

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: January 2023

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

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for December 2022 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 2.3% compared with December 2021, a rise of 676,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 3.1% since February 2020, a rise of 888,000.
- Payrolled employment increased by 28,000 employees (0.1%) in December 2022 when compared with November 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 November 2022 compared with October 2022 has been revised from an increase of 107,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 70,000, 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 December 2022 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 7.7% compared with December 2021, and increased by 17.9% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between December 2021 and December 2022; there was an increase of 83,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in December 2022 was the highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 6.1%, and was lowest in the Scottish Borders, with a rise of 0.8%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between December 2021 and December 2022 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 115,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 37,000).
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in December 2022 was highest in the education sector (an increase of 15.7%) and lowest in the transportation and storage sector (an increase of 1.7%).

About the data in this release

Early estimates for December 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% and 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 December 2022 indicate that there were 29.9 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 2.3% compared with the same period of the previous year. This means a rise of 676,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.1% in December 2022, which is equivalent to 28,000 people.

Note, this monthly growth of 28,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of December 2022 employees. More information on revisions can be found in Section 11: Strengths and limitations.

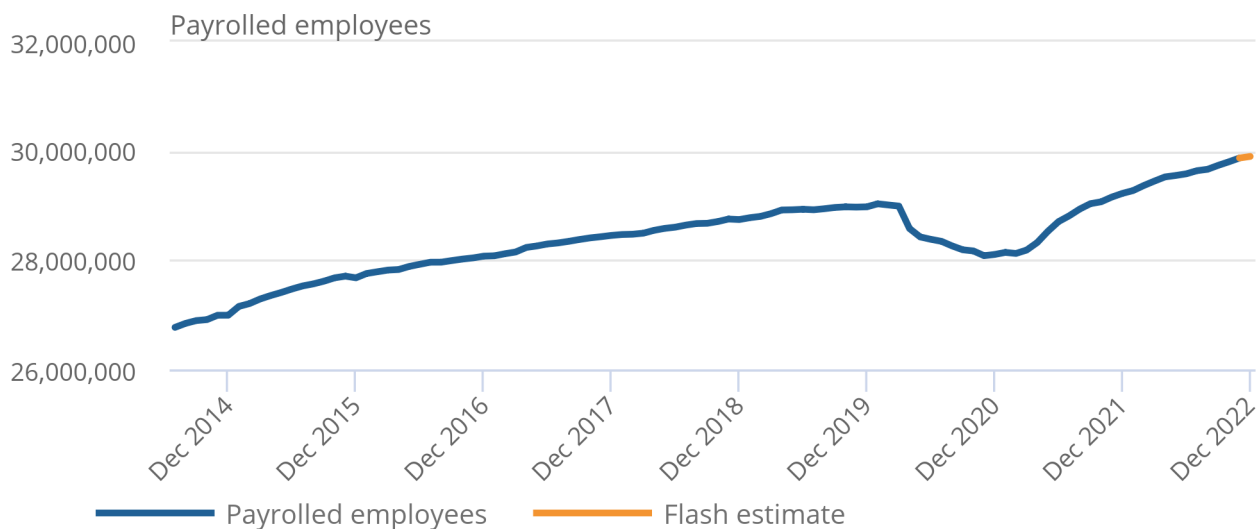
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in November 2022 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.2%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.4% increase reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: December 2022](#).

Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but now continues to rise in line with pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) trends

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

Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but now continues to rise in line with pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) trends

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

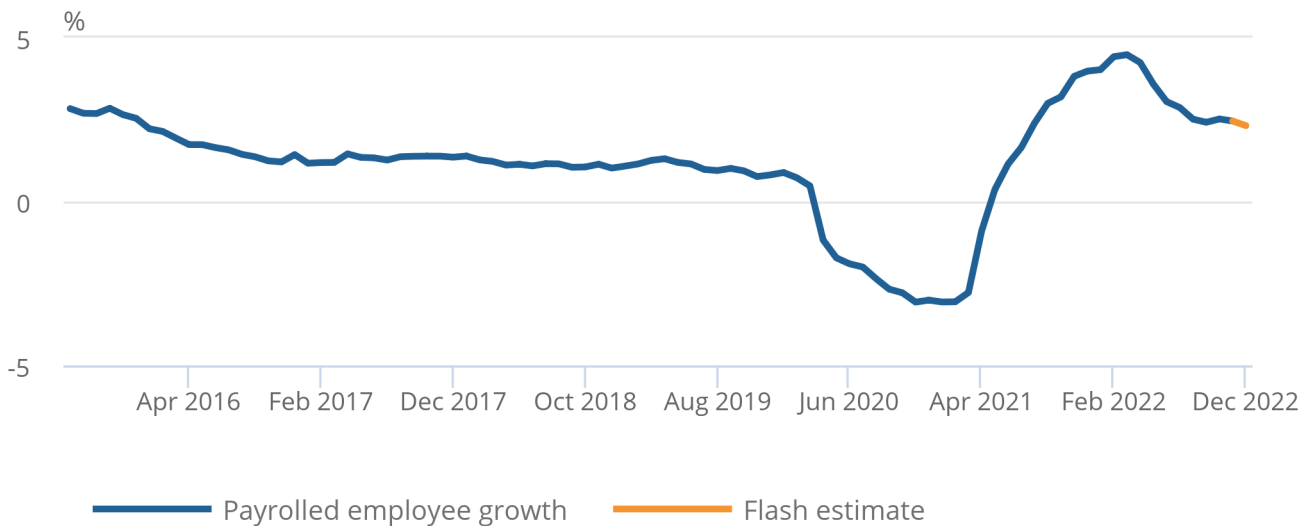
At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover and remained high as the labour market continued to recover from the effects of the pandemic. From April 2022, the annual growth rate was falling. However, this fall would have been partially caused by the comparison against the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, and it levelled off as we no longer compared against this higher baseline.

