Statistical bulletin

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: January 2025

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

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1 . Other pages in this release

- [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 September to November 2024.

- Annual growth in employees' average earnings for both regular (excluding bonuses) and total earnings (including bonuses) was 5.6%.

- Annual growth in real terms, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), was 2.5% for regular pay and 2.4% for total pay.

- Annual average regular earnings growth for the private sector was 6.0%, while for the public sector, it was 4.1%.

- Regular growth rates across the broad sectors were similar, at around 6.0%, except for the public sector.

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, are 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.
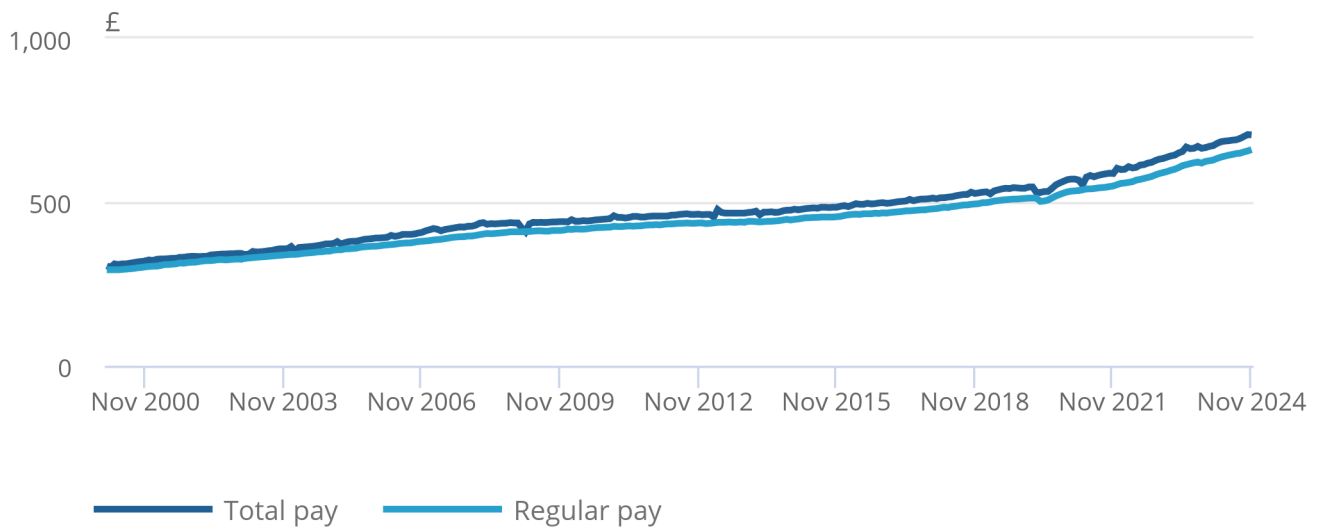
3 . Analysis of average weekly earnings

Figure 1: Over the long term, average weekly earnings for both total and regular pay showed a steady increase

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

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

Average weekly earnings (AWE) were estimated at £705 for total earnings and £660 for regular earnings in November 2024. Figure 1 shows that AWE have steadily increased over the long term.

Figure 2: Both regular and total pay annual growth rates were 5.6%

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

Figure 2: Both regular and total pay annual growth rates were 5.6%

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

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

The annual growth in employees' average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 5.6% in September to November 2024. This was up on the previous three-month period (5.2%). Growth was last higher than 5.6% in March to May 2024, when it was 5.8%.

Annual growth in total earnings (including bonuses) was 5.6% in September to November 2024. This was up on the previous three-month period (5.2%). Annual total growth was last higher than 5.6% in March to May 2024, when it was 5.7%.

In real terms (adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)), regular pay growth was 2.5% and total pay growth was 2.4% in September to November 2024. Both real annual growth rates are up on the previous three-month period. Regular real annual growth was last higher than 2.5% in June to August 2021 (3.4%). Total real annual growth pay was last higher than 2.4% in July to September 2021 (3.1%).

