Statistical bulletin

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: July 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
- Vacancies and jobs in the UK

2 . Main points

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

- Annual growth in employees' average earnings was 3.4% for regular earnings (excluding bonuses) and 4.3% 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 0.3% for regular pay and 1.1% for total pay.
- Using the Consumer Prices Index excluding owner occupiers' housing costs (CPI) to adjust for inflation, annual growth in real terms was 0.4% for regular pay and 1.3% for total pay.
- Annual average regular earnings growth was 5.5% 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 showed the strongest regular annual growth rate (3.6%).

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 May 2026

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

Average weekly earnings (AWE) were estimated at £749 for total earnings and £699 for regular earnings in May 2026. Figure 1 shows that AWE have steadily increased over the long term.

Figure 2: Nominal regular earnings growth has flattened after a year of slowing growth

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

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

Notes:

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

The annual growth rate in employees' average regular earnings (excluding bonuses) was 3.4% in March to May 2026 for the third period in a row (Figure 2). This flattening rate followed a year of slowing growth, down from 5.9% in February 2025. The last time it was lower than 3.4% was in August to October 2020, when it was 2.8%.

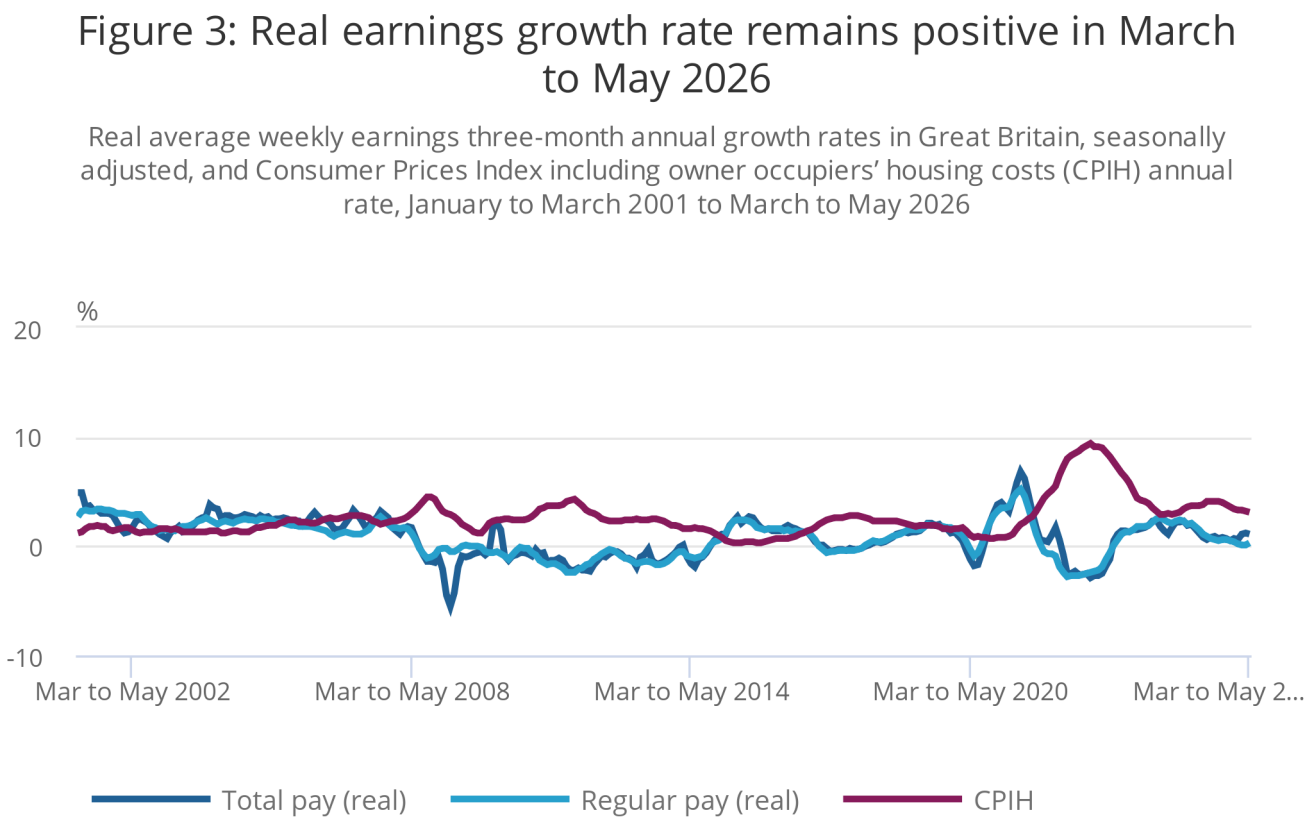
Annual growth in total earnings (including bonuses) was 4.3% in March to May 2026. It was last lower in December 2025 to February 2026, when it was 3.9%.

