

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: January 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 December 2021 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 4.8% compared with December 2020, a rise of 1,340,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 1.4% since February 2020, a rise of 409,000.
- There were 184,000 more people in payrolled employment in December 2021 when compared with November 2021.
- UK payrolled employee growth for November 2021 compared with October 2021 has been revised from an increase of 257,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 162,000; 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 December 2021 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.3% compared with December 2020 and increased by 9.2% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between December 2020 and December 2021; there was an increase of 547,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in December 2021 was the highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 11.3%, and was lowest in Swindon, with a rise of 2.0%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between December 2020 and December 2021 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 312,000 employees) and smallest in the transportation and storage sector (a fall of 2,000).
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in December 2021 was highest in the professional, scientific and technical sector (an increase of 7.6%), and lowest in the arts and entertainment sector (an increase of 1.0%).

Annual growth rates for December 2021 are compared with December 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 December 2021 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 December 2021 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 1,340,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.6% in December 2021 – equivalent to 184,000 people.

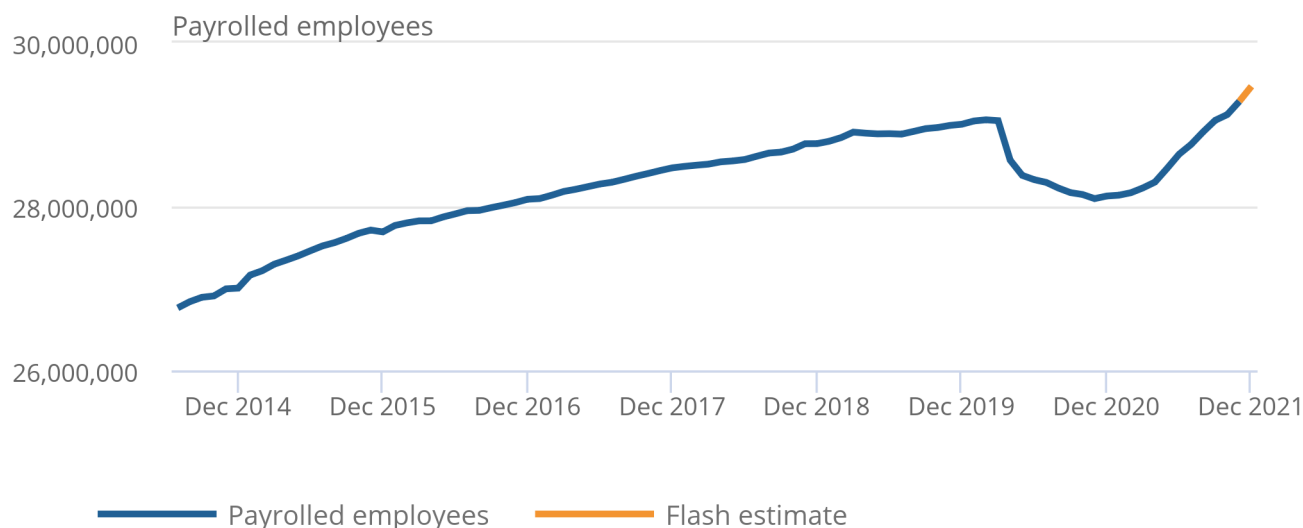
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in November 2021 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.6%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.9% increase, [reported in the previous bulletin](#).

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to December 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 November 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 December 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 December 2021



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

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3 . Median monthly pay

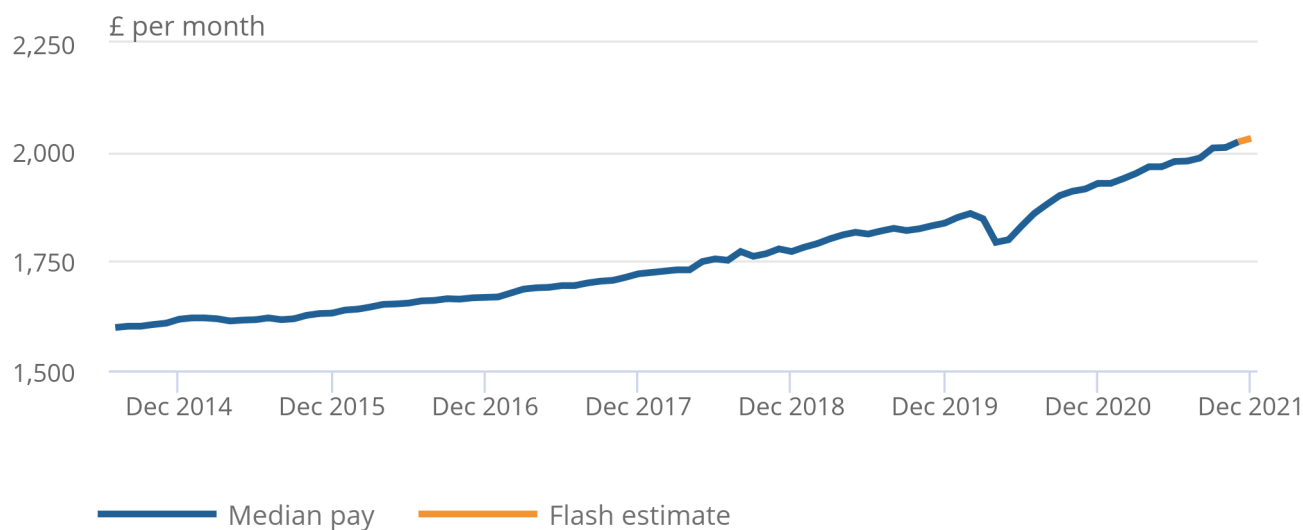
Early estimates for December 2021 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,031, an increase of 5.3% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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

