

Statistical bulletin

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: April 2023

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



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1 . Other pages in this release

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

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

2 . Main points for December 2022 to February 2023

- Growth in employees' average total pay (including bonuses) was 5.9% and growth in regular pay (excluding bonuses) was 6.6% in December 2022 to February 2023.
- Growth in total and regular pay fell in real terms (adjusted for inflation) on the year in December 2022 to February 2023, by 3.0% for total pay and 2.3% for regular pay; a larger fall on the year for real total pay was last seen in February to April 2009 when it fell by 4.5%, but it still remains among the largest falls in growth since comparable records began in 2001.
- Average regular pay growth for the private sector was 6.9% in December 2022 to February 2023, and 5.3% for the public sector; a larger growth for the public sector outside of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic period was last seen in May to July 2005 (5.4%) and the difference between private and public sector growth rates has narrowed in recent months.
- The finance and business services sector saw the largest regular growth rate at 8.3%, followed by the construction sector at 6.2%.

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.

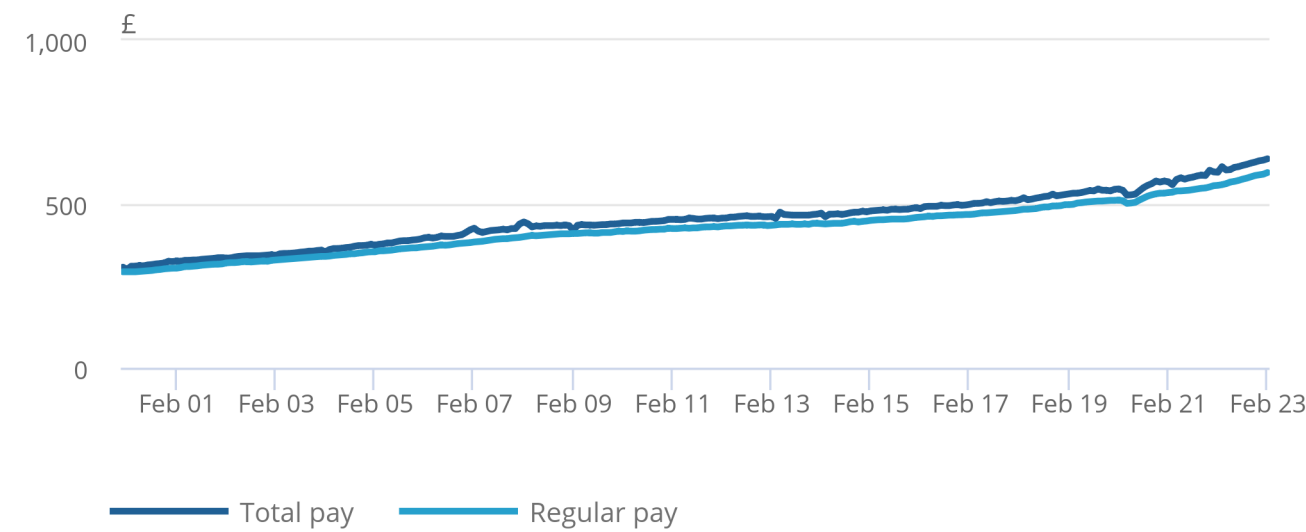
3 . Analysis of average weekly earnings (AWE)

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for total pay were £638 and for regular pay were £596 in February 2023, showing a steady increase over time (except for early on in the coronavirus pandemic)

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to February 2023

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for total pay were £638 and for regular pay were £596 in February 2023, showing a steady increase over time (except for early on in the coronavirus pandemic)