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

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

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to December 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.
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3 . Median monthly pay

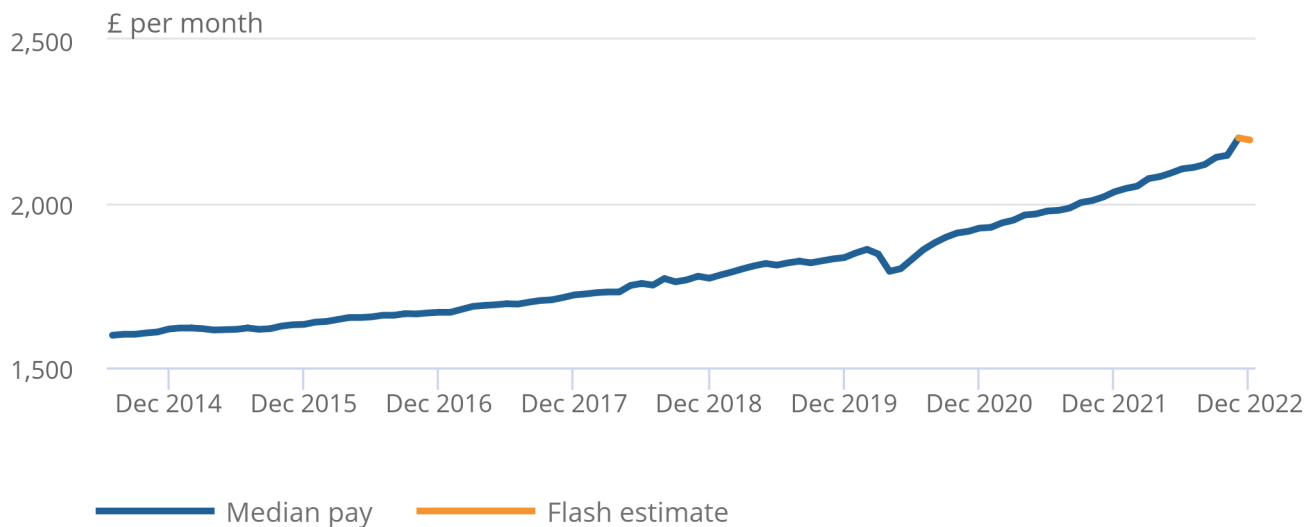
Early estimates for December 2022 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,194, which is an increase of 7.7% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to December 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 December 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 November 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay; this is included purely for graphing purposes.

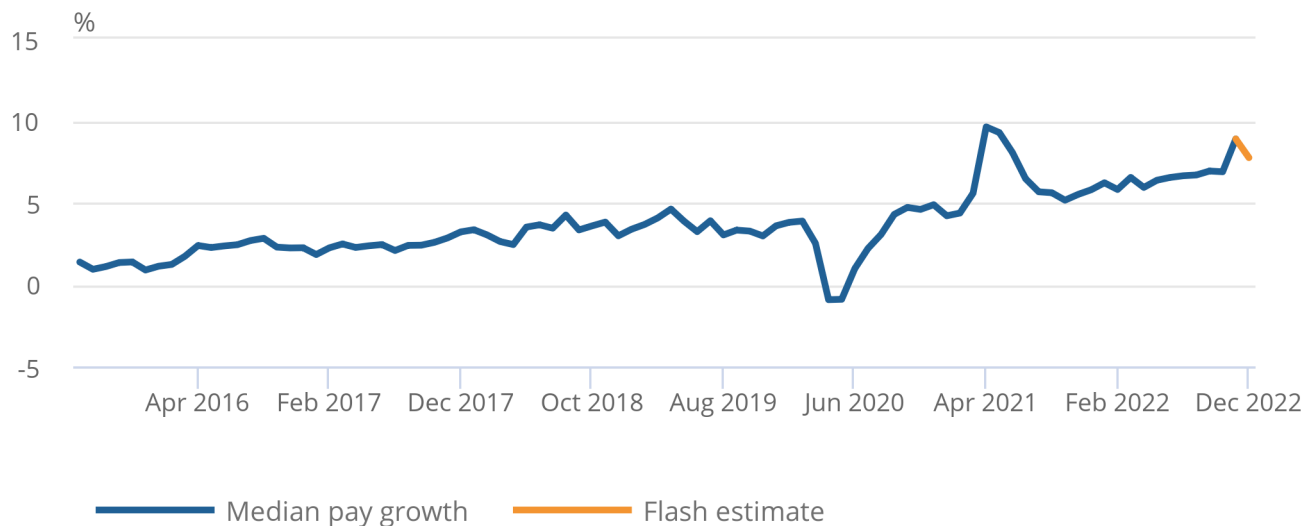
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020, median pay growth has been 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 December 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 December 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 November 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 the 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 November 2022, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £708, the 90th percentile was £5,132 and the 99th percentile was £14,484 (Figure 5). This means that:

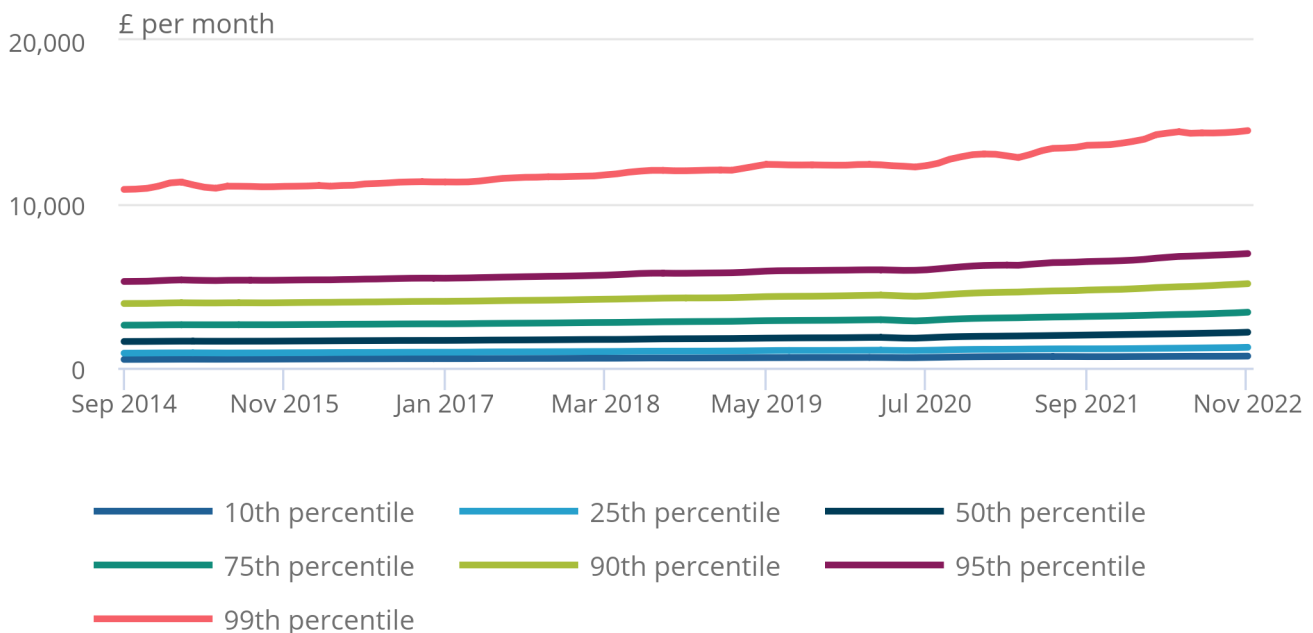
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £708 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £5,132 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,484 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £708 per month and 90% earn less than £5,132 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £708 per month and 90% earn less than £5,132 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to November 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 December 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 784,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,285,000 in London in December 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 subsequently recovered across all regions

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to December 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 December 2022 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 3.6% increase in London to the lowest being a 1.8% increase in the North West.

Examining NUTS3 regions, the Scottish Borders experienced an increase of 0.8% in payrolled employees in comparison with December 2021, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 6.1% (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, December 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. NUTS3 is Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics 3.
3. OS is Ordnance Survey.

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in December 2022 ranged from £1,832 in Leicester to £3,399 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,170 in Enfield to £3,399 in Wandsworth. Median pay in December 2022 for London as a whole was £2,642.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, December 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. NUTS3 is Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics 3.
3. OS is Ordnance Survey.

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 most recent [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 December 2022 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from negative 0.8% in wholesale and retail to positive 6.8% 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 December 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](#)

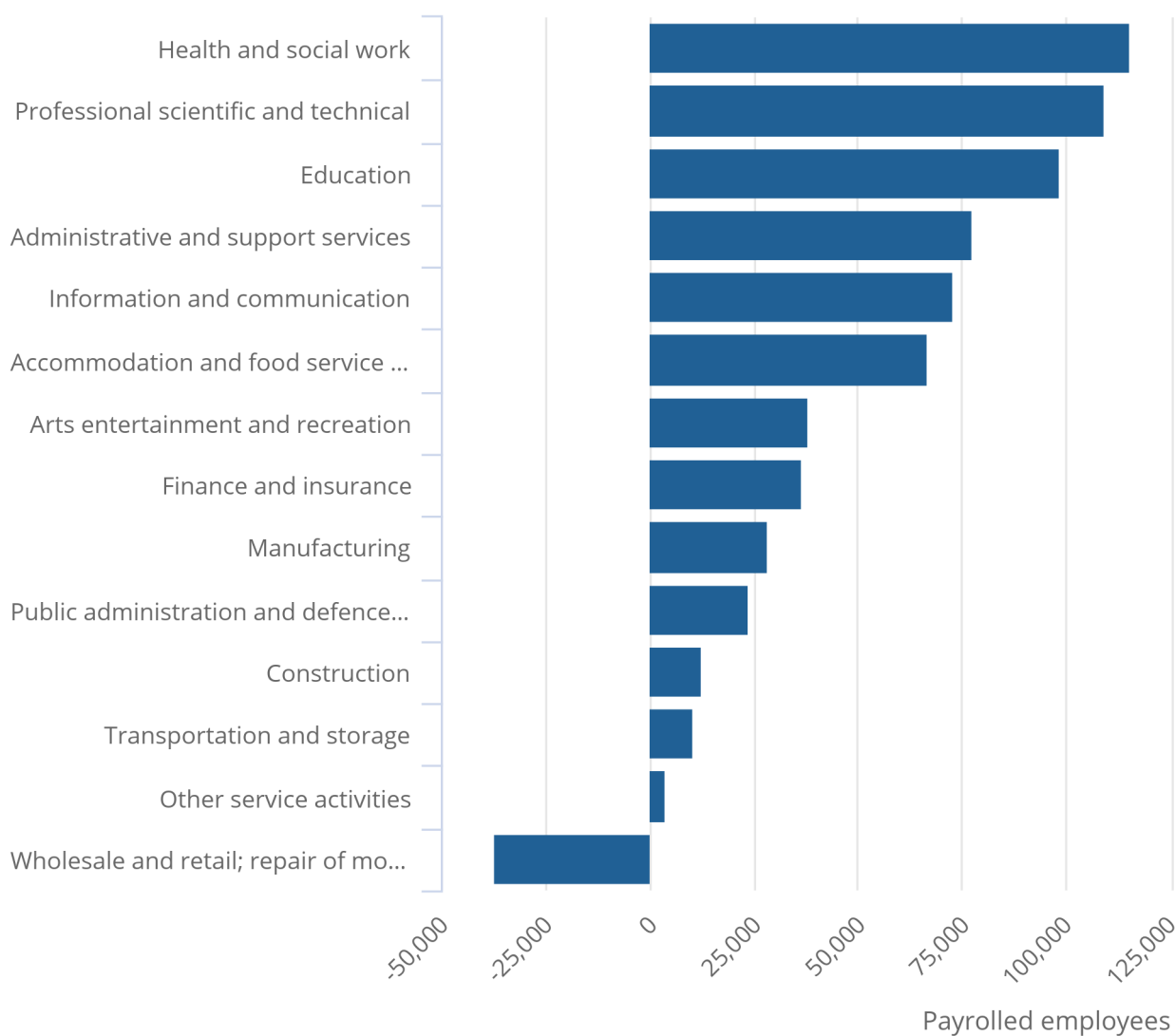
The increase in payrolled employees between December 2021 and December 2022 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 115,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 37,000 employees).

