

Statistical bulletin

# Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: October 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).

Contact:  
Debra Leaker, C. Robinson  
labour.market@ons.gov.uk;  
rtstatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.  
uk  
+44 1633 455400

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# 1 . Main points

- Early estimates for September 2022 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 2.5% compared with September 2021, a rise of 714,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 2.5% since February 2020, a rise of 730,000.
- Payrolled employment increased by 69,000 employees (0.2%) in September 2022 when compared with August 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 August 2022 compared with July 2022 has been revised from an increase of 71,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 31,000, 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 September 2022 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.3% compared with September 2021, and increased by 14.6% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between September 2021 and September 2022; there was an increase of 165,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in September 2022 was the highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 7.2%, and was lowest in East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh and Lomond, with a rise of 0.6%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between September 2021 and September 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 125,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a rise of 3,000).
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in September 2022 was highest in the health and social work sector (an increase of 11.3%), and lowest in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector (an increase of 2.5%).

From our 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 September 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.

Statistics in this release are based on people who are employed in at least one job paid through Pay As You Earn (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 September 2022 indicate that there were 29.7 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 2.5% compared with the same period of the previous year. This means a rise of 714,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.2% in September 2022, which is equivalent to 69,000 people. The early estimate for September 2022 shows that the annual growth rate continues to fall, but still shows relatively high growth. This fall in the growth rate will be partially caused by the comparison against the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, the first substantial increase since January 2020.

Note, this monthly growth of 69,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of September 2022 employees. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 11: Strengths and limitations](#).

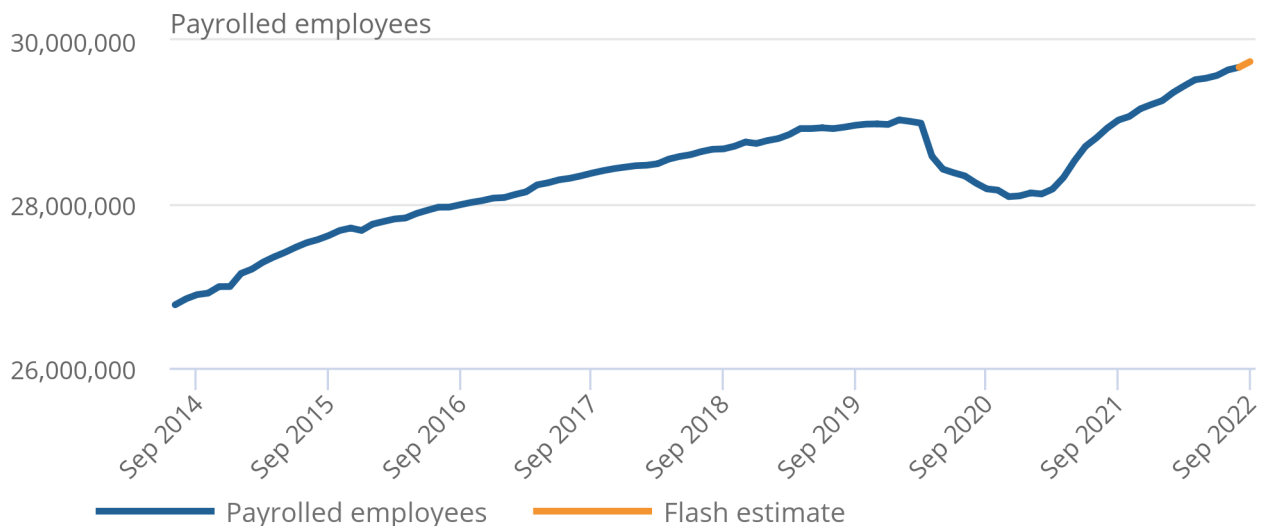
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in August 2022 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.1%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.2% increase reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September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

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to September 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 August 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.

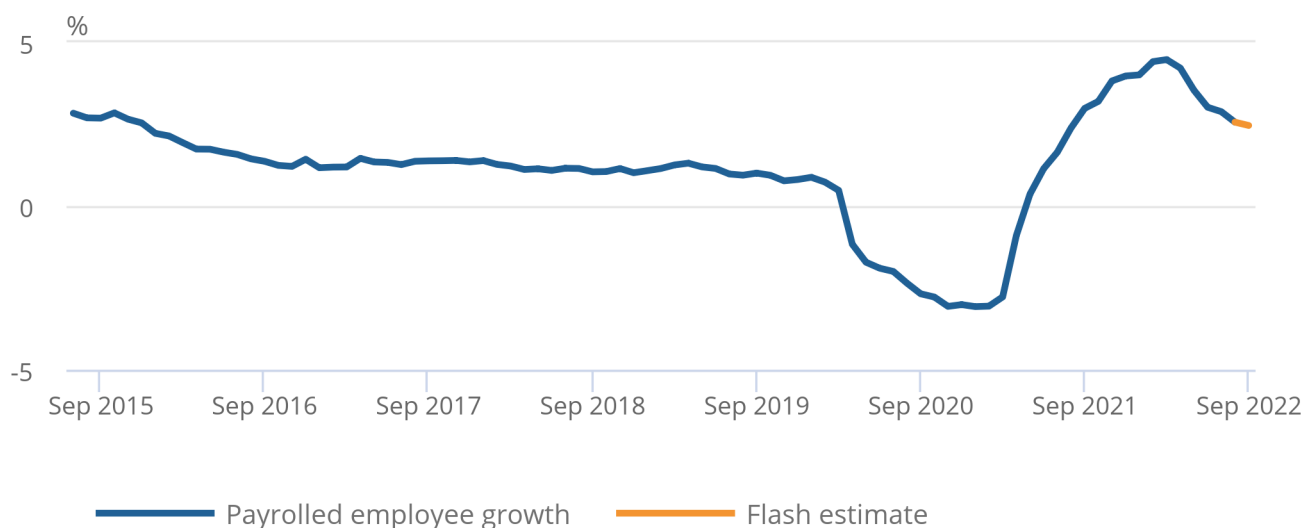
At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and remained high as the labour market continued to recover from the effects of the pandemic. Since April 2022, the annual growth rate has been falling, but as previously discussed, this will be partially caused by the comparison with the high growth seen throughout the previous year.

