

Statistical bulletin

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: August 2021

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



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Next release:
14 September 2021

Notice

17 August 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](#).

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

2 . Main points for April to June 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, therefore increasing average earnings; and base effects where the latest months are now compared with low base periods when earnings were first affected by the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.
- Growth in average total pay (including bonuses) was 8.8% and regular pay (excluding bonuses) was 7.4% among employees for the three months April to June 2021, however, since this growth is affected by compositional and base effects, interpretation should be taken with caution.
- Last month we published a [blog: How COVID-19 has impacted the Average Weekly Earnings data](#); it 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).

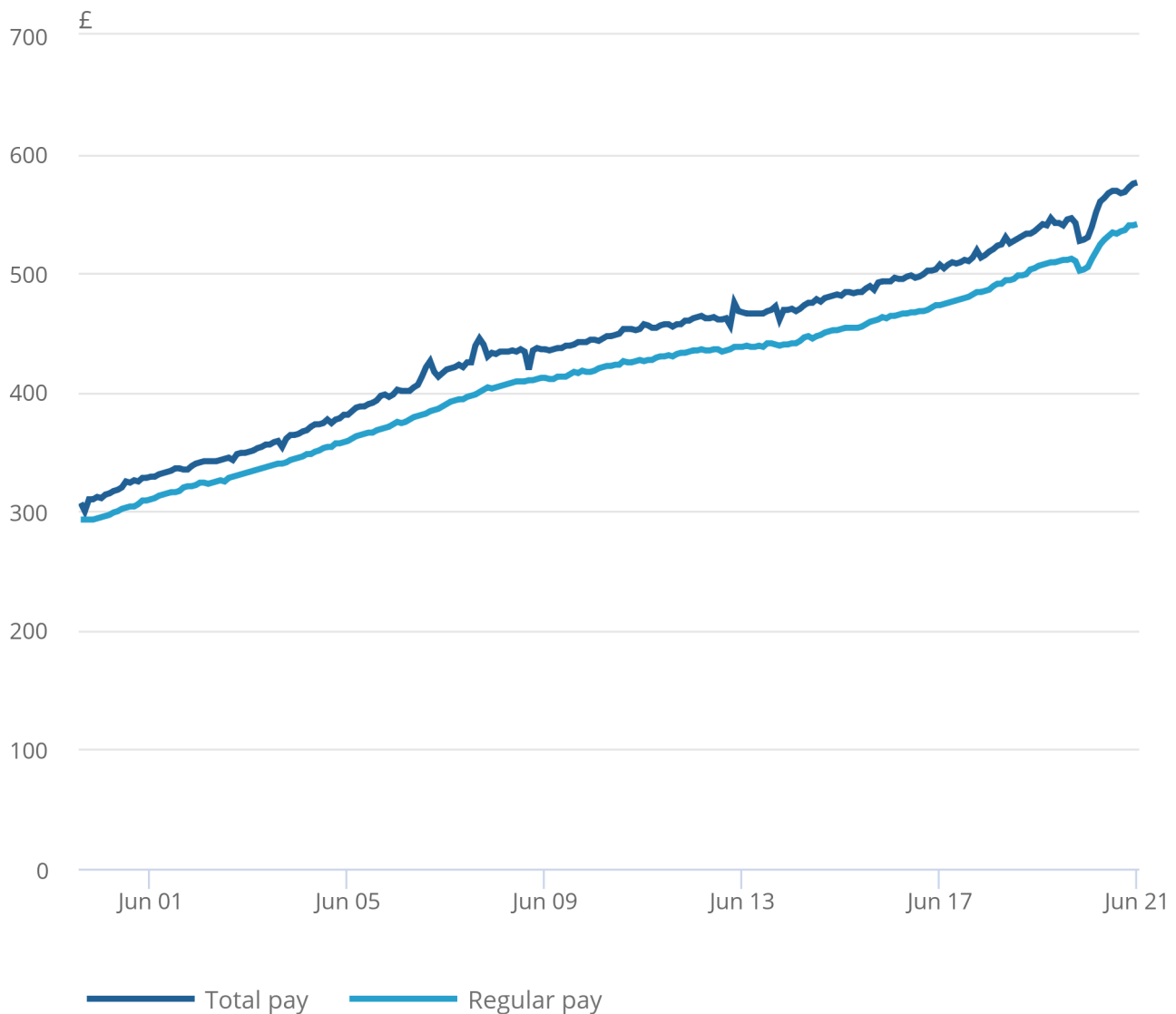
3 . Analysis of average weekly earnings (AWE)