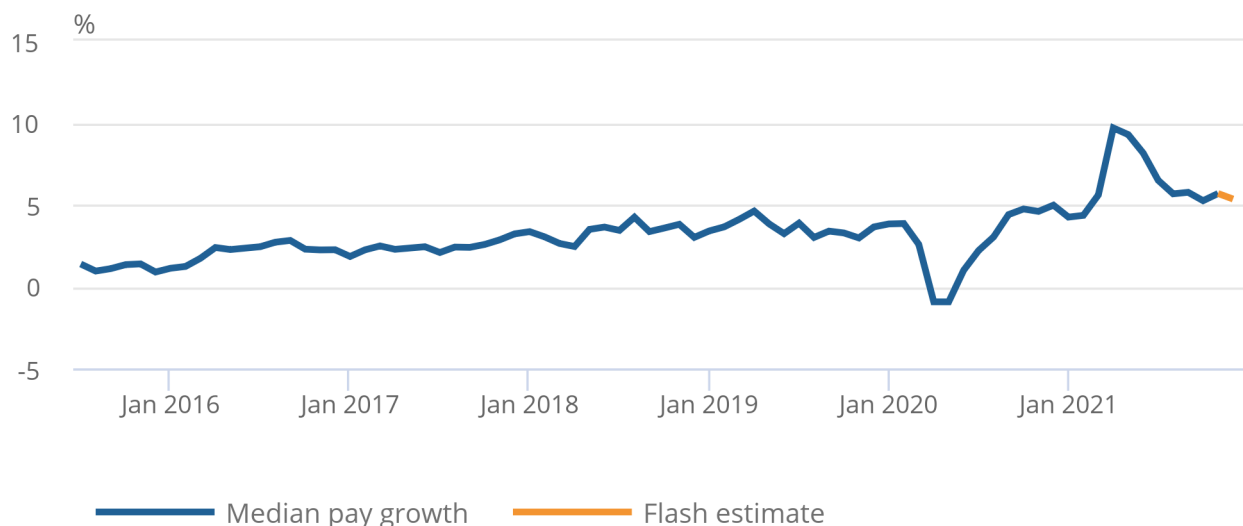
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020 median pay growth has been 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 December 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 December 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 November 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 November 2021, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £670, the 90th percentile was £4,782 and the 99th percentile was £13,701 (Figure 5). This means that:

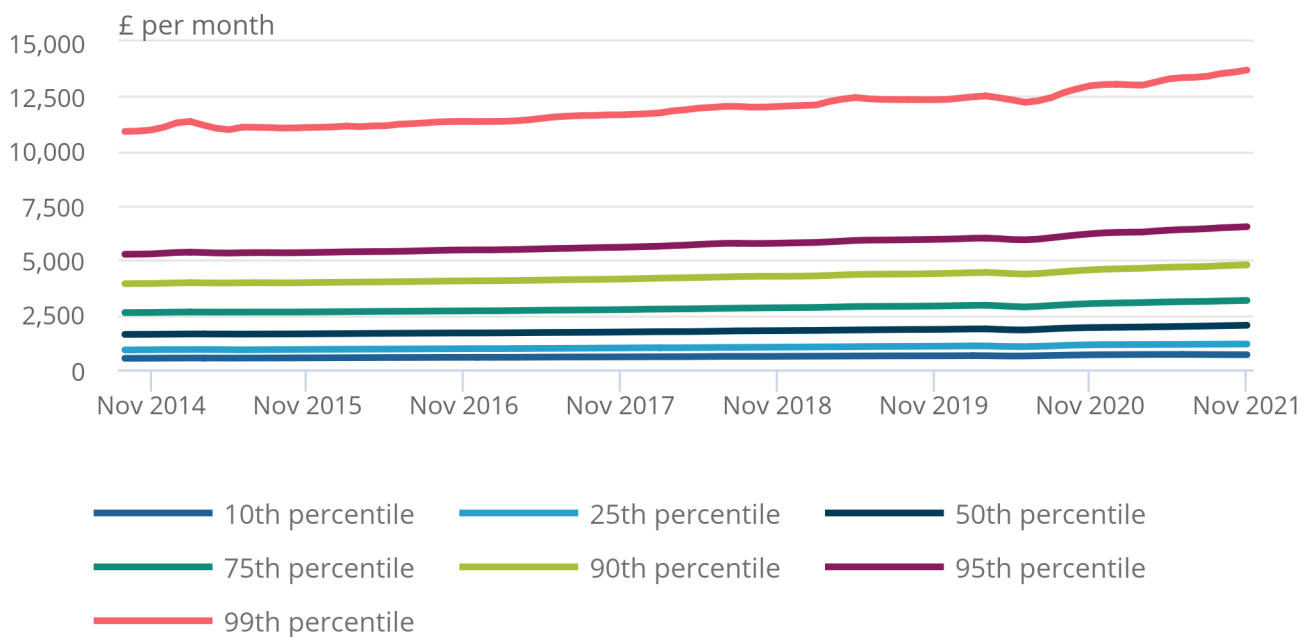
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £670 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,782 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £13,701 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £670 per month and 90% earn less than £4,782 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £670 per month and 90% earn less than £4,782 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to November 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 December 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 773,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,161,000 in London in December 2021.

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 December 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 December 2021 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 6.1% increase in London to a 3.9% increase in the East of England.

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, Swindon experienced an increase of 2.0% in payrolled employees in comparison with December 2020, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 11.3% (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, December 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 December 2021 ranged from £1,698 in Isle of Wight to £3,127 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,019 in Enfield to £3,127 in Wandsworth. Median pay in December 2021 for London as a whole was £2,447.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, December 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 \(IDBR\)](#) 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 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. 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 0.2% in transportation and storage to positive 17.8% in accommodation and food service activities.

