

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: October 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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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for September 2021 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 3.6% compared with September 2020, which is a rise of 1,008,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees is up by 0.4% since February 2020, a rise of 122,000.
- 207,000 more people were in payrolled employment in September 2021 when compared with August 2021.
- Early estimates for September 2021 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.2% compared with September 2020 and increased by 7.5% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between September 2020 and September 2021; there was an increase of 441,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For NUTS3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in September 2021 was the highest in Manchester, with a rise of 7.4%, and was lowest in Enfield, with a rise of 1.7%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between September 2020 and September 2021 was largest in the administrative and support services sector (a rise of 288,000 employees) and smallest in the transportation and storage sector (a fall of 14,000).
- Three of the sectors that have had the greatest decreases have all continued to see more recent monthly increases in payrolled employees, according to flash estimates; between August and September 2021, accommodation and food service activities increased by 32,000 employees, arts and entertainment by 12,000, and wholesale and retail by 5,000.
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in September 2021 was highest in the professional, scientific and technical sector (an increase of 9.4%), and lowest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a decrease of 0.7%).

Annual growth rates for September 2021 are compared with September 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 September 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 September 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, 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) programme 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.

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 prior to December 2019, which produced statistics based on the total number of people paid in a particular time period.

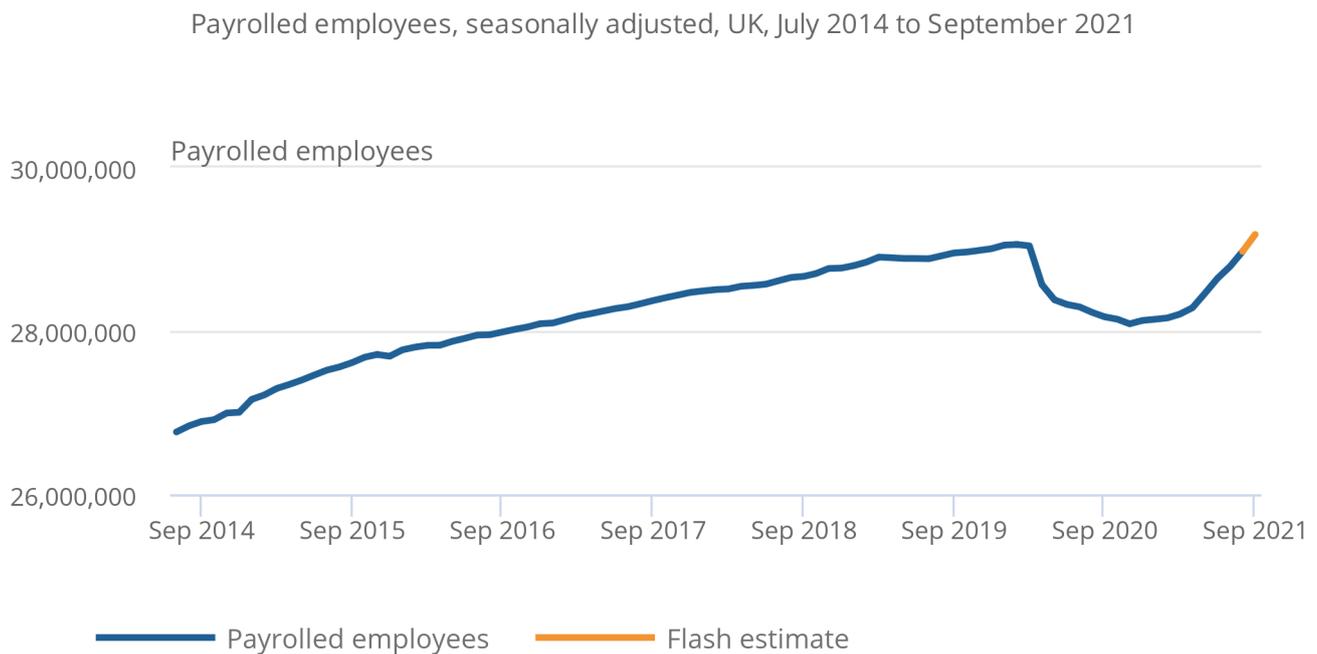
2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for September 2021 indicate that there were 29.2 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 3.6% compared with the same period of the previous year, and a rise of 1,008,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.7% in September 2021 – equivalent to 207,000 people.

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 September 2021

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



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 August 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 prior to 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.

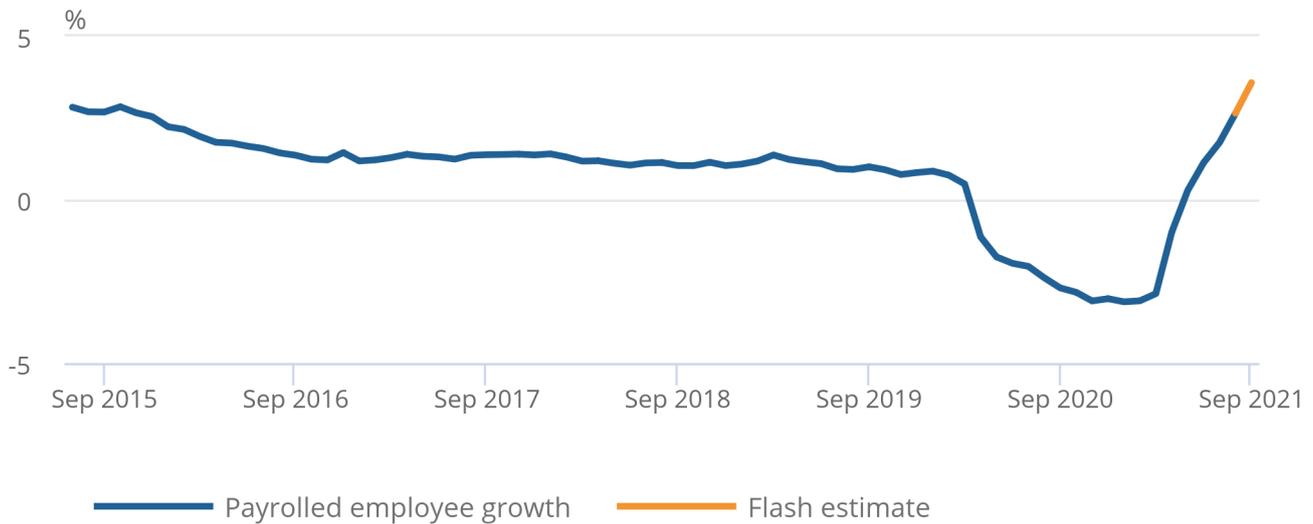
Since the start of 2021, growth rates have started to recover on the lower rates seen since the start of the pandemic. However, part of this recovery is because of the reduction in employees between March and May 2020 no longer contributing to the annual growth rate.

