

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: February 2022

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 January 2022 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 4.8% compared with January 2021, a rise of 1,350,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 1.5% since February 2020, a rise of 436,000.
- There were 108,000 more people in payrolled employment in January 2022 when compared with December 2021.
- UK payrolled employee growth for December 2021 compared with November 2021 has been revised from an increase of 184,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 131,000; this revision is a result of incorporating additional real time information (RTI) submissions into the statistics, reducing the need for imputation – which takes place every publication; as early estimates have a higher level of imputation, revisions of this scale are within expectation.
- Early estimates for January 2022 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.3% compared with January 2021, and increased by 10.3% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between January 2021 and January 2022; there was an increase of 552,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in January 2022 was the highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 11.9%, and was lowest in Warrington, with a rise of 2.2%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between January 2021 and January 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 318,000 employees) and smallest in the finance and insurance sector (no change).
- 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 January 2022 was highest in the other service activities sector (an increase of 11.0%), and lowest in the education sector (an increase of 2.7%).

Annual growth rates for January 2022 are compared with January 2021, 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 January 2022 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. These early estimates are on average 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 January 2022 indicate that there were 29.5 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 4.8% compared with the same period of the previous year. This was also a rise of 1,350,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.4% in January 2022, which is equivalent to 108,000 people.

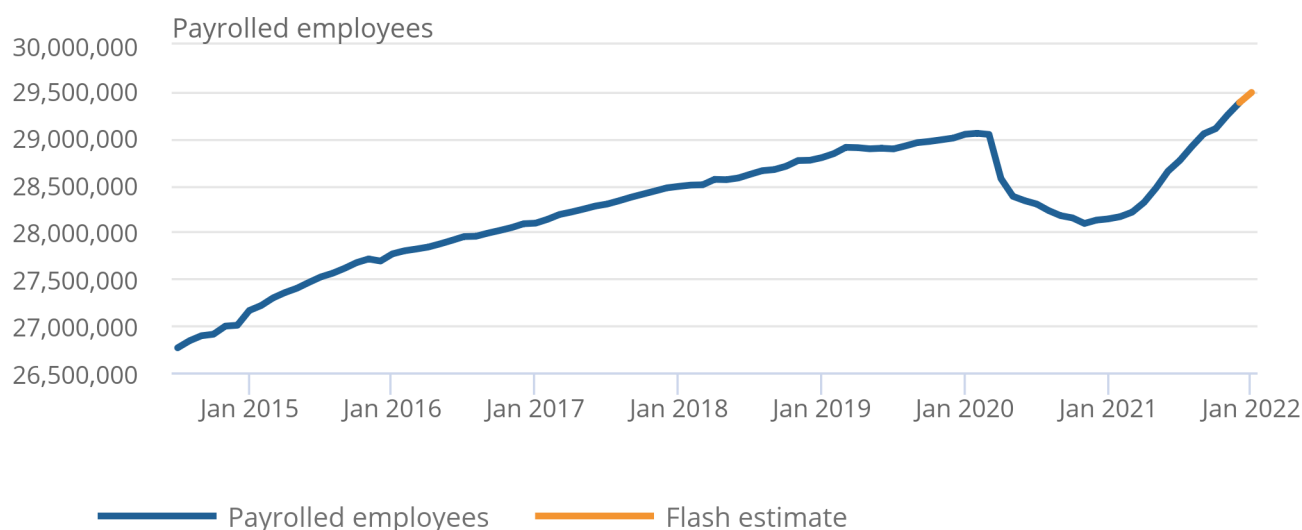
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in December 2021 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.4%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.6% increase, reported in [the bulletin published on 18 January 2022](#).

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 January 2022

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 January 2022



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 December 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.

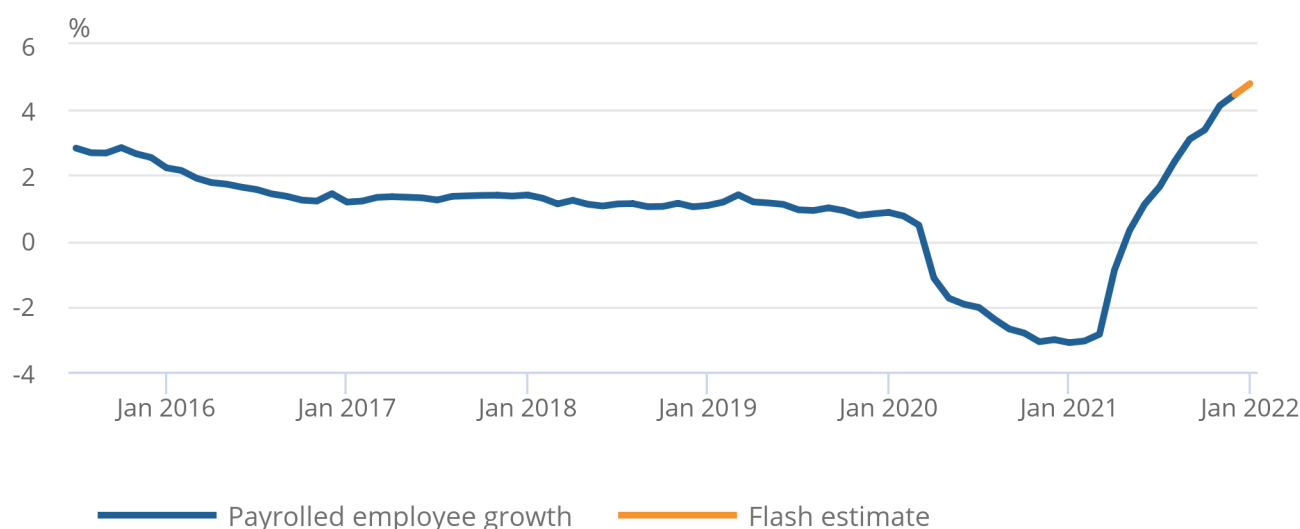
Since the start of 2021, growth rates have started to recover on the lower rates seen since the start of the coronavirus pandemic. However, part of this recovery is because of the reduction in employees between March and May 2020 no longer contributing to the annual growth rate.