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for total pay was £576 and regular pay was £541 in June 2021; a steady increase over time, except for early in the pandemic

Great Britain, average weekly earnings, January 2000 to June 2021

Figure 1: Average weekly earnings for total pay was £576 and regular pay was £541 in June 2021; a steady increase over time, except for early in the pandemic

Great Britain, average weekly earnings, January 2000 to June 2021



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

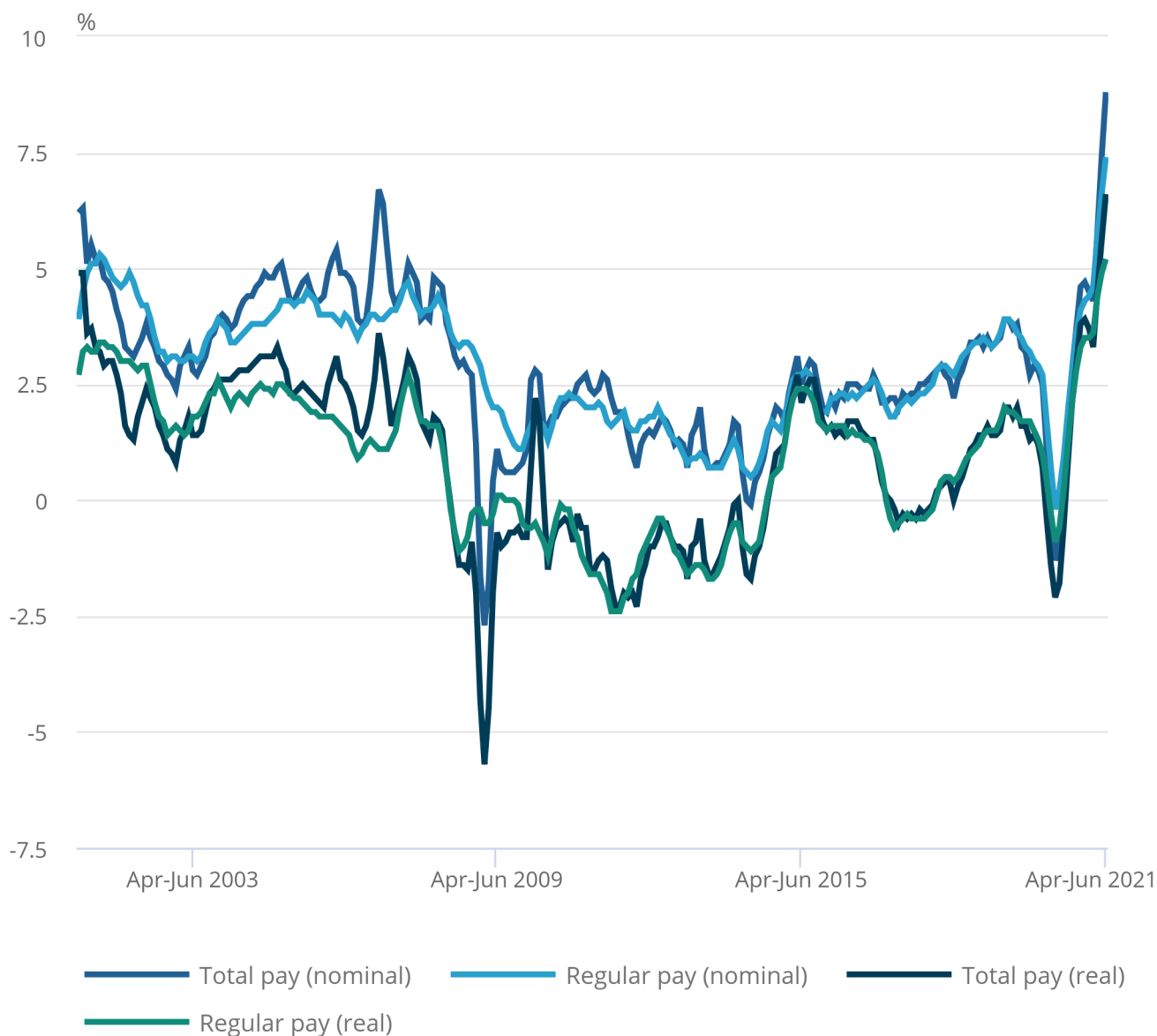
Average weekly earnings for total pay was estimated at £576 and for regular pay £541 in June 2021. Figure 1 shows that average weekly earnings have steadily increased, with the exception of the early months of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Figure 2: Annual growth in total pay was 8.8% and regular pay was 7.4% in April to June 2021; this growth is affected by compositional and base effects, so interpretation should be taken with caution