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 September 2021

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 September 2021



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

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3 . Median monthly pay

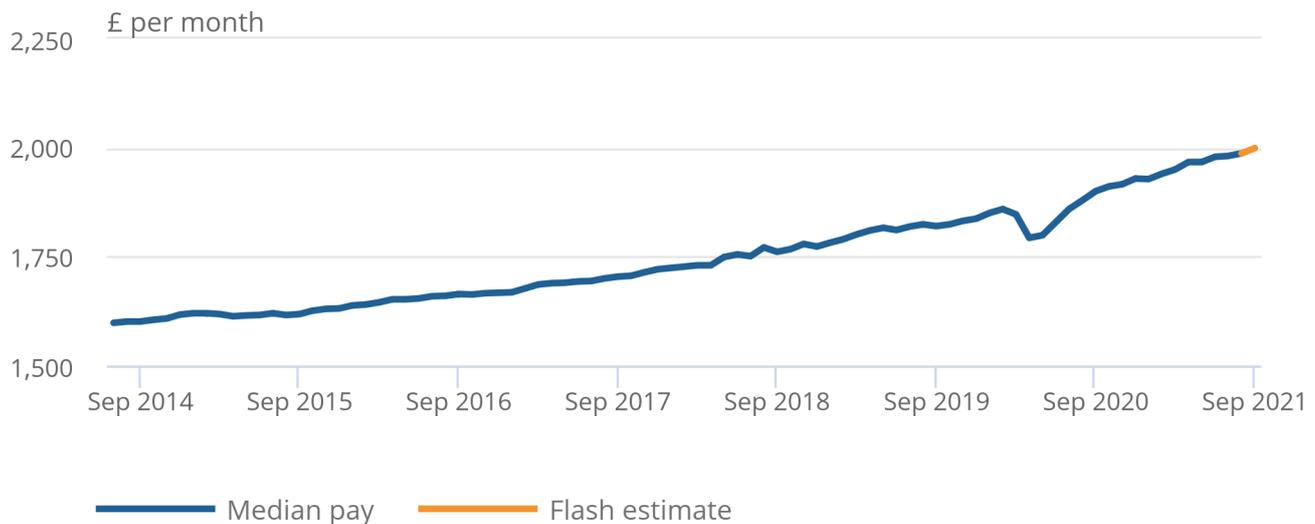
Early estimates for September 2021 indicate that median monthly pay increased to £1,999, an increase of 5.2% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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 September 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 September 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 August 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 coinciding with the pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020, median pay growth has been positive and is now above pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) (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 September 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 September 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 August 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 onset of the pandemic.

4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to August 2021, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £675, the 90th percentile was £4,716 and the 99th percentile was £13,466 (Figure 5). This means that:

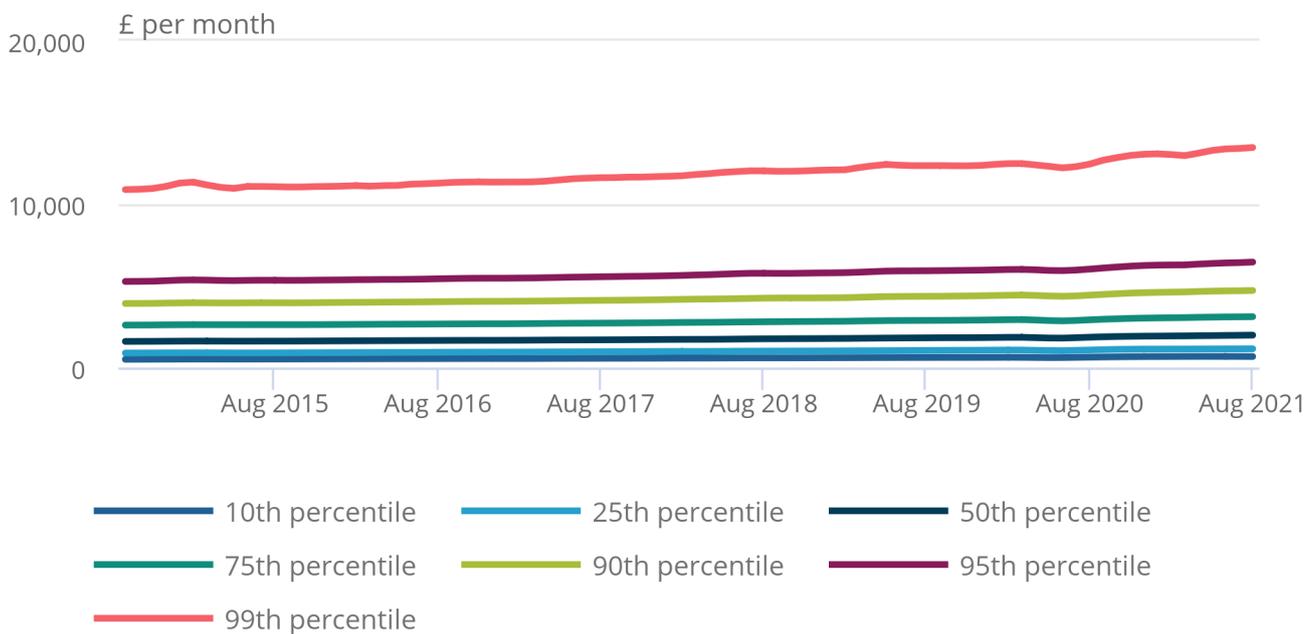
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £675 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,716 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £13,466 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £675 per month and 90% earn less than £4,716 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £675 per month and 90% earn less than £4,716 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to August 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 September 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 766,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,116,000 in the South East in September 2021.

All regions except London and Scotland 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 September 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

[.xlsx](#)

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 September 2021 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 4.0% increase in Northern Ireland to a 3.1% increase in Scotland.

