

Statistical bulletin

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: March 2022

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 the following 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 November 2021 to January 2022

- Growth in average total pay (including bonuses) was 4.8%, and growth in regular pay (excluding bonuses) was 3.8% among employees in November 2021 to January 2022.
- Previous months' strong growth rates were affected upwards by base and compositional effects; these initial temporary factors have worked their way out; however, we are now comparing the latest period with a period where certain sectors had increasing numbers of employees on furlough as a result of the winter 2020 to 2021 lockdown; so a small amount of base effect will be present for these sectors but not to the degree we saw when comparing with periods at the start of the pandemic.
- In real terms (adjusted for inflation), in November 2021 to January 2022, growth in total pay was 0.1% and regular pay fell on the year at negative 1.0%; strong bonus payments over the past six months have kept recent real total pay growth positive.
- Average total pay growth for the private sector was 5.3% in November 2021 to January 2022, and for the public sector was 2.4% in the same time period.
- All industry sectors saw pay growth in November 2021 to January 2022, with the finance and business services sector seeing the largest growth rate at 8.6% as well as strong bonus payments.
- In July 2021, we published a [blog post, How COVID-19 has impacted the Average Weekly Earnings data](#), which explains the complexities of interpreting earnings data.

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. Estimates are based on all employees on company payrolls, including those who have been furloughed under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS).

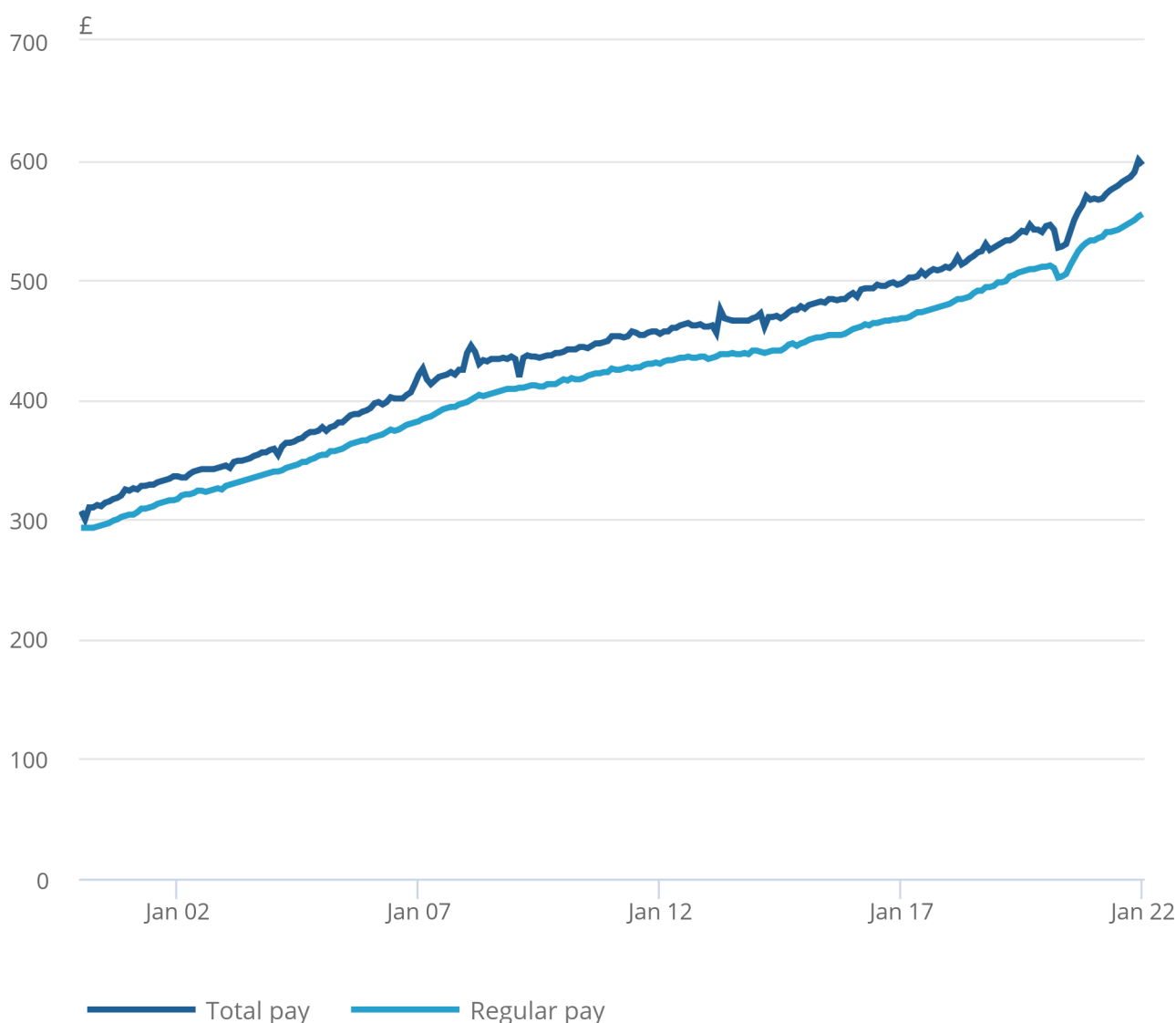
3 . Analysis of average weekly earnings (AWE)