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to February 2023



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

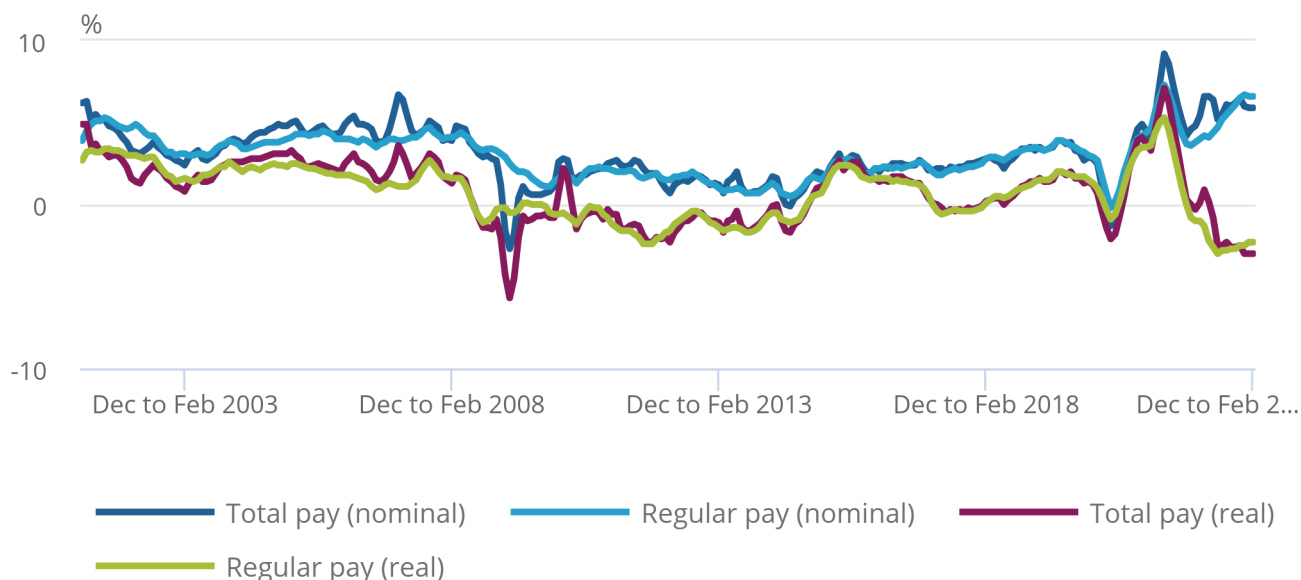
Average weekly earnings were estimated at £638 for total pay and £596 for regular pay in February 2023. Figure 1 shows that average weekly earnings have steadily increased, with the exception of the early months of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Figure 2: Both real total and regular pay fell on the year

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001, to December 2022 to February 2023

Figure 2: Both real total and regular pay fell on the year

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001, to December 2022 to February 2023



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

Growth in employees' average total pay (including bonuses) was 5.9% and growth in regular pay (excluding bonuses) was 6.6% in December 2022 to February 2023. For regular pay this remains among the highest growth rates seen outside of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic period.

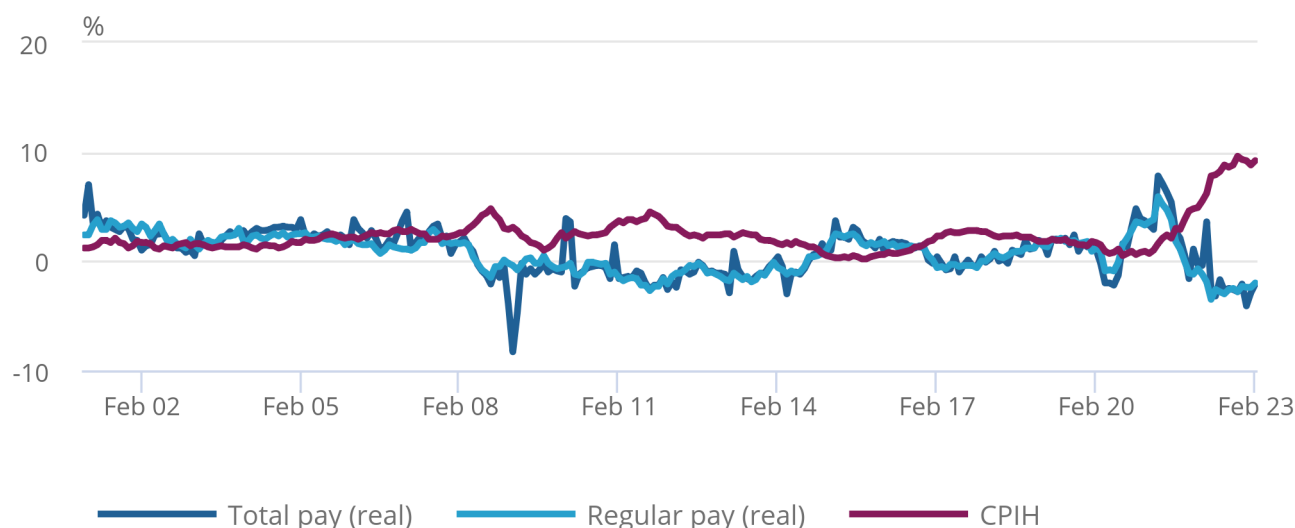
In real terms (adjusted for inflation), in December 2022 to February 2023, total pay fell by 3.0% on the year. A larger fall was last seen in February to April 2009, when it fell by 4.5% on the year, but this still remains among the largest falls we have seen since comparable records began in 2001. Regular pay fell by 2.3% on the year.

Figure 3: Inflation has been increasing, causing real pay growth rates to decrease

Real average weekly earnings single-month annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, and CPIH annual rate, January 2001 to February 2023

Figure 3: Inflation has been increasing, causing real pay growth rates to decrease

Real average weekly earnings single-month annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, and CPIH annual rate, January 2001 to February 2023



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

The difference between nominal and real growth rates is because of an increasing Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH). For the three months of December 2022 to February 2023, CPIH was an average of 9.1%. Figure 3 shows a comparison of monthly real total and regular pay growth rates and monthly inflation.