Figure 9: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to December 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](#)

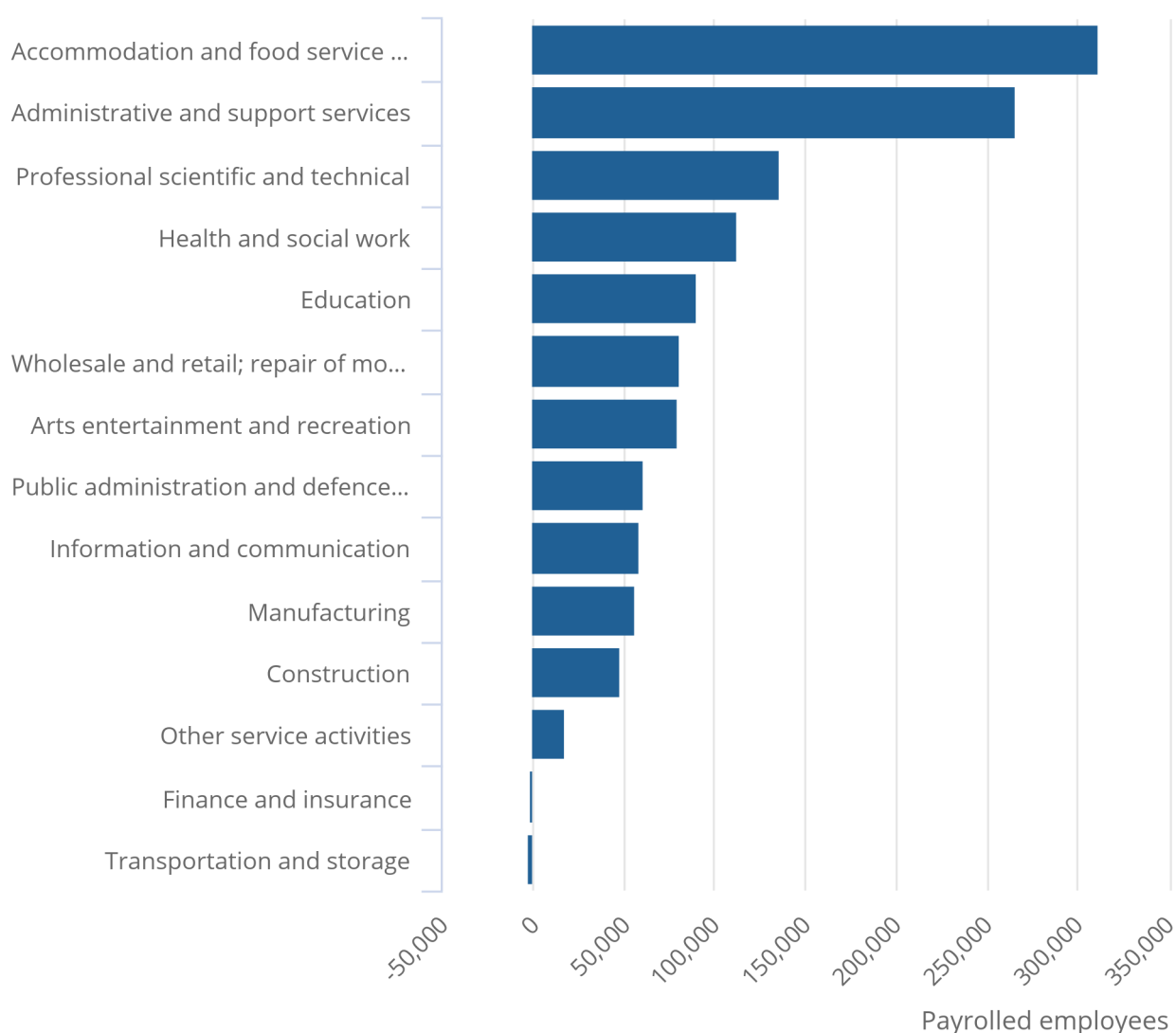
The increase in payrolled employees between December 2020 and December 2021 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 312,000 employees) and smallest in the transportation and storage sector (a fall of 2,000 employees).

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

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

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

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

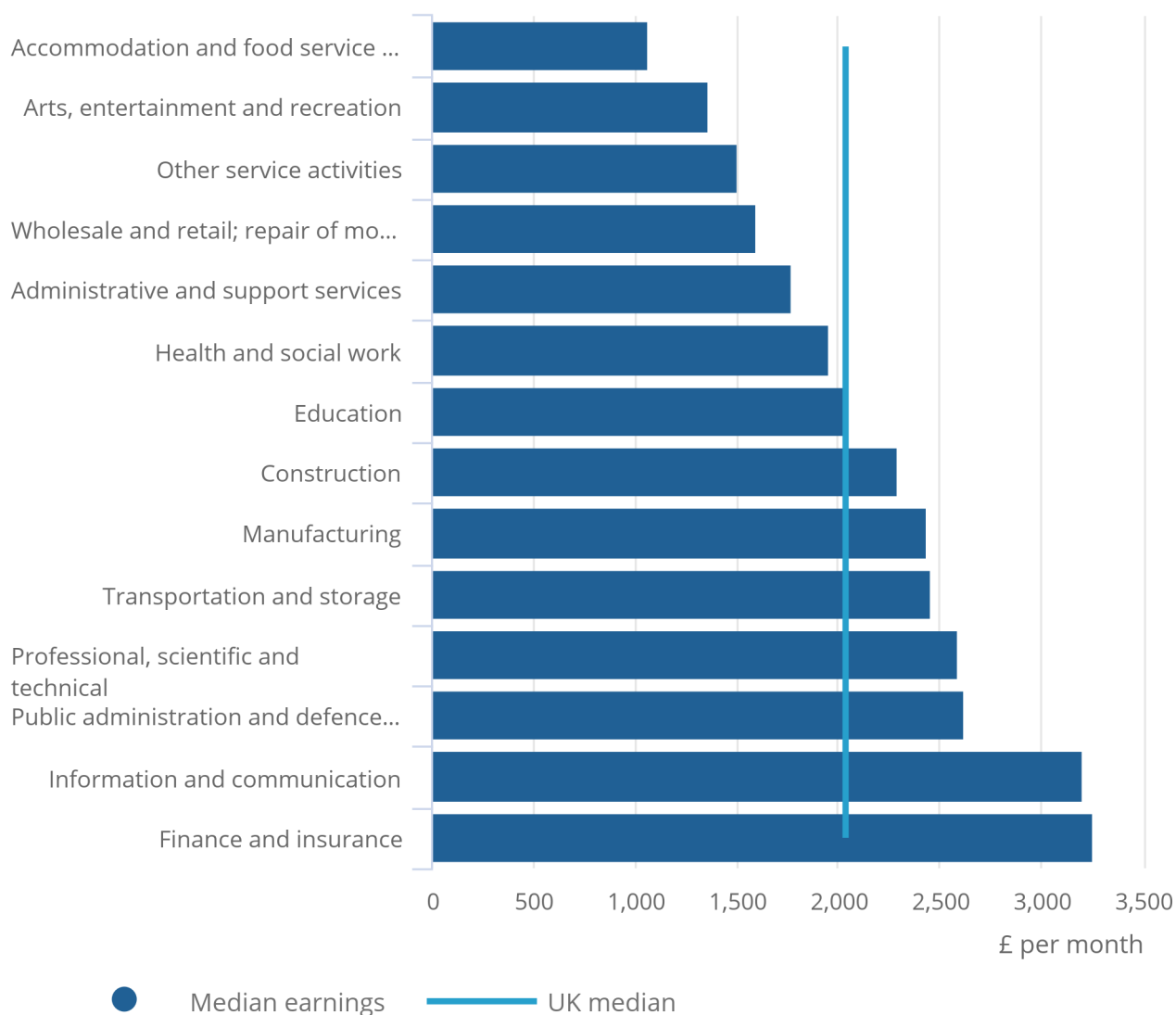
Median pay in December 2021 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,067 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,257 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2021