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for total pay was £596 and regular pay was £555 in January 2022, 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 January 2022

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for total pay was £596 and regular pay was £555 in January 2022, 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 January 2022



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

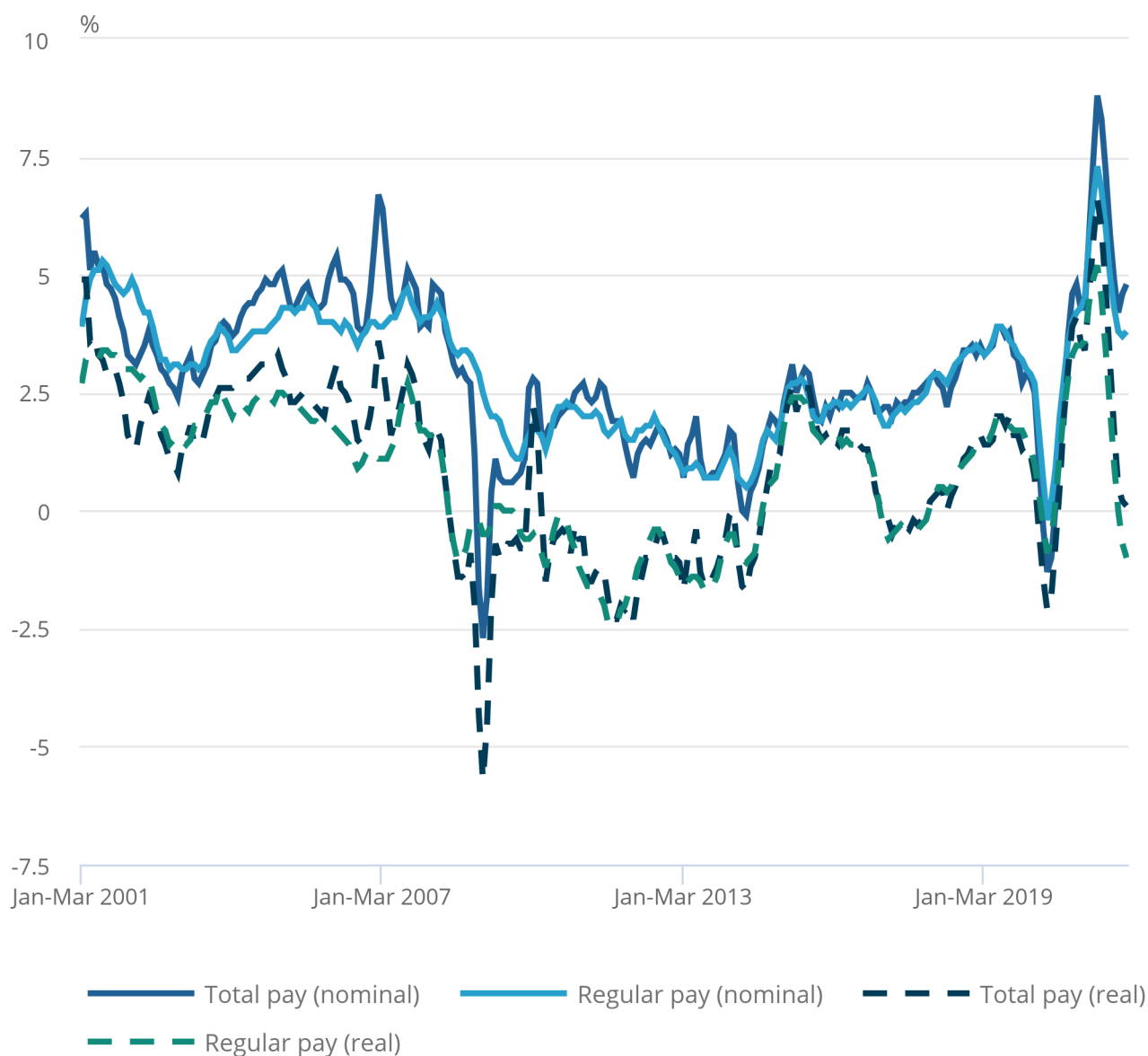
Average weekly earnings were estimated at £596 for total pay, and £555 for regular pay in January 2022. Figure 1 shows that average weekly earnings have steadily increased, with the exception of the early months of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Figure 2: Annual growth in total pay was 4.8% and regular pay was 3.8% in November 2021 to January 2022