In real terms (adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH)), annual regular pay growth was 0.3% in March to May 2026. This was a slight increase on the previous two periods, when it was 0.1%. However, growth has been slowing over the previous two years, down from 2.6% in June 2024.

Annual real total pay growth (using CPIH) was 1.1% in March to May 2026. It was last lower in December 2025 to February 2026, when it was 0.6%.

Figure 3: Real earnings growth rate remains positive in March to May 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 March to May 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 3.1% for March to May 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 0.4% in March to May 2026. Similarly to real regular pay growth using CPIH, real regular pay growth using CPI has been slowing over the last year and a half, down from 3.3% in the three months to December 2024.

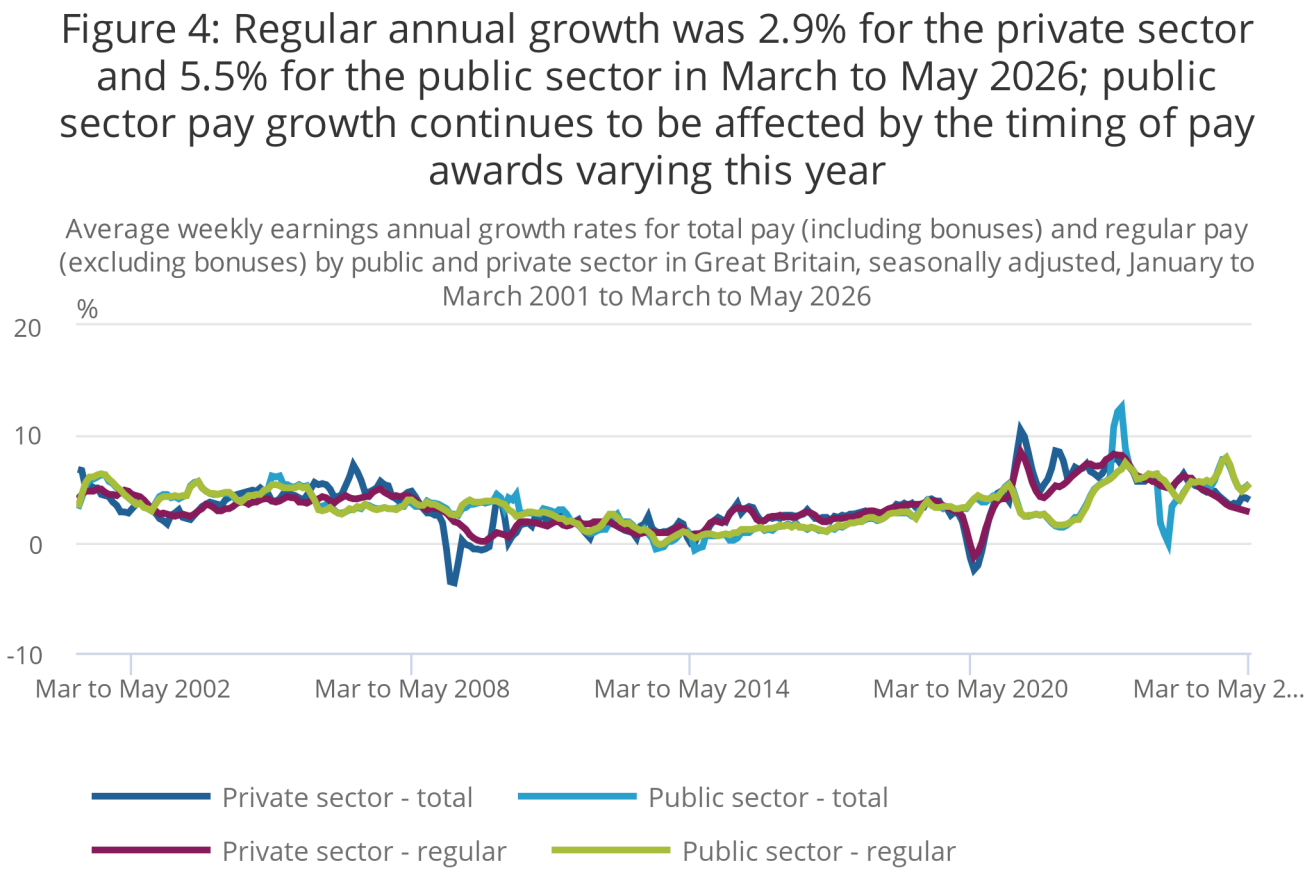
Annual real total pay growth (using CPI) was 1.3% in March to May 2026. It was last lower in December 2025 to February 2026, when it was 0.8%.