This month, NUTS1 regions are further broken down by age bands in the supporting datasets for this bulletin. Most regions show a similar age profile and growth rates to the UK level, with the exception of London, which has a higher proportion of employees aged 25 to 34 years and 35 to 49 years, and a lower proportion aged 50 to 64 years.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Enfield experienced an increase of 1.7% in payrolled employees in comparison with September 2020, and Manchester experienced an increase of 7.4% (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

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

[.xlsx](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in September 2021 ranged from £1,678 in Leicester to £3,092 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £1,995 in Enfield to £3,092 in Wandsworth. Median pay in September 2021 for London as a whole was £2,426.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, September 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

[.xlsx](#)

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 9). 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 1.1% in transportation and storage to positive 12.9% in administrative and support services.

Figure 9: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

[.xlsx](#)

The increase in payrolled employees between September 2020 and September 2021 was largest in the administrative and support services sector (a rise of 288,000 employees) and smallest in the transportation and storage sector (a fall of 14,000 employees).

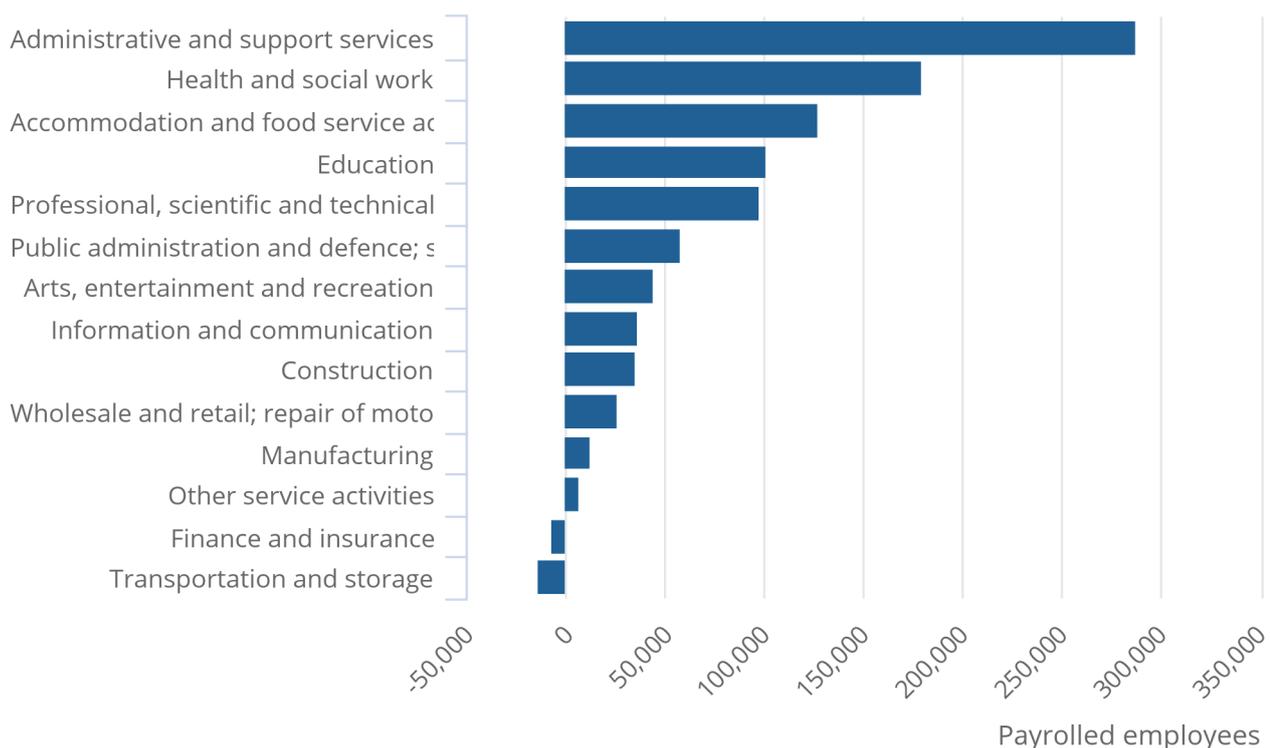
However, the flash estimate suggests that three of the sectors that have had the greatest decreases have all continued to see monthly increases in payrolled employees. Between August and September 2021, accommodation and food service activities increased by 32,000 employees, arts and entertainment by 12,000, and wholesale and retail by 5,000.

Figure 10: The transportation and storage sector has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since September 2020

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

Figure 10: The transportation and storage sector has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since September 2020

Payrolled employees, absolute change on September 2020, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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.

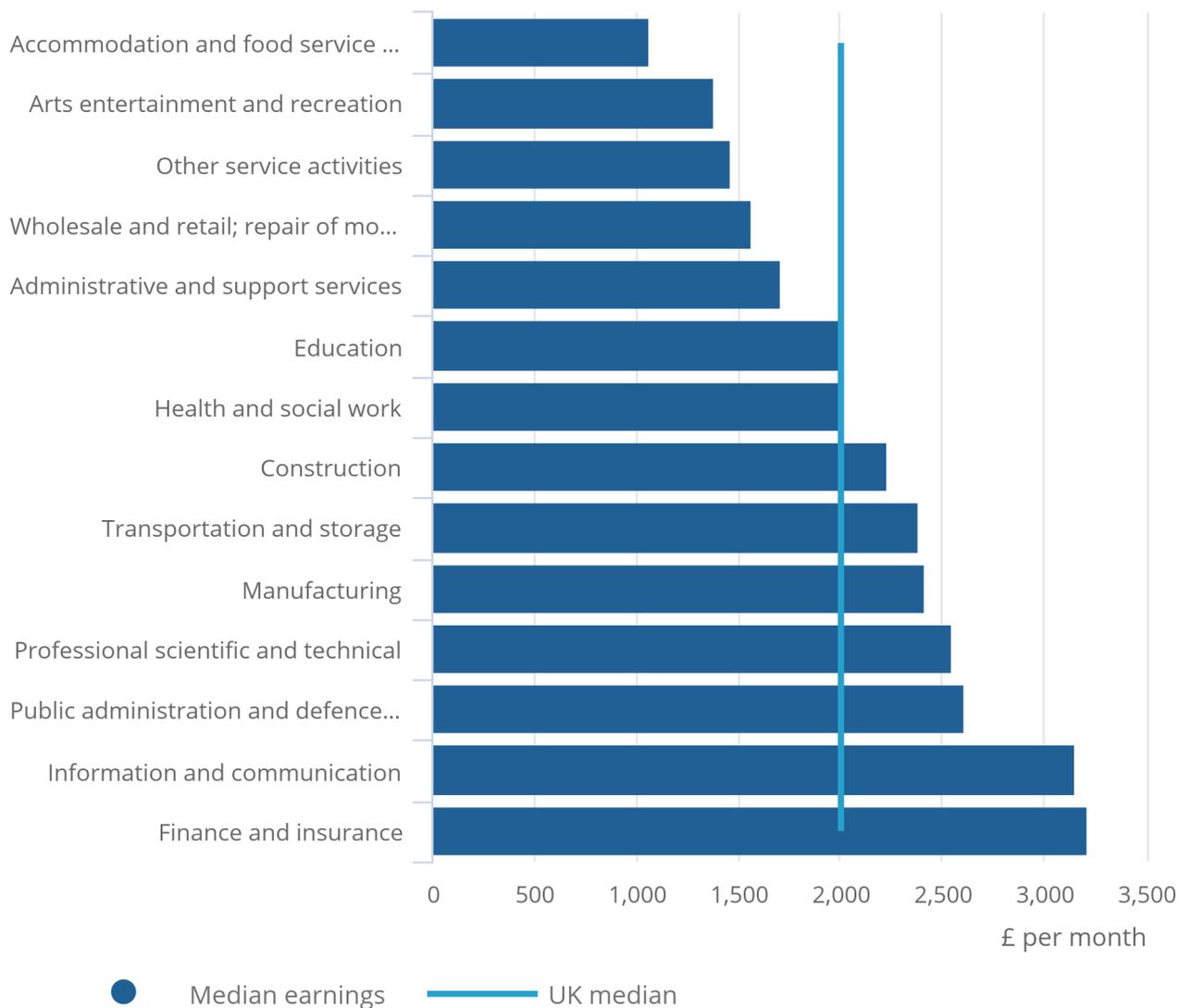
Median pay in September 2021 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,063 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,214 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2021

