

Statistical bulletin

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: July 2021

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



Contact:
Nicola White
labour.market@ons.gov.uk
+44 (0)1633 456120

Release date:
15 July 2021

Next release:
17 August 2021

Notice

15 July 2021

The effect of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on our capacity means we have reviewed the existing labour market releases and will be suspending some publications.

This will protect the delivery and quality of our remaining labour market outputs as well as ensuring we can respond to new demands as a direct result of the coronavirus. More details about the impact on labour market outputs can be found in our [statement](#).

Table of contents

1. [Other pages in this release](#)
2. [Main points for March to May 2021](#)
3. [Analysis of average weekly earnings \(AWE\)](#)
4. [Average weekly earnings data](#)
5. [Glossary](#)
6. [Measuring the data](#)
7. [Strengths and limitations](#)
8. [Related links](#)

1 . Other pages in this release

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

- [Labour market overview: July 2021](#)
- [Employment in the UK: July 2021](#)
- [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: July 2021](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: July 2021](#)

2 . Main points for March to May 2021

- Annual growth in average employee pay is being affected by [temporary factors that have inflated the increase in the headline growth rate](#); compositional effects where there has been a fall in the number and proportion of lower-paid employee jobs so increasing average earnings; and base effects where the latest months are now compared with the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic when earnings were first affected and pushed down.
- Growth in average total pay (including bonuses) was 7.3% and regular pay (excluding bonuses) was 6.6% among employees for the three months March to May 2021, however since this growth is affected by compositional and base effects, interpretation should be taken with caution.
- Our [latest blog](#) explains the complexities of interpreting earnings data in the current climate.

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).

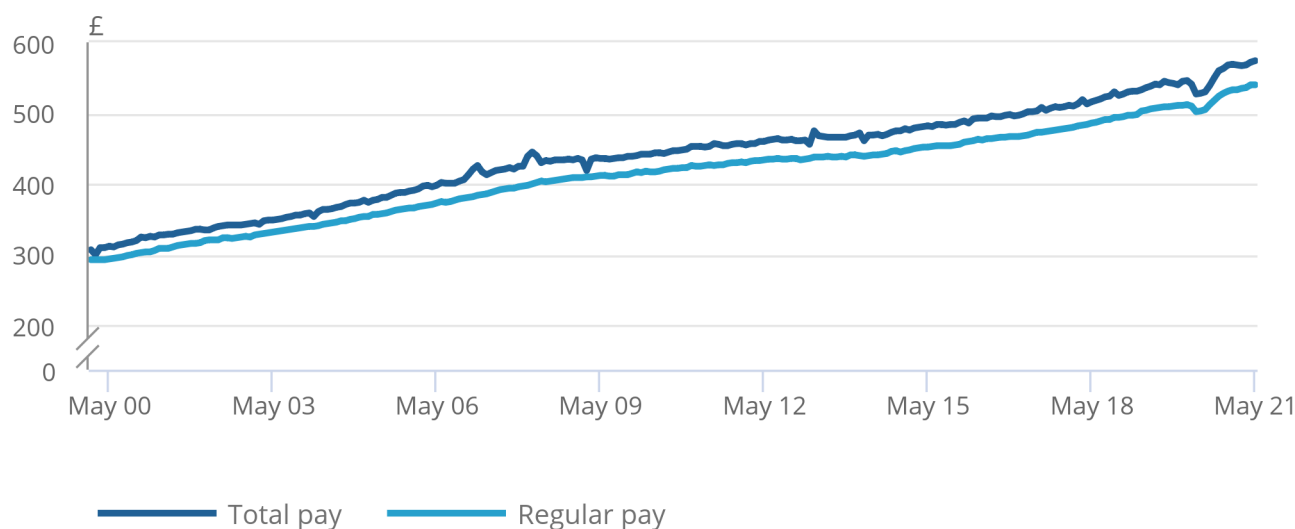
3 . Analysis of average weekly earnings (AWE)

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for total pay was £574 and regular pay was £540 in May 2021; showing a steady increase over time except for early in the pandemic

Great Britain, average weekly earnings January 2000 to May 2021

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for total pay was £574 and regular pay was £540 in May 2021; showing a steady increase over time except for early in the pandemic