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to November 2021 to January 2022

Figure 2: Annual growth in total pay was 4.8% and regular pay was 3.8% in November 2021 to January 2022

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2001 to November 2021 to January 2022



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

The rate of annual pay growth for total pay was 4.8%, and the annual pay growth for regular pay was 3.8% in November 2021 to January 2022. Bonus payments since August 2021 have remained strong, especially in the finance and business services sector.

Previous months' strong growth rates were affected upwards by base and compositional effects. These initial temporary factors have worked their way out. However, we are comparing the latest period with a period where certain sectors (accommodation and food service activities, wholesale and retail, and construction) had increasing numbers of employees on furlough as a result of the winter 2020 to 2021 lockdown. So a small amount of base effect will be present for these sectors but not to the degree we saw when comparing with periods at the start of the coronavirus pandemic.

The [bulletin titled Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: February 2022](#) also provides additional insights of 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 is also provided, although subject to revisions.

In real terms (adjusted for inflation), in November 2021 to January 2022, growth in total pay was 0.1% and regular pay fell on the year at negative 1.0%. Strong bonus payments over the past six months have kept recent real total pay growth positive. Real regular pay growth last fell on the year to negative 1.0% in May to July 2014 but we did see a fall of negative 0.9% in March to May 2020 during the coronavirus pandemic.

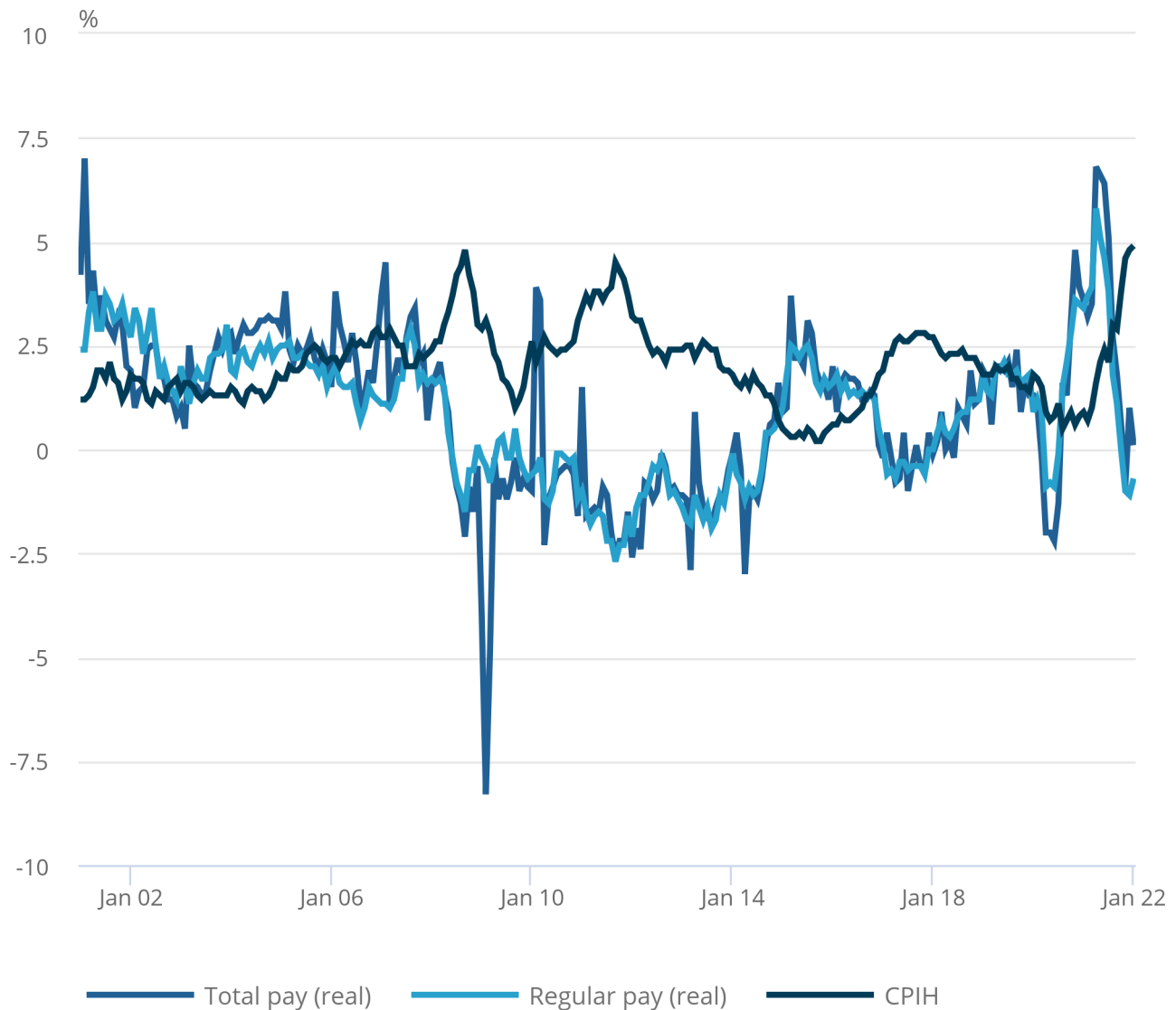
The increasing difference between nominal and real growth rates in recent months is because of increasing consumer price inflation (including owner occupiers' housing costs, CPIH). For the three months of November 2021 to January 2022, CPIH was an average of 4.8%. Figure 3 shows a comparison of monthly real total, regular pay growth rates, and monthly inflation.