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2021



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

Notes:

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

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the professional, scientific and technical sector (positive 7.6%, Figure 12) and slowest in the arts and entertainment sector (positive 1.0%).

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.

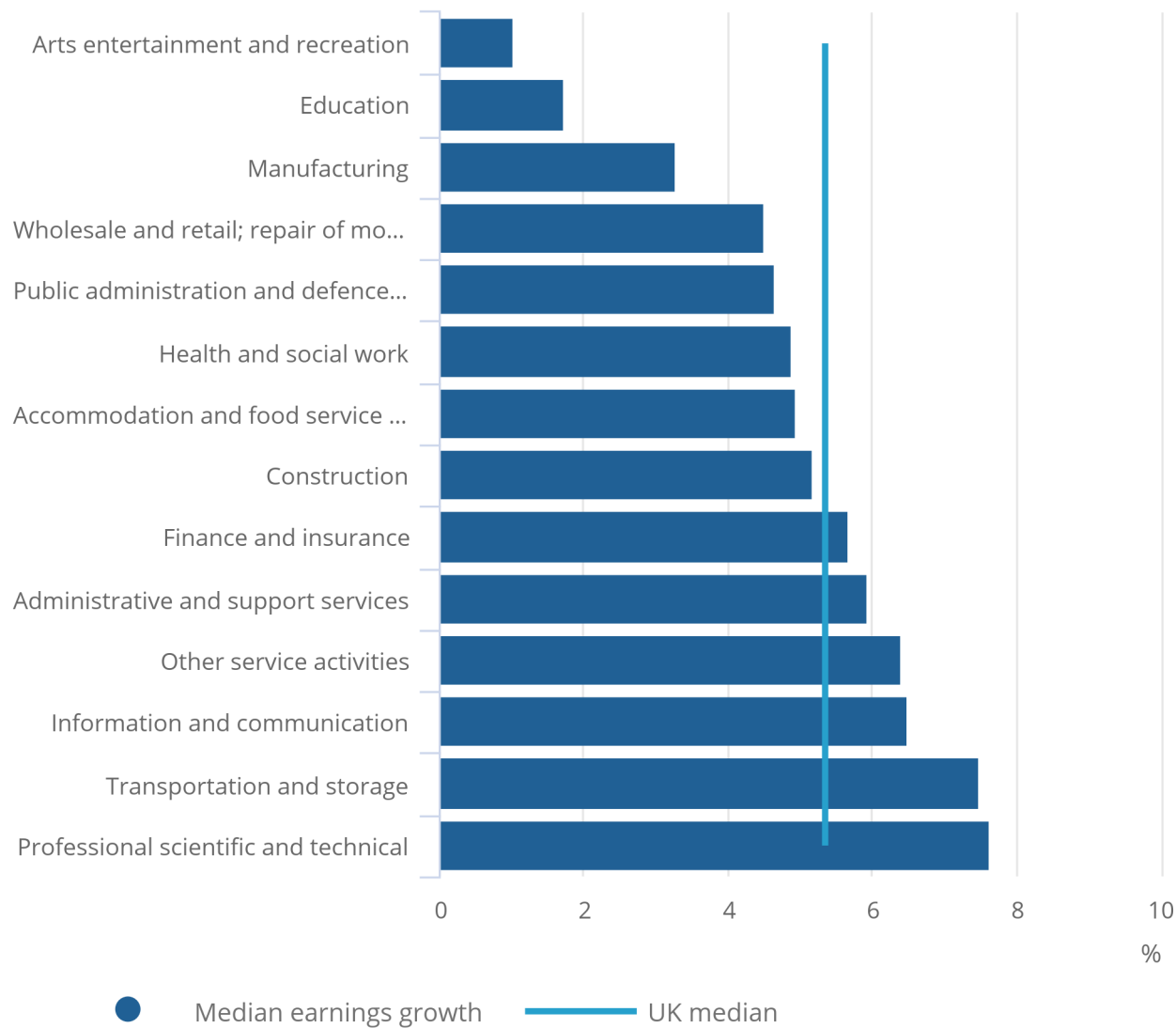
Similar principles apply for inflows.

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

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

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

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



Notes:

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

7 . Age data

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

Of the 29.5 million payrolled employees in the UK in December 2021, 94.7% are aged 18 to 64 years.

