

Statistical bulletin

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

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

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15 July 2021

Next release:
17 August 2021

Correction

21 July 2021 08:55

A data processing issue meant that the figures for the NUTS3 areas Lincolnshire, Cornwall and Isles of Scilly, and Aberdeen City and Aberdeenshire did not correspond with the NUTS2 totals for these areas within the dataset published at 7:00 15 July 2021. The NUTS3 level figures for these areas have now been corrected in the datasets and Figures 8 and 9 of the statistical bulletin.

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for June 2021 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 1.9% compared with June 2020, which is a rise of 541,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees is down by 0.7% since February 2020, a fall of 206,000.
- In June 2021, 356,000 more people were in payrolled employment when compared with May 2021.
- Early estimates for June 2021 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 7.5%, compared with June 2020 and median pay increased by 6.1% when compared with February 2020.
- Between June 2020 and June 2021, all age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees. There was an increase of 101,000 payrolled employees aged younger than 25 years.
- Annual growth in payrolled employees in June 2021 was the highest in Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae and Argyll and Bute, with a rise of 6.6%, and was lowest in Ealing, with a fall of 1.7%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between June 2020 and June 2021 was largest in the administrative and support services sector (a rise of 210,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 52,000).
- Three of the sectors that have had the greatest decreases have all continued to see substantial monthly increases in payrolled employees, according to flash estimates; between May and June 2021, accommodation and food services increased by 94,000 employees, wholesale and retail by 29,000, and arts and entertainment by 24,000.
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in June 2021 was highest in the arts and entertainment sector (an increase of 19.3%) and lowest in the households sector (a decrease of 2.8%).

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

This release covers people paid through the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system where their pay is reported through the Real Time Information (RTI) system. As employees who are furloughed as part of the [Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme \(CJRS\) programme](#) should still have their payments reported through this system, they should feature in these data and contribute toward the employment and pay statistics for the relevant periods.

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

2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for June 2021 indicate that there were 28.9 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 1.9% compared with the same period of the previous year and a rise of 541,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 1.3% in June 2021 – equivalent to 356,000 people.

Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but has risen more recently

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

Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but has risen more recently

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to June 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 May 2021 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

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

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

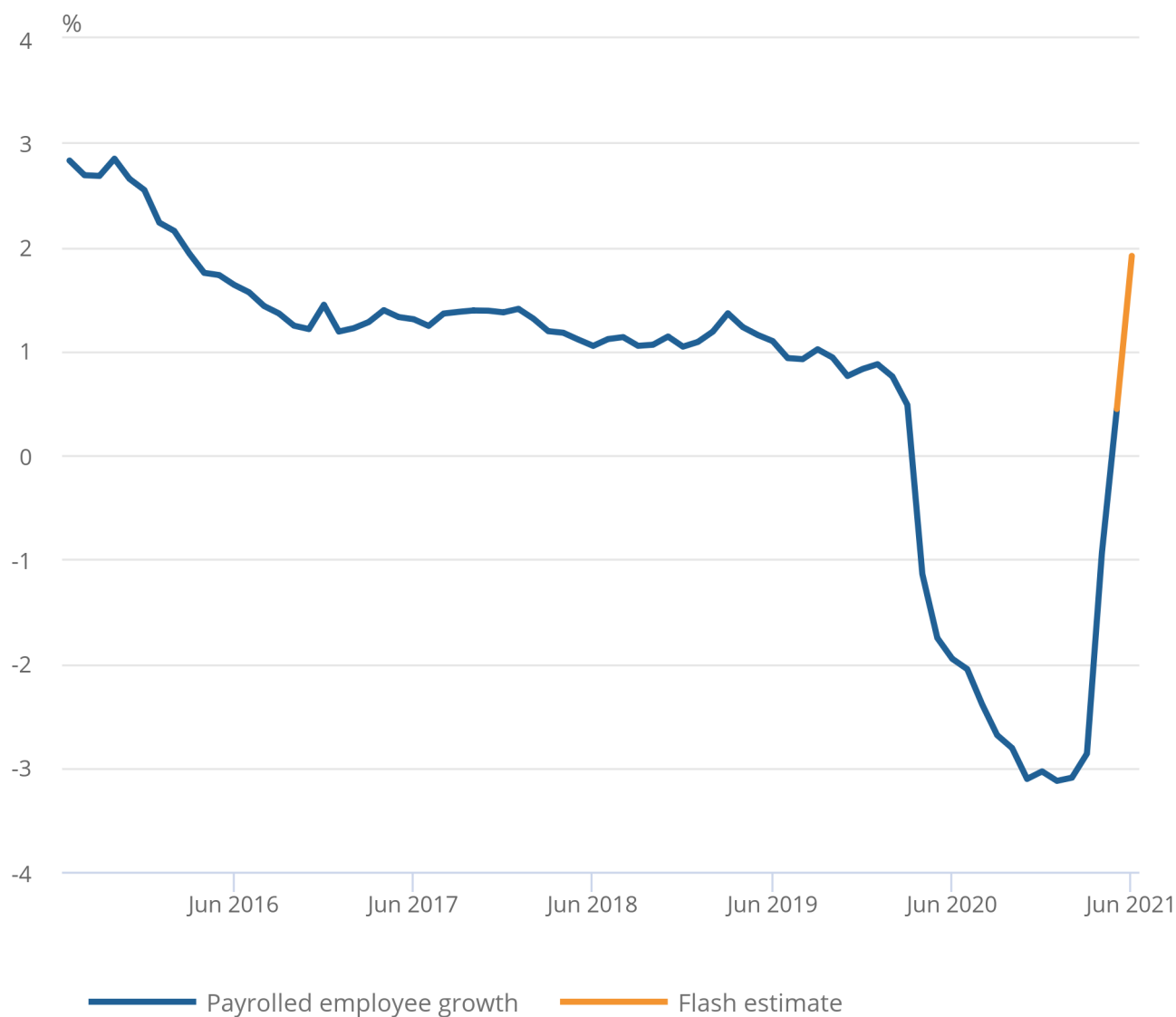
Since the start of 2021, growth rates have started to recover on the lower rates seen since the start of the pandemic. However, part of this recovery is because of the reduction in employees between March and May 2020 no longer contributing to the annual growth rate.

Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees fell throughout 2020, but has started to recover

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

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



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

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3 . Median monthly pay

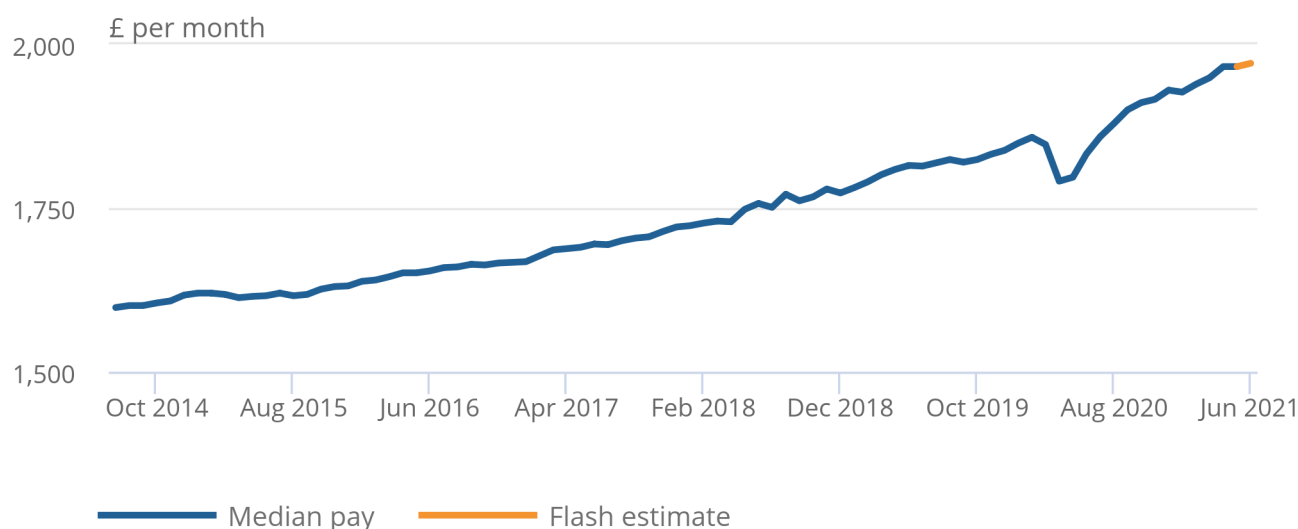
Early estimates for June 2021 indicate that median monthly pay increased to £1,971, an increase of 7.5% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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

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

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

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



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

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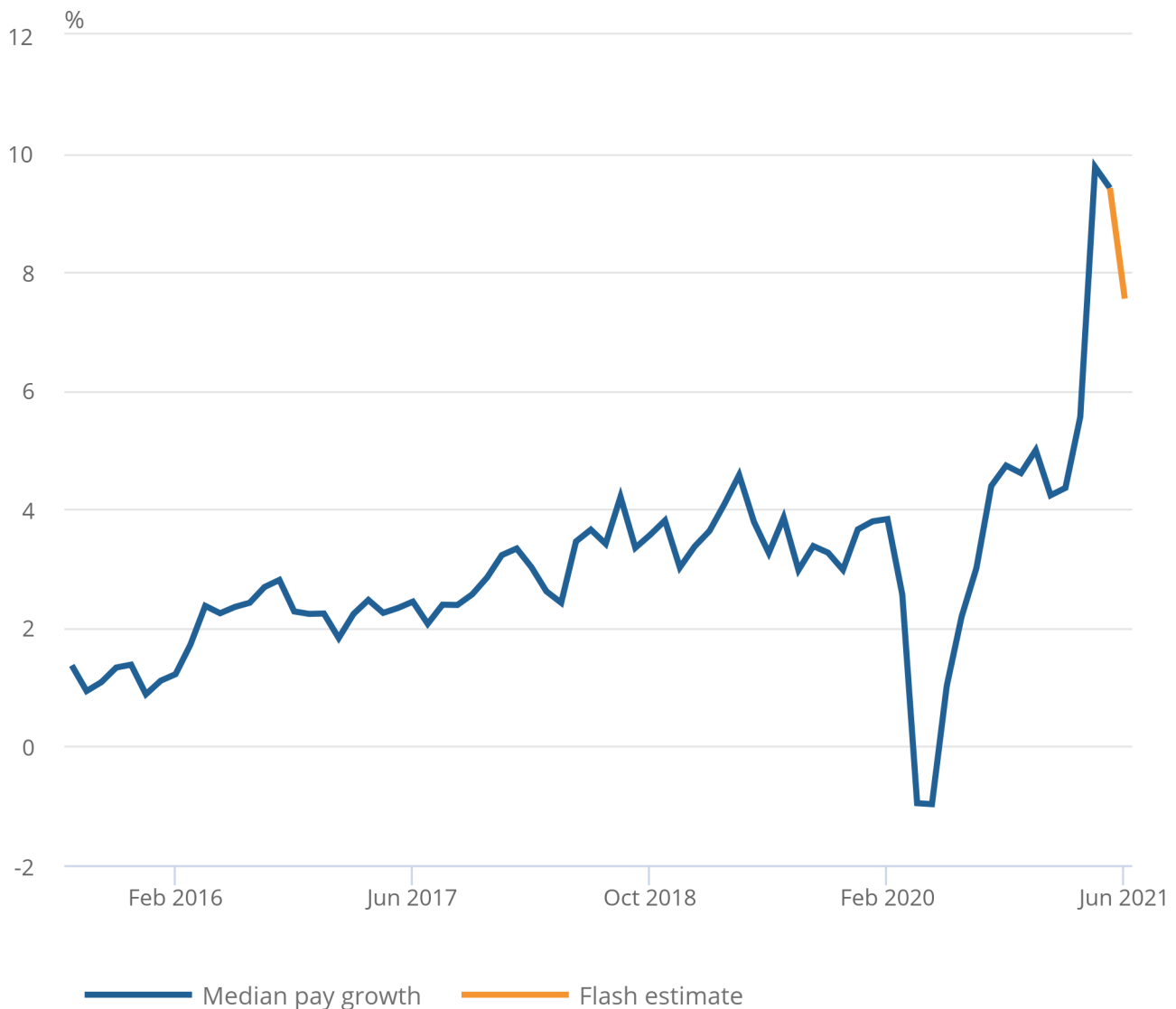
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6% (Figure 4). Pay growth for April and May 2020 became negative, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic as well as related economic and policy responses. More recently, median pay growth has increased, 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 June 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 June 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 May 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 bulletin](#) and [September 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 – meaning inflows into payrolled employment tend to bring down average pay and average pay growth. As inflows were relatively low between June 2020 and December 2020, this reduced the downward pressure on pay growth, which in turn increased median pay growth.

The high level of pay growth in April 2021 is attributed to the record high in median pay in April 2021, combined with the suppressed level of median pay in April 2020 at the onset of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The advantage of considering median pay over a 12-month period is that the monthly variations are less volatile compared with the annual level. However, where there are shocks to the labour market like this, it may be useful to consider median pay growth over shorter time periods.

Figure 5 illustrates the relative paths of monthly, quarterly and annual pay growth. Pay growth over two-years is also included to compare against pay in the same month but prior to any COVID-19 pandemic effects. (The monthly, quarterly and two-year pay series have not been annualised.)

Figure 5: The annual growth rate has shown sharper movements this year than monthly, quarterly and two-year growth rates

Percentage change on selected periods, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to June 2021

Figure 5: The annual growth rate has shown sharper movements this year than monthly, quarterly and two-year growth rates

Percentage change on selected periods, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to June 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.