Great Britain, average weekly earnings January 2000 to May 2021



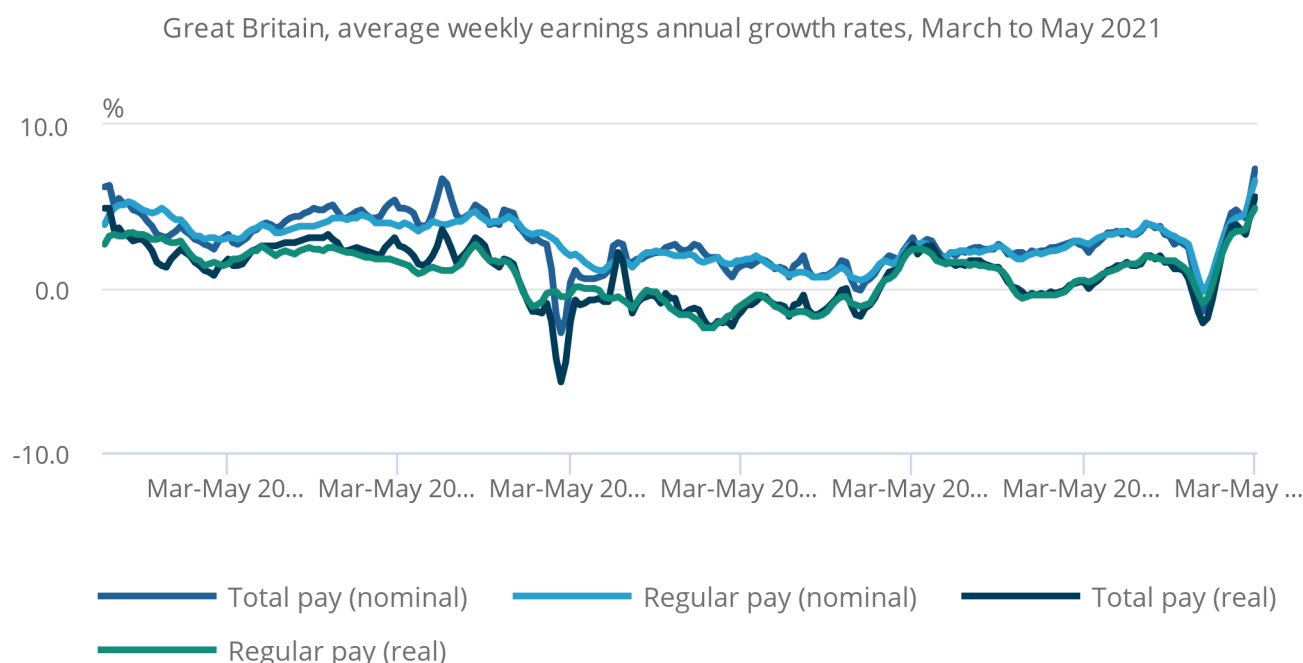
Source: Source: Office for National Statistics – Monthly Wages and Salaries Survey

Average weekly earnings for total pay was estimated at £574 and for regular pay £540 in May 2021. 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 7.3% and regular pay was 6.6% in March to May 2021; however, since this growth is affected by compositional and base effects interpretation should be taken with caution

Great Britain, average weekly earnings annual growth rates, March to May 2021

Figure 2: Annual growth in total pay was 7.3% and regular pay was 6.6% in March to May 2021; however, since this growth is affected by compositional and base effects interpretation should be taken with caution



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

Notes:

1. Growth is affected by compositional and base effects; caution should be taken with interpretation.

The rate of annual pay growth for total pay was 7.3% and regular pay was 6.6% in March to May 2021. This strong growth is being affected by [base effects](#) and compositional effects. As such, average pay growth rates have been affected upwards by a fall in the number and proportion of lower-paid jobs compared with before the coronavirus pandemic and by the base effects where the latest months are now compared with low base periods when earnings were first affected by the coronavirus pandemic.

Our [latest blog](#) explains the complexities of interpreting these two effects on the high pay growth rates we are seeing in the latest periods.

In real terms (adjusted for inflation), total and regular pay are now growing at a faster rate than inflation, at positive 5.6% for total pay and 4.9% for regular pay. Average real pay growth rates are also affected by the compositional and base effects in the same way as nominal pay and should be interpreted with caution.

Base effect and furlough

Pay growth is being affected by the [base effect](#), where the latest month is now compared with the low base periods of April 2020 and May 2020 when earnings were first affected by the coronavirus pandemic and negative pay growth rates were seen for several months. Average total pay growth for May 2021 compared with May 2020 was 8.6% for total pay and 7.3% for regular pay. Average total pay growth for April 2021 compared with April 2020 was 8.6% for total pay and 7.5% for regular pay, which feeds into the strong growth rates we see for March to May 2021.

Looking at levels before the coronavirus pandemic we can compare May 2021 with May 2019 where average total pay growth was 7.1%, so lower than the growth when comparing with May 2020 (8.6%). For regular pay growth comparison with both periods was similar, at 7.1% when comparing May 2021 with May 2019 and 7.3% when comparing with May 2020.