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

Real average weekly earnings single-month annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, and Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) annual rate, January 2001 to January 2022

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

Real average weekly earnings single-month annual growth rates in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, and Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH) annual rate, January 2001 to January 2022



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

Interpreting average earnings – base and compositional effects

Interpreting average earnings data over the last year has been difficult. In July 2021, we published a [blog post: How COVID-19 has impacted the Average Weekly Earnings data](#), which 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 pandemic we have had differing scenarios that have affected the base effect.

Initially the base period was not affected by furlough, but the most recent period it was compared with was affected by furlough. This resulted in some periods of negative pay growth. For the latest period, this covered the months April 2020 to March 2021.

Then both periods were affected by furlough, but by differing amounts. As such, the latest periods were compared with the very low base periods between April and August 2020. This was when earnings were mostly affected by the coronavirus pandemic and pay growth rates were negative, which resulted in inflated pay growth. This has now worked its way out. For the latest period, this covered the months April 2021 to September 2021.

Now we are seeing a period where the base was affected by furlough, but the most recent period was not. Average weekly earnings for November 2020 to January 2021 included around 4.3 million people on furlough, compared with none in November 2021 to January 2022, as the scheme finished at the end of September 2021. Therefore, those sectors most affected by furlough in November 2020 to January 2021 (accommodation and food service activities, wholesale and retail, and construction) will include a small amount of base effect, but not to the degree we saw when comparing with periods at the start of the coronavirus pandemic.

The composition effect is where pay growth has been affected by a changing composition of employee jobs, which during the coronavirus pandemic had increased average pay. It needs to be considered when interpreting average pay growth, as explained in the [Measuring the data section](#). The latest data show that the composition effect is now at more normal levels and we are no longer observing the excessive levels we saw during periods of the pandemic in 2020 and 2021. Following the changes we have seen when looking at compositional effects over the past two years, we plan to develop our methods and conduct more detailed analysis to study the impact of compositional effects in the future.