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 January 2022

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 January 2022



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

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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.
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3 . Median monthly pay

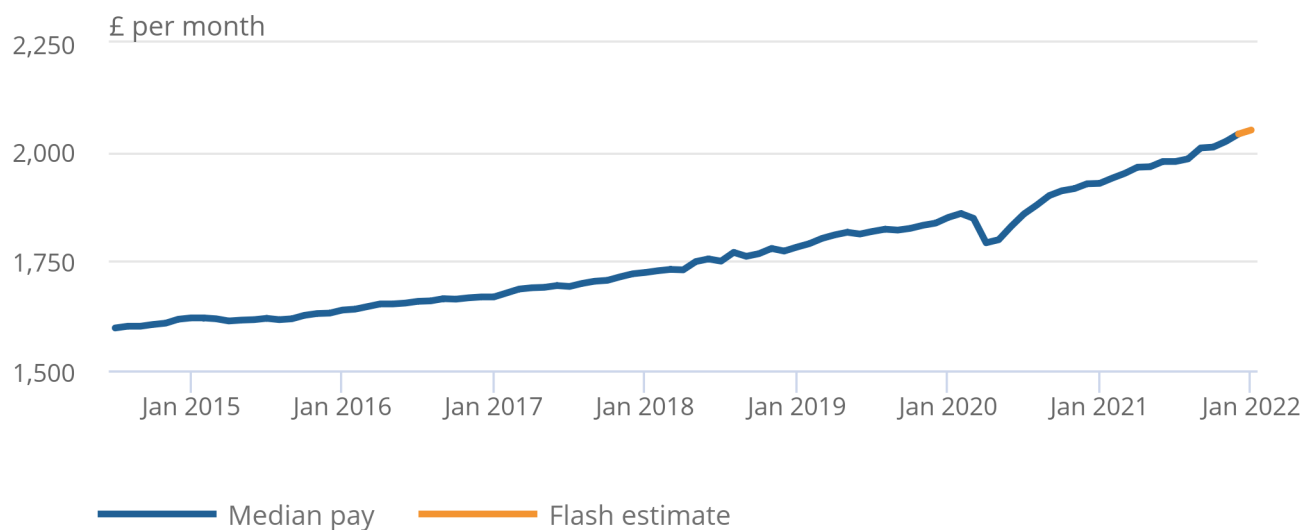
Early estimates for January 2022 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,050, an increase of 6.3% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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 January 2022

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 January 2022



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

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

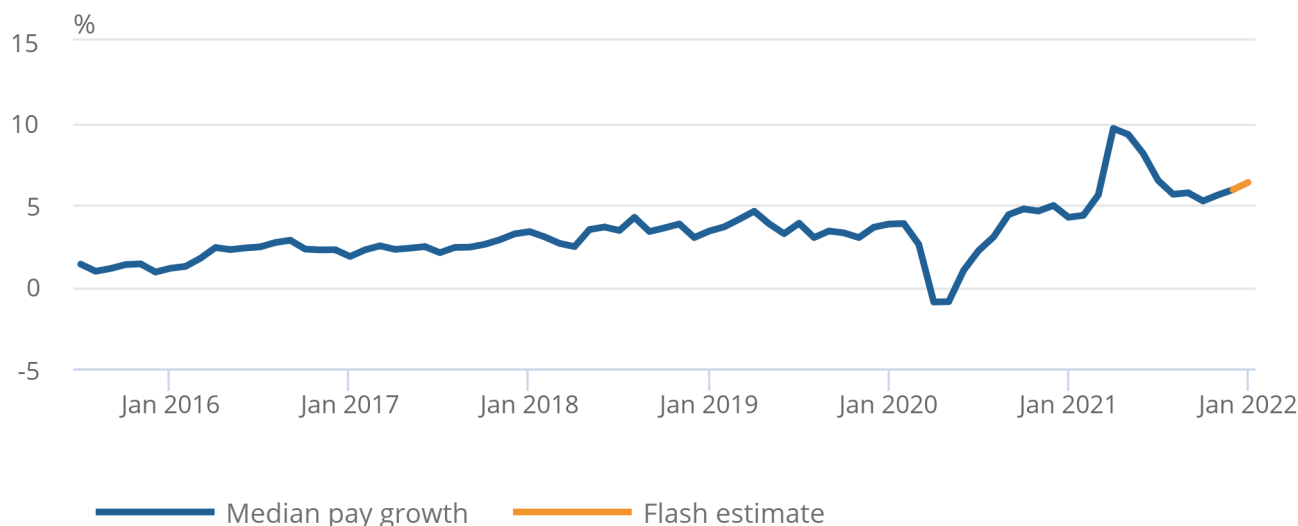
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when pay growth became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020, median pay growth 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 January 2022

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 January 2022



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 December 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 December 2021, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £672, the 90th percentile was £4,797 and the 99th percentile was £13,770 (Figure 5). This means that:

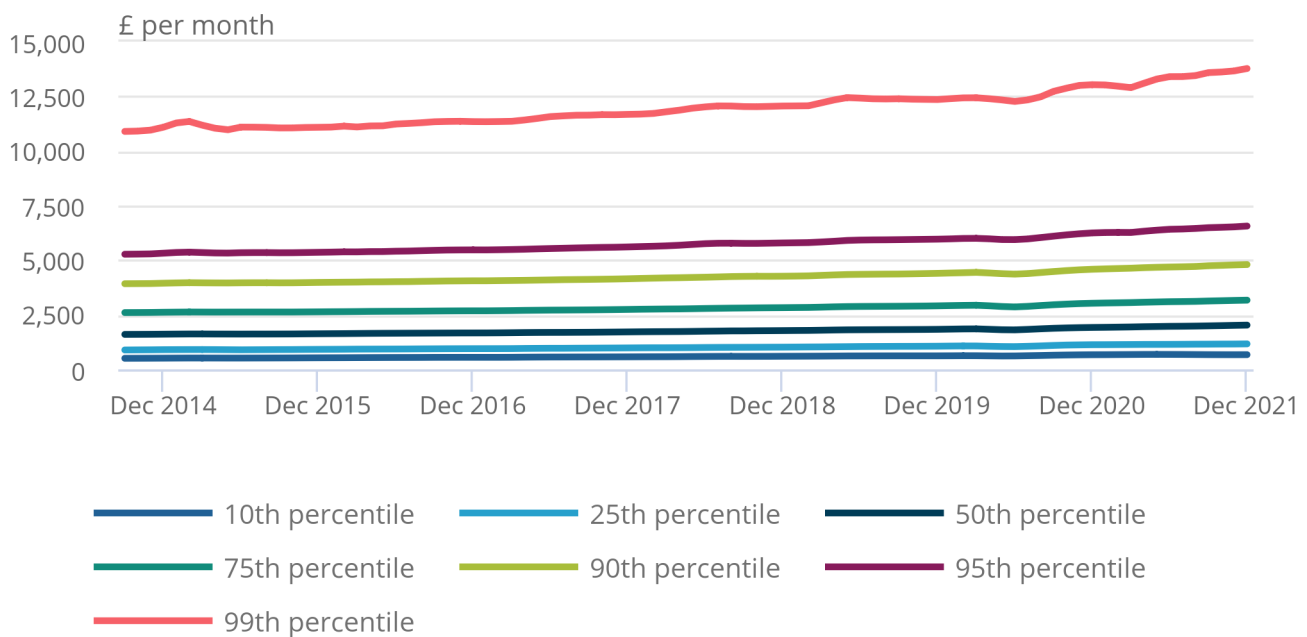
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £672 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,797 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £13,770 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £672 per month and 90% earn less than £4,797 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £672 per month and 90% earn less than £4,797 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to December 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 January 2022, 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 775,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,171,000 in London in January 2022.