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 5.5% for the public sector in March to May 2026; public sector pay growth continues to be affected by the timing of pay awards varying 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 March to May 2026



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

Annual average regular earnings growth was 5.5% for the public sector in March to May 2026 (Figure 4). This is higher than the previous three-month period, when it was 5.1%. 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 March to May 2026. Growth in the private sector has been slowing for several years. 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 5.5% for the public sector in March to May 2026. This is an increase compared with the previous three-month period, when it was 5.2%. This was also affected by the base effect caused by early payment of NHS staff pay rises.

Annual average total earnings growth was 4.0% for the private sector in March to May 2026. This is a slight decrease compared with the previous three-month period, when it was 4.2%.

Figure 5: The public sector and the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector remained the strongest, with annual regular growth rates at 5.5% and 3.6%, respectively

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for regular pay by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, March to May 2020 to March to May 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 March to May 2026, at 3.6% (Figure 5). The construction sector had the slowest regular earnings annual growth rate, down on the year by 0.2%. However, this was an increase on the previous two three-month periods, when it was down on the year by 0.6%. The finance and business services sector and the manufacturing sector both grew more slowly in March to May 2026, down 0.2 percentage points on the previous three-month period.

The public sector showed the strongest annual total growth rate at 5.5%, followed by the wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants sector at 5.2%, in March to May 2026.

4 . Data on average weekly earnings

Average weekly earnings
Dataset EARN01 | Released 21 July 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 21 July 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 21 July 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 21 July 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 86.2% for May 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. Ourstatement on the impact of Vehicle Excise Duty on Consumer Price Inflationprovides 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 ourAverage 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.

We are currently reviewing the seasonal adjustment parameters as part of the annual review. The review may lead to revisions to the entire historical Average weekly earnings (AWE) time series and will be implemented in the August 2026 publication.

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".

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 21 July 2026, ONS website, statistical bulletin,Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: July 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
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
May 24		691	5.5	5.8	696	5.5	5.7	667	6.5	6.3
Mar 25	(r)	721	5.3	5.4	723	5.2	5.3	699	5.1	5.5
Apr 25	(r)	720	4.6	5.2	725	4.7	5.2	700	5.7	5.6
May 25	(r)	724	4.7	4.9	730	4.9	4.9	703	5.4	5.4
Jun 25		725	4.8	4.7	732	4.6	4.7	703	4.9	5.3
Jul 25		728	5.0	4.8	734	4.9	4.8 (r)	709	5.3	5.2 (r)
Aug 25		733	5.3	5.0	736	4.8	4.8	718	7.3	5.8
Sep 25		734	4.3	4.9	737	3.6	4.4	724	7.8	6.8
Oct 25		740	4.9	4.8	741	4.0	4.1	728	8.0	7.7
Nov 25		740	4.6	4.6	741	3.9	3.8	728	7.4	7.7
Dec 25		735	3.1	4.2	741	2.7	3.5	729	5.5	7.0
Jan 26		743	4.6	4.1	746	4.5	3.7	728	5.0	6.0
Feb 26		747	3.9	3.9	750	3.7	3.6	732	5.0	5.2
Mar 26	(r)	754	4.7	4.4	756	4.6	4.2	732	4.7	4.9
Apr 26	(r)	754	4.7	4.4	756	4.3	4.2	742	5.9	5.2
May 26	**(p)**	749	3.5	4.3	753	3.2	4.0	745	5.9	5.5

