

Statistical bulletin

# Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: November 2021

Experimental monthly estimates of payrolled employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data. This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

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Release date:  
16 November 2021

Next release:  
14 December 2021

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# 1 . Main points

- Early estimates for October 2021 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 4.0% compared with October 2020, a rise of 1,139,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 0.8% since February 2020, a rise of 235,000.
- There were 160,000 more people were in payrolled employment in October 2021 when compared with September 2021.
- Early estimates for October 2021 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 4.9% compared with October 2020 and increased by 7.8% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between October 2020 and October 2021; there was an increase of 501,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in October 2021 was the highest in Manchester, with a rise of 9.1%, and was lowest in Swindon, with a rise of 2.0%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between October 2020 and October 2021 was largest in the administrative and support services sector (a rise of 283,000 employees) and smallest in the transportation and storage sector (a fall of 14,000).
- This month NUTS1 regions are further broken down by sectors in the supporting datasets for this bulletin; some sectors show similar growth rates to the region level, while others, such as accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage, show moderate regional variation.
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in October 2021 was highest in the professional, scientific and technical sector (an increase of 7.9%), and lowest in the arts and entertainment sector (a decrease of 2.9%).

Annual growth rates for October 2021 are compared with October 2020, and so the reduction in employees and median pay seen following the beginning of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is no longer contributing to the annual growth rate. Annual growth rates are now compared with this lower baseline.

## About the data in this release

Early estimates for October 2021 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. The figures for October 2021 are based on around 85% of information being available. They are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available. This work was introduced in April 2020 in response to coronavirus (COVID-19) and methods will continue to be developed. A [revisions triangle](#) is available for employees and median pay at the UK level.

This release covers people paid through the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system where their pay is reported through the Real Time Information (RTI) system. As employees who are furloughed as part of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) should still have their payments reported through this system, they should feature in these data and contribute toward the employment and pay statistics for the relevant periods. Similarly, following the end of the furlough scheme, employees who have been given notice that their employment will end will continue to be included in the RTI data while they work out their notice period. This effect could extend over a few months, given [statutory notice periods](#). This is consistent with how any employee being made redundant would appear in the RTI data.

Statistics in this release are based on people who are employed in at least one job paid through PAYE, and monthly estimates reflect the average of such people for each day of the calendar month. This follows the introduction of a [new methodology](#) in December 2019, designed to better align with international guidelines for labour market statistics. This differs from the methodology used before December 2019, which produced statistics based on the total number of people paid in a particular time period.



## 2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for October 2021 indicate that there were 29.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 4.0% compared with the same period of the previous year. This was also a rise of 1,139,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.6% in October 2021 – equivalent to 160,000 people.

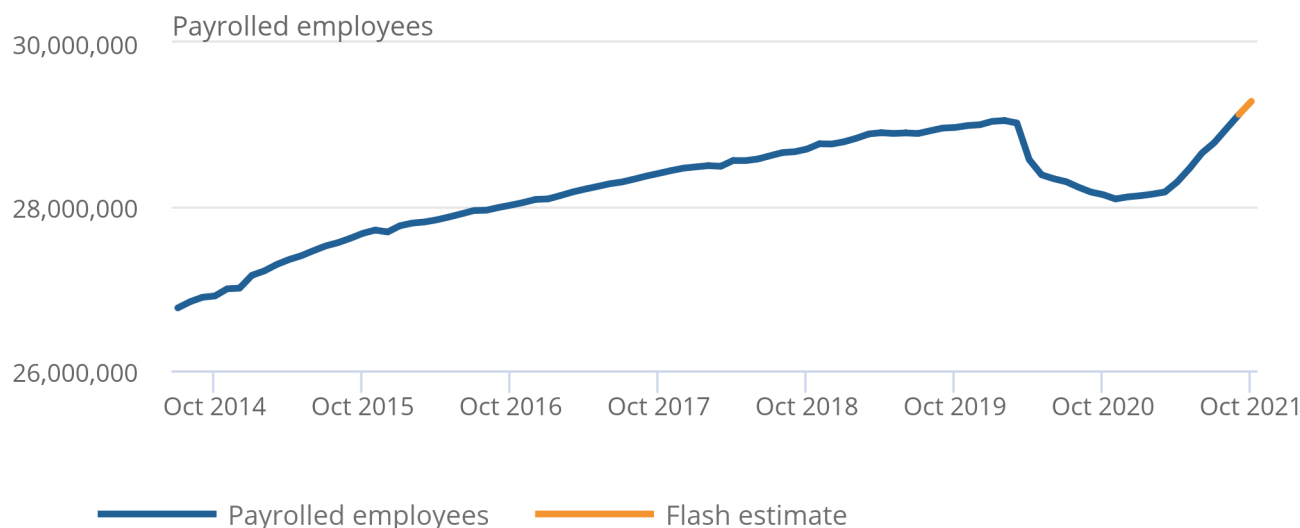
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in September 2021 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.6% (171,000). This is a small revision from the early estimate of a 0.7% (207,000) increase, reported in the [previous bulletin](#).

**Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but is now above the pre-coronavirus level**

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to October 2021

Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but is now above the pre-coronavirus level

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to October 2021



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

**Notes:**

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The September 2021 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

Annual growth in the number of employees remained broadly within a range of 1.0% to 1.5% from mid-2016 until 2019. Growth rates before mid-2016 were higher than 1.5% (Figure 2).

Starting around early 2019, employee growth began a slight downward trend. However, employee growth slowed more substantially past March 2020, (becoming negative in April 2020) coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Since the start of 2021, growth rates have started to recover on the lower rates seen since the start of the pandemic. However, part of this recovery is because of the reduction in employees between March and May 2020 no longer contributing to the annual growth rate.

**Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees became negative in 2020, but has since returned to positive growth**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to October 2021

Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

**Notes:**

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The September 2021 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

### 3 . Median monthly pay

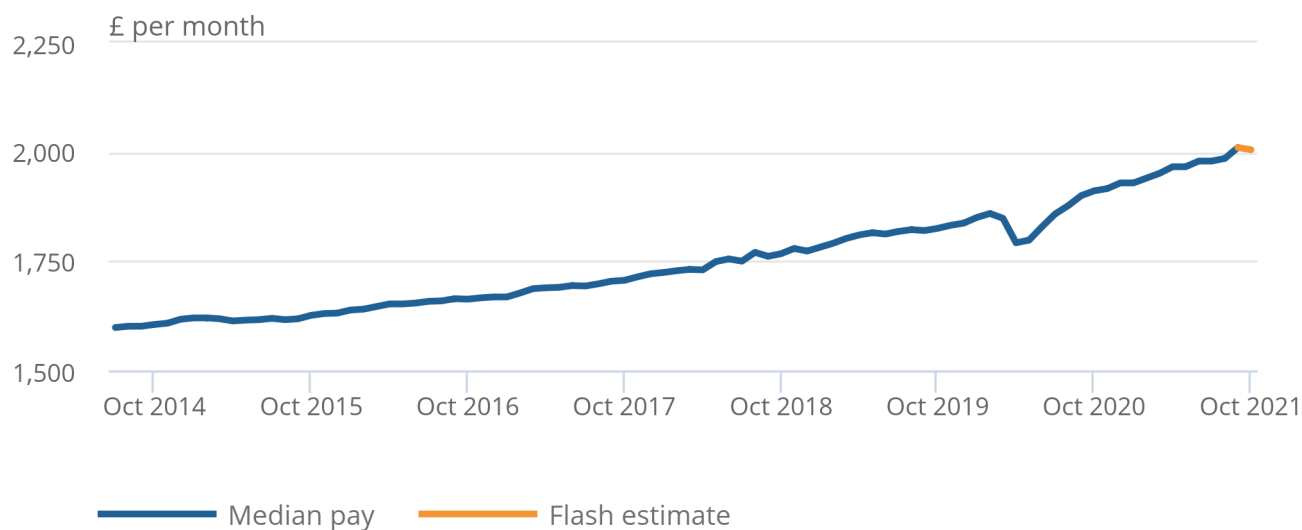
Early estimates for October 2021 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,005, an increase of 4.9% compared with the same period of the previous year.

