

Statistical bulletin

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

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

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for April 2021 indicate that the number of payrolled employees fell by 0.9% compared with April 2020, which is a fall of 257,000 employees.
- In April 2021, 97,000 more people were in payrolled employment when compared with March 2021.
- Early estimates for April 2021 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 9.8%, compared with the same period of the previous year.
- There was a 289,000 decrease in payrolled employees aged younger than 25 years between April 2020 and April 2021.
- Annual growth in payrolled employees in April 2021 was the highest in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly (a rise of 0.8%) and lowest in North Eastern Scotland (a fall of 4.1%).
- The increase in payrolled employees between April 2020 and April 2021 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 161,000 employees) and smallest in the accommodation and food services sector (a fall of 275,000).
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in April 2021 was highest in the arts and entertainment sector (an increase of 19.1%) and lowest in the households sector (an increase of 1.7%).

Annual growth rates for April 2021 are compared against April 2020, and therefore 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 against this lower baseline.

About the data in this release

Early estimates for April 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 April 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 the 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

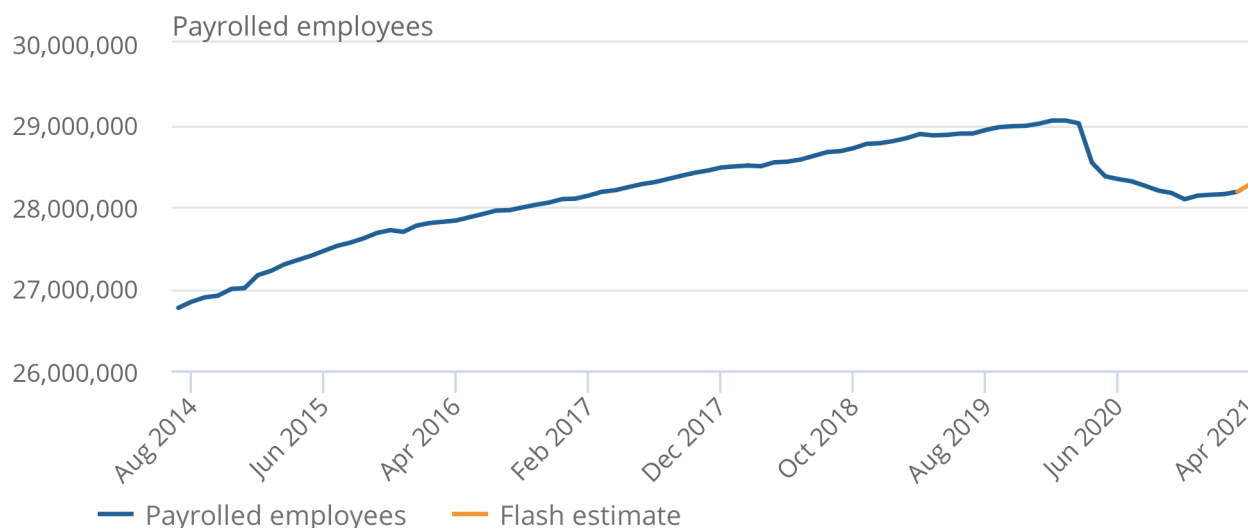
Early estimates for April 2021 indicate that there were 28.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a fall of 0.9% compared with the same period of the previous year and a decline of 257,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.3% in April 2021 – equivalent to 97,000 people.

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

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

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

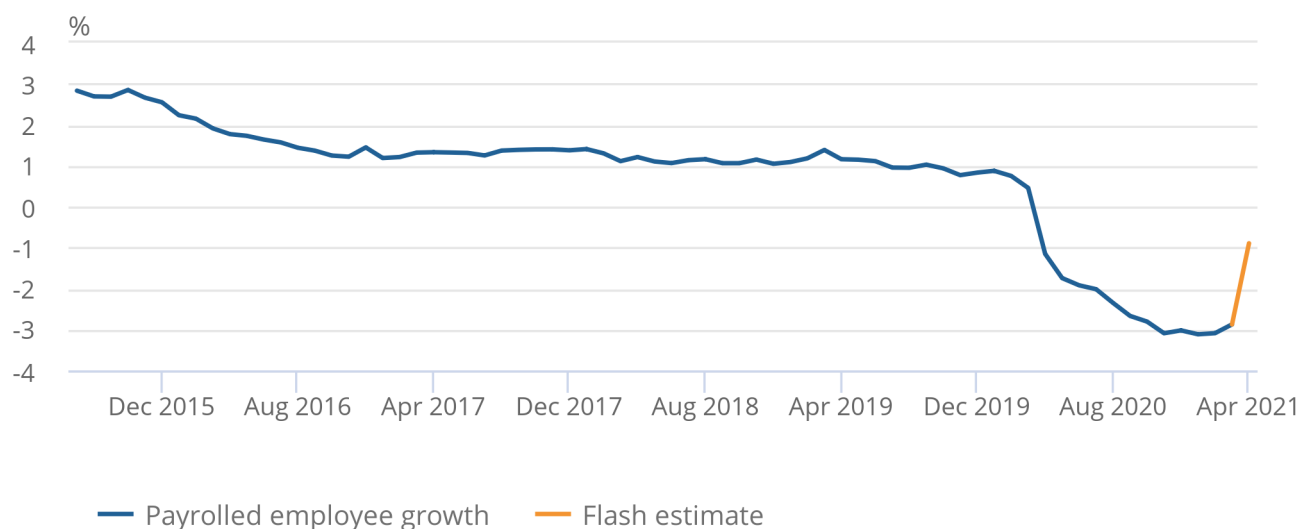
Annual growth in the number of employees remained broadly within a range of 1.0% to 1.5% from mid-2016 until 2019. Growth rates prior to mid-2016 were higher than 1.5% (Figure 2). Starting around early 2019, employee growth began a slight downward trend. However, employee growth slowed more substantially past March 2020, (becoming negative in April 2020) coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Early estimates show that since the start of 2021 growth rates have started to recover on the lower rates seen since the pandemic, but still remain negative. However, a component of this recovery is because of the reduction in employees between March and April 2020 no longer contributing to the annual growth rate.

Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees fell recently, becoming negative in April 2020

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

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



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

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2. The March 2021 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

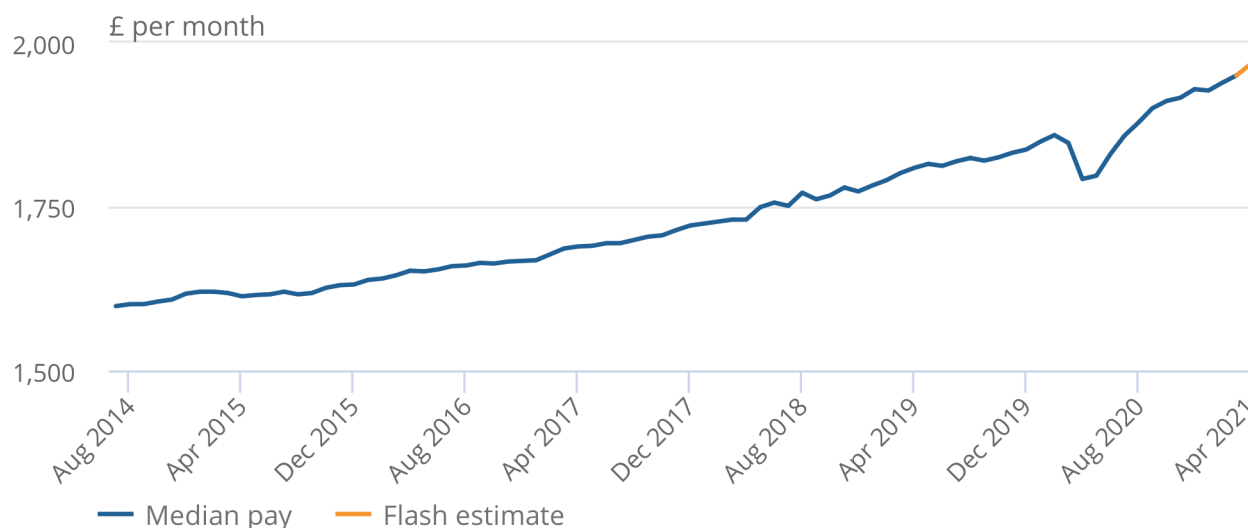
Early estimates for April 2021 indicate that median monthly pay increased to £1,967, an increase of 9.8% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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 April 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 April 2021



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

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

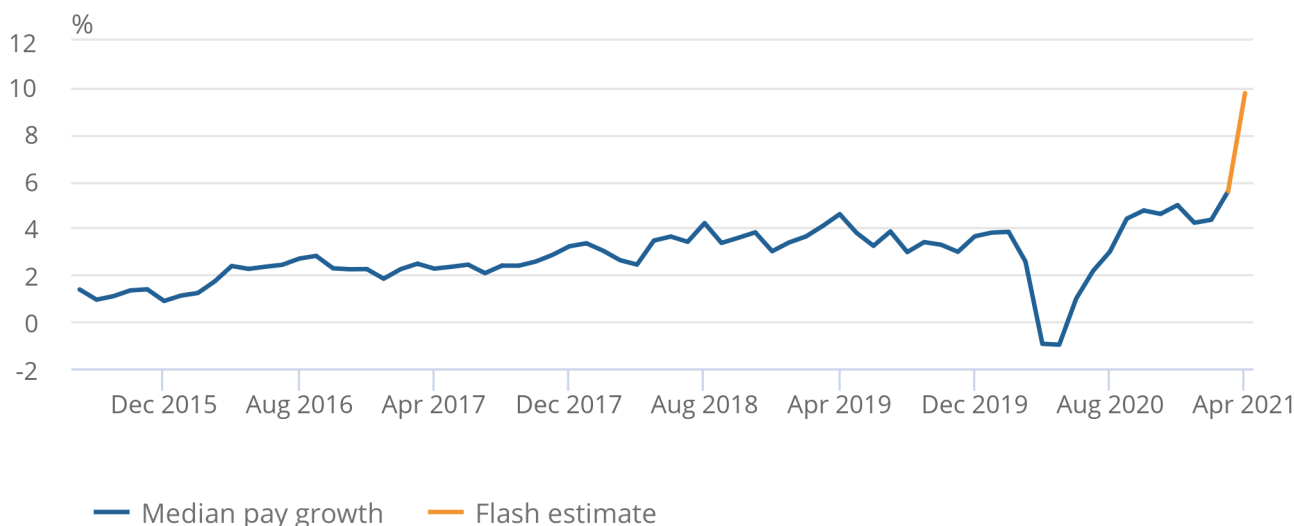
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6% (Figure 4). Pay growth for April and May 2020 became negative, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic as well as related economic and policy responses. More recently, 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 April 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 April 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 March 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](#) and [September](#) bulletins, whilst 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: Monthly, quarterly and 2-year growth rates in median pay show a lower increase than the annual growth rate

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

Figure 5: Monthly, quarterly and 2-year growth rates in median pay show a lower increase than the annual growth rate

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

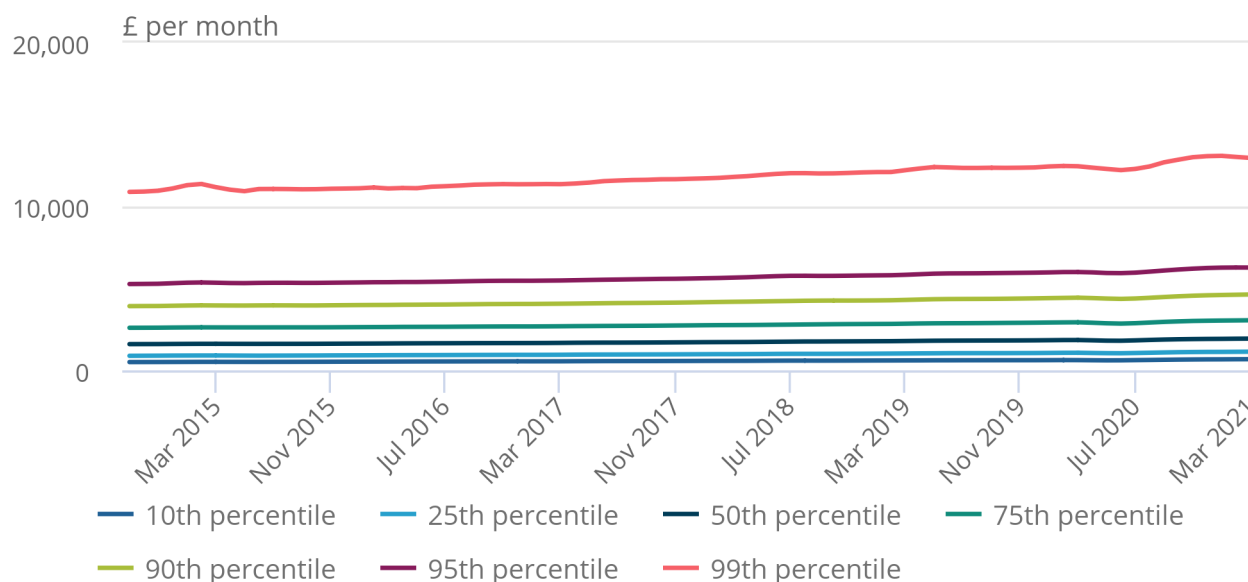
In the three months to March 2021, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £681, the 90th percentile was £4,629 and the 99th percentile was £12,966 (Figure 6). This means that 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £681 per month, 90% earned equal to or less than £4,629, and 99% earned equal to or less than £12,966.