**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 September 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 September 2022



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

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### 3 . Median monthly pay

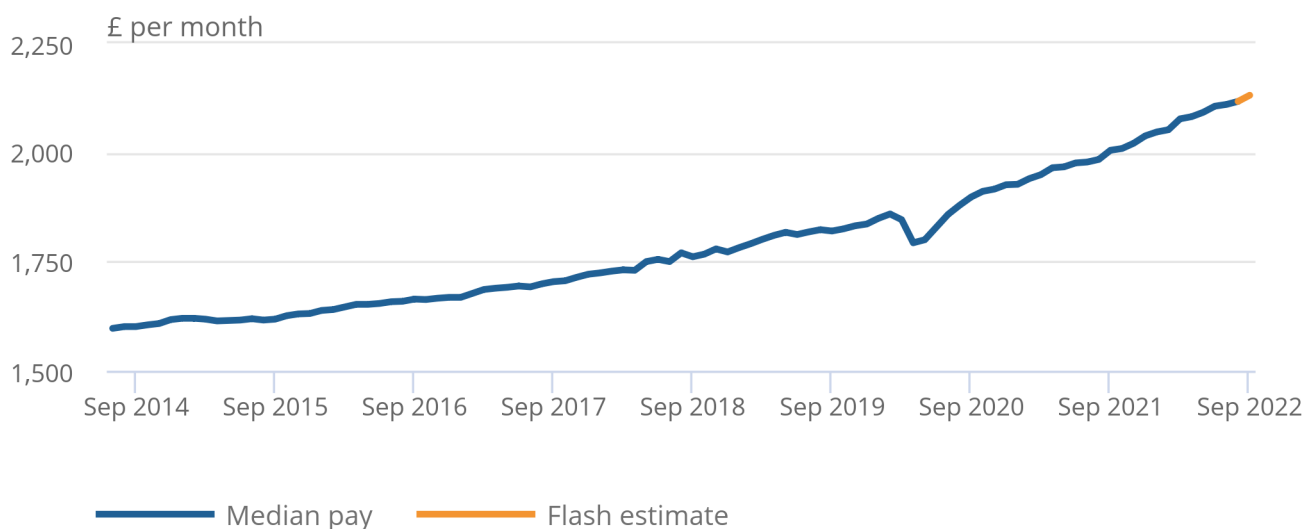
Early estimates for September 2022 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,131, an increase of 6.3% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to September 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 September 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 August 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 September 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 September 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 August 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. This is explored in our [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 August 2022, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £695, the 90th percentile was £5,022 and the 99th percentile was £14,346 (Figure 5). This means that:

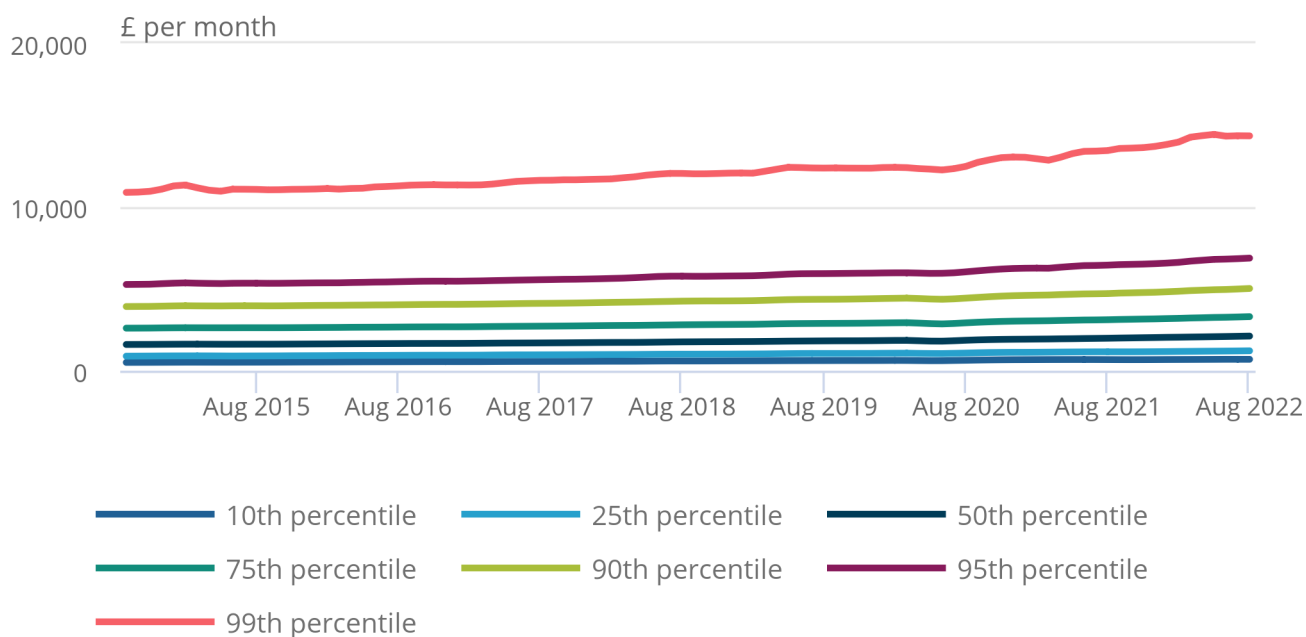
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £695 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £5,022 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,346 per month

**Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £695 per month and 90% earn less than £5,022 per month**

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

**Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £695 per month and 90% earn less than £5,022 per month**

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to August 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 September 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 781,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,233,000 in London in September 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 September 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 from the middle of 2021 began to recover. As regions have caught up with their pre-coronavirus level these high growth rates have started to fall back to rates seen historically before the pandemic.

Comparing September 2022 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 3.8% increase in London to a 1.9% increase in the North West.

Examining NUTS3 regions, East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh and Lomond experienced an increase of 0.6% in payrolled employees in comparison with September 2021, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 7.2% (Figure 7).

### **Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, September 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 September 2022 ranged from £1,789 in Leicester to £3,338 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,103 in Enfield to £3,338 in Wandsworth. Median pay in September 2022 for London as a whole was £2,574.

### Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, September 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](#)

## 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 9). Sectors such as construction, transportation and storage, and information and communication experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020. Sectors such as manufacturing, and wholesale and retail experienced lower growth than the UK overall.

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

Public administration and defence, and health and social work saw early recoveries in their growth rates, as did administrative and support services, and education from early 2021 onwards.

When comparing early estimates for September 2022 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from positive 0.1% in wholesale and retail to positive 9.2% in arts, entertainment and recreation.