Figure 3: Real earnings show a positive annual growth rate for November 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 November 2024
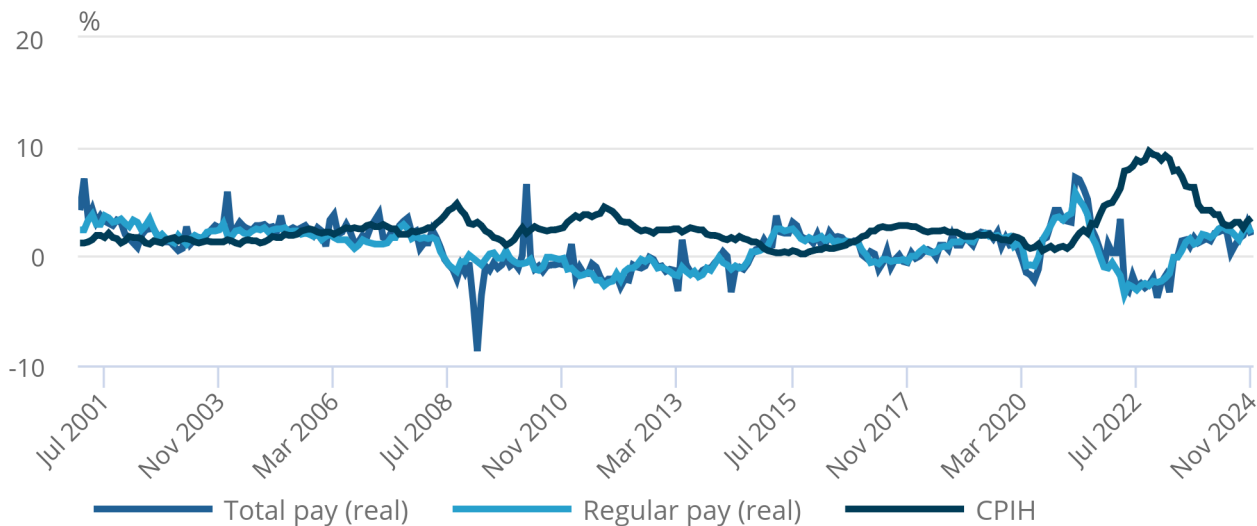
Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey, and Consumer price inflation from The Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 shows a comparison of average weekly earnings single-month annual real total and regular pay growth rates and monthly inflation. CPIH was an average of 3.1% for September to November 2024.

CPIH is our headline measure of inflation. 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, real regular pay rose by 3.4% and real total pay rose by 3.2% on the year. Both real annual growth rates are up on the previous three-month period. Regular real annual growth was last higher than 3.4% in May to July 2021 (4.5%), and for total real pay was last higher than 3.2% in June to August 2021 (4.5%).

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. It also provides a timelier estimate of median pay, but this is subject to revisions. The two data sources generally trend well for mean total pay.

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 regular annual growth rate for the private sector was 6.0%, while for the public sector it was 4.1%, in September to November 2024

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

Figure 4: The regular annual growth rate for the private sector was 6.0%, while for the public sector it was 4.1%, in September to November 2024

