Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: October 2025

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:
14 October 2025

Next release:
11 November 2025

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 statistical bulletin

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 June to August 2025.

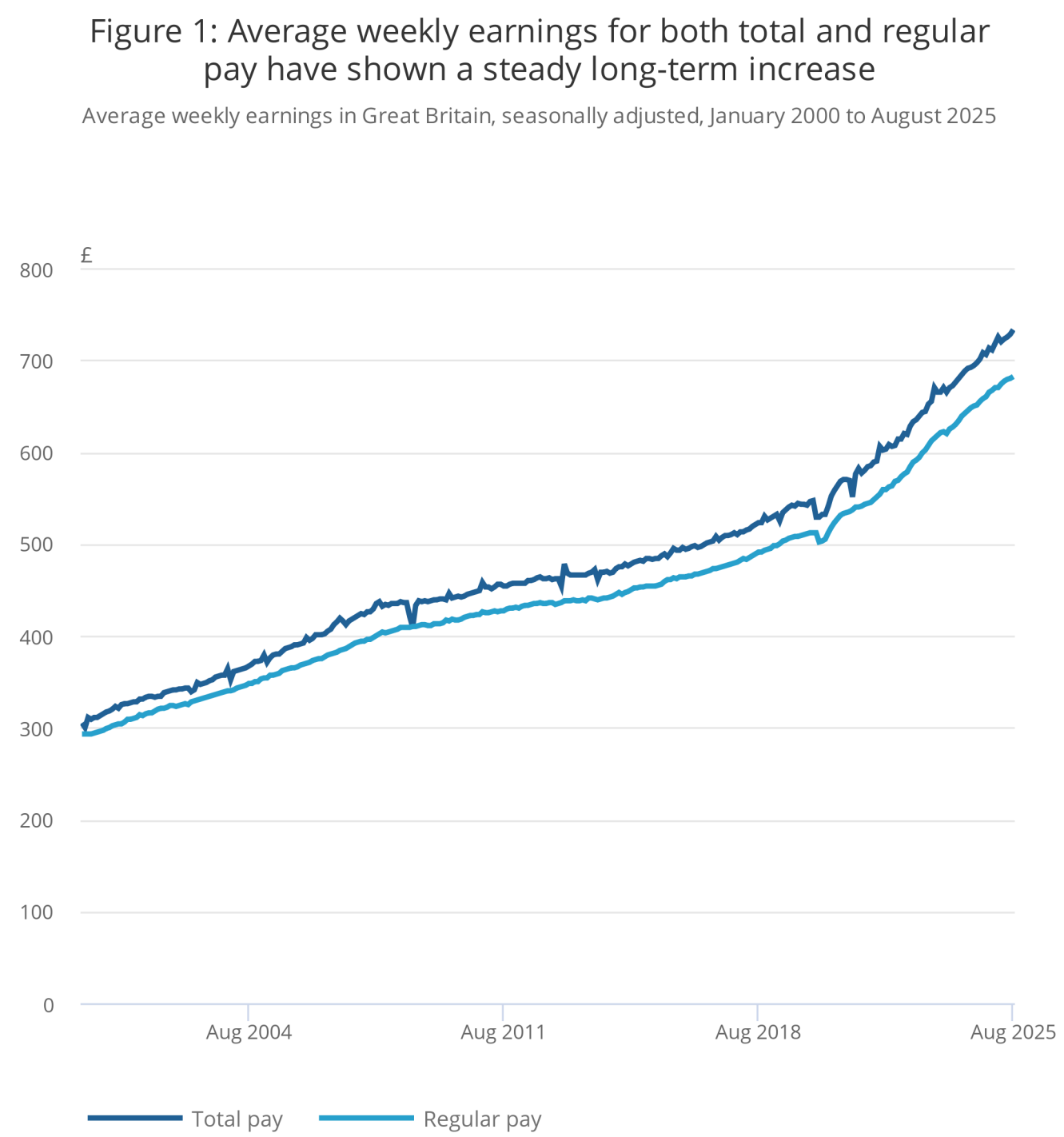
- Annual growth in employees' average earnings was 4.7% for regular earnings (excluding bonuses) and 5.0% for total earnings (including bonuses).
- Annual growth in real terms, adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), was 0.6% for regular pay and 0.8% for total pay.
- Using the Consumer Prices Index excluding owner occupiers' housing costs (CPI) to adjust for inflation, annual growth in real terms was 0.9% for regular pay and 1.2% for total pay.
- Annual average regular earnings growth was 6.0% for the public sector and 4.4% for the private sector; however, the public sector annual growth rate is affected by some public sector pay rises being paid earlier in 2025 than in 2024, causing a base effect.
- After the public sector, the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector showed the strongest regular annual growth rate.