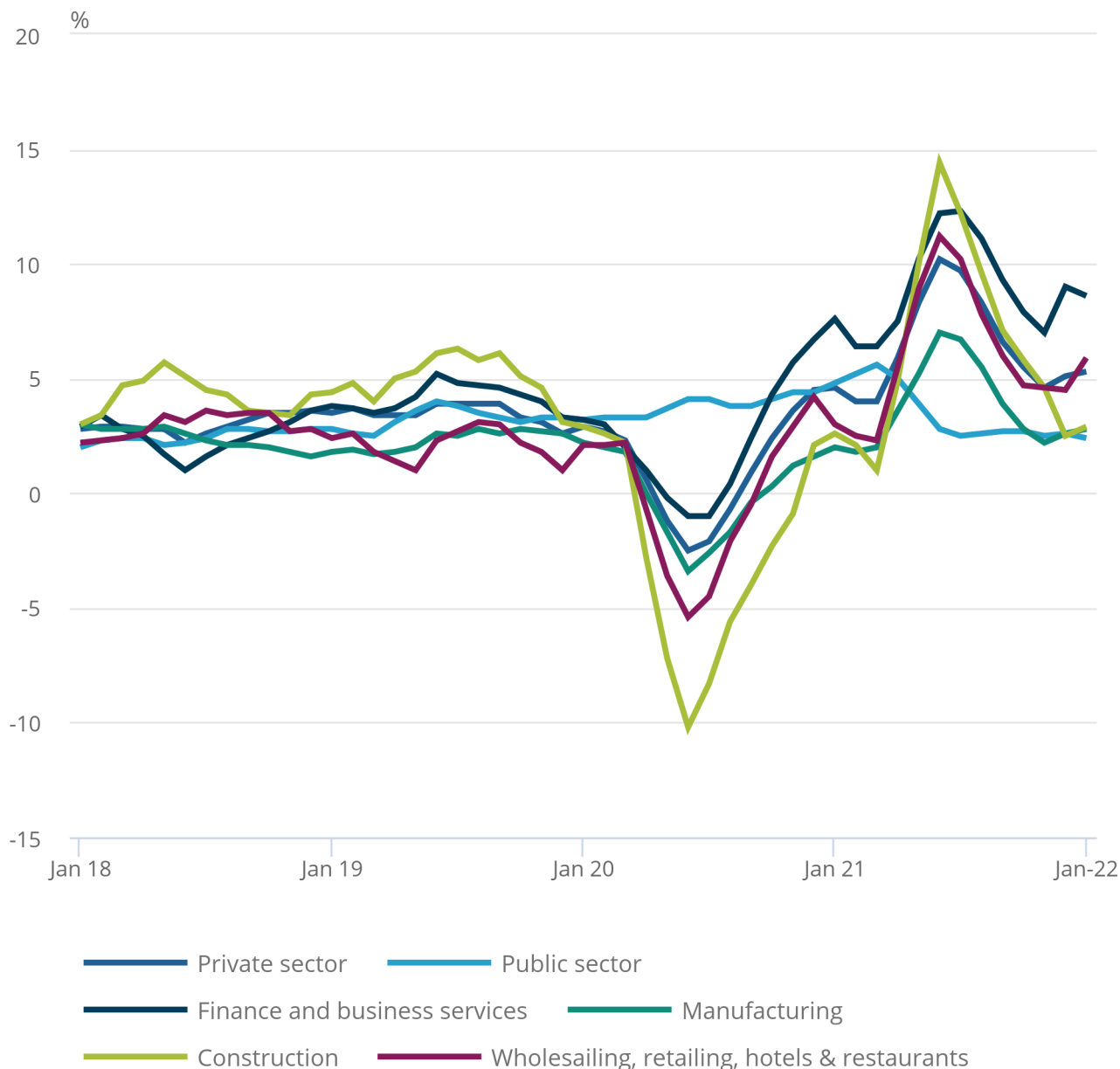
Sector and industry

Figure 4: Pre-coronavirus pandemic sector growth rates were similar, then most sectors saw a decrease in total pay during the coronavirus pandemic, which recovered in 2021

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for total pay (including bonus) by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2018 to November 2021 to January 2022

Figure 4: Pre-coronavirus pandemic sector growth rates were similar, then most sectors saw a decrease in total pay during the coronavirus pandemic, which recovered in 2021

Average weekly earnings annual growth rates for total pay (including bonus) by sector in Great Britain, seasonally adjusted, January to March 2018 to November 2021 to January 2022



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

Average total pay growth for the private sector was 5.3% in November 2021 to January 2022, while for the public sector it was 2.4%. In November 2021 to January 2022, the finance and business services sector had the largest growth rate (8.6%), partly because of strong bonus payments. Wholesaling, retailing, hotels and restaurants saw a growth rate of 5.9% in November 2021 to January 2022. This sector includes the industry accommodation and food, which had the highest proportion of employees on furlough during November 2020 to January 2021. Therefore, the growth rate of 8.9% will be affected by base effect.

4 . Average weekly earnings data

[Average weekly earnings](#)

Dataset EARN01 | Released 15 March 2022

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

[Average weekly earnings by sector](#)

Dataset EARN02 | Released 15 March 2022

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 15 March 2022

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

5 . Glossary

Average Weekly Earnings (AWE)

[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 bulletin titled Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: February 2022](#).

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 methodology titled Comparison of labour market sources, published 11 December 2020](#).

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 \(CPIH\)](#) 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

The survey response rate was 76%; this was slightly lower than the 83% target in the months prior to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Real earnings

The real Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) is calculated as the non-seasonally adjusted AWE (shown in [Table EARN02](#)) divided by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), our preferred measure of consumer price inflation ([series identifier L522](#)). The ratio is then referenced as an index with 2015 equals 100, and seasonally adjusted.

Compositional effect

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.