**Figure 3: Median pay decreased sharply in April 2020, but has returned to the previous trend**

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to October 2021

Figure 3: Median pay decreased sharply in April 2020, but has returned to the previous trend

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to October 2021



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

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2. The September 2021 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

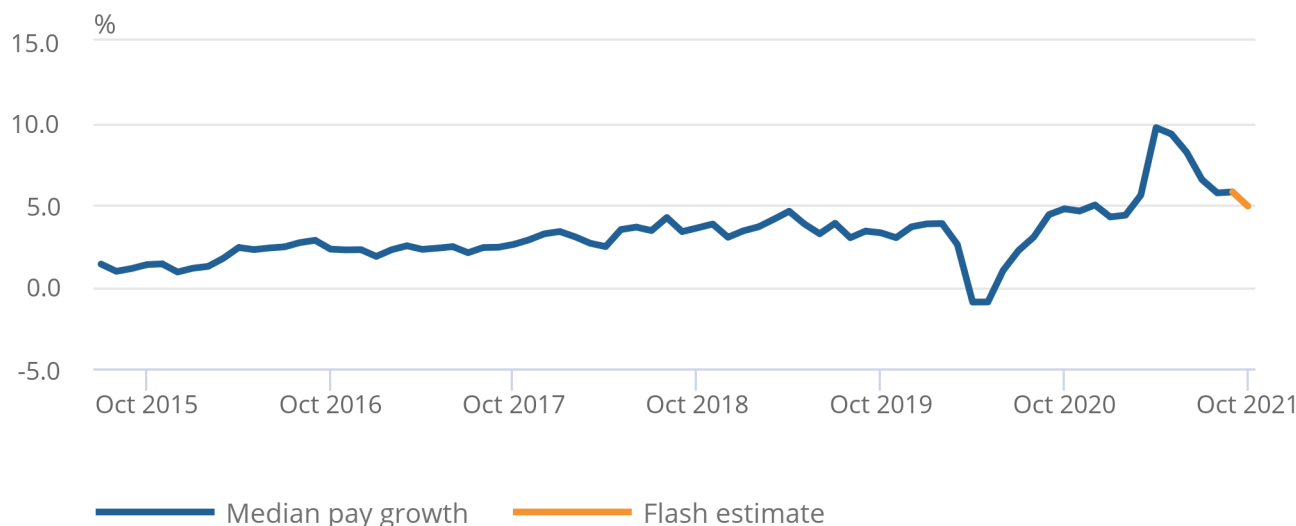
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when pay growth became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020 median pay growth has been positive and is now above pre-coronavirus (February 2020) levels.

**Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay fell between March and May 2020, but is now higher than the average growth before March 2020**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to October 2021

**Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay fell between March and May 2020, but is now higher than the average growth before March 2020**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to October 2021



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

#### Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The September 2021 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

The relatively high level of pay growth between June and December 2020 is partially explained by lower levels of inflows than usual during that period. As explored in the [August 2020 bulletin](#) and [September 2020 bulletin](#), while the general trend of pay growth is dominated by those continually employed, the mean pay of inflows tends to be around 40% lower than mean pay for those continually employed. This means inflows into payrolled employment tend to bring down average pay and average pay growth. As inflows were relatively low between June 2020 and December 2020, this reduced the downward pressure on pay growth, which in turn increased median pay growth.

The high level of pay growth in April 2021 is attributed to the record high in median pay in April 2021, combined with the suppressed level of median pay in April 2020 at the start of the coronavirus pandemic.

## 4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to September 2021, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £670, the 90th percentile was £4,748 and the 99th percentile was £13,600 (Figure 5). This means that:

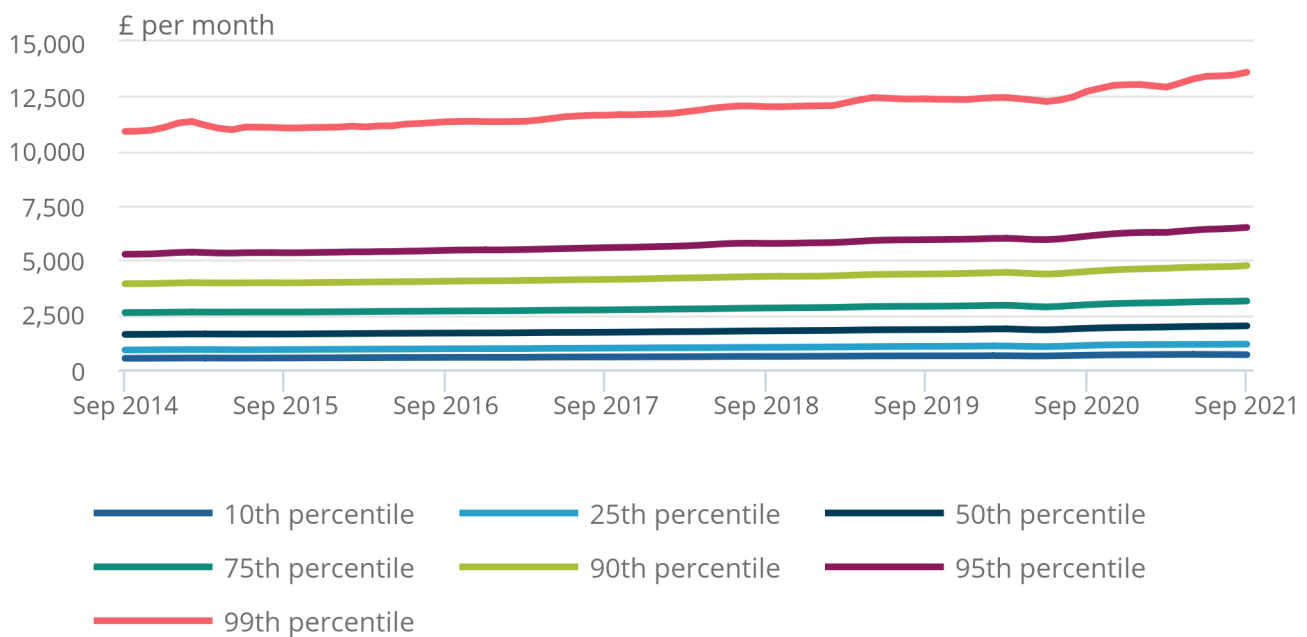
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £670 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,748 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £13,600 per month

**Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £670 per month and 90% earn less than £4,748 per month**

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to September 2021

## Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £670 per month and 90% earn less than £4,748 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to September 2021



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

### Notes:

1. Data for the 50th percentile (that is, the median) in this chart are based on three-month moving averages. For this reason, they are not directly comparable with Figures 3 or 4 (which use data for a single month).

## 5 . Regional data

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. They include data for October 2021, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics: NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions](#).

While the UK as a whole has experienced moderate, if declining, payrolled employee growth since January 2017, growth within regions has not been even (Figure 6).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions shown in Figure 6 range from 768,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,132,000 in the South East in October 2021.

All regions except London are now above pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) (February 2020) levels.



## Figure 6: Regional employee growth has fallen across the UK over the last year, but has risen more recently

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to October 2021

### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

[Download the data](#)

London and Northern Ireland experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020, while the North East and Scotland experienced lower growth than the UK overall. Since January 2019, Inner London (both West and East) experienced greater volatility in employee growth than both Outer London and the UK average. Employee numbers within NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions are available in the [datasets](#) published alongside this bulletin.

Over the course of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, all regions' growth rates followed a similar pattern: rapidly declining and becoming negative since April 2020, but beginning to improve again in recent months. However, the magnitude of changes varies.

Comparing October 2021 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 4.6% increase in London to a 3.5% increase in the East of England.

This month NUTS1 regions are further broken down by sectors in the supporting datasets for this bulletin. Some sectors show similar growth rates to the region level, while others, such as accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage, show moderate regional variation (Figure 7).