Our recommended measure of inflation is CPIH. However, we also publish our [supplementary real earnings dataset](#) using the Consumer Prices Index (CPI) excluding owner occupiers' housing costs. Using CPI real earnings, in December 2022 to February 2023, total pay fell by 4.1% on the year. A larger fall on the year was last seen in October to December 2022 when it fell by 4.3% and previous to this in February to April 2009 (4.5%). Regular pay fell by 3.4% on the year.

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

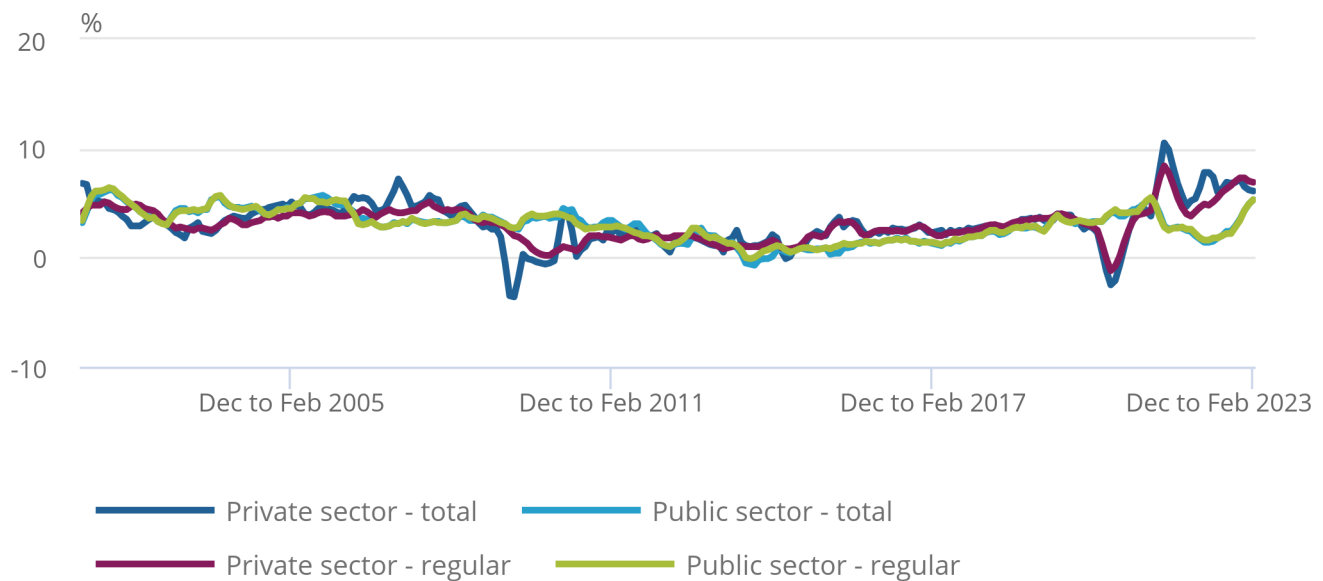
Sector and industry

Figure 4: For the latest period the difference between the private and public sector is smaller than previous months

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for total pay (including bonuses) and regular pay by public and private sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001, to December 2022 to February 2023

Figure 4: For the latest period the difference between the private and public sector is smaller than previous months

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for total pay (including bonuses) and regular pay by public and private sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001, to December 2022 to February 2023