Great Britain, average weekly earnings annual growth rates, April to June 2021

Figure 2: Annual growth in total pay was 8.8% and regular pay was 7.4% in April to June 2021; this growth is affected by compositional and base effects, so interpretation should be taken with caution

Great Britain, average weekly earnings annual growth rates, April to June 2021



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

The rate of annual pay growth for total pay was 8.8% and regular pay was 7.4% in April to June 2021. This strong growth is being affected by base effects and compositional effects; you can find out more in our [blog: Beware Base 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.

In real terms (adjusted for inflation), total and regular pay are now growing at a faster rate than inflation, at positive 6.6% for total pay and 5.2% 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.

Interpreting average earnings - base and compositional effects

Interpreting average earnings data is difficult at the moment, and last month we published a [blog: How COVID-19 has impacted the Average Weekly Earnings data](#) that explains the complexities of interpreting these data at the moment. The blog highlights different approaches that can be taken to estimate an underlying rate, while explaining there is no simple answer. In particular, there are temporary factors that we refer to as base and compositional effects, that have increased the headline growth rate in earnings above the underlying rate.

The base effect refers to the comparison of the latest months with the low base periods of April to June 2020, when earnings were affected by the coronavirus pandemic and negative pay growth rates were seen. The blog explains that there are a number of ways you can try to strip out these base effects, but there is no single method everyone would agree on. We have tried a couple of simple approaches. Neither approach is perfect: the first requires an estimate of what would have happened without the pandemic, and the second assumes that wage growth was constant over the last two years, which we use to generate a range for the base effect.

The composition effect is where pay growth has been affected by a changing composition of employee jobs, which has increased average pay and needs to be considered when interpreting average pay growth. This is explained further in the Measuring the data section.

Latest data show the compositional effect is approximately 1.1%, compared with approximately 1% before the pandemic affected the workforce. To take into account the compositional effect that was present before the pandemic, this 1% is subtracted from the latest compositional effect of 1.1%. This therefore shows that the net impact of recent job losses is to increase the estimate of average pay by approximately 0.1%, so is now similar to pre-pandemic levels.

This month's and last month's compositional effect is much lower than 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. As we progress, the compositional effects are already in the base period, so the impact will naturally be smaller. Other things being equal, this compositional effect should fall over time, and could even go into reverse.

Latest figures show that for April to June 2021, the regular earnings growth rate is 7.4%. Using the same two methods set out in the blog last month we estimate that the base effect will reduce the regular earnings growth rate by between 2.4 and 3.8 percentage points. In addition, as we say, we estimate the compositional effect at 0.1 percentage points above pre-pandemic levels, so we also subtract that. This would give an underlying regular earnings growth rate of between 3.5% and 4.9%. Given the uncertainty around this range, interpretation should be treated with caution.

Our calculations of an underlying rate are there to help users understand base and compositional effects, but there remains a lot of uncertainty about how best to control for these effects, so they need to be treated with caution.

In addition, and discussed in previous releases, the pattern of pay growth is also 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 on 29 July 2021](#), indicating that 6.8 million people were on furlough at the end of June 2020, compared with 1.9 million people at the end of June 2021. The lower proportion of workers on furlough has contributed towards the strong growth when comparing pay in June 2021 with June 2020.

This month's HMRC's Earnings and employment from [Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: August 2021](#) publishes alternative metrics of average pay growth to provide more insight on pay growth.