For accommodation and food service activities, all regions saw a drop in growth around the beginning of the pandemic, with London experiencing the steepest decline. Comparing October 2021 with the same period of the previous year, changes in payrolled employees for accommodation and food service activities ranged from a 6.2% increase in London to a 15.1% increase in the South West.

For transportation and storage, employee growth has been very different across regions. The East Midlands and West Midlands have experienced sustained positive growth, while London, South East, South West, North West and Scotland have experienced continued negative growth since April 2020.

## Figure 7: Employee growth varies by region for sectors such as accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to October 2021

### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

[Download the data](#)

Examining NUTS3 regions, Swindon experienced an increase of 2.0% in payrolled employees in comparison with October 2020, and Manchester experienced an increase of 9.1% (Figure 8).

## Figure 8: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, October 2021

### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

[Download the data](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in October 2021 ranged from £1,684 in Leicester to £3,119 in Wandsworth (Figure 9).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,002 in Enfield to £3,119 in Wandsworth. Median pay in October 2021 for London as a whole was £2,425.

### Figure 9: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, October 2021

#### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

[Download the data](#)

## 6 . Industry data

The industrial sectors in this bulletin are based on the [UK Standard Industrial Classification \(SIC\) codes](#), as defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These codes have been determined from both the [Inter-Departmental Business Register](#) and data from Companies House for each Pay As You Earn (PAYE) enterprise. The findings from the 14 largest sectors are presented. The seven smaller sectors have been removed from the bulletin for presentational purposes, but their estimates are available in the [datasets](#) published alongside this bulletin.

The three largest sectors – wholesale and retail, health and social work, and education – account for more than 40% of UK employees. These three sectors combined with administrative and support services, manufacturing, professional, scientific and technical, and accommodation and food service activities account for more than 70% of UK employees.

Since January 2017, employee growth has not been even across sectors (Figure 10). Sectors such as construction, transportation and storage, and information and communication experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020, while sectors such as manufacturing, and wholesale and retail experienced lower growth than the UK overall.

All sectors highlighted experienced a decrease in employee growth around April 2020, with the smallest decrease being in health and social work.

Public administration and defence, and health and social work saw early recoveries in their growth rates, as did administrative and support services, and education from early 2021 onwards. The majority of sectors have now returned to positive growth with the exception of transportation and storage and finance and insurance.

When compared with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from negative 1.0% in transportation and storage to positive 12.4% in administrative and support services.

### Figure 10: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to October 2021

#### Notes:



1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

[Download the data](#)

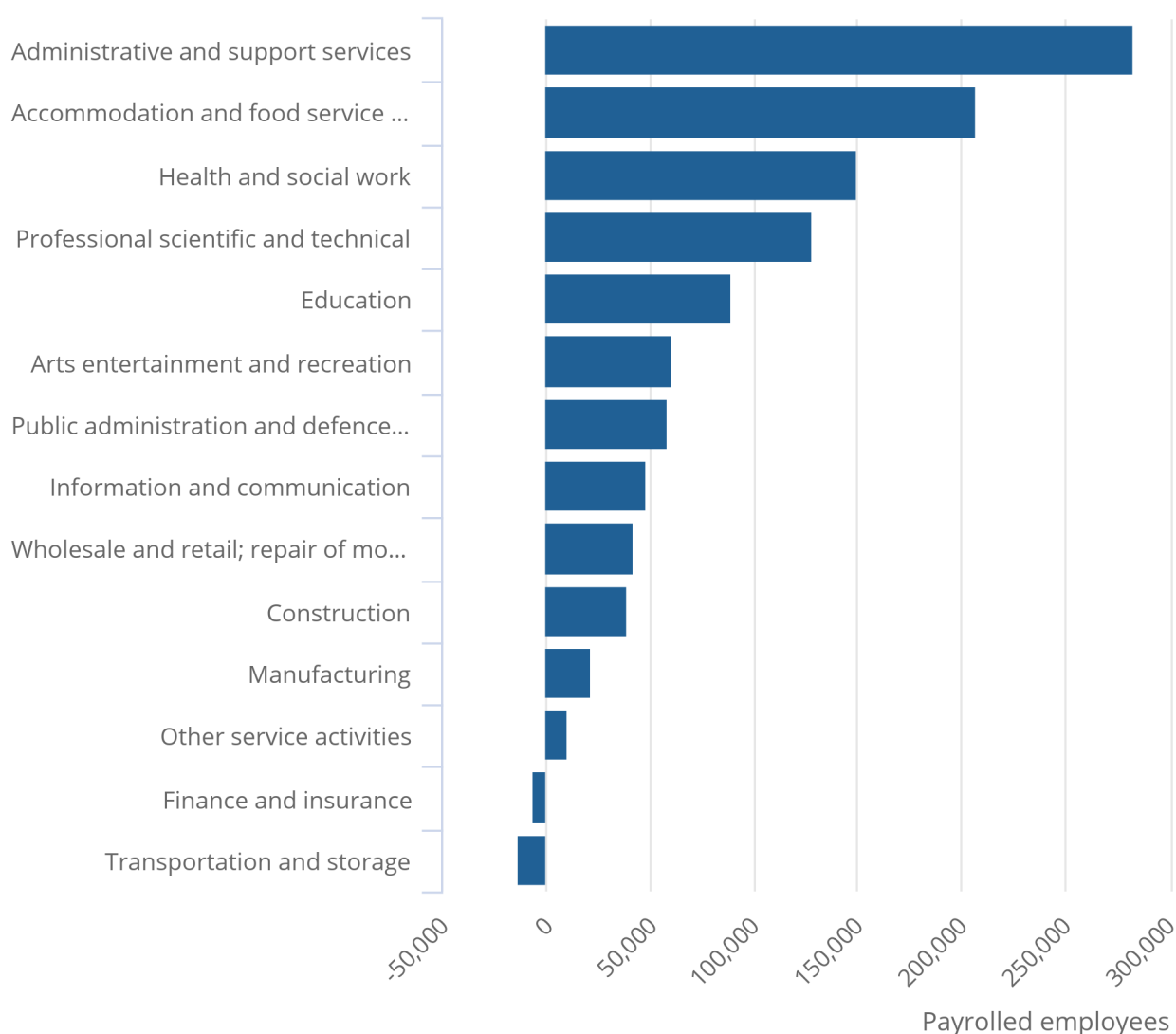
The increase in payrolled employees between October 2020 and October 2021 was largest in the administrative and support services sector (a rise of 283,000 employees) and smallest in the transportation and storage sector (a fall of 14,000 employees).

**Figure 11: The transportation and storage sector has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since October 2020**

Payrolled employees, absolute change on October 2020, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021

## Figure 11: The transportation and storage sector has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since October 2020

Payrolled employees, absolute change on October 2020, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

