

Statistical bulletin

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

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

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13 September 2022

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for July 2022 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 2.9% compared with July 2021, a rise of 847,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 2.2% since February 2020, a rise of 649,000.
- Payrolled employment increased by 73,000 employees (0.2%) in July 2022 when compared with June 2022, though this should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for June 2022 compared with May 2022 has been revised from an increase of 31,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 48,000, because of the incorporation of additional real time information (RTI) submissions into the statistics, which takes place every publication and reduces the need for imputation.
- Early estimates for July 2022 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.6% compared with July 2021, and increased by 13.4% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between July 2021 and July 2022; there was an increase of 220,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in July 2022 was the highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 9.2%, and was lowest in Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute, with a rise of 1.0%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between July 2021 and July 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 140,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a fall of 5,000).
- This month, NUTS1 regions are further broken down by sectors in the supporting datasets for this bulletin; some sectors show similar growth rates to the region level, while others, such as accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage, show moderate regional variation.
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in July 2022 was highest in the finance and insurance sector (an increase of 8.3%), and lowest in the arts and entertainment sector (an increase of 1.9%).

From the July 2022 publication, a change was made to the way we calculate early estimates of payments yet to be received, to incorporate seasonal patterns and calibrate models based on their recent performance. This should reduce the scale of revisions to the flash estimate seen recently. See more in [Section 11: Strengths and limitations](#).

About the data in this release

Early estimates for July 2022 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. These early estimates are, on average, based on around 85% of information being available. They are of lower quality and will 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) pandemic 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 RTI system. Employees who were furloughed as part of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) should still have had their payments reported through this system so would have contributed toward the employment and pay statistics during the period that this support was available. Similarly, following the end of the furlough scheme, employees who were given notice that their employment would end would continue to have been included in the RTI data while they worked out their notice period. This is consistent with how any employee being made redundant would appear in the RTI data.

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

2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for July 2022 indicate that there were 29.7 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 2.9% compared with the same period of the previous year. This means a rise of 847,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.2% in July 2022, which is equivalent to 73,000 people. The early estimate for July 2022 shows that the annual growth rate has fallen this month, but still shows relatively high growth. This fall in the growth rate will be partially driven by the comparison against the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, the first substantial increase since January 2020.

Note, this monthly growth of 73,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of July 2022 employees. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 11: Strengths and limitations](#).

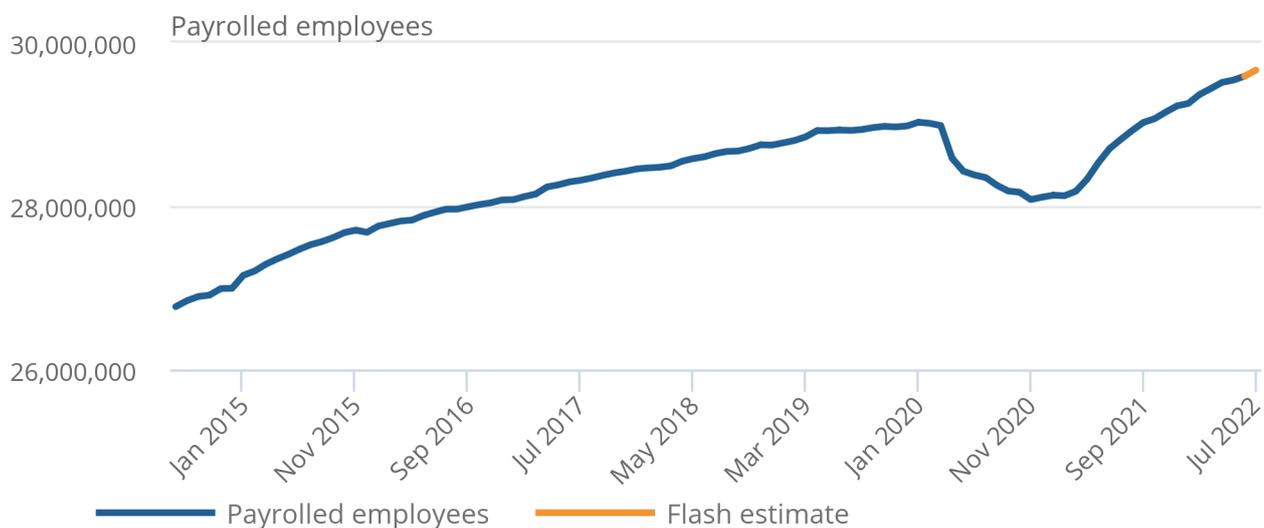
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in June 2022 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.2%. This is revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.1% increase, reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: July 2022](#).

Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but is now above the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to July 2022

Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but is now above the pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) level

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to July 2022



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The June 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

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

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

At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and have since remained high as the labour market continues to recover from the effects of the pandemic.

Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees became negative in 2020, but has since returned to positive growth

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to July 2022

Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees became negative in 2020, but has since returned to positive growth

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to July 2022



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

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1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The June 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

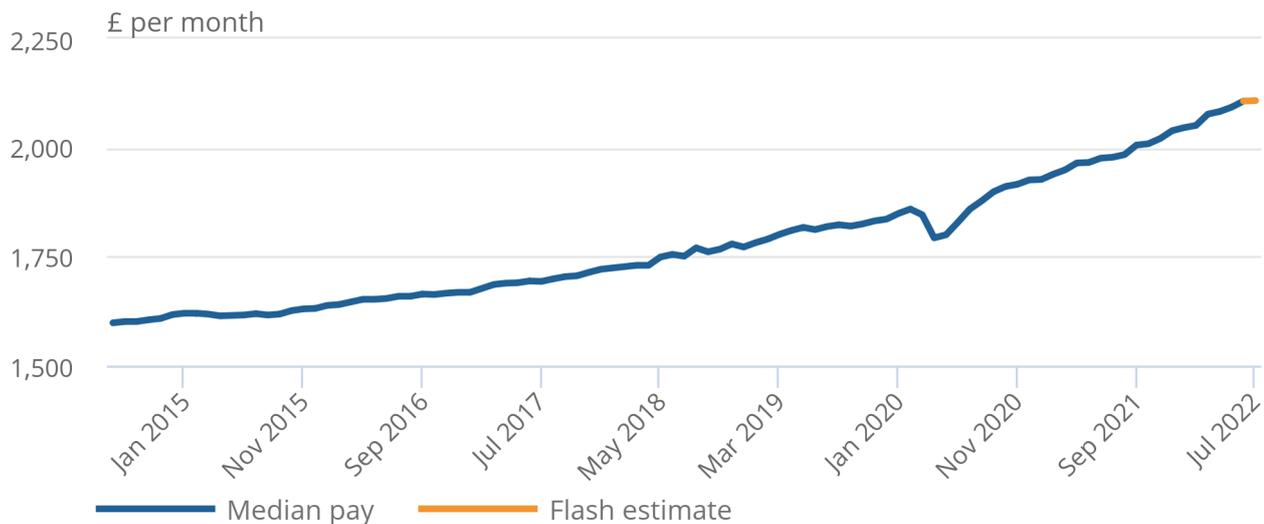
Early estimates for July 2022 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,108, an increase of 6.6% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to July 2022