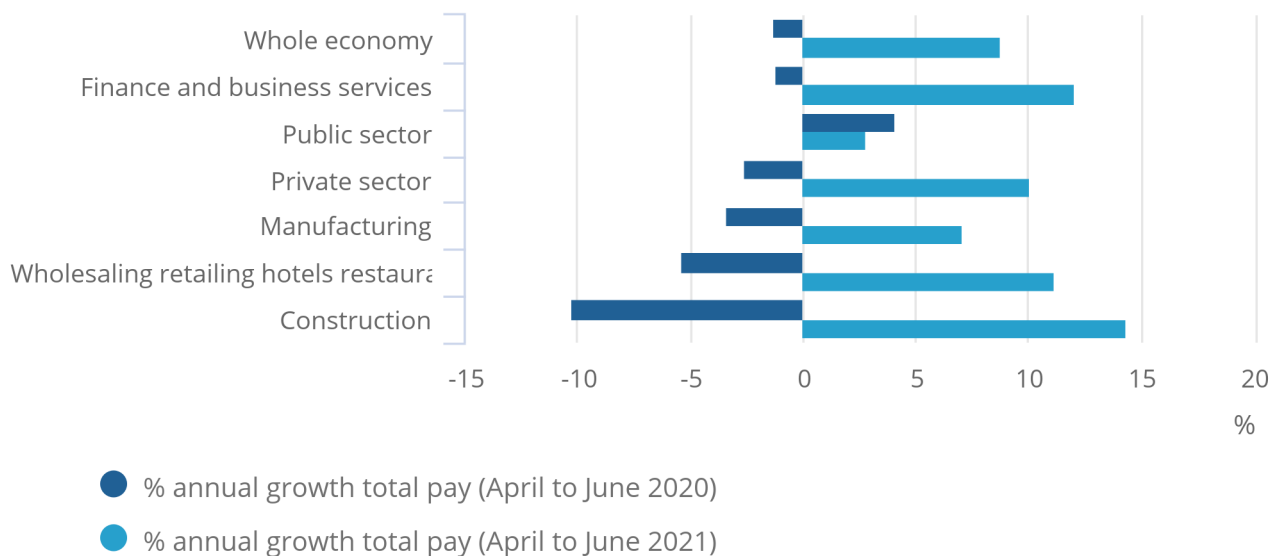
Sector and industry

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

Great Britain, annual growth of average total weekly earnings by sector, April to June 2021 compared with April to June 2020

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

Great Britain, annual growth of average total weekly earnings by sector, April to June 2021 compared with April to June 2020



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

Average total pay growth for the private sector was 10.1% in April to June 2021, while for the public sector it was 2.8%. 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 (13.2%), which has now seen positive growth over the past two months.

4 . Average weekly earnings data

[Average weekly earnings](#)

Dataset EARN01 | Released 17 August 2021

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

[Average weekly earnings by sector](#)

Dataset EARN02 | Released 17 August 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 17 August 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. 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: August 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: Average weekly earnings by sector](#), effecting average pay growth by 0.5%
- [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. However, 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.

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

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

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

Our article [Comparison of labour market data sources, published 11 December 2020](#), discusses some of the main differences between our data sources.