All regions are now above pre-coronavirus (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 January 2022

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. This was rapidly declining and becoming negative since April 2020, but beginning to improve again in recent months. However, the magnitude of changes varies.

Comparing January 2022 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 6.4% increase in London to a 4.0% 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 January 2022 with the same period of the previous year, changes in payrolled employees for accommodation and food service activities ranged from a 13.6% increase in Northern Ireland to a 20.3% increase in the East Midlands.

For transportation and storage, employee growth has been very different across regions. The East Midlands has experienced sustained positive growth, while London and the North West 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 January 2022

Notes:

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Download the data

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Examining NUTS3 regions, Warrington experienced an increase of 2.2% in payrolled employees in comparison with January 2021, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 11.9% (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, January 2022

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

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Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in January 2022 ranged from £1,714 in Leicester to £3,144 in Wandsworth (Figure 9).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,027 in Enfield to £3,144 in Wandsworth. Median pay in January 2022 for London as a whole was £2,460.

Figure 9: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, January 2022

Notes:

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

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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 \(IDBR\)](#) 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 around 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. 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 0.0% in finance and insurance to positive 18.2% in accommodation and food service activities.

Figure 10: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to January 2022

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](#)

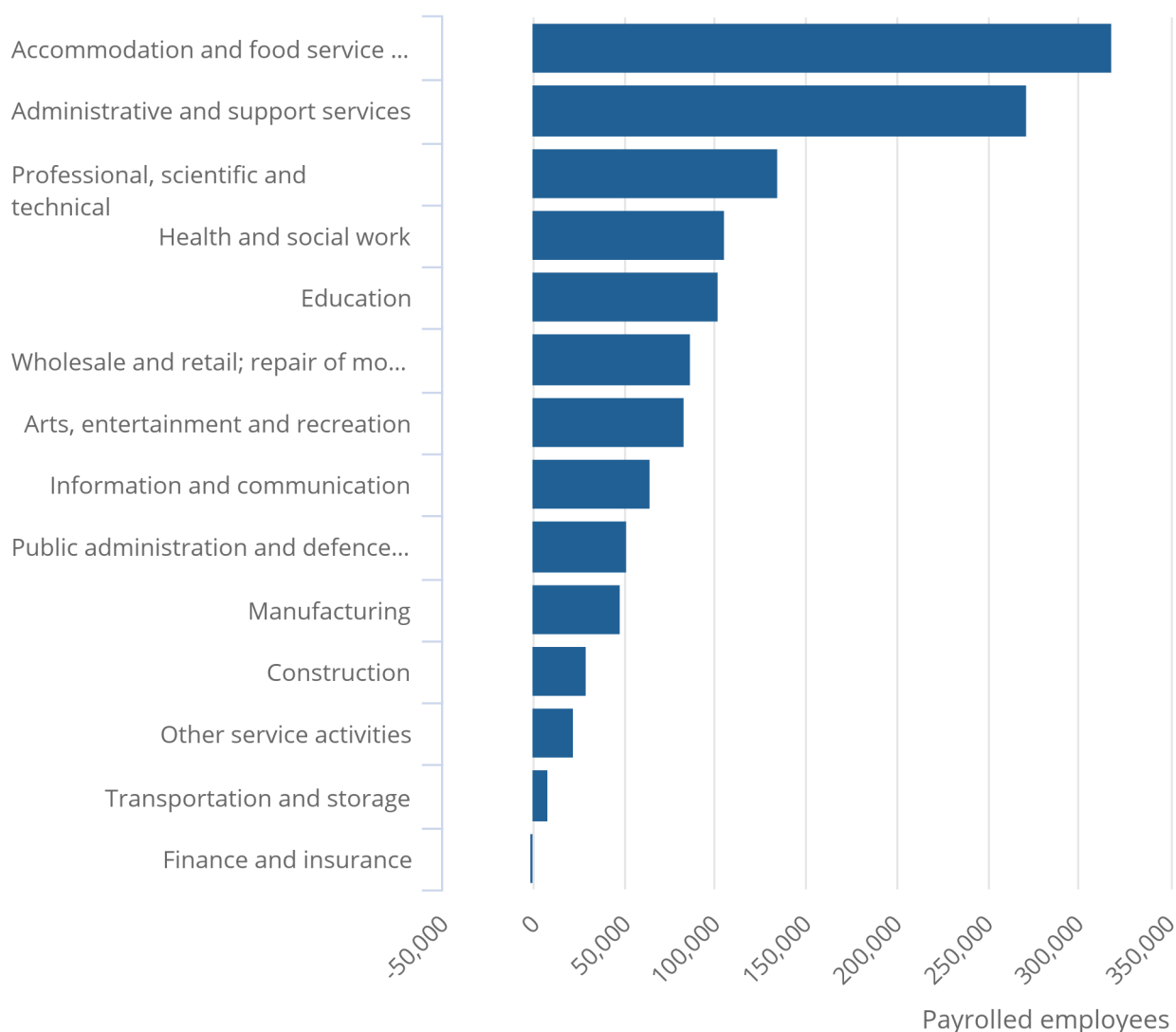
The increase in payrolled employees between January 2021 and January 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 318,000 employees) and smallest in the finance and insurance sector (no change).

Figure 11: The accommodation and food service activities sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2021

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2021, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022

Figure 11: The accommodation and food service activities sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2021

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2021, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022



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.