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: Average weekly earnings for both total and regular pay have shown a steady long-term increase

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to August 2025

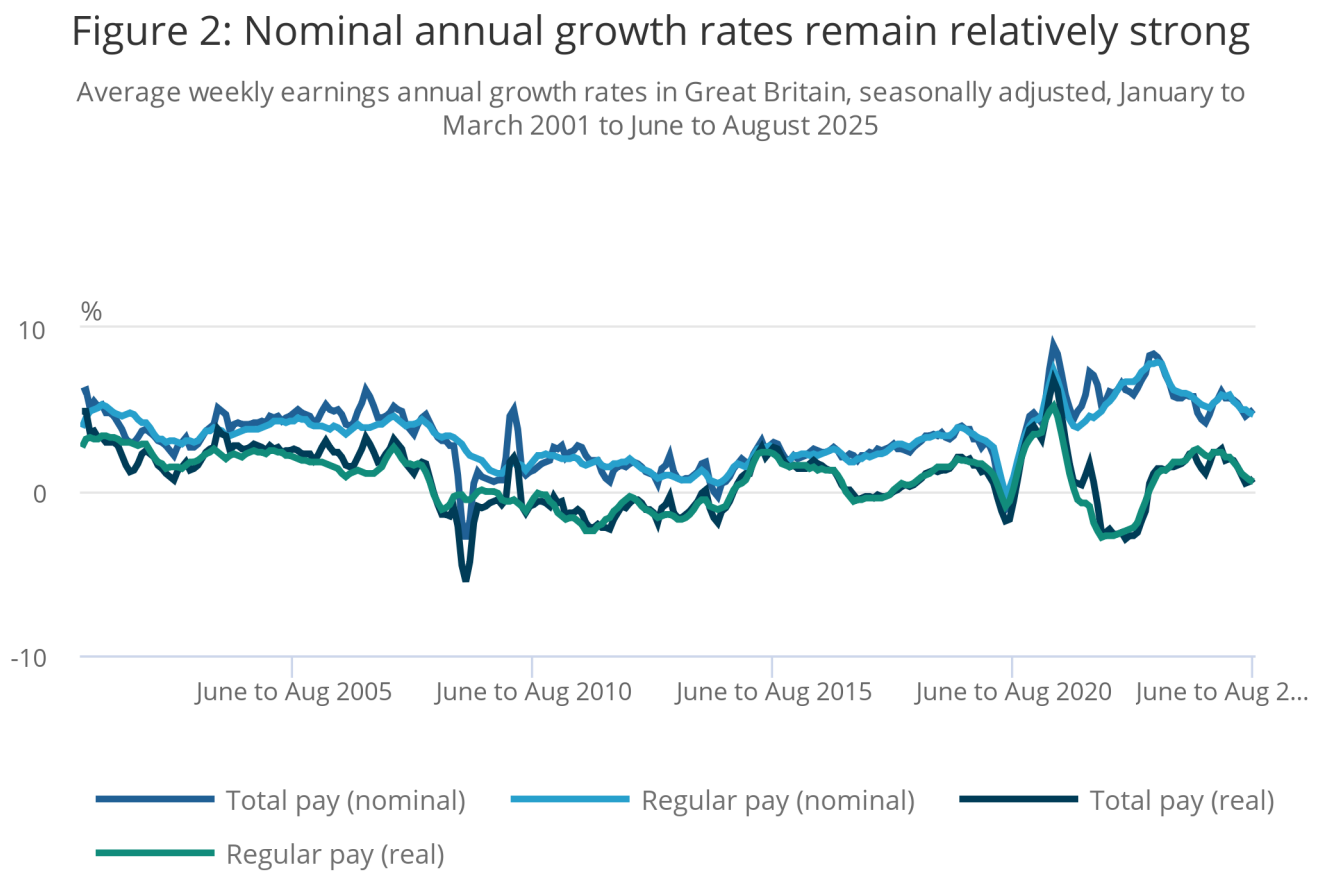


Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Average weekly earnings (AWE) were estimated at £733 for total earnings and £682 for regular earnings in August 2025. Figure 1 shows that AWE have steadily increased over the long term.

Figure 2: Nominal annual growth rates remain relatively strong

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to June to August 2025



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

Notes:

1. Real pay adjusted for using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH).

The annual growth in employees' average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 4.7% in June to August 2025 (Figure 2). This is slightly down from the previous three-month period (4.8%). It was last lower than 4.7% in February to April 2022, when it was 4.5%.