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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 9.4%, Figure 12) and slowest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (negative 0.7%).

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.

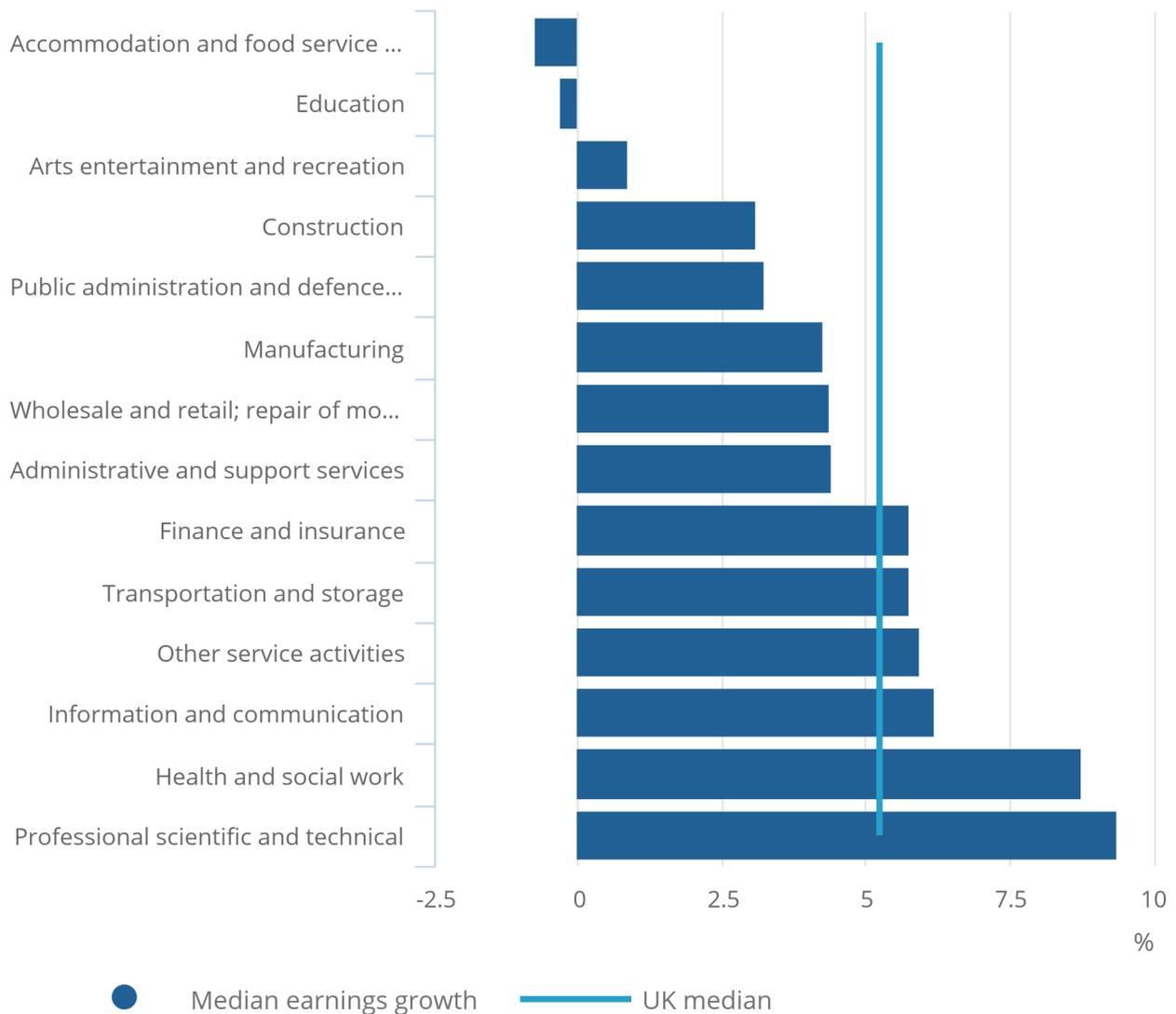
Similar principles apply for inflows.

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the professional, scientific and technical sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2021

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the professional, scientific and technical sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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.
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 29.2 million payrolled employees in the UK in September 2021, 94.9% are aged 18 to 64 years.