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

7 . Strengths and limitations

Information on the strengths and limitations of this bulletin is available in our [previous version of this 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 15 June 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 (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			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	
		KAB9	KAC2	KAC3	KAC4	KAC5	KAC6	KAC7	KAC8	KAC9
Jun 19	(r)	538	3.8	3.9	537	3.8	3.8	544	3.8	4.1
Apr 20	(r)	527	-1.2	1.1	520	-2.1	0.6	562	3.1	3.3
May 20	(r)	528	-1.4	-0.3	520	-2.7	-1.2	569	4.8	3.7
Jun 20	(r)	530	-1.5	-1.3	521	-3.0	-2.6	568	4.6	4.1
Jul 20	(r)	539	-0.2	-1.0	536	-0.9	-2.2	563	3.0	4.1
Aug 20	(r)	551	2.0	0.1	551	1.9	-0.6	565	3.7	3.8
Sep 20	(r)	560	2.7	1.5	554	2.1	1.1	569	4.3	3.7
Oct 20	(r)	563	3.8	2.8	559	3.6	2.5	569	4.0	4.0
Nov 20	(r)	567	4.7	3.7	565	4.7	3.4	573	4.5	4.3
Dec 20	(r)	569	5.3	4.6	570	5.6	4.6	574	4.5	4.4
Jan 21	(r)	569	4.2	4.7	566	3.9	4.7	578	5.3	4.8
Feb 21	(r)	567	3.9	4.5	564	3.5	4.3	584	5.9	5.3
Mar 21	(r)	568	4.8	4.3	563	4.6	4.0	582	5.6	5.6
Apr 21	(r)	572	8.7	5.8	571	9.8	5.9	582	3.7	5.0
May 21	(r)	575	8.9	7.4	573	10.4	8.2	585	2.7	4.0
Jun 21	(p)	576	8.7	8.8	575	10.3	10.1	579	1.9	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 (18%) ²		
		Weekly Earnings (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			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	
		K5BZ	K5C2	K5C3	K5C4	K5C5	K5C6	KAD8	KAD9	KAE2
Jun 19	(r)	523	4.0	4.0	696	5.3	5.2	539	3.5	3.9
Apr 20	(r)	516	-0.1	1.4	684	-0.3	0.9	556	3.1	3.4
May 20	(r)	517	-0.5	0.3	684	-0.5	-0.2	564	4.8	3.8
Jun 20	(r)	519	-0.7	-0.4	677	-2.7	-1.2	565	4.9	4.3
Jul 20	(r)	528	0.3	-0.3	693	-0.2	-1.2	559	3.0	4.2
Aug 20	(r)	542	3.0	0.9	728	4.3	0.5	560	3.7	3.8
Sep 20	(r)	545	3.3	2.2	730	4.2	2.8	566	4.4	3.7
Oct 20	(r)	549	4.4	3.6	737	5.9	4.8	565	4.0	4.0
Nov 20	(r)	554	5.3	4.4	743	6.9	5.7	569	4.6	4.3
Dec 20	(r)	556	5.8	5.2	744	7.4	6.7	570	4.5	4.4
Jan 21	(r)	555	4.8	5.3	749	7.9	7.4	574	5.4	4.8
Feb 21	(r)	554	4.5	5.0	722	3.9	6.4	580	6.0	5.3
Mar 21	(r)	551	5.2	4.8	731	6.9	6.2	578	5.6	5.6
Apr 21	(r)	561	8.6	6.1	763	11.6	7.4	578	3.8	5.1
May 21	(r)	564	9.0	7.6	767	12.1	10.2	580	2.7	4.0
Jun 21	(p)	564	8.7	8.8	761	12.4	12.0	579	2.5	3.0

		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 (£)			Weekly Earnings (£)			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	
		K5CA	K5CB	K5CC	K5CD	K5CE	K5CF	K5CG	K5CH	K5CI
Jun 19	(r)	615	2.8	2.6	647	5.3	6.1	362	3.7	2.2
Apr 20	(r)	592	-3.8	0.0	581	-11.0	-2.8	340	-4.8	-0.7
May 20	(r)	595	-2.9	-1.7	578	-10.8	-7.2	336	-7.1	-3.6
Jun 20	(r)	593	-3.6	-3.4	590	-8.8	-10.2	346	-4.4	-5.4
Jul 20	(r)	607	-1.4	-2.6	619	-5.3	-8.3	357	-1.9	-4.5
Aug 20	(r)	619	-0.2	-1.7	636	-2.5	-5.5	365	0.0	-2.1
Sep 20	(r)	621	0.4	-0.4	637	-3.6	-3.8	369	0.8	-0.4
Oct 20	(r)	624	0.6	0.3	649	-0.2	-2.1	374	4.2	1.7
Nov 20	(r)	636	2.5	1.2	656	1.4	-0.8	375	4.1	3.0
Dec 20	(r)	631	1.8	1.6	676	4.7	1.9	376	4.2	4.2
Jan 21	(r)	631	1.8	2.1	663	1.7	2.6	375	1.3	3.2
Feb 21	(r)	632	1.9	1.8	650	-0.2	2.1	372	2.3	2.6
Mar 21	(r)	630	2.3	2.0	650	2.0	1.2	374	3.9	2.5
Apr 21	(r)	633	6.9	3.6	662	13.9	4.9	375	10.5	5.5
May 21	(r)	634	6.6	5.2	665	15.0	10.0	379	12.7	8.9
Jun 21	(p)	639	7.7	7.1	673	14.1	14.3	382	10.5	11.2

