effects.

The base effect refers to comparing two periods with different circumstances. Throughout the pandemic, different scenarios have affected the base effect. More information on base and compositional effects on the data can be found in our [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: May 2022 bulletin](#) and Section 6: Measuring the data of our [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: July 2024 bulletin](#).

For additional analysis on the impact of compositional effects on wage growth, see our [How furlough and changes in the employee workforce have affected earnings growth during the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic, UK: 2020 to 2021 article](#).

## Real earnings

Real average weekly earnings (AWE) are calculated as non-seasonally adjusted AWE (shown in our accompanying [EARN02: Average weekly earnings by sector dataset](#)) divided by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), which is our preferred measure of consumer price inflation (as shown in our [CPIH Index time series L522](#)). The ratio is then referenced as an index with 2015 equals 100, and seasonally adjusted.

We also publish our accompanying [X09: Real average weekly earnings using consumer price inflation \(CPI\) dataset](#) for the whole economy and for both total and regular pay. Our recommended measure of CPI is CPIH, and our headline estimates using this measure are found in our accompanying [EARN01: Average weekly earnings dataset](#). These data have been compiled using the CPI as a supplementary dataset to view alongside the headline estimates produced using the CPIH.

## Seasonal adjustment

Total pay, bonus pay and regular pay (excluding bonuses) for each sector (a total of 27 series) are seasonally adjusted using X13-ARIMA. Percentage changes are then derived from the seasonally adjusted average pay series.

Each of the 27 series is seasonally adjusted separately, to ensure the optimum seasonal adjustment of each series. The result of this is that relationships that hold in the unadjusted series do not necessarily hold for the seasonally adjusted series. For example, before seasonal adjustment, regular pay plus bonus pay equalled total pay, whereas after seasonal adjustment, they are not necessarily equal.

When there is an exceptionally large change in the series, this can lead to larger differences between regular pay plus bonus pay, and total pay. We saw this in March 2021 and 2020, when the bonus payments pattern changed during the pandemic. Consequently, the direct seasonal adjustment method, which allows for evolving seasonality, caused a larger than normal difference. This is supported by other similar instances, such as in January and February 2009.

Where one-off shocks are present in the data, these are accounted for during the seasonal adjustment process. This was applied in June 2023 to the public sector bonus payments.

In line with international guidance, we annually review the seasonal adjustment parameters and open up the whole time series for revision, as outlined in our [Average weekly earnings quality and methodology information \(QMI\)](#). This was last reviewed in September 2023 and led to revisions to the historical AWE time series, extending back throughout the time series.

## Seasonal adjustment upcoming changes

The seasonal adjustment parameters used to calculate average weekly earnings estimates will be reviewed before the next UK labour market release (15 October 2024). This is an annual process, as outlined in our [Average weekly earnings QMI](#). The review may lead to revisions to the historical AWE time series, extending back throughout the entire time series.

## Uncertainty

Sampling variability for average weekly earnings single-month growth rates in percentage points is also available in our [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: April 2021 bulletin](#).

## More quality and methodology information

More quality and methodology information on strengths, limitations, appropriate uses, and how the data were created is available in our [Average weekly earnings Quality and Methodology Information](#).

For more information about some of the main differences between our data sources, see our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#).

Information on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin is available in:

- our [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: April 2021 bulletin](#)
- our [Guide to labour market statistics methodology](#)
- our [Income and earnings statistics guide methodology](#)
- the [Government Statistical Service Income and earnings interactive dashboard](#)

## Accredited official statistics

These accredited official statistics were independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation in December 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”.

## 7 . Related links

### [Employee earnings in the UK: 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 1 November 2023

Measures of employee earnings, using data from the Annual Survey for Hours and Earnings (ASHE).

### [Low and high pay in the UK: 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 1 November 2023

The distribution of hourly earnings of high-paid jobs, low-paid jobs and jobs paid below the National Minimum Wage.

### [Gender pay gap in the UK: 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 1 November 2023

Differences in pay between men and women by age, region, full-time and part-time, and occupation.