### Figure 9: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

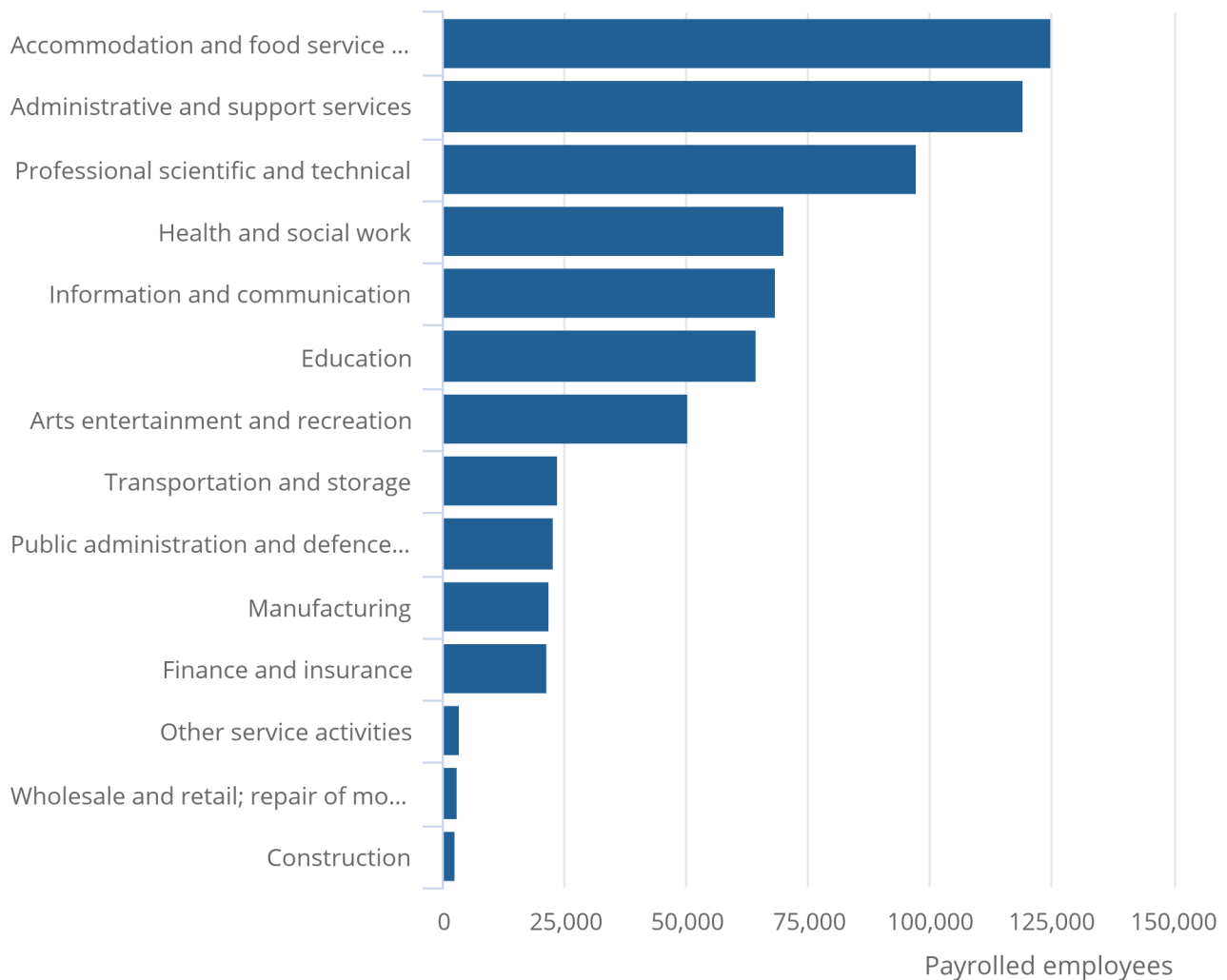
The increase in payrolled employees between September 2021 and September 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 125,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a rise of 3,000 employees).

**Figure 10: The accommodation and food service activities sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2021**

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

## Figure 10: The accommodation and food service activities sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2021

Payrolled employees, absolute change on September 2021, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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.

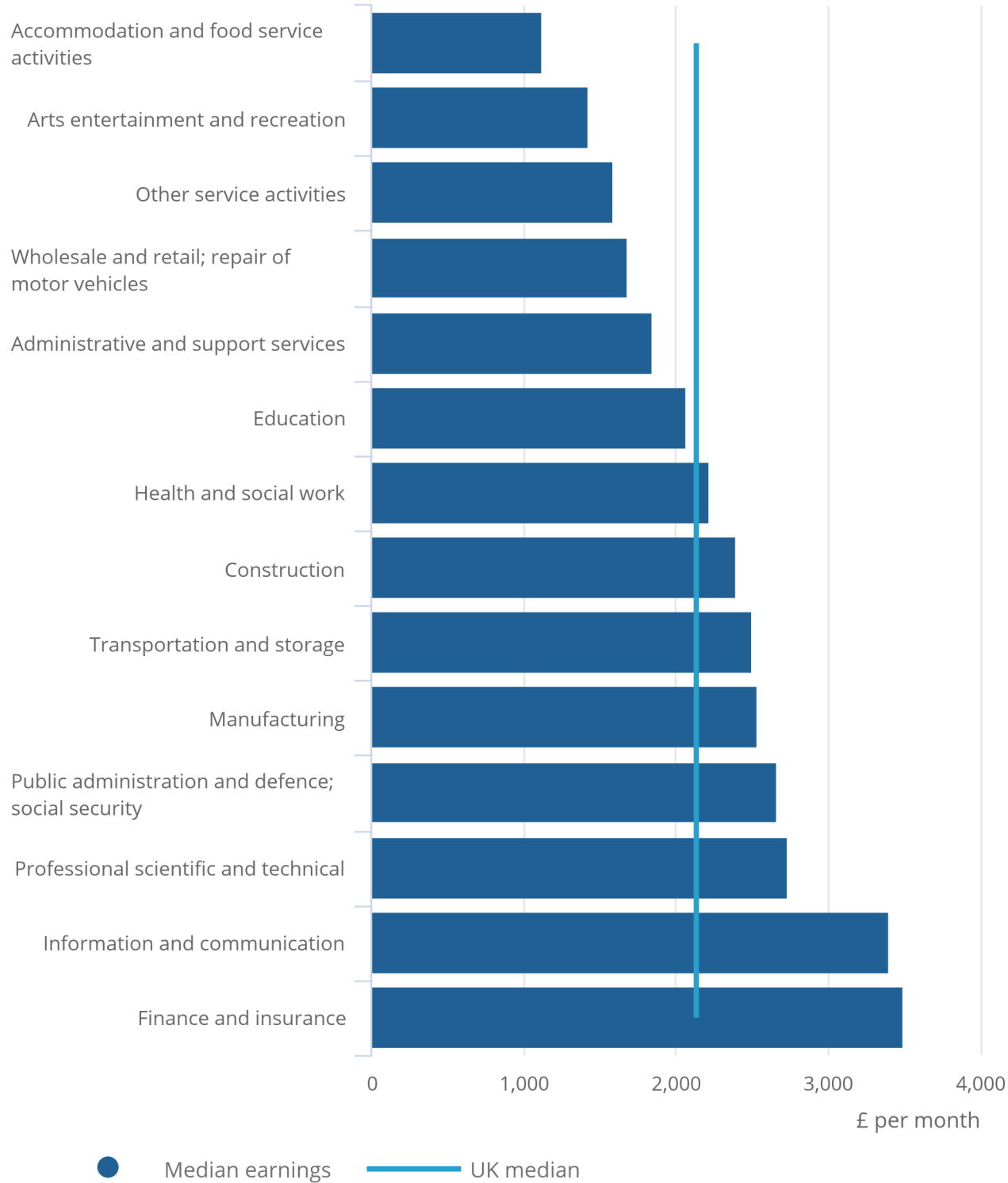
Median pay in September 2022 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,120 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,495 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2022