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		
		KAF4	KAF5	KAF6	KAF7	KAF8	KAF9	KAG2	KAG3	KAG4				
Jun 19	(r)	32	2.4	2.8	39	-0.3	2.6	2	27.1	15.0				
Apr 20	(r)	26	-16.4	-6.2	31	-16.8	-6.1	2	-3.6	-10.4				
May 20	(r)	25	-22.2	-13.7	30	-22.8	-13.8	2	21.3	-7.9				
Jun 20	(r)	24	-24.3	-21.0	28	-26.5	-22.1	2	-4.1	3.2				
Jul 20	(r)	25	-23.9	-23.5	35	-18.1	-22.4	2	-66.2	-30.7				
Aug 20	(r)	34	5.9	-14.3	41	5.9	-13.1	1	-33.9	-42.4				
Sep 20	(r)	33	-9.8	-9.5	40	-8.4	-7.3	2	-0.1	-43.7				
Oct 20	(r)	34	7.9	0.8	41	7.6	1.3	2	60.0	6.5				
Nov 20	(r)	38	21.5	5.6	46	20.4	5.9	5	170.1	75.2				
Dec 20	(r)	36	20.4	16.5	43	20.1	15.9	3	92.9	110.9				
Jan 21	(r)	35	2.5	14.4	42	4.1	14.6	2	-40.8	41.2				
Feb 21	(r)	31	-4.3	5.8	37	-4.1	6.4	5	116.4	34.0				
Mar 21	(r)	33	4.1	0.8	40	5.7	1.9	2	35.1	23.1				
Apr 21	(r)	35	33.3	9.6	42	34.2	10.5	2	-9.9	49.1				
May 21	(r)	36	45.1	25.6	43	45.0	26.6	4	79.7	35.2				
Jun 21	(p)	35	45.4	41.1	42	49.4	42.6	2	-24.4	14.8				

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ¹			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		
		K5CS	K5CT	K5CU	K5CV	K5CW	K5CX	KAH3	KAH4	KAH5				
Jun 19	(r)	33	3.4	2.7	85	6.9	8.6	1	-15.0	-0.7				
Apr 20	(r)	27	-13.7	-5.9	69	-12.9	-6.5	1	-0.2	-10.8				
May 20	(r)	25	-22.5	-13.1	70	-16.0	-11.7	1	11.7	-13.2				
Jun 20	(r)	25	-22.8	-19.7	58	-31.3	-20.3	1	17.7	8.8				
Jul 20	(r)	29	-23.5	-23.0	62	-26.5	-24.7	1	-67.1	-32.6				
Aug 20	(r)	35	6.3	-13.9	79	-1.7	-20.1	1	-28.8	-41.6				
Sep 20	(r)	34	-6.4	-8.5	81	-5.3	-11.3	1	-1.6	-44.0				
Oct 20	(r)	36	10.0	2.9	92	25.0	5.2	2	61.4	9.6				
Nov 20	(r)	40	20.2	7.5	108	36.1	17.8	3	161.7	72.3				
Dec 20	(r)	37	21.7	17.2	91	20.7	27.4	2	77.1	102.6				
Jan 21	(r)	36	3.0	14.6	90	11.9	22.9	1	-35.2	43.1				
Feb 21	(r)	31	-4.7	6.3	69	-10.7	7.3	7	325.3	107.9				
Mar 21	(r)	33	4.6	1.0	76	2.4	1.3	2	66.2	105.4				
Apr 21	(r)	37	34.3	10.1	97	41.3	10.0	1	-4.5	144.5				
May 21	(r)	37	48.1	27.2	98	40.3	27.4	2	74.4	42.6				
Jun 21	(p)	36	41.2	41.0	84	44.6	41.9	2	26.2	30.5				

		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		
		K5D3	K5D4	K5D5	K5D6	K5D7	K5D8	K5D9	K5DA	K5DB				
Jun 19	(r)	27	12.2	3.9	26	8.6	33.6	24	15.8	-5.1				
Apr 20	(r)	23	-17.6	-1.1	16	-56.8	-19.2	16	-20.6	-11.2				
May 20	(r)	23	-10.4	-7.4	16	-48.1	-38.4	14	-38.0	-21.2				
Jun 20	(r)	17	-38.8	-22.4	18	-29.2	-46.3	19	-21.3	-26.8				
Jul 20	(r)	21	-21.2	-23.6	27	-15.7	-30.8	19	-9.6	-23.2				
Aug 20	(r)	25	-3.9	-21.4	26	-7.7	-17.1	22	2.9	-9.8				
Sep 20	(r)	23	-7.0	-10.8	22	-38.5	-21.7	21	-7.4	-4.7				
Oct 20	(r)	19	-29.6	-13.6	27	-7.3	-19.4	23	11.3	2.0				
Nov 20	(r)	37	49.9	3.4	31	11.8	-13.5	24	17.3	6.7				
Dec 20	(r)	23	-7.7	3.1	37	35.3	13.0	23	9.9	12.8				
Jan 21	(r)	25	2.9	14.7	36	10.2	18.6	24	0.7	8.9				
Feb 21	(r)	26	7.5	0.8	28	-16.0	8.3	20	-3.2	2.4				
Mar 21	(r)	25	-1.8	2.8	29	0.6	-1.9	22	11.4	2.7				
Apr 21	(r)	25	11.0	5.3	29	83.6	10.4	23	44.8	15.4				
May 21	(r)	25	8.5	5.6	30	88.5	45.4	23	64.3	37.0				
Jun 21	(p)	27	65.5	24.5	38	109.5	94.6	34	78.6	63.5				