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

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to July 2022



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The June 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

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

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay fell between March and May 2020, but is now higher than the average growth before March 2020

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to July 2022



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The June 2022 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 people entering the labour market than usual during that period, as explored in the [August 2020 earnings and employment bulletin](#) and [September 2020 earnings and employment bulletin](#).

While the general trend of pay growth is dominated by those continually employed, the mean pay of people entering the labour market (referred to as inflows) tends to be around 40% lower than mean pay for those continually employed. This means that inflows into payrolled employment tend to bring down average pay and average pay growth. As inflows were relatively low between June 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 relatively high median pay in April 2021, combined with the suppressed level of median pay in April 2020 at the start of the coronavirus pandemic.

4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to June 2022, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £695, the 90th percentile was £4,963 and the 99th percentile was £14,376 (Figure 5). This means that:

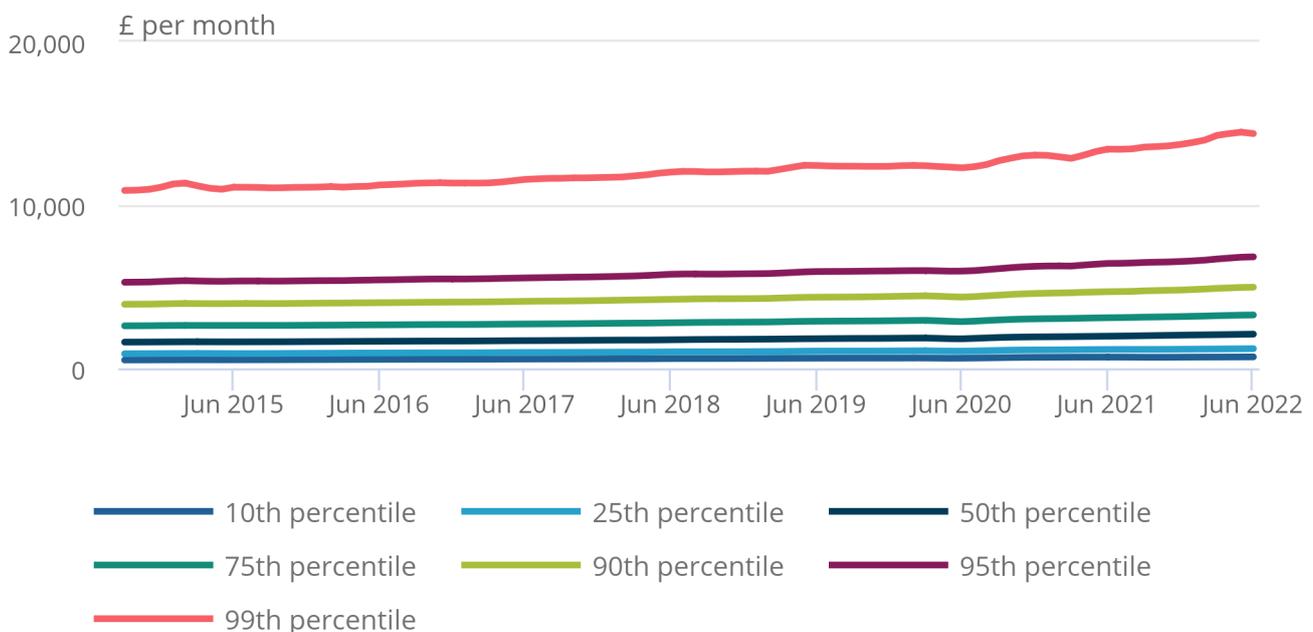
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £695 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,963 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,376 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £695 per month and 90% earn less than £4,963 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to June 2022

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £695 per month and 90% earn less than £4,963 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to June 2022



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 July 2022, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics \(NUTS\): NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions](#).

While the UK as a whole has experienced moderate, if declining, payrolled employee growth since January 2017, growth within regions has not been even (Figure 6).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions shown in Figure 6 range from 779,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,222,000 in London in July 2022.

All regions are now above pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) (February 2020) levels.

Figure 6: Regional employee growth fell across the UK over 2020 and 2021, but has risen more recently

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

London and Northern Ireland experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020, while the North East and Scotland experienced lower growth than the UK overall. Employee numbers within NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

Over the course of the coronavirus pandemic, all regions' growth rates followed a similar pattern. Growth rapidly declined and became negative in April 2020, but growth rates have been rising again since the middle of 2021. However, the magnitude of changes varies.

Comparing July 2022 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 4.6% increase in London to a 2.3% increase in the East Midlands.

This month, NUTS1 regions are further broken down by sectors in the supporting datasets for this bulletin. Some sectors show similar growth rates to the region level, while others, such as accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage, show moderate regional variation (Figure 7).

For accommodation and food service activities, all regions saw a drop in growth around the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic, with London experiencing the steepest decline. Since then, growth rates have recovered in all regions. Comparing July 2022 with the same period of the previous year, changes in payrolled employees for accommodation and food service activities ranged from a 3.4% increase in Northern Ireland to a 15.3% increase in London.

For transportation and storage, employee growth has been different across regions. London, the South East, the South West, the North West, and Scotland experienced negative growth after April 2020, but this largely returned to positive growth in the later half of 2021.

Figure 7: Employee growth varies by region for sectors such as accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

Examining NUTS3 regions, Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Arran and Cumbrae, and Argyll and Bute experienced an increase of 1.0% in payrolled employees in comparison with July 2021, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 9.2% (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, July 2022

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in July 2022 ranged from £1,766 in Leicester to £3,290 in Wandsworth (Figure 9). Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,085 in Enfield to £3,290 in Wandsworth. Median pay in July 2022 for London as a whole was £2,554.