Figure 10: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since December 2021

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

Figure 10: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since December 2021

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

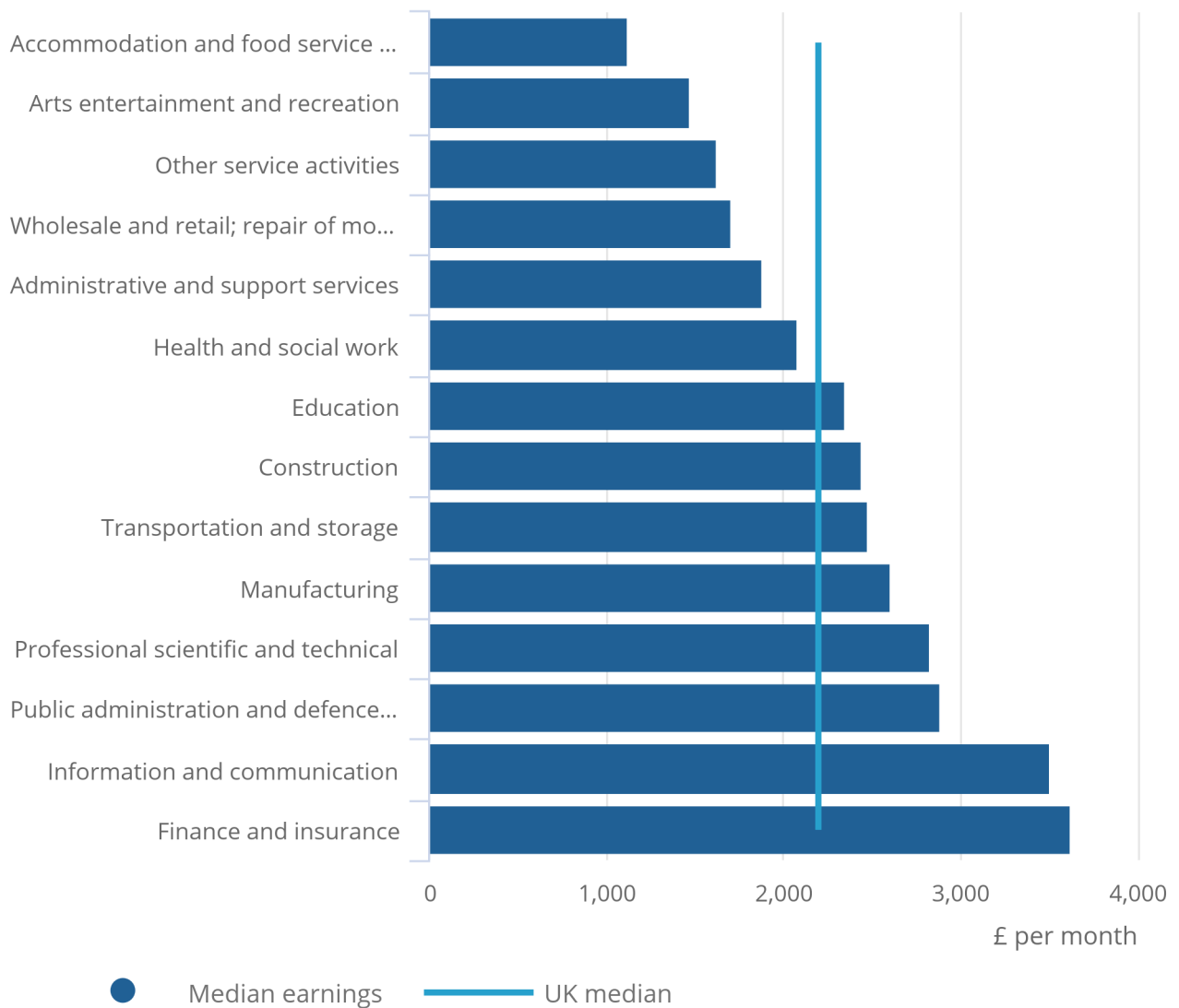
Median pay in December 2022 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,122 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,623 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2022

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 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 education sector (positive 15.7%, Figure 12) and slowest in the transportation and storage sector (positive 1.7%). November and December 2022 figures are likely to contain increased pay amounts agreed in pay settlements for student support staff and other council workers in the education sector and for council and local authority workers in the public sector. Any backdated pay made as part of the pay settlements will be included in these months' figures as well as the additional pay from increased pay rates. Therefore, the figures for these months may be an over-estimate of the underlying annual pay growth of these sectors.