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		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³
		KAI7	KAI8	KAI9	KAJ2	KAJ3	KAJ4	KAJ5	KAJ6	KAJ7
Jun 19	(r)	506	4.0	3.9	499	4.2	4.0	541	3.5	3.9
Apr 20	(r)	502	-0.1	1.7	490	-0.9	1.3	559	3.0	3.3
May 20	(r)	503	-0.2	0.7	490	-1.4	-0.1	566	4.8	3.8
Jun 20	(r)	505	-0.2	-0.2	492	-1.3	-1.2	566	4.6	4.1
Jul 20	(r)	512	0.9	0.2	501	0.2	-0.8	563	4.0	4.5
Aug 20	(r)	518	1.9	0.9	508	1.5	0.1	563	3.8	4.1
Sep 20	(r)	524	2.9	1.9	514	2.5	1.4	568	4.4	4.1
Oct 20	(r)	528	3.6	2.8	518	3.4	2.5	567	4.0	4.1
Nov 20	(r)	531	4.2	3.6	522	4.0	3.3	570	4.3	4.2
Dec 20	(r)	534	4.4	4.1	525	4.4	3.9	571	4.4	4.2
Jan 21	(r)	533	4.3	4.3	523	3.9	4.1	577	5.5	4.7
Feb 21	(r)	535	4.5	4.4	525	4.1	4.1	580	5.7	5.2
Mar 21	(r)	536	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	(r)	540	7.4	6.6	532	8.6	7.2	579	2.2	3.7
Jun 21	(p)	541	7.2	7.4	533	8.4	8.5	579	2.3	2.7

		Services, SIC 2007 sections G-S (85%) ²			Finance and business services, SIC 2007 sections K-N (22%) ²			Public sector excluding financial services (18%) ²		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³
		K5DL	K5DM	K5DN	K5DO	K5DP	K5DQ	KAK6	KAK7	KAK8
Jun 19	(r)	489	4.2	4.0	613	5.2	4.7	538	3.6	4.0
Apr 20	(r)	490	0.8	2.2	614	1.5	2.4	555	3.1	3.4
May 20	(r)	491	0.8	1.4	614	1.2	1.7	563	4.8	3.8
Jun 20	(r)	492	0.6	0.7	615	0.3	1.0	562	4.6	4.2
Jul 20	(r)	498	1.6	1.0	625	2.2	1.2	559	3.9	4.5
Aug 20	(r)	504	2.6	1.6	641	4.5	2.3	560	3.8	4.1
Sep 20	(r)	510	3.6	2.6	645	4.6	3.8	564	4.4	4.0
Oct 20	(r)	514	4.2	3.5	648	4.7	4.6	564	4.0	4.1
Nov 20	(r)	518	4.9	4.2	652	5.7	5.0	567	4.4	4.3
Dec 20	(r)	519	4.9	4.7	655	5.8	5.4	568	4.4	4.3
Jan 21	(r)	520	4.9	4.9	660	7.3	6.2	574	5.6	4.8
Feb 21	(r)	521	5.2	5.0	660	6.7	6.6	577	5.8	5.2
Mar 21	(r)	522	5.5	5.2	663	7.4	7.1	576	5.4	5.6
Apr 21	(r)	526	7.5	6.0	676	10.0	8.0	576	3.8	5.0
May 21	(r)	526	7.3	6.7	675	10.0	9.1	576	2.3	3.8
Jun 21	(p)	527	7.1	7.3	679	10.4	10.1	576	2.4	2.8