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for total pay (including bonuses) and regular pay (excluding bonuses) by public and private sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to September to November 2024
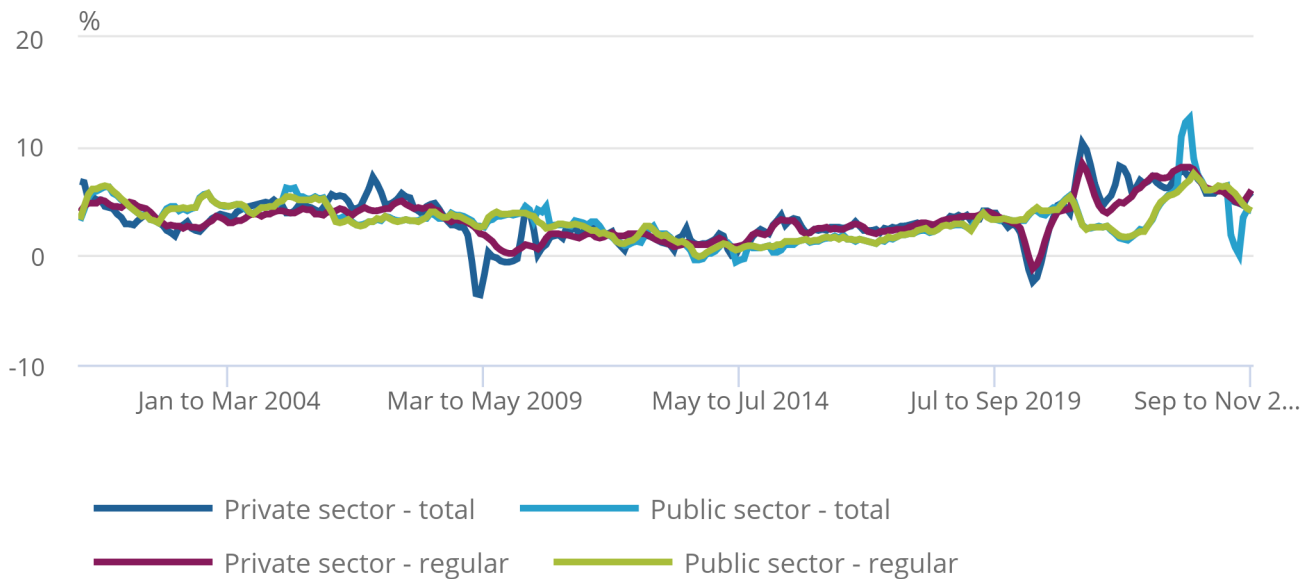
Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Annual average regular earnings growth for the private sector was 6.0% in September to November 2024 (Figure 4). This was up on the previous three-month period (5.5%) and last higher in November to January 2024, when it was 6.1%. For the public sector, annual average regular earnings growth was 4.1%. This was down on the previous three-month period (4.3%), and it was last lower in September to November 2022 (3.4%).

Annual average total earnings growth for the private sector was 5.8% in September to November 2024. This was up on the previous three-month period (5.4%) and last higher in February to April 2024, when it was 5.9%. For the public sector, annual average total earnings growth was 4.1%. This was down on the previous three-month period (4.2%).

Figure 5: In the latest period, regular growth rates were similar across the broad sectors, at around 6.0%, except for the public sector

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

Figure 5: In the latest period, regular growth rates were similar across the broad sectors, at around 6.0%, except for the public sector

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for regular pay by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, September to November 2018 to September to November 2024
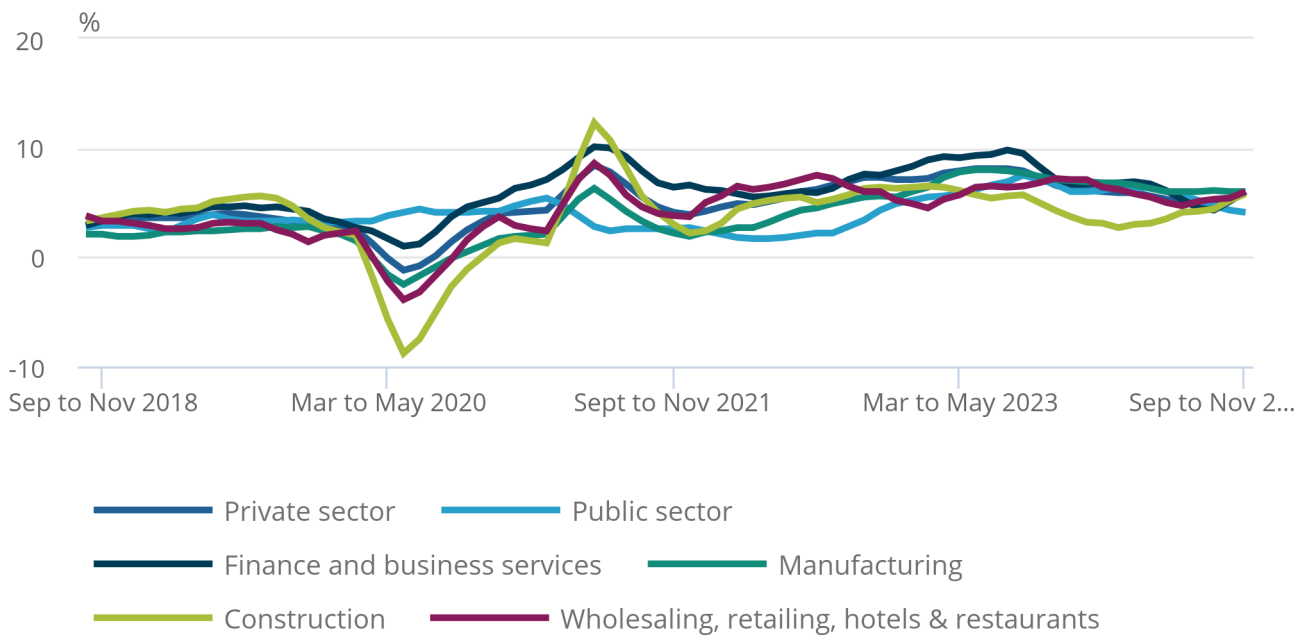
Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Regular growth rates across all broad sectors (excluding the public sector) are showing a similar annual growth rate, of around 6.0% in September to November 2024. Similarly, for total growth, all broad sectors (excluding the public sector) have continued with strong growth rates with the construction industry showing the strongest growth rate (7.3%) in September to November 2024.