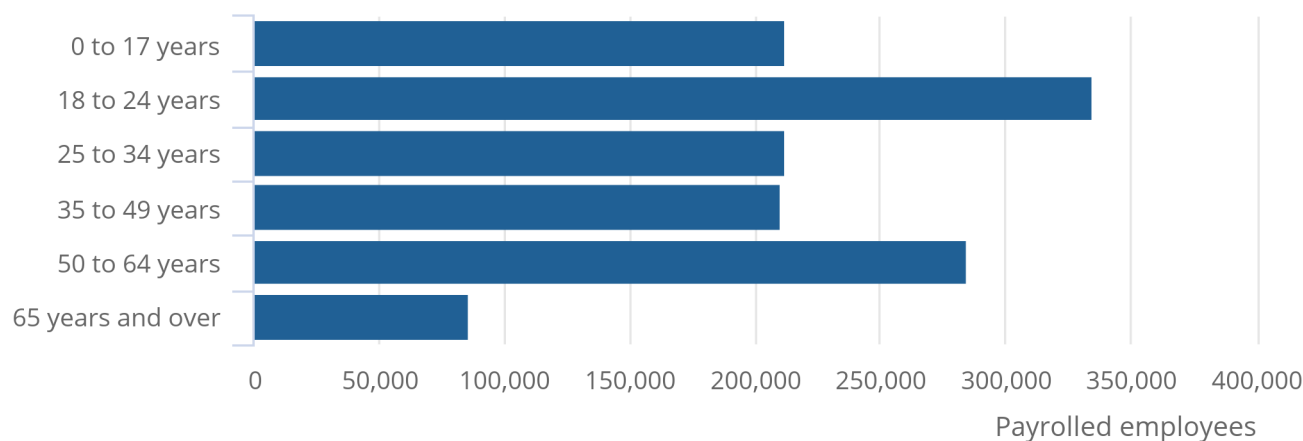
Between December 2020 and December 2021, there was a 547,000 increase in payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 50 to 64 years increased by 285,000.

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on December 2020, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 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 the age of 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 December 2020, annual employee growth has risen to positive 2.3% for those aged 35 to 49 years, and positive 3.2% for those aged 25 to 34 years. Those aged under 18 years saw a rise in employee growth to 74.2% 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 December 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

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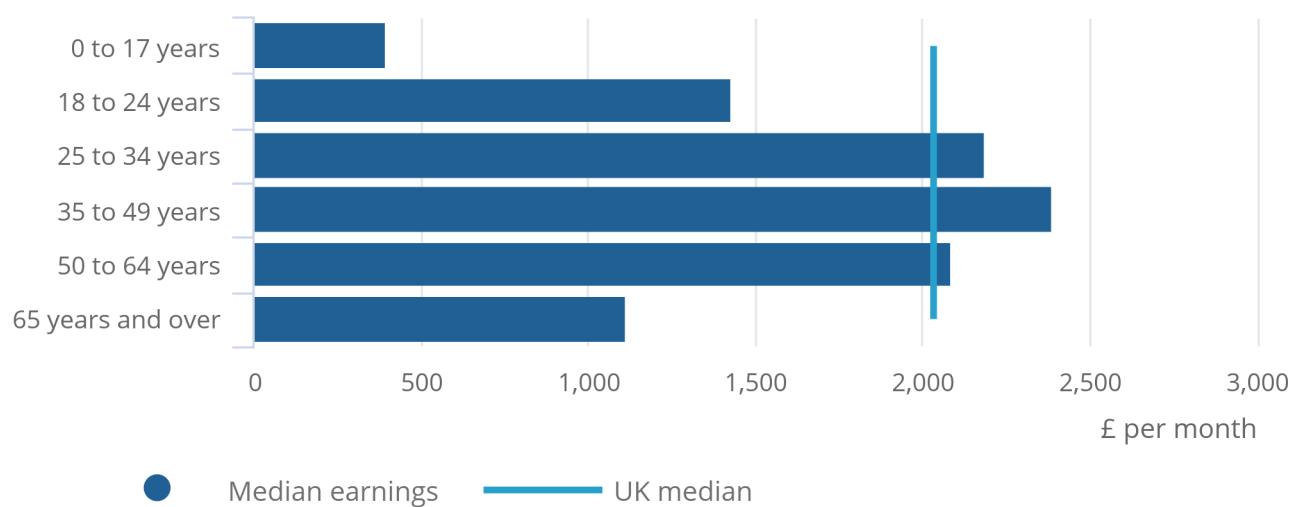
Median pay in December 2021 ranged from £395 for those aged under 18 years to £2,386 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 15). Overall, median pay is higher in central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2021

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2021



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

Notes:

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

8 . Earnings and employment data

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

Dataset | Released on 18 January 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 on 18 January 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 on 18 January 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 December 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 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 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 January 2022, which means around 1% to 2% of the data for November 2021 are imputed, while around 15% of the data for the “flash” December 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 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 is 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: January 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 January 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 18 January 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
December 2014	27,003,468
December 2015	27,689,957
December 2016	28,088,574
December 2017	28,472,163
December 2018	28,767,533
December 2019	29,004,321
December 2020	28,127,760
January 2021	28,137,921
February 2021	28,167,871
March 2021	28,226,561
April 2021	28,297,846
May 2021	28,464,000
June 2021	28,637,856
July 2021	28,757,916
August 2021	28,911,703
September 2021	29,052,383
October 2021	29,122,131
November 2021	29,283,820
December 2021	29,467,516
Change on year	1,339,756
Change %	4.8

Source: PAYE RTI

- Figures for December 2021 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.
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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
December 2014	1,617
December 2015	1,631
December 2016	1,667
December 2017	1,721
December 2018	1,772
December 2019	1,837
December 2020	1,928
January 2021	1,928
February 2021	1,939
March 2021	1,951
April 2021	1,966
May 2021	1,966
June 2021	1,978
July 2021	1,979
August 2021	1,986
September 2021	2,009
October 2021	2,010
November 2021	2,023
December 2021	2,031
Change on year	103
Change %	5.3

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
November 2014	2,216
November 2015	2,238
November 2016	2,294
November 2017	2,352
November 2018	2,432
November 2019	2,501
November 2020	2,635
December 2020	2,657
January 2021	2,662
February 2021	2,665
March 2021	2,661
April 2021	2,689
May 2021	2,701
June 2021	2,700
July 2021	2,717
August 2021	2,721
September 2021	2,739
October 2021	2,746
November 2021	2,774
Change on year	139
Change %	5.3

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
November 2014	59,815,813,759
November 2015	62,013,627,251
November 2016	64,337,654,306
November 2017	66,899,382,643
November 2018	69,954,613,113
November 2019	72,493,790,433
November 2020	74,039,205,232
December 2020	74,736,995,595
January 2021	74,904,466,993
February 2021	75,077,603,568
March 2021	75,103,135,168
April 2021	76,089,894,921
May 2021	76,876,580,294
June 2021	77,328,853,562
July 2021	78,132,629,990
August 2021	78,682,923,095
September 2021	79,576,640,102
October 2021	79,982,902,833
November 2021	81,228,360,099
Change on year	7,189,154,867
Change %	9.7