Figure 6: 10% of employees earn less than £681 per month and 90% earn less than £4,629 per month

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

Figure 6: 10% of employees earn less than £681 per month and 90% earn less than £4,629 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to March 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 April 2021, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics: NUTS1 and NUTS2 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 740,000 in Northern Ireland to 3,976,000 in the South East in April 2021.

Figure 7: Regional employee growth has fallen across the UK over the last year

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to April 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. 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 growth rates for NUTS2 regions are available in the [datasets](#) published alongside this bulletin.

Since April 2020, 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 April 2021 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 0.4% increase in the West Midlands to a 2.7% decrease in London. Examining NUTS2 regions, Inner London generally experienced sharper decreases in 2020 than Outer London (Figure 8). North Eastern Scotland experienced a decrease of 4.1% in payrolled employees in comparison with April 2020, and Cornwall and Isles of Scilly experienced an increase of 0.8%.

Figure 8: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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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Of the 257,000 decrease in payrolled employees since April 2020, 109,000 can be attributed to employees living in London, 51,000 in the South East, while an increase of 10,000 can be attributed to employees living in the West Midlands.

Median pay across the NUTS2 regions of the UK in April 2021 ranged from £1,678 in Cornwall and Isles of Scilly to £2,980 in Inner London - West. Inner London generally differs from Outer London (Figure 9). Median pay in April 2021 for London as a whole was £2,385.

Figure 9: Median pay varies across the UK

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

6 . Industry data

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

The three largest sectors – wholesale and retail, health and social work, and education – account for more than 40% of UK employees. These three sectors combined with administrative and support services, manufacturing, professional, scientific and technical, and accommodation and food 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 finance and insurance 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 comparing against the suppressed levels of employees seen in April 2020.

Those sectors which have seen the most negative growth since April 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 15.3% in arts and entertainment to positive 5.7% 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 April 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](#)

Of the 257,000 net decrease in payrolled employees since April 2020:

- 275,000 can be attributed to employees working in the accommodation and food services sector
- 148,000 in the wholesale and retail sector
- fewer than 1,000 can be attributed to employees working in the professional, scientific and technical sector.

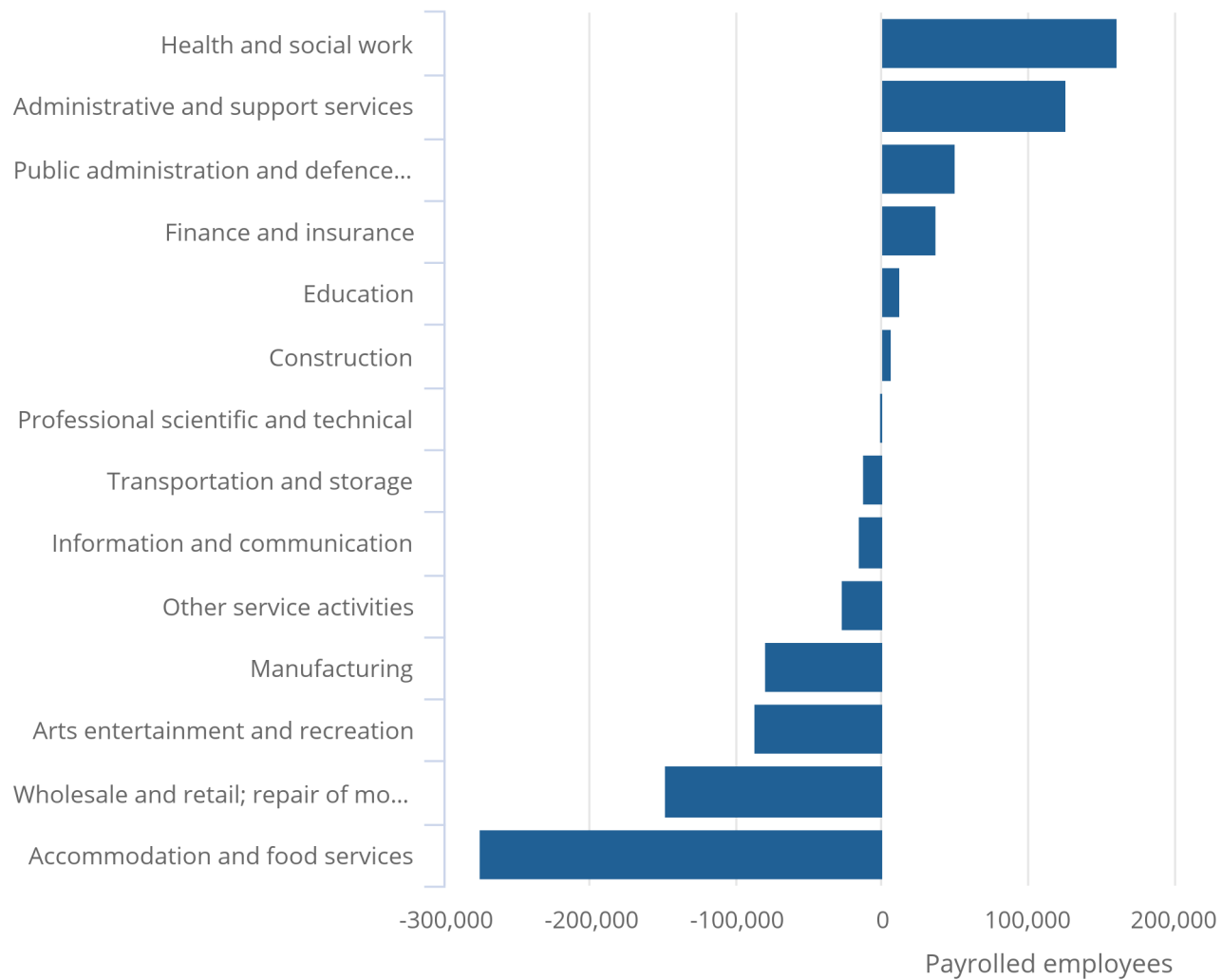
This decrease is net of an increase of 127,000 employees working in administrative and support services, and 161,000 employees in health and social work (Figure 11).