Figure 9: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

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6 . Industry data

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

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

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

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

Public administration and defence, and health and social work saw early recoveries in their growth rates, as did administrative and support services, and education from early 2021 onwards. All but one of the highlighted sectors have since returned to positive growth or been level year-on-year.

When comparing early estimates for July 2022 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from negative 0.4% in construction to positive 11.9% in arts and entertainment.

Figure 10: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

[.xlsx](#)

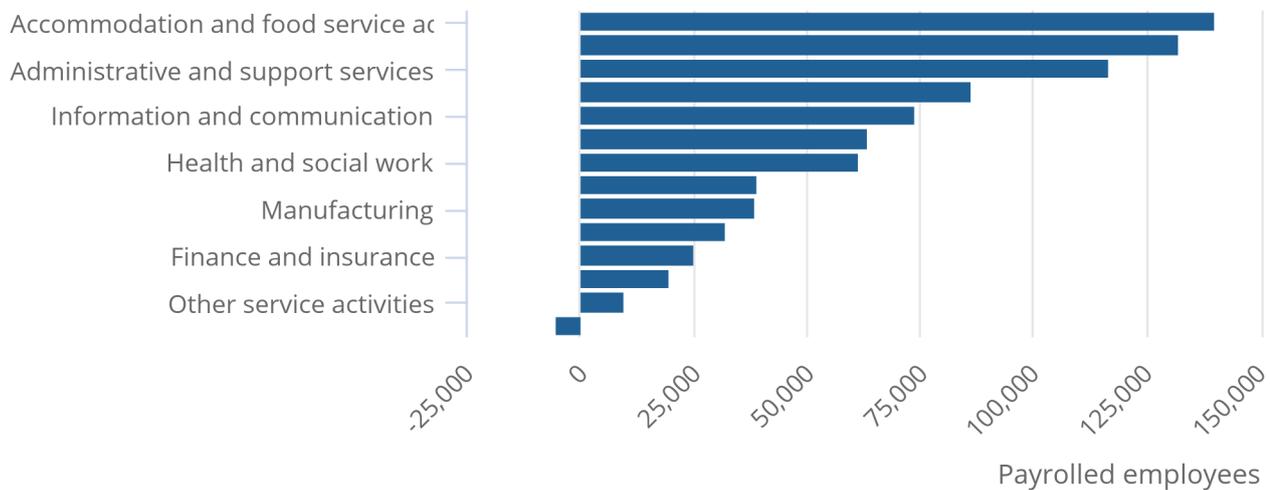
The increase in payrolled employees between July 2021 and July 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 140,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a fall of 5,000 employees).

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

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

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

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



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

Notes:

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

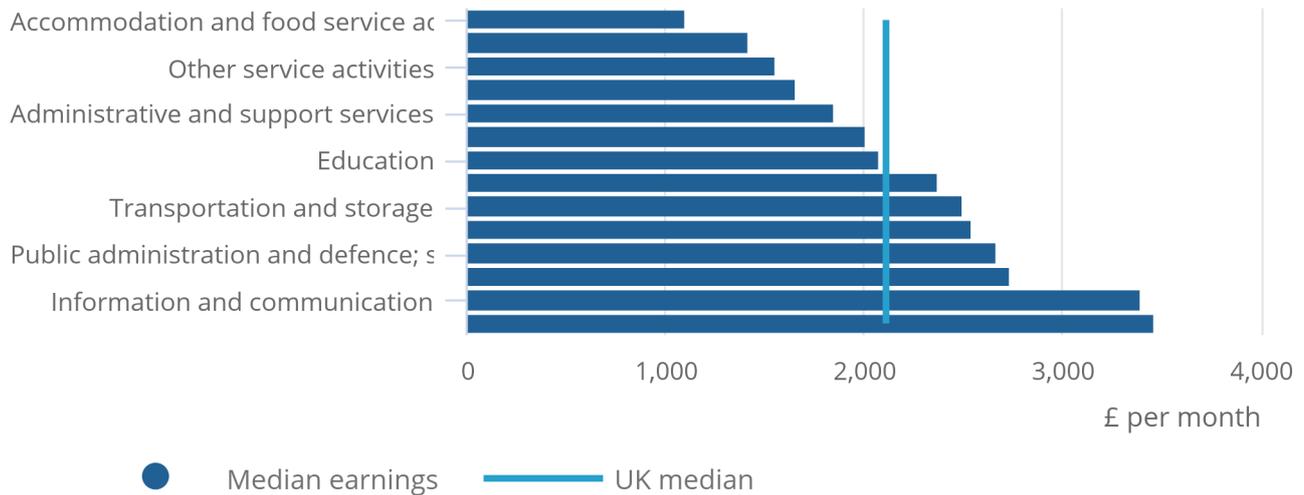
Median pay in July 2022 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,101 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,470 in finance and insurance (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2022

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2022



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

Notes:

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

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the finance and insurance sector (positive 8.3%, Figure 13) and slowest in the arts and entertainment sector (positive 1.9%).

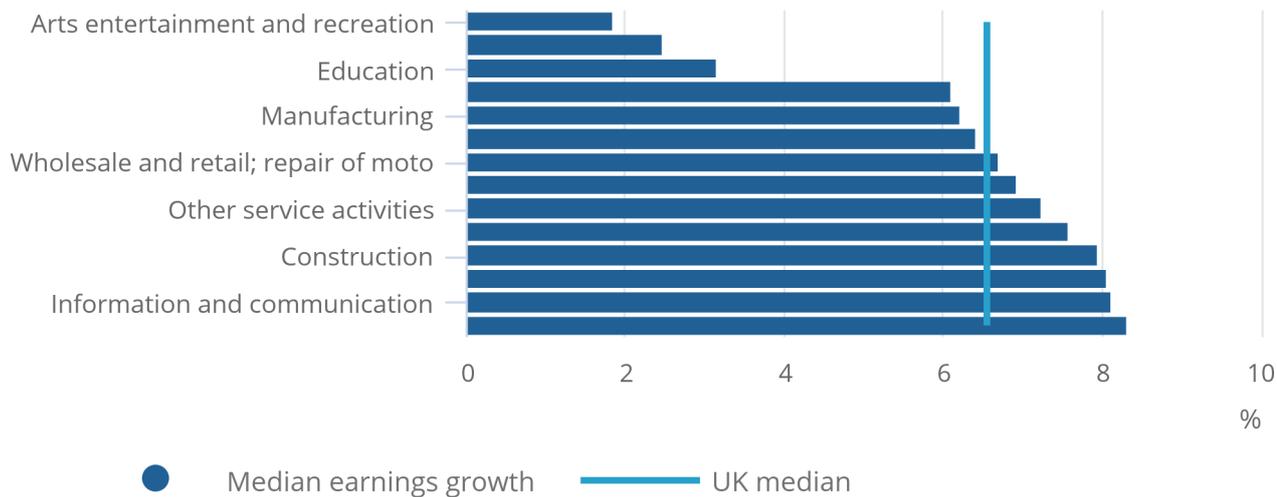
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the finance and insurance sector

