Statistical bulletin

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: March 2019

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

Table of contents

1 . Other pages in this release

Commentary on topics covered in the previous Labour market statistics bulletin is now split into four separate bulletins. Other commentary from the latest labour market data can be found on the following pages:

- Labour market overview

- Employment in the UK

- Jobs and vacancies

2 . Main points for November 2018 to January 2019

- Excluding bonuses, average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain were estimated to have increased by 3.4%, before adjusting for inflation, and by 1.4%, after adjusting for inflation, compared with a year earlier.

- Including bonuses, average weekly earnings for employees in Great Britain were estimated to have increased by 3.4%, before adjusting for inflation, and by 1.5%, after adjusting for inflation, compared with a year earlier.

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

Figure 1: Pay for employees (including bonuses) increased by 1.5% on the year when adjusted for inflation

Great Britain average weekly earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to November 2018 to January 2019

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Great Britain average weekly earnings annual growth rates, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to November 2018 to January 2019
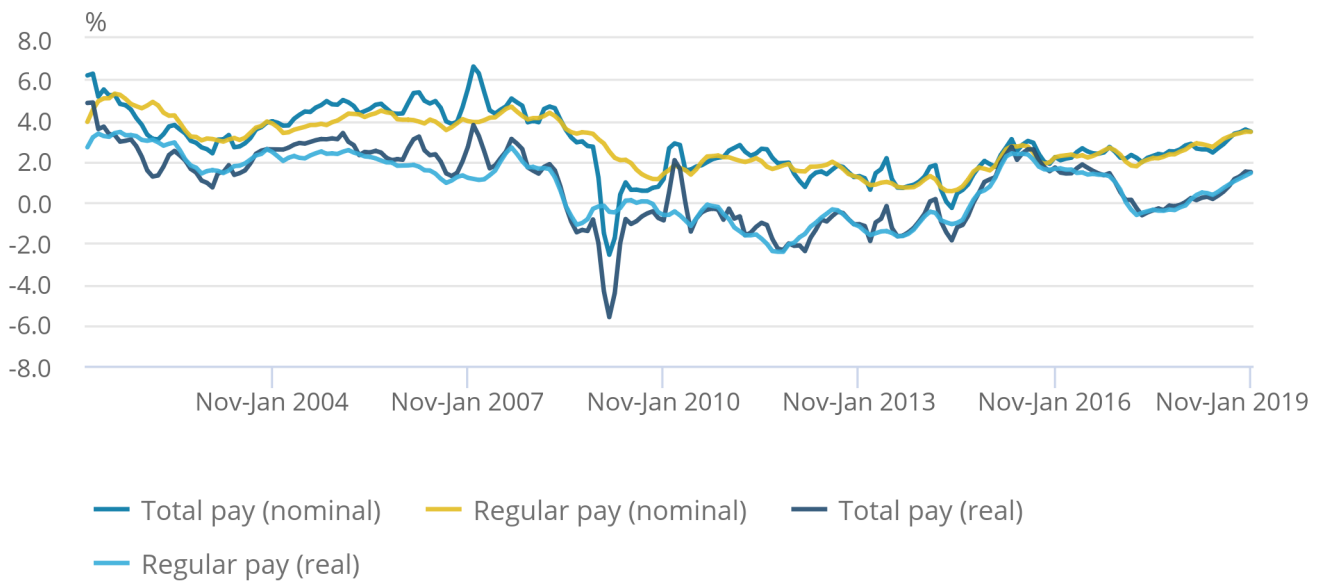
Source: Office for National Statistics - Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

The earnings estimates are not just a measure of pay rises as they also reflect changes in the number of paid hours worked and changes in the structure of the workforce; for example, more high-paid jobs would have a upward effect on earnings growth rates.

We publish earnings estimates for:

- regular pay (excluding bonuses)

- total pay (including bonuses)

These estimates of regular and total pay are available:

- not adjusted for inflation (nominal)

- adjusted for inflation (real)

Pay in real terms is calculated as nominal average weekly earnings, deflated by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH).