4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to May 2021, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £683, the 90th percentile was £4,679 and the 99th percentile was £13,303 (Figure 6). This means that:

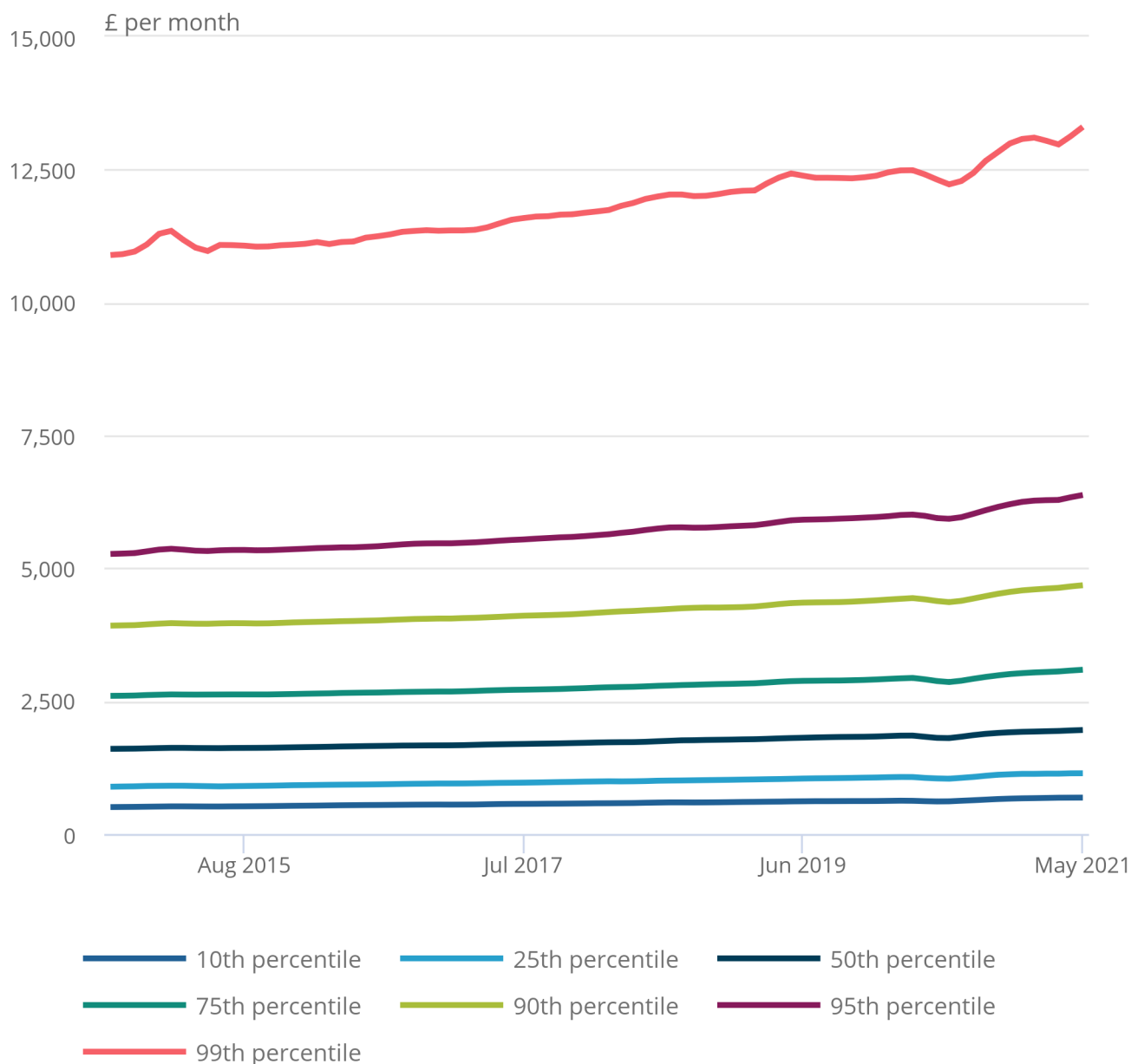
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £683 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,679 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £13,303 per month

Figure 6: 10% of employees earn less than £683 per month and 90% earn less than £4,679 per month

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

Figure 6: 10% of employees earn less than £683 per month and 90% earn less than £4,679 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to May 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 June 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 uniform (Figure 7).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions shown in Figure 7 range from 757,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,064,000 in the South East in June 2021.

For the first time since the beginning of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, some regions are now above pre-coronavirus (February 2020) levels. These include North East, North West, East Midlands and Northern Ireland.

Figure 7: 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 June 2021

Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

London and Northern Ireland experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020, while the North East and Scotland experienced lower growth than the UK overall. Going further, 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 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 the recent months. However, the magnitude of changes varies.

Comparing June 2021 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 2.9% increase in Wales to a 0.0% decrease in London, with London the only NUTS1 region showing no change in employees.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Ealing experienced a decrease of 1.7% in payrolled employees in comparison with June 2020, and Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae and Argyll and Bute experienced an increase of 6.6% (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in June 2021 ranged from £1,655 in Leicester to £3,059 in Wandsworth (Figure 9).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £1,981 in Enfield to £3,059 in Wandsworth. Median pay in June 2021 for London as a whole was £2,405.

Figure 9: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2021

Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

6 . Industry data

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

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

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

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

Other sectors (administrative and support services, and education in particular) have now joined public administration and defence, and health and social work in having a positive growth rate. However, this will partially be because of the comparison with the suppressed levels of employees seen in June 2020.

Those sectors that have seen the most negative growth since June 2020, notably the arts and entertainment, and accommodation and food services sectors, have seen sharp rises in the growth rate, but growth still remains negative and substantially below other sectors.

When compared with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from negative 5.9% in arts and entertainment to positive 9.4% in administrative and support services.

Figure 10: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

The increase in payrolled employees between June 2020 and June 2021 was largest in the administrative and support services sector (a rise of 210,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 52,000 employees).

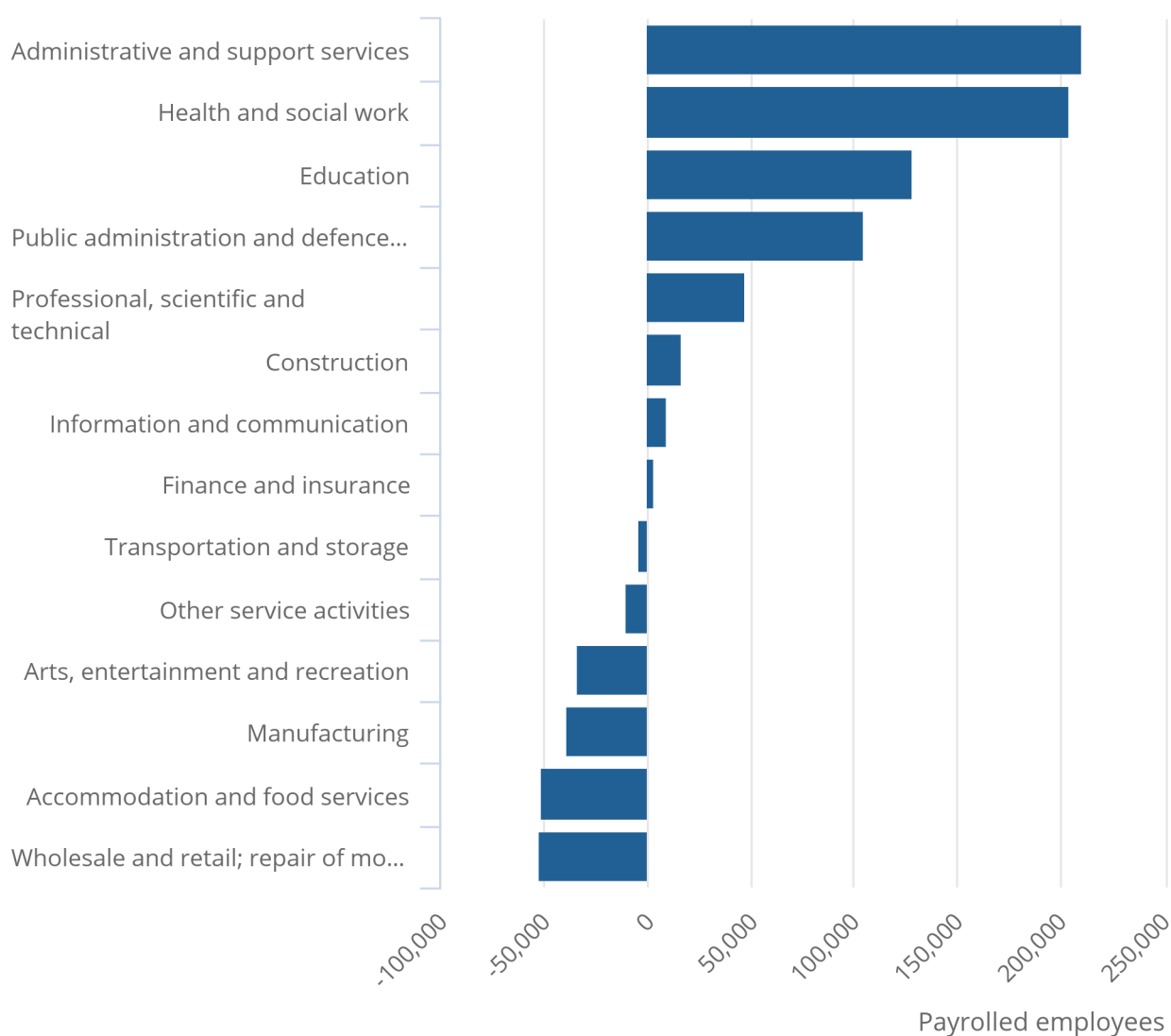
However, the flash estimate suggests that three of the sectors that have had the greatest decreases have all continued to see substantial monthly increases in payrolled employees. Between May and June 2021, accommodation and food services increased by 94,000 employees, wholesale and retail by 29,000, and arts and entertainment by 24,000.