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

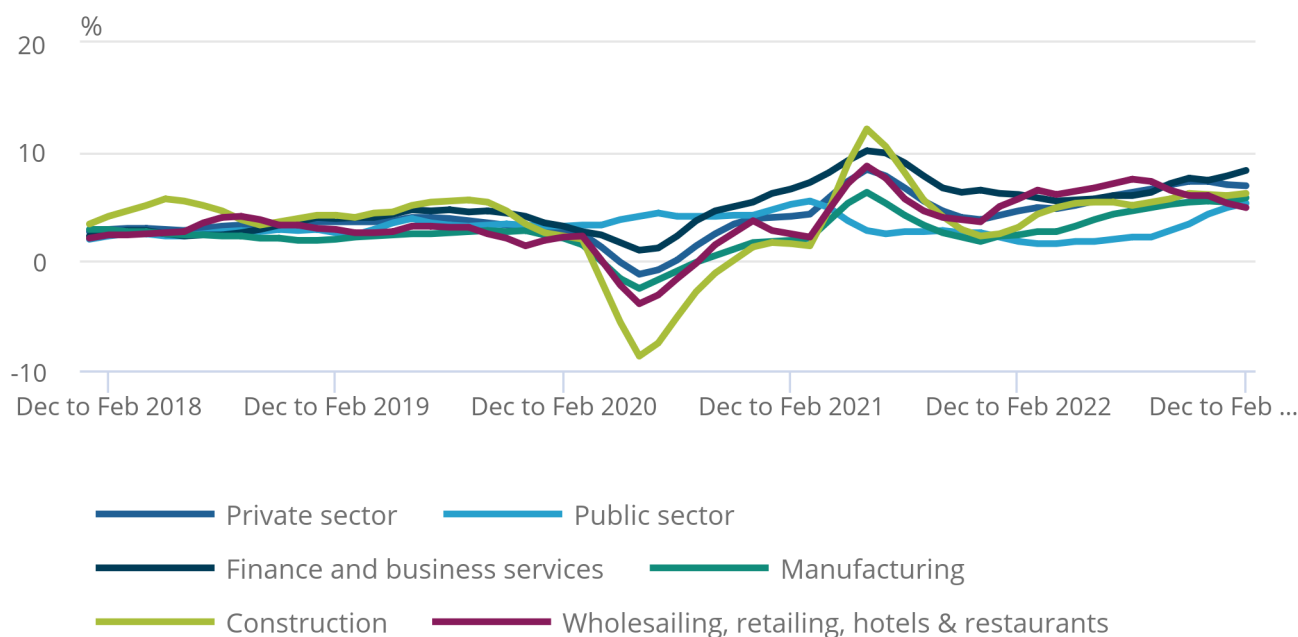
Average regular pay growth was 6.9% for the private sector in December 2022 to February 2023, and 5.3% for the public sector (Figure 4). A larger growth for the public sector outside of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic was last seen in May to July 2005 when it was 5.4%. The difference between private and public sector growth rates has narrowed in recent months.

Figure 5: In the latest period the finance and business services sector saw the largest regular growth rate

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for regular pay by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, November 2017 to January 2018, to December 2022 to February 2023

Figure 5: In the latest period the finance and business services sector saw the largest regular growth rate

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for regular pay by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, November 2017 to January 2018, to December 2022 to February 2023



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

In December 2022 to February 2023, the finance and business services sector saw the largest regular growth rate at 8.3%, followed by the construction sector at 6.2% (Figure 5). However, when looking at the sector's growth for total pay, a different pattern is seen, with the finance and business services sector having the smallest sector growth rate at 4.9%. This is because the bonus payments made in December 2022 and January 2023 for this sector are smaller than the bonus payments made in December 2021 and January 2022, with the December 2021 bonus paid being higher than normal.

More about economy, business and jobs

- All ONS analysis, summarised in our [economy, business and jobs roundup](#).
- Explore the latest trends in employment, prices and trade in our [economic dashboard](#).
- View [all economic data](#).

4 . Average weekly earnings data

[Average weekly earnings](#)

Dataset EARN01 | Released 18 April 2023

Headline estimates of earnings growth in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted).

[Average weekly earnings by sector](#)

Dataset EARN02 | Released 18 April 2023

Estimates of earnings in Great Britain broken down to show the effects of changes in wages and the effects of changes in the composition of employment (not seasonally adjusted).

[Average weekly earnings by industry](#)

Dataset EARN03 | Released 18 April 2023

Estimates of earnings in Great Britain broken down by detailed industrial sector (not seasonally adjusted).

[X09: Real Average weekly earnings using Consumer price inflation](#)

Dataset X09 | Released 18 April 2023

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

5 . Glossary

Average Weekly Earnings (AWE)

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

The estimates are not just a measure of pay rises. 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.

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 any redundancy payments that are made through payroll. Further detail is provided in our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#).

Bonus

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

Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs

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

Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

The Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS) is a survey through which we collect information on wages and salaries. It is distributed monthly to around 9,000 employers, covering around 12.8 million employees.

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

6 . Measuring the data

This section provides more detail around the methodology of the survey. Further information on this is available in our [Average weekly earnings quality and methodology information \(QMI\)](#).

The survey response rate was 83%, so now back to the level seen in the months before the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Real earnings

The real Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) is calculated as the non-seasonally adjusted AWE (shown in our [accompanying dataset EARN02](#)) 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 a dataset on real average weekly earnings, using Consumer Price Inflation (CPI) for the whole economy, for both total and regular pay (X09). Our recommended measure of consumer price inflation is CPIH, and our headline estimates using this measure are found in our [accompanying dataset EARN01](#). These data have been compiled using the CPI as a supplementary dataset to view alongside the headline estimates produced using the CPIH.

Arrears payment

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

When there is an exceptionally large change in the series, this can lead to larger differences between regular pay plus bonus pay, and total pay. We saw this in March 2022, when there were very large bonus payments. 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 February 2007 and February 2008.

Interpreting average earnings - base and compositional effects

Interpreting average earnings data over the last year has been difficult. Our [How COVID-19 has impacted the Average Weekly Earnings data blog post](#) explains the complexities of interpreting these data. 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 coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, different scenarios have affected the base effect. More information on base effects can be found in our [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: May 2022 bulletin](#).