Between November 2017 to January 2018 and November 2018 to January 2019 for employees in Great Britain:

- regular pay was estimated to have increased by 3.4% in nominal terms and by 1.4% in real terms

- total pay was estimated to have increased by 3.4% in nominal terms and by 1.5% in real terms

Figure 2: Earnings, excluding bonuses, are lower than before the 2008 to 2009 recession after adjusting for inflation

Great Britain average weekly earnings excluding bonuses, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to January 2019

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Great Britain average weekly earnings excluding bonuses, seasonally adjusted, January 2000 to January 2019
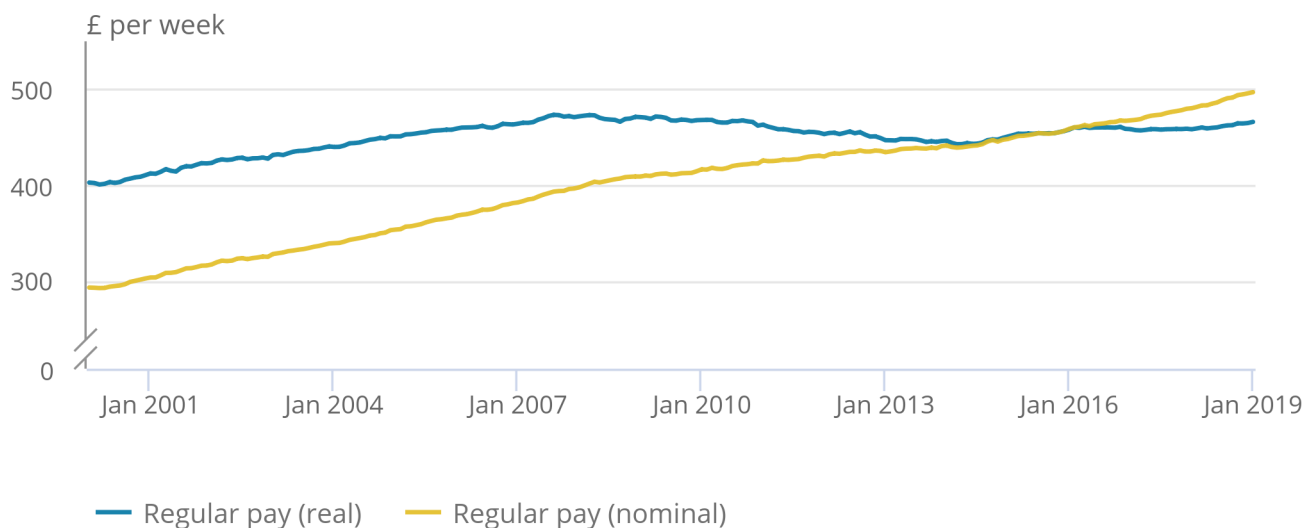
Source: Office for National Statistics - Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

For January 2019, average regular pay, before tax and other deductions, for employees in Great Britain was estimated at:

- £497 per week in nominal terms, higher than the estimate for a year earlier (£480 per week)

- £466 per week in real terms (constant 2015 prices), higher than the estimate for a year earlier (£458 per week), but £7 lower than the pre-recession peak of £473 per week for March 2008

Figure 3: Average total pay in the construction sector was £629 per week for January 2019

Great Britain nominal average weekly earnings (including bonuses), seasonally adjusted, January 2019
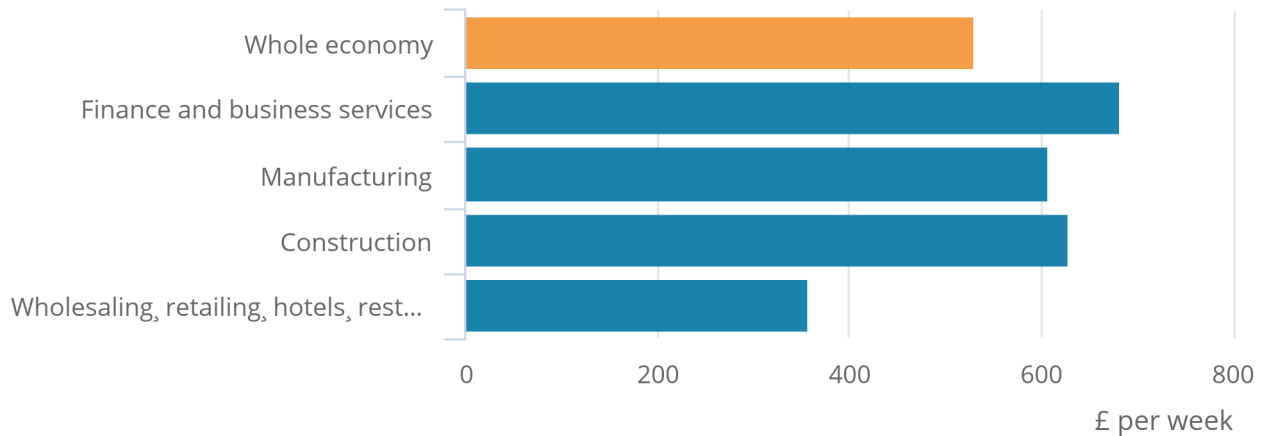
Source: Office for National Statistics - Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