Figure 11: The wholesale and retail sector has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since June 2020

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

Figure 11: The wholesale and retail sector has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since June 2020

Payrolled employees, absolute change on June 2020, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 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

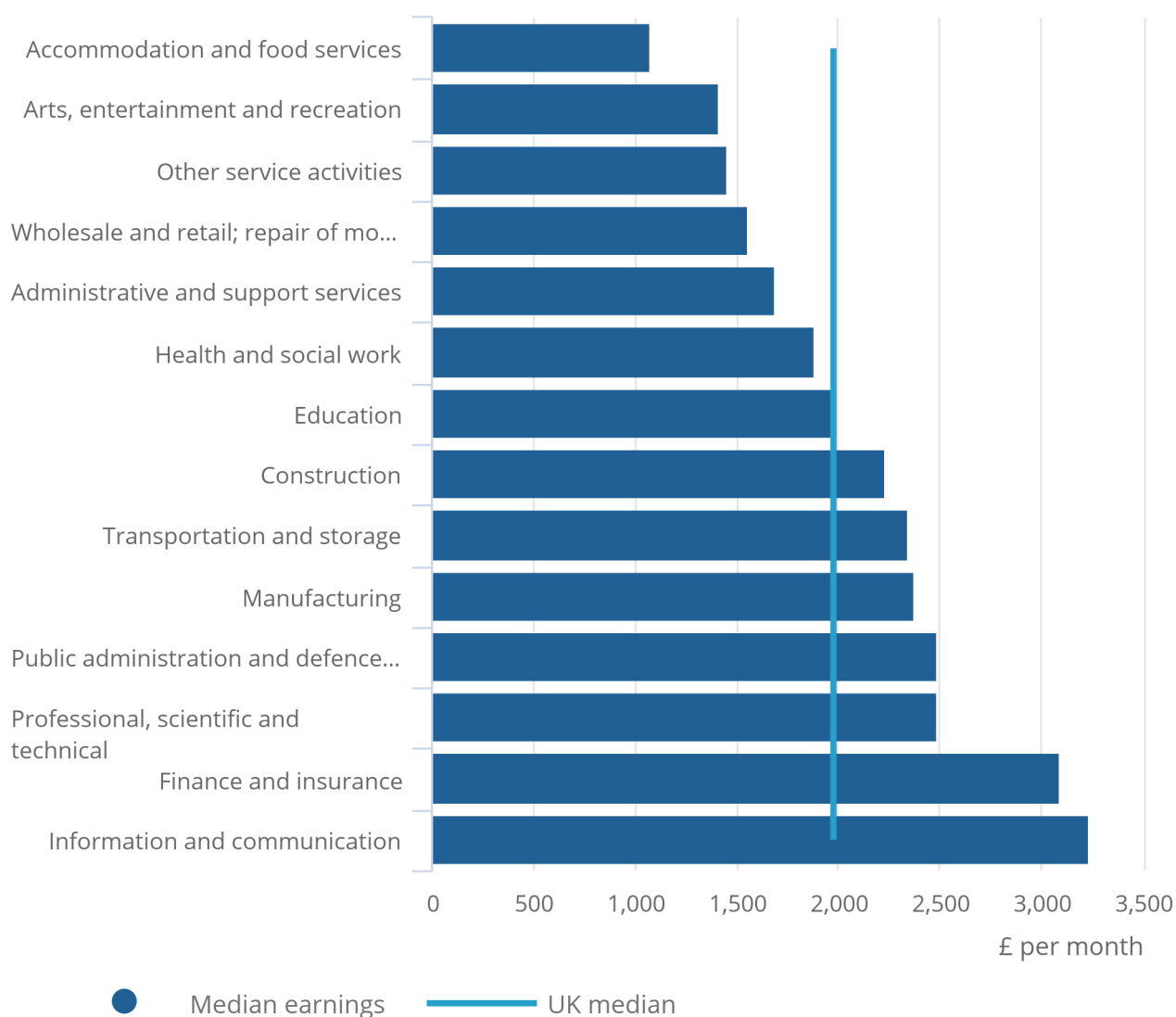
Median pay in June 2021 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,075 in the accommodation and food services sector to £3,238 in information and communication (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2021

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 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 arts and entertainment sector (positive 19.3%, Figure 13) and slowest in the households sector (negative 2.8%).

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.