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

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the finance and insurance sector

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



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

Notes:

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

7 . Age data

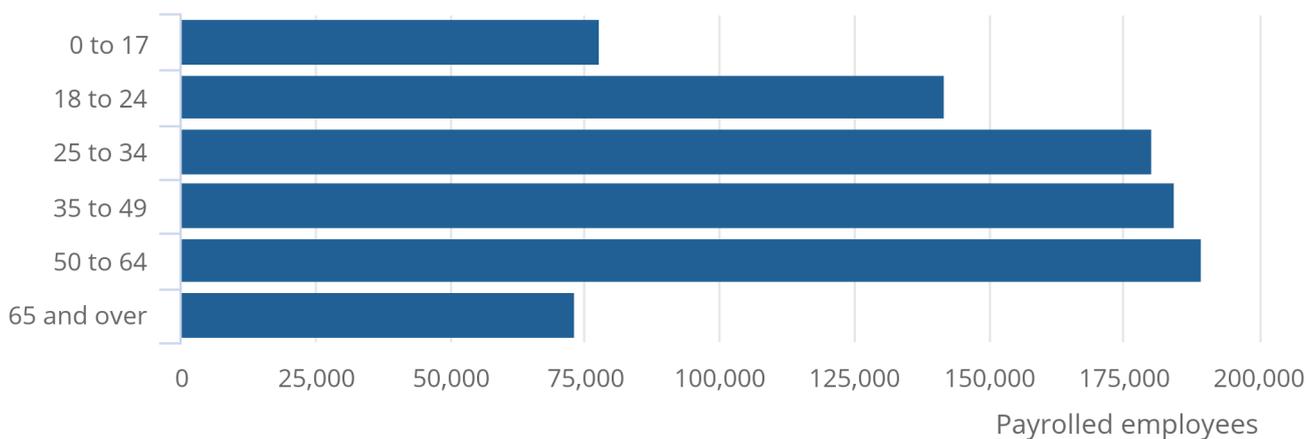
The age figures in this bulletin are calculated based on individuals' age at the time they receive a payment. Of the 29.7 million payrolled employees in the UK in July 2022, 95% are aged 18 to 64 years. Between July 2021 and July 2022, there was an increase of 220,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 50 to 64 years increased by 190,000.

Figure 14: The 50 to 64 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since July 2021

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

Figure 14: The 50 to 64 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since July 2021

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



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

Notes:

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

Since 2019, the number of payrolled employees aged 65 years and over has increased at a faster rate than the UK as a whole, with employee growth peaking at 10.8% in January 2020 (Figure 15). This higher growth coincides with the [phased increase in State Pension age](#) between March 2019 and September 2020, for men and women aged 65 to 66 years. While growth rates fell in this age group during 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, they have now returned to above the UK average.

Conversely, growth in payrolled employees aged under 25 years has undergone long-term decline since 2017. These age groups saw large declines in growth rates during 2020, much steeper than those seen in the UK as a whole. Both groups have since seen positive growth rates, with employee growth peaking in those aged under 18 years at 75.2% in March 2022. However, this growth has declined in recent months.

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 July 2022

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

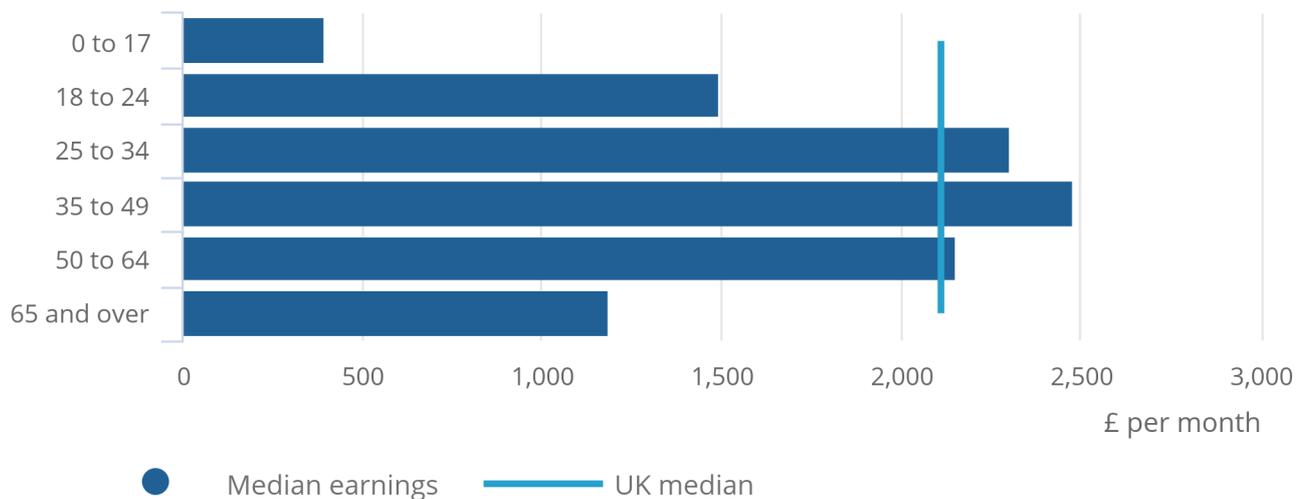
Median pay in July 2022 ranged from £394 for those aged under 18 years to £2,481 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 16). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2022

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2022



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

Notes:

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

8 . Earnings and employment data

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

Dataset | Released 16 August 2022

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

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

Dataset | Released 16 August 2022

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

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

Dataset | Released 16 August 2022

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

9 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

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. It was introduced in 1944 and is now the way most employees pay Income Tax in the UK. This publication relates to employees only and not pensioners.