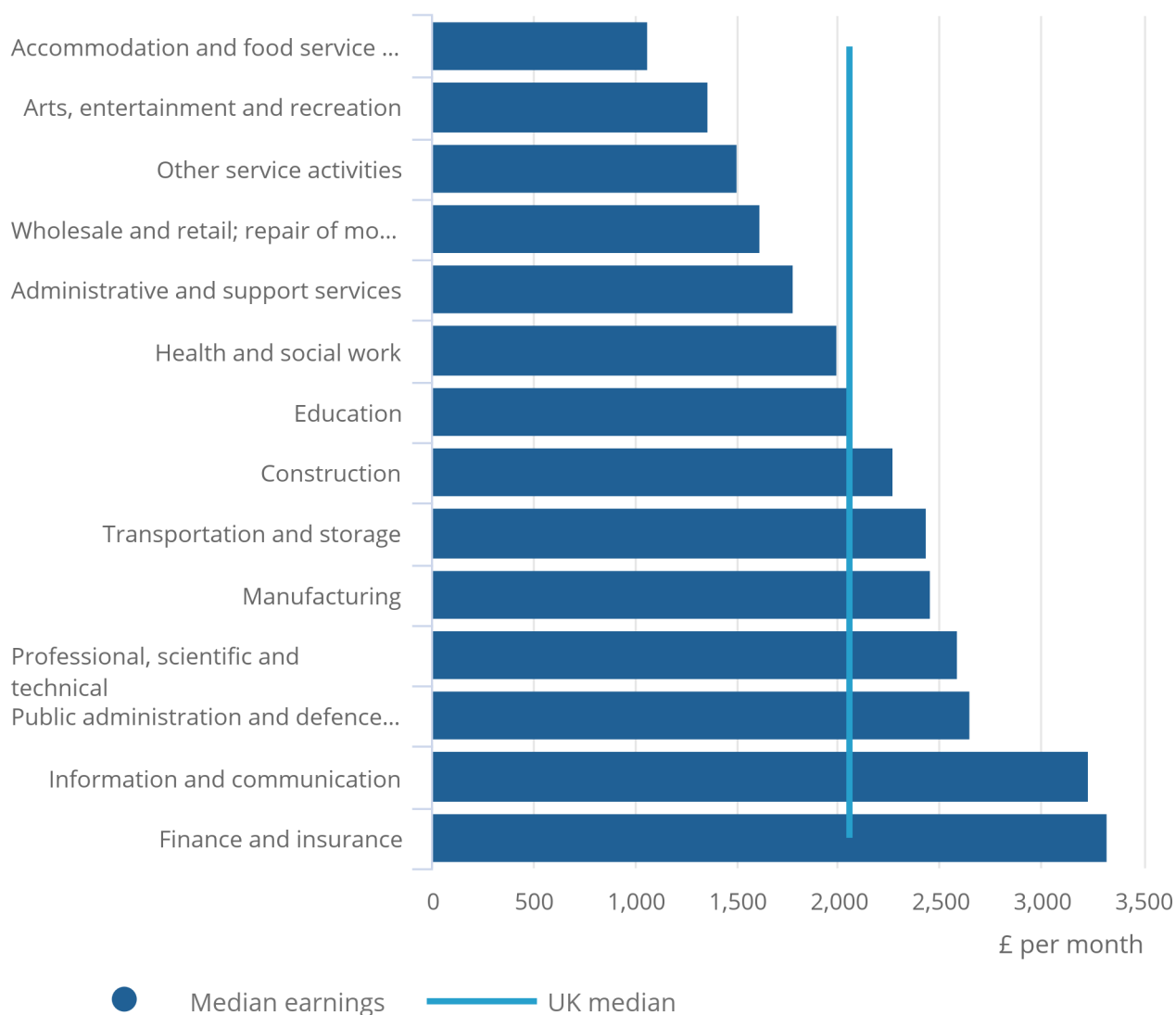
Median pay in January 2022 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,060 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,328 in finance and insurance (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022



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 other service activities sector (positive 11.0%, Figure 13) and slowest in the education sector (positive 2.7%).

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.

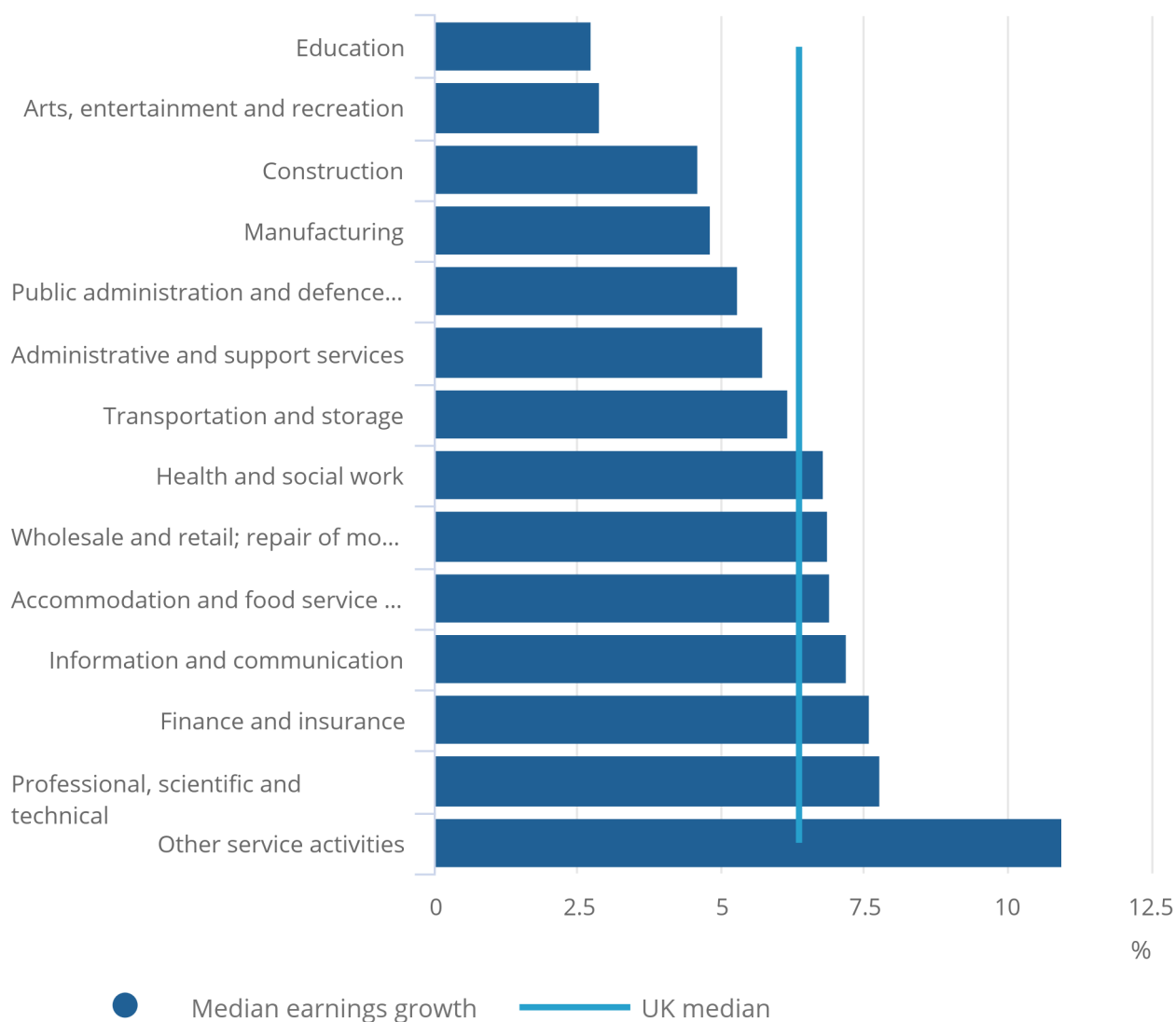
Similar principles apply for inflows.