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2022





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 health and social work sector (positive 11.3%, Figure 12) and slowest in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector (positive 2.5%). In July 2022 the government accepted recommendations from the independent NHS pay review bodies for over one million NHS staff to receive pay rises. It was also agreed that this would be backdated to April 2022. The high annual growth in the health and social work sector could therefore include this backdated pay rise as it began to be paid out in August and September, and may therefore over-estimate the actual annual pay growth of this sector.

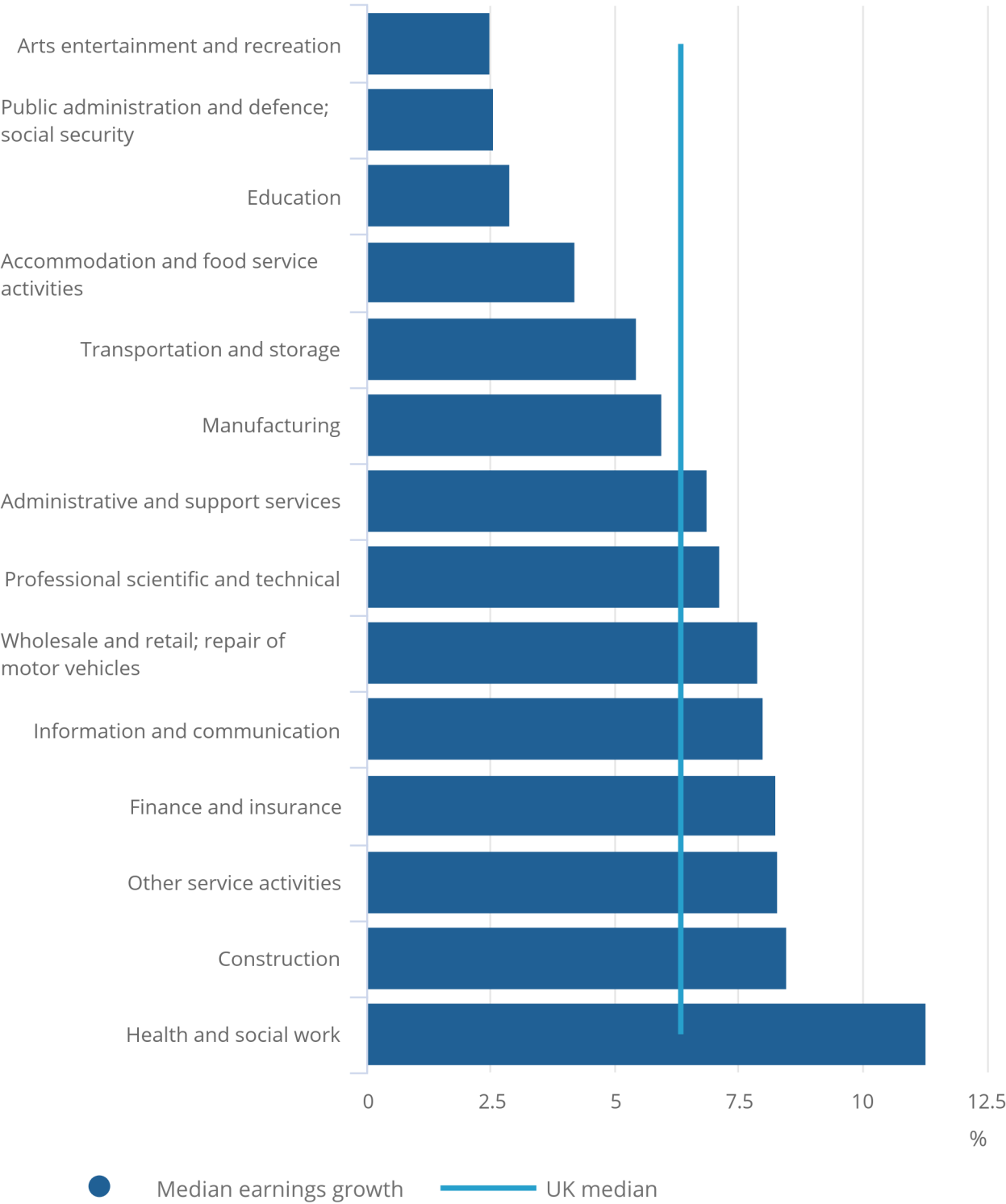
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

**Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the health and social work sector**

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

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the health and social work sector

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



**Notes:**

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

## 7 . Age data

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

Of the 29.7 million payrolled employees in the UK in September 2022, 95% are aged 18 to 64 years.