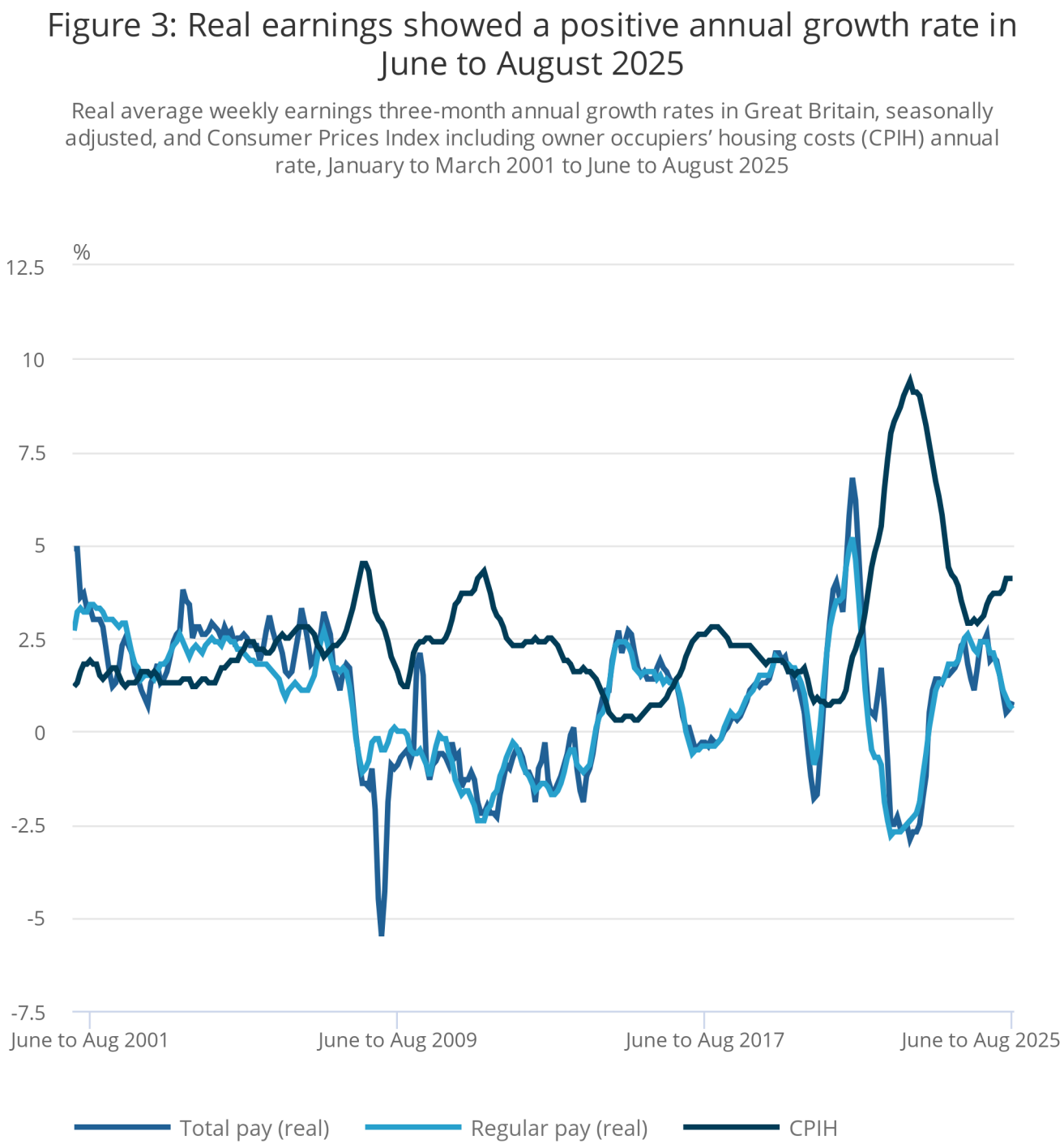
Annual growth in total earnings (including bonuses) was 5.0% in June to August 2025. This is slightly up from the previous three-month period (4.8%), mainly because the bonuses paid in August 2025 were slightly higher than the bonuses paid in August 2024.

In real terms (adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)), annual regular pay growth was 0.6% in June to August 2025. This is slightly down from the previous three-month period (0.7%). It was last lower than 0.6% in April to June 2023, when it was 0.1%.

Annual real total pay growth (using CPIH) was 0.8% in June to August 2025, slightly up from the previous three-month period (0.6%).

Figure 3: Real earnings showed a positive annual growth rate in June to August 2025

Real average weekly earnings three-month annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, and Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) annual rate, January to March 2001 to June to August 2025



Source: Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey, and Consumer price inflation from The Office for National Statistics

Figure 3 shows a comparison of three-month average weekly earnings annual real total and regular pay growth rates and average three-month inflation. CPIH was an average of 4.1% for June to August 2025.

CPIH is our headline measure of inflation. We also publish our supplementary X09: Real average weekly earnings using consumer price inflation (CPI) dataset, excluding owner occupiers' housing costs. Using CPI, annual real regular pay growth was 0.9% in June to August 2025. This is down from 1.2% in the previous three-month period. It was last lower than 0.9% in June to August 2023, when it was 0.7%.