When looking at the compositional effect following the initial impact of the coronavirus pandemic, so from the end of 2020 to mid-2021, we can consider the compositional effects from three angles:

- Labour Force Survey data highlight a decrease in the number of part-time jobs (which have lower pay) and jobs in lower-paying sectors
- changing distribution of jobs between industries, provided in [Dataset EARN02: Average weekly earnings by sector](#)
- [the bulletin titled HM Revenue and Customs \(HMRC\) Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: November 2020](#) inflows and outflows data indicate a fall in new entrants to the labour market, who are lower paid than average

These three compositional analyses are not mutually exclusive and do not necessarily consider all the compositional effects that have an impact on average pay. Following the changes we have seen when looking at compositional effects over the past two years, we plan to develop our methods and conduct more detailed analysis to study the impact of compositional factors in the future.

More information on the compositional effect on the data is available in the [April 2021 edition of this release](#).

Sampling variability for average weekly earnings single month growth rates in percentage points is also available in the April 2021 edition of this release.

For more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus pandemic, see [our article titled Coronavirus and the effects on UK labour market statistics, published 6 May 2020](#). This article details some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates at this time.

You can also view [our methodology titled Comparison of labour market data sources, published 11 December 2020](#), which discusses some of the main differences between our data sources.

More information on measuring the data is available in the April 2021 edition of this release.

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, and where practical, 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 the [April 2021 edition of this release](#), in [our methodology titled A guide to labour market statistics](#) and in [our methodology titled Income and earnings statistics guide](#) and the [The Government Statistical Service Income and earnings interactive dashboard](#).

8 . Related links

[Employee earnings in the UK: 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 October 2021

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

[Low and high pay in the UK: 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 October 2021

The distribution of hourly earnings of high-paid, low-paid jobs and jobs paid below the National Minimum Wage.

[Gender pay gap in the UK: 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 26 October 2021

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

[Comparison of labour market data sources](#)

Article | Released 11 December 2020

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.

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

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)				Private sector			Public sector				
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
											</

EARNINGS

14 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - bonus pay

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Whole Economy (100%) ¹				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 ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
Jan 20	34	7.2	1.8	40	6.5	1.3	4	25.0	7.3
Nov 20	(r) 39	24.7	5.3	47	23.2	6.2	6	229.7	88.1
Dec 20	(r) 35	14.6	15.2	42	15.5	15.3	3	98.7	132.1
Jan 21	(r) 35	2.7	13.6	43	7.1	15.1	2	-58.6	47.8
Feb 21	31	-4.4	4.1 (r)	37	-4.1	6.0 (r)	5	115.9	26.2 (r)
Mar 21	33	4.1	0.8 (r)	40	5.8	3.0 (r)	2	34.5	14.4 (r)
Apr 21	35	33.4	9.6	43	34.6	10.7	2	-10.3	48.8
May 21	36	45.2	25.7	44	45.8	27.0	4	78.7	34.6
Jun 21	36	48.8	42.3	44	54.3	44.5	2	-18.8	16.7
Jul 21	36	38.1	43.9	46	39.6	46.2	2	3.1	22.4
Aug 21	40	23.2	35.4	48	24.3	37.9	1	-5.4	-8.2
Sep 21	39	20.7	26.6	47	21.5	27.9	3	66.6	23.3
Oct 21	40	16.9	20.2	48	17.2	20.9	2	3.4	21.1
Nov 21	(r) 40	3.7	13.2	49	4.9	14.0	2	-66.3	-26.9
Dec 21	(r) 47	34.7	17.8	56	34.9	18.4	2	-32.0	-42.4
Jan 22	(p) 41	15.3	17.3	49	15.2	17.8	3	90.3	-33.1
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 ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	
	K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5
Jan 20	35	7.3	1.8	80	4.6	0.6	2	16.1	3.7
Nov 20	(r) 40	22.4	7.5	109	36.7	16.5	3	198.5	75.2
Dec 20	(r) 36	16.7	16.2	88	16.0	25.3	2	76.1	110.8
Jan 21	(r) 36	3.0	13.7	91	13.0	22.0	1	-52.8	43.7
Feb 21	31	-4.7	4.7 (r)	69	-10.7	6.1 (r)	7	325.5	99.3 (r)
Mar 21	33	4.7	1.0 (r)	76	2.4	1.7 (r)	2	65.6	96.9 (r)
Apr 21	37	34.7	10.3	98	41.7	10.1	1	-4.9	144.8
May 21	38	48.6	27.6	99	40.6	27.7	2	73.8	42.0
Jun 21	37	45.9	42.9	87	49.8	43.7	2	50.2	37.3
Jul 21	39	40.9	45.1	92	50.3	46.5	1	18.5	49.0
Aug 21	41	23.4	35.6	100	30.1	42.2	1	-6.6	22.3
Sep 21	40	18.1	26.6	100	26.2	34.3	2	55.6	24.1
Oct 21	41	15.2	18.8	105	16.6	23.9	1	1.7	16.3
Nov 21	(r) 42	2.7	11.5	106	-2.6	11.8	1	-66.3	-28.1
Dec 21	(r) 49	37.4	17.8	139	58.4	22.1	1	-34.0	-42.8
Jan 22	(p) 42	15.5	17.9	103	13.7	21.2	2	90.7	-31.0
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ¹			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 ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²	
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
Jan 20	25	-4.4	-1.4	32	38.2	12.2	24	18.3	4.7
Nov 20	(r) 36	46.5	2.6	30	8.1	-14.2	23	14.2	5.6
Dec 20	(r) 23	-9.6	1.3	40	46.4	16.1	23	9.4	11.8
Jan 21	(r) 26	4.5	13.5	34	3.5	18.4	23	-1.6	6.9
Feb 21	26	7.5	0.7 (r)	28	-16.1	9.3 (r)	20	-3.3	1.4 (r)
Mar 21	25	-1.9	3.3 (r)	29	0.3	-4.3 (r)	22	11.4	1.9 (r)
Apr 21	25	11.0	5.3	29	82.5	9.9	23	44.8	15.4
May 21	25	8.5	5.6	29	87.9	44.6	23	64.3	37.0
Jun 21	28	67.0	24.8	39	114.9	96.0	35	85.2	66.1
Jul 21	38	81.1	49.5	30	7.4	59.0	30	56.6	69.0
Aug 21	26	3.3	46.2	41	73.3	57.4	27	26.5	55.0
Sep 21	23	-2.4	24.9	37	74.8	48.3	26	24.9	35.4
Oct 21	27	45.3	12.9	33	22.6	54.5	26	9.4	19.8
Nov 21	(r) 29	-19.8	1.0	41	34.5	41.1	28	20.5	18.0
Dec 21	(r) 34	50.0	16.5	36	-10.4	12.7	28	20.9	16.9
Jan 22	(p) 27	3.9	6.3	44	30.2	15.7	29	23.2	21.6