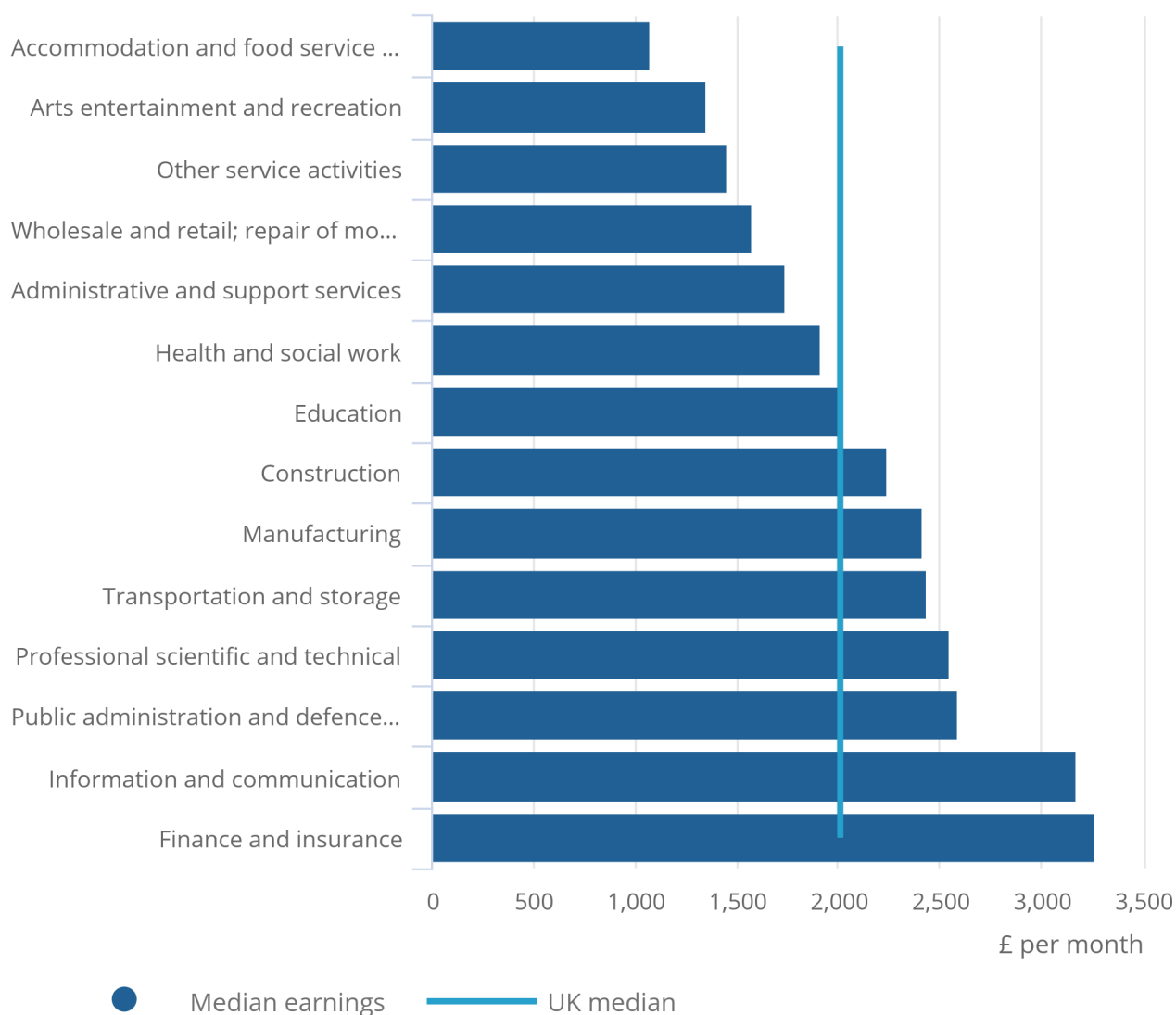
Median pay in October 2021 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,072 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,267 in finance and insurance (Figure 12).

**Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021

**Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

**Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the professional, scientific and technical sector (positive 7.9%, Figure 13) and slowest in the arts and entertainment sector (negative 2.9%).

Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [datasets](#) published alongside this bulletin.

However, care needs to be taken when interpreting median pay growth. As explored in more detail in [previous bulletins](#), mean and median pay growth are influenced by the relative pay of those entering and leaving the labour market. This means if the relative pay of inflows and outflows in particular sectors differ to the UK average, median pay growth could be higher or lower in these sectors. For example, median pay growth could be lower if outflows are higher paid than average, or conversely, could be higher if outflows are lower paid than average.

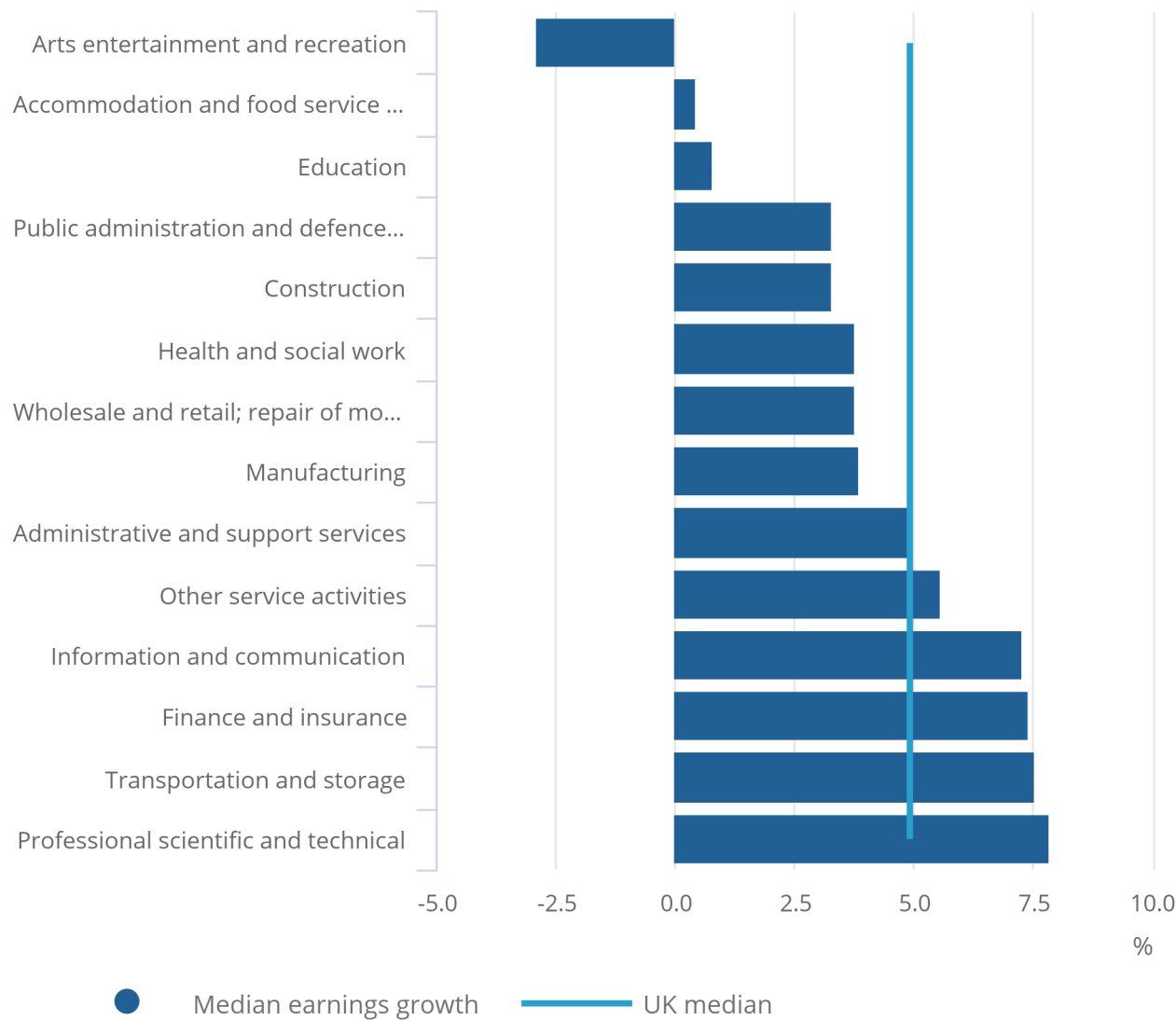
Similar principles apply for inflows.

**Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the professional, scientific and technical sector**

Percentage change on same month last year, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the professional, scientific and technical sector

Percentage change on same month last year, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021



**Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The UK median is shown here for comparative purposes, but it does not represent an “average” of median pay growth across the regions. It is statistically possible, for example, for median pay growth for the UK as a whole to be higher or lower than pay growth in all constituent parts of the UK.
3. Changes in growth rates are affected by changes in the base period (a year ago) as well as changes in the latest period.



## 7 . Age data

The age figures in this bulletin are calculated based on individuals' age at the time they receive a payment.

Of the 29.3 million payrolled employees in the UK in October 2021, 94.8% are aged 18 to 64 years.

