

Statistical bulletin

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: September 2026

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](#)
- [Public sector employment, UK](#)
- [Vacancies and jobs in the UK](#)

2 . Main points

The following information is for the period from May to July 2026.

- Annual growth in employees' average earnings was 3.5% for regular earnings (excluding bonuses) and 3.9% 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 0.9% for total pay.
- Using the Consumer Prices Index excluding owner occupiers' housing costs (CPI) to adjust for inflation, annual growth in real terms was 0.8% for regular pay and 1.1% for total pay.
- Annual average regular earnings growth was 6.3% for the public sector and 2.9% for the private sector; public sector annual pay growth continues to be affected by variations in the timing of pay awards this year.
- After the public sector, the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector continued to show the strongest regular annual growth rate (3.1%).

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.

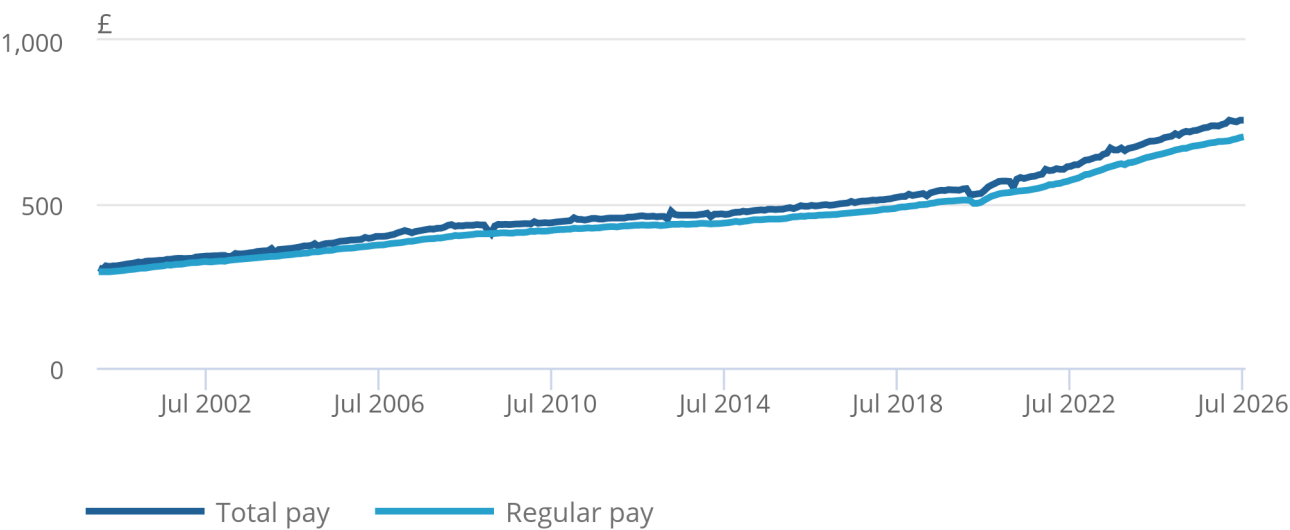
3 . Analysis of average weekly earnings

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

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to July 2026

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

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to July 2026



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

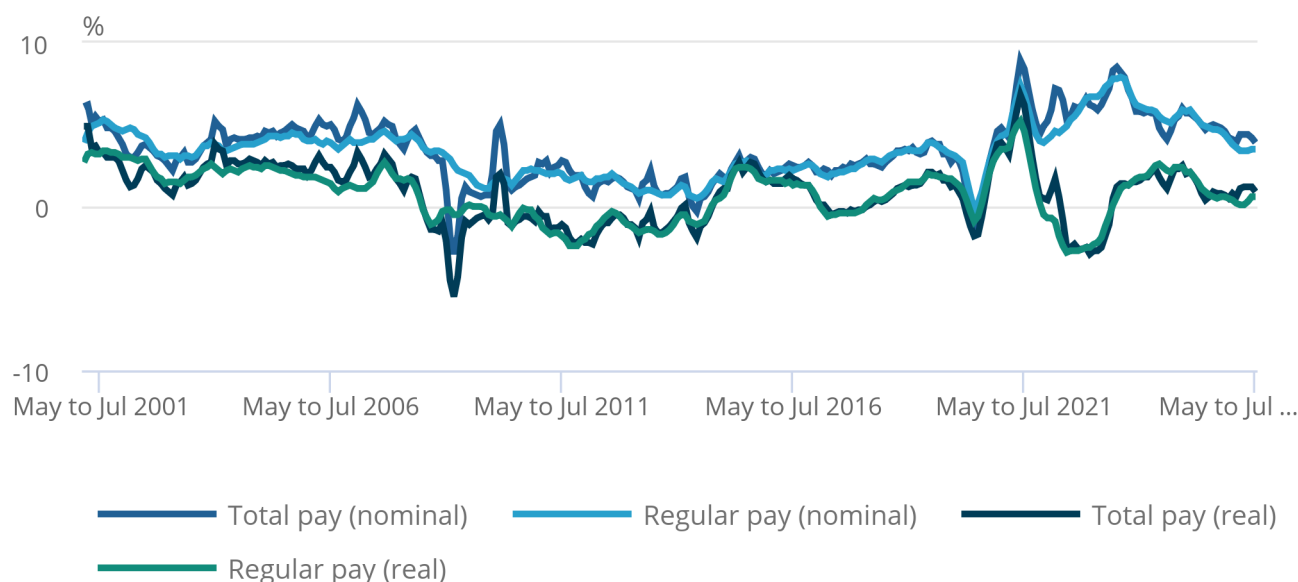