Figure 11: The accommodation and food services sector has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since April 2020

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

Figure 11: The accommodation and food services sector has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since April 2020

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

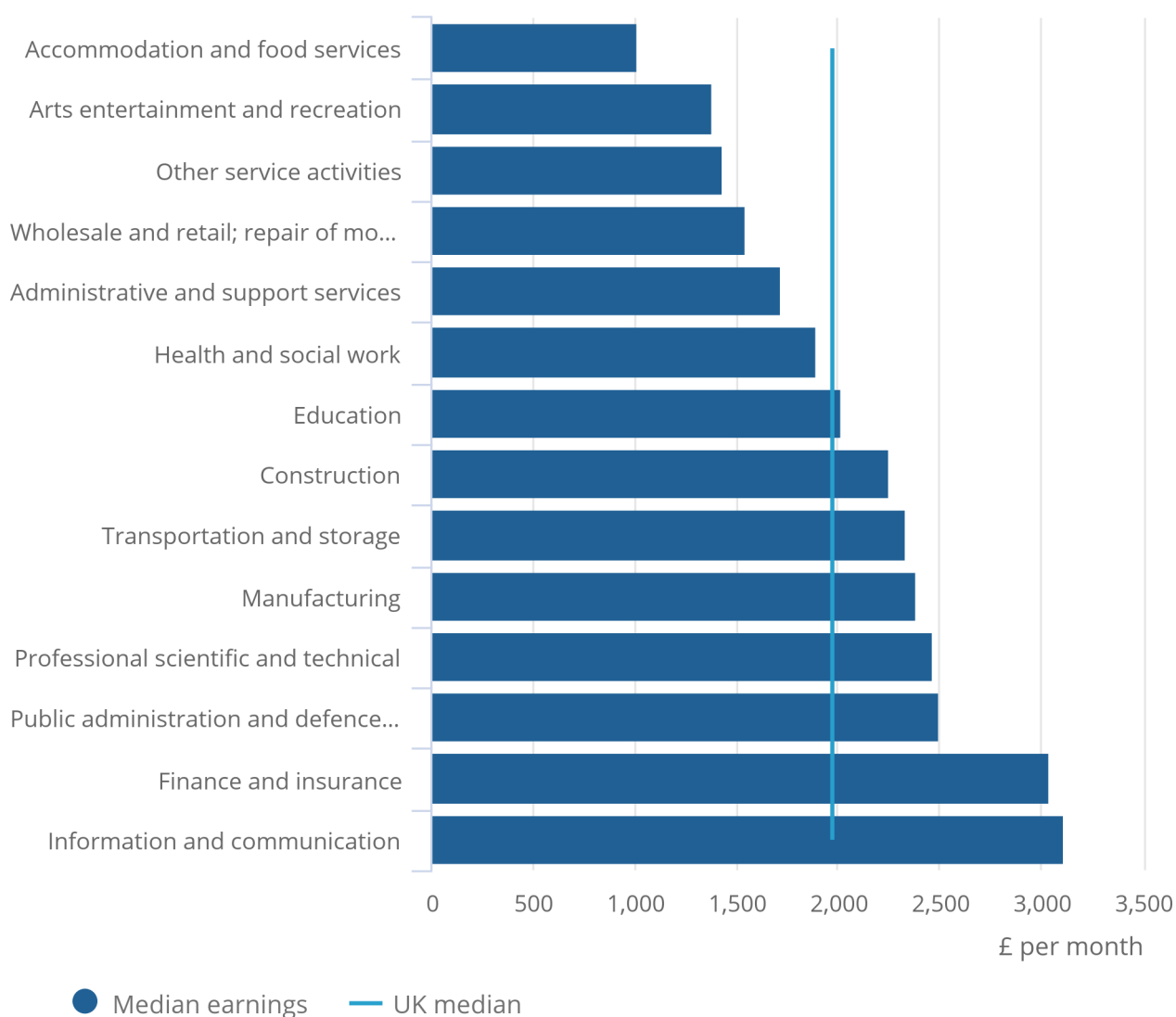
Median pay in April 2021 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,013 in the accommodation and food services sector to £3,113 in information and communication (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2021

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 19.1%, Figure 13) and slowest in the households sector (positive 1.7%).

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

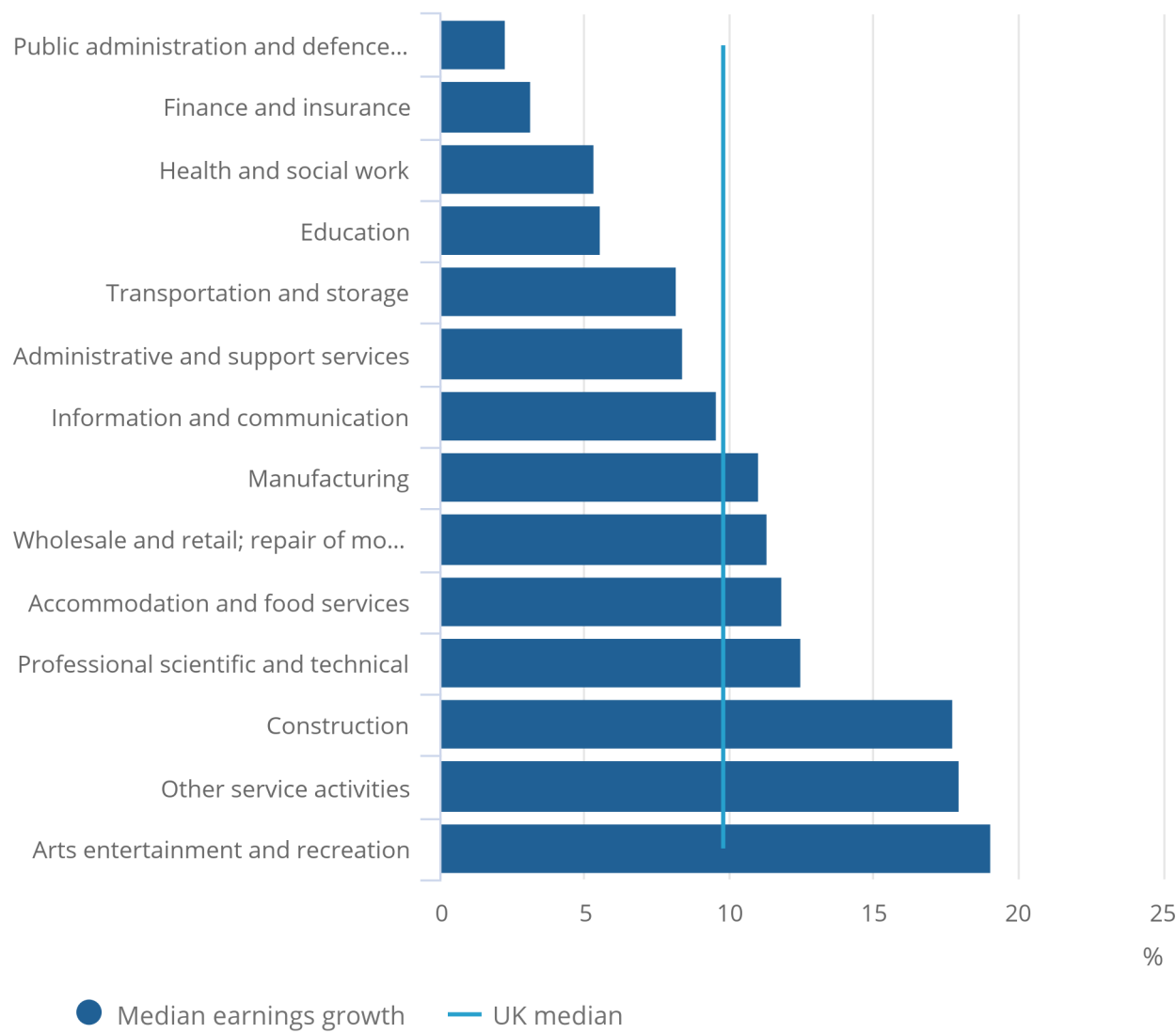
However, care needs to be taken when interpreting median pay growth. As explored in more detail in [previous bulletins](#), mean and median pay growth are influenced by the relative pay of those entering and leaving the labour market. This means if the relative pay of inflows and outflows in particular sectors differ to the UK average, median pay growth could be higher or lower in these sectors. For example, median pay growth could be lower if outflows are higher paid than average, or conversely, could be higher if outflows are lower paid than average. Similar principles apply for inflows. 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 last year, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2021