4 . Data on average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings
Dataset EARN01 | Released 21 January 2025
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 21 January 2025
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 21 January 2025
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 21 January 2025
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, back series 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.

When arrears or bonus payments are backdated, people who have left the business but are entitled to these back
payments will be included in the number of employees that have received pay in that period. This results in more
employees being added to payroll for that month and will have an impact on the average pay as more employees
will be included in the calculation. The survey only requests one employee figure so we are unable to split out
those who have left the company and only eligible to the backpay and not the regular pay. For the majority of
time, the impact of this on regular pay is minimal but for certain periods, where there has been a large backpay
covering a long period, the calculation of the average pay will be affected and will be more accurately reflected in
the following month's data.

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 84% in November 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

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 As mentioned last month, we are currently reviewing the seasonal adjustment parameters. The review may lead to revisions to the historical AWE timeseries extending back throughout the entire time series which, if required, will be implemented the early part of 2025.

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 QMI. 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: 2024](#)
Bulletin | Released 29 October 2024
Measures of employee earnings, using data from the Annual Survey for Hours and Earnings (ASHE).

[Low and high pay in the UK: 2024](#)
Bulletin | Released 29 October 2024
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: 2024](#)
Bulletin | Released 29 October 2024
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 statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 21 January 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: January 2025](#)

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/latest/relateddata

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

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

(*) 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[1]

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Whole Economy (100%)[2]			Private sector (81%)[2]			Public sector (19%)[2]		
https://www.ons.g	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Nov 22	631	7.4	6.7	635	8.0	7.2	613	4.2	3.3
Sep 23	670	7.9	7.7 (r)	676	8.5	7.7	647	8.6	8.9
Oct 23　(r)	664	6.0	7.0	666	5.5	7.0	646	5.9	7.4
Nov 23　(r)	668	5.9	6.6	673	5.9	6.6	651	6.2	6.9
Dec 23	670	5.8	5.9 (r)	674	5.7	5.7	653	6.1	6.1 (r)
Jan 24	672	5.5	5.7 (r)	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	687	5.1	5.7	691	4.9	5.6	669	6.5	6.4
Jun 24	689	3.1	4.6	695	5.2	5.1	670	-5.8	1.9
Jul 24	690	4.1	4.1	696	4.5	4.9	671	2.4	0.8
Aug 24	694	4.6	3.9	700	4.8	4.8	670	4.1	0.1
Sep 24	701 (r)	4.6	4.4	707	4.6	4.6	672	3.9	3.5
Oct 24　(r)	708	6.6	5.2	712	6.9	5.4	674	4.4	4.2
Nov 24　(p)	705	5.6	5.6	713	6.0	5.8	677	4.0	4.1