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 July 2022 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

This month is the first to incorporate a change to the way that we model data not yet received to produce early estimates. These changes will be used in all future releases for this publication. More detail on the changes can be found in [Section 11: Strengths and limitations](#), and the calendarisation and imputation methodology document.

Please contact us by email 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 by HMRC](#), can be found on their website.

Experimental Statistics status

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

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

Rather than waiting until the development work has been completed, the statistics are being published now to involve potential users in developing the statistics. We hope that this encourages users to provide us with their thoughts and suggestions on how useful the statistics are and what can be done to improve them. You can send us your comments by email.

More information about [Experimental Statistics](#), including when they should be used and the differences between them and [National Statistics](#), is available.

Strengths of the data

As Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data cover the whole population, rather than a sample of people or companies, we are able to use these to produce estimates for geographic areas and other more detailed breakdowns of the population. The methods for producing such breakdowns are under development and we expect to include further statistics in a future release. These statistics can help inform decision-making across the country. They also have the potential to provide more timely estimates than existing measures.

These statistics also have the potential to replace some of those based on surveys, which could reduce the burden on businesses needing to fill in statistical surveys.

Imputation and revisions

RTI data used in this release are extracted in the weeks following the end of the latest reference month. For some individuals this means payments relating to work done in recent reference months are yet to be received. Rather than wait until all payment returns have been received, we produce timelier measures by imputing the values for missing returns.

For the latest reference month around 15% of the data are imputed. We refer to this as the "flash" or "early" estimate in the bulletin, as this figure is the most subject to revision as payment returns are received and the imputed payments replaced with actual data.

From July 2022, two changes were made to the imputation model. A seasonal factor was incorporated into the model. The model was also made more responsive to recent changes to the labour market that would affect the likelihood of a payment existing. The latter change in particular should reduce the scale of revisions seen to the "flash" estimate, but cannot eliminate revisions completely.

Earlier months also contain some imputed data. Some payment frequencies mean that we have not received the relevant payment data more than a month after the reference period. Also, in some circumstances, returns might be submitted late. Therefore, earlier months are also subject to revision, but these revisions are likely to be much smaller because the level of imputation is smaller. The proportion of imputed data for a reference month two months before data extraction is around 1% to 2% of the data.

For the majority of months, post-flash revisions will occur in small amounts gradually each month as more submissions are received. However, all RTI submissions must be received before the end of the tax year. Therefore, for months close to the end of the tax year these submissions and associated minor revisions that would have accumulated through the year, instead need to be received all at once in the final submissions of the tax year. The months of January and February will be most affected by this and see sharper non-flash revisions at the end of the tax year if the imputed submissions are not received by that point. From July 2022, changes were incorporated into the imputation model to try to control for these seasonal differences, as well as other seasonal factors which might affect whether submissions are received through different points of the year.

The seasonal adjustment model will also update each month as the model is refined on the latest data available. These adjustments will appear as revisions in the seasonally adjusted data, and in the supporting seasonally adjusted revisions triangle.

Starting with the December 2020 publication, we introduced a new revisions policy. For each publication, we incorporate new input data only for the current tax year and the previous tax year. Revisions to estimates can potentially be made for up to the last two years as data can continue to be received, though updates to data outside of the most recent tax year are minimal. Changes to the seasonally adjusted data also occur earlier than this limit, as the seasonal adjustment model is refined. In May of each year, new input data will be incorporated for the whole data time series. The benefit of introducing this revisions policy is that we can use the processing time saved to produce and publish more detailed breakdowns.

Seasonal adjustment

The seasonal adjustment applied in this bulletin follows established best practice. This approach assumes that any seasonal patterns remain broadly consistent over time. If the seasonal pattern changes in strength, this will be represented as greater volatility in the seasonally adjusted figures. Both the seasonal and non-seasonally adjusted datasets 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 [Monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information \(PAYE RTI\) data: methods](#).

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

12 . Related links

[Labour market overview: August 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 August 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 16 August 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 16 August 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 16 August 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 16 August 2022

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

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Payrolled employees
July 2014	26,768,969
July 2015	27,527,656
July 2016	27,961,617
July 2017	28,316,028
July 2018	28,643,425
July 2019	28,925,250
July 2020	28,348,503
July 2021	28,815,549
August 2021	28,923,491
September 2021	29,023,107
October 2021	29,068,857
November 2021	29,150,616
December 2021	29,226,088
January 2022	29,255,814
February 2022	29,365,948
March 2022	29,438,056
April 2022	29,513,858
May 2022	29,541,469
June 2022	29,589,670
July 2022	29,662,678
Change on year	847,129
Change %	2.9

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for July 2022 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.
11. Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.
12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Median pay
July 2014	1,598
July 2015	1,619
July 2016	1,659
July 2017	1,693
July 2018	1,751
July 2019	1,819
July 2020	1,859
July 2021	1,978
August 2021	1,984
September 2021	2,006
October 2021	2,009
November 2021	2,021
December 2021	2,039
January 2022	2,046
February 2022	2,051
March 2022	2,077
April 2022	2,083
May 2022	2,093
June 2022	2,107
July 2022	2,108
Change on year	129
Change %	6.5

Source: PAYE RTI

- Figures for July 2022 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
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- These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Mean pay
June 2015	2,222
June 2016	2,268
June 2017	2,332
June 2018	2,420
June 2019	2,485
June 2020	2,487
June 2021	2,693
July 2021	2,707
August 2021	2,717
September 2021	2,733
October 2021	2,740
November 2021	2,765
December 2021	2,800
January 2022	2,841
February 2022	2,852
March 2022	2,876
April 2022	2,814
May 2022	2,841
June 2022	2,865
Change on year	172
Change %	6.4

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for July 2022 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
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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.
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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Aggregate pay
June 2015	61,031,628,267
June 2016	63,344,565,803
June 2017	65,975,462,326
June 2018	69,220,554,119
June 2019	71,891,076,460
June 2020	70,581,574,470
June 2021	77,298,238,087
July 2021	78,012,537,011
August 2021	78,580,942,551
September 2021	79,320,522,246
October 2021	79,645,820,522
November 2021	80,602,556,872
December 2021	81,831,617,436
January 2022	83,105,112,028
February 2022	83,762,626,872
March 2022	84,671,865,679
April 2022	83,050,966,644
May 2022	83,931,122,620
June 2022	84,781,659,149
Change on year	7,483,421,062
Change %	9.7