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

Percentage change on same month last year, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 28.3 million payrolled employees in the UK in April 2021, 95.4% are aged 18 to 64 years.

The overall 257,000 fall in UK employees between April 2020 and April 2021 is made up of:

- 289,000 employees aged under 25 years
- 89,000 employees aged 25 to 34 years
- 43,000 employees aged 35 to 49 years

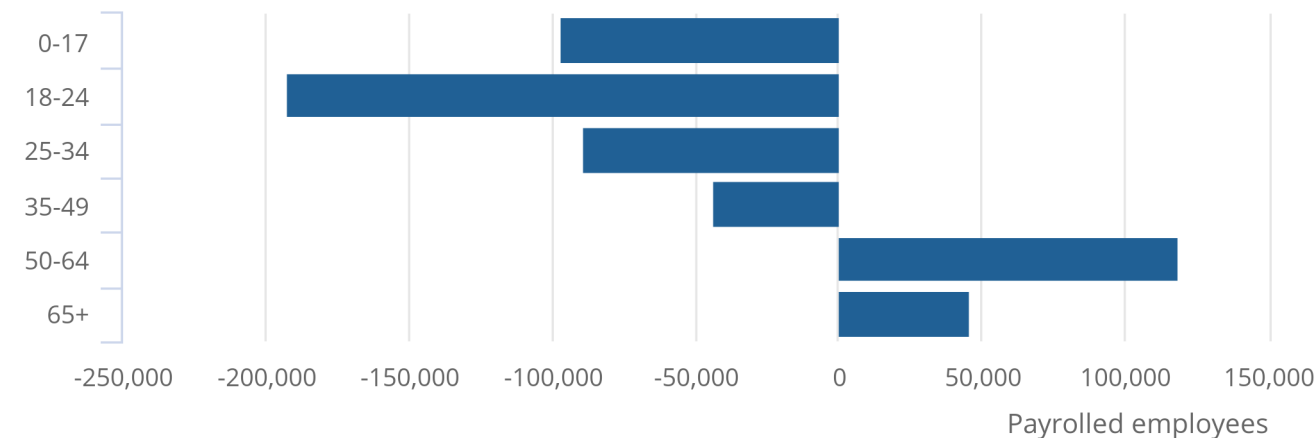
This decrease is net of an increase of 118,000 aged 50 to 64 years (Figure 14) and 46,000 aged 65 years and over.

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on April 2020, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 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 10.6% in January 2020. These periods of higher growth coincide with the [phased increase in State Pension age](#) between March 2019 and September 2020, from 65 to 66 years for both men and women. Conversely, growth in payrolled employees aged under 25 years has undergone long-term decline since 2017, particularly compared with the UK as a whole.

Since April 2020, annual employee growth has fallen to negative 25.5% for those aged under 18 years and negative 5.7% for those aged 18 to 24 years. These two groups have had the largest falls in employees in relative terms since the onset of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. Employee growth for those aged 65 years and over also fell sharply during April and May 2020, but recovered somewhat. Those aged 65 and over years saw a rise in employee growth of 4.7% during this period.

Figure 15: Employee growth has fallen more sharply in younger age groups

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

Notes:

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Download the data

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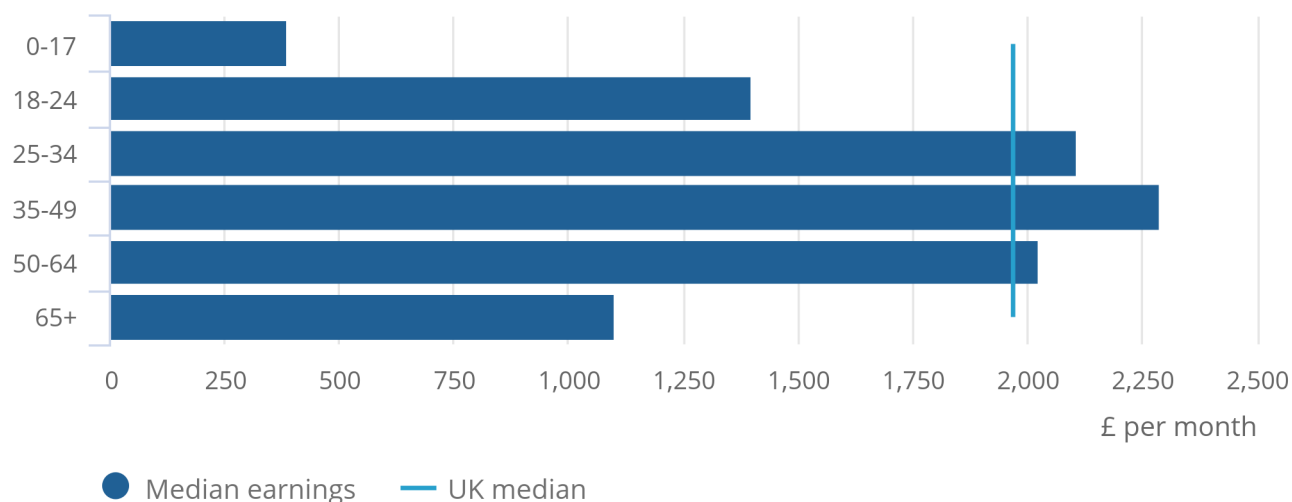
Median pay in April 2021 ranged from £387 for those under 18 years to £2,291 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 16). Overall, median pay is higher in central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2021

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 May 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 18 May 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 18 May 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.