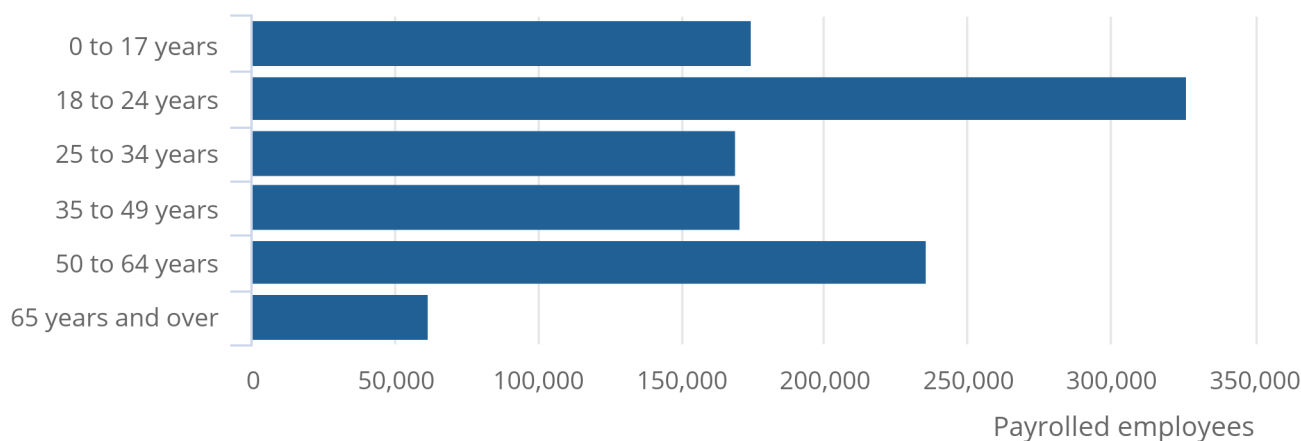
Between October 2020 and October 2021, there was a 501,000 increase in payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 50 to 64 years increased by 236,000.

**Figure 14: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since October 2020**

Payrolled employees, absolute change on October 2020, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021

Figure 14: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since October 2020

Payrolled employees, absolute change on October 2020, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

**Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

The number of payrolled employees aged 50 years and over has increased at a faster rate than the UK as a whole since 2017 (Figure 15). Since 2019, this is particularly true for those aged 65 years and over, among whom employee growth peaked at 10.7% in January 2020.

These periods of higher growth coincide with the [phased increase in State Pension age](#) between March 2019 and September 2020, from 65 to 66 years for both men and women. Conversely, growth in payrolled employees aged under 25 years has undergone long-term decline since 2017, particularly compared with the UK as a whole.

Since October 2020, annual employee growth has risen to positive 1.8% for those aged 35 to 49 years, and positive 2.5% for those aged 25 to 34 years. Those aged under 18 years saw a rise in employee growth to 59.1% during this period.

## Figure 15: Employee growth fell more sharply in younger age groups, but has risen more recently

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to October 2021

### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

[Download the data](#)

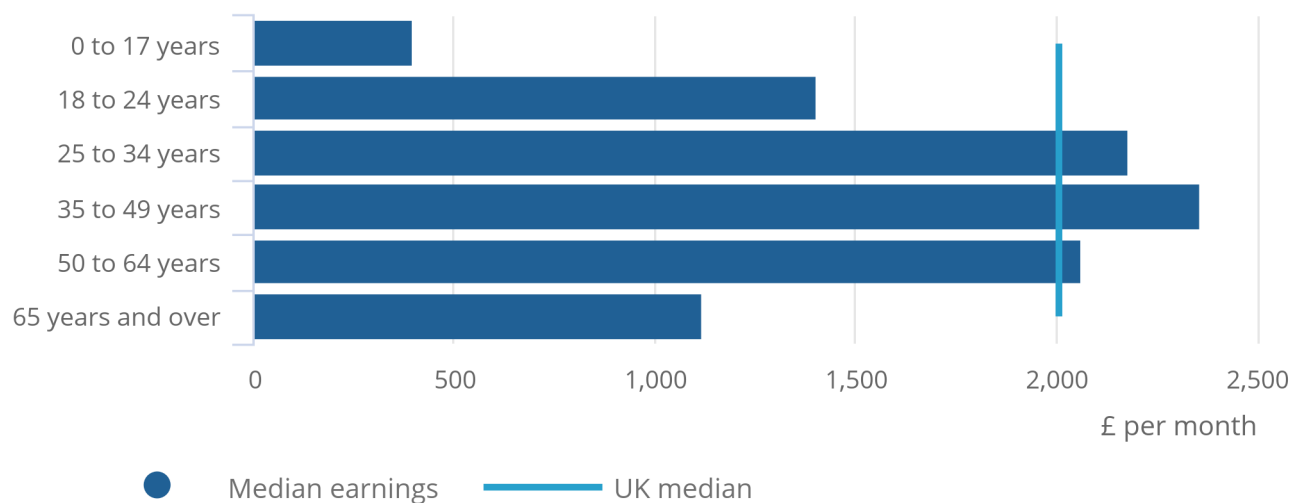
Median pay in October 2021 ranged from £396 for those under 18 years to £2,361 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 16). Overall, median pay is higher in central age bands, of those studied.

## Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021

### Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, October 2021



Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

## 8 . Earnings and employment data

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released on 16 November 2021

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics), non-seasonally adjusted.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, revision triangle](#)

Dataset | Released on 16 November 2021

Revisions of earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics).

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released on 16 November 2021

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics), seasonally adjusted.

## 9 . Glossary

### Median monthly pay

Median monthly pay shows what a person in the middle of all employees would earn each month. The median pay is generally considered to be a more accurate reflection of the "average wage" because it discounts the extremes at either end of the scale.

### National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

The National Minimum Wage (NMW) is a minimum amount per hour that most workers in the UK are entitled to be payrolled. There are different rates of minimum wage depending on a worker's age and whether they are an apprentice. The NMW applies to employees aged between 16 and 24 years. The government's National Living Wage (NLW) was introduced on 1 April 2016 and applies to employees aged 25 years and over.

In April 2021, the NMW and NLW rates were:

- £8.91 for employees aged 23 years and over
- £8.36 for employees aged 21 to 22 years
- £6.56 for employees aged 18 to 20 years
- £4.62 for employees aged under 18 years
- £4.30 for apprentices aged under 19 years and those aged 19 years or over who are in the first year of their apprenticeship

### Pay As You Earn

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) is the system employers and pension providers use to take Income Tax and National Insurance contributions before they pay wages or pensions to employees and pensioners. This publication relates to employees only and not pensioners. PAYE was introduced in 1944 and is now the way most employees pay Income Tax in the UK.

# 10 . Measuring the data

## Data source and collection

The data for this release come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and allow for more detailed estimates of the population. The release is classed as [Experimental Statistics](#) as the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase. As a result, the series is subject to revisions.

## Coverage

This publication covers employees payrolled by employers only. It does not cover self-employment income or income from other sources such as pensions, property rental and investments. Where individuals have multiple sources of income, only income from employers is included.

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to October 2021 and are seasonally adjusted.

## Upcoming changes

Future bulletins are planned to include additional statistics, such as more detailed geographic breakdowns, industry and demographic breakdowns. The focus and timing of these will be informed by user feedback. Please email [rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk) if you would like to offer feedback on how the contents can be improved in the future.

## Methodology

An accompanying article contains more information on the [calendarisation and imputation methodologies](#) used in this bulletin, alongside comparisons with other earnings and employment statistics and possible quality improvements in the future.

# 11 . Strengths and limitations

## Pre-release data

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) grants pre-release access to [official statistics](#) publications. As this is a joint release, and in accordance with the HMRC policy, pre-release access has been granted to a number of people to enable the preparation of statistical publications and ministerial briefing. Further details, including a [list of those granted access](#), can be found on [HMRC's website](#).

## Experimental Statistics status

This is a joint experimental release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The existing monthly publications produced by the ONS remain the primary [National Statistics](#) for the labour market. The intention is that these new statistics will also be updated on a monthly basis.