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for July 2022 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
2. These data are experimental statistics.
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8. Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month, 3 month moving average							
	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
							95th percentile	99th percentile
June 2015	516	896	1,615	2,622	3,962	5,340		11,088
June 2016	543	931	1,652	2,657	4,014	5,412		11,227
June 2017	563	967	1,690	2,710	4,096	5,532		11,568
June 2018	590	1,004	1,743	2,785	4,220	5,756		12,014
June 2019	613	1,049	1,809	2,878	4,351	5,922		12,422
June 2020	612	1,046	1,803	2,856	4,361	5,950		12,279
June 2021	682	1,149	1,964	3,094	4,688	6,420		13,421
July 2021	681	1,152	1,972	3,101	4,696	6,427		13,413
August 2021	678	1,152	1,982	3,112	4,709	6,447		13,436
September 2021	673	1,152	1,993	3,129	4,740	6,478		13,546
October 2021	673	1,153	2,004	3,141	4,757	6,495		13,577
November 2021	673	1,156	2,015	3,153	4,773	6,511		13,622
December 2021	677	1,162	2,025	3,165	4,790	6,540		13,711
January 2022	681	1,167	2,037	3,183	4,820	6,575		13,830
February 2022	684	1,174	2,046	3,198	4,852	6,620		13,976
March 2022	685	1,180	2,056	3,219	4,895	6,693		14,265
April 2022	688	1,187	2,065	3,234	4,921	6,747		14,375
May 2022	691	1,193	2,077	3,253	4,948	6,802		14,458
June 2022	695	1,200	2,089	3,263	4,963	6,823		14,376
Change on year	13	51	124	169	276	403		955
Change %	1.9	4.4	6.3	5.5	5.9	6.3		7.1

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
July 2017	675,328	655,186
July 2018	669,272	629,015
July 2019	642,364	647,774
July 2020	439,016	470,938
July 2021	686,667	574,017
August 2021	686,047	578,105
September 2021	689,272	589,656
October 2021	693,197	647,446
November 2021	707,934	626,175
December 2021	691,690	616,218
January 2022	683,890	654,164
February 2022	734,459	624,326
March 2022	723,121	651,012
April 2022	698,381	622,578
May 2022	706,037	678,427
June 2022	689,908	641,706
July 2022	777,365	704,357
Change on year	90,698	130,340
Change %	13.2	22.7