On the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) reference date in April 2020, the NMW and NLW rates were:

- £8.72 for employees aged 25 years and over
- £8.20 for employees aged 21 to 24 years
- £6.45 for employees aged 18 to 20 years
- £4.55 for employees aged 16 to 17 years
- £4.15 for apprentices aged 16 to 18 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 April 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 $t + 1$. 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 May 2021, which means around 1% to 2% of the data for March 2021 are imputed, while around 15% of the data for the “flash” April 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: May 2021](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 May 2021

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

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

Bulletin | Released 18 May 2021

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
April 2015	27,346,601
April 2016	27,829,952
April 2017	28,198,874
April 2018	28,539,274
April 2019	28,868,705
April 2020	28,534,573
May 2020	28,368,886
June 2020	28,333,919
July 2020	28,307,517
August 2020	28,253,591
September 2020	28,195,034
October 2020	28,165,597
November 2020	28,088,446
December 2020	28,133,641
January 2021	28,143,555
February 2021	28,151,106
March 2021	28,180,846
April 2021	28,278,056
Change on year	-256,518
Change %	-0.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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- 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.
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MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
April 2015	1,613
April 2016	1,652
April 2017	1,689
April 2018	1,730
April 2019	1,809
April 2020	1,792
May 2020	1,797
June 2020	1,830
July 2020	1,858
August 2020	1,878
September 2020	1,900
October 2020	1,911
November 2020	1,916
December 2020	1,929
January 2021	1,927
February 2021	1,939
March 2021	1,950
April 2021	1,967
Change on year	175
Change %	9.8

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
March 2015	2,217
March 2016	2,244
March 2017	2,314
March 2018	2,389
March 2019	2,488
March 2020	2,520
April 2020	2,468
May 2020	2,469
June 2020	2,490
July 2020	2,530
August 2020	2,563
September 2020	2,596
October 2020	2,611
November 2020	2,634
December 2020	2,656
January 2021	2,655
February 2021	2,651
March 2021	2,652
Change on year	132
Change %	5.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
March 2015	60,500,665,765
March 2016	62,415,575,832
March 2017	65,213,192,024
March 2018	68,079,294,768
March 2019	71,853,371,767
March 2020	73,124,305,121
April 2020	70,414,818,263
May 2020	70,045,803,214
June 2020	70,554,767,492
July 2020	71,620,670,639
August 2020	72,425,473,132
September 2020	73,185,499,819
October 2020	73,551,616,912
November 2020	73,983,343,051
December 2020	74,729,489,321
January 2021	74,720,566,712
February 2021	74,615,281,726
March 2021	74,747,413,105
Change on year	1,623,107,984
Change %	2.2

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
March 2015	518	906	1,619	2,622	3,960	5,348	11,182
March 2016	536	925	1,641	2,645	3,993	5,381	11,101
March 2017	553	951	1,676	2,690	4,067	5,484	11,363
March 2018	579	989	1,726	2,763	4,185	5,659	11,804
March 2019	606	1,029	1,790	2,847	4,299	5,832	12,217
March 2020	624	1,072	1,850	2,933	4,435	6,000	12,457
April 2020	616	1,059	1,832	2,906	4,412	5,980	12,372
May 2020	610	1,048	1,812	2,872	4,381	5,941	12,294
June 2020	612	1,044	1,808	2,853	4,361	5,934	12,220
July 2020	623	1,058	1,829	2,878	4,385	5,963	12,295
August 2020	633	1,074	1,856	2,918	4,429	6,025	12,445
September 2020	645	1,092	1,879	2,958	4,476	6,093	12,698
October 2020	656	1,108	1,897	2,988	4,519	6,154	12,859
November 2020	664	1,117	1,909	3,014	4,555	6,206	13,010
December 2020	670	1,124	1,918	3,028	4,581	6,247	13,073
January 2021	673	1,126	1,923	3,039	4,599	6,269	13,092
February 2021	678	1,132	1,931	3,047	4,614	6,276	13,027
March 2021	681	1,138	1,937	3,056	4,629	6,274	12,966
Change on year	57	65	87	123	194	274	510
Change %	9.2	6.1	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Inflows	Payrolled employees
		UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
		Outflows
April 2017	662,997	643,809
April 2018	645,655	598,071
April 2019	658,647	674,880
April 2020	437,785	919,187
May 2020	424,406	590,093
June 2020	421,473	456,441
July 2020	437,678	464,079
August 2020	539,421	593,347
September 2020	547,300	605,857
October 2020	566,704	596,141
November 2020	570,335	647,486
December 2020	608,413	563,218
January 2021	575,861	565,948
February 2021	515,369	507,818
March 2021	578,301	548,561
April 2021	669,290	572,080
Change on year	231,505	-347,107
Change %	52.9	-37.8

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	Scotland	Northern Ireland
April 2015	1,045,293	2,969,354	2,187,722	1,999,576	2,356,945	2,605,129	3,796,238	3,864,429	2,286,390	1,202,239	2,342,447	690,839
April 2016	1,053,988	3,018,156	2,219,407	2,034,847	2,401,070	2,660,242	3,904,383	3,932,969	2,328,751	1,217,790	2,355,712	702,637
April 2017	1,059,725	3,058,712	2,246,453	2,068,941	2,434,884	2,704,567	3,966,129	3,983,719	2,360,506	1,233,307	2,366,917	715,015
April 2018	1,066,490	3,102,194	2,271,981	2,098,713	2,464,094	2,737,100	4,023,990	4,027,849	2,386,095	1,249,105	2,380,294	731,369
April 2019	1,067,182	3,137,430	2,301,391	2,120,430	2,483,650	2,769,971	4,101,065	4,074,505	2,410,683	1,259,116	2,397,330	745,952
April 2020	1,057,707	3,108,306	2,276,927	2,094,127	2,450,792	2,739,279	4,059,586	4,027,702	2,379,172	1,240,952	2,358,589	741,436
May 2020	1,054,572	3,098,861	2,263,923	2,083,563	2,437,306	2,725,319	4,030,316	3,999,685	2,361,411	1,233,747	2,340,684	739,501
June 2020	1,054,086	3,097,140	2,263,845	2,083,781	2,438,062	2,721,714	4,018,302	3,991,934	2,358,644	1,231,720	2,335,542	739,148
July 2020	1,053,757	3,095,523	2,263,053	2,082,889	2,437,718	2,718,885	4,004,388	3,985,621	2,356,927	1,230,381	2,336,763	741,612
August 2020	1,053,184	3,093,279	2,262,103	2,082,719	2,433,664	2,717,142	3,987,505	3,980,288	2,356,632	1,230,577	2,317,849	738,650
September 2020	1,051,682	3,085,704	2,258,701	2,078,174	2,427,054	2,713,374	3,963,923	3,976,154	2,355,939	1,230,250	2,315,306	738,774
October 2020	1,050,323	3,084,472	2,258,342	2,078,461	2,423,777	2,712,878	3,945,473	3,974,448	2,356,355	1,229,746	2,313,248	738,075
November 2020	1,048,344	3,076,583	2,252,926	2,073,979	2,418,898	2,706,990	3,919,418	3,965,411	2,355,594	1,225,625	2,307,112	737,565
December 2020	1,051,347	3,082,866	2,256,859	2,078,259	2,424,573	2,711,782	3,919,601	3,968,859	2,358,289	1,228,134	2,314,361	738,709
January 2021	1,052,605	3,085,301	2,259,120	2,079,817	2,428,682	2,711,559	3,917,676	3,965,228	2,359,259	1,228,905	2,316,210	739,194
February 2021	1,052,616	3,087,716	2,259,633	2,082,033	2,431,054	2,713,005	3,916,147	3,964,520	2,359,788	1,229,203	2,315,758	739,632
March 2021	1,054,444	3,091,476	2,263,164	2,085,330	2,434,954	2,715,283	3,916,999	3,966,075	2,362,379	1,229,972	2,319,220	741,550
April 2021	1,057,146	3,094,917	2,269,073	2,086,518	2,460,434	2,729,736	3,950,675	3,976,325	2,364,562	1,229,683	2,318,836	740,151
Change on year	-560	-13,389	-7,854	-7,609	9,642	-9,543	-108,910	-51,377	-14,610	-11,268	-39,753	-1,285
Change %	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	0.4	-0.3	-2.7	-1.3	-0.6	-0.9	-1.7	-0.2