In addition and discussed in previous releases, the pattern of pay growth is affected by the proportion of employees who are furloughed, and the extent to which employers have topped up payments received for those employees under the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS). HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) published [Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme statistics](#) indicating that 8.4 million people were on furlough at the end of May 2020, compared with 2.4 million people at the end of May 2021.

Compositional effect

In addition, this strong pay growth has been affected by a changing composition of employee jobs, which naturally increases average pay and needs to be considered when interpreting average pay growth - this is explained further in [Measuring the data](#).

Latest data show the compositional effect is approximately 1.4%, compared with approximately 1% before the pandemic affected the workforce. To take into account the compositional effect present before the pandemic, this 1% is subtracted from the latest compositional effect of 1.4% to show that the net impact of recent job losses is to increase the estimate of average pay by approximately 0.4%.

This month's compositional effect is much lower compared with previous months, as it is not constant over time. We are now comparing the composition of employees with a year ago when we saw the greatest fall in employees early on in the pandemic, so as we progress the compositional effects are already in the base period so the impact will naturally be smaller.

In addition, our estimate of compositional effect uses data from the Labour Force Survey which was recently re-weighted and because of this re-weighting has slightly reduced the compositional effect for the latest periods - this is explained further in [Measuring the data](#).

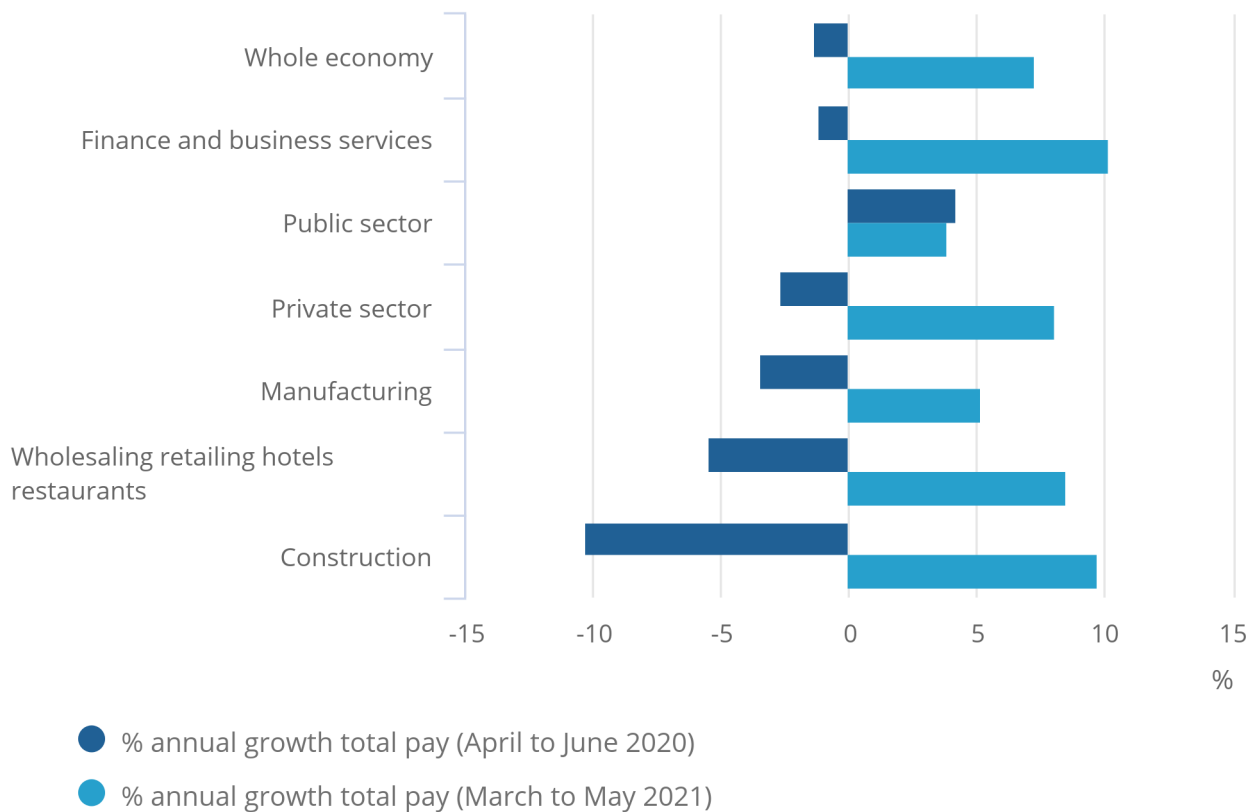
Sector and industry

Figure 3: Annual percentage growth in total pay has increased in all sectors since early summer 2020

Annual growth in Great Britain average total weekly earnings by sector, March to May 2021 compared with April to June 2020

Figure 3: Annual percentage growth in total pay has increased in all sectors since early summer 2020

Annual growth in Great Britain average total weekly earnings by sector, March to May 2021 compared with April to June 2020



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

Average total pay growth for the private sector was 8.1% in March to May 2021, whereas for the public sector it was 3.9%. Prior to April 2021 the public sector had stronger growth, but this month the year-on-year comparison with a low base period has meant the private sector now shows stronger growth.