Average weekly earnings (AWE) were estimated at £756 for total earnings and £705 for regular earnings in July 2026. Figure 1 shows that AWE have steadily increased over the long term.

Figure 2: Nominal regular earnings growth remained stable in May to July 2026, at 3.5%

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to May to July 2026

Figure 2: Nominal regular earnings growth remained stable in May to July 2026, at 3.5%

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to May to July 2026



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

Notes:

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

The annual growth rate in employees' average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 3.5% in May to July 2026 (Figure 2). The growth rate has been relatively stable over the past five consecutive three-month periods, after a year of slowing growth.

Annual growth in total earnings (including bonuses) was 3.9% in May to July 2026, down from 4.2% on the previous three-month period. It was last lower than 3.9% in September to November 2020, when it was 3.7%.

In real terms (adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)), annual regular pay growth remained unchanged at 0.6% in May to July 2026.

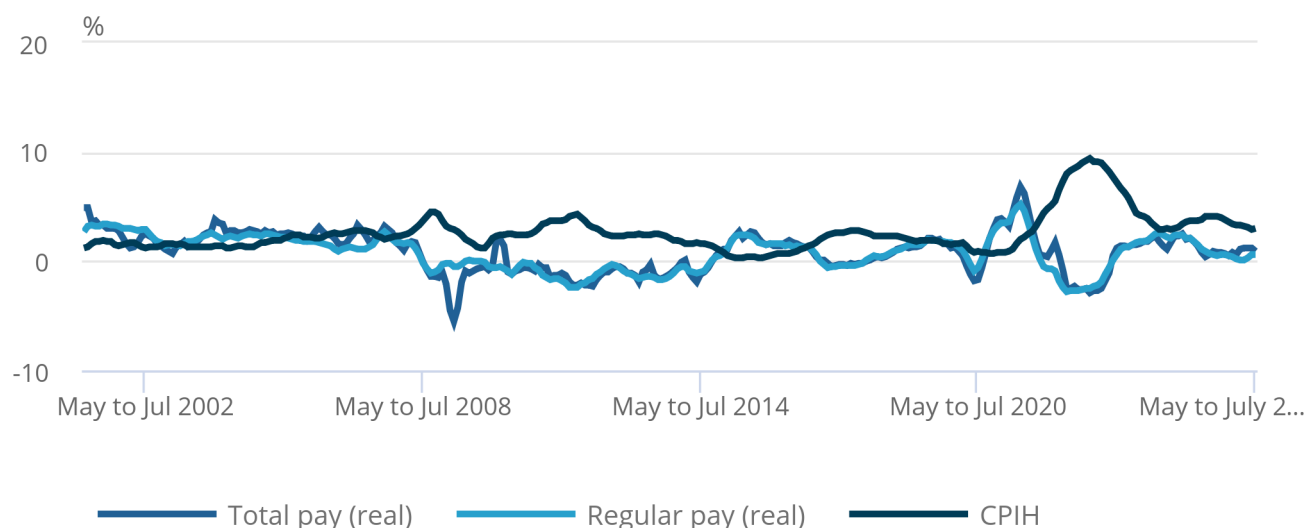
Annual real total pay growth (using CPIH) was 0.9% in May to July 2026, a slight decrease on the previous three-month period, when it was 1.2%. It was last lower in December 2025 to February 2026, when it was 0.6%.