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			% changes year on year			% 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		KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Jan 20	511	2.8	3.0	504	2.7	3.0	547	3.0	3.2	
Nov 20	(r) 531	4.2	3.6	522	4.1	3.4	570	4.3	4.2	
Dec 20	533	4.3	4.0	524	4.2	3.9	571	4.4 (r)	4.2	
Jan 21	(r) 533	4.2	4.2	523	3.8	4.0	577	5.4	4.7	
Feb 21	535	4.5	4.3 (r)	525	4.1	4.0 (r)	580	5.7	5.2	
Mar 21	536	4.9	4.5 (r)	526	4.7	4.2	579	5.3	5.5	
Apr 21	540	7.5	5.7	531	8.4	5.7	579	3.7	4.9	
May 21	540	7.4	6.6	532	8.6	7.2	579	2.2	3.7	
Jun 21	541	7.1	7.3	533	8.2	8.4	579	2.3	2.7	
Jul 21	542	5.9	6.8	534	6.7	7.8	578	2.8	2.4	
Aug 21	544	5.0	6.0	536	5.5	6.8	579	2.8	2.6	
Sep 21	546	4.1	5.0	537	4.5	5.5	581	2.3	2.6	
Oct 21	548	3.9	4.3	540	4.1	4.7	583	2.9	2.7	
Nov 21	550	3.5	3.8	541	3.7	4.1	585	2.6	2.6	
Dec 21	(r) 553	3.7	3.7	545	3.9	3.9	586	2.6	2.7	
Jan 22	(p) 555	4.1	3.8	547	4.7	4.1	589	2.2	2.5	

Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (86%) ²				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ²			
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% 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		KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Jan 20	495	3.0	3.2	615	2.5	3.5	544	3.1	3.3	
Nov 20	(r) 518	4.9	4.2	652	5.6	5.0	567	4.4	4.3	
Dec 20	(r) 519	4.8	4.6	654	5.7	5.4	568	4.4	4.2	
Jan 21	(r) 519	4.8	4.8	661	7.3	6.2	574	5.5	4.8	
Feb 21	521	5.2	4.9 (r)	661	6.7	6.6	577	5.8	5.2	
Mar 21	522	5.5	5.2	663	7.4	7.1	576	5.4	5.5 (r)	
Apr 21	526	7.5	6.0	676	10.0	8.0	576	3.8	5.0	
May 21	526	7.3	6.7	676	10.0	9.1	576	2.3	3.8	
Jun 21	527	7.0	7.3	679	10.3	10.1	576	2.4	2.8	
Jul 21	529	6.2	6.8	685	9.8	10.0	575	2.9	2.5	
Aug 21	531	5.3	6.2	689	7.5	9.2	576	2.9	2.7	
Sep 21	533	4.4	5.3	686	6.4	7.9	578	2.4	2.7	
Oct 21	535	4.2	4.6	691	6.6	6.8	581	3.0	2.8	
Nov 21	537	3.8	4.1	692 (r)	6.2	6.4	582	2.6	2.7	
Dec 21	(r) 540	4.2	4.1	700	6.9	6.6	584	2.7	2.8	
Jan 22	(p) 542	4.4	4.1	695	5.3	6.1	586	2.2	2.5	