For January 2019 average total pay:

- for finance and business services was estimated at £684 per week; this was £154 higher than the whole economy average of £530 per week

- for wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants was estimated at £357 per week, £173 lower than the whole economy average of £530 per week

Figure 4: Average earnings, including bonuses, in the construction sector increased by 4.5% on the year

Annual growth in Great Britain nominal average weekly earnings (including bonuses), seasonally adjusted, between November 2017 to January 2018 and November 2018 to January 2019

Figure 4: Average earnings, including bonuses, in the construction sector increased by 4.5% on the year

Annual growth in Great Britain nominal average weekly earnings (including bonuses), seasonally adjusted, between November 2017 to January 2018 and November 2018 to January 2019
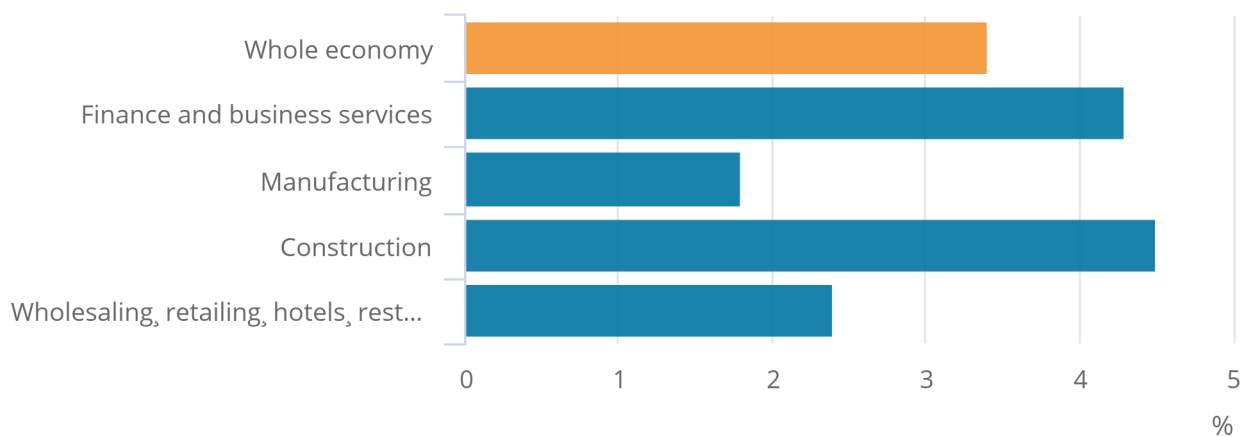
Source: Office for National Statistics - Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

Between November 2017 to January 2018 and November 2018 to January 2019 average total pay:

- for finance and business services was estimated to have increased by 4.3%, more than the whole economy average of 3.4%

- for wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants was estimated to have increased by 2.4%, less than the whole economy average of 3.4%

4 . Data

Average weekly earnings
Dataset EARN01 | Released 19 March 2019
Headline estimates of earnings growth in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted).

Average weekly earnings by sector
Dataset EARN02 | Released 19 March 2019
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).

Table 1: Sampling variability for average weekly earnings single month growth rates (percentage points)

	Including bonuses (Jan to Apr)[1][2]	Including bonuses (May to Dec)[1][2]	Excluding bonuses[1]
Whole economy	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 0.5
Private sector	± 0.9	± 0.6	± 0.5
Public sector	± 0.9	± 0.5	± 0.5
Services	± 1.0	± 0.6	± 0.5
Finance and business services	± 2.8	± 1.6	± 1.4
Public sector excluding financial services	± 0.7	± 0.5	± 0.5
Manufacturing	± 1.1	± 1.0	± 0.9
Construction	± 2.5	± 2.6	± 2.4
Wholesale and retail, hotels and restaurants	± 2.1	± 1.7	± 1.5

Source: Office for National Statistics - Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

Notes

1. The sampling variability estimates are for 95% confidence intervals and are calculated on data that are not seasonally adjusted. Back to table

2. Separate estimates of sampling variability are given for the including bonuses estimates from January to April when the majority of bonus payments are made. Back to table

5 . Glossary

Average Weekly Earnings

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 8,500 employers in Great Britain.