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
April 2015	1,531	1,522	1,516	1,520	1,532	1,656	1,944	1,733	1,518	1,516	1,497
April 2016	1,562	1,559	1,537	1,555	1,568	1,689	1,995	1,775	1,548	1,543	1,515
April 2017	1,590	1,594	1,567	1,592	1,606	1,730	2,041	1,814	1,588	1,583	1,543
April 2018	1,634	1,640	1,610	1,634	1,649	1,777	2,108	1,856	1,630	1,617	1,595
April 2019	1,703	1,710	1,688	1,706	1,717	1,857	2,187	1,943	1,703	1,696	1,674
April 2020	1,683	1,700	1,671	1,694	1,693	1,855	2,170	1,923	1,689	1,686	1,662
May 2020	1,689	1,707	1,675	1,698	1,704	1,856	2,170	1,928	1,694	1,695	1,669
June 2020	1,725	1,742	1,713	1,738	1,734	1,898	2,193	1,959	1,742	1,733	1,726
July 2020	1,746	1,770	1,733	1,765	1,760	1,919	2,223	1,987	1,753	1,750	1,743
August 2020	1,758	1,780	1,751	1,777	1,777	1,936	2,253	2,009	1,780	1,775	1,750
September 2020	1,789	1,810	1,780	1,802	1,801	1,961	2,292	2,029	1,811	1,810	1,764
October 2020	1,796	1,817	1,786	1,807	1,808	1,971	2,313	2,040	1,817	1,814	1,770
November 2020	1,799	1,818	1,787	1,813	1,814	1,977	2,319	2,045	1,811	1,817	1,776
December 2020	1,802	1,832	1,797	1,830	1,828	1,998	2,333	2,067	1,831	1,819	1,790
January 2021	1,809	1,829	1,796	1,824	1,826	1,991	2,326	2,058	1,823	1,822	1,781
February 2021	1,809	1,834	1,802	1,834	1,831	1,997	2,343	2,073	1,835	1,825	1,776
March 2021	1,819	1,845	1,814	1,847	1,851	2,020	2,360	2,091	1,849	1,837	1,806
April 2021	1,829	1,855	1,821	1,858	1,863	2,027	2,385	2,108	1,856	1,842	1,826
Change on year	146	154	150	163	169	172	215	184	167	155	164
Change %	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.6	10	9.3	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.2	9.8

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			
	April 2020	April 2021	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	474,953	475,777	824	0.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	582,754	581,369	-1384	-0.2
Cumbria	215,348	213,954	-1394	-0.6
Greater Manchester	1,200,465	1,191,036	-9429	-0.8
Lancashire	622,392	624,542	2150	0.3
Cheshire	426,787	425,541	-1246	-0.3
Merseyside	643,313	639,843	-3470	-0.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	392,082	392,779	697	0.2
North Yorkshire	347,734	345,885	-1849	-0.5
South Yorkshire	571,701	569,508	-2193	-0.4
West Yorkshire	965,410	960,901	-4509	-0.5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	933,560	930,009	-3551	-0.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	843,132	838,889	-4243	-0.5
Lincolnshire	317,435	317,620	185	0.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	603,509	606,811	3302	0.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	693,542	697,352	3810	0.5
West Midlands (county)	1,153,741	1,156,271	2530	0.2
East Anglia	1,083,833	1,080,671	-3162	-0.3
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	855,072	852,491	-2582	-0.3
Essex	800,374	796,575	-3799	-0.5
Inner London - West	513,987	500,928	-13059	-2.5
Inner London - East	1,137,884	1,100,011	-37874	-3.3
Outer London - East and North East	848,546	832,786	-15760	-1.9
Outer London - South	596,939	588,281	-8657	-1.5
Outer London - West and North West	962,230	928,669	-33561	-3.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,150,658	1,133,123	-17535	-1.5
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,239,715	1,221,470	-18244	-1.5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	867,439	858,274	-9165	-1.1
Kent	769,891	763,458	-6433	-0.8
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,139,545	1,128,745	-10800	-0.9
Dorset and Somerset	551,835	547,354	-4481	-0.8
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	213,055	214,831	1776	0.8
Devon	474,737	473,632	-1105	-0.2
West Wales and The Valleys	755,404	750,441	-4963	-0.7
East Wales	485,548	479,242	-6306	-1.3
North Eastern Scotland	226,481	217,301	-9180	-4.1
Highlands and Islands	198,809	197,591	-1218	-0.6
Eastern Scotland	873,019	855,607	-17413	-2
West Central Scotland	665,575	657,808	-7767	-1.2
Southern Scotland	394,704	390,529	-4175	-1.1
Northern Ireland	741,436	740,151	-1285	-0.2