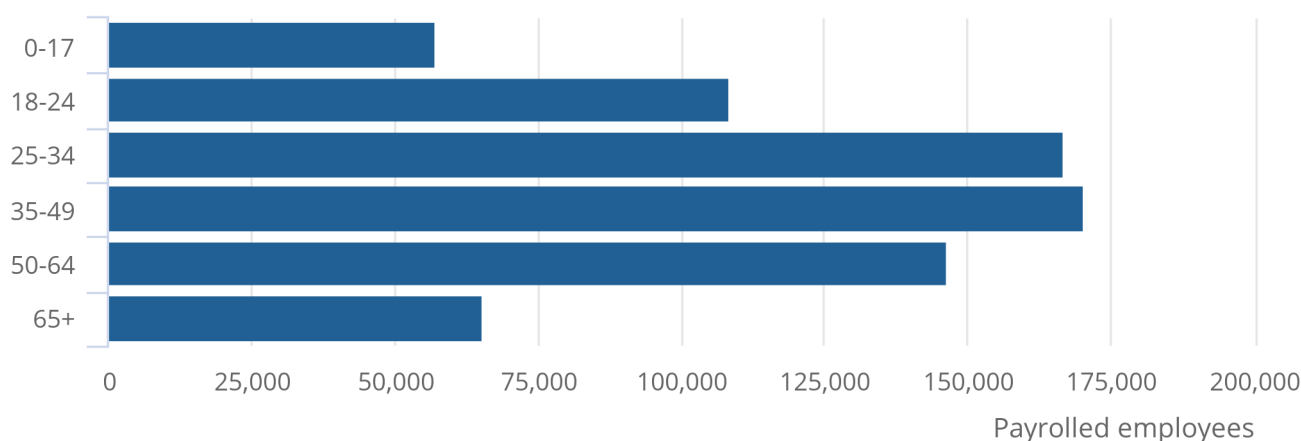
Between September 2021 and September 2022, there was an increase of 165,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 170,000.

### Figure 13: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2021

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

#### Figure 13: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2021

Payrolled employees, absolute change on September 2021, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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 14). 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 76.7% in March 2022. However, this growth has declined in recent months.

**Figure 14: Employee growth fell more sharply in younger age groups, but has risen more recently**

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

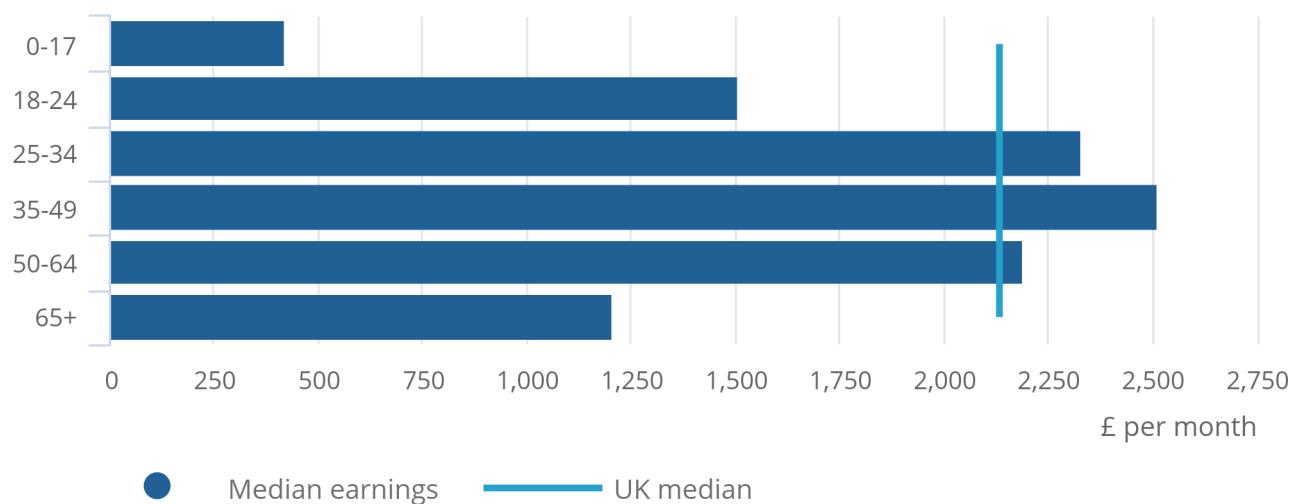
Median pay in September 2022 ranged from £418 for those aged under 18 years to £2,514 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 15). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

### Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2022

#### Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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 11 October 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 11 October 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 11 October 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 September 2022 and are seasonally adjusted.

## Upcoming changes

Last month we reported that in our October 2022 release we would be making a change to update the seasonal adjustment model used in the publication and supporting datasets. In updating the model, we have found issues within some of the series preventing the seasonal adjustment model being applied. To ensure consistency throughout the publication we have delayed the update across all series until this issue can be resolved. We hope to implement the updated model in full in future publications.

This month we have removed early estimates of inflows and outflows from the supporting datasets. After investigation we have found these to be subject to higher revisions than other estimates within the publication, and therefore not to the standard of quality necessary to be published. We welcome any feedback on this decision and whether it would be helpful to investigate new methods to give an early estimate of inflows and outflows to RTI.

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 to official statistics 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 how we can 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 our July 2022 publication, two changes were made to the imputation model. A seasonal factor was incorporated into the imputation 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 our [New methods for monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information \(PAYE RTI\) data: December 2019 article](#).

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: October 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 October 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 11 October 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 11 October 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 11 October 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 11 October 2022

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

## 13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), released 11 October 2022, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: October 2022](#).

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
September 2014	26,892,805
September 2015	27,614,608
September 2016	27,991,599
September 2017	28,377,462
September 2018	28,673,549
September 2019	28,961,702
September 2020	28,185,031
September 2021	29,025,541
October 2021	29,070,089
November 2021	29,163,177
December 2021	29,215,150
January 2022	29,262,425
February 2022	29,363,001
March 2022	29,443,042
April 2022	29,518,628
May 2022	29,537,531
June 2022	29,570,878
July 2022	29,638,971
August 2022	29,670,366
September 2022	29,739,687
Change on year	714,146
Change %	2.5

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for September 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

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
September 2014	1,601
September 2015	1,618
September 2016	1,664
September 2017	1,704
September 2018	1,761
September 2019	1,820
September 2020	1,898
September 2021	2,005
October 2021	2,009
November 2021	2,021
December 2021	2,038
January 2022	2,047
February 2022	2,052
March 2022	2,077
April 2022	2,082
May 2022	2,092
June 2022	2,106
July 2022	2,110
August 2022	2,117
September 2022	2,131
Change on year	127
Change %	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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- 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.
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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
August 2014	2,196
August 2015	2,227
August 2016	2,269
August 2017	2,335
August 2018	2,428
August 2019	2,484
August 2020	2,563
August 2021	2,717
September 2021	2,733
October 2021	2,741
November 2021	2,764
December 2021	2,796
January 2022	2,839
February 2022	2,851
March 2022	2,876
April 2022	2,812
May 2022	2,840
June 2022	2,861
July 2022	2,864
August 2022	2,874
Change on year	157
Change %	5.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
August 2014	58,937,140,989
August 2015	61,390,224,080
August 2016	63,431,631,461
August 2017	66,168,979,038
August 2018	69,614,383,075
August 2019	71,889,888,760
August 2020	72,431,465,887
August 2021	78,614,021,804
September 2021	79,324,298,549
October 2021	79,688,040,174
November 2021	80,611,724,703
December 2021	81,676,766,865
January 2022	83,090,370,802
February 2022	83,721,387,013
March 2022	84,684,494,051
April 2022	82,994,388,729
May 2022	83,900,782,178
June 2022	84,613,091,991
July 2022	84,877,842,307
August 2022	85,276,990,703
Change on year	6,662,968,899
Change %	8.5