		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
May 24		678	5.7	5.8	942	6.0	7.0	662	6.4	6.3
Mar 25	(r)	706	4.9	5.1	970	1.8	2.8	698	5.7	6.0
Apr 25	(r)	707	4.7	5.1	973	4.6	3.2	700	6.2	6.0
May 25	(r)	712	5.0	4.9	968	2.7	3.0	702	5.9	5.9
Jun 25		712	4.8	4.8	969	2.3	3.2 (r)	706	6.5	6.2
Jul 25		715	5.1	5.0 (r)	973	4.0	3.0 (r)	705	5.7	6.0
Aug 25		720	5.4	5.1	975	3.5	3.3	717	7.8	6.7
Sep 25		723	4.5	5.0	976	2.3	3.3	722	8.7	7.4
Oct 25		726	4.9	4.9	985	3.4	3.1	726	8.1	8.2
Nov 25		727	4.8	4.7	983	3.4	3.0	725	7.4	8.0
Dec 25		727	3.2	4.3	959	-1.0	1.9	728	5.5	7.0
Jan 26		731	5.0	4.3	1002	6.1	2.8	727	4.9	5.9
Feb 26		735	4.3	4.1	1007	5.4	3.5	730	5.0	5.1
Mar 26	(r)	742	5.0	4.8	1028	6.0	5.8	730	4.6	4.8
Apr 26	(r)	741	4.8	4.7	1004	3.2	4.9	742	5.9	5.2
May 26	**(p)**	**740**	**3.9**	**4.6**	**997**	**3.0**	**4.1**	**743**	**5.9**	**5.5**

		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
May 24		759	6.2	6.3	766	2.7	2.0	454	6.6	5.2
Mar 25	(r)	792	5.1	5.9	815	10.3	8.2	478	7.0	6.9
Apr 25	(r)	785	3.5	5.0	806	5.6	7.9	483	6.8	7.7
May 25	(r)	793	4.4	4.3	802	4.8	6.8	487	7.2	7.0
Jun 25		804	5.4	4.5 (r)	813	4.9	5.1 (r)	481	5.5	6.5
Jul 25		797	4.7	4.9 (r)	814	4.6	4.7	489	5.7	6.2 (r)
Aug 25		802	4.9	5.0	812	3.8	4.4	493	6.2	5.8
Sep 25		802	4.1	4.6	811	2.2	3.5	496	5.7	5.9
Oct 25		805	4.2	4.4	829	3.8	3.3	494	5.6	5.8
Nov 25		807	4.1	4.1	809	1.7	2.6	494	4.9	5.4
Dec 25		809	5.0	4.4	810	1.0	2.2	498	6.0	5.5
Jan 26		810	3.7	4.2	795	-0.1	0.9	488	4.6	5.2
Feb 26		817	3.8	4.1	800	-2.1	-0.4	502	3.8	4.8
Mar 26	(r)	820	3.5	3.7	794	-2.6	-1.6	510	6.6	5.0
Apr 26	(r)	823	4.9	4.1	820	1.8	-1.0	507	5.0	5.2
May 26	**(p)**	**812**	**2.4**	**3.6**	**808**	**0.7**	**-0.1**	**506**	**3.9**	**5.2**

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.

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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
May 24		46	7.2	5.5	58	8.1	5.9	3	16.7	-13.6
Mar 25	(r)	49	5.2	2.0	60	8.8	3.0	1	-55.5	-25.9
Apr 25	(r)	46	-1.5	3.9	56	-2.8	3.5	2	-1.0	-20.5
May 25	(r)	48	4.1	2.6	59	0.7	2.1	2	-36.5	-35.5
Jun 25		47	4.9	2.4 (r)	60	6.8	1.5 (r)	2	-54.7	-37.0 (r)
Jul 25		49	15.0	7.8 (r)	60	13.2	6.7 (r)	3	-22.2	-38.5 (r)
Aug 25		50	19.9	13.1	63	17.1	12.3	6	198.8	13.5
Sep 25		50	1.5	11.6	61	-3.0	8.4	2	105.5	68.0
Oct 25		52	8.3	9.4	67	15.6	9.4	2	-73.7	-10.5
Nov 25		51	16.2	8.4	62	16.6	9.2	2	-25.4	-48.1
Dec 25		48	-6.7	5.4	56	-6.2	8.4	3	-28.8	-53.6
Jan 26		52	23.7	10.0	64	21.5	10.0	2	18.0	-17.0
Feb 26		53	10.4	8.2	64	10.3	8.0	3	30.3	0.3
Mar 26	(r)	55	12.9	15.3	66	10.5	13.8	2	48.5	30.4
Apr 26	(r)	55	19.6	14.2	68	22.1	14.1	3	66.4	46.0
May 26	**(p)**	**52**	**8.4**	**13.6**	**63**	**7.2**	**13.1**	**2**	**14.4**	**41.4**