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%)[2]			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%)[2]			Public sector excluding financial services (19%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Nov 22	619	7.9	6.7	855	8.6	7.2	609	4.3	3.4
Sep 23　(r)	659	9.1	8.2	906	8.5	9.2	642	8.4	8.8
Oct 23　(r)	650	5.6	7.3	890	5.3	7.7	641	5.8	7.3
Nov 23　(r)	656	6.0	6.9	906	6.0	6.6	646	6.0	6.7
Dec 23	658	5.8	5.8 (r)	910	6.7	6.0 (r)	649	6.1	6.0 (r)
Jan 24	662	5.9	5.9 (r)	908	5.1	5.9 (r)	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	674	5.1	5.7	938	5.5	7.0	662	6.4	6.3
Jun 24	674	2.5	4.4	945	6.4	5.9	663	-5.9	1.8
Jul 24	676	3.9	3.8	936	3.7	5.2	666	2.3	0.7
Aug 24	681	4.6	3.7	944	3.8	4.6	664	4.1	0.0
Sep 24　(r)	687	4.2	4.2	953	5.1	4.2	664	3.6	3.3
Oct 24　(r)	692	6.5	5.1	959	7.7	5.5	672	4.8	4.1
Nov 24　(p)	**693**	**5.6**	**5.4**	**955**	**5.4**	**6.1**	**674**	**4.4**	**4.2**

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (7%)[2]			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%)[2]			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (22%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Nov 22	684	6.0	6.0	717	5.3	5.8	414	5.1	5.5
Sep 23　(r)	723	6.9	7.5	741	3.9	4.6	437	6.3	5.8
Oct 23　(r)	726	6.8	7.2	740	3.0	3.9	439	6.5	6.1
Nov 23　(r)	729	6.5	6.7	743	3.6	3.5	440	6.2	6.3
Dec 23	729	5.4	6.3 (r)	767	6.4	4.3	443	4.8	5.8 (r)
Jan 24	733	5.4	5.8 (r)	744	3.2	4.4	442	5.9	5.7 (r)
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	759	6.2	6.4	762	2.3	1.9	447	5.3	5.0
Jun 24	763	7.3	6.7	775	4.6	3.3	450	4.0	5.0
Jul 24	760	5.8	6.4	779	4.6	3.8	455	4.9	4.7
Aug 24	765	5.7	6.2	781	5.0	4.7	457	4.8	4.5
Sep 24　(r)	769	6.4	5.9	793	7.0	5.5	463	5.9	5.2
Oct 24　(r)	771	6.1	6.1	798	7.9	6.6	463	5.6	5.4
Nov 24　(p)	**772**	**6.0**	**6.2**	**794**	**6.9**	**7.3**	**466**	**5.8**	**5.8**

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey
Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120
Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

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.
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%)[1]			Private sector (81%)[2]			Public sector (19%)[2]		
https://www.ons.g	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average[2]		Single month	3 month average[2]		Single month	3 month average[2]
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Nov 22	45	11.4	6.4	55	11.2	5.6	3	72.9	50.0
Sep 23 (r)	49	19.9	8.8	60	22.2	5.4	4	16.1	246.6
Oct 23 (r)	43	2.4	4.6	51	0.4	4.0	2	-17.2	72.0
Nov 23 (r)	44	-1.9	6.5	53	-4.4	5.6	4	30.5	10.1
Dec 23	43	-0.1	0.1 (r)	53	0.2	-1.3 (r)	3	93.9	27.2 (r)
Jan 24	43	-2.0	-1.4 (r)	52	0.5	-1.3 (r)	2	-65.4	-12.1 (r)
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	45	1.1	3.6	55	1.0	3.7	3	12.2	-18.8
Jun 24	43	-18.8	-5.6	57	11.5	4.7	3	-96.0	-91.0
Jul 24	42	-9.7	-9.7	53	-2.5	3.2	3	-77.5	-90.2
Aug 24	45	2.1	-9.4	55	7.9	5.5	3	-63.1	-90.7
Sep 24 (r)	47	-3.1	-3.6	59	-1.1	1.2	1	-74.2	-72.8
Oct 24 (r)	49	13.5	3.8	59	15.0	6.8	8	223.7	-19.5
Nov 24 (p)	**45**	**2.7**	**4.0**	**53**	**0.4**	**4.4**	**3**	**-25.8**	**13.2**