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
November 2014	509	896	1,605	2,604	3,927	5,284	10,955
November 2015	526	911	1,625	2,628	3,970	5,347	11,073
November 2016	551	945	1,665	2,676	4,048	5,466	11,354
November 2017	571	979	1,709	2,735	4,134	5,588	11,651
November 2018	596	1,015	1,770	2,819	4,259	5,774	12,029
November 2019	619	1,057	1,828	2,897	4,382	5,951	12,345
November 2020	665	1,121	1,912	3,008	4,554	6,205	12,983
December 2020	670	1,130	1,920	3,024	4,581	6,246	13,035
January 2021	673	1,131	1,925	3,037	4,600	6,269	13,050
February 2021	677	1,134	1,932	3,047	4,616	6,279	13,025
March 2021	679	1,134	1,938	3,057	4,629	6,285	13,007
April 2021	681	1,138	1,947	3,073	4,655	6,331	13,151
May 2021	682	1,140	1,954	3,086	4,673	6,370	13,295
June 2021	682	1,143	1,965	3,098	4,688	6,398	13,355
July 2021	680	1,146	1,973	3,103	4,697	6,414	13,367
August 2021	677	1,150	1,983	3,111	4,710	6,443	13,418
September 2021	673	1,153	1,995	3,128	4,742	6,481	13,539
October 2021	671	1,157	2,006	3,141	4,760	6,503	13,604
November 2021	670	1,159	2,018	3,155	4,782	6,529	13,701
Change on year	6	38	106	147	228	325	717
Change %	0.9	3.4	5.6	4.9	5	5.2	5.5

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
December 2017	667,171	634,452
December 2018	658,939	657,784
December 2019	660,292	645,686
December 2020	582,488	550,692
January 2021	566,956	556,796
February 2021	538,559	508,609
March 2021	565,346	506,656
April 2021	597,421	526,137
May 2021	738,583	572,429
June 2021	756,066	582,209
July 2021	694,028	573,968
August 2021	709,200	555,413
September 2021	710,496	569,815
October 2021	700,279	630,531
November 2021	751,869	590,180
December 2021	801,272	617,576
Change on year	218,784	66,884
Change %	37.6	12.1