Figure 3: Real regular earnings growth remained unchanged at 0.6% in May to July 2026

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 May to July 2026

Figure 3: Real regular earnings growth remained unchanged at 0.6% in May to July 2026

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 May to July 2026



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 real total pay and regular pay earnings growth rates, and average three-month inflation. CPIH was an average of 3.0% for May to July 2026.

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 the Consumer Prices Index (CPI), annual real regular pay growth was 0.8% in May to July 2026. Similarly to real regular pay growth using CPIH, real regular pay growth using CPI has increased over the last four three-month periods, following a year and a half of slowing growth.

Annual real total pay growth (using CPI) was 1.1% in May to July 2026, a slight decrease on the previous three-month period, when it was 1.4%. It was last lower than 1.1% in December 2025 to February 2026, when it was 0.8%.

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 growth was 2.9% for the private sector and 6.3% for the public sector in May to July 2026; public sector pay growth continues to be affected by variations in the timing of pay awards this year

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 May to July 2026

Figure 4: Regular annual growth was 2.9% for the private sector and 6.3% for the public sector in May to July 2026; public sector pay growth continues to be affected by variations in the timing of pay awards this year

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 May to July 2026



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

Annual average regular earnings growth was 6.3% for the public sector in May to July 2026, up slightly on the previous three-month period (Figure 4). Within the public sector, the health and social work industry is being affected by some NHS staff pay rises being paid earlier in 2026 than in 2025, causing a base effect.