All sectors saw positive growth, including all the industry groups within each sector. This includes the accommodation and food service activities industry (5.2%) which saw positive growth for the first time since September to November 2020.

4 . Average weekly earnings data

[Average weekly earnings](#)

Dataset EARN01 | Released 15 July 2021

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

[Average weekly earnings by sector](#)

Dataset EARN02 | Released 15 July 2021

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 July 2021

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 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 regular pay (which excludes bonuses). 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's) data in [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: May 2021](#).

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 a [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 78%, only slightly lower than the 83% target in more typical months.

Compositional effect

The change in pay growth has been affected by a changing composition of employee jobs, where we have seen a fall in the number and proportion of lower-paid employee jobs. This changing composition naturally increases average pay and needs to be borne 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.

As such 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](#), impacting average pay growth by 0.6%
- [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 impact average pay, but they do indicate that a proportion of estimated pay growth is because of recent changes in employee job profiles. We plan to conduct more detailed analysis on the impact of compositional factors.

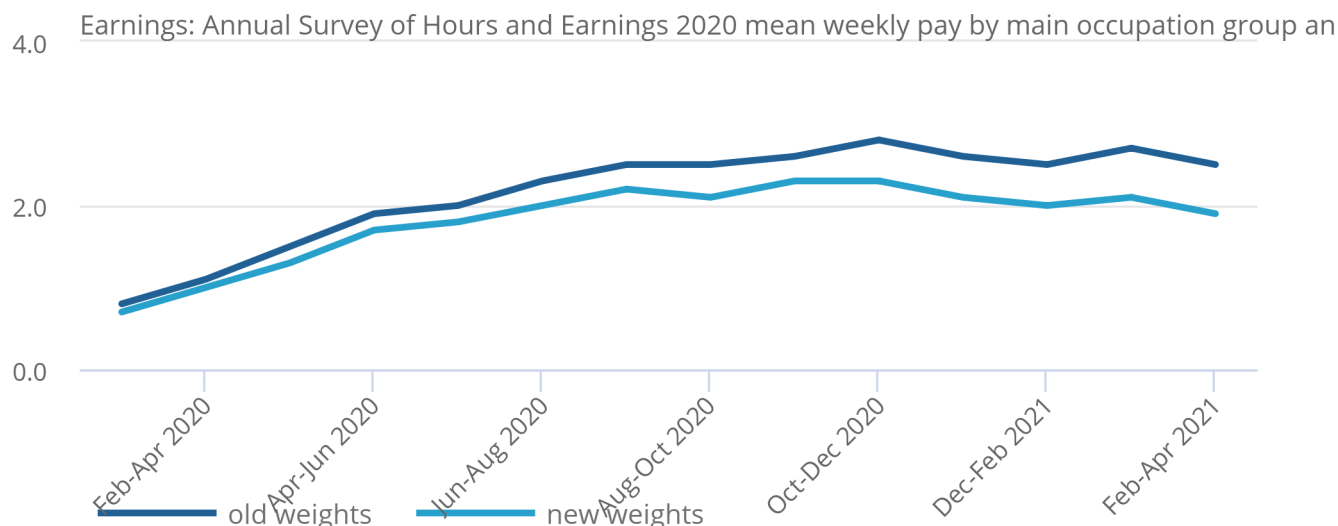
The [Labour Force Survey](#) was re-weighted this month to address the increase in non-response bias created by coronavirus (COVID-19) and the suspension of face-to-face interviewing. The new weighting methodology covers periods from January to March 2020 to March to May 2021. Figure 4 shows the impact of the re-weighting on the compositional effect.

Figure 4: The compositional effect has been revised downwards due to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reweighting

The compositional impact upon earnings growth as calculated on the old and re-weighted Labour Force Survey, January to March 2020 to February to April 2021

Figure 4: The compositional effect has been revised downwards due to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) reweighting

The compositional impact upon earnings growth as calculated on the old and re-weighted Labour Force Survey, January to March 2020 to February to April 2021



The earlier months showed very little change because of the reweighting but the last five months saw a bigger impact of around 5 percentage points difference due the re-weighting slightly decreasing employment levels and changes in occupation group.