The estimates are not just a measure of pay rises as 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 for regular pay (which excludes bonuses). Estimates are available in both nominal terms (not adjusted for inflation) and real terms (adjusted for inflation).

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.

Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey (MWSS)

A survey through which we collect information on wages and salaries. It is distributed monthly to over 8,800 employers covering around 12.8 million employees.

A more detailed Glossary is available.

6 . Measuring the data

This bulletin relies on data collected from the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey, a survey of employers in Great Britain excluding small businesses employing fewer than 20 people.

The Quality and Methodology Information (QMI) report pulls together important qualitative information on the various dimensions of data quality, as well as providing a summary of the methods used to compile the output.

7 . Strengths and limitations

The figures in this bulletin come from a survey of businesses, which gathers information from a sample rather than from the whole population. The sample is designed to be as accurate as possible given practical limitations such as time and cost constraints. Results from sample surveys are always estimates, not precise figures. This can have an impact on how changes in the estimates should be interpreted, especially for short-term comparisons.

As the number of people available in the sample gets smaller, the variability of the estimates that we can make from that sample size gets larger. Estimates for small groups (for example, earnings for the construction sector), which are based on quite small subsets of the Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey sample, are less reliable and tend to be more volatile than for larger aggregated groups (for example, earnings for the private sector).

In general, short-term changes in the growth rates reported in this bulletin are not usually greater than the level that can be explained by sampling variability. Short-term movements in reported rates should be considered alongside longer-term patterns in the series and corresponding movements in other sources to give a fuller picture.

Further information is available in A guide to labour market statistics and A guide to sources of data on earnings and income.

8 . You might also be interested in

Labour market economic commentary

Article | Released 19 March 2019
Additional economic analysis of the latest UK labour market headline statistics and long-term trends.

Employee earnings in the UK: 2018

Bulletin | Released 25 October 2018
Estimates of employee earnings, using data from our Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). Figures are presented mainly for full-time employees, although some detail for part-time workers is also included.

Low and high pay in the UK: 2018

Bulletin | Released 25 October 2018
The distribution of earnings of high- and low-paid jobs, earnings by selected percentiles and jobs paid below the National Minimum Wage, compiled from our Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE).

Gender pay gap in the UK: 2018

Bulletin | Released 25 October 2018
Differences in pay between men and women by age, region, full-time and part-time, and occupation as compiled from our Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE). The gender pay gap is the percentage difference between men's and women's median hourly earnings, across all jobs in the UK; it is not a measure of the difference in pay between men and women for doing the same job.

Index of labour costs per hour in the UK (experimental statistics)

Bulletin | Released 18 March 2019
Changes in the costs of employing labour analysed by sector and industry.

National Living Wage earners fall short of average family spending

Article | Released 29 March 2018
How easy is it to live on the National Living Wage? This article includes a calculator to help you find out.

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/march2019/relateddata

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

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

(*) Tables 2 and 10 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file have been amalgamated into one spreadsheet (Dataset A05 SA).
(**) Table JOBS02 provides more detail than Table 6 in the Statistical Bulletin pdf file.

The following symbols are used in the tables: p provisional, r   revised, ..   Not available,*   suppressed due to small sample size.
The four-character identification codes appearing in the tables are the ONS references for the data series appearing in the
Labour Market Statistics dataset which is available on the website at:
https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/employmentandemployeetypes/datasets/labourmarketstatistics

EARNINGS
13 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - total pay[1]