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
August 2015	519	901	1,618	2,624	3,964	5,344	11,075
August 2016	546	937	1,658	2,666	4,027	5,436	11,288
August 2017	566	970	1,696	2,719	4,112	5,558	11,629
August 2018	593	1,009	1,760	2,803	4,248	5,775	12,051
August 2019	616	1,051	1,820	2,887	4,361	5,930	12,378
August 2020	634	1,075	1,858	2,923	4,432	6,038	12,480
August 2021	677	1,153	1,982	3,113	4,710	6,449	13,449
September 2021	674	1,152	1,994	3,129	4,741	6,480	13,577
October 2021	673	1,153	2,004	3,141	4,756	6,495	13,598
November 2021	674	1,156	2,015	3,153	4,774	6,511	13,629
December 2021	677	1,161	2,025	3,164	4,790	6,538	13,703
January 2022	681	1,166	2,037	3,182	4,820	6,573	13,822
February 2022	684	1,174	2,045	3,197	4,852	6,618	13,969
March 2022	686	1,180	2,056	3,219	4,893	6,694	14,266
April 2022	689	1,187	2,065	3,234	4,918	6,747	14,360
May 2022	692	1,193	2,077	3,253	4,945	6,799	14,436
June 2022	696	1,199	2,088	3,263	4,960	6,817	14,329
July 2022	696	1,206	2,101	3,281	4,989	6,843	14,353
August 2022	695	1,214	2,114	3,301	5,022	6,877	14,346
Change on year	18	61	132	188	312	428	896
Change %	2.6	5.3	6.6	6	6.6	6.6	6.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees		
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted		
Period	Inflows	Outflows
August 2017	657,514	628,420
August 2018	703,218	675,709
August 2019	681,382	664,052
August 2020	540,521	627,071
August 2021	703,836	583,113
September 2021	691,598	595,659
October 2021	688,643	644,095
November 2021	686,550	593,463
December 2021	670,242	618,269
January 2022	691,976	644,701
February 2022	714,196	613,620
March 2022	727,103	647,062
April 2022	701,416	625,830
May 2022	679,239	660,336
June 2022	695,299	661,953
July 2022	699,623	631,530
August 2022	764,282	732,887
Change on year	60,446	149,774
Change %	8.6	25.7

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
September 2014	1,034,107	2,924,277	2,160,567	1,965,327	2,307,302	2,561,906	3,700,660	3,807,469	2,253,813	1,189,320	2,311,871	676,186
September 2015	1,051,326	2,995,092	2,205,144	2,018,774	2,380,279	2,635,091	3,859,033	3,907,640	2,309,147	1,210,980	2,343,935	698,167
September 2016	1,056,024	3,031,161	2,233,561	2,050,537	2,416,250	2,683,904	3,930,299	3,960,609	2,345,488	1,224,562	2,351,930	707,273
September 2017	1,064,366	3,080,674	2,262,179	2,083,443	2,451,607	2,722,017	3,995,381	4,008,426	2,375,272	1,241,758	2,370,547	721,792
September 2018	1,068,085	3,119,293	2,285,775	2,109,763	2,474,016	2,750,295	4,051,221	4,050,559	2,395,634	1,254,773	2,377,722	736,412
September 2019	1,071,504	3,146,854	2,311,033	2,124,019	2,489,957	2,782,251	4,130,919	4,087,964	2,419,742	1,261,172	2,388,467	747,819
September 2020	1,051,618	3,083,909	2,257,810	2,077,306	2,424,653	2,713,318	3,957,286	3,977,270	2,355,806	1,232,955	2,315,187	737,913
September 2021	1,086,071	3,189,863	2,326,386	2,135,121	2,500,612	2,783,516	4,078,244	4,089,377	2,426,021	1,270,039	2,379,396	760,895
October 2021	1,088,110	3,191,057	2,331,281	2,136,150	2,504,695	2,785,638	4,092,572	4,095,146	2,427,022	1,271,166	2,384,870	762,381
November 2021	1,092,139	3,200,450	2,338,086	2,143,375	2,512,960	2,793,645	4,112,841	4,106,276	2,432,550	1,273,584	2,392,294	764,977
December 2021	1,095,434	3,206,611	2,342,203	2,146,768	2,515,762	2,796,378	4,128,540	4,110,426	2,433,284	1,274,219	2,398,336	767,188
January 2022	1,095,286	3,210,623	2,346,410	2,149,119	2,519,974	2,800,999	4,144,514	4,118,226	2,437,180	1,276,755	2,394,171	769,166
February 2022	1,098,505	3,215,384	2,353,192	2,157,895	2,527,821	2,811,831	4,164,244	4,133,053	2,445,340	1,281,718	2,404,665	769,352
March 2022	1,101,009	3,220,727	2,358,125	2,164,203	2,532,406	2,819,627	4,187,200	4,147,924	2,448,979	1,284,830	2,406,810	771,204
April 2022	1,103,169	3,227,868	2,363,423	2,169,370	2,538,456	2,825,993	4,196,028	4,148,287	2,469,518	1,290,548	2,412,446	773,520
May 2022	1,103,266	3,227,675	2,363,180	2,170,172	2,540,606	2,826,685	4,202,225	4,154,730	2,464,638	1,293,952	2,416,084	774,318
June 2022	1,104,952	3,230,805	2,364,066	2,171,465	2,542,590	2,829,415	4,209,960	4,160,923	2,467,460	1,294,962	2,419,317	774,963
July 2022	1,107,117	3,236,796	2,367,294	2,173,327	2,551,124	2,835,332	4,223,040	4,175,758	2,471,160	1,296,522	2,423,764	777,736
August 2022	1,107,310	3,239,417	2,368,967	2,174,526	2,554,722	2,840,111	4,224,981	4,183,266	2,474,467	1,296,368	2,424,903	781,328
September 2022	1,110,640	3,250,178	2,375,630	2,181,387	2,559,849	2,846,031	4,233,140	4,193,173	2,480,743	1,300,050	2,428,064	780,802
Change on year	24,569	60,315	49,244	46,266	59,237	62,514	154,896	103,796	54,721	30,011	48,668	19,907
Change %	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	3.8	2.5	2.3	2.4	2	2.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted												£ per month
Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
September 2014	1,525	1,513	1,497	1,511	1,520	1,644	1,930	1,717	1,496	1,498	1,647	1,488
September 2015	1,534	1,527	1,516	1,526	1,532	1,659	1,954	1,739	1,523	1,516	1,656	1,494
September 2016	1,568	1,570	1,550	1,566	1,580	1,700	2,015	1,783	1,560	1,554	1,693	1,526
September 2017	1,604	1,613	1,588	1,613	1,625	1,755	2,068	1,833	1,607	1,599	1,737	1,562
September 2018	1,660	1,670	1,640	1,668	1,674	1,815	2,135	1,891	1,664	1,644	1,776	1,618
September 2019	1,705	1,725	1,687	1,719	1,724	1,872	2,199	1,952	1,716	1,701	1,855	1,682
September 2020	1,779	1,803	1,768	1,799	1,799	1,958	2,289	2,030	1,802	1,800	1,928	1,763
September 2021	1,860	1,896	1,860	1,902	1,892	2,074	2,432	2,149	1,902	1,875	2,019	1,842
October 2021	1,862	1,893	1,861	1,907	1,896	2,077	2,433	2,151	1,900	1,873	2,032	1,850
November 2021	1,872	1,902	1,874	1,920	1,904	2,090	2,443	2,162	1,912	1,884	2,041	1,863
December 2021	1,899	1,913	1,888	1,932	1,920	2,105	2,462	2,178	1,931	1,908	2,071	1,901
January 2022	1,895	1,925	1,897	1,939	1,925	2,118	2,476	2,186	1,942	1,922	2,091	1,933
February 2022	1,911	1,939	1,909	1,946	1,931	2,124	2,485	2,187	1,944	1,927	2,075	1,911
March 2022	1,946	1,957	1,925	1,964	1,958	2,134	2,521	2,209	1,985	1,956	2,054	1,936
April 2022	1,937	1,962	1,929	1,966	1,955	2,143	2,534	2,217	1,980	1,938	2,093	1,937
May 2022	1,944	1,971	1,937	1,978	1,966	2,154	2,544	2,231	1,985	1,968	2,100	1,942
June 2022	1,948	1,982	1,950	1,992	1,985	2,170	2,554	2,246	1,997	2,017	2,124	1,958
July 2022	1,964	1,994	1,960	2,001	2,000	2,176	2,553	2,260	2,012	1,980	2,123	1,952
August 2022	1,975	2,008	1,974	2,015	2,012	2,188	2,561	2,271	2,020	1,993	2,118	1,975
September 2022	1,999	2,027	1,989	2,026	2,023	2,201	2,574	2,289	2,030	2,005	2,125	1,944
Change on year	139	131	129	124	130	127	141	140	128	130	106	102
Change %	7.5	6.9	7	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.7	7	5.3	5.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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# REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