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

12 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	April 2020	April 2021	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,677	1,824	147	8.8
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,689	1,835	146	8.6
Cumbria	1,649	1,817	169	10.2
Greater Manchester	1,707	1,860	154	9
Lancashire	1,634	1,784	150	9.1
Cheshire	1,802	1,971	170	9.4
Merseyside	1,719	1,856	137	8
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,623	1,784	162	10
North Yorkshire	1,686	1,826	139	8.3
South Yorkshire	1,668	1,811	143	8.6
West Yorkshire	1,698	1,851	153	9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,692	1,851	159	9.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,722	1,890	168	9.7
Lincolnshire	1,653	1,799	146	8.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,763	1,939	175	9.9
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,676	1,843	166	9.9
West Midlands (county)	1,666	1,828	162	9.7
East Anglia	1,753	1,907	154	8.8
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,001	2,176	174	8.7
Essex	1,881	2,066	185	9.8
Inner London - West	2,714	2,980	266	9.8
Inner London - East	2,227	2,451	224	10.1
Outer London - East and North East	1,992	2,174	181	9.1
Outer London - South	2,210	2,431	221	10
Outer London - West and North West	2,020	2,220	200	9.9
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,060	2,249	188	9.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,923	2,113	190	9.9
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	1,832	2,011	179	9.8
Kent	1,832	2,012	180	9.8
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,798	1,967	170	9.4
Dorset and Somerset	1,653	1,815	162	9.8
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,515	1,678	163	10.8
Devon	1,597	1,757	160	10
West Wales and The Valleys	1,664	1,819	155	9.3
East Wales	1,741	1,902	161	9.3
North Eastern Scotland	1,967	2,147	180	9.1
Highlands and Islands	1,737	1,922	185	10.7
Eastern Scotland	1,853	2,032	179	9.6
West Central Scotland	1,834	2,023	189	10.3
Southern Scotland	1,777	1,970	192	10.8
Northern Ireland	1,662	1,826	164	9.8

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+
April 2015	419,936	3,577,936	6,500,501	9,251,441	6,764,731	832,055
April 2016	434,961	3,606,994	6,649,268	9,320,687	6,976,218	841,825
April 2017	442,522	3,592,568	6,739,852	9,360,489	7,202,549	860,895
April 2018	439,068	3,570,236	6,808,205	9,408,589	7,429,468	883,708
April 2019	440,299	3,529,689	6,858,342	9,446,174	7,646,194	948,008
April 2020	380,753	3,346,224	6,755,357	9,379,797	7,698,755	973,687
May 2020	363,524	3,325,970	6,721,194	9,335,828	7,666,812	955,560
June 2020	347,285	3,276,565	6,717,079	9,346,055	7,686,597	960,338
July 2020	331,215	3,223,727	6,722,939	9,349,882	7,706,496	973,258
August 2020	318,882	3,188,337	6,695,846	9,347,930	7,716,807	985,789
September 2020	307,777	3,188,235	6,674,487	9,328,324	7,712,972	983,240
October 2020	298,597	3,196,849	6,656,231	9,317,970	7,713,596	982,355
November 2020	285,016	3,165,613	6,639,873	9,310,546	7,708,587	978,811
December 2020	280,622	3,157,525	6,659,121	9,325,174	7,731,296	979,903
January 2021	278,512	3,153,963	6,658,366	9,325,416	7,745,225	982,073
February 2021	277,969	3,148,693	6,654,500	9,323,590	7,758,331	988,024
March 2021	278,527	3,141,796	6,653,780	9,328,062	7,777,575	1,001,106
April 2021	283,813	3,153,991	6,666,560	9,336,651	7,817,173	1,019,867
Change on year	-96,940	-192,233	-88,797	-43,146	118,418	46,181
Change %	-25.5	-5.7	-1.3	-0.5	1.5	4.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	Under 18	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
April 2015	282	1,107	1,748	1,922	1,733	739
April 2016	291	1,164	1,788	1,952	1,756	777
April 2017	305	1,203	1,834	1,991	1,780	804
April 2018	314	1,241	1,879	2,040	1,814	844
April 2019	326	1,312	1,974	2,120	1,884	917
April 2020	309	1,232	1,944	2,104	1,856	967
May 2020	327	1,236	1,940	2,102	1,859	998
June 2020	331	1,277	1,987	2,134	1,884	1,010
July 2020	339	1,309	2,009	2,157	1,905	1,015
August 2020	350	1,331	2,028	2,178	1,923	1,025
September 2020	363	1,344	2,056	2,202	1,953	1,044
October 2020	359	1,348	2,069	2,217	1,958	1,051
November 2020	364	1,344	2,070	2,224	1,961	1,055
December 2020	365	1,357	2,083	2,239	1,981	1,070
January 2021	363	1,350	2,076	2,242	1,980	1,079
February 2021	387	1,372	2,087	2,255	1,990	1,086
March 2021	394	1,393	2,101	2,268	2,000	1,094
April 2021	387	1,399	2,111	2,291	2,025	1,103
Change on year	79	167	168	187	169	135
Change %	25.4	13.6	8.6	8.9	9.1	14

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

15 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	April 2020	April 2021	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	185,377	185,808	431	0.2
Mining and quarrying	51,148	48,188	-2960	-5.8
Manufacturing	2,373,433	2,293,611	-79822	-3.4
Energy production and supply	133,190	130,743	-2447	-1.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	172,115	175,439	3324	1.9
Construction	1,260,703	1,267,944	7240	0.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,492,320	4,344,391	-147929	-3.3
Transportation and storage	1,317,712	1,305,309	-12403	-0.9
Accommodation and food services	1,956,066	1,681,083	-274983	-14.1
Information and communication	1,226,484	1,211,445	-15039	-1.2
Finance and insurance	1,071,518	1,109,831	38313	3.6
Real estate	422,263	418,805	-3459	-0.8
Professional, scientific and technical	2,174,908	2,174,855	-53	0
Administrative and support services	2,238,366	2,365,240	126873	5.7
Public administration and defence; social security	1,305,943	1,356,662	50719	3.9
Education	3,075,179	3,088,656	13477	0.4
Health and social work	3,875,738	4,037,040	161302	4.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	564,173	477,625	-86547	-15.3
Other service activities	532,696	505,830	-26866	-5
Households	102,331	96,624	-5706	-5.6
Extraterritorial	2,912	2,927	15	0.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

16 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	April 2020	April 2021	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,663	1,788	125	7.5
Mining and quarrying	3,589	3,938	349	9.7
Manufacturing	2,148	2,384	236	11
Energy production and supply	3,202	3,435	232	7.3
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,314	2,552	238	10.3
Construction	1,910	2,250	340	17.8
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,388	1,545	157	11.3
Transportation and storage	2,160	2,337	177	8.2
Accommodation and food services	906	1,013	107	11.8
Information and communication	2,842	3,113	272	9.6
Finance and insurance	2,950	3,042	93	3.1
Real estate	1,922	2,120	198	10.3
Professional, scientific and technical	2,191	2,465	274	12.5
Administrative and support services	1,583	1,716	134	8.4
Public administration and defence; social security	2,442	2,498	56	2.3
Education	1,911	2,017	106	5.5
Health and social work	1,800	1,896	96	5.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,162	1,384	221	19.1
Other service activities	1,218	1,437	219	18
Households	946	963	16	1.7
Extraterritorial	2,923	3,006	82	2.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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