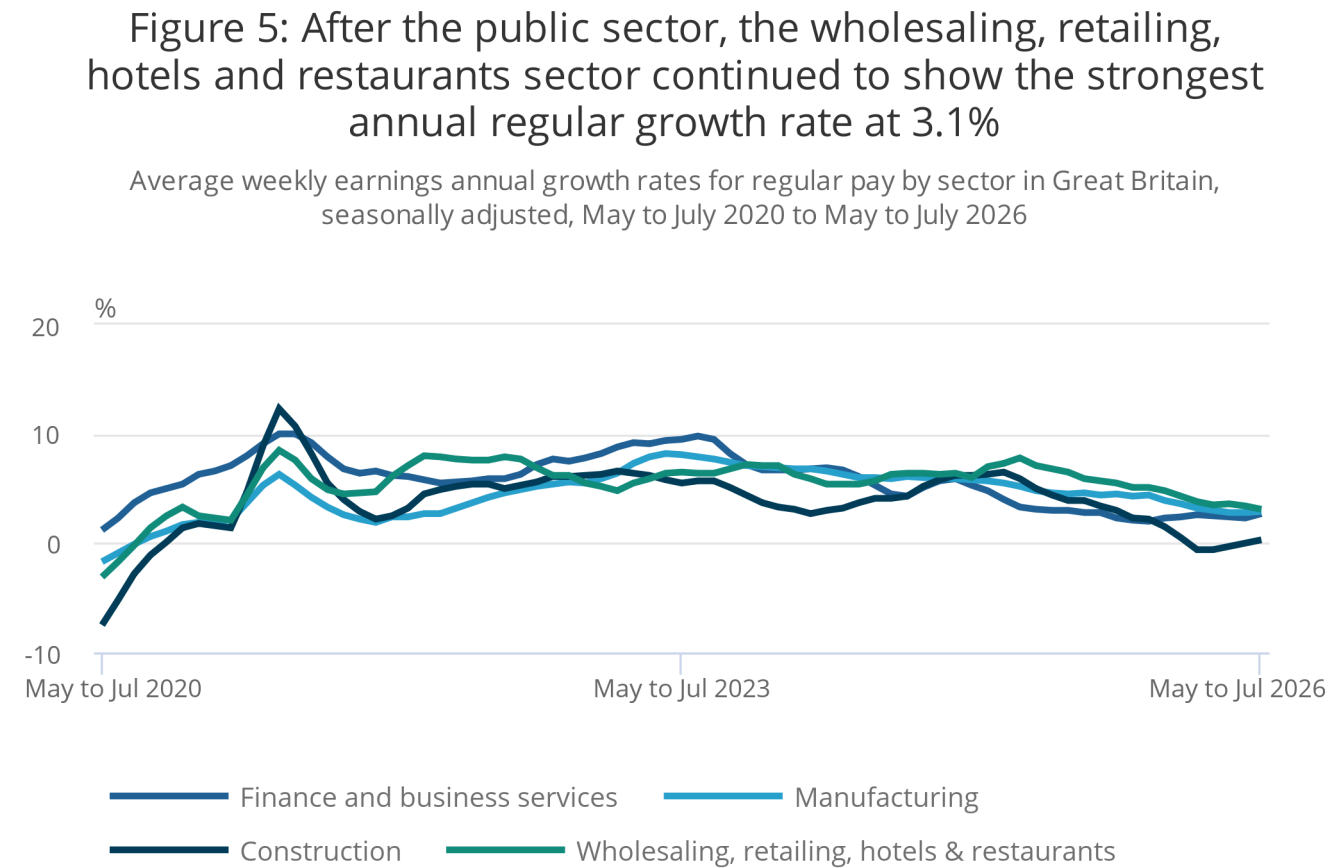
Annual average regular earnings growth was 2.9% for the private sector in May to July 2026. This has stabilised over the last three three-month periods after several years of declining growth. The last time it was lower than 2.9% was in August to October 2020, when it was 2.4%.

Annual average total earnings growth was 6.6% for the public sector in May to July 2026. This is an increase compared with the previous three-month period, when it was 6.2%. This was also affected by the base effect caused by the early payment of NHS staff pay rises.

Annual average total earnings growth was 3.2% for the private sector in May to July 2026. This is a decrease compared with the previous three-month period, when it was 3.7%.

Figure 5: After the public sector, the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector continued to show the strongest annual regular growth rate at 3.1%

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for regular pay by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, May to July 2020 to May to July 2026



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 earnings annual growth rate in May to July 2026, at 3.1% (Figure 5). The construction sector had the slowest regular earnings annual growth rate at 0.3%. The manufacturing sector's regular annual growth rate remained similar to the previous three-month period, at 2.9%. The finances and business services sector's regular annual growth rate increased from the previous three-month period (2.3%) to 2.7%.

4 . Data on average weekly earnings

[Average weekly earnings](#)

Dataset EARN01 | Released 15 September 2026

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 15 September 2026

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 15 September 2026

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 15 September 2026

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, which 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 for 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, which 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 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 86.1% for July 2026.

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 August 2026 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 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](#)

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".

Consultation on release times for market sensitive economic statistics

We are reviewing the release times for our market-sensitive economic statistics, such as Average Weekly Earnings in Great Britain. This review will consider whether the current arrangements continue to best serve the public good, support user needs and align with the principles set out in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

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

7 . Related links

[Employee earnings in the UK: 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 23 October 2025

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

[Low and high pay in the UK: 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 23 October 2025

The distribution of earnings of high-paid and low-paid employee jobs and employee jobs paid below the UK minimum wage.