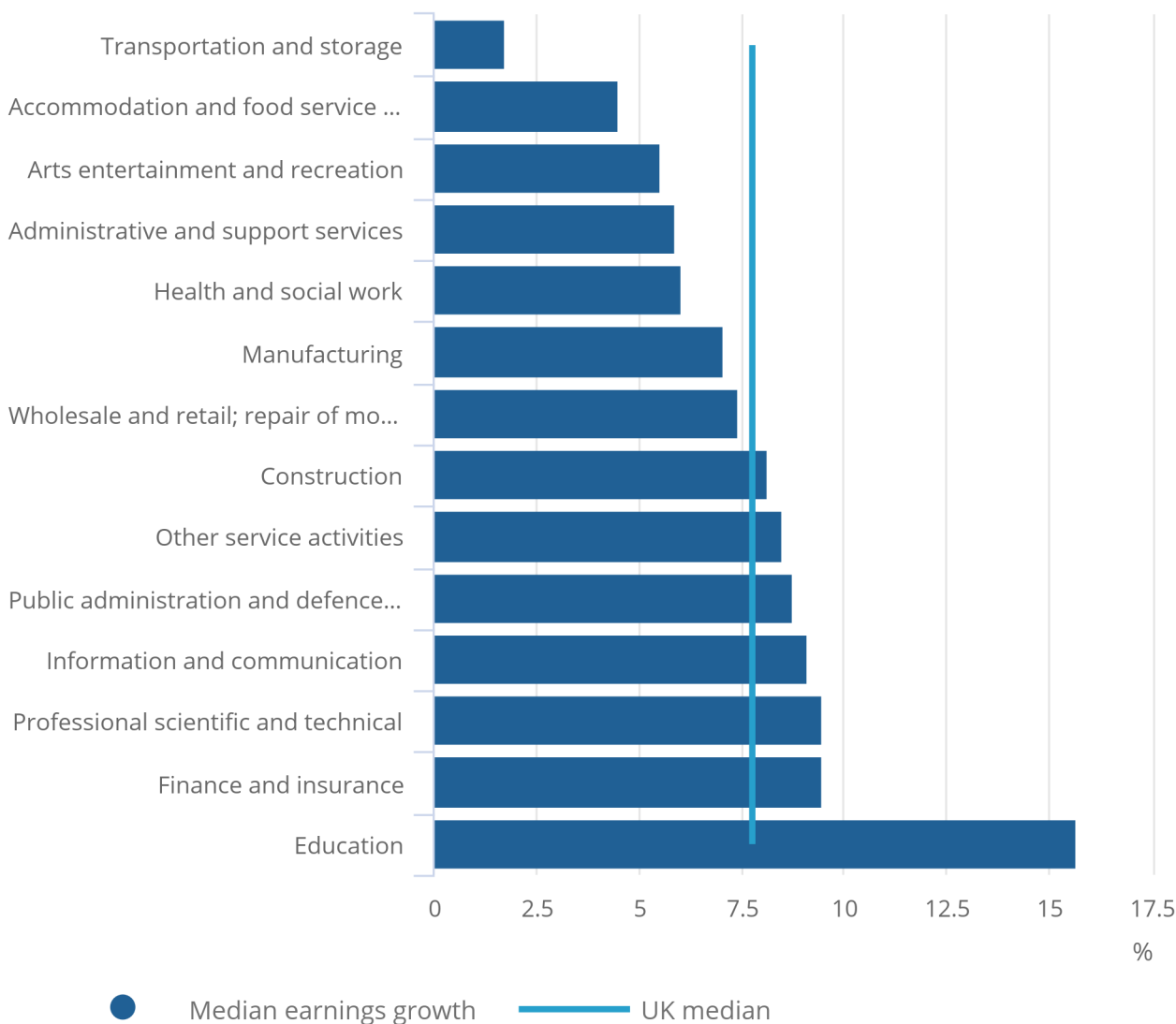
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the education sector

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

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the education sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 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 29.9 million payrolled employees in the UK in December 2022, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

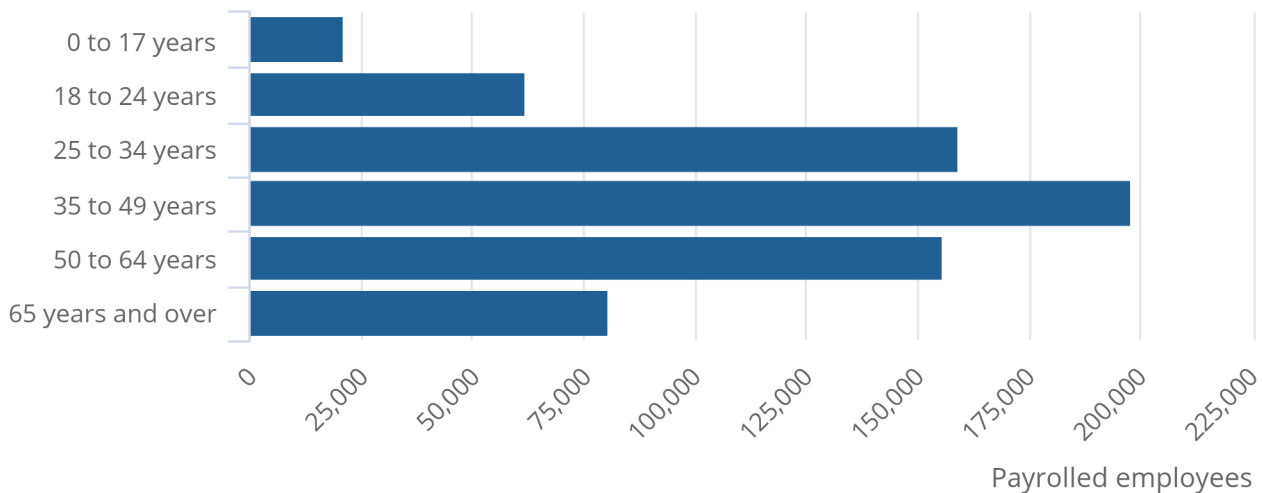
Between December 2021 and December 2022, there was an increase of 83,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 198,000.