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			% changes year on year			% 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		K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Jan 20	594	1.7	2.4	619	2.6	2.6	344	2.8	1.9	
Nov 20	(r) 605	1.5	1.1	626	1.0	0.1	351	3.4	2.6	
Dec 20	(r) 609	2.3	1.7	633	2.8	1.3	353	3.9	3.7	
Jan 21	(r) 604	1.7	1.8	627	1.2	1.7	347	0.9	2.7	
Feb 21	606	1.7	1.9	622	0.5	1.5	352	2.6	2.5 (r)	
Mar 21	606	2.7	2.0 (r)	624	2.0	1.2 (r)	352	3.1	2.2 (r)	
Apr 21	608	6.7	3.7	632	12.2	4.7	352	8.6	4.7	
May 21	609	6.6	5.3	635	13.4	9.0	355	9.7	7.1	
Jun 21	609	5.6	6.3	637	11.5	12.4	354	7.5	8.6	
Jul 21	608	3.9	5.3	638	7.7	10.8	356	5.6	7.6	
Aug 21	610	3.1	4.2	642	5.7	8.2	357	4.2	5.8	
Sep 21	613	2.9	3.3	638	3.4	5.5	361	4.2	4.7	
Oct 21	614	1.9	2.6	641	3.1	4.0	363	3.4	3.9	
Nov 21	(r) 616	2.0	2.2	640	2.3	2.9	365	3.9	3.8	
Dec 21	(r) 620	1.8	1.9	640	1.0	2.1	366	3.7	3.7	
Jan 22	(p) 622	3.0	2.2	649	3.5	2.3	371	6.9	4.8	

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
Jan 20	545	3.0	2.9	502	1.3	1.4
Nov 20 (r)	570	5.2	3.7	525	4.8	3.0
Dec 20 (r)	567	5.0	4.6	521	3.9	3.9
Jan 21 (r)	568	4.2	4.8	520	3.6	4.1
Feb 21	567	3.9	4.3 (r)	518	3.2	3.6 (r)
Mar 21	568	4.8	4.3	513	3.5	3.4 (r)
Apr 21	572	8.7	5.8	521	6.8	4.5
May 21	575	8.9	7.4	521	6.6	5.7
Jun 21	577	8.8	8.8	520	6.4	6.6
Jul 21	579	7.2	8.3	521	5.1	6.0
Aug 21	582	5.7	7.2	521	2.7	4.7
Sep 21	584	4.7	5.9	520	1.8	3.2
Oct 21	586	4.3	4.9	520	0.6	1.7
Nov 21	590 (r)	3.6	4.2	520	-0.9	0.5
Dec 21 (r)	600	5.8	4.6	526	1.0	0.2
Jan 22 (p)	596	4.9	4.8	521	0.1	0.1

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 20	511	2.8	3.0	471	0.9	1.5
Nov 20	531	4.2	3.6	488	3.6	2.8
Dec 20	533	4.3	4.0	489	3.5 (r)	3.3
Jan 21 (r)	533	4.2	4.2	487	3.4	3.5
Feb 21	535	4.5	4.3 (r)	488	3.7	3.5
Mar 21	536	4.9	4.5 (r)	489	3.9	3.6
Apr 21	540	7.5	5.7	491	5.8	4.4
May 21	540	7.4	6.6	489	5.1	4.9
Jun 21	541	7.1	7.3	488	4.6	5.2
Jul 21	542	5.9	6.8	488	3.8	4.5
Aug 21	544	5.0	6.0	487	1.8	3.4
Sep 21	546	4.1	5.0	486	1.1	2.2
Oct 21	548	3.9	4.3	484	0.0	1.0
Nov 21	550	3.5	3.8	483	-1.0	0.0
Dec 21 (r)	553	3.7	3.7	483	-1.1	-0.7
Jan 22 (p)	555	4.1	3.8	484	-0.7	-1.0

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

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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.