The compositional effect means pay growth has been affected by a changing composition of employee jobs, which during the coronavirus pandemic had increased average pay. The latest data show that the composition effect is now at more normal levels, and we are no longer seeing the excessive levels we saw during periods of the coronavirus pandemic in 2020 and 2021. Our [How furlough and changes in the employee workforce have affected earnings growth during the coronavirus \(COVID-19\) pandemic, UK: 2020 to 2021 article](#) looks in more detail at the impact of compositional effects on wage growth.

Following the initial impact of the coronavirus pandemic, the change in pay growth was heavily affected by a changing composition of employee jobs, where we saw a fall in the number and proportion of lower-paid employee jobs. This changing composition naturally increased average pay and should be kept in mind when interpreting average pay growth. Changes in the profile of employee jobs in the economy will affect average pay growth. A decrease in employee numbers in jobs that have lower pay can have an upward effect on average pay, and the other way around.

More information on the compositional effect on the data is available in the [Measuring the data section of the Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: May 2022 bulletin](#).

Sampling variability for average weekly earnings single-month growth rates in percentage points is also available in the [April 2022 edition of this bulletin](#).

Our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#) discusses some of the main differences between our data sources.

More information on measuring the data is available in our [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: April 2021 bulletin](#).

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the [Government Statistical Service \(GSS\) guidance on releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#), we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats, we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables. Where practical, we will initially publish the tables in both the new and current formats. If you have any questions or comments, please email labour.market@ons.gov.uk.

7 . Strengths and limitations

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

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

8 . Related links

[Employee earnings in the UK: 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 October 2022

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

[Low and high pay in the UK: 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 October 2022

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: 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 October 2022

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

[Comparison of labour market data sources](#)

Methodology | Last revised 27 April 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 15 December 2020

Changes in the costs of employing labour, analysed by sector and industry. Experimental Statistics.

9 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS), released 18 April 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: April 2023](#)

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/june2019/relateddata>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EARNINGS

13 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - total pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)										Great Britain, seasonally adjusted		
Whole Economy (100%) ²				Private sector (82%) ²			Public sector (18%) 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			
Feb 21	568	4.1	4.5	565	3.9	4.3	583	5.7	5.1			
Dec 21 (r)	603	6.3	4.6	606	7.2	5.2	587	2.3	2.4			
Jan 22 (r)	598	4.9	4.8	601	5.8	5.4	587	1.6	2.0			
Feb 22 (r)	597	5.0	5.4	600	6.2	6.4	589	1.1	1.7			
Mar 22	614	9.9	6.6 (r)	618	11.5	7.8 (r)	590	1.5	1.4 (r)			
Apr 22	604	5.0	6.6 (r)	607	5.8	7.8 (r)	590	1.6	1.4 (r)			
May 22	605	4.4	6.4	607	5.0	7.4	591	1.4	1.5			
Jun 22	612	6.3	5.2	617	7.3	6.0	594	2.3	1.8			
Jul 22	614	5.9	5.5	619	6.6	6.3	594	2.3	2.0			
Aug 22	618	6.1	6.1	623	6.7	6.9	598	2.7	2.4			
Sep 22	621	6.1	6.0	627	7.1	6.8	598	2.2	2.4			
Oct 22	625	6.3	6.2	629	7.0	6.9	608	3.9	2.9			
Nov 22	628	7.0	6.5	632	7.6	7.2	611	4.3	3.5			
Dec 22 (r)	632	4.8	6.0	635	4.9	6.5	615	4.6	4.3			
Jan 23 (r)	634	5.9	5.9	637	6.0	6.2	621	5.8	4.9			
Feb 23 (p)	638	7.0	5.9	644	7.3	6.1	621	5.4	5.3			
										Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ²		
		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			
Feb 21	555	4.6	5.1	730	5.0	6.9	579	5.8	5.2			
Dec 21 (r)	593	6.8	4.9	846	14.5	8.8	584	2.5	2.5			
Jan 22 (r)	587	5.3	5.1	803	6.0	8.2	584	1.7	2.1			
Feb 22 (r)	586	5.6	5.9	799	9.4	9.9	586	1.2	1.8			
Mar 22	602	10.2	7.0 (r)	828	14.3	9.8 (r)	588	1.7	1.5 (r)			
Apr 22	594	4.9	6.9 (r)	814	6.6	10.0 (r)	586	1.4	1.4 (r)			
May 22	593	4.2	6.4	805	4.1	8.2	587	1.4	1.5			
Jun 22	598	6.9	5.3	832	9.0	6.5	589	1.8	1.5			
Jul 22	602	6.0	5.7	824	5.8	6.2	590	2.2	1.8			
Aug 22	607	6.2	6.4	833	6.3	7.0	594	2.7	2.2			
Sep 22	609	6.3	6.2	838	6.7	6.2	593	2.1	2.3			
Oct 22	613	6.4	6.3	839	6.2	6.4	604	3.9	2.9			
Nov 22	616	7.3	6.7	845	8.3	7.0	607	4.3	3.5			
Dec 22 (r)	620	4.7	6.1	846	0.1	4.7	611	4.7	4.3			
Jan 23 (r)	622	6.1	6.0	856	6.6	4.9	617	5.7	4.9			
Feb 23 (p)	628	7.3	6.0	865	8.3	4.9	618	5.4	5.3			
										Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) 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			
Feb 21	633	2.0	1.8	652	0.3	2.3	372	2.4	2.5			
Dec 21 (r)	655	4.0	2.7	681	0.4	2.6	394	4.9	4.8			
Jan 22 (r)	650	3.1	2.8	694	5.0	3.1	403	8.0	6.0			
Feb 22 (r)	646	2.0	3.0	692	6.1	3.8	398	7.0	6.7			
Mar 22	673	7.8	4.3 (r)	713	10.4	7.1 (r)	410	11.4	8.8 (r)			
Apr 22	656	3.7	4.5 (r)	701	5.7	7.4	407	8.4	8.9 (r)			
May 22	661	4.2	5.2	719	8.5	8.2	398	4.7	8.1			
Jun 22	664	4.2	4.0	705	4.5	6.2	420	9.9	7.6			
Jul 22	669	4.1	4.2	709	5.8	6.3	412	7.3	7.3			
Aug 22	672	5.1	4.5	712	4.6	5.0	414	7.6	8.3			
Sep 22	677	5.9	5.0	713	5.4	5.3	411	5.9	6.9			
Oct 22	680	6.1	5.7	717	6.3	5.4	412	5.6	6.4			
Nov 22	683	5.9	6.0	715	4.9	5.5	414	5.1	5.6			
Dec 22	690	5.4	5.8	720 (r)	5.7	5.6	422	7.2	6.0			
Jan 23 (r)	693	6.5	5.9	721	3.8	4.8	416	3.3	5.2			
Feb 23 (p)	690	6.8	6.3	731	5.7	5.1	416	4.4	5.0			