More information on the compositional effect the data is available in our [previous release](#).

Sampling variability for average weekly earnings single month growth rates in percentage points is available in our [previous release](#).

For more information on how labour market data sources are affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, see the article published on 6 May 2020, which details [some of the challenges that we have faced in producing estimates](#) at this time.

An article published 11 December 2020 [compares our labour market data sources and discusses some of the main differences](#).

More information on measuring the data is available in our [previous release](#).

7 . Strengths and limitations

Information on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin is available in our [previous release](#) and in [A guide to labour market statistics](#) and [A guide to sources of data on earnings and income](#).

8 . Related links

[Employee earnings in the UK: 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 3 November 2020

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: 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 3 November 2020

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 ASHE.

[Gender pay gap in the UK: 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 3 November 2020

Differences in pay between men and women by age, region, full-time and part-time, and occupation as compiled from our ASHE.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 May 2021

Experimental monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data.

[Comparison of labour market 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 Statistic.

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 (81%) ²			Public sector (19%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
May 19	536	3.9	3.5	535	4.0	3.4	543	3.8	3.7
Mar 20 (r)	541	2.0	2.5	538	1.6	2.3	552	3.2	3.2
Apr 20	527	-1.3	1.1	519	-2.3	0.6	562	3.3	3.3
May 20 (r)	528	-1.4	-0.2	520	-2.8	-1.2	569	4.8	3.8
Jun 20	530	-1.5	-1.4 (r)	522	-2.9	-2.7 (r)	568	4.6	4.2
Jul 20	539	-0.2	-1.0	536	-0.9	-2.2 (r)	563	3.0	4.1
Aug 20	550	2.0	0.1	552	1.9	-0.6	565	3.8	3.8
Sep 20	560	2.7	1.5	555	2.1	1.1	569	4.3	3.7
Oct 20	563	3.8	2.8	560	3.6	2.6	569	4.1	4.0
Nov 20	568	4.7	3.7	566	4.7	3.5	573	4.5	4.3
Dec 20	569	5.4	4.6	570	5.5	4.6	574	4.5	4.3
Jan 21	568	4.2	4.8	564	3.9	4.7	578	5.3	4.8
Feb 21	567	3.9	4.5	563	3.5	4.3	584	5.9	5.3
Mar 21 (r)	568	4.8	4.3	562	4.6	4.0	582	5.6	5.6
Apr 21 (r)	572	8.6	5.7	570	9.7	5.9	582	3.7	5.0
May 21 (p)	574	8.6	7.3	572	9.9	8.1	584	2.7	3.9
Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) 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
	K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
May 19	520	4.0	3.6	689	5.4	4.3	539	3.9	3.6
Mar 20 (r)	525	1.8	2.6	684	0.9	2.1	548	3.4	3.4
Apr 20 (r)	518	-0.1	1.5	684	-0.4	1.0	557	3.2	3.4
May 20 (r)	518	-0.4	0.4	684	-0.7	-0.1	565	4.8	3.8
Jun 20	517	-1.0	-0.5 (r)	679	-2.6	-1.3 (r)	563	4.8	4.3
Jul 20	528	0.3	-0.3	694	-0.2	-1.2 (r)	559	3.0	4.2
Aug 20	541	2.9	0.8	728	4.3	0.5	560	3.7	3.8
Sep 20	545	3.3	2.2	730	4.2	2.8	566	4.4	3.7
Oct 20	549	4.5	3.6	737	5.9	4.8	565	4.0	4.0
Nov 20	554	5.4	4.4	743	6.9	5.7	569	4.6	4.3
Dec 20	556	5.9	5.2	743	7.3	6.7	570	4.5	4.4
Jan 21	554	4.8	5.3	747	7.7	7.3	574	5.4	4.8
Feb 21	554	4.5	5.0	720	3.8	6.3	580	6.0	5.3
Mar 21 (r)	552	5.2	4.8	731	6.9	6.1	579	5.6	5.7
Apr 21 (r)	563	8.7	6.1	763	11.6	7.4	578	3.8	5.1
May 21 (p)	563	8.8	7.5	767	12.1	10.2	580	2.8	4.0
Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²				Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (22%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
May 19	612	2.4	1.9	648	6.2	5.3	363	1.5	1.0
Mar 20	616	1.9 (r)	1.8	637	0.9	2.3	358	1.8	2.3
Apr 20 (r)	592	-3.8	0.0	579	-11.3	-2.7	339	-5.0	-0.6
May 20 (r)	595	-2.9	-1.6	578	-10.8	-7.1	337	-7.3	-3.5
Jun 20	593	-3.5	-3.4	592	-8.7	-10.3	348	-4.3	-5.5 (r)
Jul 20	607	-1.4	-2.6	620	-5.3	-8.2	357	-1.9	-4.5 (r)
Aug 20	619	-0.2	-1.7	637	-2.5	-5.5	366	0.0	-2.0
Sep 20	621	0.4	-0.4	637	-3.6	-3.8	369	0.8	-0.4
Oct 20	624	0.6	0.3	649	-0.2	-2.1	374	4.2	1.7
Nov 20	636	2.6	1.2	657	1.4	-0.8	375	4.1	3.0
Dec 20	631	1.8	1.6	676	4.7	2.0	376	4.2	4.2
Jan 21	631	1.8	2.1	661	1.7	2.6	374	1.3	3.2
Feb 21	632	1.9	1.8	649	-0.2	2.1	371	2.3	2.6
Mar 21	630	2.3 (r)	2.0	650	1.9	1.1	372	3.9	2.5
Apr 21 (r)	633	6.9	3.6	659	13.9	4.9	374	10.4	5.4
May 21 (p)	633	6.4	5.2	659	14.1	9.7	375	11.3	8.5