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on December 2021, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 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 10.7% 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 76.1% 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 December 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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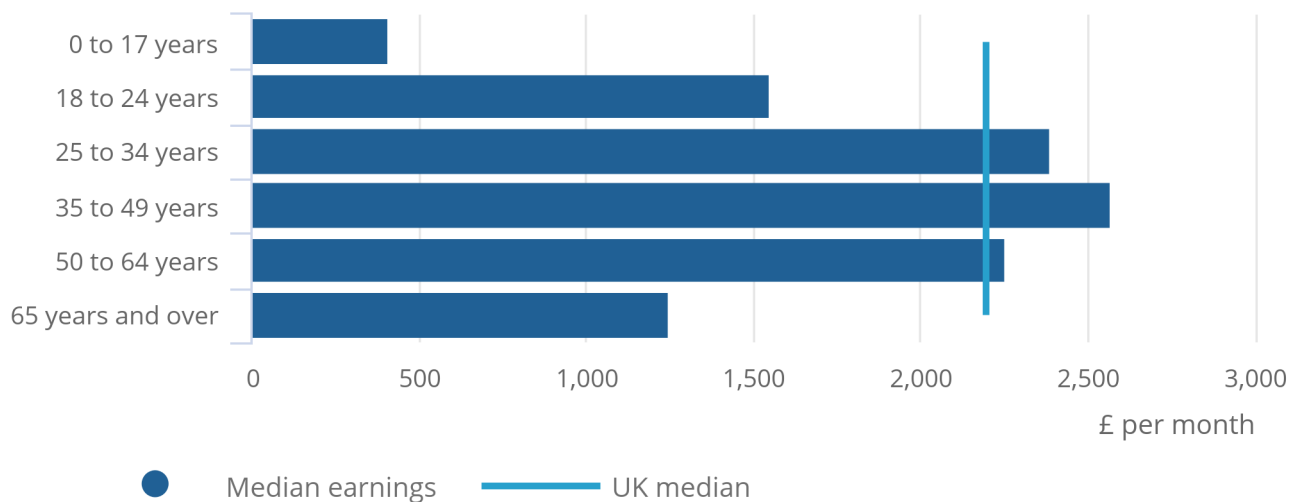
Median pay in December 2022 ranged from £410 for those aged under 18 years to £2,569 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 15). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2022

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 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 17 January 2023

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 17 January 2023

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 17 January 2023

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 December 2022 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

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 in some of the series that prevent 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.

Please contact us by email if you would like to offer feedback on how the contents can be improved in the future.

You can email rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk to provide feedback.

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 at rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk.

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

Strengths of the data

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

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

Imputation and revisions

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 that 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 [Monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information \(PAYE RTI\) data: methods](#) release.

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: January 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 January 2023

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

[Employment in the UK: January 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 January 2023

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

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: January 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 January 2023

Regional, local authority and Parliamentary constituency breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other related statistics.

[Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: January 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 January 2023

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

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: January 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 January 2023

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 17 January 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: January 2023](#)

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Payrolled employees
December 2014	26,990,843
December 2015	27,676,343
December 2016	28,072,583
December 2017	28,452,267
December 2018	28,742,486
December 2019	28,975,729
December 2020	28,103,496
December 2021	29,221,728
January 2022	29,273,156
February 2022	29,365,075
March 2022	29,446,427
April 2022	29,523,219
May 2022	29,549,616
June 2022	29,580,150
July 2022	29,637,365
August 2022	29,662,788
September 2022	29,735,380
October 2022	29,800,010
November 2022	29,869,930
December 2022	29,898,203
Change on year	676,475
Change %	2.3

Source: PAYE RTI

- Figures for December 2022 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
- These data are experimental statistics.
- The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid remuneration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period, including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.
- Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.
- These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
- PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
- These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
- Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.
- Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.
- 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
December 2014	1,617
December 2015	1,631
December 2016	1,668
December 2017	1,721
December 2018	1,772
December 2019	1,835
December 2020	1,925
December 2021	2,036
January 2022	2,046
February 2022	2,053
March 2022	2,076
April 2022	2,082
May 2022	2,093
June 2022	2,106
July 2022	2,110
August 2022	2,119
September 2022	2,141
October 2022	2,147
November 2022	2,200
December 2022	2,194
Change on year	158
Change %	7.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month	
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Mean pay	
November 2014	2,216	
November 2015	2,238	
November 2016	2,295	
November 2017	2,354	
November 2018	2,434	
November 2019	2,504	
November 2020	2,639	
November 2021	2,763	
December 2021	2,794	
January 2022	2,832	
February 2022	2,850	
March 2022	2,875	
April 2022	2,811	
May 2022	2,838	
June 2022	2,860	
July 2022	2,865	
August 2022	2,876	
September 2022	2,901	
October 2022	2,918	
November 2022	2,979	
Change on year	216	
Change %	7.8	