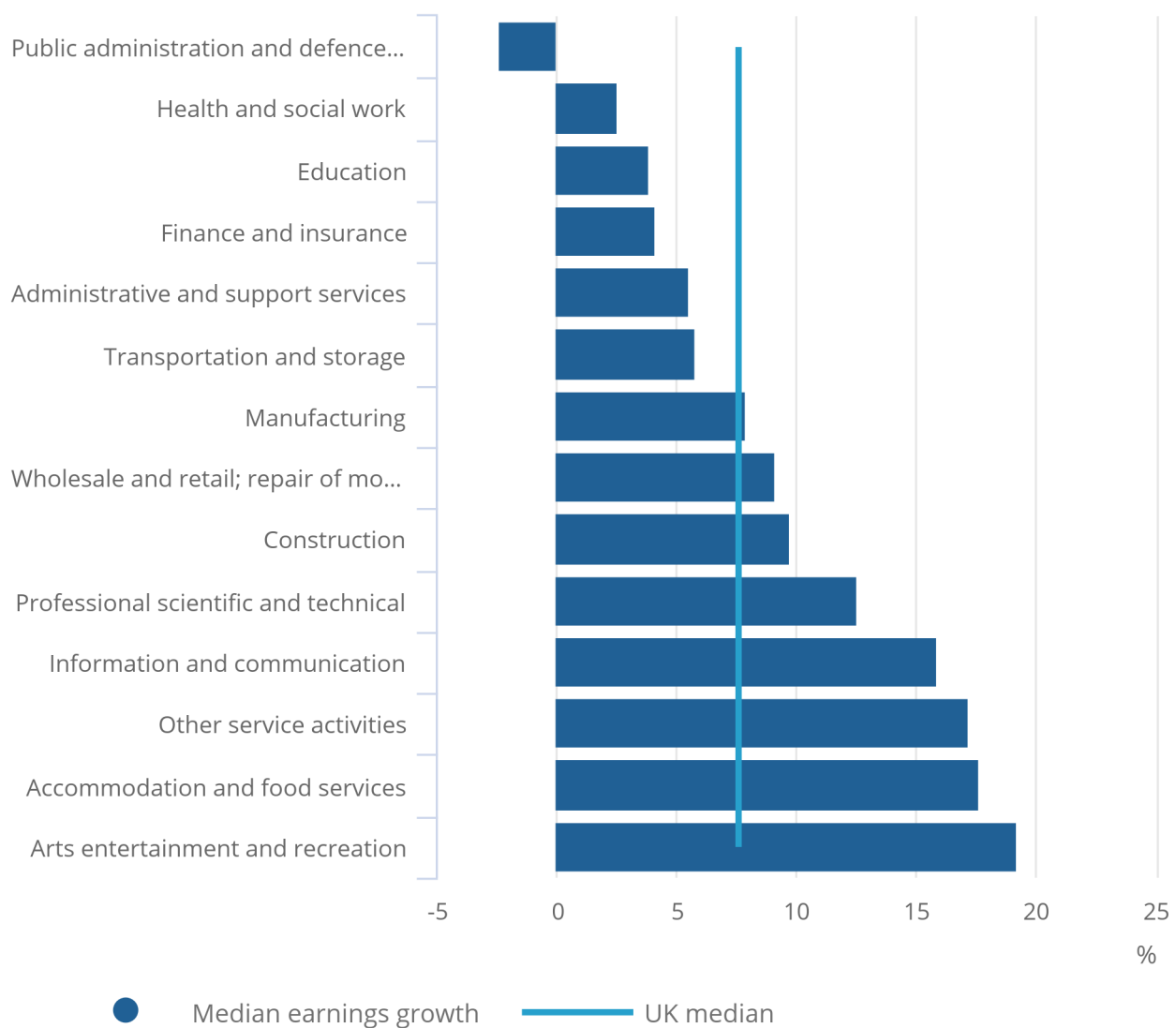
Similar principles apply for inflows. The high median pay growth in the arts and entertainment sector may be a consequence of unusual relative pay of inflows or outflows in that sector.

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the arts and entertainment sector

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

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the arts and entertainment sector

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



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

Notes:

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

7 . Age data

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

Of the 28.9 million payrolled employees in the UK in June 2021, 95.2% are aged 18 to 64 years.

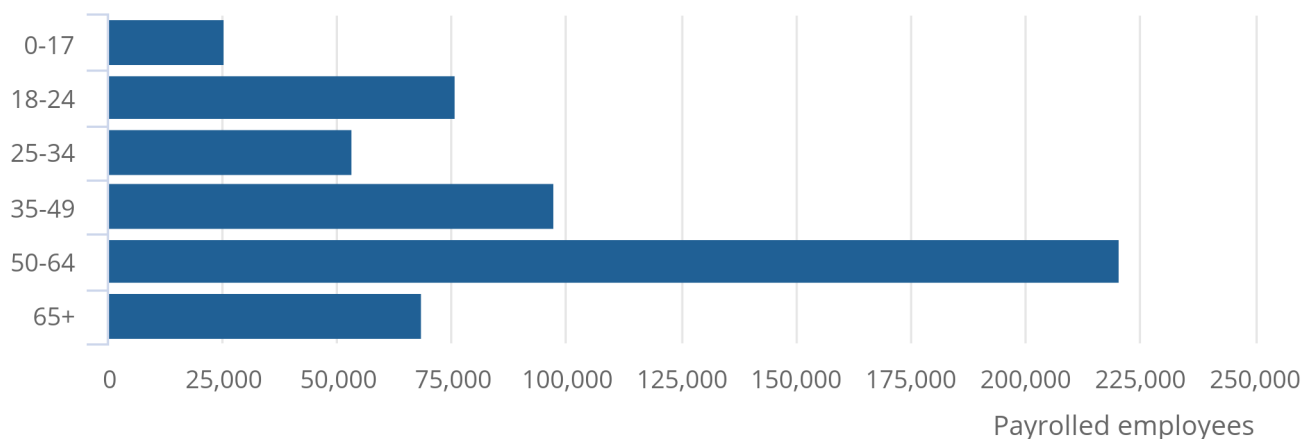
Between June 2020 and June 2021, there was a 101,000 increase in payrolled employees aged younger than 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 50 to 64 years experienced an increase of 221,000 employees.

Figure 14: The 50 to 64 age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since June 2020

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

Figure 14: The 50 to 64 age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since June 2020

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



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

Notes:

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The number of payrolled employees aged 50 years and over has increased at faster rates than the UK as a whole since 2017 (Figure 15). Since 2019, this is particularly true for those aged 65 years and over, which saw employee growth peak at 10.5% in January 2020.

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

Since June 2020, annual employee growth has risen to positive 0.8% for those aged 25 to 34 years, and positive 1.0% for those aged 35 to 49 years.

Employee growth for those aged 65 years and over also fell sharply during April and May 2020 but recovered somewhat. Those aged under 18 years saw a rise in employee growth to 7.3% 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 June 2021

Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

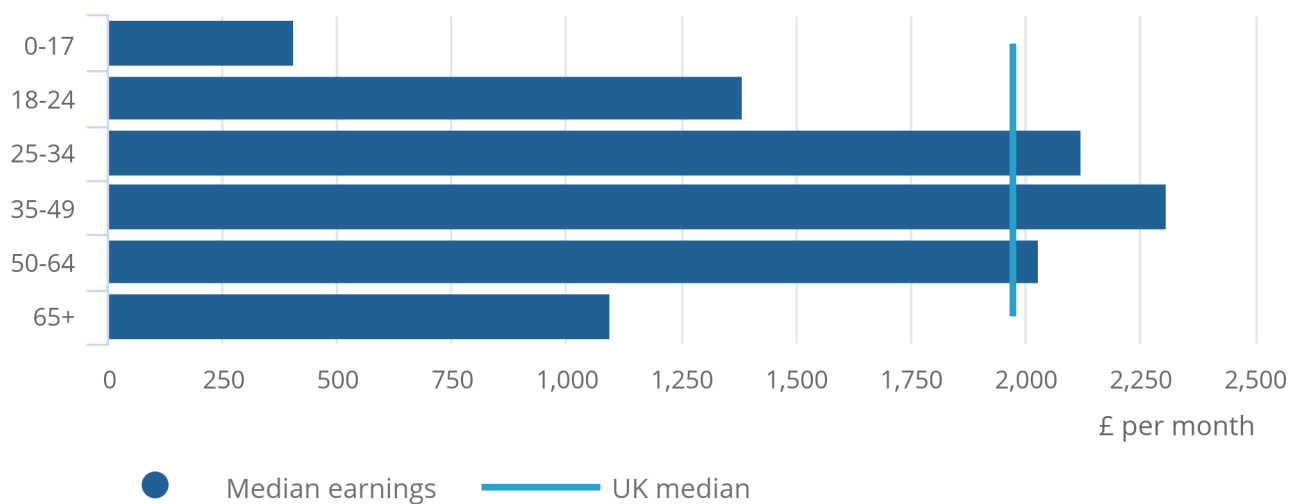
Median pay in June 2021 ranged from £408 for those under 18 years to £2,309 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 16). Overall, median pay is higher in central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2021