		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
May 24		49	9.8	5.5	114	3.3	5.7	2	7.6	-16.0
Mar 25	(r)	50	6.8	1.7	121	8.0	2.2	2	8.1	5.5
Apr 25	(r)	47	-0.1	3.2	112	0.1	3.0	1	4.7	20.9
May 25	(r)	49	-0.2	2.1	102	-10.6	-0.9	2	-22.1	-5.8
Jun 25		48	3.9	1.2 (r)	119	0.3	-3.4 (r)	2	17.0	-1.6 (r)
Jul 25		49	12.4	5.1 (r)	120	16.0	1.4 (r)	2	-15.9	-8.0 (r)
Aug 25		53	21.3	12.3	129	16.1	10.4	5	235.2	63.0
Sep 25		50	-1.2	10.2	119	-2.3	9.4	2	105.2	89.4
Oct 25		54	12.1	10.1	152	30.2	14.4	2	-72.0	-1.2
Nov 25		53	18.8	9.5	122	27.0	17.4	1	-24.5	-45.5
Dec 25		48	-6.3	7.7	102	-20.3	10.3	2	-31.2	-54.1
Jan 26		54	22.1	10.7	137	32.5	10.3	2	9.7	-18.3
Feb 26		54	11.8	8.5	132	20.4	8.8	3	85.0	16.9
Mar 26	(r)	56	11.8	15.0	132	8.8	19.9	2	30.6	44.4
Apr 26	(r)	57	20.2	14.5	138	23.3	17.2	2	70.9	62.4
May 26	**(p)**	**53**	**9.0**	**13.6**	**118**	**15.3**	**15.6**	**2**	**1.8**	**31.0**

		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
May 24		38	12.1	11.2	36	-31.1	-17.7	32	45.0	8.6
Mar 25	(r)	38	7.7	15.1	50	65.4	31.0	27	6.3	-1.5
Apr 25	(r)	35	-11.4	6.4	44	11.4	38.2	27	3.2	4.4
May 25	(r)	39	2.8	-0.6	46	30.0	33.2	30	-8.6	-0.4
Jun 25		44	19.4	3.4 (r)	49	19.2	19.9 (r)	24	-9.1	-5.1 (r)
Jul 25		36	11.0	11.1 (r)	49	21.5	23.3 (r)	28	3.1	-5.0 (r)
Aug 25		40	18.0	16.3	43	-1.4	12.8	30	20.9	4.6
Sep 25		38	3.4	10.6	44	-6.9	3.7	35	8.7	10.5
Oct 25		30	-15.9	1.5	59	33.8	8.2	28	11.1	13.1
Nov 25		36	1.2	-3.7	41	-6.7	6.4	29	13.6	10.9
Dec 25		39	19.5	1.0	40	-12.6	4.5	29	14.8	13.1
Jan 26		39	11.3	10.5	35	-2.7	-7.7	24	3.8	10.9
Feb 26		49	21.0	17.4	41	-20.6	-13.0	33	26.6	15.5
Mar 26	(r)	40	6.0	13.0	42	-17.0	-14.6	34	27.4	19.9
Apr 26	(r)	48	39.6	21.6	58	31.6	-3.5	34	22.8	25.6
May 26	**(p)**	**38**	**-2.1**	**13.6**	**50**	**8.0**	**6.5**	**33**	**12.1**	**20.5**

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

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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
May 24		645	5.4	5.7	639	5.1	5.6	665	6.4	6.4
Mar 25		671	5.0	5.6	664	4.8	5.6	697	5.4 (r)	5.6
Apr 25		674	5.1	5.3	668	4.9	5.2	700	5.8	5.7
May 25		677	5.0	5.0	671	4.9	4.9	702 (r)	5.5	5.6
Jun 25		679	4.8	5.0	672	4.5	4.8	704	5.9	5.8 (r)
Jul 25		680	4.7	4.8	674	4.5	4.6 (r)	704	5.4	5.6
Aug 25		682	4.7	4.7	675	4.2	4.4	712	6.7	6.0
Sep 25		685	4.6	4.7	676	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	679	3.3	3.6	725	7.5	7.9
Dec 25		690	3.9	4.1	683	3.4	3.4	727	5.6	7.2
Jan 26		691	3.6	3.8	683	3.3	3.3	727	5.0	6.0
Feb 26		692	3.3	3.6	684	2.9	3.2	729	4.9	5.2
Mar 26		694	3.4	3.4	685	3.1	3.1	729	4.5	4.8
Apr 26	(r)	698	3.5	3.4	687	2.9	3.0	741	5.9	5.1
May 26	**(p)**	**699**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**688**	**2.7**	**2.9**	**743**	**6.0**	**5.5**