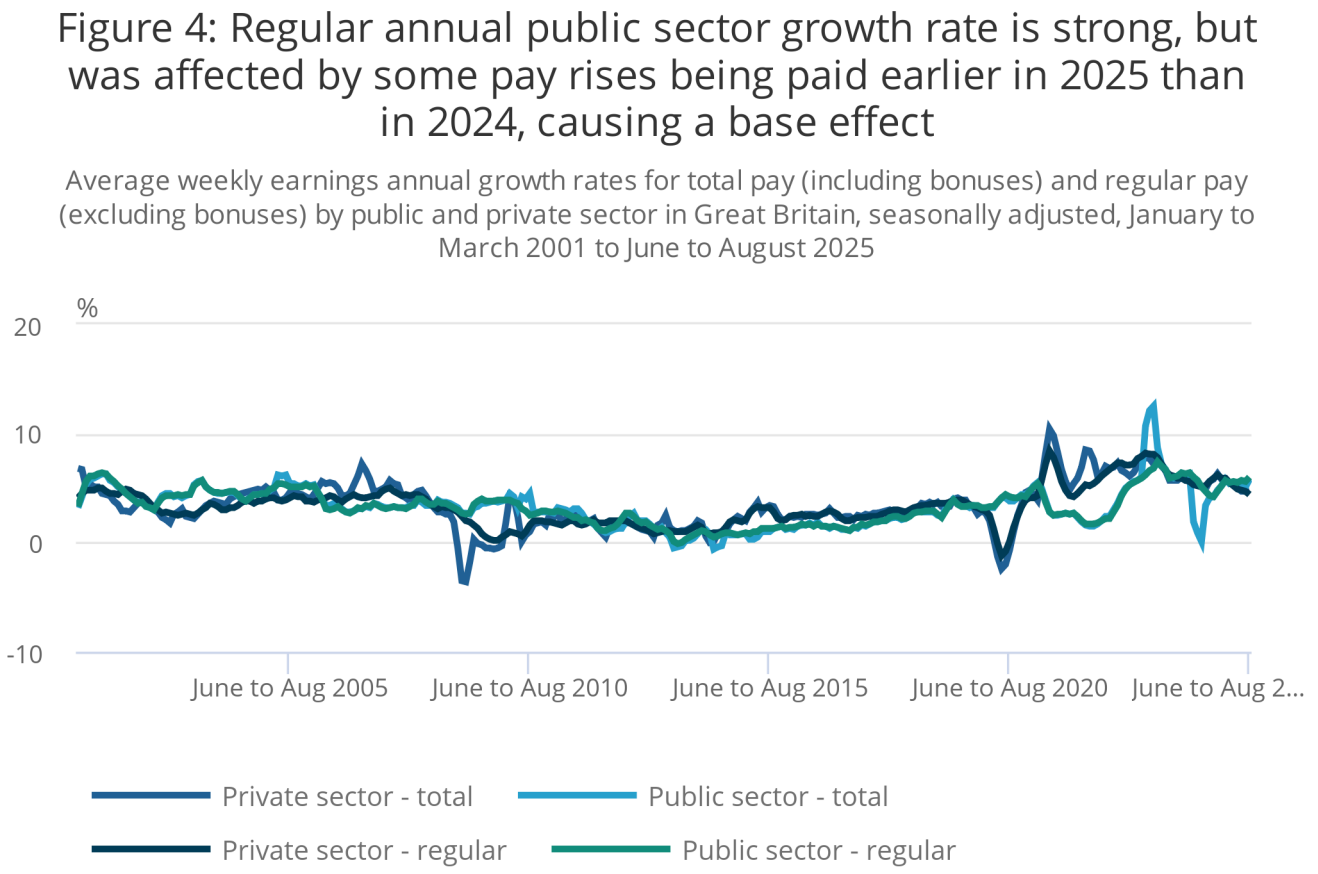
Annual real total pay growth (using CPI) was 1.2% in June to August 2025. This is slightly up from 1.1% in the previous three-month period.

Additional insights into the estimate of growth in median and mean pay are provided in the Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK bulletin. It also provides a timelier estimate of median pay, but this is subject to revisions. When comparing the comparable measures, 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: Regular annual public sector growth rate is strong, but was affected by some pay rises being paid earlier in 2025 than in 2024, causing a base effect

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 June to August 2025



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

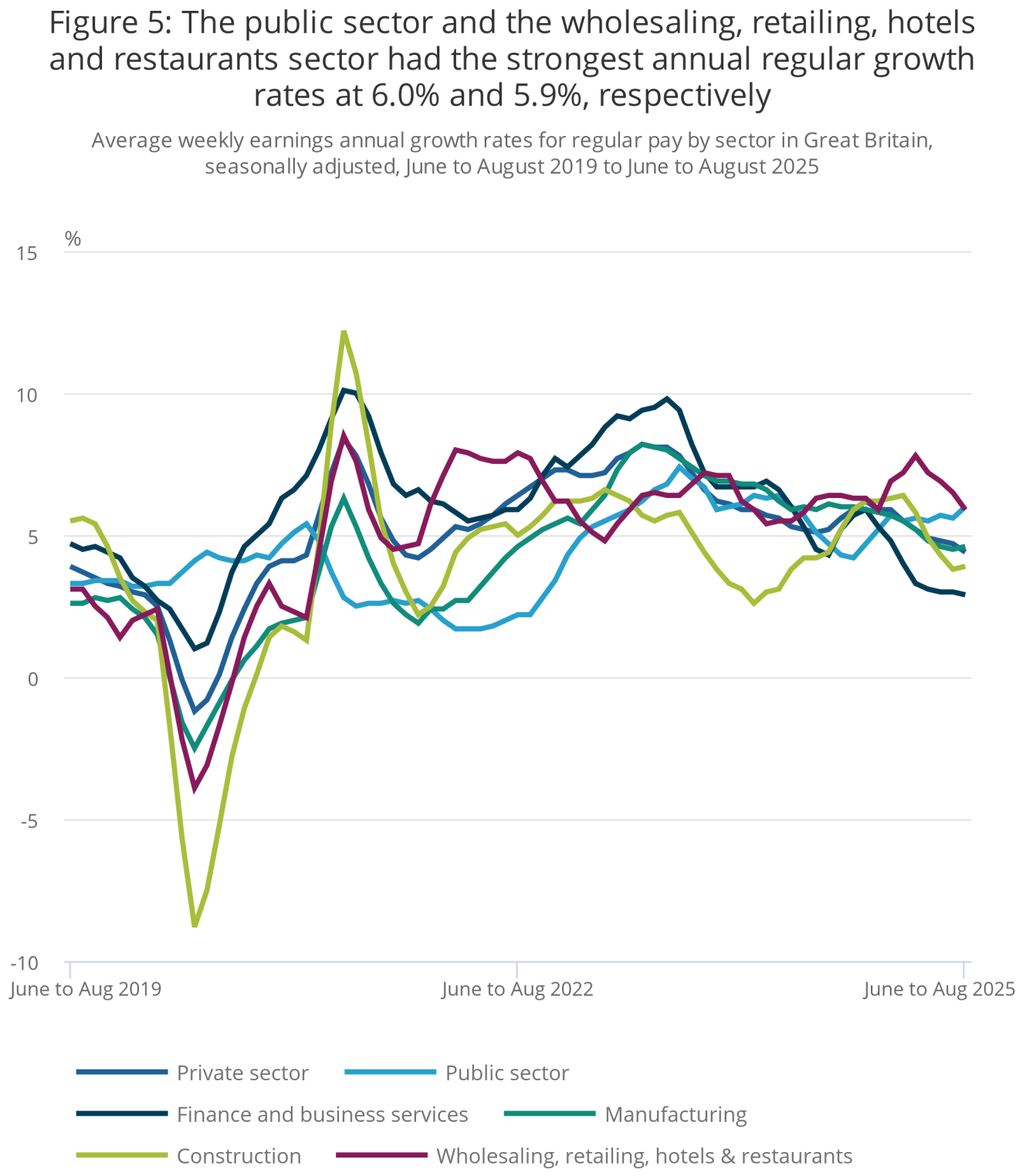
Annual average regular earnings growth was 6.0% for the public sector in June to August 2025 (Figure 4). This is up on the previous three-month period (5.6%). However, the public sector annual growth rate is being affected by some public sector pay rises being paid earlier in 2025 than in 2024, causing a base effect.