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 (81%) ²			Public sector (19%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4
May 19	33	7.6	3.3	39	7.3	2.8	2	14.6	37.8
Mar 20 (r)	32	-1.9	1.6	38	-1.0	1.3	2	-32.7	1.5
Apr 20 (r)	26	-17.4	-6.2	31	-18.4	-6.5	2	0.9	-9.4
May 20 (r)	25	-23.0	-14.1	30	-23.9	-14.5	2	15.7	-8.2
Jun 20	24	-25.1	-21.8 (r)	28	-26.6	-23.0 (r)	2	-7.8	2.3 (r)
Jul 20	25	-23.9	-24.0 (r)	34	-18.3	-22.8 (r)	2	-66.0	-32.2 (r)
Aug 20	34	5.8	-14.6	41	5.9	-13.2	1	-34.6	-44.1
Sep 20	33	-9.6	-9.5	40	-9.3	-7.6	2	0.9	-43.6
Oct 20	35	8.3	1.0	42	8.2	1.1	3	61.8	8.2
Nov 20	38	21.8	6.0	46	20.9	5.8	5	173.2	77.1
Dec 20	37	21.3	17.0	44	20.9	16.6	3	95.1	113.1
Jan 21	35	2.4	14.7	41	3.9	15.0	2	-40.4	41.9
Feb 21	31	-4.2	6.1	37	-4.1	6.6	5	117.9	34.8
Mar 21 (r)	33	4.0	0.8	40	5.6	1.8	3	36.8	24.1
Apr 21 (r)	35	33.0	9.5	42	33.8	10.4	2	-8.6	50.5
May 21 (p)	36	40.8	24.3	42	40.3	25.0	4	79.5	36.2

	Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) 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
May 19	34	6.7	2.3	85	21.2	8.6	1	11.2	38.1
Mar 20 (r)	32	-2.3	0.1	74	-6.3	-1.2	1	-43.0	-5.6
Apr 20 (r)	27	-15.7	-6.2	69	-14.2	-7.1	1	3.1	-13.2
May 20 (r)	26	-24.1	-14.1	70	-17.7	-12.8	1	1.2	-17.4
Jun 20	25	-23.4	-21.1 (r)	56	-32.5	-21.5 (r)	1	14.2	5.7 (r)
Jul 20	28	-23.9	-23.8 (r)	61	-27.2	-25.7 (r)	1	-67.5	-34.9 (r)
Aug 20	34	6.2	-14.2	79	-2.0	-20.7	1	-31.9	-43.3
Sep 20	34	-6.3	-8.6	81	-5.3	-11.6	1	-2.5	-45.1
Oct 20	36	10.4	3.0	89	25.0	4.9	2	61.1	8.5
Nov 20	40	20.8	7.8	107	35.5	17.6	3	159.3	69.9
Dec 20	38	22.2	17.8	89	19.8	27.0	2	74.4	100.2
Jan 21	35	2.7	14.9	87	10.3	21.9	1	-35.3	40.9
Feb 21	31	-4.9	6.3	69	-10.8	6.3	7	323.9	107.4
Mar 21 (r)	33	4.6	0.8	76	2.6	0.7	2	66.9	105.2
Apr 21 (r)	36	34.2	10.0	98	41.7	10.2	1	-4.6	142.6
May 21 (p)	37	44.4	26.1	99	41.4	28.0	2	71.4	41.9

	Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²			Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ¹			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (22%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²		Single month	3 month average ²
	K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB
May 19	26	-3.6	-2.4	30	31.5	25.8	24	-14.3	-15.3
Mar 20 (r)	25	7.1	3.1	28	-7.0	14.2	20	-1.8	1.1
Apr 20 (r)	23	-18.1	-2.1	15	-58.0	-18.9	16	-23.6	-12.1
May 20 (r)	23	-9.9	-7.6	16	-45.3	-37.9	15	-38.0	-22.1
Jun 20	17	-37.7	-22.2 (r)	21	-26.1	-44.5 (r)	19	-21.6	-27.9 (r)
Jul 20	21	-21.4	-23.4 (r)	27	-15.5	-28.8 (r)	19	-9.8	-23.6 (r)
Aug 20	25	-4.2	-21.4	26	-7.7	-16.3	22	2.9	-10.0
Sep 20	23	-7.3	-11.1	22	-38.5	-21.7	21	-7.4	-4.9
Oct 20	19	-29.8	-13.9	27	-7.2	-19.3	23	11.2	2.0
Nov 20	36	49.6	3.2	32	12.1	-13.3	24	17.2	6.6
Dec 20	23	-7.9	2.9	38	35.7	13.3	23	9.8	12.7
Jan 21	25	2.8	14.6	36	10.4	18.9	24	0.6	8.8
Feb 21	26	7.6	0.7	28	-16.2	8.6	20	-3.3	2.3
Mar 21 (r)	25	-2.0	2.7	28	-0.6	-2.2	22	11.2	2.7
Apr 21 (r)	25	10.9	5.3	27	81.1	8.8	23	44.6	15.2
May 21 (p)	24	4.3	4.2	26	55.0	35.2	22	51.4	33.4

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

Earnings enquiries: 01633 456120

Email: earnings@ons.gov.uk

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

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

EARNINGS

15 Average Weekly Earnings (nominal) - regular pay¹

Standard Industrial Classification (2007)

Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

Whole Economy (100%) ²				Private sector (81%) ²			Public sector (19%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
May 19	504	3.8	3.6	497	3.9	3.7	540	3.8	3.5
Mar 20	510	2.4	2.7	502	2.2	2.5	550	3.4	3.3
Apr 20 (r)	502	-0.2	1.7	490	-1.0	1.3	558	2.9	3.2
May 20 (r)	503	-0.2	0.7	490	-1.4	-0.1	567	4.8	3.7
Jun 20	505	-0.2	-0.2	492	-1.3	-1.2	565	4.6	4.1
Jul 20	512	0.9	0.2	501	0.2	-0.8	562	4.0	4.5 (r)
Aug 20	518	1.9	0.9	508	1.5	0.1	563	3.8	4.1
Sep 20	524	2.9	1.9	514	2.5	1.4	568	4.4	4.0
Oct 20	528	3.6	2.8	518	3.4	2.5	567	4.0	4.1
Nov 20	531	4.2	3.6	522	4.1	3.3	570	4.3	4.2
Dec 20	533	4.4	4.1	525	4.4	3.9	571	4.3	4.2
Jan 21	533	4.3	4.3	523	3.9	4.1	577	5.5	4.7
Feb 21	535	4.5	4.4	525	4.1	4.1	580	5.7	5.2
Mar 21	536 (r)	4.9	4.6	526	4.7	4.2	579	5.3	5.5
Apr 21 (r)	540	7.5	5.7	531	8.4	5.7	579	3.7	4.9
May 21 (p)	540	7.3	6.6	531	8.5	7.2	579	2.2	3.7

Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²				Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (21%) 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
May 19	487	3.9	3.7	607	4.3	4.3	537	3.9	3.5
Mar 20	495	2.7	2.9	617	2.3	2.7	547	3.5	3.4
Apr 20 (r)	490	0.7	2.2	614	1.4	2.4	555	3.0	3.3
May 20 (r)	491	0.7	1.4	614	1.1	1.6	563	4.9	3.8
Jun 20	492	0.6	0.7	616	0.4	0.9 (r)	562	4.6	4.2
Jul 20	498	1.6	1.0	625	2.2	1.2	559	3.9	4.5 (r)
Aug 20	504	2.6	1.6	642	4.5	2.3	560	3.8	4.1
Sep 20	510	3.6	2.6	645	4.6	3.8	564	4.4	4.0
Oct 20	514	4.2	3.5	648	4.7	4.6	564	4.0	4.1
Nov 20	518	4.9	4.2	652	5.7	5.0	567	4.4	4.3
Dec 20	519	4.9	4.7	654	5.8	5.4	568	4.4	4.3
Jan 21	519	4.9	4.9	660	7.3	6.2	574	5.6	4.8
Feb 21	521	5.2	5.0	660	6.7	6.6	577	5.8	5.2
Mar 21	522	5.5	5.2	662	7.4	7.1	576	5.4	5.6
Apr 21 (r)	526	7.5	6.0	676	10.0	8.0	577	3.8	5.0
May 21 (p)	526	7.1	6.7	674	9.8	9.1	576	2.3	3.8