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

	Whole Economy (100%)[2]			Private sector (83%)[2]			Public sector (17%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year Single month	3 month average[3]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year Single month	3 month average[3]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year Single month	3 month average[3]
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Jan 17	498	1.8	2.2	496	1.9	2.4	507	1.2	1.4
Nov 17 (r)	510	2.4	2.5	509	2.5	2.7	516	1.9	1.9
Dec 17 (r)	512	3.2	2.6	511	3.5	2.8	517	2.0	2.0
Jan 18 (r)	511	2.7	2.8	510	2.8	2.9	519	2.3	2.1
Feb 18	512	2.6	2.8 (r)	510	2.6	3.0	520	2.5	2.3
Mar 18	514	2.5	2.6	514	3.1	2.8 (r)	520	2.2	2.4
Apr 18	515	2.6	2.6	513	2.3	2.6	522	2.5	2.4
May 18	517	2.6	2.6	515	2.7	2.7	523	1.7	2.1
Jun 18	519	2.1	2.4	518	1.9	2.3	524	2.4	2.2
Jul 18	520	3.3	2.6	519	3.4	2.7	528	3.0	2.4
Aug 18	522	3.2	2.8	521	3.3	2.9	528	2.7	2.7
Sep 18	524	2.9	3.1	523	2.8	3.2	528	2.7	2.8
Oct 18	527	4.0	3.3	528	4.4	3.5	530	2.7	2.7
Nov 18 (r)	527	3.4	3.4	526	3.4	3.6	531	2.9	2.8
Dec 18 (r)	529	3.3	3.5	528	3.4	3.7	532	2.8	2.8
Jan 19 (p)	**530**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**530**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**533**	**2.7**	**2.8**

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%)[2]			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%)[2]			Public sector excluding financial services (17%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year Single month	3 month average[3]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year Single month	3 month average[3]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year Single month	3 month average[3]
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Jan 17	483	1.7	2.1	633	0.7	0.7	503	1.2	1.4
Nov 17 (r)	494	2.3	2.6	649	2.3	3.2	512	1.9	1.9
Dec 17 (r)	496	3.3	2.7	655	4.5	3.2	513	2.0	2.1
Jan 18 (r)	495	2.6	2.7	649	2.5	3.1	515	2.4	2.1
Feb 18	496	2.7	2.9	651	3.4	3.5 (r)	516	2.6	2.3
Mar 18	498	2.3	2.5 (r)	657	0.5	2.1 (r)	517	2.5	2.5
Apr 18	499	2.5	2.5	656	2.7	2.2	517	2.5	2.5
May 18	501	2.4	2.4	654	1.1	1.4	518	1.8	2.2
Jun 18	503	1.9	2.3	658	0.5	1.4	519	2.5	2.2
Jul 18	505	3.4	2.6	665	3.3	1.6	524	3.2	2.5
Aug 18	507	3.3	2.9	665	2.3	2.0	524	2.8	2.8
Sep 18	508	3.0	3.2	667	1.6	2.4	524	2.7	2.9
Oct 18	514	4.5	3.6	675	4.3	2.7	526	2.7	2.7
Nov 18 (r)	512	3.5	3.7	677	4.3	3.4	527	3.0	2.8
Dec 18 (r)	513	3.4	3.8	676	3.2	4.0	528	2.9	2.9
Jan 19 (p)	**515**	**3.9**	**3.6**	**684**	**5.3**	**4.3**	**529**	**2.7**	**2.9**

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%)[2]			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%)[2]			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%)[2]		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year Single month	3 month average[3]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year Single month	3 month average[3]	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year Single month	3 month average[3]
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Jan 17	580	1.7	1.6	579	1.5	4.1	340	3.0	3.3
Nov 17 (r)	596	3.1	2.7	600	1.8	1.9	350	2.3	2.0
Dec 17 (r)	596	3.2	3.1	602	2.3	1.4	348	2.6	2.1
Jan 18 (r)	596	2.9	3.1	607	4.8	2.9	347	2.1	2.3
Feb 18	595	2.3	2.8	603	2.9	3.3	349	2.5	2.4 (r)
Mar 18	598	3.1	2.7 (r)	612	6.0	4.6	351	3.0	2.5 (r)
Apr 18	601	3.0	2.8	613	5.7	4.9	349	1.8	2.4
May 18	598	2.5	2.9	611	5.3	5.7	358	4.9	3.2
Jun 18	598	2.2	2.6	615	4.9	5.3	350	2.3	3.0
Jul 18	602	2.3	2.3	610	3.4	4.5	353	4.1	3.7
Aug 18	601	1.9	2.1	620	4.3	4.2	356	4.1	3.5
Sep 18	603	2.1	2.1	621	2.8	3.5	355	2.4	3.5
Oct 18	605	1.8	1.9	625	3.2	3.4	360	4.2	3.6
Nov 18 (r)	605	1.5	1.8	626	4.3	3.4	357	1.9	2.8
Dec 18 (r)	607	1.8	1.7	635	5.5	4.3	357	2.6	2.9
Jan 19 (p)	**609**	**2.1**	**1.8**	**629**	**3.6**	**4.5**	**357**	**2.8**	**2.4**