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Aggregate pay
November 2014	59,818,698,304
November 2015	62,016,770,853
November 2016	64,343,583,927
November 2017	66,908,289,442
November 2018	69,986,519,876
November 2019	72,546,554,926
November 2020	74,105,073,674
November 2021	80,539,445,346
December 2021	81,642,825,541
January 2022	82,900,714,483
February 2022	83,682,971,582
March 2022	84,670,609,776
April 2022	82,987,025,440
May 2022	83,855,957,823
June 2022	84,608,926,184
July 2022	84,918,093,856
August 2022	85,324,590,399
September 2022	86,252,324,472
October 2022	86,959,647,542
November 2022	88,980,984,333
Change on year	8,441,538,988
Change %	10.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month, 3 month moving average UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted							
	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile	
November 2014	509	895	1,605	2,604	3,927	5,283	10,958	
November 2015	526	911	1,625	2,628	3,970	5,348	11,079	
November 2016	551	944	1,665	2,677	4,048	5,469	11,362	
November 2017	571	977	1,709	2,735	4,134	5,589	11,663	
November 2018	596	1,013	1,770	2,820	4,260	5,777	12,048	
November 2019	619	1,055	1,827	2,898	4,383	5,954	12,371	
November 2020	665	1,117	1,910	3,008	4,555	6,211	13,014	
November 2021	674	1,156	2,014	3,152	4,775	6,513	13,628	
December 2021	676	1,160	2,024	3,163	4,788	6,539	13,714	
January 2022	680	1,165	2,035	3,180	4,818	6,571	13,826	
February 2022	683	1,172	2,045	3,197	4,852	6,618	13,961	
March 2022	685	1,179	2,056	3,219	4,892	6,691	14,235	
April 2022	689	1,186	2,065	3,235	4,917	6,744	14,333	
May 2022	692	1,192	2,076	3,252	4,943	6,795	14,415	
June 2022	696	1,199	2,088	3,263	4,960	6,815	14,321	
July 2022	696	1,206	2,102	3,282	4,989	6,841	14,343	
August 2022	697	1,214	2,115	3,303	5,021	6,872	14,338	
September 2022	699	1,222	2,129	3,331	5,062	6,897	14,360	
October 2022	702	1,228	2,141	3,352	5,092	6,931	14,406	
November 2022	708	1,245	2,167	3,388	5,132	6,972	14,484	
Change on year	34	89	153	237	357	459	857	
Change %	5.1	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7	6.3	

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
November 2017	669,357	647,916
November 2018	676,269	630,724
November 2019	640,961	645,480
November 2020	558,502	645,357
November 2021	709,532	623,367
December 2021	690,412	622,776
January 2022	692,449	641,021
February 2022	725,977	634,058
March 2022	725,482	644,130
April 2022	716,557	639,765
May 2022	692,926	666,529
June 2022	682,008	651,474
July 2022	689,640	632,425
August 2022	679,170	653,747
September 2022	700,997	628,405
October 2022	700,110	635,480
November 2022	703,123	633,203
Change on year	-6,409	9,836
Change %	-0.9	1.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
December 2014	1,034,385	2,928,368	2,164,134	1,968,444	2,312,499	2,576,278	3,739,748	3,827,896	2,261,099	1,192,240	2,306,825	678,927
December 2015	1,049,202	2,998,770	2,207,730	2,021,835	2,381,696	2,648,207	3,879,609	3,921,357	2,316,360	1,211,421	2,340,912	699,244
December 2016	1,058,101	3,040,448	2,240,328	2,057,777	2,424,870	2,691,442	3,945,756	3,972,125	2,349,049	1,227,363	2,353,155	712,168
December 2017	1,067,589	3,092,554	2,268,315	2,090,608	2,455,643	2,728,261	4,008,110	4,020,054	2,378,107	1,245,840	2,369,158	728,027
December 2018	1,068,396	3,125,727	2,293,014	2,110,148	2,481,879	2,758,698	4,075,101	4,057,802	2,398,648	1,254,926	2,377,525	740,621
December 2019	1,071,029	3,147,967	2,310,195	2,120,967	2,488,180	2,785,725	4,147,094	4,094,564	2,419,666	1,257,842	2,383,328	749,172
December 2020	1,049,587	3,079,616	2,254,614	2,075,908	2,419,298	2,710,803	3,921,442	3,970,682	2,353,953	1,227,083	2,304,218	736,292
December 2021	1,095,033	3,207,354	2,342,867	2,146,405	2,516,938	2,795,708	4,134,792	4,110,875	2,432,981	1,275,599	2,395,029	768,147
January 2022	1,094,917	3,210,887	2,348,394	2,148,392	2,521,797	2,799,765	4,151,627	4,119,218	2,434,543	1,277,673	2,396,171	769,773
February 2022	1,098,452	3,215,909	2,353,070	2,157,045	2,528,598	2,810,868	4,168,586	4,132,384	2,445,237	1,282,984	2,401,563	770,380
March 2022	1,101,844	3,222,617	2,357,667	2,164,413	2,535,106	2,820,571	4,183,894	4,143,498	2,452,360	1,286,667	2,405,170	772,619
April 2022	1,103,117	3,229,533	2,363,965	2,169,303	2,541,072	2,824,082	4,202,643	4,147,966	2,468,196	1,290,696	2,408,976	773,670
May 2022	1,103,508	3,231,240	2,363,783	2,170,557	2,543,918	2,825,022	4,210,182	4,155,877	2,463,658	1,294,325	2,412,914	774,632
June 2022	1,105,079	3,234,502	2,363,926	2,171,538	2,546,205	2,827,747	4,217,167	4,161,164	2,465,999	1,295,432	2,416,278	775,113
July 2022	1,106,772	3,239,059	2,366,437	2,172,509	2,552,623	2,832,917	4,229,683	4,174,517	2,468,338	1,296,656	2,420,261	777,594
August 2022	1,106,802	3,240,785	2,367,468	2,173,492	2,555,832	2,837,442	4,232,051	4,181,039	2,470,101	1,296,186	2,420,633	780,957
September 2022	1,109,646	3,249,488	2,373,542	2,178,361	2,559,412	2,844,937	4,245,160	4,194,780	2,475,487	1,299,400	2,425,882	779,285
October 2022	1,111,076	3,253,573	2,377,213	2,180,796	2,564,062	2,850,339	4,264,871	4,203,918	2,480,578	1,301,715	2,431,208	780,661
November 2022	1,113,647	3,262,187	2,382,173	2,186,305	2,569,458	2,856,149	4,278,457	4,213,037	2,485,745	1,303,397	2,437,136	782,239
December 2022	1,116,273	3,264,226	2,384,845	2,188,128	2,572,054	2,856,868	4,285,471	4,213,124	2,487,220	1,303,706	2,442,499	783,790
Change on year	21,239	56,872	41,978	41,724	55,115	61,160	150,679	102,249	54,239	28,107	47,470	15,643
Change %	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2	2