Source: PAYE RTI

- Figures for July 2022 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
July 2014	1,030,143	2,910,002	2,151,612	1,956,911	2,298,106	2,547,724	3,673,049	3,790,966	2,244,448	1,186,076	2,306,307	673,624
July 2015	1,049,890	2,986,373	2,199,394	2,013,387	2,373,232	2,625,011	3,837,912	3,893,431	2,302,570	1,208,759	2,342,621	695,077
July 2016	1,056,915	3,028,871	2,231,799	2,047,888	2,414,963	2,680,060	3,923,686	3,955,499	2,343,141	1,223,240	2,351,647	703,909
July 2017	1,062,771	3,072,321	2,257,875	2,077,940	2,444,925	2,716,916	3,986,194	4,001,547	2,372,551	1,238,410	2,365,727	718,851
July 2018	1,069,181	3,112,954	2,282,707	2,108,764	2,469,087	2,746,612	4,045,823	4,047,402	2,393,881	1,255,920	2,377,056	734,037
July 2019	1,069,703	3,143,273	2,306,849	2,124,189	2,484,466	2,776,632	4,123,625	4,085,199	2,416,740	1,261,193	2,386,182	747,199
July 2020	1,055,647	3,097,271	2,265,330	2,083,737	2,439,598	2,722,615	4,014,076	3,994,781	2,363,646	1,232,699	2,337,128	741,975
July 2021	1,078,438	3,162,055	2,310,951	2,125,154	2,483,030	2,764,461	4,035,783	4,055,940	2,413,448	1,264,482	2,362,201	759,604
August 2021	1,082,533	3,176,160	2,318,674	2,131,321	2,492,024	2,775,651	4,056,506	4,074,327	2,419,897	1,268,042	2,368,963	759,394
September 2021	1,086,377	3,191,028	2,325,313	2,135,491	2,501,787	2,784,786	4,076,345	4,088,980	2,425,642	1,269,589	2,377,094	760,676
October 2021	1,087,895	3,191,717	2,330,491	2,136,393	2,504,355	2,786,080	4,093,202	4,095,221	2,426,879	1,270,936	2,383,116	762,571
November 2021	1,091,183	3,199,074	2,337,104	2,141,379	2,510,983	2,791,391	4,112,187	4,107,134	2,432,087	1,273,126	2,390,170	764,800
December 2021	1,095,016	3,206,699	2,343,563	2,146,413	2,514,232	2,796,258	4,130,401	4,113,694	2,434,855	1,275,006	2,401,582	768,369
January 2022	1,094,610	3,210,329	2,347,786	2,148,503	2,519,430	2,799,762	4,139,745	4,117,526	2,436,033	1,277,030	2,395,517	769,543
February 2022	1,098,086	3,215,279	2,354,320	2,157,421	2,525,598	2,811,215	4,163,476	4,135,114	2,447,590	1,282,497	2,405,481	769,871
March 2022	1,101,546	3,219,861	2,360,082	2,163,712	2,531,878	2,820,525	4,174,979	4,146,904	2,450,842	1,286,022	2,409,712	771,992
April 2022	1,103,821	3,222,972	2,364,024	2,168,027	2,536,973	2,826,934	4,189,934	4,150,156	2,469,888	1,291,617	2,415,431	774,081
May 2022	1,104,440	3,226,120	2,364,346	2,169,310	2,540,485	2,826,482	4,196,421	4,158,063	2,466,476	1,295,399	2,418,900	775,027
June 2022	1,106,913	3,231,066	2,366,115	2,171,563	2,544,995	2,830,824	4,206,404	4,165,741	2,469,868	1,296,768	2,423,414	775,999
July 2022	1,109,910	3,238,087	2,370,870	2,174,190	2,552,097	2,835,427	4,222,461	4,178,951	2,474,208	1,298,002	2,429,153	779,321
Change on year	31,472	76,032	59,919	49,036	69,067	70,967	186,678	123,011	60,760	33,520	66,952	19,717
Change %	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.6	4.6	3	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East of England	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
July 2014	1,524	1,512	1,492	1,510	1,517	1,631	1,925	1,713	1,495	1,498	1,645	1,490
July 2015	1,536	1,525	1,515	1,524	1,542	1,657	1,948	1,737	1,523	1,522	1,659	1,492
July 2016	1,567	1,565	1,546	1,563	1,574	1,697	2,009	1,780	1,554	1,550	1,691	1,519
July 2017	1,599	1,604	1,581	1,602	1,615	1,743	2,055	1,820	1,596	1,592	1,720	1,554
July 2018	1,646	1,661	1,631	1,663	1,674	1,802	2,126	1,876	1,653	1,639	1,768	1,611
July 2019	1,704	1,725	1,691	1,718	1,725	1,867	2,207	1,952	1,719	1,706	1,849	1,679
July 2020	1,749	1,771	1,736	1,770	1,767	1,920	2,229	1,992	1,758	1,750	1,895	1,739
July 2021	1,835	1,862	1,829	1,875	1,866	2,043	2,415	2,121	1,867	1,876	2,011	1,874
August 2021	1,842	1,872	1,834	1,881	1,871	2,049	2,415	2,118	1,866	1,875	2,019	1,822
September 2021	1,864	1,896	1,868	1,901	1,891	2,075	2,433	2,150	1,900	1,877	2,017	1,839
October 2021	1,862	1,893	1,863	1,907	1,895	2,077	2,432	2,151	1,900	1,873	2,030	1,849
November 2021	1,871	1,902	1,874	1,920	1,903	2,090	2,443	2,162	1,912	1,884	2,039	1,858
December 2021	1,901	1,914	1,888	1,940	1,923	2,107	2,461	2,181	1,931	1,909	2,076	1,905
January 2022	1,895	1,926	1,899	1,938	1,925	2,118	2,475	2,186	1,942	1,922	2,094	1,936
February 2022	1,910	1,939	1,909	1,945	1,931	2,124	2,484	2,186	1,944	1,926	2,074	1,911
March 2022	1,945	1,957	1,925	1,964	1,958	2,134	2,522	2,209	1,983	1,955	2,053	1,936
April 2022	1,937	1,963	1,928	1,966	1,955	2,144	2,534	2,217	1,980	1,938	2,093	1,941
May 2022	1,942	1,971	1,937	1,978	1,967	2,155	2,546	2,231	1,985	1,968	2,101	1,943
June 2022	1,948	1,981	1,951	1,992	1,985	2,170	2,554	2,246	1,997	2,018	2,124	1,961
July 2022	1,957	1,990	1,955	1,999	1,998	2,175	2,554	2,256	2,008	1,977	2,118	1,963
Change on year	123	128	126	124	132	132	139	135	141	102	107	89
Change %	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.6	7.1	6.5	5.8	6.4	7.6	5.4	5.3	4.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	Payrolled employees			
	July 2021	July 2022	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	483,996	498,576	14,580	3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	594,442	611,334	16,892	2.8
Cumbria	216,914	221,211	4,297	2
Greater Manchester	1,223,211	1,257,088	33,877	2.8
Lancashire	635,783	650,234	14,451	2.3
Cheshire	433,035	442,551	9,516	2.2
Merseyside	653,112	667,002	13,890	2.1
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	399,678	408,515	8,837	2.2
North Yorkshire	353,763	361,794	8,031	2.3
South Yorkshire	578,258	593,777	15,519	2.7
West Yorkshire	979,252	1,006,784	27,532	2.8
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	946,591	970,055	23,464	2.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	856,471	872,759	16,288	1.9
Lincolnshire	322,093	331,375	9,282	2.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	610,794	624,420	13,626	2.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	701,305	717,973	16,668	2.4
West Midlands (county)	1,170,931	1,209,704	38,773	3.3
East Anglia	1,095,896	1,125,447	29,551	2.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	862,592	883,596	21,004	2.4
Essex	805,973	826,385	20,412	2.5
Inner London - West	513,310	542,409	29,099	5.7
Inner London - East	1,134,339	1,201,157	66,818	5.9
Outer London - East and North East	846,545	876,171	29,626	3.5
Outer London - South	593,769	612,508	18,739	3.2
Outer London - West and North West	947,820	990,216	42,396	4.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,158,167	1,195,493	37,326	3.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,242,384	1,281,100	38,716	3.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	875,107	899,787	24,680	2.8
Kent	780,282	802,571	22,289	2.9
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,150,686	1,180,088	29,402	2.6
Dorset and Somerset	556,755	568,891	12,136	2.2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	221,753	226,767	5,014	2.3
Devon	484,255	498,462	14,207	2.9
West Wales and The Valleys	771,194	790,265	19,071	2.5
East Wales	493,288	507,737	14,449	2.9
North Eastern Scotland	221,228	228,291	7,063	3.2
Highlands and Islands	201,095	205,095	4,000	2
Eastern Scotland	873,559	904,042	30,483	3.5
West Central Scotland	668,939	686,460	17,521	2.6
Southern Scotland	397,380	405,264	7,884	2