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2021



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

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8 . Earnings and employment data

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

Dataset | Released on 15 July 2021

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

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

Dataset | Released on 15 July 2021

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

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

Dataset | Released on 15 July 2021

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

9 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

In April 2021, the NMW and NLW rates were:

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

Pay As You Earn

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

10 . Measuring the data

Data source and collection

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

Coverage

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

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

Upcoming changes

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

Methodology

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

11 . Strengths and limitations

Pre-release data

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

Experimental Statistics status

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

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

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

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 July 2021, which means around 1% to 2% of the data for May 2021 are imputed, while around 15% of the data for the “flash” June 2021 data are imputed. As a result, the figures in future releases will be updated as new payment returns are received, and the imputation payments can be replaced with actual data.

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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

12 . Related links

[Labour market overview: July 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 July 2021

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

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

Bulletin | Released 15 July 2021

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

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

Bulletin | Released 15 July 2021

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

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

Bulletin | Released 15 July 2021

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

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

Bulletin | Released 15 July 2021

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

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
June 2015	27,460,545
June 2016	27,909,231
June 2017	28,273,105
June 2018	28,569,348
June 2019	28,881,781
June 2020	28,316,780
July 2020	28,284,343
August 2020	28,225,653
September 2020	28,181,994
October 2020	28,160,632
November 2020	28,074,506
December 2020	28,127,882
January 2021	28,145,211
February 2021	28,163,377
March 2021	28,208,575
April 2021	28,290,024
May 2021	28,501,753
June 2021	28,858,029
Change on year	541,249
Change %	1.9

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for June 2021 2021 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
2. These data are experimental statistics.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
6. PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
7. Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
8. Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
9. These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
10. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
June 2015	1,616
June 2016	1,654
June 2017	1,695
June 2018	1,757
June 2019	1,814
June 2020	1,833
July 2020	1,859
August 2020	1,879
September 2020	1,900
October 2020	1,911
November 2020	1,916
December 2020	1,930
January 2021	1,927
February 2021	1,939
March 2021	1,949
April 2021	1,966
May 2021	1,966
June 2021	1,971
Change on year	138
Change %	7.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
May 2015	2,219
May 2016	2,262
May 2017	2,331
May 2018	2,400
May 2019	2,482
May 2020	2,455
June 2020	2,484
July 2020	2,528
August 2020	2,562
September 2020	2,594
October 2020	2,612
November 2020	2,639
December 2020	2,663
January 2021	2,663
February 2021	2,665
March 2021	2,660
April 2021	2,696
May 2021	2,711
Change on year	257
Change %	10.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
May 2015	60,809,979,676
May 2016	63,043,018,938
May 2017	65,826,709,627
May 2018	68,527,176,821
May 2019	71,686,242,371
May 2020	69,660,178,772
June 2020	70,330,748,696
July 2020	71,494,870,308
August 2020	72,304,887,251
September 2020	73,103,803,547
October 2020	73,560,293,341
November 2020	74,084,491,641
December 2020	74,904,701,694
January 2021	74,941,019,571
February 2021	75,053,787,114
March 2021	75,023,899,750
April 2021	76,273,636,011
May 2021	77,282,106,939
Change on year	7,621,928,167
Change %	10.9

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
May 2015	516	898	1,615	2,622	3,954	5,323	10,968
May 2016	541	928	1,648	2,655	4,006	5,393	11,147
May 2017	562	960	1,686	2,705	4,085	5,517	11,486
May 2018	586	994	1,733	2,776	4,208	5,718	11,947
May 2019	612	1,037	1,804	2,874	4,343	5,901	12,427
May 2020	611	1,044	1,807	2,876	4,382	5,942	12,312
June 2020	613	1,039	1,803	2,858	4,361	5,929	12,222
July 2020	624	1,055	1,829	2,882	4,385	5,959	12,284
August 2020	634	1,072	1,859	2,920	4,429	6,023	12,437
September 2020	645	1,094	1,883	2,954	4,474	6,090	12,664
October 2020	656	1,113	1,900	2,983	4,518	6,152	12,827
November 2020	664	1,122	1,912	3,008	4,554	6,204	12,992
December 2020	670	1,130	1,921	3,025	4,582	6,248	13,076
January 2021	673	1,130	1,926	3,038	4,600	6,271	13,101
February 2021	677	1,134	1,932	3,047	4,616	6,280	13,042
March 2021	681	1,134	1,937	3,057	4,630	6,284	12,973
April 2021	682	1,140	1,947	3,074	4,657	6,334	13,128
May 2021	683	1,141	1,955	3,089	4,679	6,377	13,303
Change on year	72	98	148	212	298	436	991
Change %	11.8	9.3	8.2	7.4	6.8	7.3	8.1