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
December 2014	1,035,619	2,932,210	2,165,808	1,971,378	2,313,427	2,576,660	3,740,470	3,828,611	2,261,144	1,192,714	2,306,899	678,529
December 2015	1,050,304	3,002,124	2,209,604	2,025,112	2,382,794	2,649,369	3,880,274	3,922,281	2,316,696	1,211,802	2,340,630	698,967
December 2016	1,059,129	3,043,629	2,242,509	2,061,114	2,426,212	2,692,304	3,947,468	3,973,724	2,350,194	1,228,067	2,352,421	711,802
December 2017	1,068,689	3,095,937	2,271,093	2,094,207	2,457,610	2,729,532	4,010,376	4,022,316	2,379,744	1,246,565	2,368,172	727,921
December 2018	1,069,902	3,129,672	2,295,916	2,114,001	2,483,911	2,760,127	4,078,100	4,060,111	2,401,519	1,256,501	2,377,050	740,723
December 2019	1,072,647	3,151,433	2,312,198	2,123,499	2,488,661	2,786,983	4,149,666	4,096,707	2,423,636	1,260,308	2,389,339	749,245
December 2020	1,051,302	3,084,248	2,256,860	2,079,125	2,420,156	2,710,237	3,921,717	3,972,126	2,356,797	1,229,557	2,308,936	736,697
January 2021	1,052,412	3,087,259	2,258,702	2,080,639	2,422,491	2,709,842	3,918,185	3,971,124	2,357,111	1,231,430	2,310,709	738,018
February 2021	1,053,489	3,092,757	2,261,091	2,084,317	2,425,638	2,712,396	3,915,816	3,976,670	2,360,339	1,233,756	2,312,487	739,113
March 2021	1,056,308	3,098,936	2,266,280	2,088,698	2,431,656	2,718,114	3,922,632	3,983,415	2,365,171	1,235,668	2,318,411	741,273
April 2021	1,059,283	3,105,334	2,271,447	2,092,553	2,443,401	2,728,201	3,944,467	3,988,616	2,367,923	1,233,556	2,322,606	740,458
May 2021	1,065,412	3,124,829	2,285,001	2,103,385	2,457,356	2,742,932	3,973,300	4,007,354	2,382,840	1,243,356	2,332,113	746,122
June 2021	1,073,208	3,143,683	2,299,309	2,116,552	2,470,819	2,758,026	3,999,497	4,029,935	2,400,906	1,250,533	2,342,145	753,244
July 2021	1,076,259	3,155,306	2,308,011	2,122,098	2,480,691	2,765,097	4,023,365	4,049,472	2,409,632	1,257,922	2,351,476	758,586
August 2021	1,081,886	3,173,934	2,320,067	2,130,396	2,491,165	2,778,326	4,056,421	4,075,666	2,421,456	1,263,324	2,359,374	759,687
September 2021	1,086,920	3,193,560	2,328,485	2,137,222	2,501,774	2,788,390	4,089,079	4,095,291	2,431,525	1,267,097	2,371,225	761,817
October 2021	1,089,803	3,197,833	2,333,738	2,139,970	2,506,108	2,791,610	4,103,306	4,106,035	2,437,828	1,271,267	2,380,116	764,517
November 2021	1,097,334	3,213,397	2,347,182	2,150,274	2,520,231	2,804,965	4,130,322	4,128,610	2,451,575	1,278,874	2,392,385	768,671
December 2021	1,104,735	3,233,195	2,365,054	2,165,722	2,534,651	2,816,586	4,160,785	4,148,222	2,464,451	1,285,357	2,415,308	773,448
Change on year	53,433	148,947	108,194	86,598	114,495	106,349	239,067	176,096	107,654	55,800	106,372	36,751
Change %	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.2	4.7	3.9	6.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	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
December 2014	1,545	1,530	1,510	1,527	1,537	1,653	1,942	1,730	1,512	1,520	1,514
December 2015	1,541	1,536	1,524	1,536	1,546	1,672	1,967	1,750	1,531	1,528	1,497
December 2016	1,565	1,574	1,553	1,571	1,585	1,710	2,013	1,792	1,567	1,561	1,528
December 2017	1,624	1,630	1,608	1,625	1,640	1,772	2,089	1,849	1,628	1,613	1,576
December 2018	1,672	1,683	1,654	1,675	1,684	1,827	2,152	1,903	1,674	1,665	1,631
December 2019	1,727	1,742	1,707	1,733	1,736	1,891	2,227	1,971	1,728	1,720	1,668
December 2020	1,801	1,830	1,795	1,827	1,824	1,999	2,337	2,068	1,825	1,817	1,778
January 2021	1,807	1,826	1,795	1,824	1,824	1,993	2,333	2,062	1,823	1,820	1,776
February 2021	1,809	1,834	1,801	1,834	1,831	2,001	2,351	2,075	1,833	1,822	1,786
March 2021	1,818	1,843	1,813	1,848	1,848	2,019	2,367	2,092	1,847	1,836	1,805
April 2021	1,825	1,853	1,818	1,857	1,857	2,028	2,387	2,107	1,854	1,853	1,823
May 2021	1,824	1,849	1,817	1,857	1,854	2,026	2,400	2,111	1,854	1,872	1,813
June 2021	1,836	1,864	1,830	1,868	1,862	2,044	2,420	2,118	1,869	1,867	1,840
July 2021	1,835	1,868	1,831	1,873	1,860	2,046	2,414	2,119	1,867	1,876	1,874
August 2021	1,837	1,869	1,834	1,875	1,867	2,049	2,409	2,114	1,869	1,878	1,825
September 2021	1,873	1,901	1,874	1,905	1,895	2,079	2,435	2,152	1,909	1,885	1,844
October 2021	1,868	1,894	1,867	1,907	1,894	2,079	2,433	2,152	1,903	1,880	1,849
November 2021	1,876	1,904	1,879	1,922	1,903	2,092	2,442	2,162	1,913	1,891	1,860
December 2021	1,897	1,908	1,882	1,931	1,914	2,096	2,447	2,174	1,923	1,898	1,880
Change on year	96	78	86	104	90	96	110	107	98	80	102
Change %	5.3	4.3	4.8	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	4.4	5.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	December 2020	December 2021	Payrolled employees	
			UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	472,071	494,646	22,575	4.8
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	579,231	610,089	30,858	5.3
Cumbria	213,830	221,076	7,246	3.4
Greater Manchester	1,186,298	1,254,140	67,842	5.7
Lancashire	622,175	651,647	29,472	4.7
Cheshire	424,156	439,953	15,797	3.7
Merseyside	637,789	666,379	28,590	4.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	390,300	407,328	17,028	4.4
North Yorkshire	346,610	362,045	15,435	4.5
South Yorkshire	564,778	591,486	26,708	4.7
West Yorkshire	955,172	1,004,195	49,023	5.1
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	925,298	965,254	39,956	4.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	838,295	870,480	32,185	3.8
Lincolnshire	315,532	329,987	14,455	4.6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	597,669	622,281	24,612	4.1
Shropshire and Staffordshire	689,041	716,720	27,679	4
West Midlands (county)	1,133,447	1,195,651	62,204	5.5
East Anglia	1,073,434	1,118,553	45,119	4.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	846,263	877,193	30,930	3.7
Essex	790,540	820,841	30,301	3.8
Inner London - West	494,906	532,487	37,581	7.6
Inner London - East	1,094,933	1,180,532	85,599	7.8
Outer London - East and North East	826,558	866,308	39,750	4.8
Outer London - South	582,341	607,184	24,843	4.3
Outer London - West and North West	922,979	974,274	51,295	5.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,136,975	1,183,214	46,239	4.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,216,341	1,273,032	56,691	4.7
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	857,129	893,827	36,698	4.3
Kent	761,681	798,149	36,468	4.8
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,124,142	1,173,279	49,137	4.4
Dorset and Somerset	543,759	565,785	22,026	4.1
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	216,028	227,668	11,640	5.4
Devon	472,868	497,718	24,850	5.3
West Wales and The Valleys	750,598	783,466	32,868	4.4
East Wales	478,959	501,891	22,932	4.8
North Eastern Scotland	216,886	225,410	8,524	3.9
Highlands and Islands	197,125	205,883	8,758	4.4
Eastern Scotland	853,153	893,705	40,552	4.8
West Central Scotland	651,778	682,537	30,759	4.7
Southern Scotland	389,994	407,773	17,779	4.6
Northern Ireland	736,697	773,448	36,751	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			
	December 2020	December 2021	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,805	1,880	75	4.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,797	1,907	110	6.1
Cumbria	1,778	1,890	112	6.3
Greater Manchester	1,835	1,907	72	3.9
Lancashire	1,763	1,840	77	4.4
Cheshire	1,942	2,043	101	5.2
Merseyside	1,843	1,915	72	3.9
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,758	1,855	97	5.5
North Yorkshire	1,793	1,899	106	5.9
South Yorkshire	1,783	1,866	83	4.7
West Yorkshire	1,818	1,891	73	4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,828	1,925	97	5.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,848	1,963	115	6.2
Lincolnshire	1,761	1,868	107	6.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,907	2,018	111	5.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,819	1,917	98	5.4
West Midlands (county)	1,792	1,868	76	4.2
East Anglia	1,876	1,978	102	5.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,140	2,249	109	5.1
Essex	2,024	2,134	110	5.4
Inner London - West	2,923	2,989	66	2.3
Inner London - East	2,398	2,499	101	4.2
Outer London - East and North East	2,123	2,239	116	5.5
Outer London - South	2,396	2,508	112	4.7
Outer London - West and North West	2,173	2,293	120	5.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,205	2,329	124	5.6
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,072	2,167	95	4.6
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	1,980	2,079	99	5
Kent	1,968	2,086	118	6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,942	2,047	105	5.4
Dorset and Somerset	1,782	1,880	98	5.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,647	1,738	91	5.5
Devon	1,722	1,814	92	5.3
West Wales and The Valleys	1,785	1,864	79	4.4
East Wales	1,869	1,960	91	4.9
North Eastern Scotland	2,081	2,171	90	4.3
Highlands and Islands	1,854	1,975	121	6.5
Eastern Scotland	1,968	2,088	120	6.1
West Central Scotland	1,957	2,090	133	6.8
Southern Scotland	1,899	2,022	123	6.5
Northern Ireland	1,778	1,880	102	5.7