[Gender pay gap in the UK: 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 23 October 2025

Differences in pay between women and men 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 15 September 2026, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: September 2026](#)

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

June 2026 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

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			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	
Jul 24	43	-10.4	-8.9	54	-2.0	5.2		3	-78.7	-90.6	
May 25 (r)	47	-1.2	1.5	58	-0.3	1.9		2	-38.4	-39.0	
Jun 25 (r)	48	4.0	0.3	60	5.6	1.0		2	-52.5	-37.8	
Jul 25 (r)	50	14.5	5.5	62	16.4	7.0		2	-31.0	-41.3	
Aug 25	51	19.6	12.5 (r)	63	17.3	13.0 (r)		9	201.3	34.3 (r)	
Sep 25	49	-0.6	10.6 (r)	61	-2.9	9.6 (r)		2	97.6	86.9 (r)	
Oct 25	53	12.0	9.9	67	15.7	9.5		2	-72.9	8.9	
Nov 25	53	16.6	9.1	63	17.2	9.5		2	-26.1	-46.7	
Dec 25	47	-4.4	7.8	56	-5.8	8.7		3	-29.8	-53.9	
Jan 26	53	21.3	10.5	64	21.8	10.4		2	9.3	-19.4	
Feb 26	53	10.7	8.6	64	10.3	8.2		3	28.4	-4.1	
Mar 26	54	10.4	13.8	66	10.4	13.9		2	48.8	26.2	
Apr 26	56	21.5	14.0	68	22.0	14.1		2	65.9	45.0	
May 26 (r)	53	10.8	14.1	64	9.9	14.0		2	15.2	41.1	
Jun 26 (r)	54	12.2	14.7	67	12.1	14.5		2	23.9	33.4	
Jul 26 (p)	52	4.8	9.2	63	0.5	7.4		4	116.7	55.9	

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	
Jul 24	44	-11.5	-10.4	103	-7.3	3.4		2	-79.3	-92.3	
May 25 (r)	49	-4.3	0.8	102	-12.5	-1.0		2	-16.1	-4.7	
Jun 25 (r)	48	4.1	-0.2	116	-1.3	-4.2		2	24.8	2.5	
Jul 25 (r)	51	14.8	4.4	125	20.6	1.5		1	-31.5	-9.5	
Aug 25	53	21.5	13.3 (r)	129	16.4	11.4 (r)		5	219.0	58.0 (r)	
Sep 25	51	-1.0	11.1 (r)	118	-2.3	11.0 (r)		2	109.0	81.0 (r)	
Oct 25	55	12.5	10.4	154	30.6	14.7		2	-72.1	-3.9	
Nov 25	54	19.3	9.9	127	27.7	18.0		1	-22.7	-44.3	
Dec 25	48	-6.1	8.1	102	-19.9	11.1		2	-29.5	-52.6	
Jan 26	54	22.1	11.0	138	32.7	10.9		2	9.7	-18.0	
Feb 26	54	11.4	8.5	132	20.3	9.1		4	87.0	15.4	
Mar 26	56	12.0	15.0	133	8.9	20.0		2	32.3	46.3	
Apr 26	56	20.0	14.4	138	23.4	17.3		2	73.4	64.6	
May 26 (r)	54	10.2	14.0	118	15.9	15.9		2	14.3	36.4	
Jun 26 (r)	55	14.9	15.0	139	20.3	20.0		2	14.2	28.4	
Jul 26 (p)	53	5.4	10.1	124	-0.7	11.4		3	124.5	44.1	