The release is classed as [Experimental Statistics](#) as the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase. This does not mean that the statistics are of low quality, but it does signify that the statistics are new and still being developed. As the methodologies are refined and improved, there may be revisions to these statistics.

Rather than waiting until the development work has been completed, the statistics are being published now to involve potential users in developing the statistics. We hope that this encourages users to provide us with their thoughts and suggestions on how useful the statistics are and what can be done to improve them. Comments can be sent by email to [rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk).

More information about [Experimental Statistics](#), including when they should be used and the differences between them and [National Statistics](#), is available.

## Strengths of the data

As Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data cover the whole population, rather than a sample of people or companies, we are able to use these to produce estimates for geographic areas and other more detailed breakdowns of the population. The methods for producing such breakdowns are under development and we expect to include further statistics in a future release. These statistics can help inform decision-making across the country. They also have the potential to provide more timely estimates than existing measures.

These statistics also have the potential to replace some of those based on surveys, which could reduce the burden on businesses needing to fill in statistical surveys.

## Imputation and revisions

A limitation of the calendarisation used is that the figures for pay and numbers of employees in month  $t$  depend on payments made in month  $t$  plus 1. This means only around 80% of the data used in the calculation on month  $t$  statistics are available at the end of each month.

Rather than wait until all those remaining payment returns have been received, we have decided to produce a timelier measure of numbers of employees and median pay by imputing the values for missing returns. The data on which the statistics are based were extracted at the beginning of November 2021, which means around 1% to 2% of the data for September 2021 are imputed, while around 15% of the data for the "flash" October 2021 data are imputed. As a result, the figures in future releases will be updated as new payment returns are received, and the imputation payments can be replaced with actual data.

Starting with the December 2020 publication, we introduced a revisions policy. For each publication, we incorporate new input data only for the latest two tax years. In May of each year, new input data will be incorporated for the whole data time series. The benefit of introducing this revisions policy is that we are able to use the processing time saved to produce and publish more detailed breakdowns.

## Seasonal adjustment

The seasonal adjustment applied in this bulletin follows established best practice. This approach assumes that any seasonal patterns remain broadly consistent over time. If the seasonal pattern changes in strength, this will be represented as greater volatility in the seasonally adjusted figures. Both the seasonal and non-seasonally adjusted data sets are released alongside this bulletin.

## Differences compared with the Labour Force Survey and Average Weekly Earnings statistics

Further information about the methodology used and comparisons with the ONS's [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) and [Average Weekly Earnings](#) can be found in [New methods for monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information \(PAYE RTI\) data: December 2019](#).

[Comparison of labour market data sources](#) shows the strengths and weaknesses of these sources and other labour market data sources, including the advantages of new administrative data sources and limitations of some of our published figures.

## 12 . Related links

### [Labour market overview: November 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 November 2021

Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

### [Employment in the UK: November 2021](#)

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Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

### [Labour market in the regions of the UK: November 2021](#)

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Regional breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment and economic inactivity.

### [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: November 2021](#)

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

### [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: November 2021](#)

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Estimates of the number of vacancies and jobs for the UK.

## PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

### 1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
October 2014	26,907,584
October 2015	27,672,940
October 2016	28,016,816
October 2017	28,405,216
October 2018	28,701,855
October 2019	28,964,682
October 2020	28,144,173
November 2020	28,091,966
December 2020	28,117,877
January 2021	28,131,483
February 2021	28,151,552
March 2021	28,177,214
April 2021	28,300,706
May 2021	28,466,305
June 2021	28,652,470
July 2021	28,779,729
August 2021	28,951,962
September 2021	29,123,281
October 2021	29,283,571
Change on year	1,139,399
Change %	4

Source: PAYE RTI

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- These data are experimental statistics.
- The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid remuneration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period, including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.
- Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.
- These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
- PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
- These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
- Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.
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- Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

## MEDIAN PAY

### 2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted Median pay
October 2014	1,605
October 2015	1,626
October 2016	1,663
October 2017	1,706
October 2018	1,767
October 2019	1,825
October 2020	1,911
November 2020	1,916
December 2020	1,929
January 2021	1,929
February 2021	1,940
March 2021	1,951
April 2021	1,966
May 2021	1,966
June 2021	1,979
July 2021	1,979
August 2021	1,985
September 2021	2,010
October 2021	2,005
Change on year	94
Change %	4.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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## MEAN PAY

### 3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
September 2014	2,197
September 2015	2,224
September 2016	2,285
September 2017	2,343
September 2018	2,419
September 2019	2,486
September 2020	2,592
October 2020	2,613
November 2020	2,638
December 2020	2,659
January 2021	2,664
February 2021	2,666
March 2021	2,663
April 2021	2,689
May 2021	2,702
June 2021	2,701
July 2021	2,719
August 2021	2,725
September 2021	2,744
Change on year	152
Change %	5.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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## AGGREGATE PAY

### 4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
September 2014	59,082,168,445
September 2015	61,398,622,296
September 2016	63,957,925,350
September 2017	66,481,331,484
September 2018	69,356,087,150
September 2019	71,999,291,387
September 2020	73,037,849,614
October 2020	73,544,389,611
November 2020	74,095,173,782
December 2020	74,765,413,304
January 2021	74,928,909,207
February 2021	75,051,120,923
March 2021	75,024,407,225
April 2021	76,110,109,976
May 2021	76,924,449,675
June 2021	77,395,430,286
July 2021	78,262,806,564
August 2021	78,905,585,992
September 2021	79,908,094,514
Change on year	6,870,244,900
Change %	9.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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## PAY DISTRIBUTION

### 5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

£ per month, 3 month moving average							
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted							
Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
September 2014	505	887	1,600	2,598	3,919	5,268	10,890
September 2015	521	904	1,618	2,624	3,960	5,337	11,050
September 2016	549	940	1,660	2,670	4,035	5,448	11,333
September 2017	568	972	1,698	2,722	4,117	5,569	11,634
September 2018	593	1,009	1,760	2,807	4,255	5,765	12,026
September 2019	618	1,052	1,820	2,888	4,363	5,936	12,382
September 2020	646	1,095	1,878	2,957	4,477	6,096	12,720
October 2020	657	1,111	1,896	2,984	4,518	6,156	12,863
November 2020	664	1,120	1,909	3,007	4,553	6,205	13,000
December 2020	669	1,129	1,919	3,024	4,580	6,243	13,029
January 2021	671	1,129	1,924	3,037	4,599	6,264	13,039
February 2021	676	1,134	1,932	3,046	4,616	6,271	12,980
March 2021	680	1,136	1,940	3,056	4,630	6,269	12,920
April 2021	684	1,141	1,952	3,073	4,656	6,323	13,100
May 2021	685	1,142	1,961	3,087	4,674	6,371	13,296
June 2021	683	1,143	1,971	3,099	4,689	6,413	13,416
July 2021	680	1,147	1,975	3,105	4,700	6,428	13,433
August 2021	676	1,151	1,982	3,114	4,714	6,456	13,472
September 2021	670	1,153	1,991	3,130	4,748	6,496	13,600
Change on year	24	58	113	174	271	400	880
Change %	3.7	5.3	6	5.9	6.1	6.6	6.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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## EMPLOYEE FLOWS

### 6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
October 2017	677,848	645,259
October 2018	658,200	625,006
October 2019	636,787	629,677
October 2020	545,429	577,677
November 2020	571,464	623,671
December 2020	589,243	563,331
January 2021	576,838	563,233
February 2021	531,934	511,864
March 2021	546,270	520,608
April 2021	618,068	494,576
May 2021	741,024	575,425
June 2021	758,965	572,801
July 2021	700,710	573,450
August 2021	716,800	544,567
September 2021	718,329	547,010
October 2021	811,775	651,485
Change on year	266,346	73,808
Change %	48.8	12.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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# REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