### [Comparison of labour market data sources](#)

Methodology | Revised 27 April 2022

The strengths and weaknesses of the main data sources we use to produce the labour market figures, including the advantages of new administrative data sources and limitations of some of our published figures.

### [Index of Labour Costs per Hour, UK: July to September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 December 2020

Changes in the costs of employing labour, analysed by sector and industry. Official statistics in development.

## 8 . Cite this bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 10 September 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: September 2024](#)

# Index of Tables

The table below provides an index of the tables appearing in this Statistical Bulletin and it shows how these table numbers match up with the Excel spreadsheet datasets which are available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/bulletins/uklabourmarket/august2024/relateddata>

The complete set of labour market tables is available from the Labour Market Overview bulletin.

Statistical Bulletin table number	Table description	Dataset
<b>SUMMARY</b>		
1	Labour Force Survey Summary	<a href="#">Dataset A02 SA</a>
2 (*)	Labour market status by age group	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
<b>EMPLOYMENT AND JOBS</b>		
3	Full-time, part-time & temporary workers	<a href="#">Dataset EMP01 SA</a>
4	Public and private sector employment	<a href="#">Dataset EMP02</a>
4(1)	Public sector employment by industry	<a href="#">Dataset EMP03</a>
5	Workforce jobs summary	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS01</a>
6 (**)	Workforce jobs by industry	<a href="#">Dataset JOBS02</a>
7	Actual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR01 SA</a>
7(1)	Usual weekly hours worked	<a href="#">Dataset HOUR02 SA</a>
<b>NON-UK WORKERS</b>		
8	Employment by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset EMP06</a>
8(1)	Unemployment and economic inactivity by country of birth and nationality	<a href="#">Dataset A12</a>
<b>UNEMPLOYMENT</b>		
9	Unemployment by age and duration	<a href="#">Dataset UNEM01 SA</a>
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND INACTIVITY</b>		
10(*)	Economic activity by age	<a href="#">Dataset A05 SA</a>
11	Economic inactivity by reason	<a href="#">Dataset INAC01 SA</a>
12	Labour market and educational status of young people	<a href="#">Dataset A06 SA</a>
<b>EARNINGS</b>		
13	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Total pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
14	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Bonus pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
15	Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - Regular pay	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
16	Average Weekly Earnings real and nominal (summary table)	<a href="#">Dataset EARN01</a>
<b>INTERNATIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
17	International comparisons of employment and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset A10</a>
<b>LABOUR DISPUTES</b>		
18	Labour disputes	<a href="#">Dataset LABD01</a>
<b>VACANCIES</b>		
19	Vacancies by size of business	<a href="#">Dataset VACS03</a>
20	Vacancies and unemployment	<a href="#">Dataset VACS01</a>
21	Vacancies by industry	<a href="#">Dataset VACS02</a>
<b>REDUNDANCIES</b>		
22	Redundancies levels and rates	<a href="#">Dataset RED01 SA</a>
<b>REGIONAL SUMMARY</b>		
23	Regional labour market summary	<a href="#">Dataset A07</a>

(\*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).

(\*\*) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r revised, .. Not available, \* suppressed due to small sample size.