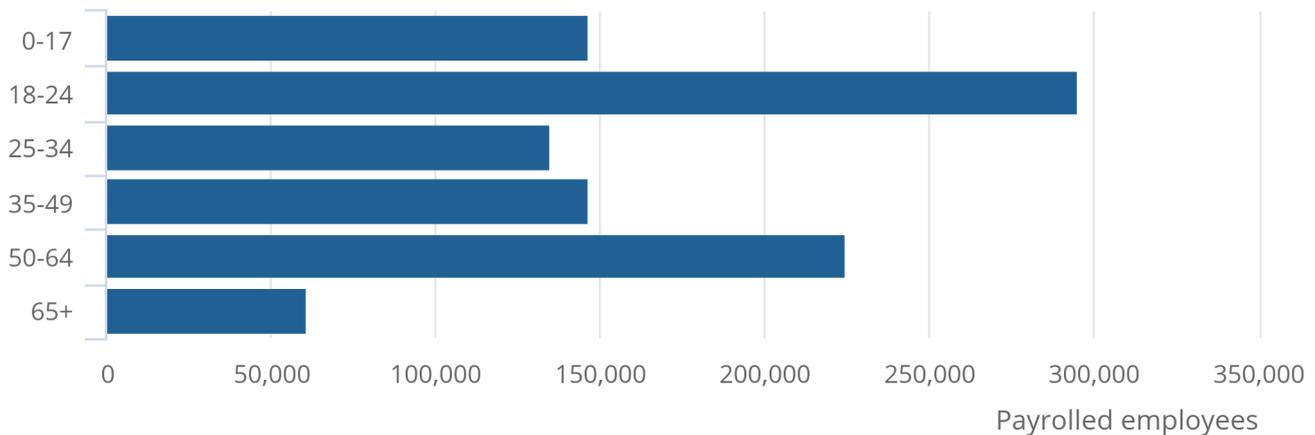
Between September 2020 and September 2021, there was a 441,000 increase in payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 50 to 64 years increased by 225,000.

Figure 13: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2020

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

Figure 13: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2020

Payrolled employees, absolute change on September 2020, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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 14). 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 September 2020, annual employee growth has risen to positive 1.6% for those aged 35 to 49 years, and positive 2.0% for those aged 25 to 34 years. Those aged under 18 years saw a rise in employee growth to 48.0% during this period.

Figure 14: 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 September 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

[.xlsx](#)

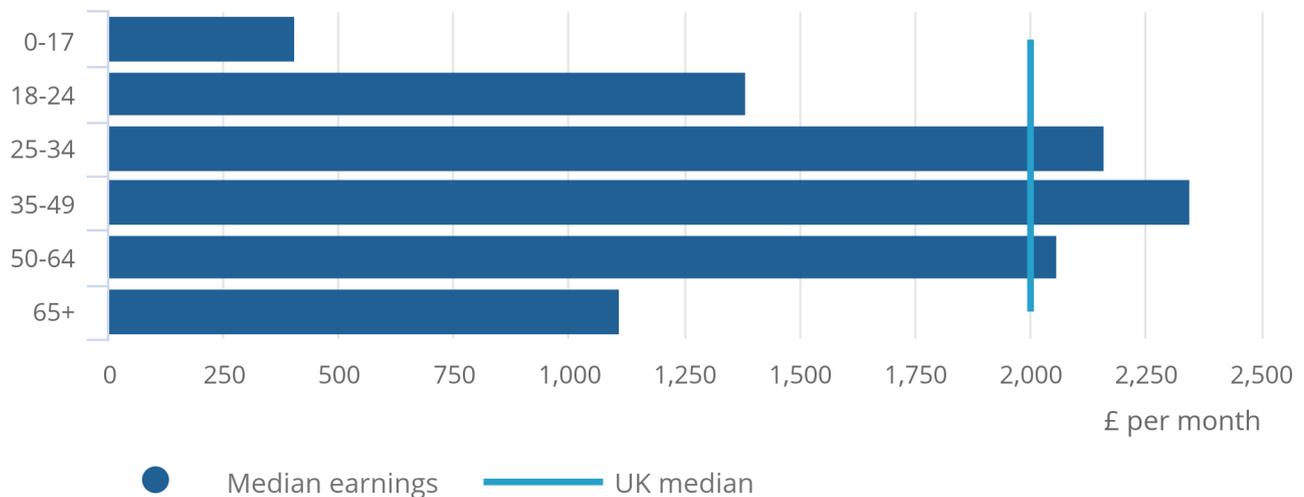
Median pay in September 2021 ranged from £405 for those under 18 years to £2,349 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 15). Overall, median pay is higher in central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2021

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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 12 October 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 12 October 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 12 October 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. It 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 they will 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 are 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 September 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 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.

Consultation on the Code of Practice for Statistics – proposed change to 9.30am release practice

On behalf of the UK Statistics Authority, the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) is conducting a consultation on the Code of Practice for Statistics, proposing changes to the 09.30am release practice. Please send comments by 21 December 2021 to: regulation@statistics.gov.uk.

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 rtstatistics.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 October 2021, which means around 1% to 2% of the data for August 2021 are imputed, while around 15% of the data for the “flash” September 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: October 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 12 October 2021

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

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

Bulletin | Released 12 October 2021

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

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

Bulletin | Released 12 October 2021

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

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

Bulletin | Released 12 October 2021

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
September 2014	26,890,869
September 2015	27,611,418
September 2016	27,986,774
September 2017	28,371,178
September 2018	28,666,543
September 2019	28,954,336
September 2020	28,171,881
October 2020	28,143,667
November 2020	28,086,253
December 2020	28,127,164
January 2021	28,141,732
February 2021	28,158,122
March 2021	28,205,273
April 2021	28,282,903
May 2021	28,460,403
June 2021	28,643,810
July 2021	28,788,561
August 2021	28,972,854
September 2021	29,180,213
Change on year	1,008,332
Change %	3.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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6. PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
7. Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
8. Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
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10. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Median pay
September 2014	1,601
September 2015	1,618
September 2016	1,664
September 2017	1,704
September 2018	1,761
September 2019	1,820
September 2020	1,900
October 2020	1,911
November 2020	1,916
December 2020	1,929
January 2021	1,928
February 2021	1,940
March 2021	1,950
April 2021	1,967
May 2021	1,967
June 2021	1,979
July 2021	1,981
August 2021	1,987
September 2021	1,999
Change on year	99
Change %	5.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Mean pay
August 2014	2,194
August 2015	2,226
August 2016	2,267
August 2017	2,333
August 2018	2,427
August 2019	2,482
August 2020	2,561
September 2020	2,594
October 2020	2,613
November 2020	2,638
December 2020	2,659
January 2021	2,663
February 2021	2,665
March 2021	2,660
April 2021	2,692
May 2021	2,705
June 2021	2,705
July 2021	2,723
August 2021	2,728
Change on year	167
Change %	6.5