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
June 2017	674,752	642,698
June 2018	660,926	645,786
June 2019	652,831	654,474
June 2020	404,085	463,560
July 2020	438,537	470,974
August 2020	524,903	583,593
September 2020	539,917	583,576
October 2020	559,928	581,291
November 2020	563,209	649,335
December 2020	608,372	554,996
January 2021	579,460	562,131
February 2021	527,165	508,999
March 2021	557,069	511,870
April 2021	581,662	500,214
May 2021	771,589	559,859
June 2021	971,678	615,402
Change on year	567,593	151,842
Change %	140.5	32.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)
7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Northern Ireland
June 2015	1,048,494	2,980,087	2,195,803	2,007,754	2,367,746	2,618,409	3,823,881	3,883,270	2,296,273	1,205,772	693,547
June 2016	1,055,474	3,025,277	2,227,290	2,040,894	2,412,051	2,671,902	3,917,354	3,947,739	2,338,685	1,220,382	703,101
June 2017	1,061,679	3,066,381	2,253,604	2,074,177	2,442,190	2,714,309	3,979,319	3,995,949	2,368,169	1,235,351	717,982
June 2018	1,067,117	3,106,287	2,277,498	2,102,459	2,463,877	2,741,356	4,037,185	4,035,496	2,384,038	1,251,021	731,784
June 2019	1,068,577	3,138,994	2,302,796	2,122,076	2,483,373	2,774,700	4,110,918	4,081,062	2,411,411	1,258,549	744,193
June 2020	1,053,211	3,092,383	2,262,682	2,078,081	2,439,051	2,724,625	4,025,369	3,989,852	2,357,779	1,226,743	738,369
July 2020	1,053,156	3,090,635	2,261,506	2,078,537	2,436,298	2,719,003	4,009,176	3,983,547	2,355,139	1,226,476	740,089
August 2020	1,052,121	3,087,450	2,260,879	2,078,553	2,431,450	2,717,579	3,988,659	3,977,826	2,353,702	1,227,814	736,920
September 2020	1,051,522	3,084,905	2,258,275	2,077,417	2,425,201	2,714,930	3,963,623	3,976,284	2,354,050	1,228,919	736,902
October 2020	1,050,837	3,083,458	2,258,592	2,078,423	2,421,451	2,713,821	3,945,117	3,977,889	2,355,994	1,229,461	736,639
November 2020	1,048,619	3,074,268	2,250,865	2,073,636	2,413,629	2,706,158	3,916,440	3,970,593	2,354,541	1,225,990	735,442
December 2020	1,051,382	3,082,088	2,255,615	2,078,773	2,418,496	2,710,277	3,918,390	3,976,203	2,358,783	1,229,793	737,129
January 2021	1,052,903	3,086,272	2,258,511	2,081,670	2,422,154	2,711,043	3,915,594	3,974,532	2,360,061	1,231,720	737,680
February 2021	1,053,314	3,091,431	2,259,522	2,083,731	2,423,671	2,713,302	3,912,416	3,977,877	2,361,982	1,233,036	738,130
March 2021	1,056,063	3,094,921	2,264,189	2,087,968	2,429,068	2,716,551	3,916,983	3,982,559	2,366,371	1,233,832	739,774
April 2021	1,059,166	3,101,111	2,270,381	2,090,827	2,439,714	2,725,832	3,935,235	3,990,577	2,373,246	1,235,478	740,832
May 2021	1,066,851	3,128,324	2,285,482	2,106,335	2,456,794	2,749,083	3,970,755	4,013,002	2,389,956	1,246,174	746,972
June 2021	1,078,633	3,163,727	2,316,366	2,131,097	2,488,930	2,778,092	4,024,513	4,063,631	2,424,814	1,261,910	757,211
Change on year	25,422	71,344	53,684	53,016	49,879	53,466	-856	73,779	67,035	35,167	18,843
Change %	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2	2	0	1.8	2.8	2.9	2.6

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	Scotland	Northern Ireland
June 2015	1,532	1,521	1,513	1,521	1,535	1,664	1,946	1,732	1,519	1,521	1,654	1,492
June 2016	1,565	1,562	1,536	1,558	1,570	1,691	2,002	1,775	1,552	1,549	1,688	1,517
June 2017	1,596	1,603	1,580	1,603	1,611	1,742	2,054	1,821	1,598	1,588	1,725	1,555
June 2018	1,649	1,661	1,636	1,661	1,674	1,815	2,121	1,883	1,658	1,646	1,774	1,614
June 2019	1,700	1,715	1,685	1,710	1,715	1,868	2,203	1,945	1,710	1,698	1,847	1,682
June 2020	1,725	1,741	1,712	1,738	1,735	1,898	2,200	1,962	1,741	1,730	1,867	1,725
July 2020	1,746	1,770	1,732	1,766	1,760	1,920	2,231	1,989	1,752	1,752	1,895	1,742
August 2020	1,758	1,780	1,750	1,778	1,777	1,939	2,262	2,012	1,779	1,774	1,907	1,749
September 2020	1,790	1,810	1,780	1,800	1,799	1,960	2,297	2,030	1,810	1,807	1,922	1,762
October 2020	1,796	1,817	1,786	1,807	1,807	1,972	2,315	2,041	1,816	1,811	1,935	1,768
November 2020	1,800	1,818	1,787	1,813	1,814	1,978	2,327	2,047	1,810	1,815	1,936	1,773
December 2020	1,802	1,831	1,796	1,829	1,827	1,999	2,341	2,069	1,830	1,817	1,953	1,787
January 2021	1,809	1,828	1,796	1,824	1,824	1,992	2,333	2,061	1,821	1,820	1,960	1,778
February 2021	1,809	1,833	1,801	1,832	1,828	1,998	2,352	2,077	1,834	1,819	1,976	1,773
March 2021	1,817	1,842	1,811	1,845	1,849	2,020	2,363	2,092	1,847	1,834	1,964	1,801
April 2021	1,827	1,856	1,818	1,857	1,859	2,028	2,389	2,108	1,854	1,852	2,024	1,824
May 2021	1,824	1,847	1,817	1,856	1,855	2,026	2,404	2,112	1,850	1,876	2,009	1,814
June 2021	1,830	1,858	1,823	1,862	1,860	2,042	2,405	2,115	1,862	1,850	2,014	1,822
Change on year	105	117	111	124	125	145	205	153	121	120	146	97
Change %	6.1	6.7	6.5	7.1	7.2	7.6	9.3	7.8	7	6.9	7.8	5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

11 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2020	June 2021	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	473,888	484,978	11,090	2.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	579,323	593,655	14,332	2.5
Cumbria	213,537	219,041	5,504	2.6
Greater Manchester	1,194,708	1,218,226	23,518	2
Lancashire	618,438	638,737	20,299	3.3
Cheshire	425,196	434,722	9,526	2.2
Merseyside	640,503	653,001	12,498	2
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	390,190	400,174	9,984	2.6
North Yorkshire	344,157	354,656	10,499	3.1
South Yorkshire	569,021	580,022	11,001	1.9
West Yorkshire	959,314	981,514	22,200	2.3
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	927,384	949,604	22,219	2.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	836,223	858,233	22,009	2.6
Lincolnshire	314,473	323,261	8,788	2.8
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	600,715	613,669	12,954	2.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	688,617	706,273	17,655	2.6
West Midlands (county)	1,149,719	1,168,988	19,269	1.7
East Anglia	1,077,918	1,102,217	24,299	2.3
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	851,218	868,035	16,817	2
Essex	795,489	807,840	12,350	1.6
Inner London - West	507,869	508,871	1,002	0.2
Inner London - East	1,128,507	1,129,011	504	0
Outer London - East and North East	843,417	846,505	3,088	0.4
Outer London - South	591,732	595,579	3,847	0.7
Outer London - West and North West	953,845	944,548	-9,297	-1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,141,571	1,162,142	20,572	1.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,224,965	1,245,969	21,003	1.7
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	859,252	874,873	15,621	1.8
Kent	764,063	780,647	16,584	2.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,133,438	1,156,043	22,604	2
Dorset and Somerset	546,348	559,378	13,031	2.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	210,156	222,169	12,012	5.7
Devon	467,837	487,224	19,388	4.1
West Wales and The Valleys	744,287	769,169	24,882	3.3
East Wales	482,456	492,741	10,285	2.1
North Eastern Scotland	223,066	222,808	-257	-0.1
Highlands and Islands	193,538	201,903	8,364	4.3
Eastern Scotland	864,394	876,497	12,104	1.4
West Central Scotland	657,877	669,233	11,357	1.7
Southern Scotland	389,762	398,663	8,901	2.3
Northern Ireland	738,369	757,211	18,843	2.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