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%)[1]			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%)[2]			Public sector excluding financial services (19%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average[2]		Single month	3 month average[2]		Single month	3 month average[2]
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Nov 22	47	12.4	6.4	117	13.8	-1.6	2	69.4	56.2
Sep 23 (r)	52	25.0	11.4	106	8.1	4.6	3	13.3	226.1
Oct 23 (r)	44	0.9	6.6	100	2.1	3.2	2	-5.8	74.6
Nov 23 (r)	46	-2.0	7.5	107	-8.5	0.0	2	30.6	13.0
Dec 23	45	-0.1	-0.4 (r)	106	3.2	-1.5 (r)	2	94.4	33.1 (r)
Jan 24	45	0.9	-0.4 (r)	101	-2.2	-2.8 (r)	2	15.6	41.3 (r)
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	47	1.1	3.2	108	-1.0	4.8	2	-8.8	-25.4
Jun 24	44	-23.7	-8.5	119	17.4	6.3	2	-96.9	-93.4
Jul 24	44	-12.9	-12.7	103	-7.9	2.4	2	-80.3	-92.7
Aug 24	45	4.6	-12.1	114	7.4	5.2	2	-62.6	-92.7
Sep 24 (r)	48	-7.8	-5.9	118	11.2	3.4	1	-73.9	-74.0
Oct 24 (r)	50	13.5	2.7	120	19.7	12.6	6	248.5	-15.8
Nov 24 (p)	**45**	**-1.5**	**0.8**	**97**	**-8.6**	**7.2**	**2**	**-23.6**	**17.4**

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (7%)[2]			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%)[1]			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (22%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average[2]		Single month	3 month average[2]		Single month	3 month average[2]
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Nov 22	38	30.8	33.6	38	-5.7	-0.8	27	-5.1	0.5
Sep 23 (r)	32	-5.8	-1.7	30	-22.1	-18.0	25	-7.2	-3.9
Oct 23 (r)	32	-5.6	-3.4	35	-6.0	-22.0	28	2.4	-2.9
Nov 23 (r)	29	-23.6	-12.2	34	-10.3	-12.9	26	-4.6	-3.1
Dec 23	31	-12.0	-14.1 (r)	47	39.6	6.7 (r)	26	-16.4	-6.6 (r)
Jan 24	30	-30.5	-22.6 (r)	39	34.7	19.3 (r)	26	-10.4	-10.8 (r)
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	38	12.2	10.5	30	-30.3	-16.2	28	19.6	2.1
Jun 24	41	42.6	21.7	43	13.6	-6.4	28	-5.3	3.1
Jul 24	31	-7.1	14.5	42	11.0	-3.0	27	-4.1	2.3
Aug 24	35	2.3	11.0	41	46.1	21.3	25	-7.4	-5.6
Sep 24 (r)	37	16.6	3.7	46	54.1	34.6	34	33.2	6.4
Oct 24 (r)	35	8.2	8.9	44	27.8	41.8	25	-12.1	3.6
Nov 24 (p)	**34**	**15.5**	**13.3**	**43**	**24.2**	**34.5**	**25**	**-1.7**	**5.7**

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[1]

Standard Industrial Classification (2007) | Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

https://www.ons.g	Whole Economy (100%)[2]			Private sector (81%)[2]			Public sector (19%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Nov 22	587	6.9	6.5	583	7.5	7.3	611	4.3	3.4
Sep 23 (r)	622	7.7	7.8	617	7.5	7.9	642	8.3	7.5
Oct 23 (r)	619	6.1	7.2	614	6.1	7.3	644	6.0	7.1
Nov 23	624	6.2	6.7	619	6.3	6.6	647	5.9	6.7
Dec 23	626	6.2	6.2	622	6.2	6.2	651	6.0	6.0
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	645	5.1	5.4	640	5.0	5.3	664	5.6	6.0
Jul 24	648	5.0	5.1	642	4.9	5.0	666	5.2	5.7
Aug 24	649	4.6	4.9	644	4.6	4.8	666	4.8	5.2
Sep 24	653	5.0 (r)	4.9	648	5.1	4.9	669	4.2	4.7
Oct 24 (r)	657	6.2	5.2	655	6.7	5.5	669	4.0	4.3
Nov 24 (p)	**660**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**657**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**673**	**4.1**	**4.1**