Annual average regular earnings growth was 4.4% for the private sector, slightly down on the previous three-month period (4.7%). It was last lower than 4.4% in October to December 2021, when it was 4.2%.

Annual average total earnings growth was 5.8% for the public sector in June to August 2025. This is up on the previous three-month period when it was 5.1% and again affected by base effect. Annual average total earnings growth was 4.8% for the private sector, slightly up on the previous three-month period (4.7%).

Figure 5: The public sector and the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector had the strongest annual regular growth rates at 6.0% and 5.9%, respectively

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for regular pay by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, June to August 2019 to June to August 2025



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

After the public sector, the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector showed the strongest regular annual growth rate, at 5.9%, in June to August 2025 (Figure 5). The finance and business services sector had the lowest annual regular growth rate, at 2.9%. This pattern was the same for annual total growth rates.

4 . Data on average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings
Dataset EARN01 | Released 14 October 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 14 October 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 14 October 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 14 October 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 are 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

Average weekly earnings (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 glossaryis 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 86% for August 2025.

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.

An error has been identified in the inflation measures for April 2025. The figures for transport and some higher-level aggregates were overstated in April 2025 because of an error in the Vehicle Excise Duty component. In line with the established revisions policies for those series, the April figures have not been revised. This error will have a minimal impact on the real measures of earnings for April 2025. Our statement on the impact of Vehicle Excise Duty on Consumer Price Inflation provides more detail.

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 inflation 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 and revisions

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 revisions, as outlined in our Average weekly earnings quality and methodology information (QMI). This was last reviewed in May 2025, and led to revisions to the historical AWE time series, extending back through the entire time series. The impact of these revisions on the headline estimates can be found in our EARN09: Average weekly earnings revision triangle dataset.

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 (QMI).

For more information about some of the main differences between our data sources, see ourComparison 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.

8 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 14 October 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin,Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: October 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

Notes
March 2025 Data: In line with international guidance, the seasonal adjustment process has been reviewed and revised this month. All periods in the AWE series have been open to revision

February 2025 data: As an exception we have opened up revisions back to October 2020 to allow for late and updated returns we received from one business to be included.
This has affected the Whole Economy & sectors: Private; Services; Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants; and the industry Retail Trade & Repairs for nominal and real, and total and regular earnings
Details on the size of the revisions can be found in Table X04

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]		
		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
Aug 23		665	7.2	8.2	669	7.1	7.2	644	7.6	12.5
Jun 24	(r)	692	3.3	4.8	699	5.4	5.4	670	-5.6	1.9
Jul 24	(r)	694	4.4	4.4	700	4.8	5.3	672	2.5	0.9
Aug 24	(r)	697	4.9	4.2	704	5.1	5.1	669	3.9	0.1
Sep 24		701	4.7	4.7	710	4.8	4.9	673	3.9	3.4 (r)
Oct 24		708	6.5	5.4	713	6.9	5.6	676	4.4	4.1 (r)
Nov 24		706	5.5	5.6	714	5.8	5.8	678	4.2	4.2
Dec 24		713	6.2	6.1	718	6.2	6.3	692	5.9	4.8
Jan 25		711	5.3	5.7	717	5.4	5.8	693	5.5	5.2
Feb 25		718	5.6	5.7	723	5.6	5.7	696	5.8	5.8
Mar 25		725	5.9	5.6	726	5.6	5.5	697	4.9	5.4
Apr 25		720	4.6	5.4	726	4.9	5.3	701	5.7	5.5
May 25		723	4.6	5.0	728	4.6	5.0	702	5.3	5.3
Jun 25	(r)	725	4.8	4.6	732	4.6	4.7	703	4.9	5.3
Jul 25	(r)	728	5.0	4.8	735	4.9	4.7	707	5.2	5.1
Aug 25	**(p)**	733	5.1	5.0	737	4.7	4.8	717	7.3	5.8