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the other service activities sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the other service activities sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022



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 29.5 million payrolled employees in the UK in January 2022, 94.7% are aged 18 to 64 years.

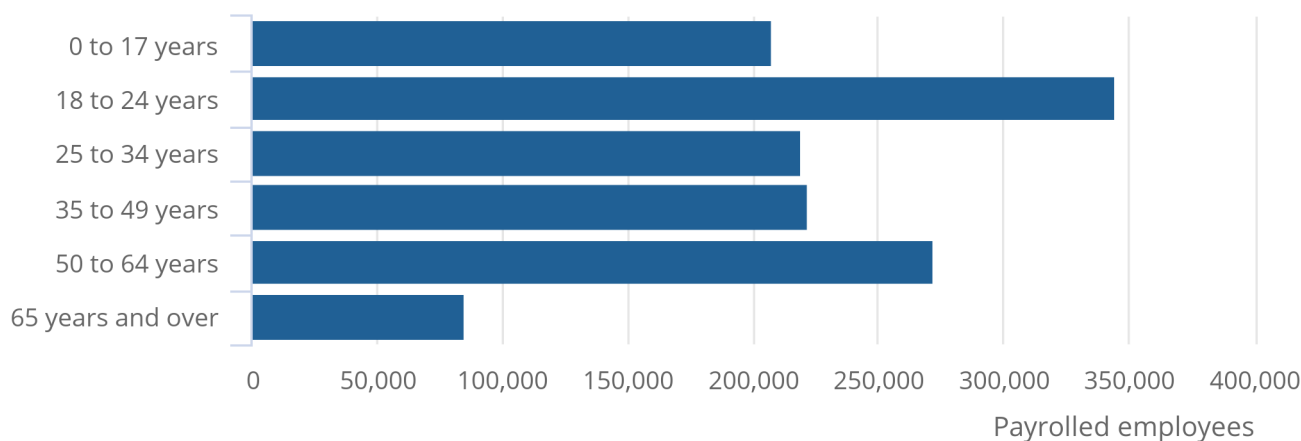
Between January 2021 and January 2022, there was a 552,000 increase in payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 50 to 64 years increased by 272,000.

Figure 14: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2021

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2021, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022

Figure 14: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2021

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2021, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022



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 those aged 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 January 2021, annual employee growth has risen to positive 2.4% for those aged 35 to 49 years, and positive 3.3% for those aged 25 to 34 years. Those aged under 18 years saw a rise in employee growth to 73.0% 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 January 2022

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

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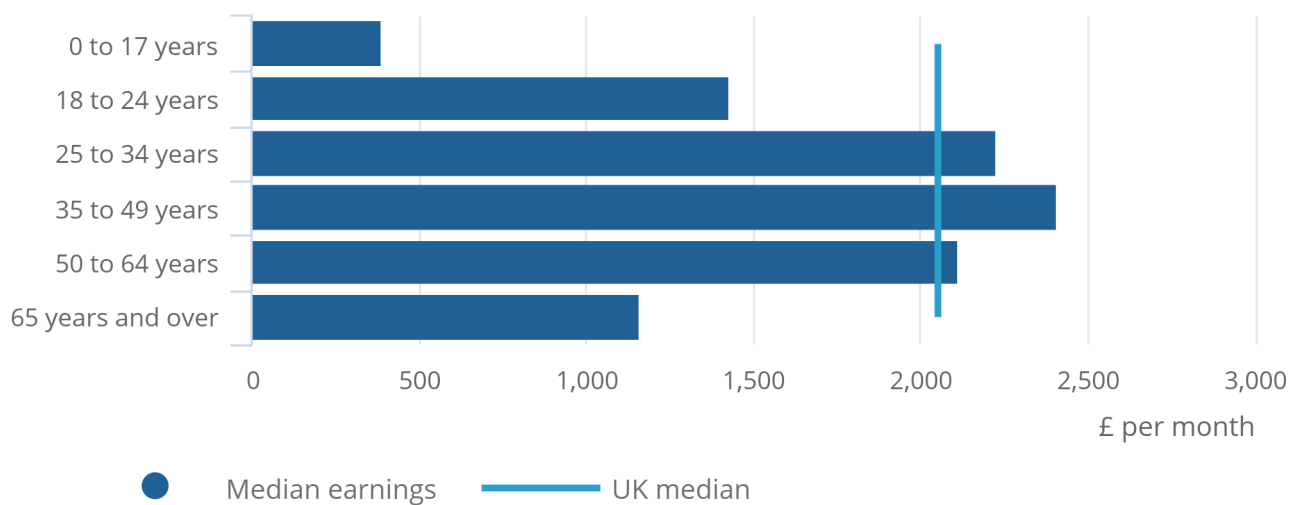
Median pay in January 2022 ranged from £391 for those aged under 18 years to £2,409 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 16). Overall, median pay is higher in central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2022



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 15 February 2022

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 15 February 2022

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 15 February 2022

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 16 to 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 January 2022 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 contact us by email if you would like to offer feedback on how the contents can be improved in the future.

From December 2021, we are renaming our accompanying datasets so they will follow 'RTISAmmyyyy' and 'RTINSAmmyyyy' format.

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. You can send us your comments by email.

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 $t + 1$. 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 February 2022, which means around 1% to 2% of the data for December 2021 are imputed, while around 15% of the data for the “flash” January 2022 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 can 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](#).