12 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2020	June 2021	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,723	1,826	103	6
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,731	1,838	107	6.2
Cumbria	1,687	1,830	143	8.5
Greater Manchester	1,741	1,859	118	6.8
Lancashire	1,690	1,792	102	6
Cheshire	1,849	1,983	134	7.2
Merseyside	1,753	1,855	102	5.8
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,670	1,794	124	7.4
North Yorkshire	1,716	1,815	99	5.8
South Yorkshire	1,704	1,814	110	6.4
West Yorkshire	1,746	1,856	109	6.3
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,736	1,856	120	6.9
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,759	1,892	133	7.6
Lincolnshire	1,688	1,812	124	7.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,805	1,946	141	7.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,725	1,845	120	6.9
West Midlands (county)	1,702	1,823	121	7.1
East Anglia	1,787	1,925	138	7.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,037	2,188	151	7.4
Essex	1,924	2,071	147	7.6
Inner London - West	2,757	2,998	240	8.7
Inner London - East	2,245	2,471	226	10
Outer London - East and North East	2,016	2,183	167	8.3
Outer London - South	2,251	2,448	196	8.7
Outer London - West and North West	2,044	2,237	193	9.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,094	2,261	167	8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,959	2,117	158	8.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	1,887	2,016	128	6.8
Kent	1,871	2,027	156	8.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,854	1,982	128	6.9
Dorset and Somerset	1,699	1,821	122	7.2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,564	1,694	130	8.3
Devon	1,648	1,765	117	7.1
West Wales and The Valleys	1,703	1,827	124	7.3
East Wales	1,776	1,894	117	6.6
North Eastern Scotland	2,001	2,131	130	6.5
Highlands and Islands	1,780	1,925	145	8.1
Eastern Scotland	1,882	2,022	141	7.5
West Central Scotland	1,860	2,015	155	8.3
Southern Scotland	1,815	1,953	138	7.6
Northern Ireland	1,725	1,822	97	5.6

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					
	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
June 2015	427,510	3,592,425	6,533,262	9,274,168	6,804,068	829,113
June 2016	439,850	3,613,229	6,669,531	9,327,290	7,010,887	848,445
June 2017	439,656	3,587,048	6,756,421	9,375,020	7,247,275	867,684
June 2018	440,239	3,574,728	6,812,581	9,410,155	7,454,200	877,445
June 2019	440,408	3,523,187	6,856,175	9,439,554	7,661,863	960,594
June 2020	345,990	3,287,159	6,718,207	9,338,694	7,671,028	955,702
July 2020	327,435	3,223,778	6,720,469	9,343,558	7,699,165	969,938
August 2020	314,931	3,185,854	6,688,188	9,343,906	7,710,727	982,047
September 2020	305,085	3,189,984	6,672,918	9,325,156	7,708,326	980,525
October 2020	295,845	3,188,813	6,655,988	9,323,407	7,717,007	979,573
November 2020	282,177	3,162,040	6,636,585	9,311,453	7,707,298	974,952
December 2020	281,067	3,162,619	6,653,847	9,323,170	7,732,153	975,026
January 2021	283,768	3,157,165	6,655,342	9,324,920	7,746,972	977,044
February 2021	284,471	3,151,417	6,654,962	9,327,325	7,762,304	982,899
March 2021	285,320	3,144,997	6,663,665	9,337,452	7,785,075	992,066
April 2021	297,405	3,162,441	6,681,523	9,341,945	7,807,756	998,953
May 2021	332,159	3,227,654	6,708,887	9,381,595	7,840,560	1,010,898
June 2021	371,280	3,363,148	6,771,627	9,435,950	7,891,647	1,024,377
Change on year	25,290	75,989	53,420	97,256	220,619	68,675
Change %	7.3	2.3	0.8	1	2.9	7.2

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					
	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
June 2015	283	1,108	1,751	1,925	1,735	747
June 2016	290	1,164	1,789	1,955	1,758	775
June 2017	301	1,210	1,847	1,999	1,785	806
June 2018	313	1,262	1,914	2,060	1,832	866
June 2019	324	1,304	1,988	2,122	1,880	922
June 2020	332	1,273	1,986	2,137	1,887	1,019
July 2020	338	1,310	2,006	2,158	1,906	1,020
August 2020	356	1,342	2,023	2,179	1,924	1,029
September 2020	364	1,353	2,056	2,203	1,954	1,045
October 2020	361	1,358	2,070	2,217	1,958	1,057
November 2020	364	1,353	2,076	2,224	1,961	1,060
December 2020	361	1,365	2,090	2,239	1,980	1,075
January 2021	360	1,352	2,073	2,242	1,979	1,084
February 2021	385	1,369	2,086	2,254	1,988	1,090
March 2021	388	1,377	2,098	2,267	1,998	1,096
April 2021	380	1,382	2,109	2,290	2,019	1,106
May 2021	387	1,376	2,116	2,300	2,023	1,100
June 2021	408	1,384	2,124	2,309	2,032	1,094
Change on year	76	111	138	172	145	75
Change %	22.8	8.7	7	8	7.7	7.3

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

15 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2020	June 2021	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	185,085	184,509	-576	-0.3
Mining and quarrying	50,355	48,954	-1,402	-2.8
Manufacturing	2,354,579	2,316,033	-38,545	-1.6
Energy production and supply	132,360	131,263	-1,098	-0.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	171,546	177,987	6,441	3.8
Construction	1,262,137	1,279,124	16,987	1.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,455,937	4,403,571	-52,366	-1.2
Transportation and storage	1,313,792	1,310,145	-3,646	-0.3
Accommodation and food services	1,915,290	1,864,320	-50,970	-2.7
Information and communication	1,217,188	1,226,284	9,096	0.7
Finance and insurance	1,068,080	1,071,075	2,995	0.3
Real estate	420,297	424,647	4,351	1
Professional, scientific and technical	2,162,686	2,209,885	47,199	2.2
Administrative and support services	2,234,950	2,444,849	209,899	9.4
Public administration and defence; social security	1,284,683	1,388,920	104,237	8.1
Education	3,013,681	3,141,899	128,218	4.3
Health and social work	3,886,547	4,090,997	204,450	5.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	555,979	522,958	-33,021	-5.9
Other service activities	528,676	518,826	-9,850	-1.9
Households	100,051	98,802	-1,249	-1.2
Extraterritorial	2,880	2,980	100	3.5

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

16 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2020	June 2021	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,710	1,825	116	6.8
Mining and quarrying	3,618	3,903	285	7.9
Manufacturing	2,201	2,376	175	7.9
Energy production and supply	3,201	3,369	168	5.3
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,411	2,531	120	5
Construction	2,031	2,230	198	9.8
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,427	1,557	131	9.2
Transportation and storage	2,213	2,340	127	5.8
Accommodation and food services	914	1,075	161	17.7
Information and communication	2,795	3,238	443	15.8
Finance and insurance	2,970	3,093	124	4.2
Real estate	1,959	2,096	137	7
Professional, scientific and technical	2,211	2,489	277	12.5
Administrative and support services	1,602	1,691	89	5.5
Public administration and defence; social security	2,543	2,482	-61	-2.4
Education	1,926	1,999	74	3.8
Health and social work	1,831	1,879	47	2.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,181	1,408	227	19.3
Other service activities	1,245	1,458	214	17.2
Households	966	938	-27	-2.8
Extraterritorial	2,895	2,985	90	3.1

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