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%)[2]			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%)[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
Aug 23		652	7.3	8.5	909	9.3	9.1	639	7.6	12.6
Jun 24	(r)	679	2.9	4.8	948	6.6	6.0	663	-5.9	1.8
Jul 24	(r)	681	4.3	4.3	935	3.5	5.4	667	2.3	0.7
Aug 24	(r)	684	4.8	4.0	942	3.7	4.6	665	4.0	0.0
Sep 24		690	4.5	4.5 (r)	952	5.1	4.1 (r)	665	3.6	3.3 (r)
Oct 24		695	6.4	5.2 (r)	959	7.7	5.5	673	4.8	4.1 (r)
Nov 24		695	5.5	5.5	951	4.7	5.8	675	4.5	4.3
Dec 24		701	6.4	6.1	965	6.3	6.2	690	6.3	5.2
Jan 25		700	5.4	5.8	954	4.5	5.2	693	6.0	5.6
Feb 25		705	5.5	5.8	957	3.4	4.7	695	6.2	6.2
Mar 25		709	5.3	5.4	990	3.9	3.9	697	5.6	5.9
Apr 25		708	4.8	5.2	971	4.3	3.9	700	6.2	6.0
May 25		710	4.6	4.9	961	2.0	3.4	701	5.8	5.8
Jun 25	(r)	712	4.8	4.7	969	2.3	2.9	706	6.5	6.1
Jul 25	(r)	716	5.1	4.9	974	4.1	2.8	705	5.7	6.0
Aug 25	**(p)**	**720**	**5.3**	**5.1**	**975**	**3.5**	**3.3**	**716**	**7.8**	**6.7**

		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
Aug 23		724	7.9	7.6	744	4.7	5.2	439	5.6	4.9
Jun 24		762	7.1 (r)	6.7	775	4.5	3.4	456	4.3	5.4
Jul 24	(r)	761	6.0	6.4	779	4.5	3.9	462	5.9	5.6
Aug 24	(r)	765	5.7	6.3	782	5.1	4.7	464	5.7	5.3
Sep 24		770	6.4	6.0	793	7.0	5.5	470	6.9	6.2
Oct 24		771	6.1	6.1	799	7.9	6.7 (r)	467	5.5	6.0 (r)
Nov 24		774	6.2	6.2	797	7.2	7.4	471	5.9	6.1
Dec 24		770	5.1	5.8	804	4.8	6.6	470	5.5	5.6
Jan 25		779	5.8	5.7	792	5.9	6.0	464	3.8	5.1
Feb 25		788	6.4	5.8	816	8.0	6.2	481	9.0	6.1
Mar 25		795	5.4	5.9	809	9.4	7.8	479	7.3	6.7
Apr 25		788	3.9	5.2	806	5.5	7.6	482	6.7	7.7
May 25		792	4.4	4.6	802	4.7	6.5	486	7.0	7.0
Jun 25		804	5.4	4.6	813	4.9	5.0	481	5.5	6.4
Jul 25	(r)	797	4.7	4.8	814	4.6	4.7	489	5.7	6.1
Aug 25	**(p)**	**803**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**812**	**3.9**	**4.4**	**492**	**6.0**	**5.7**

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

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 enquiries: 01633 456120
Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

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]		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year: Single month	% changes year on year: 3 month average[2]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year: Single month	% changes year on year: 3 month average[2]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year: Single month	% changes year on year: 3 month average[2]
		KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Aug 23		44	-4.1	13.5	51	-9.1	-3.8	8	243.5	1383.1
Jun 24	(r)	45	-18.8	-3.5	56	8.4	6.5	4	-95.5	-90.2
Jul 24	(r)	42	-10.0	-8.2	53	-3.0	4.4	3	-79.5	-89.9
Aug 24	(r)	43	-4.0	-11.5	54	6.6	3.8	2	-76.1	-91.5
Sep 24		48	-3.0	-5.6 (r)	60	-0.7	0.8 (r)	1	-74.3	-77.8 (r)
Oct 24		49	14.0	2.0 (r)	59	15.0	6.5 (r)	7	221.0	-29.0 (r)
Nov 24		46	4.3	4.7	54	1.9	5.0	3	-27.8	10.9
Dec 24		48	10.7	9.6	58	9.2	8.6	4	52.7	63.4
Jan 25		44	-2.0	4.2	53	-2.8	2.7	2	-27.0	-2.7
Feb 25		48	7.1	5.2	58	4.1	3.4	3	30.1	19.5
Mar 25		49	5.8	3.6	60	9.6	3.7	1	-60.7	-23.0
Apr 25		46	-1.0	3.9	56	-1.2	4.1	2	-2.0	-16.2
May 25		46	-0.1	1.6	57	-2.2	1.9	2	-40.7	-39.4
Jun 25	(r)	47	4.9	1.2	60	6.8	1.1	2	-54.7	-38.7
Jul 25	(r)	49	14.9	6.4	60	13.1	5.7	3	-21.8	-39.6
Aug 25	**(p)**	**50**	**17.4**	**12.3**	**62**	**13.9**	**11.2**	**6**	**185.9**	**11.1**