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

12 . Related links

[Labour market overview: February 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 February 2022

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

[Employment in the UK: February 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 February 2022

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

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: February 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 February 2022

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

[Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: February 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 February 2022

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

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: February 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 February 2022

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
January 2015	27,160,511
January 2016	27,765,527
January 2017	28,093,514
January 2018	28,486,260
January 2019	28,793,887
January 2020	29,042,973
January 2021	28,139,134
February 2021	28,163,054
March 2021	28,211,116
April 2021	28,315,720
May 2021	28,469,267
June 2021	28,648,802
July 2021	28,764,324
August 2021	28,912,589
September 2021	29,048,404
October 2021	29,103,270
November 2021	29,250,249
December 2021	29,381,546
January 2022	29,489,497
Change on year	1,350,363
Change %	4.8

Source: PAYE RTI

- Figures for January 2022 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
- 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
Period	Median pay
January 2015	1,620
January 2016	1,638
January 2017	1,668
January 2018	1,724
January 2019	1,782
January 2020	1,850
January 2021	1,928
February 2021	1,940
March 2021	1,951
April 2021	1,965
May 2021	1,966
June 2021	1,978
July 2021	1,978
August 2021	1,984
September 2021	2,009
October 2021	2,011
November 2021	2,024
December 2021	2,041
January 2022	2,050
Change on year	122
Change %	6.3

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
December 2014	2,239
December 2015	2,240
December 2016	2,294
December 2017	2,361
December 2018	2,433
December 2019	2,512
December 2020	2,657
January 2021	2,659
February 2021	2,664
March 2021	2,666
April 2021	2,684
May 2021	2,698
June 2021	2,697
July 2021	2,714
August 2021	2,718
September 2021	2,735
October 2021	2,739
November 2021	2,769
December 2021	2,805
Change on year	148
Change %	5.6

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
December 2014	60,456,972,998
December 2015	62,011,724,495
December 2016	64,419,885,908
December 2017	67,222,239,117
December 2018	69,973,853,761
December 2019	72,854,244,839
December 2020	74,724,837,742
January 2021	74,811,014,855
February 2021	75,024,751,107
March 2021	75,213,482,582
April 2021	75,993,316,799
May 2021	76,809,414,630
June 2021	77,257,523,966
July 2021	78,053,885,234
August 2021	78,598,215,680
September 2021	79,460,760,116
October 2021	79,705,084,698
November 2021	80,986,294,829
December 2021	82,411,447,447
Change on year	7,686,609,705
Change %	10.3

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
December 2014	512	901	1,610	2,613	3,943	5,317	11,085
December 2015	529	914	1,629	2,632	3,979	5,357	11,080
December 2016	551	946	1,666	2,679	4,053	5,468	11,340
December 2017	573	982	1,714	2,743	4,146	5,603	11,672
December 2018	598	1,016	1,773	2,823	4,263	5,786	12,054
December 2019	618	1,059	1,831	2,906	4,395	5,960	12,351
December 2020	669	1,128	1,918	3,025	4,581	6,244	13,030
January 2021	671	1,129	1,924	3,037	4,599	6,263	13,018
February 2021	675	1,133	1,932	3,046	4,615	6,268	12,961
March 2021	679	1,136	1,940	3,056	4,630	6,265	12,896
April 2021	683	1,140	1,952	3,072	4,654	6,322	13,094
May 2021	684	1,141	1,960	3,085	4,671	6,371	13,288
June 2021	683	1,143	1,969	3,097	4,684	6,411	13,399
July 2021	681	1,146	1,973	3,103	4,695	6,424	13,401
August 2021	677	1,151	1,980	3,111	4,709	6,449	13,446
September 2021	673	1,153	1,990	3,128	4,742	6,485	13,582
October 2021	671	1,157	2,001	3,141	4,760	6,502	13,610
November 2021	670	1,159	2,014	3,155	4,779	6,522	13,661
December 2021	672	1,166	2,025	3,167	4,797	6,559	13,770
Change on year	3	38	107	143	216	315	740
Change %	0.5	3.3	5.6	4.7	4.7	5	5.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted		
Period	Inflows	Outflows
January 2017	664,624	658,348
January 2018	664,600	648,811
January 2019	668,829	640,455
January 2020	692,188	651,467
January 2021	572,734	559,644
February 2021	529,692	505,772
March 2021	559,761	511,700
April 2021	621,997	517,393
May 2021	721,130	567,584
June 2021	757,225	577,690
July 2021	690,768	575,246
August 2021	706,417	558,152
September 2021	707,922	572,108
October 2021	699,054	644,188
November 2021	739,820	592,841
December 2021	714,240	582,943
January 2022	773,665	665,714
Change on year	200,931	106,069
Change %	35.1	19

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
January 2015	1,043,416	2,950,041	2,177,142	1,983,522	2,332,575	2,588,396	3,759,265	3,843,225	2,272,741	1,198,519	2,327,657	684,012
January 2016	1,054,799	3,011,279	2,216,054	2,030,381	2,393,663	2,654,885	3,889,551	3,928,207	2,322,251	1,215,984	2,347,397	701,075
January 2017	1,057,530	3,043,749	2,241,039	2,061,564	2,426,715	2,693,552	3,953,348	3,976,310	2,352,071	1,228,683	2,347,720	711,234
January 2018	1,066,940	3,096,126	2,269,345	2,095,826	2,456,576	2,732,626	4,017,160	4,026,755	2,382,691	1,246,932	2,367,507	727,774
January 2019	1,069,222	3,130,995	2,296,697	2,114,365	2,485,486	2,763,994	4,083,468	4,064,466	2,405,328	1,255,930	2,381,923	742,012
January 2020	1,074,601	3,156,158	2,314,706	2,127,361	2,491,387	2,789,682	4,153,034	4,104,951	2,428,160	1,261,566	2,390,397	750,971
January 2021	1,052,950	3,087,933	2,259,029	2,081,560	2,422,016	2,710,873	3,919,262	3,972,142	2,356,832	1,229,825	2,309,037	737,674
February 2021	1,053,506	3,093,503	2,261,314	2,085,643	2,424,539	2,712,974	3,917,510	3,976,933	2,358,553	1,230,945	2,309,245	738,389
March 2021	1,056,770	3,099,238	2,265,704	2,089,871	2,429,524	2,717,261	3,924,865	3,983,751	2,362,212	1,230,759	2,311,157	740,004
April 2021	1,061,734	3,110,458	2,275,946	2,085,031	2,443,775	2,730,572	3,954,067	3,994,179	2,367,378	1,230,080	2,321,639	740,862
May 2021	1,065,318	3,124,876	2,285,250	2,105,190	2,457,678	2,741,811	3,974,886	4,007,010	2,379,962	1,246,399	2,335,014	745,871
June 2021	1,073,281	3,145,680	2,299,539	2,115,896	2,472,351	2,757,168	4,002,579	4,028,714	2,402,307	1,253,378	2,344,422	753,489
July 2021	1,076,313	3,157,657	2,307,811	2,122,413	2,480,540	2,763,827	4,025,358	4,044,328	2,411,004	1,260,344	2,354,418	760,311
August 2021	1,081,448	3,174,733	2,319,660	2,130,217	2,490,559	2,777,025	4,058,728	4,073,130	2,421,573	1,264,348	2,361,611	759,557
September 2021	1,086,506	3,192,969	2,327,793	2,137,258	2,501,352	2,787,908	4,088,952	4,093,576	2,431,441	1,267,160	2,372,169	761,320
October 2021	1,088,912	3,197,011	2,332,480	2,140,540	2,505,367	2,790,633	4,098,538	4,101,632	2,435,151	1,270,354	2,379,283	763,369
November 2021	1,095,404	3,209,965	2,345,211	2,151,142	2,517,616	2,799,272	4,124,517	4,126,808	2,447,384	1,276,556	2,388,658	767,717
December 2021	1,101,109	3,226,171	2,357,397	2,160,944	2,526,686	2,810,282	4,148,576	4,139,657	2,454,729	1,280,780	2,403,075	772,140
January 2022	1,102,436	3,235,268	2,364,705	2,171,442	2,538,763	2,820,637	4,171,138	4,156,101	2,465,378	1,285,648	2,403,107	774,875
Change on year	49,486	147,335	105,676	89,881	116,747	109,763	251,875	183,959	108,546	55,824	94,069	37,200
Change %	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.8	4	6.4	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.1	5