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

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

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

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

EARNINGS

14 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

			Whole Economy (100%) ¹			Private sector (82%) ¹			Public sector (18%) ¹		
			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)		
			% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% 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
Feb 21			33	1.4	7.0	39	1.5	8.0	5	101.4	21.6
Dec 21	(r)		49	42.5	21.0	60	45.2	22.5	2	-31.8	-46.9
Jan 22	(r)		42	15.5	19.2	51	16.7	21.2	2	25.6	-45.3
Feb 22	(r)		41	25.4	27.7	50	27.4	29.5	2	-51.4	-32.2
Mar 22			45	45.0	27.9 (r)	54	45.2	29.0 (r)	2	-22.4	-29.6
Apr 22			42	18.6	29.0 (r)	52	18.2	29.5 (r)	1	-32.2	-39.3 (r)
May 22			37	-8.8	15.8	45	-7.7	16.2	2	-59.5	-43.0
Jun 22			45	27.0	11.3	55	26.4	11.6	2	38.3	-32.4
Jul 22			42	13.3	9.7	52	11.6	9.5	2	31.0	-18.2
Aug 22			44	10.5	16.6	53	9.8	15.6	3	109.9	55.1
Sep 22			43	5.6	9.7	52	5.5	8.9	4	101.7	79.8
Oct 22			42	3.4	6.5	51	3.4	6.2	3	17.0	71.1
Nov 22			44	9.8	6.2	53	8.3	5.7	3	86.2	66.9
Dec 22	(r)		43	-13.1	-0.9	52	-13.1	-1.3	2	-15.3	25.9
Jan 23	(r)		43	2.2	-1.3	52	1.9	-1.8	4	122.2	62.0
Feb 23	(p)		45	9.6	-1.2	55	9.4	-1.3	2	4.0	34.2

			Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ¹			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ¹		
			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)		
			% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% 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	K5CV	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Feb 21			33	2.3	7.4	73	-5.7	7.2	6	275.7	79.8
Dec 21	(r)		52	46.2	21.3	142	63.9	21.5	1	-33.1	-46.9
Jan 22	(r)		43	16.0	20.3	102	12.6	19.8	2	134.2	-31.2
Feb 22	(r)		42	26.1	29.3	100	37.5	37.6	1	-77.0	-46.8
Mar 22			45	44.9	28.2 (r)	105	42.7	29.6 (r)	1	-31.8	-47.0 (r)
Apr 22			44	17.5	28.7 (r)	106	9.5	27.9 (r)	1	-30.4	-61.7 (r)
May 22			36	-15.7	12.4	87	-19.8	6.9	1	-60.2	-44.6
Jun 22			48	31.8	9.7	118	39.9	7.4	1	-13.0	-39.6
Jul 22			44	13.3	8.4	106	10.2	7.6	2	35.1	-25.6
Aug 22			45	9.6	17.7	105	4.8	17.2	2	118.9	34.0
Sep 22			44	6.2	9.6	100	-3.4	3.7	2	93.1	78.8
Oct 22			43	1.9	5.9	94	-10.9	-3.3	2	20.0	70.6
Nov 22			45	10.3	6.1	109	10.2	-1.6	2	78.1	61.1
Dec 22	(r)		44	-15.6	-2.3	99	-30.0	-12.7	1	-11.3	24.8
Jan 23	(r)		44	1.2	-2.5	100	-2.4	-10.2	1	-31.5	-0.1
Feb 23	(p)		46	10.0	-2.5	104	3.9	-12.0	1	6.0	-14.9

			Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ¹			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) ²		
			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)		
			% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% 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
Feb 21			27	12.3	2.0	27	-17.7	9.9	22	4.5	3.5
Dec 21	(r)		34	49.1	16.6	36	-10.6	14.9	27	19.0	18.7
Jan 22	(r)		27	6.1	6.9	47	36.6	18.4	28	21.1	21.7
Feb 22	(r)		27	-2.3	16.0	42	54.0	22.6	27	24.1	21.4
Mar 22			36	45.0	15.5 (r)	49	78.1	54.6 (r)	33	58.6	33.8 (r)
Apr 22			29	14.1	18.1 (r)	35	13.4	46.9 (r)	32	33.3	38.1 (r)
May 22			30	18.8	25.8	52	83.9	56.6	21	-19.7	20.9
Jun 22			29	2.7	11.5	39	-9.2	23.3	43	49.1	21.4
Jul 22			34	-8.1	2.9	37	15.8	24.0	31	2.7	11.4
Aug 22			32	25.4	4.8	43	6.7	3.3	28	3.0	18.3
Sep 22			33	46.3	16.6	37	-5.1	5.2	27	-2.0	1.3
Oct 22			34	23.9	31.1	37	4.7	2.1	28	7.2	2.7
Nov 22			35	23.2	30.1	38	-8.2	-3.2	27	-7.5	-1.0
Dec 22	(r)		35	4.3	16.3	37	1.7	-1.0	31	16.6	5.1
Jan 23	(r)		40	48.6	23.8	30	-37.4	-16.4	29	2.9	3.7
Feb 23	(p)		31	13.9	20.9	39	-6.8	-15.9	26	-4.3	5.0

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 (82%) ²			Public sector (18%) 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
Feb 21	535	4.5	4.4	525	4.2	4.1	579	5.6	5.2
Dec 21	(r) 552	3.6	3.6	545	3.9	3.8	585	2.5	2.6
Jan 22	(r) 556	4.4	3.8	549	5.1	4.2	586	1.6	2.2
Feb 22	(r) 557	4.1	4.0	550	4.8	4.6	588	1.5	1.8
Mar 22	559	4.3	4.2	553	4.9	4.9	589	1.8	1.6 (r)
Apr 22	562	4.0	4.1 (r)	556	4.7	4.8	589	1.6	1.6 (r)
May 22	567	5.0	4.4	562	5.8	5.1	590	1.9	1.8
Jun 22	569	5.1	4.7	564	5.9	5.5	590	1.9	1.8
Jul 22	572	5.5	5.2	568	6.3	6.0	591	2.2	2.0
Aug 22	576	5.8	5.5	571	6.6	6.3	594	2.4	2.2
Sep 22	579	6.0	5.8	575	7.0	6.6	594	2.0	2.2
Oct 22	583	6.6	6.1	578	7.2	7.0	606	3.8	2.8
Nov 22	587	6.9	6.5	582	7.6	7.3	609	4.3	3.4
Dec 22	589 (r)	6.6	6.7	583	7.1	7.3	613	4.8	4.3
Jan 23	(r) 591	6.3	6.6	585	6.5	7.0	620	5.8	4.9
Feb 23	(p) 596	6.9	6.6	590	7.3	6.9	620	5.5	5.3
	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) 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
Feb 21	521	5.2	4.9	661	6.7	6.6	576	5.7	5.2
Dec 21	(r) 540	4.1	4.0	700	7.0	6.5	583	2.6	2.7
Jan 22	(r) 543	4.6	4.1	697	5.4	6.2	583	1.6	2.2
Feb 22	(r) 544	4.4	4.4	700	5.9	6.1	585	1.5	1.9
Mar 22	546	4.5	4.5	703	6.0	5.8	586	1.8	1.6 (r)
Apr 22	548	4.2	4.3 (r)	708	4.5	5.5	585	1.5	1.6 (r)
May 22	554	5.2	4.6	718	6.4	5.6	587	1.9	1.7
Jun 22	555	5.3	4.9	721	6.3	5.7	587	1.9	1.8
Jul 22	559	5.6	5.4	720	5.2	6.0	588	2.1	2.0
Aug 22	563	6.1	5.7	731	6.3	6.0	591	2.4	2.1
Sep 22	566	6.2	6.0	737	7.5	6.3	591	2.0	2.2
Oct 22	571	6.7	6.3	742	7.6	7.1	603	3.8	2.7
Nov 22	575	7.2	6.7	746	7.8	7.6	606	4.3	3.4
Dec 22	577	6.8	6.9	748	6.8	7.4	610	4.8 (r)	4.3
Jan 23	(r) 578	6.5	6.9	757	8.6	7.8	617	5.8	4.9
Feb 23	(p) 583	7.1	6.8	766	9.4	8.3	617	5.5	5.3
	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (23%) 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
Feb 21	606	1.7	1.9	623	0.6	1.6	351	2.5	2.5
Dec 21	(r) 619	1.8	1.8	642	1.4	2.3	366	3.6	3.6
Jan 22	(r) 623	3.3	2.3	650	3.6	2.5	374	7.6	5.0
Feb 22	(r) 619	2.2	2.4	650	4.4	3.1	372	5.8	5.7
Mar 22	623	2.7	2.7	656	4.9	4.3	373	6.0	6.5 (r)
Apr 22	627	3.1	2.7	665	5.3	4.9	376	6.6	6.1
May 22	632	3.8	3.2	669	5.6	5.3	378	6.6	6.4
Jun 22	635	4.3	3.8	668	5.2	5.4	380	7.1	6.7
Jul 22	637	4.7	4.3	672	5.4	5.4	383	7.7	7.1
Aug 22	639	4.7	4.6	673	4.5	5.1	385	7.8	7.5
Sep 22	644	5.2	4.9	677	6.2	5.4	384	6.3	7.3
Oct 22	648	5.7	5.2	682	6.5	5.7	383	5.5	6.5
Nov 22	649	5.3	5.4	678	5.8	6.2	387	6.1	6.0
Dec 22	(r) 654	5.6	5.5	680	5.9	6.1	389	6.4	6.0
Jan 23	(r) 657	5.3	5.4	691	6.3	6.0	387	3.4	5.3
Feb 23	(p) 660	6.6	5.8	691	6.3	6.2	390	4.9	4.9