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%)[2]			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%)[2]			Public sector excluding financial services (19%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]
	K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Nov 22	575	7.2	6.7	748	8.0	7.6	607	4.2	3.3
Sep 23	610	7.9	7.9	799 (r)	8.6	9.5	640	8.3	7.5
Oct 23	606	6.2	7.3	790	6.3	8.3	640	5.9 (r)	7.1
Nov 23 (r)	611	6.2	6.8	799	6.9	7.2	644	6.0	6.7
Dec 23	614	6.3	6.2	803	7.1	6.7	647	6.0	6.0
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	631	5.1	5.5	831	5.4	6.1	662	5.6	6.0
Jul 24	633	5.0	5.1	828	4.5	5.3	663	5.0	5.7
Aug 24	635	4.6	4.9	833	3.6	4.5	663	4.7	5.1
Sep 24	640	4.9	4.8	838	4.8	4.3	665	3.9	4.6
Oct 24 (r)	644	6.2	5.2	845	7.0	5.1	668	4.4	4.3
Nov 24 (p)	**647**	**5.8**	**5.6**	**848**	**6.1**	**6.0**	**672**	**4.4**	**4.2**

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (7%)[2]			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%)[2]			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (22%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]		Single month	3 month average[3]
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Nov 22	649	5.3	5.5	680	6.0	6.3	386	5.9	6.0
Sep 23 (r)	690	7.2	7.7	714	5.6	5.6	411	7.2	6.5
Oct 23 (r)	693	7.0	7.4	704	3.0	4.9	411	6.9	6.8
Nov 23 (r)	696	7.3	7.2	709	4.3	4.3	414	7.3	7.1
Dec 23	698	6.7	7.0	710	3.8	3.7	415	6.8	7.0 (r)
Jan 24	703	6.8	7.0 (r)	705	1.8	3.3 (r)	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	4.0	3.1	419	4.3	5.5
Jun 24	725	5.8	6.0	733	4.0	3.5	425	4.6	5.0
Jul 24	730	6.2	6.0	737	4.3	4.1	427	5.4	4.7
Aug 24	730	5.8	6.0	741	4.1	4.2	430	5.5	5.1
Sep 24	732 (r)	6.2	6.1	748	4.7	4.4	431	4.9	5.3
Oct 24 (r)	735	6.1	6.0	753	6.9	5.2	438	6.7	5.7
Nov 24 (p)	**736**	**5.7**	**6.0**	**751**	**6.0**	**5.8**	**441**	**6.3**	**6.0**

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[1]

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

		Total pay (including bonuses)[1]					
		Nominal earnings			Real earnings[3]		
		Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average[2]		Single month	3 month average[2]
		KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Nov 22		631	7.4	6.7	506	-2.0	-2.5
Sep 23	(r)	670	7.9	7.7	515	1.7	1.3
Oct 23	(r)	664	6.0	7.0	512	1.3	1.3
Nov 23	(r)	668	5.9	6.6	514	1.6	1.5
Dec 23		670	5.8	5.9 (r)	513	1.6	1.5 (r)
Jan 24		672	5.5	5.7 (r)	513	1.4	1.6 (r)
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	5.1	5.7	522	2.2	2.3
Jun 24		689	3.1	4.6	521	0.3	1.6
Jul 24		690	4.1	4.1	520	1.0	1.2
Aug 24		694	4.6	3.9	522	1.6	0.9
Sep 24	(r)	701	4.6	4.4	524	1.9	1.5
Oct 24	(r)	708	6.6	5.2	530	3.4	2.3
Nov 24	**(p)**	**705**	**5.6**	**5.6**	**524**	**1.9**	**2.4**

		Regular pay (excluding bonuses)					
		Nominal earnings			Real earnings[3]		
		Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average[2]		Single month	3 month average[2]
		KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Nov 22		587	6.9	6.5	472	-2.3	-2.5
Sep 23		622	7.7 (r)	7.8	479	1.1	1.3
Oct 23		619	6.1	7.2	477 (r)	1.3	1.3
Nov 23		624	6.2	6.7	482	2.0	1.5
Dec 23		626	6.2	6.2	481	1.9	1.7
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		645	5.1	5.4	488	2.3	2.4
Jul 24		648	5.0	5.1	488	1.9	2.2
Aug 24		649	4.6	4.9	488	1.5	1.9
Sep 24	(r)	653	5.0	4.9	491	2.3	1.9
Oct 24	(r)	657	6.2	5.2	491	3.0	2.3
Nov 24	**(p)**	**660**	**5.7**	**5.6**	**492**	**2.1**	**2.5**

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey
Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120
Email: 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.