## 9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	September 2021	September 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	487,018	498,613	11,595	2.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	599,053	612,027	12,974	2.2
Cumbria	218,317	221,504	3,187	1.5
Greater Manchester	1,236,256	1,262,951	26,695	2.2
Lancashire	640,623	652,431	11,808	1.8
Cheshire	436,014	443,542	7,528	1.7
Merseyside	658,652	669,750	11,098	1.7
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	401,135	409,102	7,967	2
North Yorkshire	356,233	363,185	6,952	2
South Yorkshire	582,245	594,453	12,208	2.1
West Yorkshire	986,773	1,008,890	22,117	2.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	951,682	972,991	21,309	2.2
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	859,567	877,370	17,803	2.1
Lincolnshire	323,872	331,026	7,154	2.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	614,204	626,591	12,387	2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	706,032	720,473	14,441	2
West Midlands (county)	1,180,376	1,212,785	32,409	2.7
East Anglia	1,103,173	1,129,952	26,779	2.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	868,255	886,775	18,520	2.1
Essex	812,089	829,303	17,214	2.1
Inner London - West	520,031	542,963	22,932	4.4
Inner London - East	1,150,405	1,204,209	53,804	4.7
Outer London - East and North East	852,995	877,505	24,510	2.9
Outer London - South	597,663	612,065	14,402	2.4
Outer London - West and North West	957,150	996,398	39,248	4.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,168,109	1,200,645	32,536	2.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,254,491	1,287,065	32,574	2.6
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	881,808	900,378	18,570	2.1
Kent	784,969	805,086	20,117	2.6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,157,112	1,182,516	25,404	2.2
Dorset and Somerset	558,608	569,362	10,754	1.9
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	222,720	228,122	5,402	2.4
Devon	487,581	500,743	13,162	2.7
West Wales and The Valleys	773,451	790,894	17,443	2.3
East Wales	496,588	509,156	12,568	2.5
North Eastern Scotland	222,944	228,029	5,085	2.3
Highlands and Islands	201,850	205,063	3,213	1.6
Eastern Scotland	881,223	904,314	23,091	2.6
West Central Scotland	673,587	685,018	11,431	1.7
Southern Scotland	399,792	405,641	5,849	1.5
Northern Ireland	760,895	780,802	19,907	2.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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## REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

## 10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	September 2021	September 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,846	1,988	142	7.7
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,872	2,004	132	7.1
Cumbria	1,864	1,996	132	7.1
Greater Manchester	1,896	2,029	133	7
Lancashire	1,815	1,946	131	7.2
Cheshire	2,025	2,138	113	5.6
Merseyside	1,910	2,043	133	7
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,830	1,955	125	6.8
North Yorkshire	1,876	2,013	137	7.3
South Yorkshire	1,853	1,978	125	6.7
West Yorkshire	1,886	2,017	131	6.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,893	2,025	132	7
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,933	2,057	124	6.4
Lincolnshire	1,844	1,949	105	5.7
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,989	2,119	130	6.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,887	2,017	130	6.9
West Midlands (county)	1,847	1,972	125	6.8
East Anglia	1,956	2,088	132	6.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,215	2,357	142	6.4
Essex	2,114	2,247	133	6.3
Inner London - West	2,996	3,206	210	7
Inner London - East	2,494	2,641	147	5.9
Outer London - East and North East	2,220	2,353	133	6
Outer London - South	2,482	2,632	150	6
Outer London - West and North West	2,267	2,409	142	6.3
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,297	2,445	148	6.4
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,144	2,293	149	6.9
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,051	2,183	132	6.4
Kent	2,054	2,189	135	6.6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,026	2,153	127	6.3
Dorset and Somerset	1,850	1,984	134	7.2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,721	1,840	119	6.9
Devon	1,791	1,923	132	7.4
West Wales and The Valleys	1,843	1,966	123	6.7
East Wales	1,936	2,067	131	6.8
North Eastern Scotland	2,146	2,245	99	4.6
Highlands and Islands	1,940	2,029	89	4.6
Eastern Scotland	2,030	2,138	108	5.3
West Central Scotland	2,025	2,139	114	5.6
Southern Scotland	1,963	2,071	108	5.5
Northern Ireland	1,842	1,944	102	5.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