## 7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
			Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Period	North East	North West										
October 2014	1,033,492	2,923,838	2,161,136	1,965,209	2,308,058	2,562,950	3,709,680	3,808,592	2,254,443	1,189,715	2,312,917	677,554
October 2015	1,052,233	3,002,311	2,208,802	2,022,474	2,385,658	2,642,443	3,871,506	3,914,327	2,313,008	1,212,803	2,348,723	698,651
October 2016	1,056,037	3,034,346	2,234,747	2,053,322	2,420,407	2,686,664	3,934,238	3,963,803	2,346,544	1,225,332	2,353,002	708,376
October 2017	1,065,147	3,085,042	2,264,223	2,086,465	2,453,769	2,724,255	4,001,851	4,011,696	2,376,383	1,242,106	2,371,042	723,236
October 2018	1,068,219	3,121,945	2,287,358	2,109,720	2,476,474	2,750,856	4,062,250	4,053,987	2,396,856	1,255,962	2,379,690	738,538
October 2019	1,071,628	3,146,663	2,309,704	2,122,046	2,490,301	2,782,230	4,138,711	4,088,016	2,420,296	1,258,343	2,389,323	747,422
October 2020	1,050,399	3,080,471	2,256,771	2,076,598	2,419,657	2,711,602	3,944,241	3,973,422	2,355,790	1,229,517	2,309,549	736,155
November 2020	1,049,938	3,077,774	2,252,096	2,076,870	2,417,634	2,708,334	3,918,609	3,968,568	2,354,419	1,227,000	2,305,075	735,648
December 2020	1,051,076	3,082,570	2,255,672	2,079,081	2,419,325	2,710,463	3,919,744	3,972,188	2,356,214	1,227,876	2,307,131	736,537
January 2021	1,052,687	3,087,282	2,258,064	2,081,157	2,421,591	2,710,667	3,918,127	3,971,268	2,356,532	1,228,917	2,307,699	737,493
February 2021	1,053,361	3,092,783	2,260,021	2,084,646	2,424,332	2,712,760	3,915,839	3,974,330	2,357,680	1,230,064	2,307,672	738,064
March 2021	1,055,412	3,092,469	2,263,467	2,086,281	2,427,245	2,714,993	3,921,678	3,977,352	2,359,819	1,229,947	2,309,039	739,513
April 2021	1,060,498	3,107,601	2,273,582	2,090,065	2,441,711	2,726,563	3,948,160	3,991,817	2,367,412	1,231,678	2,320,929	740,690
May 2021	1,065,064	3,123,521	2,284,265	2,103,694	2,458,097	2,740,392	3,972,190	4,006,017	2,383,363	1,246,873	2,336,293	746,537
June 2021	1,072,732	3,144,927	2,299,906	2,115,081	2,472,107	2,755,878	3,999,592	4,031,804	2,403,817	1,255,295	2,346,848	754,483
July 2021	1,076,251	3,158,647	2,309,438	2,122,738	2,481,756	2,763,555	4,022,679	4,049,437	2,413,332	1,262,244	2,358,399	761,253
August 2021	1,081,704	3,178,576	2,322,498	2,131,902	2,493,453	2,779,612	4,061,241	4,081,355	2,425,982	1,267,890	2,366,155	761,596
September 2021	1,087,581	3,199,260	2,333,769	2,141,038	2,506,918	2,793,747	4,096,857	4,107,830	2,438,699	1,272,695	2,380,466	764,421
October 2021	1,092,893	3,214,964	2,345,924	2,150,947	2,518,933	2,806,529	4,127,445	4,132,240	2,454,204	1,279,015	2,392,287	768,188
Change on year	42,494	134,493	89,153	74,349	99,277	94,927	183,204	158,818	98,414	49,499	82,738	32,033
Change %	4	4.4	4	3.6	4.1	3.5	4.6	4	4.2	4	3.6	4.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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# REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

## 8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month											
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Northern Ireland
October 2014	1,533	1,518	1,501	1,516	1,522	1,644	1,933	1,722	1,506	1,501	1,493
October 2015	1,538	1,533	1,520	1,530	1,542	1,668	1,961	1,746	1,525	1,523	1,496
October 2016	1,571	1,570	1,550	1,567	1,583	1,703	2,014	1,784	1,561	1,557	1,523
October 2017	1,608	1,616	1,592	1,615	1,626	1,761	2,074	1,837	1,613	1,598	1,564
October 2018	1,662	1,675	1,643	1,674	1,679	1,821	2,140	1,895	1,671	1,662	1,629
October 2019	1,714	1,730	1,696	1,725	1,726	1,884	2,205	1,961	1,726	1,707	1,690
October 2020	1,787	1,814	1,781	1,808	1,803	1,975	2,312	2,044	1,814	1,809	1,774
November 2020	1,793	1,817	1,785	1,814	1,812	1,981	2,322	2,048	1,812	1,812	1,781
December 2020	1,799	1,831	1,794	1,827	1,823	1,998	2,336	2,068	1,825	1,817	1,787
January 2021	1,806	1,833	1,795	1,824	1,824	1,992	2,328	2,061	1,825	1,820	1,787
February 2021	1,812	1,839	1,802	1,832	1,833	1,999	2,346	2,072	1,833	1,820	1,791
March 2021	1,825	1,847	1,816	1,844	1,850	2,013	2,370	2,087	1,847	1,837	1,796
April 2021	1,833	1,852	1,825	1,855	1,859	2,025	2,394	2,101	1,852	1,854	1,813
May 2021	1,833	1,851	1,821	1,853	1,860	2,022	2,405	2,106	1,850	1,874	1,797
June 2021	1,838	1,860	1,830	1,868	1,866	2,042	2,428	2,117	1,867	1,871	1,824
July 2021	1,833	1,859	1,829	1,876	1,860	2,051	2,417	2,126	1,867	1,880	1,880
August 2021	1,841	1,868	1,833	1,879	1,869	2,054	2,411	2,119	1,874	1,879	1,827
September 2021	1,864	1,899	1,870	1,907	1,891	2,086	2,434	2,155	1,908	1,883	1,845
October 2021	1,855	1,891	1,860	1,905	1,890	2,077	2,425	2,146	1,898	1,872	1,849
Change on year	68	77	79	97	87	102	113	103	84	63	76
Change %	3.8	4.2	4.4	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.9	5	4.6	3.5	4.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)  
9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	October 2020	October 2021	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	471,857	489,530	17,673	3.7
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	578,542	603,364	24,822	4.3
Cumbria	214,075	220,328	6,253	2.9
Greater Manchester	1,186,428	1,245,727	59,299	5
Lancashire	619,724	646,774	27,050	4.4
Cheshire	423,698	439,774	16,076	3.8
Merseyside	636,545	662,362	25,817	4.1
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	390,510	403,681	13,171	3.4
North Yorkshire	345,713	359,875	14,162	4.1
South Yorkshire	564,911	586,362	21,451	3.8
West Yorkshire	955,637	996,006	40,369	4.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	925,326	959,069	33,743	3.6
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	836,047	864,230	28,183	3.4
Lincolnshire	315,226	327,648	12,422	3.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	597,864	619,665	21,801	3.6
Shropshire and Staffordshire	687,196	712,428	25,232	3.7
West Midlands (county)	1,134,598	1,186,841	52,243	4.6
East Anglia	1,073,204	1,113,551	40,347	3.8
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	846,575	874,879	28,304	3.3
Essex	791,823	818,098	26,275	3.3
Inner London - West	498,052	526,490	28,438	5.7
Inner London - East	1,102,429	1,167,635	65,206	5.9
Outer London - East and North East	830,254	861,521	31,267	3.8
Outer London - South	584,445	604,695	20,250	3.5
Outer London - West and North West	929,061	967,106	38,045	4.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,136,808	1,180,215	43,407	3.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,217,670	1,267,887	50,217	4.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	857,326	890,607	33,281	3.9
Kent	761,618	793,531	31,913	4.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,126,181	1,168,822	42,641	3.8
Dorset and Somerset	544,311	564,555	20,244	3.7
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	214,397	225,519	11,122	5.2
Devon	470,901	495,308	24,407	5.2
West Wales and The Valleys	749,406	779,149	29,743	4
East Wales	480,111	499,867	19,756	4.1
North Eastern Scotland	217,955	223,786	5,831	2.7
Highlands and Islands	195,740	203,325	7,585	3.9
Eastern Scotland	854,278	885,529	31,251	3.7
West Central Scotland	652,625	677,135	24,510	3.8
Southern Scotland	388,950	402,513	13,563	3.5
Northern Ireland	736,155	768,188	32,033	4.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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## REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