The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics>

# EARNINGS

## 13 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - total pay<sup>1</sup>

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (81%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector (19%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Jul 22	614	5.8	5.4	619	6.5	6.2	595	2.3	2.0
May 23 (r)	654	7.9	7.1	659	8.6	7.3	628	6.5	6.2
Jun 23 (r)	668	8.9	8.1	661	6.6	7.8	712	19.9	11.0
Jul 23 (r)	663	8.0	8.3	666	7.6	7.6	658	10.6	12.4
Aug 23	664	7.2	8.0 (r)	669	7.1	7.1 (r)	641	7.5	12.7 (r)
Sep 23	673	8.5	7.9 (r)	674	8.2	7.6 (r)	645	8.2	8.8 (r)
Oct 23	664	6.0	7.2	670	6.2	7.1	646	5.8	7.2
Nov 23	666	5.6	6.7	671	5.7	6.7	649	6.0	6.7
Dec 23	670	5.8	5.8	674	5.7	5.9	653	6.1	6.0
Jan 24	672	5.5	5.6	677	5.6	5.7	658	5.8	6.0
Feb 24	679	5.8	5.7	683	5.8	5.7	660	6.2	6.0
Mar 24	684	6.4	5.9	687	6.8	6.1	664	6.7	6.2
Apr 24	686	5.6	5.9	690	5.1	5.9	665	5.9	6.3
May 24 (r)	687	5.1	5.7	691	4.9	5.6	669	6.5	6.4
Jun 24 (r)	689	3.1	4.6	695	5.2	5.1	671	-5.7	1.9
<b>Jul 24 (p)</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (19%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Jul 22	601	6.0	5.5	823	5.7	6.3	590	2.2	1.8
May 23 (r)	642	8.0	7.0	890	9.9	8.3	622	6.2	5.9
Jun 23 (r)	657	9.8	8.5	889	7.5	8.5	705	20.0	10.8
Jul 23 (r)	650	8.2	8.7	903	9.8	9.1	651	10.5	12.2
Aug 23	652	7.4	8.4 (r)	908	9.2	8.8 (r)	637	7.5	12.6
Sep 23	656	8.6	8.0 (r)	906	8.5	9.1	640	8.2	8.7
Oct 23	653	6.3	7.4	899	6.4	8.0	641	5.8	7.2
Nov 23	655	5.9	6.9	903	5.6	6.8	645	6.0	6.7
Dec 23	658	5.8	6.0	910	6.7	6.2	649	6.1	6.0
Jan 24	662	5.9	5.8	908	5.1	5.8	656	6.0	6.0
Feb 24	668	5.9	5.9	918	5.5	5.8	656	6.1	6.1
Mar 24	676	6.4	6.1	960	9.7	6.8	661	6.7	6.3
Apr 24	673	5.6	6.0	934	5.7	7.0	660	5.9	6.2
May 24 (r)	674	5.1	5.7	938	5.5	7.0	662	6.4	6.3
Jun 24 (r)	674	2.5	4.4	946	6.5	5.9	663	-5.9	1.8
<b>Jul 24 (p)</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (7%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (22%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Jul 22	667	4.0	4.1	708	5.6	6.1	411	7.3	7.3
May 23 (r)	715	8.5	7.3	745	4.0	4.4	424	6.1	4.5
Jun 23 (r)	711	7.0	8.0	741	5.1	5.2	433	3.7	4.4
Jul 23 (r)	718	7.6	7.7	745	5.1	4.8	433	5.5	5.1
Aug 23	723	7.8	7.5	743	4.6	5.0	437	5.8	5.0 (r)
Sep 23	723	6.8	7.4	742	4.1	4.6 (r)	438	6.6	6.0 (r)
Oct 23	725	6.6	7.1	743	3.4	4.0	440	6.7	6.4
Nov 23	726	6.1	6.5	742	3.5	3.7	441	6.6	6.6
Dec 23	729	5.4	6.0	767	6.4	4.4	443	4.8	6.0
Jan 24	733	5.4	5.6	744	3.2	4.4	442	5.9	5.8
Feb 24	741	6.6	5.8	756	3.4	4.3	439	4.7	5.1
Mar 24	762	6.6	6.2	741	0.3	2.3	440	3.7	4.8
Apr 24	757	6.6	6.6	762	3.1	2.3	447	5.8	4.7
May 24 (r)	759	6.2	6.4	762	2.3	1.9	447	5.3	5.0
Jun 24 (r)	763	7.3	6.7	775	4.6	3.3	450	4.0	5.0
<b>Jul 24 (p)</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