		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		
		% changes year on year			% changes year on year			% changes year on year		
		Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³	Weekly Earnings (£)	Single month	3 month average ³
		K5DU	K5DV	K5DW	K5DX	K5DY	K5DZ	K5E2	K5E3	K5E4
Jun 19	(r)	588	2.4	2.5	621	5.2	5.1	341	3.4	3.1
Apr 20	(r)	570	-2.9	0.0	564	-8.5	-1.8	325	-3.8	0.1
May 20	(r)	572	-2.7	-1.6	560	-9.5	-5.6	324	-4.5	-2.2
Jun 20	(r)	577	-1.8	-2.5	570	-8.2	-8.7	329	-3.4	-3.9
Jul 20	(r)	585	-0.6	-1.7	593	-4.8	-7.5	337	-1.5	-3.1
Aug 20	(r)	592	-0.2	-0.9	609	-2.4	-5.1	342	-0.2	-1.7
Sep 20	(r)	596	0.5	-0.1	616	-1.1	-2.8	348	1.2	-0.2
Oct 20	(r)	602	1.3	0.6	623	0.3	-1.1	351	3.8	1.6
Nov 20	(r)	604	1.5	1.1	625	0.9	0.0	351	3.4	2.8
Dec 20	(r)	609	2.4	1.7	632	2.6	1.3	353	3.9	3.7
Jan 21	(r)	605	1.8	1.9	628	1.4	1.6	348	1.3	2.9
Feb 21	(r)	606	1.7	1.9	622	0.5	1.5	352	2.6	2.6
Mar 21	(r)	607	2.7	2.1	624	2.0	1.3	352	3.1	2.3
Apr 21	(r)	608	6.7	3.7	632	12.2	4.7	352	8.6	4.7
May 21	(r)	609	6.6	5.3	635	13.4	9.0	355	9.7	7.1
Jun 21	(p)	612	6.0	6.4	636	11.5	12.3	355	7.8	8.7

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
Jun 19	(r)	538	3.8	3.9	500	1.9	2.0
Apr 20	(r)	527	-1.2	1.1	487	-2.0	-0.4
May 20	(r)	528	-1.4	-0.3	488	-2.0	-1.4
Jun 20	(r)	530	-1.5	-1.3	489	-2.2	-2.1
Jul 20	(r)	539	-0.2	-1.0	496	-1.2	-1.8
Aug 20	(r)	551	2.0	0.1	507	1.5	-0.6
Sep 20	(r)	560	2.7	1.5	514	1.9	0.8
Oct 20	(r)	563	3.8	2.8	516	2.9	2.1
Nov 20	(r)	567	4.7	3.7	521	4.1	2.9
Dec 20	(r)	569	5.3	4.6	523	4.4	3.8
Jan 21	(r)	569	4.2	4.7	519	3.3	3.9
Feb 21	(r)	567	3.9	4.5	518	3.2	3.7
Mar 21	(r)	568	4.8	4.3	513	3.5	3.3
Apr 21	(r)	572	8.7	5.8	521	6.8	4.5
May 21	(r)	575	8.9	7.4	521	6.6	5.6
Jun 21	(p)	576	8.7	8.8	520	6.3	6.6

		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
Jun 19	(r)	506	4.0	3.9	471	2.1	2.0
Apr 20	(r)	502	-0.1	1.7	464	-0.9	0.4
May 20	(r)	503	-0.2	0.7	465	-0.8	-0.3
Jun 20	(r)	505	-0.2	-0.2	466	-0.9	-0.9
Jul 20	(r)	512	0.9	0.2	470	-0.1	-0.6
Aug 20	(r)	518	1.9	0.9	478	1.6	0.2
Sep 20	(r)	524	2.9	1.9	481	2.1	1.2
Oct 20	(r)	528	3.6	2.8	484	2.8	2.1
Nov 20	(r)	531	4.2	3.6	488	3.5	2.8
Dec 20	(r)	534	4.4	4.1	489	3.6	3.3
Jan 21	(r)	533	4.3	4.3	487	3.3	3.5
Feb 21	(r)	535	4.5	4.4	488	3.7	3.5
Mar 21	(r)	536	4.9	4.6	489	3.9	3.6
Apr 21	(r)	540	7.5	5.7	491	5.8	4.4
May 21	(r)	540	7.4	6.6	489	5.1	4.9
Jun 21	(p)	541	7.2	7.4	488	4.7	5.2

Source: Monthly Wages & Salaries Survey

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

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

3. Estimates of real earnings are calculated by deflating the nominal earnings estimates by the Consumer Prices Index including owner occupiers' housing costs (CPIH), our preferred measure of consumer price inflation.