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
January 2015	1,541	1,532	1,514	1,529	1,538	1,655	1,946	1,731	1,517	1,527	1,500
January 2016	1,546	1,545	1,532	1,542	1,550	1,676	1,972	1,759	1,536	1,533	1,502
January 2017	1,574	1,576	1,551	1,567	1,580	1,703	2,019	1,786	1,569	1,564	1,533
January 2018	1,626	1,633	1,608	1,628	1,646	1,774	2,094	1,851	1,629	1,616	1,570
January 2019	1,674	1,692	1,658	1,684	1,689	1,833	2,158	1,908	1,685	1,667	1,647
January 2020	1,733	1,755	1,718	1,744	1,745	1,902	2,237	1,984	1,748	1,728	1,703
January 2021	1,805	1,832	1,794	1,824	1,823	1,990	2,330	2,060	1,823	1,818	1,786
February 2021	1,811	1,839	1,802	1,832	1,833	1,999	2,348	2,071	1,834	1,821	1,789
March 2021	1,824	1,847	1,816	1,845	1,849	2,013	2,369	2,087	1,847	1,836	1,797
April 2021	1,833	1,851	1,824	1,854	1,858	2,025	2,391	2,100	1,851	1,854	1,809
May 2021	1,832	1,851	1,822	1,855	1,859	2,022	2,403	2,105	1,852	1,872	1,799
June 2021	1,837	1,859	1,829	1,867	1,865	2,043	2,425	2,117	1,867	1,870	1,824
July 2021	1,834	1,858	1,829	1,876	1,860	2,051	2,415	2,126	1,867	1,879	1,879
August 2021	1,840	1,867	1,833	1,878	1,867	2,051	2,409	2,118	1,869	1,879	1,828
September 2021	1,863	1,898	1,869	1,907	1,890	2,085	2,432	2,154	1,909	1,884	1,848
October 2021	1,860	1,893	1,863	1,909	1,891	2,083	2,431	2,154	1,904	1,878	1,855
November 2021	1,870	1,903	1,877	1,923	1,901	2,096	2,440	2,164	1,915	1,891	1,865
December 2021	1,900	1,917	1,890	1,938	1,917	2,109	2,453	2,183	1,934	1,916	1,908
January 2022	1,895	1,932	1,901	1,944	1,929	2,120	2,460	2,188	1,943	1,935	1,941
Change on year	90	100	107	120	105	130	130	128	120	117	155
Change %	5	5.4	6	6.6	5.8	6.5	5.6	6.2	6.6	6.5	8.7

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			
	January 2021	January 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	472,670	493,606	20,936	4.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	580,280	608,831	28,551	4.9
Cumbria	213,731	220,867	7,136	3.3
Greater Manchester	1,187,892	1,254,427	66,535	5.6
Lancashire	623,165	652,080	28,915	4.6
Cheshire	424,201	440,964	16,763	4
Merseyside	638,944	666,931	27,987	4.4
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	390,234	407,143	16,909	4.3
North Yorkshire	346,820	362,616	15,796	4.6
South Yorkshire	565,607	590,483	24,876	4.4
West Yorkshire	956,367	1,004,463	48,096	5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	926,271	966,978	40,707	4.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	839,606	874,118	34,512	4.1
Lincolnshire	315,684	330,346	14,662	4.6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	597,030	621,911	24,881	4.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	690,175	718,685	28,510	4.1
West Midlands (county)	1,134,811	1,198,167	63,356	5.6
East Anglia	1,074,293	1,119,745	45,452	4.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	845,483	878,387	32,904	3.9
Essex	791,097	822,504	31,407	4
Inner London - West	494,882	533,675	38,793	7.8
Inner London - East	1,094,229	1,183,257	89,028	8.1
Outer London - East and North East	826,366	867,911	41,545	5
Outer London - South	582,067	608,601	26,534	4.6
Outer London - West and North West	921,718	977,694	55,976	6.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,135,997	1,187,280	51,283	4.5
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,216,521	1,275,327	58,806	4.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	857,855	895,990	38,135	4.4
Kent	761,769	797,504	35,735	4.7
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,122,892	1,173,056	50,164	4.5
Dorset and Somerset	543,079	565,417	22,338	4.1
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	216,465	227,865	11,400	5.3
Devon	474,396	499,040	24,644	5.2
West Wales and The Valleys	751,062	783,660	32,598	4.3
East Wales	478,762	501,989	23,227	4.9
North Eastern Scotland	216,330	223,963	7,633	3.5
Highlands and Islands	196,543	203,730	7,187	3.7
Eastern Scotland	853,160	891,538	38,378	4.5
West Central Scotland	652,446	678,547	26,101	4
Southern Scotland	390,557	405,329	14,772	3.8
Northern Ireland	737,674	774,875	37,201	5