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%)[1]			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%)[2]			Public sector excluding financial services (19%)[2]		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year: Single month	% changes year on year: 3 month average[2]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year: Single month	% changes year on year: 3 month average[2]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year: Single month	% changes year on year: 3 month average[2]
		K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Aug 23		44	-4.0	15.3	106	-0.1	1.0	5	270.5	1804.0
Jun 24	(r)	47	-24.5	-6.5	119	16.3	7.7	2	-97.2	-92.9
Jul 24	(r)	44	-12.3	-10.8	103	-8.0	3.5	2	-78.6	-92.3
Aug 24	(r)	44	0.5	-13.6	110	4.4	3.9	1	-71.5	-93.2
Sep 24		49	-7.6	-6.8 (r)	119	11.5	2.5 (r)	1	-73.7	-75.8 (r)
Oct 24		50	14.2	1.7 (r)	121	20.0	11.9 (r)	6	245.7	-19.1 (r)
Nov 24		46	0.3	1.6	99	-8.0	7.6	2	-25.9	18.6
Dec 24		50	10.1	8.1	120	12.2	7.8	2	35.8	70.1
Jan 25		46	-1.5	2.9	106	0.1	1.4	1	-28.4	-9.5
Feb 25		48	2.2	3.5	110	0.8	4.4	2	55.8	14.5
Mar 25		50	7.5	2.7	123	9.0	3.4	2	5.0	4.0
Apr 25		47	0.5	3.4	114	2.1	4.0	1	-3.8	18.8
May 25		47	-4.3	1.1	98	-14.4	-1.2	1	-28.5	-11.6
Jun 25	(r)	48	3.9	0.0	119	0.3	-4.0	2	17.0	-6.2
Jul 25	(r)	49	12.4	3.7	120	15.9	0.1	2	-15.9	-10.1
Aug 25	**(p)**	**52**	**18.1**	**11.3**	**126**	**13.7**	**9.6**	**5**	**219.8**	**58.5**

		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: Single month	% changes year on year: 3 month average[2]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year: Single month	% changes year on year: 3 month average[2]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year: Single month	% changes year on year: 3 month average[2]
		K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Aug 23		33	0.5	-0.7	27	-38.3	-11.4	28	-4.8	-15.3
Jun 24	(r)	37	31.3	19.5	41	13.5	-8.4	26	-20.7	4.6
Jul 24	(r)	33	-3.5	12.2	41	6.7	-6.9	27	-4.9	2.2
Aug 24	(r)	34	1.3	8.4	43	59.7	23.3	25	-9.5	-12.2
Sep 24		37	16.6	4.5 (r)	46	55.9	37.1 (r)	35	34.9	6.3 (r)
Oct 24		35	8.1	8.5 (r)	45	29.4	47.0 (r)	25	-12.8	3.5 (r)
Nov 24		34	17.3	13.8	43	27.0	36.5	25	-0.9	6.6
Dec 24		32	-6.2	5.7	46	-2.4	15.8	25	-4.4	-6.3
Jan 25		34	8.6	5.9	34	-13.0	2.5	21	-20.1	-8.6
Feb 25		43	35.1	12.1	50	41.9	7.0	26	4.3	-7.0
Mar 25		38	7.3	16.7	48	59.2	26.4	28	8.5	-2.8
Apr 25		36	-8.2	10.0	46	16.1	37.1	27	2.8	5.2
May 25		38	0.0	-0.6	48	34.2	34.6	33	0.4	3.6
Jun 25	(r)	44	19.4	3.5	49	19.2	22.7	24	-9.1	-1.8
Jul 25	(r)	37	11.1	10.1	49	21.5	24.5	28	2.6	-1.8
Aug 25	**(p)**	**40**	**18.2**	**16.4**	**42**	**-2.3**	**12.5**	**28**	**13.9**	**2.3**

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

		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
Aug 23		621	7.8	7.9	617	8.0	8.1	637	6.8	6.8
Jun 24	(r)	648	5.3	5.5	643	5.2	5.3	665	5.6	6.0
Jul 24		650	5.2 (r)	5.3	645	5.2	5.2	667	5.2	5.7
Aug 24	(r)	651	4.9	5.2	647	5.0	5.1	666	4.6	5.1
Sep 24		655	5.1	5.1	651	5.3	5.2	670	4.2	4.7
Oct 24		658	6.1	5.4	656	6.6	5.6	670	4.0	4.3
Nov 24		660	5.6	5.6	657	5.8	5.9	675	4.3	4.2
Dec 24		665	6.0	5.9	660	6.0	6.2	688	5.8	4.7
Jan 25		667	5.9	5.8	660	5.9	5.9	692	5.6	5.2
Feb 25		670	5.8	5.9	665	5.8	5.9	694	5.8	5.7
Mar 25		670	4.9	5.5	664	4.9	5.5	696	5.2	5.5
Apr 25		674	5.1	5.3	668	4.9	5.2	699	5.8	5.6
May 25		677	5.0	5.0	671	4.9	4.9	701	5.5	5.5
Jun 25	(r)	679	4.8	5.0	672	4.5	4.8	704	5.9	5.7
Jul 25		680	4.7	4.8	674	4.5	4.7	703	5.4 (r)	5.6
Aug 25	**(p)**	**682**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**675**	**4.2**	**4.4**	**710**	**6.7**	**6.0**