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			
	December 2020	December 2021	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	185,344	194,021	8,677	4.7
Mining and quarrying	48,579	49,878	1,299	2.7
Manufacturing	2,302,692	2,359,271	56,579	2.5
Energy production and supply	130,044	124,374	-5,670	-4.4
Water supply, sewerage and waste	183,894	189,849	5,955	3.2
Construction	1,260,999	1,309,726	48,727	3.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,348,681	4,429,192	80,511	1.9
Transportation and storage	1,320,537	1,318,515	-2,022	-0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,754,358	2,066,216	311,858	17.8
Information and communication	1,203,052	1,262,401	59,349	4.9
Finance and insurance	1,047,307	1,046,789	-518	0
Real estate	418,783	431,852	13,069	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical	2,122,319	2,258,165	135,846	6.4
Administrative and support services	2,328,247	2,593,899	265,652	11.4
Public administration and defence; social security	1,336,170	1,396,746	60,576	4.5
Education	3,107,876	3,198,303	90,427	2.9
Health and social work	3,923,942	4,037,029	113,087	2.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	490,343	570,424	80,081	16.3
Other service activities	503,981	521,390	17,409	3.5
Households and Extraterritorial	110,612	109,476	-1,136	-1

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	December 2020	December 2021	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,747	1,809	62	3.5
Mining and quarrying	3,837	3,958	121	3.2
Manufacturing	2,362	2,440	78	3.3
Energy production and supply	3,395	3,296	-99	-2.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,469	2,559	90	3.6
Construction	2,175	2,288	113	5.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,525	1,594	69	4.5
Transportation and storage	2,281	2,452	171	7.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,017	1,067	50	4.9
Information and communication	3,010	3,205	195	6.5
Finance and insurance	3,083	3,257	174	5.6
Real estate	2,081	2,106	25	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical	2,406	2,590	184	7.6
Administrative and support services	1,668	1,767	99	5.9
Public administration and defence; social security	2,501	2,617	116	4.6
Education	1,998	2,033	35	1.8
Health and social work	1,864	1,955	91	4.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,351	1,365	14	1
Other service activities	1,415	1,505	90	6.4
Households and Extraterritorial	1,004	994	-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+
December 2014	408,467	3,531,442	6,416,770	9,169,825	6,653,006	823,958
December 2015	439,115	3,603,441	6,605,313	9,296,981	6,907,010	838,097
December 2016	441,820	3,603,563	6,714,372	9,347,857	7,128,394	852,567
December 2017	444,371	3,587,167	6,797,497	9,398,777	7,365,481	878,870
December 2018	439,177	3,559,043	6,845,656	9,434,221	7,579,980	909,457
December 2019	432,531	3,504,089	6,867,628	9,456,403	7,742,688	1,000,981
December 2020	285,563	3,164,884	6,661,987	9,321,646	7,721,729	971,951
January 2021	286,463	3,164,419	6,660,881	9,322,353	7,729,674	974,132
February 2021	288,972	3,168,772	6,663,389	9,323,545	7,745,068	978,125
March 2021	292,754	3,170,203	6,671,498	9,340,528	7,764,723	986,854
April 2021	307,113	3,193,341	6,684,215	9,350,336	7,773,625	989,215
May 2021	344,785	3,253,059	6,700,751	9,369,447	7,798,433	997,526
June 2021	401,013	3,314,025	6,713,875	9,387,888	7,818,838	1,002,218
July 2021	434,851	3,356,401	6,727,955	9,400,192	7,836,500	1,002,017
August 2021	456,282	3,395,822	6,749,403	9,430,812	7,865,448	1,013,936
September 2021	466,679	3,429,212	6,779,209	9,446,803	7,904,618	1,025,862
October 2021	477,521	3,446,335	6,795,444	9,456,481	7,917,373	1,028,976
November 2021	490,864	3,472,193	6,824,111	9,497,285	7,956,553	1,042,813
December 2021	497,584	3,499,737	6,874,170	9,532,321	8,006,238	1,057,467
Change on year	212,021	334,853	212,182	210,674	284,509	85,517
Change %	74.2	10.6	3.2	2.3	3.7	8.8

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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+
December 2014	281	1,098	1,748	1,929	1,745	737
December 2015	287	1,137	1,765	1,936	1,746	760
December 2016	297	1,187	1,812	1,968	1,761	795
December 2017	304	1,228	1,872	2,029	1,807	830
December 2018	318	1,275	1,924	2,083	1,846	877
December 2019	326	1,317	1,996	2,146	1,899	963
December 2020	363	1,363	2,064	2,237	1,979	1,075
January 2021	361	1,352	2,066	2,242	1,979	1,084
February 2021	387	1,370	2,070	2,255	1,988	1,090
March 2021	389	1,378	2,098	2,268	1,997	1,096
April 2021	385	1,384	2,137	2,289	2,017	1,105
May 2021	385	1,377	2,125	2,300	2,021	1,105
June 2021	409	1,398	2,150	2,314	2,032	1,109
July 2021	398	1,397	2,160	2,322	2,035	1,120
August 2021	399	1,394	2,165	2,331	2,044	1,116
September 2021	397	1,411	2,175	2,360	2,066	1,124
October 2021	400	1,417	2,178	2,358	2,064	1,126
November 2021	400	1,425	2,184	2,371	2,078	1,134
December 2021	395	1,430	2,189	2,386	2,086	1,115
Change on year	32	67	125	149	107	40
Change %	8.9	4.9	6	6.7	5.4	3.7

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