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 (83%)[2]			Public sector (17%)[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
Jan 17	30	-1.7	1.2	36	-1.7	1.4	2	-54.6	-13.7
Nov 17 (r)	33	4.4	8.0	39	3.6	7.5	4	62.4	23.8
Dec 17 (r)	32	10.9	4.7	39	11.5	4.5	2	-16.4	22.3
Jan 18 (r)	31	3.3	6.1	37	3.7	6.2	2	-11.5	12.2
Feb 18	30	-0.5	4.5 (r)	36	-0.7	4.7 (r)	2	1.6	-9.6 (r)
Mar 18	31	0.2	1.0 (r)	38	0.5	1.1 (r)	1	-40.2	-17.9 (r)
Apr 18	31	1.1	0.3	37	1.3	0.4	2	-4.9	-15.3
May 18	31	-0.2	0.4	37	0.5	0.7	2	-21.8	-22.3
Jun 18	31	-9.0	-2.9	38	-10.3	-3.2	2	-8.2	-12.0
Jul 18	32	3.7	-2.0	39	3.6	-2.4	3	19.9	-4.4
Aug 18	32	1.6	-1.4	38	1.5	-2.1	3	8.9	6.9
Sep 18	34	-5.3	-0.3	40	-5.3	-0.3	1	-48.7	-7.0
Oct 18	38	21.7	5.4	45	21.8	5.5	2	4.3	-11.4
Nov 18 (r)	33	0.1	4.9	39	0.9	5.2	2	-49.7	-34.8
Dec 18 (r)	33	2.0	7.7	40	2.6	8.2	2	-31.5	-30.3
Jan 19 (p)	**33**	**6.8**	**2.9**	**40**	**7.2**	**3.5**	**3**	**81.6**	**-14.7**

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%)[1]			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%)[1]			Public sector excluding financial services (17%)[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
Jan 17	31	-0.9	0.4	72	-3.4	-2.6	1	-46.4	4.4
Nov 17 (r)	33	4.4	9.6	74	0.1	15.5	3	62.2	27.8
Dec 17 (r)	34	15.0	7.0	81	20.1	7.4	1	-16.7	22.7
Jan 18 (r)	32	2.7	7.2	77	6.0	8.4	1	5.9	18.5
Feb 18	31	0.2	5.8 (r)	73	4.2	10.0 (r)	1	4.0	-3.9 (r)
Mar 18	32	-1.1	0.6 (r)	76	-3.4	2.1	1	-14.5	-2.6 (r)
Apr 18	31	0.4	-0.2	76	6.4	2.2	1	-1.1	-4.3
May 18	32	-1.2	-0.6	70	-10.0	-2.6	1	-17.3	-11.2
Jun 18	31	-7.5	-2.8	76	-12.9	-6.1	1	-14.5	-11.0
Jul 18	34	6.1	-1.0	82	9.6	-4.9	2	34.1	-0.4
Aug 18	33	0.8	-0.3	80	-0.4	-1.8	2	8.1	9.1
Sep 18	34	-5.6	0.2	82	-16.1	-3.5	1	-46.3	-1.4
Oct 18	40	26.4	6.6	95	24.4	1.0	2	3.4	-10.3
Nov 18 (r)	34	1.4	6.8	87	16.5	6.1	1	-49.4	-34.2
Dec 18 (r)	34	0.7	9.2	80	-1.8	12.7	1	-22.3	-28.3
Jan 19 (p)	**35**	**8.1**	**3.3**	**83**	**8.5**	**7.4**	**2**	**94.6**	**-10.2**

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%)[2]			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%)[1]			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%)[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
Jan 17	23	2.9	5.4	20	-28.7	6.2	22	-0.3	-0.4
Nov 17 (r)	28	16.2	16.6	29	1.7	-8.8	26	10.6	4.2
Dec 17 (r)	25	4.6	18.3	21	-26.2	-20.3	23	2.2	3.3
Jan 18 (r)	26	10.9	10.6	26	31.5	-1.2	22	-0.8	4.1
Feb 18	24	-14.1	-0.4 (r)	25	-17.1	-8.3 (r)	23	1.3	0.9
Mar 18	25	7.3	0.5 (r)	28	16.1	6.7 (r)	23	10.6	3.6 (r)
Apr 18	27	10.0	0.4	24	-6.2	-3.5	22	-3.3	2.6
May 18	27	10.7	9.4	23	-14.6	-2.2	30	28.7	12.1
Jun 18	25	-0.7	6.7	23	-10.9	-10.7	20	-9.9	5.4
Jul 18	26	-6.8	0.7	21	-18.2	-14.6	21	-5.2	4.9
Aug 18	24	-4.7	-4.2	32	18.2	-3.4	21	-9.5	-8.3
Sep 18	25	-3.2	-5.0	30	0.0	0.2	21	-9.8	-8.2
Oct 18	26	-9.3	-5.9	34	6.3	7.7	25	9.2	-3.5
Nov 18	24	-16.8	-10.0	27	-7.5	-0.2	22	-15.6 (r)	-5.9
Dec 18 (r)	26	4.2	-7.8	30	37.8	9.6	22	-3.5	-3.8
Jan 19 (p)	**26**	**0.1**	**-4.7**	**27**	**2.5**	**8.6**	**21**	**-4.4**	**-8.2**