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
August 2014	58,890,405,614
August 2015	61,344,054,594
August 2016	63,382,026,881
August 2017	66,108,965,219
August 2018	69,534,336,994
August 2019	71,780,926,189
August 2020	72,284,180,029
September 2020	73,084,921,312
October 2020	73,550,072,323
November 2020	74,086,738,619
December 2020	74,804,065,290
January 2021	74,931,050,628
February 2021	75,047,041,517
March 2021	75,017,348,262
April 2021	76,123,598,824
May 2021	76,977,850,563
June 2021	77,492,024,859
July 2021	78,384,939,061
August 2021	79,040,568,622
Change on year	6,756,388,593
Change %	9.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month, 3 month moving average UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted						
	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
August 2015	519	901	1,618	2,624	3,964	5,343	11,071
August 2016	546	937	1,658	2,665	4,027	5,431	11,283
August 2017	566	968	1,696	2,718	4,111	5,556	11,620
August 2018	593	1,006	1,760	2,801	4,247	5,770	12,038
August 2019	616	1,048	1,819	2,885	4,360	5,924	12,356
August 2020	634	1,072	1,857	2,920	4,430	6,025	12,450
September 2020	646	1,095	1,883	2,956	4,476	6,091	12,691
October 2020	657	1,113	1,900	2,985	4,519	6,153	12,848
November 2020	665	1,122	1,912	3,009	4,555	6,205	12,982
December 2020	671	1,131	1,921	3,025	4,581	6,246	13,055
January 2021	674	1,130	1,926	3,037	4,600	6,270	13,078
February 2021	677	1,135	1,933	3,047	4,615	6,279	13,036
March 2021	680	1,135	1,938	3,057	4,629	6,282	12,969
April 2021	682	1,139	1,948	3,074	4,656	6,330	13,118
May 2021	682	1,141	1,955	3,087	4,675	6,370	13,284
June 2021	682	1,144	1,966	3,099	4,690	6,402	13,381
July 2021	680	1,146	1,974	3,105	4,700	6,421	13,408
August 2021	675	1,150	1,984	3,113	4,716	6,455	13,466
Change on year	41	78	127	193	285	430	1,016
Change %	6.5	7.2	6.8	6.6	6.4	7.1	8.2

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
September 2017	678,476	639,808
September 2018	674,216	661,749
September 2019	660,059	624,574
September 2020	541,988	596,884
October 2020	559,932	588,145
November 2020	572,403	629,817
December 2020	595,907	554,995
January 2021	578,816	564,247
February 2021	522,596	506,206
March 2021	555,457	508,306
April 2021	590,647	513,017
May 2021	747,181	569,681
June 2021	756,972	573,565
July 2021	709,357	564,605
August 2021	714,036	529,743
September 2021	821,067	613,707
Change on year	279,079	16,823
Change %	51.5	2.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
September 2014	1,034,165	2,924,413	2,160,935	1,965,043	2,306,975	2,560,479	3,700,561	3,807,375	2,253,994	1,189,178	2,311,542	676,209
September 2015	1,051,224	2,995,157	2,205,187	2,018,458	2,379,834	2,634,513	3,858,943	3,907,158	2,308,944	1,210,472	2,343,430	698,098
September 2016	1,055,842	3,030,799	2,232,979	2,050,015	2,415,617	2,683,468	3,930,886	3,959,938	2,344,945	1,224,012	2,351,144	707,128
September 2017	1,064,213	3,080,315	2,261,464	2,082,862	2,450,971	2,721,943	3,996,495	4,007,712	2,373,875	1,240,469	2,369,311	721,547
September 2018	1,067,967	3,119,095	2,284,776	2,108,860	2,473,544	2,750,679	4,054,570	4,049,437	2,393,822	1,253,020	2,374,686	736,088
September 2019	1,071,267	3,145,969	2,310,230	2,122,538	2,488,886	2,783,233	4,136,401	4,086,828	2,418,418	1,258,153	2,385,448	746,965
September 2020	1,051,183	3,082,822	2,256,990	2,075,077	2,423,219	2,713,955	3,965,451	3,974,910	2,353,561	1,228,326	2,309,890	736,497
October 2020	1,050,368	3,081,082	2,257,181	2,076,650	2,419,843	2,711,847	3,946,653	3,972,961	2,354,745	1,228,919	2,307,285	736,133
November 2020	1,050,129	3,078,575	2,252,242	2,076,161	2,416,321	2,708,787	3,918,047	3,966,634	2,353,347	1,226,700	2,303,758	735,554
December 2020	1,051,437	3,083,397	2,256,989	2,079,544	2,420,471	2,710,163	3,919,570	3,972,639	2,357,200	1,229,423	2,309,227	737,104
January 2021	1,052,593	3,086,731	2,259,615	2,081,422	2,422,955	2,710,367	3,916,800	3,972,078	2,358,330	1,231,367	2,311,179	738,295
February 2021	1,052,957	3,092,513	2,260,885	2,083,551	2,424,783	2,711,516	3,911,847	3,975,442	2,360,261	1,233,032	2,312,350	738,987
March 2021	1,055,519	3,094,525	2,265,518	2,086,699	2,430,416	2,716,759	3,916,290	3,981,367	2,364,951	1,234,664	2,317,623	740,942
April 2021	1,059,866	3,101,490	2,270,251	2,089,394	2,438,520	2,727,867	3,940,810	3,986,248	2,369,567	1,234,338	2,323,786	740,766
May 2021	1,065,306	3,122,508	2,284,189	2,101,858	2,454,566	2,742,048	3,968,160	4,008,655	2,385,672	1,244,912	2,335,604	746,925
June 2021	1,072,442	3,142,946	2,299,410	2,113,833	2,468,880	2,757,471	3,996,046	4,034,551	2,404,178	1,253,048	2,346,597	754,407
July 2021	1,076,745	3,158,747	2,310,814	2,121,617	2,480,576	2,766,650	4,021,536	4,056,632	2,415,061	1,261,675	2,358,677	759,831
August 2021	1,082,176	3,179,797	2,324,918	2,132,496	2,493,814	2,784,056	4,061,851	4,086,272	2,429,047	1,268,039	2,367,295	763,092
September 2021	1,089,479	3,203,286	2,339,739	2,145,515	2,511,999	2,802,738	4,103,856	4,115,999	2,445,174	1,274,389	2,382,409	765,630
Change on year	38,296	120,464	82,749	70,438	88,780	88,783	138,405	141,089	91,612	46,063	72,519	29,133
Change %	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.1	4