1. Estimates of total pay include bonuses but exclude arrears of pay.

2. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

3. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

# EARNINGS

## 14 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>1</sup>			Private sector (81%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector (19%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Jul 22	41	10.3	7.8	52	10.6	8.7	2	31.6	-17.9
May 23 (r)	44	12.4	4.1	55	15.1	6.1	3	35.3	58.1
Jun 23 (r)	53	30.5	17.2	51	-8.2	3.8	80	3180.9	1369.4
Jul 23 (r)	47	15.5	19.5	55	5.5	3.5	16	568.0	1358.1
Aug 23	45	-4.2	13.0 (r)	50	-9.8	-4.4 (r)	7	249.4	1398.1 (r)
Sep 23	50	23.0	10.6 (r)	62	27.9	7.0 (r)	4	12.3	241.8 (r)
Oct 23	44	5.3	7.4	52	2.0	5.9	3	-2.0	66.2
Nov 23	41	-7.7	6.4	51	-8.2	6.5	4	29.0	13.0
Dec 23	43	-0.1	-1.0	53	0.2	-2.1	3	93.9	32.5
Jan 24	43	-2.0	-3.3	52	0.5	-2.6	2	-65.4	-12.5
Feb 24	45	3.4	0.4	55	7.1	2.6	2	-3.0	-22.1
Mar 24	48	6.2	2.5	56	8.1	5.3	2	-4.7	-37.1
Apr 24	46	3.4	4.3	56	2.1	5.7	2	-53.2	-24.2
May 24 (r)	45	1.1	3.6	55	1.0	3.7	3	12.2	-18.8
Jun 24 (r)	43	-18.9	-5.7	57	11.7	4.8	3	-96.0	-91.0
<b>Jul 24 (p)</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>-10.6</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-77.2</b>	<b>-90.1</b>

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%) <sup>1</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (19%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Jul 22	43	11.2	6.2	105	10.4	8.0	2	26.7	-25.9
May 23 (r)	47	13.3	5.5	109	25.8	7.3	2	61.9	63.4
Jun 23 (r)	58	34.1	17.2	102	-8.8	4.3	67	4846.5	1994.0
Jul 23 (r)	50	15.8	21.2	112	6.4	6.4	10	565.9	1844.6
Aug 23	42	-5.6	14.6 (r)	107	0.0	-0.9 (r)	5	270.6	1847.8 (r)
Sep 23	55	32.8	13.9 (r)	109	10.6	5.5 (r)	3	14.9	229.5 (r)
Oct 23	45	3.4	9.7	103	4.2	4.8	2	-4.0	68.2
Nov 23	44	-5.7	9.5	102	-12.9	-0.1	2	36.3	15.8
Dec 23	45	-0.1	-0.9	106	3.2	-2.4	2	94.4	36.0
Jan 24	45	0.9	-1.7	101	-2.2	-4.4	2	15.6	43.5
Feb 24	47	4.3	1.7	106	0.0	0.3	1	-28.0	19.3
Mar 24	49	7.9	4.3	116	12.3	3.4	1	-0.4	-4.8
Apr 24	47	0.6	4.2	111	3.3	5.1	1	-57.4	-32.3
May 24 (r)	47	1.1	3.2	108	-1.0	4.8	2	-8.8	-25.4
Jun 24 (r)	44	-23.8	-8.6	119	17.5	6.4	2	-96.9	-93.4
<b>Jul 24 (p)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-15.0</b>	<b>-13.5</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>-9.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-79.6</b>	<b>-92.5</b>

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (7%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) <sup>1</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (22%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Jul 22	34	-8.9	3.3	35	10.0	19.2	29	0.2	9.8
May 23 (r)	34	10.4	6.7	43	-16.4	-11.0	23	-11.3	-11.5
Jun 23 (r)	29	-5.5	6.3	38	-7.2	-4.5	29	-33.7	-21.8
Jul 23 (r)	34	-0.4	1.4	38	9.0	-6.4	29	-0.2	-18.1
Aug 23	33	-0.4	-2.0 (r)	26	-39.6	-14.2 (r)	27	-5.7	-16.3 (r)
Sep 23	32	-5.0	-1.9 (r)	30	-20.8	-18.8 (r)	26	-4.6	-3.5 (r)
Oct 23	32	-7.6	-4.3	36	-1.3	-21.6	27	-0.8	-3.7
Nov 23	28	-27.6	-13.9	35	-8.0	-10.2	25	-7.1	-4.2
Dec 23	31	-12.0	-16.1	47	39.6	9.1	26	-16.4	-8.5
Jan 24	30	-30.5	-23.9	39	34.7	20.1	26	-10.4	-11.5
Feb 24	32	-5.4	-17.1	37	-0.5	23.2	24	-5.8	-11.2
Mar 24	36	6.1	-11.6	30	-16.6	3.6	26	-8.2	-8.2
Apr 24	38	13.3	4.6	37	0.4	-5.5	26	-2.2	-5.5
May 24 (r)	38	12.2	10.5	30	-30.3	-16.2	28	19.6	2.1
Jun 24 (r)	41	42.6	21.6	43	13.7	-6.5	28	-5.3	3.1
<b>Jul 24 (p)</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>-7.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>-7.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

1. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.

2. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

# EARNINGS

## 15 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - regular pay<sup>1</sup>

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%) <sup>2</sup>			Private sector (81%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector (19%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Jul 22	572	5.4	5.2	567	6.2	6.0	591	2.2	2.0
May 23	611	7.7	7.5	607	8.0	7.9	625	6.0	5.8
Jun 23	(r) 614	7.9	7.8	610	8.2	8.1	629	6.7	6.2
Jul 23	(r) 617	7.8	7.8	612	8.0	8.1	634	7.2	6.6
Aug 23	620	7.8	7.9	615	8.1	8.1	634	6.8	6.9
Sep 23	622	7.7	7.8	617	7.5	7.8 (r)	642	8.2	7.4
Oct 23	619	6.1	7.2	614	6.2	7.2	643	5.8	7.0
Nov 23	624	6.2	6.7	619	6.3	6.6	647	5.9	6.6
Dec 23	626	6.2	6.2	622	6.2	6.2	651	6.0	5.9
Jan 24	628	6.0	6.1	621	5.9	6.1	657	6.1	6.0
Feb 24	633	5.9	6.0	627	5.8	6.0	658	6.2	6.1
Mar 24	637	6.2	6.0	631	5.9	5.9	663	6.8	6.4
Apr 24	640	5.8	6.0	635	5.9	5.9	662	6.0	6.3
May 24	643	5.3	5.8	637	5.0	5.6	665	6.4	6.4
Jun 24	(r) 645	5.1	5.4	640	5.0	5.3	664	5.6	6.0
<b>Jul 24</b>	<b>(p) 647</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.7</b>

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%) <sup>2</sup>			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) <sup>2</sup>			Public sector excluding financial services (19%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Jul 22	559	5.6	5.4	720	5.2	6.0	589	2.1	2.0
May 23	597	7.8	7.6	781 (r)	8.9	9.1	622	6.0	5.9
Jun 23	600	8.2	7.9	788 (r)	9.4	9.3	627	6.7	6.3
Jul 23	(r) 603	8.0	8.0	792	10.0	9.4	631	7.2	6.7
Aug 23	607	8.0	8.0	804	9.9	9.8	631	6.9	6.9
Sep 23	610	7.8	7.9	799	8.4	9.4	639	8.2	7.4
Oct 23	607	6.2	7.3	790	6.3	8.2	640	5.8	6.9
Nov 23	611	6.3	6.8	799	6.8	7.2	644	6.0	6.6
Dec 23	614	6.3	6.2	803	7.1	6.7	647	6.0	5.9
Jan 24	615	6.1	6.2	806	6.3	6.7	653	6.0	6.0
Feb 24	619	5.9	6.1	816	6.8	6.7	653	6.2	6.1
Mar 24	623	6.3	6.1	821	7.2	6.8	659	6.8	6.3
Apr 24	627	6.1	6.1	828	6.9	6.9	657	6.0	6.3
May 24	628	5.3	5.9	829	6.1	6.7	662	6.5	6.4
Jun 24	(r) 631	5.1	5.5	831	5.4	6.1	662	5.6	6.0
<b>Jul 24</b>	<b>(p) 633</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>829</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.7</b>