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

1. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.
2. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - regular pay[1]

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)   Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

		Whole Economy (100%)[2]			Private sector (83%)[2]			Public sector (17%)[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
Jan 17		468	1.9	2.3	460	2.2	2.6	505	1.3	1.4
Nov 17		478	2.3	2.3	471	2.4	2.5	514	1.7	1.9
Dec 17		480	2.7	2.5	472	2.9	2.6	515	2.1	2.0
Jan 18		480	2.7	2.6	472	2.8	2.7	517	2.4	2.1
Feb 18		482	2.9	2.8	474	3.0	2.9	519	2.5	2.3
Mar 18		483	3.0	2.9	475	3.2	3.0	519	2.5	2.5
Apr 18		483	2.6	2.8	476	2.6	2.9	519	2.4	2.5
May 18		485	2.7	2.8	478	2.9	2.9	520	1.8	2.2
Jun 18		486	2.8	2.7	479	2.9	2.8	522	2.5	2.3
Jul 18		489	3.2	2.9	481	3.3	3.0	525	2.9	2.4
Aug 18		491	3.3	3.1	483	3.4	3.2	525	2.6	2.7
Sep 18		491	3.1	3.2	484	3.2	3.3	526	2.8	2.8
Oct 18		494	3.5	3.3	487	3.7	3.4	528	2.7	2.7
Nov 18		495	3.5	3.4	487	3.5	3.5	530 (r)	3.1	2.9
Dec 18	(r)	496	3.4	3.4	488	3.4	3.5	530	2.9	2.9
Jan 19	**(p)**	**497**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**490**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**531**	**2.7**	**2.9**

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%)[2]			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%)[2]			Public sector excluding financial services (17%)[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
Jan 17		452	1.9	2.3	563	1.1	1.2	502	1.3	1.4
Nov 17		462	2.3	2.3	573	2.3 (r)	2.6	510	1.8	1.9
Dec 17	(r)	463	2.5	2.4	574	2.6	2.6	511	2.1	2.0
Jan 18	(r)	463	2.6	2.5	574	2.0	2.3	514	2.4	2.1
Feb 18		465	2.9	2.7	580	3.2	2.6	515	2.6	2.4
Mar 18		466	2.9	2.8	579	2.9	2.7	516	2.5	2.5
Apr 18		467	2.6	2.8	580	2.4	2.8	516	2.5	2.5
May 18		468	2.5	2.7	581	2.1	2.5	517	1.9	2.3
Jun 18		470	2.7	2.6	582	2.3	2.3	518	2.5	2.3
Jul 18		472	3.2	2.8	586	2.7	2.4	521	3.0	2.5
Aug 18		475	3.4	3.1	586	2.4	2.4	522	2.7	2.7
Sep 18		475	3.3	3.3	589	2.8	2.6	523	2.9	2.8
Oct 18		478	3.7	3.5	593	3.5	2.9	525	2.7	2.8
Nov 18		478	3.5	3.5	594 (r)	3.6	3.3	526	3.1	2.9
Dec 18	(r)	479	3.6	3.6	596	3.9	3.7	526	2.9	2.9
Jan 19	**(p)**	**480**	**3.6**	**3.6**	**603**	**5.0**	**4.2**	**527**	**2.7**	**2.9**

		Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%)[2]			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%)[2]			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (24%)[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
Jan 17		556	1.7	1.5	557	2.7	3.8	318	3.3	3.6
Nov 17	(r)	569	2.8	2.4	571	1.8	2.4	324	1.7	1.8
Dec 17	(r)	571	3.1	2.8	581	4.0	2.8	325	2.5	2.0
Jan 18	(r)	571	2.7	2.9	580	4.1	3.3	325	2.1	2.1
Feb 18		572	2.8	2.9	578	3.8	3.9 (r)	325	2.6	2.4
Mar 18		572	2.6	2.7	584	6.1	4.6	326	2.4	2.4 (r)
Apr 18		573	2.6	2.7	586	5.4	5.1	327	2.0	2.3
May 18		572	2.2	2.5	590	5.8	5.7	329	3.1	2.5
Jun 18		573	2.3	2.4	591	5.6	5.6	330	3.0	2.7
Jul 18		574	2.7	2.4	588	4.3	5.2	332	4.6	3.5
Aug 18		576	2.0	2.3	590	4.0	4.6	335	4.8	4.1
Sep 18		578	2.2	2.3	590	2.9	3.7	333	3.0	4.1
Oct 18		579	2.1	2.1	591	3.0	3.3	335	3.8	3.9
Nov 18		580	2.0	2.1	599	4.8	3.6	334 (r)	3.1	3.3
Dec 18	(r)	580	1.6	1.9	603	3.8	3.9	335	3.0	3.3
Jan 19	**(p)**	**584**	**2.2**	**1.9**	**601**	**3.7**	**4.1**	**335**	**3.3**	**3.1**

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

1. Estimates of regular pay exclude bonuses and arrears of pay.
2. The figure in brackets is the percentage of whole economy employment in that sector or industry for the latest time period.
3. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.

EARNINGS
16 Average Weekly Earnings - real and nominal[1]

Great Britain whole economy, seasonally adjusted

Total pay (including bonuses)[1]

		Nominal earnings			Real earnings[3]		
		Nominal Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings at constant 2015 prices (£)	% changes year on year	
			Single month	3 month average[2]		Single month	3 month average[2]
		KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	A3WX	A3WV	A3WW
Jan 17		498	1.8	2.2	488	-0.1	0.5
Nov 17	(r)	510	2.4	2.5	490	-0.5	-0.2
Dec 17	(r)	512	3.2	2.6	489	0.5	-0.1
Jan 18	(r)	511	2.7	2.8	488	0.0	0.0
Feb 18		512	2.6	2.8 (r)	487	0.1	0.2
Mar 18		514	2.5	2.6	490	0.1	0.1
Apr 18		515	2.6	2.6	490	0.4	0.2
May 18		517	2.6	2.6	489	0.2	0.3
Jun 18		519	2.1	2.4	490	-0.2	0.1
Jul 18		520	3.3	2.6	491	0.9	0.3
Aug 18		522	3.2	2.8	492	0.8	0.5
Sep 18		524	2.9	3.1	493	0.6	0.8
Oct 18		527	4.0	3.3	497	1.9	1.1
Nov 18	(r)	527	3.4	3.4	495	1.2	1.3
Dec 18	(r)	529	3.3	3.5	496	1.3	1.5
Jan 19	**(p)**	**530**	**3.7**	**3.4**	**497**	**1.9**	**1.5**

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
Jan 17		468	1.9	2.3	458	0.1	0.6
Nov 17		478	2.3	2.3	459 (r)	-0.5	-0.4
Dec 17		480	2.7	2.5	459	0.0	-0.3
Jan 18		480	2.7	2.6	458 (r)	0.0	-0.2
Feb 18		482	2.9	2.8	459	0.4	0.1
Mar 18		483	3.0	2.9	460	0.7	0.3 (r)
Apr 18		483	2.6	2.8	459	0.3	0.5
May 18		485	2.7	2.8	460	0.3	0.4
Jun 18		486	2.8	2.7	460	0.4	0.3
Jul 18		489	3.2	2.9	462	0.8	0.5
Aug 18		491	3.3	3.1	462	0.9	0.7
Sep 18		491	3.1	3.2	463	0.9	0.9
Oct 18		494	3.5	3.3	464	1.3	1.0
Nov 18		495	3.5	3.4	464	1.3	1.2
Dec 18	(r)	496	3.4	3.4	465	1.3	1.3
Jan 19	**(p)**	**497**	**3.5**	**3.4**	**466**	**1.7**	**1.4**

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

1. Estimates of total pay include bonuses but exclude arrears of pay.
2. The three month average figures are the changes in the average seasonally adjusted values for the three months ending with the relevant month compared with the same period a year earlier.
3. Estimates of real earnings are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), our preferred measure of consumer price inflation.