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
September 2014	1,525	1,515	1,497	1,510	1,520	1,644	1,930	1,717	1,496	1,499	1,646	1,489
September 2015	1,535	1,527	1,516	1,525	1,532	1,660	1,954	1,739	1,523	1,517	1,656	1,495
September 2016	1,569	1,571	1,550	1,566	1,580	1,700	2,015	1,783	1,561	1,556	1,693	1,527
September 2017	1,606	1,614	1,589	1,612	1,624	1,755	2,068	1,832	1,609	1,601	1,737	1,563
September 2018	1,663	1,672	1,643	1,667	1,673	1,816	2,136	1,890	1,667	1,647	1,776	1,620
September 2019	1,712	1,728	1,693	1,718	1,723	1,873	2,204	1,951	1,721	1,706	1,853	1,683
September 2020	1,788	1,808	1,777	1,798	1,798	1,960	2,297	2,030	1,808	1,806	1,926	1,764
October 2020	1,794	1,814	1,784	1,806	1,806	1,971	2,316	2,041	1,813	1,812	1,937	1,769
November 2020	1,798	1,818	1,786	1,813	1,814	1,979	2,324	2,047	1,812	1,814	1,938	1,775
December 2020	1,802	1,830	1,796	1,828	1,826	1,999	2,339	2,068	1,827	1,818	1,954	1,785
January 2021	1,808	1,826	1,795	1,824	1,824	1,993	2,332	2,062	1,822	1,820	1,954	1,779
February 2021	1,809	1,833	1,801	1,834	1,829	2,001	2,351	2,075	1,832	1,820	1,977	1,773
March 2021	1,818	1,843	1,814	1,848	1,849	2,020	2,366	2,092	1,848	1,834	1,964	1,808
April 2021	1,826	1,855	1,818	1,858	1,858	2,029	2,388	2,108	1,854	1,853	2,023	1,825
May 2021	1,825	1,850	1,817	1,856	1,855	2,025	2,402	2,111	1,852	1,875	2,010	1,814
June 2021	1,837	1,864	1,830	1,870	1,863	2,045	2,423	2,118	1,870	1,869	2,018	1,841
July 2021	1,836	1,868	1,830	1,874	1,862	2,047	2,416	2,119	1,867	1,877	2,017	1,874
August 2021	1,837	1,871	1,837	1,878	1,869	2,052	2,411	2,115	1,869	1,880	2,020	1,824
September 2021	1,869	1,895	1,865	1,897	1,886	2,069	2,426	2,140	1,900	1,885	2,009	1,831
Change on year	81	87	88	99	88	109	129	110	92	79	83	67
Change %	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	3.8

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			
	September 2020	September 2021	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	472,643	488,281	15,638	3.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	578,540	601,197	22,657	3.9
Cumbria	213,827	219,635	5,808	2.7
Greater Manchester	1,187,916	1,238,095	50,179	4.2
Lancashire	619,758	645,896	26,138	4.2
Cheshire	423,716	439,088	15,372	3.6
Merseyside	637,605	660,572	22,967	3.6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	390,127	403,212	13,085	3.4
North Yorkshire	345,386	358,615	13,229	3.8
South Yorkshire	565,668	585,438	19,770	3.5
West Yorkshire	955,809	992,474	36,665	3.8
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	925,780	957,182	31,402	3.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	834,444	862,991	28,547	3.4
Lincolnshire	314,852	325,343	10,491	3.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	598,565	618,245	19,680	3.3
Shropshire and Staffordshire	687,125	710,921	23,796	3.5
West Midlands (county)	1,137,529	1,182,833	45,304	4
East Anglia	1,074,009	1,112,983	38,974	3.6
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	846,864	873,048	26,184	3.1
Essex	793,083	816,707	23,624	3
Inner London - West	500,558	521,486	20,928	4.2
Inner London - East	1,110,010	1,159,312	49,302	4.4
Outer London - East and North East	833,988	858,307	24,319	2.9
Outer London - South	586,199	602,629	16,430	2.8
Outer London - West and North West	934,696	962,122	27,426	2.9
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,136,796	1,176,717	39,921	3.5
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,218,904	1,263,613	44,709	3.7
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	857,301	886,513	29,212	3.4
Kent	761,909	789,156	27,247	3.6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,126,261	1,165,841	39,580	3.5
Dorset and Somerset	543,944	562,417	18,473	3.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	213,394	224,526	11,132	5.2
Devon	469,963	492,390	22,427	4.8
West Wales and The Valleys	748,390	776,305	27,915	3.7
East Wales	479,936	498,084	18,148	3.8
North Eastern Scotland	218,495	223,225	4,730	2.2
Highlands and Islands	195,096	202,511	7,415	3.8
Eastern Scotland	854,508	880,770	26,262	3.1
West Central Scotland	653,060	674,387	21,327	3.3
Southern Scotland	388,731	401,515	12,784	3.3
Northern Ireland	736,497	765,630	29,133	4