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	
Jul 24	33	-5.8	13.6	40	9.0	-6.0		28	-3.2	1.5	
May 25 (r)	38	0.5	-0.7	46	33.3	34.3		29	-0.2	3.0	
Jun 25 (r)	44	15.3	2.1	47	17.1	20.4		25	-8.1	-2.0	
Jul 25 (r)	37	14.3	9.8	49	22.5	23.9		28	2.4	-1.9	
Aug 25	40	18.5	16.0 (r)	42	-1.4	12.5 (r)		31	21.2	4.8 (r)	
Sep 25	39	3.2	11.7 (r)	43	-6.8	4.1 (r)		36	8.7	10.3 (r)	
Oct 25	31	-15.5	1.7	58	33.5	8.2		29	11.4	13.3	
Nov 25	36	1.7	-3.5	41	-6.6	6.4		30	14.4	11.3	
Dec 25	39	19.6	1.4	40	-12.4	4.4		30	15.1	13.6	
Jan 26	39	11.4	10.6	36	-2.3	-7.5		25	4.2	11.5	
Feb 26	49	21.0	17.4	41	-20.4	-12.7		33	26.6	15.7	
Mar 26	40	6.1	13.0	42	-16.5	-14.2		35	27.6	20.1	
Apr 26	48	39.5	21.7	54	28.8	-4.6		34	22.6	25.6	
May 26 (r)	38	0.4	14.6	52	13.0	7.1		33	14.8	21.5	
Jun 26 (r)	40	-7.2	9.2	52	11.5	17.4		32	32.1	22.7	
Jul 26 (p)	33	-11.2	-6.0	47	-3.1	7.0		33	17.7	21.0	

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 pay¹

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
Jul 24	650	5.2	5.3	645	5.2	5.2	667	5.2	5.7
May 25	677	5.0	5.0	670	4.9	4.9	701	5.5	5.5
Jun 25 (r)	678	4.8	4.9	672	4.5	4.8	703	5.8	5.7
Jul 25 (r)	680	4.7	4.8	674	4.5	4.6	703	5.5	5.6
Aug 25	682	4.7	4.7	675	4.2	4.4	711	6.6	6.0
Sep 25	685	4.6	4.7	677	3.9	4.2	721	7.8	6.6
Oct 25	687	4.5	4.6	679	3.5	3.9	726	8.5	7.6
Nov 25	688	4.1	4.4	678	3.3	3.6	725	7.5	7.9
Dec 25	691	3.9	4.1	682	3.4	3.4	728	5.6	7.2
Jan 26	691	3.6	3.8	683	3.2	3.3	728	5.0	6.0
Feb 26	692	3.3	3.6	684	2.9	3.2	730	4.9	5.2
Mar 26	693	3.4	3.4	685	3.1	3.1	729	4.6	4.8
Apr 26	697	3.5	3.4	687	2.9	3.0	741	5.9	5.1
May 26	699	3.3	3.4	688	2.7	2.9	743	5.9	5.5
Jun 26 (r)	703	3.7	3.5	692	3.0	2.9	749	6.6	6.2
Jul 26 (p)	705	3.6	3.5	694	2.9	2.9	749	6.4	6.3
	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
Jul 24	636	5.2	5.4	828	4.5	5.3	662	5.0	5.7
May 25	663	5.2	5.0	854	3.2	3.1	700	5.9	5.9
Jun 25	664	4.8	5.0	853	2.6	3.0	702	6.2	6.1
Jul 25 (r)	667	4.7	4.9	854	3.1	3.0	701	5.9	6.0
Aug 25	669	4.7	4.8	856	2.7	2.8	709	7.0	6.4
Sep 25	673	4.8	4.8	859	2.5	2.8	722	8.5	7.1
Oct 25	675	4.6	4.7	860	1.7	2.3	725	8.5	8.0
Nov 25	674	4.1	4.5	860	2.2	2.1	725	7.5	8.2
Dec 25	677	3.9	4.2	865	2.2	2.0	726	5.5	7.2
Jan 26	677	3.8	3.9	868	2.5	2.3	727	5.0	6.0
Feb 26	679	3.5	3.7	870	2.6	2.4	728	4.9	5.2
Mar 26	679	3.6	3.6	868	2.7	2.6	728	4.5	4.8
Apr 26	685	3.8	3.6	872	2.1	2.5	740	6.0	5.1
May 26	687	3.6	3.7	874 (r)	2.3	2.4	741	6.0	5.5
Jun 26 (r)	691	3.9	3.8	875	2.6	2.3	748	6.5	6.1
Jul 26 (p)	692	3.8	3.8	882	3.3	2.7	746	6.4	6.3
	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
Jul 24	729	6.2	6.0	738	4.3	4.1	434	6.4	5.7
May 25 (r)	757	4.5	4.8	762	3.9	5.0	458	7.4	7.1
Jun 25 (r)	758	4.7	4.6	765	4.2	4.4	458	6.1	6.8
Jul 25 (r)	761	4.4	4.5	763	3.5	3.9	460	5.9	6.5
Aug 25	764	4.7	4.6	768	3.9	3.9	462	5.6	5.9
Sep 25	763	4.1	4.4	767	2.8	3.4 (r)	462	5.6	5.7
Oct 25	769	4.7	4.5	768	2.1	3.0	464	5.4	5.5
Nov 25	768	4.2	4.3	767	2.1	2.3	464	4.4	5.1
Dec 25	771	4.2	4.4	766	2.4	2.2	469	5.5	5.1
Jan 26	769	3.4	3.9	758	0.1	1.5	465	4.6	4.8
Feb 26	772	3.1	3.6	759	-0.9	0.5	468	2.8	4.3
Mar 26	775	3.2	3.2	756	-1.0	-0.6	470	4.0	3.8
Apr 26	774	2.6	3.0	762	0.1	-0.6	472	3.8	3.5
May 26	776	2.5	2.8	761 (r)	-0.1	-0.3	472	3.2	3.6
Jun 26 (r)	783	3.2	2.8	765	0.0	0.0	473	3.4	3.4
Jul 26 (p)	783	2.9	2.9	772	1.1	0.3	472	2.6	3.1