### 11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	September 2021	September 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	188,442	192,089	3,647	1.9
Mining and quarrying	51,467	52,121	654	1.3
Manufacturing	2,353,013	2,374,736	21,723	0.9
Energy production and supply	124,472	123,388	-1,084	-0.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	179,181	184,292	5,111	2.9
Construction	1,294,741	1,297,462	2,721	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,373,462	4,376,557	3,095	0.1
Transportation and storage	1,340,005	1,363,505	23,500	1.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2,008,099	2,133,106	125,007	6.2
Information and communication	1,238,292	1,306,666	68,374	5.5
Finance and insurance	1,032,100	1,053,649	21,549	2.1
Real estate	430,344	442,337	11,993	2.8
Professional, scientific and technical	2,235,825	2,333,384	97,559	4.4
Administrative and support services	2,436,542	2,555,894	119,352	4.9
Public administration and defence; social security	1,374,317	1,397,279	22,962	1.7
Education	3,145,595	3,209,897	64,302	2
Health and social work	4,042,791	4,112,876	70,085	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	545,230	595,578	50,348	9.2
Other service activities	519,728	523,337	3,609	0.7
Households and Extraterritorial	111,896	111,533	-363	-0.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

				£ per month
				UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	September 2021	September 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,802	1,891	89	4.9
Mining and quarrying	3,951	4,161	210	5.3
Manufacturing	2,399	2,542	143	6
Energy production and supply	3,260	3,589	329	10.1
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,550	2,732	182	7.1
Construction	2,214	2,402	188	8.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,565	1,689	124	7.9
Transportation and storage	2,371	2,501	130	5.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,075	1,120	45	4.2
Information and communication	3,157	3,409	252	8
Finance and insurance	3,228	3,495	267	8.3
Real estate	2,106	2,207	101	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical	2,554	2,735	181	7.1
Administrative and support services	1,733	1,852	119	6.9
Public administration and defence; social security	2,599	2,666	67	2.6
Education	2,015	2,073	58	2.9
Health and social work	1,994	2,219	225	11.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,392	1,426	34	2.4
Other service activities	1,470	1,592	122	8.3
Households and Extraterritorial	1,010	1,043	33	3.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees						
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted						
Period	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
September 2014	408,165	3,502,207	6,382,719	9,171,927	6,608,906	818,881
September 2015	433,398	3,608,673	6,578,628	9,298,723	6,860,458	834,729
September 2016	440,502	3,607,214	6,693,709	9,337,293	7,064,307	848,576
September 2017	441,018	3,591,646	6,781,375	9,387,649	7,304,841	870,932
September 2018	438,928	3,573,527	6,826,876	9,420,565	7,518,913	894,740
September 2019	433,494	3,516,328	6,874,039	9,457,050	7,706,792	973,999
September 2020	299,222	3,176,480	6,671,837	9,329,140	7,724,977	983,375
September 2021	464,259	3,414,811	6,775,529	9,450,495	7,901,895	1,018,552
October 2021	475,556	3,426,867	6,786,370	9,456,679	7,905,296	1,019,319
November 2021	490,773	3,439,804	6,804,286	9,476,491	7,924,770	1,027,053
December 2021	495,258	3,440,764	6,817,769	9,486,611	7,942,058	1,032,691
January 2022	491,419	3,447,493	6,825,827	9,505,816	7,953,831	1,038,040
February 2022	503,058	3,476,614	6,850,053	9,519,556	7,968,166	1,045,553
March 2022	519,830	3,492,436	6,865,747	9,532,517	7,977,734	1,054,777
April 2022	526,212	3,503,967	6,886,974	9,559,924	7,988,953	1,052,598
May 2022	527,321	3,496,587	6,892,831	9,573,184	7,995,694	1,051,915
June 2022	520,938	3,487,959	6,906,372	9,590,565	8,007,486	1,057,557
July 2022	524,079	3,484,161	6,925,178	9,611,901	8,028,482	1,065,169
August 2022	531,173	3,476,996	6,932,378	9,617,778	8,037,382	1,074,659
September 2022	521,358	3,523,185	6,942,205	9,620,884	8,048,141	1,083,915
Change on year	57,099	108,374	166,676	170,389	146,246	65,363
Change %	12.3	3.2	2.5	1.8	1.9	6.4

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+
September 2014	269	1,083	1,732	1,909	1,722	723
September 2015	288	1,124	1,756	1,926	1,734	753
September 2016	298	1,174	1,802	1,963	1,765	788
September 2017	304	1,218	1,859	2,013	1,794	816
September 2018	312	1,264	1,928	2,069	1,832	860
September 2019	320	1,313	1,995	2,125	1,882	952
September 2020	365	1,351	2,049	2,198	1,948	1,045
September 2021	397	1,412	2,177	2,355	2,058	1,124
October 2021	400	1,418	2,183	2,355	2,063	1,127
November 2021	401	1,426	2,192	2,366	2,075	1,137
December 2021	400	1,438	2,214	2,388	2,089	1,155
January 2022	389	1,438	2,219	2,401	2,104	1,157
February 2022	409	1,440	2,226	2,410	2,114	1,164
March 2022	412	1,452	2,252	2,449	2,135	1,169
April 2022	422	1,469	2,260	2,442	2,127	1,173
May 2022	411	1,472	2,277	2,456	2,142	1,180
June 2022	410	1,490	2,293	2,472	2,156	1,188
July 2022	398	1,504	2,305	2,482	2,158	1,194
August 2022	403	1,512	2,319	2,494	2,172	1,197
September 2022	418	1,508	2,330	2,514	2,192	1,205
Change on year	20	96	153	159	133	81
Change %	5.1	6.8	7	6.7	6.5	7.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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