## 10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Period	October 2020	October 2021	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,783	1,855	72	4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,798	1,862	64	3.6
Cumbria	1,777	1,859	82	4.6
Greater Manchester	1,820	1,889	69	3.8
Lancashire	1,748	1,822	74	4.2
Cheshire	1,919	2,022	103	5.4
Merseyside	1,821	1,900	79	4.3
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,739	1,834	95	5.5
North Yorkshire	1,794	1,862	68	3.8
South Yorkshire	1,768	1,849	81	4.6
West Yorkshire	1,810	1,880	70	3.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,808	1,899	91	5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,834	1,938	104	5.7
Lincolnshire	1,744	1,849	105	6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,882	1,990	108	5.7
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,797	1,895	98	5.5
West Midlands (county)	1,780	1,855	75	4.2
East Anglia	1,854	1,952	98	5.3
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,114	2,225	111	5.3
Essex	2,009	2,106	97	4.8
Inner London - West	2,912	2,981	69	2.4
Inner London - East	2,376	2,489	113	4.8
Outer London - East and North East	2,115	2,226	111	5.2
Outer London - South	2,359	2,487	128	5.4
Outer London - West and North West	2,150	2,270	120	5.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,178	2,300	122	5.6
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,046	2,141	95	4.6
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	1,958	2,041	83	4.2
Kent	1,946	2,057	111	5.7
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,927	2,019	92	4.8
Dorset and Somerset	1,772	1,856	84	4.7
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,646	1,724	78	4.7
Devon	1,709	1,783	74	4.3
West Wales and The Valleys	1,780	1,841	61	3.4
East Wales	1,860	1,933	73	3.9
North Eastern Scotland	2,064	2,155	91	4.4
Highlands and Islands	1,842	1,948	106	5.8
Eastern Scotland	1,954	2,035	81	4.1
West Central Scotland	1,940	2,032	92	4.7
Southern Scotland	1,883	1,973	90	4.8
Northern Ireland	1,770	1,846	76	4.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

### 11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	October 2020	October 2021	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	184,147	192,650	8,503	4.6
Mining and quarrying	48,478	49,399	921	1.9
Manufacturing	2,296,087	2,317,232	21,145	0.9
Energy production and supply	130,711	126,208	-4,503	-3.4
Water supply, sewerage and waste	188,453	195,179	6,726	3.6
Construction	1,249,875	1,289,411	39,536	3.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,380,403	4,422,353	41,950	1
Transportation and storage	1,316,043	1,302,536	-13,507	-1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,830,643	2,037,042	206,399	11.3
Information and communication	1,199,876	1,248,580	48,704	4.1
Finance and insurance	1,048,468	1,042,238	-6,230	-0.6
Real estate	417,574	429,696	12,122	2.9
Professional, scientific and technical	2,116,779	2,245,232	128,453	6.1
Administrative and support services	2,277,176	2,560,265	283,089	12.4
Public administration and defence; social security	1,327,224	1,385,418	58,194	4.4
Education	3,111,775	3,200,471	88,696	2.9
Health and social work	3,898,033	4,047,349	149,316	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	503,092	564,085	60,993	12.1
Other service activities	508,662	518,713	10,051	2
Households and Extraterritorial	110,672	109,514	-1,158	-1

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

### 12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	October 2020	October 2021	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,728	1,810	82	4.7
Mining and quarrying	3,834	3,987	153	4
Manufacturing	2,324	2,415	91	3.9
Energy production and supply	3,344	3,399	55	1.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,481	2,598	117	4.7
Construction	2,170	2,242	72	3.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,515	1,572	57	3.8
Transportation and storage	2,262	2,433	171	7.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1,067	1,072	5	0.5
Information and communication	2,955	3,170	215	7.3
Finance and insurance	3,042	3,267	225	7.4
Real estate	2,049	2,122	73	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical	2,362	2,548	186	7.9
Administrative and support services	1,655	1,736	81	4.9
Public administration and defence; social security	2,510	2,592	82	3.3
Education	1,998	2,014	16	0.8
Health and social work	1,845	1,915	70	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,392	1,352	-40	-2.9
Other service activities	1,379	1,456	77	5.6
Households and Extraterritorial	1,000	976	-24	-2.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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# PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

## 13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
October 2014	406,201	3,511,890	6,388,045	9,165,209	6,614,855	821,385
October 2015	436,513	3,619,399	6,594,494	9,305,736	6,879,690	837,109
October 2016	440,481	3,603,442	6,700,806	9,340,734	7,081,937	849,417
October 2017	440,952	3,589,769	6,787,318	9,391,176	7,322,706	873,296
October 2018	438,519	3,564,160	6,834,515	9,427,732	7,536,703	900,226
October 2019	431,808	3,512,577	6,868,223	9,455,287	7,714,542	982,244
October 2020	295,528	3,186,253	6,653,977	9,316,949	7,711,606	979,860
November 2020	283,999	3,166,432	6,643,534	9,316,265	7,707,255	974,480
December 2020	282,687	3,162,249	6,657,807	9,323,167	7,719,038	972,929
January 2021	284,260	3,160,384	6,661,692	9,322,791	7,729,099	973,256
February 2021	285,750	3,160,907	6,662,090	9,323,474	7,741,118	978,213
March 2021	285,708	3,158,564	6,665,626	9,327,375	7,755,750	984,190
April 2021	300,738	3,188,084	6,691,589	9,352,397	7,779,925	987,973
May 2021	342,964	3,250,697	6,702,904	9,369,066	7,804,795	995,879
June 2021	405,371	3,316,862	6,714,481	9,388,398	7,827,432	999,926
July 2021	438,814	3,357,885	6,726,341	9,403,837	7,848,466	1,004,386
August 2021	457,902	3,404,804	6,746,725	9,433,331	7,887,628	1,021,572
September 2021	468,612	3,448,511	6,782,088	9,463,255	7,926,963	1,033,852
October 2021	470,109	3,512,835	6,823,432	9,487,949	7,947,426	1,041,821
Change on year	174,581	326,582	169,455	171,000	235,820	61,960
Change %	59.1	10.2	2.5	1.8	3.1	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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# MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

## 14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
October 2014	274	1,090	1,735	1,909	1,726	734
October 2015	289	1,134	1,763	1,930	1,739	756
October 2016	295	1,175	1,806	1,966	1,763	786
October 2017	302	1,217	1,861	2,015	1,795	819
October 2018	316	1,269	1,928	2,074	1,841	867
October 2019	323	1,321	2,002	2,133	1,889	958
October 2020	362	1,360	2,064	2,219	1,960	1,058
November 2020	365	1,353	2,067	2,227	1,965	1,062
December 2020	361	1,365	2,081	2,240	1,981	1,076
January 2021	361	1,352	2,076	2,243	1,980	1,085
February 2021	386	1,370	2,090	2,254	1,987	1,092
March 2021	393	1,379	2,107	2,263	1,995	1,099
April 2021	380	1,384	2,120	2,288	2,015	1,106
May 2021	387	1,374	2,118	2,298	2,018	1,104
June 2021	412	1,396	2,134	2,313	2,029	1,110
July 2021	400	1,394	2,139	2,321	2,035	1,119
August 2021	397	1,395	2,149	2,333	2,045	1,113
September 2021	398	1,414	2,183	2,367	2,071	1,121
October 2021	396	1,402	2,181	2,361	2,066	1,117
Change on year	34	42	116	142	106	59
Change %	9.3	3.1	5.6	6.4	5.4	5.6

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