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	September 2020	September 2021	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Tees Valley and Durham	1,785	1,855	70	3.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,785	1,873	88	4.9
Cumbria	1,773	1,858	85	4.8
Greater Manchester	1,816	1,898	82	4.5
Lancashire	1,747	1,818	71	4.1
Cheshire	1,912	2,022	110	5.8
Merseyside	1,810	1,906	96	5.3
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,740	1,840	100	5.7
North Yorkshire	1,780	1,860	80	4.5
South Yorkshire	1,757	1,848	91	5.2
West Yorkshire	1,796	1,879	83	4.6
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,802	1,895	93	5.2
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,819	1,925	106	5.8
Lincolnshire	1,747	1,847	100	5.7
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,874	1,983	109	5.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,796	1,891	95	5.3
West Midlands (county)	1,769	1,844	75	4.2
East Anglia	1,847	1,950	103	5.6
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,112	2,213	101	4.8
Essex	1,991	2,105	114	5.7
Inner London - West	2,877	2,971	94	3.3
Inner London - East	2,364	2,482	118	5
Outer London - East and North East	2,099	2,211	112	5.3
Outer London - South	2,354	2,484	130	5.5
Outer London - West and North West	2,133	2,259	126	5.9
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,166	2,287	121	5.6
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,033	2,136	103	5.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	1,945	2,044	99	5.1
Kent	1,933	2,047	114	5.9
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,913	2,012	99	5.2
Dorset and Somerset	1,763	1,844	81	4.6
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,629	1,713	84	5.2
Devon	1,701	1,785	84	4.9
West Wales and The Valleys	1,780	1,849	69	3.9
East Wales	1,848	1,937	89	4.8
North Eastern Scotland	2,055	2,138	83	4
Highlands and Islands	1,837	1,924	87	4.7
Eastern Scotland	1,940	2,017	77	4
West Central Scotland	1,924	2,012	88	4.6
Southern Scotland	1,874	1,955	81	4.3
Northern Ireland	1,764	1,831	67	3.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	September 2020	September 2021	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	184,669	187,801	3,132	1.7
Mining and quarrying	48,565	49,400	835	1.7
Manufacturing	2,312,052	2,325,000	12,948	0.6
Energy production and supply	131,364	129,887	-1,477	-1.1
Water supply, sewerage and waste	181,564	187,196	5,632	3.1
Construction	1,248,188	1,283,770	35,582	2.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,402,828	4,428,638	25,810	0.6
Transportation and storage	1,308,835	1,294,741	-14,094	-1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,852,155	1,979,532	127,377	6.9
Information and communication	1,195,500	1,231,349	35,849	3
Finance and insurance	1,050,953	1,044,289	-6,664	-0.6
Real estate	417,277	427,254	9,977	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical	2,146,021	2,244,223	98,202	4.6
Administrative and support services	2,225,231	2,513,088	287,857	12.9
Public administration and defence; social security	1,319,079	1,376,541	57,462	4.4
Education	3,115,081	3,215,706	100,625	3.2
Health and social work	3,901,343	4,080,411	179,068	4.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	507,658	552,199	44,541	8.8
Other service activities	512,489	518,930	6,441	1.3
Households	108,155	107,326	-829	-0.8
Extraterritorial	2,874	2,933	59	2.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	September 2020	September 2021	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,719	1,800	81	4.7
Mining and quarrying	3,792	3,933	141	3.7
Manufacturing	2,316	2,415	99	4.3
Energy production and supply	3,379	3,238	-141	-4.2
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,453	2,540	87	3.5
Construction	2,167	2,234	67	3.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,497	1,562	65	4.3
Transportation and storage	2,256	2,385	129	5.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1,071	1,063	-8	-0.7
Information and communication	2,963	3,147	184	6.2
Finance and insurance	3,040	3,214	174	5.7
Real estate	2,030	2,098	68	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical	2,329	2,548	219	9.4
Administrative and support services	1,638	1,711	73	4.5
Public administration and defence; social security	2,528	2,609	81	3.2
Education	1,997	1,991	-6	-0.3
Health and social work	1,842	2,003	161	8.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,370	1,381	11	0.8
Other service activities	1,385	1,467	82	5.9
Households	961	955	-6	-0.6
Extraterritorial	2,856	2,957	101	3.5

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+
September 2014	408,420	3,502,810	6,382,589	9,169,745	6,607,458	819,847
September 2015	433,633	3,608,572	6,577,911	9,296,771	6,859,856	834,675
September 2016	440,320	3,607,068	6,692,093	9,335,429	7,063,764	848,100
September 2017	441,498	3,591,005	6,779,831	9,384,724	7,303,400	870,720
September 2018	440,530	3,574,753	6,823,008	9,416,810	7,516,953	894,490
September 2019	436,429	3,521,404	6,869,416	9,449,877	7,702,682	974,528
September 2020	304,837	3,184,015	6,667,275	9,319,356	7,715,510	980,887
October 2020	298,890	3,187,620	6,655,817	9,312,404	7,710,004	978,932
November 2020	288,818	3,160,533	6,645,004	9,313,527	7,705,512	972,859
December 2020	284,723	3,158,043	6,665,161	9,325,492	7,721,226	972,519
January 2021	283,882	3,160,601	6,666,370	9,324,476	7,732,670	973,734
February 2021	286,154	3,160,055	6,664,663	9,323,987	7,744,378	978,885
March 2021	287,990	3,163,865	6,670,358	9,331,841	7,763,410	987,810
April 2021	302,898	3,190,060	6,682,750	9,340,949	7,775,695	990,551
May 2021	338,230	3,248,706	6,695,645	9,367,964	7,810,015	999,844
June 2021	392,591	3,307,950	6,709,422	9,390,853	7,836,388	1,006,606
July 2021	427,384	3,361,199	6,719,070	9,410,768	7,860,708	1,009,432
August 2021	451,855	3,398,350	6,745,521	9,444,475	7,906,173	1,026,479
September 2021	451,207	3,479,035	6,801,999	9,465,870	7,940,410	1,041,692
Change on year	146,370	295,020	134,724	146,514	224,900	60,805
Change %	48	9.3	2	1.6	2.9	6.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
September 2014	268	1,082	1,732	1,909	1,722	724
September 2015	287	1,123	1,756	1,926	1,735	753
September 2016	296	1,173	1,802	1,963	1,765	788
September 2017	301	1,216	1,859	2,013	1,795	816
September 2018	309	1,260	1,928	2,069	1,833	861
September 2019	318	1,307	1,994	2,126	1,884	953
September 2020	362	1,344	2,048	2,199	1,952	1,046
October 2020	361	1,351	2,063	2,214	1,958	1,057
November 2020	364	1,345	2,064	2,223	1,961	1,061
December 2020	361	1,360	2,081	2,238	1,981	1,076
January 2021	361	1,346	2,074	2,242	1,978	1,085
February 2021	385	1,370	2,087	2,255	1,988	1,091
March 2021	387	1,389	2,105	2,269	1,996	1,097
April 2021	382	1,399	2,119	2,291	2,018	1,108
May 2021	385	1,395	2,122	2,301	2,022	1,105
June 2021	410	1,407	2,143	2,317	2,033	1,111
July 2021	402	1,391	2,145	2,325	2,037	1,117
August 2021	402	1,383	2,151	2,334	2,045	1,111
September 2021	405	1,386	2,164	2,349	2,061	1,113
Change on year	42	43	117	150	109	67
Change %	11.7	3.2	5.7	6.8	5.6	6.4

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