Northern Ireland	759,604	779,321	19,717	2.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	July 2021	July 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,829	1,956	127	6.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,837	1,959	122	6.6
Cumbria	1,843	1,973	130	7.1
Greater Manchester	1,865	1,997	132	7.1
Lancashire	1,793	1,910	117	6.5
Cheshire	1,983	2,103	120	6.1
Merseyside	1,868	1,992	124	6.6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,797	1,922	125	7
North Yorkshire	1,834	1,985	151	8.2
South Yorkshire	1,813	1,942	129	7.1
West Yorkshire	1,857	1,979	122	6.6
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,865	1,996	131	7
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,903	2,032	129	6.8
Lincolnshire	1,824	1,922	98	5.4
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,950	2,098	148	7.6
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,856	1,988	132	7.1
West Midlands (county)	1,824	1,948	124	6.8
East Anglia	1,934	2,062	128	6.6
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,196	2,328	132	6
Essex	2,076	2,205	129	6.2
Inner London - West	2,987	3,170	183	6.1
Inner London - East	2,472	2,612	140	5.7
Outer London - East and North East	2,196	2,322	126	5.7
Outer London - South	2,462	2,589	127	5.2
Outer London - West and North West	2,244	2,392	148	6.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,270	2,418	148	6.5
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,120	2,259	139	6.6
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,016	2,146	130	6.4
Kent	2,031	2,156	125	6.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,989	2,128	139	7
Dorset and Somerset	1,823	1,957	134	7.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,696	1,812	116	6.8
Devon	1,765	1,889	124	7
West Wales and The Valleys	1,845	1,941	96	5.2
East Wales	1,931	2,034	103	5.3
North Eastern Scotland	2,138	2,239	101	4.7
Highlands and Islands	1,928	2,036	108	5.6
Eastern Scotland	2,026	2,132	106	5.2
West Central Scotland	2,017	2,120	103	5.1
Southern Scotland	1,954	2,066	112	5.7
Northern Ireland	1,874	1,963	89	4.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	July 2021	July 2022	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	186,663	191,653	4,990	2.7
Mining and quarrying	50,709	51,355	646	1.3
Manufacturing	2,314,954	2,353,513	38,559	1.7
Energy production and supply	125,696	123,645	-2,051	-1.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	186,757	193,496	6,739	3.6
Construction	1,296,346	1,291,403	-4,943	-0.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,375,671	4,408,085	32,414	0.7
Transportation and storage	1,322,071	1,342,054	19,983	1.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,967,907	2,107,974	140,067	7.1
Information and communication	1,224,994	1,298,703	73,709	6
Finance and insurance	1,031,261	1,056,677	25,416	2.5
Real estate	427,338	436,430	9,092	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical	2,194,072	2,280,516	86,444	3.9
Administrative and support services	2,439,020	2,555,470	116,450	4.8
Public administration and defence; social security	1,386,109	1,425,213	39,104	2.8
Education	3,112,470	3,244,553	132,083	4.2
Health and social work	4,009,543	4,070,968	61,425	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	533,270	596,631	63,361	11.9
Other service activities	518,871	528,466	9,595	1.8
Households and Extraterritorial	111,828	105,875	-5,953	-5.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	July 2021	July 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,794	1,904	110	6.1
Mining and quarrying	3,904	4,191	287	7.4
Manufacturing	2,393	2,542	149	6.2
Energy production and supply	3,407	3,698	291	8.5
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,519	2,725	206	8.2
Construction	2,199	2,374	175	8
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,559	1,663	104	6.7
Transportation and storage	2,340	2,502	162	6.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,075	1,101	26	2.4
Information and communication	3,140	3,396	256	8.2
Finance and insurance	3,203	3,470	267	8.3
Real estate	2,100	2,188	88	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical	2,530	2,735	205	8.1
Administrative and support services	1,720	1,850	130	7.6
Public administration and defence; social security	2,518	2,672	154	6.1
Education	2,018	2,082	64	3.2
Health and social work	1,894	2,016	122	6.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,394	1,420	26	1.9
Other service activities	1,453	1,559	106	7.3
Households and Extraterritorial	1,005	1,028	23	2.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
July 2014	408,076	3,478,665	6,353,225	9,155,069	6,563,418	810,515
July 2015	431,327	3,599,916	6,553,905	9,285,878	6,825,863	830,765
July 2016	439,661	3,613,951	6,680,990	9,337,059	7,034,540	855,415
July 2017	439,973	3,592,045	6,765,785	9,380,373	7,268,315	869,538
July 2018	441,057	3,584,538	6,820,314	9,422,667	7,486,904	887,944
July 2019	439,707	3,523,746	6,867,262	9,451,458	7,679,604	963,475
July 2020	323,110	3,222,824	6,725,197	9,365,399	7,733,348	978,626
July 2021	435,752	3,364,640	6,741,496	9,421,675	7,851,015	1,000,970
August 2021	457,093	3,394,241	6,753,804	9,437,094	7,869,451	1,011,807
September 2021	467,040	3,418,375	6,779,950	9,443,548	7,896,144	1,018,050
October 2021	476,216	3,424,197	6,788,021	9,457,503	7,904,154	1,018,766
November 2021	489,024	3,431,121	6,802,479	9,475,200	7,925,206	1,027,587
December 2021	493,317	3,432,002	6,819,820	9,492,703	7,953,673	1,034,573
January 2022	487,717	3,437,873	6,828,354	9,502,603	7,959,451	1,039,816
February 2022	499,649	3,465,072	6,851,220	9,524,266	7,978,465	1,047,276
March 2022	512,913	3,480,932	6,862,899	9,537,888	7,988,082	1,055,342
April 2022	522,654	3,501,190	6,876,428	9,554,778	8,001,900	1,056,910
May 2022	521,292	3,495,759	6,886,388	9,570,049	8,012,048	1,055,933
June 2022	516,017	3,485,196	6,903,844	9,593,327	8,027,930	1,063,355
July 2022	513,457	3,506,493	6,921,920	9,606,157	8,040,597	1,074,055
Change on year	77,705	141,853	180,424	184,481	189,582	73,085
Change %	17.8	4.2	2.7	2	2.4	7.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
July 2014	272	1,074	1,728	1,903	1,718	718
July 2015	288	1,119	1,756	1,925	1,736	751
July 2016	290	1,167	1,797	1,962	1,763	770
July 2017	299	1,207	1,849	2,001	1,785	808
July 2018	313	1,257	1,909	2,056	1,831	861
July 2019	323	1,312	1,998	2,124	1,884	940
July 2020	340	1,311	2,015	2,159	1,908	1,018
July 2021	404	1,392	2,144	2,321	2,035	1,120
August 2021	403	1,397	2,151	2,330	2,044	1,116
September 2021	401	1,412	2,174	2,360	2,064	1,124
October 2021	403	1,419	2,183	2,358	2,064	1,127
November 2021	403	1,427	2,192	2,367	2,076	1,137
December 2021	403	1,438	2,212	2,391	2,089	1,156
January 2022	395	1,437	2,219	2,403	2,105	1,157
February 2022	405	1,439	2,227	2,407	2,115	1,164
March 2022	405	1,451	2,252	2,438	2,135	1,170
April 2022	415	1,467	2,262	2,444	2,128	1,173
May 2022	406	1,470	2,278	2,459	2,141	1,179
June 2022	405	1,485	2,295	2,475	2,155	1,186
July 2022	394	1,495	2,304	2,481	2,154	1,187
Change on year	-9	103	159	159	119	67
Change %	-2.3	7.4	7.4	6.9	5.8	6

Source: PAYE RTI

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