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			
	January 2021	January 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,805	1,888	83	4.6
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,812	1,911	99	5.5
Cumbria	1,777	1,901	124	7
Greater Manchester	1,831	1,920	89	4.9
Lancashire	1,759	1,856	97	5.5
Cheshire	1,942	2,055	113	5.8
Merseyside	1,836	1,932	96	5.2
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,758	1,866	108	6.1
North Yorkshire	1,780	1,915	135	7.6
South Yorkshire	1,784	1,889	105	5.9
West Yorkshire	1,818	1,918	100	5.5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,824	1,938	114	6.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,852	1,975	123	6.6
Lincolnshire	1,765	1,885	120	6.8
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,901	2,036	135	7.1
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,822	1,940	118	6.5
West Midlands (county)	1,793	1,880	87	4.9
East Anglia	1,873	1,994	121	6.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,136	2,266	130	6.1
Essex	2,033	2,156	123	6.1
Inner London - West	2,929	3,013	84	2.9
Inner London - East	2,394	2,517	123	5.1
Outer London - East and North East	2,128	2,260	132	6.2
Outer London - South	2,386	2,525	139	5.8
Outer London - West and North West	2,158	2,295	137	6.3
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,205	2,345	140	6.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,063	2,184	121	5.9
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	1,976	2,094	118	6
Kent	1,968	2,110	142	7.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,943	2,057	114	5.9
Dorset and Somerset	1,783	1,899	116	6.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,641	1,761	120	7.3
Devon	1,712	1,832	120	7
West Wales and The Valleys	1,789	1,900	111	6.2
East Wales	1,876	1,992	116	6.2
North Eastern Scotland	2,072	2,197	125	6
Highlands and Islands	1,856	1,969	113	6.1
Eastern Scotland	1,973	2,104	131	6.6
West Central Scotland	1,966	2,117	151	7.7
Southern Scotland	1,904	2,050	146	7.7
Northern Ireland	1,786	1,941	155	8.7

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			
	January 2021	January 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	184,142	193,385	9,243	5
Mining and quarrying	48,560	49,382	822	1.7
Manufacturing	2,293,098	2,340,835	47,737	2.1
Energy production and supply	130,310	124,069	-6,241	-4.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	183,915	191,014	7,099	3.9
Construction	1,266,481	1,295,543	29,062	2.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,351,063	4,437,721	86,658	2
Transportation and storage	1,318,600	1,327,310	8,710	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1,742,824	2,060,841	318,017	18.2
Information and communication	1,202,776	1,266,874	64,098	5.3
Finance and insurance	1,046,182	1,045,875	-307	0
Real estate	418,835	433,395	14,560	3.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,129,166	2,263,698	134,532	6.3
Administrative and support services	2,347,620	2,619,198	271,578	11.6
Public administration and defence; social security	1,341,365	1,392,999	51,634	3.8
Education	3,101,979	3,204,120	102,141	3.3
Health and social work	3,935,772	4,041,851	106,079	2.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	485,875	569,482	83,607	17.2
Other service activities	500,538	522,898	22,360	4.5
Households and Extraterritorial	110,033	109,007	-1,026	-0.9

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			
	January 2021	January 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,754	1,808	54	3.1
Mining and quarrying	3,842	4,057	215	5.6
Manufacturing	2,345	2,458	113	4.8
Energy production and supply	3,371	3,503	132	3.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,472	2,617	145	5.9
Construction	2,169	2,269	100	4.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,517	1,622	105	6.9
Transportation and storage	2,298	2,440	142	6.2
Accommodation and food service activities	992	1,060	68	6.9
Information and communication	3,021	3,239	218	7.2
Finance and insurance	3,093	3,328	235	7.6
Real estate	2,072	2,151	79	3.8
Professional, scientific and technical	2,399	2,586	187	7.8
Administrative and support services	1,680	1,777	97	5.8
Public administration and defence; social security	2,513	2,646	133	5.3
Education	2,009	2,064	55	2.7
Health and social work	1,872	1,999	127	6.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,327	1,365	38	2.9
Other service activities	1,359	1,508	149	11
Households and Extraterritorial	1,008	998	-10	-1

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+
January 2015	413,552	3,548,772	6,449,731	9,215,922	6,704,178	828,356
January 2016	440,475	3,607,266	6,625,174	9,317,566	6,935,433	839,614
January 2017	441,779	3,598,295	6,717,005	9,344,573	7,138,554	853,308
January 2018	442,368	3,583,617	6,799,666	9,400,909	7,378,793	880,908
January 2019	438,644	3,553,199	6,850,125	9,441,474	7,593,966	916,480
January 2020	431,246	3,502,134	6,870,525	9,465,887	7,758,929	1,014,252
January 2021	283,883	3,165,515	6,662,127	9,323,112	7,730,625	973,873
February 2021	286,442	3,165,849	6,662,028	9,325,553	7,744,520	978,663
March 2021	286,164	3,166,994	6,672,559	9,335,849	7,763,402	986,149
April 2021	300,921	3,192,503	6,697,498	9,358,243	7,779,747	986,809
May 2021	345,055	3,251,914	6,706,869	9,372,814	7,799,248	993,367
June 2021	409,366	3,316,421	6,719,907	9,389,375	7,817,718	996,014
July 2021	445,273	3,357,646	6,729,231	9,401,386	7,832,680	998,106
August 2021	464,510	3,393,662	6,748,038	9,428,278	7,865,417	1,012,685
September 2021	472,124	3,426,530	6,776,076	9,449,515	7,900,704	1,023,455
October 2021	477,811	3,440,066	6,787,838	9,458,820	7,913,239	1,025,497
November 2021	487,639	3,464,503	6,815,147	9,493,633	7,951,506	1,037,820
December 2021	490,853	3,470,414	6,852,420	9,526,227	7,993,137	1,048,495
January 2022	491,088	3,509,988	6,881,703	9,545,128	8,002,529	1,059,062
Change on year	207,205	344,473	219,575	222,016	271,904	85,189
Change %	73	10.9	3.3	2.4	3.5	8.7

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+
January 2015	280	1,103	1,751	1,924	1,740	737
January 2016	288	1,147	1,775	1,939	1,748	766
January 2017	296	1,187	1,812	1,965	1,760	794
January 2018	302	1,233	1,881	2,035	1,808	835
January 2019	322	1,281	1,948	2,089	1,854	886
January 2020	330	1,341	2,032	2,160	1,909	969
January 2021	361	1,355	2,074	2,242	1,978	1,084
February 2021	386	1,370	2,090	2,254	1,986	1,091
March 2021	392	1,378	2,107	2,265	1,996	1,096
April 2021	381	1,382	2,120	2,286	2,014	1,105
May 2021	387	1,375	2,120	2,297	2,018	1,103
June 2021	412	1,399	2,134	2,312	2,028	1,110
July 2021	399	1,395	2,139	2,321	2,034	1,120
August 2021	398	1,395	2,150	2,331	2,043	1,116
September 2021	399	1,413	2,181	2,365	2,070	1,126
October 2021	400	1,420	2,184	2,362	2,067	1,129
November 2021	401	1,428	2,195	2,370	2,080	1,139
December 2021	400	1,438	2,216	2,397	2,097	1,158
January 2022	391	1,431	2,227	2,409	2,116	1,160
Change on year	31	76	153	167	138	76
Change %	8.5	5.6	7.4	7.4	7	7

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