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%)[2]			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%)[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
Aug 23		609	7.9	8.0	804	9.9	9.8	633	6.9	6.9
Jun 24	(r)	634	5.4	5.6	831	5.4	6.0	662	5.6	6.0
Jul 24		637	5.3	5.4	828	4.5	5.3	663	5.0	5.7 (r)
Aug 24	(r)	639	4.9	5.2	833	3.7	4.5	663	4.7	5.1
Sep 24		642	5.1	5.1	837	4.8	4.3	666	3.9	4.5 (r)
Oct 24		645	6.1	5.4	845	7.0	5.2 (r)	669	4.4	4.3 (r)
Nov 24		647	5.5	5.6	841	5.3	5.7	674	4.6	4.3
Dec 24		652	6.1	5.9	846	5.4	5.9	687	6.2	5.1
Jan 25		652	5.9	5.8	847	5.2	5.3	690	6.1	5.6
Feb 25		655	5.8	5.9	847	3.8	4.8	693	6.2	6.2
Mar 25		655	4.9	5.5	845	2.9	4.0	695	5.6	6.0
Apr 25		660	5.0	5.2	855	3.3	3.3	698	6.2	6.0
May 25		663	5.2	5.0	854	3.2	3.1	700	5.9	5.9
Jun 25		665	4.8	5.0	853	2.6	3.0	703	6.2	6.1
Jul 25	(r)	667	4.7	4.9	855	3.2	3.0	702	5.9	6.0
Aug 25	**(p)**	**669**	**4.7**	**4.8**	**856**	**2.8**	**2.9**	**710**	**7.0**	**6.4**

		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
Aug 23		690	8.0	8.0	712	6.3	5.7	410	6.3	6.4
Jun 24	(r)	725	5.8	5.9	734	4.1	3.8	431	5.8	5.5
Jul 24	(r)	730	6.2	6.0	738	4.5	4.2	435	6.5	5.8
Aug 24	(r)	730	5.8	5.9	740	4.0	4.2	438	6.7	6.3
Sep 24		733	6.2	6.1	747	4.6	4.4	438	6.0	6.4
Oct 24		735	6.1	6.0	753	6.9	5.2	442	6.5	6.4
Nov 24		738	5.9	6.0	752	6.1	5.9	445	6.3	6.3
Dec 24		739	5.7	5.9	751	5.6	6.2	445	6.2	6.3
Jan 25		744	5.7	5.8	755	6.8	6.2	444	5.3	5.9
Feb 25		748	5.6	5.7	765	6.5	6.3	453	9.3	6.9
Mar 25		751	5.2	5.5	761	5.9	6.4	452	7.0	7.2
Apr 25		753	4.8	5.2	761	5.0	5.8	455	7.1	7.8
May 25		757	4.5	4.8	760	3.7	4.9	458	7.4	7.2
Jun 25		759	4.7	4.6	764	4.1	4.3	458	6.2	6.9
Jul 25	(r)	762	4.4	4.5	765	3.7	3.8	460	5.9	6.5
Aug 25	**(p)**	**764**	**4.7**	**4.6**	**770**	**4.0**	**3.9**	**463**	**5.7**	**5.9**

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

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

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

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

16 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal[1]

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

Total pay (including bonuses)[1]

		Nominal earnings			Real earnings[3,4]		
		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
Aug 23		665	7.2	8.2	514	0.9	1.4
Jun 24	(r)	692	3.3	4.8	523	0.4	1.8
Jul 24		694	4.4	4.4	523	1.3 (r)	1.4
Aug 24		697	4.9 (r)	4.2	524	1.8	1.1
Sep 24		701	4.7	4.7	526	2.0	1.7
Oct 24		708	6.5	5.4	530	3.3	2.4
Nov 24		706	5.5	5.6	525	1.7	2.4
Dec 24		713	6.2	6.1	529	2.7	2.6
Jan 25		711	5.3	5.7	522	1.3	1.9
Feb 25		718	5.6	5.7	528	2.0	2.0
Mar 25		725	5.9	5.6	534	2.3	1.9
Apr 25		720	4.6	5.4	527	0.3	1.5
May 25		723	4.6	5.0	527	0.4	1.0
Jun 25		725	4.8	4.6	527	0.7	0.5
Jul 25	(r)	728	5.0	4.8	527	0.8	0.6
Aug 25	**(p)**	**733**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**529**	**1.0**	**0.8**

Regular pay (excluding bonuses)

		Nominal earnings			Real earnings[3,4]		
		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
Aug 23		621	7.8	7.9	482	1.4	1.1
Jun 24		648	5.3	5.5	489	2.5	2.6
Jul 24		650	5.2 (r)	5.3	490	2.2	2.4
Aug 24		651	4.9	5.2	490	1.8	2.2 (r)
Sep 24		655	5.1	5.1	492	2.4	2.1
Oct 24		658	6.1	5.4	492	2.9	2.4
Nov 24		660	5.6	5.6	492	1.9	2.4
Dec 24		665	6.0	5.9	494	2.4	2.4
Jan 25		667	5.9	5.8	491	1.9	2.1
Feb 25		670	5.8	5.9	493	2.0	2.1
Mar 25		670	4.9	5.5	492	1.5	1.8
Apr 25		674	5.1	5.3	492	1.0	1.5
May 25		677	5.0	5.0	493	0.9	1.1
Jun 25		679	4.8	5.0	493	0.8	0.9
Jul 25		680	4.7	4.8	492	0.5	0.7
Aug 25	**(p)**	**682**	**4.7**	**4.7**	**493**	**0.5**	**0.6**

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.

4. An error has been identified in the inflation measures for April 2025, this note provides more detail.

This error will have a minimal impact on the real measures of earnings for April 2025.