Manufacturing, SIC 2007 section C (8%) ²				Construction, SIC 2007 section F (5%) ²			Wholesaling, retailing, hotels & restaurants, SIC 2007 sections G & I (22%) ²		
	Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year		Weekly Earnings (£)	% changes year on year	
		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³		Single month	3 month average ³
	K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
May 19	587	2.7	2.4	620	5.2	4.5	339	3.0	2.7
Mar 20 (r)	590	0.9	1.5	612	1.4	2.0	341	1.8	2.3
Apr 20 (r)	570	-2.9	0.0	564	-8.5	-1.7	324	-3.8	0.1
May 20	572	-2.7	-1.5	561	-9.5	-5.6	324	-4.5	-2.2
Jun 20	577	-1.8	-2.5	571	-8.1	-8.7	330	-3.3	-3.9
Jul 20	585	-0.6	-1.7	593	-4.8	-7.5	337	-1.5	-3.1
Aug 20	591	-0.2	-0.9	609	-2.4	-5.1	342	-0.2	-1.7
Sep 20	596	0.5	-0.1	616	-1.1	-2.8	348	1.2	-0.2
Oct 20	602	1.3	0.6	622	0.3	-1.1	351	3.8	1.6
Nov 20	605	1.5	1.1	625	0.9	0.0	351	3.4	2.8
Dec 20	609	2.4	1.7	633	2.6	1.3	353	3.9	3.7
Jan 21	605	1.8	1.9	627	1.4	1.6	348	1.3	2.9
Feb 21	606	1.7	2.0	622	0.5	1.5	351	2.6	2.6
Mar 21	607	2.7	2.1	624	2.0	1.3	351 (r)	3.1	2.3
Apr 21 (r)	608	6.7	3.7	632	12.2	4.7	352	8.6	4.7
May 21 (p)	609	6.5	5.3	635	13.2	8.9	353	9.0	6.8

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
May 19	536	3.9	3.5	499	2.0	1.5
Mar 20 (r)	541	2.0	2.5	496	-0.1	0.6
Apr 20	527	-1.3	1.1	487	-2.1	-0.4
May 20 (r)	528	-1.4	-0.2	489	-2.0	-1.4
Jun 20	530	-1.5	-1.4 (r)	488	-2.3	-2.1
Jul 20	539	-0.2	-1.0	496	-1.2	-1.8
Aug 20	550	2.0	0.1	507	1.5	-0.7
Sep 20	560	2.7	1.5	515	1.9	0.7
Oct 20	563	3.8	2.8	517	2.9	2.1
Nov 20	568	4.7	3.7	521	4.0	2.9
Dec 20	569	5.4	4.6	523	4.4	3.8
Jan 21	568	4.2	4.8	518	3.3	3.9
Feb 21	567	3.9	4.5	518	3.2	3.6
Mar 21 (r)	568	4.8	4.3	513	3.5	3.3
Apr 21 (r)	572	8.6	5.7	520	6.8	4.5
May 21 (p)	574	8.6	7.3	520	6.4	5.6

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
May 19	504	3.8	3.6	466	1.3	1.5
Mar 20	510	2.4	2.7	471	1.0	1.0 (r)
Apr 20	502	-0.2	1.7	464	-1.0 (r)	0.4
May 20	503	-0.2	0.7	466 (r)	-0.8	-0.3
Jun 20	505	-0.2	-0.2	466	-0.9	-0.9
Jul 20	512	0.9	0.2	470	-0.1	-0.6
Aug 20	518	1.9	0.9	478	1.6	0.2
Sep 20	524	2.9	1.9	481	2.1	1.2
Oct 20	528	3.6	2.8	484	2.8	2.1
Nov 20	531	4.2	3.6	488	3.5	2.8
Dec 20	533	4.4	4.1	489	3.6	3.3
Jan 21	533	4.3	4.3	487	3.4	3.5
Feb 21	535	4.5	4.4	489	3.7	3.5
Mar 21	536 (r)	4.9	4.6	489	3.9	3.6
Apr 21 (r)	540	7.5	5.7	491	5.8	4.4
May 21 (p)	540	7.3	6.6	489	5.0	4.9

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.