		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
May 24		631	5.5	5.9	828	6.0	6.6	661	6.4	6.4
Mar 25		655	4.9	5.6	845	2.9	3.9	696	5.7	6.0
Apr 25		659	5.0	5.3	854	3.2	3.3	698	6.3	6.1
May 25	(r)	663	5.1	5.0	854	3.2	3.1	701	5.9	6.0
Jun 25		665	4.8	5.0	853	2.6	3.0	703	6.2	6.2
Jul 25		667	4.7	4.9	855	3.2	3.0	702	5.9	6.0
Aug 25		669	4.7	4.8	856	2.7	2.8	712	7.0	6.4
Sep 25		673	4.8	4.8	859	2.5	2.8	721	8.5	7.1
Oct 25		674	4.6	4.7	860	1.6	2.3	726	8.5	8.0
Nov 25		674	4.1	4.5	860	2.2	2.1	724	7.5	8.2
Dec 25		677	3.9	4.2	865	2.2	2.0	725	5.5	7.2
Jan 26		677	3.8	3.9	868	2.5	2.3	724	5.0	6.0
Feb 26		679	3.5	3.7	870	2.6	2.4	727	4.9	5.1
Mar 26		679	3.6	3.6	868	2.7	2.6	727	4.6	4.8
Apr 26	(r)	685	3.8	3.7	872	2.1	2.5	740	6.0	5.1
May 26	**(p)**	**687**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**872**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**742**	**5.9**	**5.5**

		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
May 24		724	5.9	6.2	733	4.1	3.1	426	5.0	5.5
Mar 25	(r)	750	5.1	5.6	764	6.2	6.7	452	7.1	7.3
Apr 25		754	4.8	5.2	762	5.1	6.0	455	7.1	7.9
May 25		757	4.5	4.8	760	3.7	5.0	458	7.5 (r)	7.2
Jun 25		759	4.7	4.7 (r)	764	4.1	4.3	458	6.2	6.9
Jul 25		761	4.4	4.5	765	3.7	3.9 (r)	460	5.9	6.5
Aug 25		764	4.7	4.6	769	3.9	3.9	462	5.6	5.9
Sep 25		763	4.1	4.4	768	2.8	3.5	463	5.6	5.7
Oct 25		769	4.7	4.5	769	2.2	3.0	465	5.4	5.5
Nov 25		769	4.2	4.3	767	2.1	2.4	465	4.5	5.1
Dec 25		771	4.2	4.4	766	2.4	2.2	469	5.4	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	466	2.7	4.2
Mar 26		774 (r)	3.2	3.2	756	-1.0	-0.6	470	4.0	3.8
Apr 26	(r)	774	2.6	3.0	763	0.1	-0.6	472	3.8	3.5
May 26	**(p)**	**776**	**2.5**	**2.8**	**763**	**0.3**	**-0.2**	**472**	**3.1**	**3.6**

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

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

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

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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
May 24		691	5.5	5.8	524	2.6	2.4
Mar 25	(r)	721	5.3	5.4	529	1.4	1.6
Apr 25	(r)	720	4.6	5.2	526	0.1	1.2
May 25	(r)	724	4.7	4.9	529	0.8	0.8
Jun 25		725	4.8	4.7	527	0.7	0.6 (r)
Jul 25		728	5.0	4.8	527	0.8	0.8 (r)
Aug 25		733	5.3	5.0	529	1.2	0.9
Sep 25		734	4.3	4.9	528	0.3	0.7
Oct 25		740	4.9	4.8	531	0.8	0.8
Nov 25		740	4.6	4.6	531	1.0	0.7
Dec 25		735	3.1	4.2	526	-0.5	0.5
Jan 26		743	4.6	4.1	530	1.5	0.7
Feb 26		747	3.9	3.9	532	0.7	0.6
Mar 26		754	4.7	4.4	536	1.2	1.1
Apr 26	(r)	754	4.7	4.4	535	1.7	1.2
May 26	**(p)**	**749**	**3.5**	**4.3**	**531**	**0.5**	**1.1**

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
May 24		645	5.4	5.7	489	2.6	2.5
Mar 25		671	5.0	5.6	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		682	4.7	4.7	493	0.6	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	494	0.5	0.6
Dec 25		690	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		694	3.4	3.4	492	-0.1	0.1
Apr 26	(r)	698	3.5	3.4	494	0.5	0.1
May 26	**(p)**	**699**	**3.3**	**3.4**	**495**	**0.4**	**0.3**

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.