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (7%) <sup>2</sup>			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) <sup>2</sup>			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (22%) <sup>2</sup>		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>3</sup>
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Jul 22	636	4.6	4.3	672	5.5	5.5	383	7.8	7.1
May 23	685	8.3	7.8	705 (r)	5.5	6.1	402	6.4	5.7
Jun 23	685	7.7	8.0	704	5.3 (r)	5.6	406	7.1	6.4
Jul 23	(r) 687	8.0	8.0	706	5.0	5.3	405	5.9	6.5
Aug 23	690	8.0	7.9	713	6.4	5.6 (r)	409	6.5	6.5 (r)
Sep 23	690	7.2	7.7	715	5.7	5.7 (r)	411	7.2	6.5 (r)
Oct 23	692	6.9	7.4	708	3.5	5.2	412	7.2	7.0
Nov 23	696	7.2	7.1	708	4.1	4.4	415	7.5	7.3
Dec 23	698	6.7	6.9	710	3.8	3.8	415	6.8	7.1
Jan 24	703	6.8	6.9	705	1.8	3.2	416	7.1	7.1
Feb 24	709	6.9	6.8	718	3.7	3.1	412	5.3	6.4
Mar 24	714	6.7	6.8	721	2.7	2.7	417	6.1	6.2
Apr 24	719	6.1	6.6	722	2.6	3.0	421	6.1	5.8
May 24	725	5.9	6.3	733 (r)	4.0	3.1	419	4.3	5.5
Jun 24	(r) 725	5.8	6.0	732	4.0	3.5	425	4.5	5.0
<b>Jul 24</b>	<b>(p) 728</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

1. Estimates of regular pay exclude bonuses and arrears of pay.

2. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.

3. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

# EARNINGS

## 16 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal<sup>1</sup>

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

	Total pay (including bonuses) <sup>1</sup>					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW	
Jul 22	614	5.8	5.4	508	-2.8	-2.6
May 23	654	7.9	7.1	511	0.0	-1.2
Jun 23 (r)	668	8.9	8.1	520	1.4	0.4
Jul 23 (r)	663	8.0	8.3	515	1.4	0.9
Aug 23	664	7.2	8.0 (r)	514	0.8	1.2 (r)
Sep 23	673	8.5	7.9 (r)	515	1.8	1.4
Oct 23	664	6.0	7.2	512	1.2	1.3
Nov 23	666	5.6	6.7	513	1.4	1.5
Dec 23	670	5.8	5.8	513	1.6	1.4
Jan 24	672	5.5	5.6	513	1.4	1.5
Feb 24	679	5.8	5.7	517	2.1	1.7
Mar 24	684	6.4	5.9	521	2.2	1.9
Apr 24	686	5.6	5.9	524	2.4	2.2
May 24	687 (r)	5.1	5.7	522	2.2	2.3
Jun 24 (r)	689	3.1	4.6	521	0.3	1.6
<b>Jul 24 (p)</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.1</b>

	Regular pay (excluding bonuses)					
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings <sup>3</sup>		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>		Single month	3 month average <sup>2</sup>
KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA	
Jul 22	572	5.4	5.2	473	-3.1	-2.8
May 23	611	7.7	7.5	476	-0.1	-0.6
Jun 23 (r)	614	7.9	7.8	477	0.5	0.1
Jul 23	617	7.8 (r)	7.8	479	1.3	0.6
Aug 23	620	7.8	7.9	481	1.5	1.1
Sep 23	622	7.7	7.8	479	1.1	1.3
Oct 23	619	6.1	7.2	478	1.4	1.3
Nov 23	624	6.2	6.7	482	2.0	1.5
Dec 23	626	6.2	6.2	481	1.9	1.8
Jan 24	628	6.0	6.1	481	1.7	1.9
Feb 24	633	5.9	6.0	482	2.0	1.9
Mar 24	637	6.2	6.0	484	2.5	2.1
Apr 24	640	5.8	6.0	486	2.7	2.4
May 24	643	5.3	5.8	487	2.4	2.5
Jun 24 (r)	645	5.1	5.4	488	2.3	2.4
<b>Jul 24 (p)</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: [earnings@ons.gov.uk](mailto:earnings@ons.gov.uk)

1. Estimates of total pay include bonuses but exclude arrears of pay.

2. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

3. Estimates of real earnings are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), our preferred measure of consumer price inflation.