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

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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 nominal¹

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	
Jul 24	694	4.3	4.4	523	1.3	1.4
May 25 (r)	724	4.7	5.0	528	0.3	0.8
Jun 25 (r)	725	4.8	4.7	527	0.7	0.4
Jul 25 (r)	729	5.1	4.9	528	1.0	0.6
Aug 25	733	5.2	5.0	529	1.1	0.9
Sep 25	734	4.4	4.9	529	0.3	0.8
Oct 25	739	4.8	4.8	531	0.8	0.8
Nov 25	739	4.6	4.6	531	1.0	0.7
Dec 25	738	3.2	4.2	529	-0.2	0.5
Jan 26	743	4.6	4.1	531	1.5	0.8
Feb 26	746	3.9	3.9	532	0.7	0.6
Mar 26	756	4.8	4.4	535	1.2	1.1
Apr 26	753	4.7	4.4	535	1.6	1.2
May 26	751	3.7	4.4	531 (r)	0.7	1.2
Jun 26 (r)	756	4.2	4.2	534	1.3	1.2
Jul 26 (p)	756	3.7	3.9	531	0.6	0.9
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	
Jul 24	650	5.2	5.3	490	2.2	2.4
May 25	677	5.0	5.0	493	0.9	1.1
Jun 25	678	4.8	4.9 (r)	493	0.7	0.9
Jul 25	680	4.7	4.8	492	0.5	0.7
Aug 25	682	4.7	4.7	493	0.5	0.6
Sep 25	685	4.6	4.7	494	0.5	0.5
Oct 25	687	4.5	4.6	495	0.6	0.6
Nov 25	688	4.1	4.4	495	0.5	0.6
Dec 25	691	3.9	4.1	495	0.3	0.5
Jan 26	691	3.6	3.8	493	0.4	0.4
Feb 26	692	3.3	3.6	493	0.0	0.2
Mar 26	693	3.4	3.4	492	-0.1	0.1
Apr 26	697	3.5	3.4	494	0.5	0.1
May 26	699	3.3	3.4	495	0.4	0.3
Jun 26 (r)	703	3.7	3.5	497	0.8	0.6
Jul 26 (p)	705	3.6	3.5	495	0.6	0.6

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

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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.