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

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

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

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

EARNINGS

16 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal¹

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

Total pay (including bonuses) ¹						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Feb 21	568	4.1	4.5	519	3.3	3.7
Dec 21 (r)	603	6.3	4.6	526	1.1	0.0
Jan 22 (r)	598	4.9	4.8	519	-0.3	-0.3
Feb 22 (r)	597	5.0	5.4	516	-0.4	0.1
Mar 22	614	9.9	6.6 (r)	528	3.6	0.9 (r)
Apr 22	604	5.0	6.6 (r)	512	-2.5	0.2 (r)
May 22	605	4.4	6.4	507	-3.2	-0.8
Jun 22	612	6.3	5.2	511	-1.7	-2.5
Jul 22	614	5.9	5.5	509	-2.7	-2.5
Aug 22	618	6.1	6.1	509	-2.5	-2.3
Sep 22	621	6.1	6.0	508	-2.6	-2.6
Oct 22	625	6.3	6.2	506	-2.8	-2.6
Nov 22	628	7.0	6.5	506	-2.1	-2.5
Dec 22 (r)	632	4.8	6.0	505	-4.1	-3.0
Jan 23 (r)	634	5.9	5.9	504	-2.9	-3.0
Feb 23 (p)	638	7.0	5.9	505	-2.1	-3.0

Regular pay (excluding bonuses)						
	Nominal earnings			Real earnings ³		
	Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	A2FC	A2F9	A2FA
Feb 21	535	4.5	4.4	488	3.6	3.5
Dec 21	552	3.6	3.6 (r)	483	-1.2	-0.8
Jan 22 (r)	556	4.4	3.8	483	-0.7	-1.0
Feb 22	557	4.1 (r)	4.0	482	-1.2	-1.0
Mar 22	559	4.3	4.2	480	-1.9	-1.3
Apr 22	562	4.0	4.1 (r)	474	-3.5	-2.2
May 22	567	5.0	4.4	477	-2.6	-2.6
Jun 22	569	5.1	4.7	475	-2.8	-3.0
Jul 22	572	5.5	5.2	473	-3.0	-2.8
Aug 22	576	5.8	5.5	474	-2.6	-2.8
Sep 22	579	6.0	5.8	474	-2.5	-2.7
Oct 22	583	6.6	6.1	471	-2.8	-2.7
Nov 22	587	6.9	6.5	472	-2.3	-2.5
Dec 22	589 (r)	6.6	6.7	471	-2.4	-2.5
Jan 23 (r)	591	6.3	6.6	472	-2.4	-2.3
Feb 23 (p)	596	6.9	6.6	472	-2.0	-2.3

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.