Source: PAYE RTI

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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	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
December 2014	1,544	1,530	1,509	1,527	1,538	1,652	1,942	1,730	1,512	1,520	1,658	1,514
December 2015	1,540	1,536	1,523	1,536	1,546	1,672	1,967	1,750	1,531	1,527	1,674	1,497
December 2016	1,565	1,575	1,552	1,571	1,586	1,710	2,013	1,792	1,567	1,561	1,694	1,528
December 2017	1,623	1,631	1,607	1,625	1,641	1,771	2,087	1,848	1,628	1,613	1,741	1,576
December 2018	1,670	1,683	1,652	1,673	1,685	1,826	2,149	1,901	1,674	1,664	1,788	1,632
December 2019	1,725	1,741	1,704	1,730	1,737	1,888	2,222	1,966	1,728	1,719	1,861	1,671
December 2020	1,797	1,829	1,792	1,822	1,826	1,995	2,330	2,061	1,825	1,815	1,949	1,782
December 2021	1,899	1,913	1,888	1,932	1,923	2,102	2,459	2,176	1,932	1,909	2,066	1,902
January 2022	1,896	1,926	1,896	1,939	1,925	2,117	2,472	2,186	1,942	1,922	2,089	1,934
February 2022	1,912	1,940	1,905	1,946	1,933	2,123	2,480	2,190	1,943	1,926	2,067	1,917
March 2022	1,943	1,957	1,926	1,962	1,954	2,133	2,515	2,208	1,983	1,953	2,069	1,933
April 2022	1,938	1,962	1,933	1,967	1,956	2,142	2,531	2,216	1,979	1,940	2,091	1,937
May 2022	1,945	1,972	1,937	1,978	1,968	2,154	2,540	2,230	1,986	1,967	2,098	1,941
June 2022	1,950	1,983	1,950	1,993	1,986	2,170	2,550	2,245	1,998	2,019	2,124	1,958
July 2022	1,965	1,995	1,960	2,002	2,002	2,177	2,555	2,260	2,013	1,983	2,124	1,953
August 2022	1,976	2,009	1,976	2,016	2,013	2,189	2,565	2,271	2,023	1,994	2,118	1,978
September 2022	2,007	2,037	2,001	2,036	2,028	2,210	2,587	2,296	2,040	2,013	2,139	1,962
October 2022	2,013	2,039	2,002	2,039	2,028	2,217	2,582	2,301	2,046	2,019	2,161	1,979
November 2022	2,078	2,096	2,041	2,084	2,089	2,262	2,633	2,330	2,104	2,099	2,242	2,014
December 2022	2,062	2,087	2,046	2,079	2,063	2,263	2,642	2,346	2,090	2,069	2,201	2,021
Change on year	163	174	158	147	140	160	183	170	158	161	134	119
Change %	8.6	9.1	8.4	7.6	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	8.2	8.4	6.5	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	Payrolled employees			
	December 2021	December 2022	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Tees Valley and Durham	491,576	501,384	9,808	2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	603,458	614,889	11,431	1.9
Cumbria	218,330	222,163	3,833	1.8
Greater Manchester	1,245,702	1,268,798	23,096	1.9
Lancashire	643,899	655,198	11,299	1.8
Cheshire	436,946	445,386	8,440	1.9
Merseyside	662,476	672,682	10,206	1.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	403,699	410,996	7,297	1.8
North Yorkshire	358,020	363,495	5,475	1.5
South Yorkshire	586,693	596,373	9,680	1.6
West Yorkshire	994,455	1,013,980	19,525	2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	957,388	975,361	17,973	1.9
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	863,561	880,397	16,836	1.9
Lincolnshire	325,456	332,371	6,915	2.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	615,774	627,944	12,170	2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	710,438	723,147	12,709	1.8
West Midlands (county)	1,190,726	1,220,962	30,236	2.5
East Anglia	1,108,617	1,131,724	23,107	2.1
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	871,866	891,256	19,390	2.2
Essex	815,225	833,887	18,662	2.3
Inner London - West	530,557	548,260	17,703	3.3
Inner London - East	1,170,851	1,218,694	47,843	4.1
Outer London - East and North East	860,620	887,816	27,196	3.2
Outer London - South	602,688	618,343	15,655	2.6
Outer London - West and North West	970,076	1,012,359	42,283	4.4
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,173,837	1,208,237	34,400	2.9
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,260,627	1,294,191	33,564	2.7
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	886,636	903,157	16,521	1.9
Kent	789,776	807,538	17,762	2.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,158,998	1,186,283	27,285	2.4
Dorset and Somerset	559,140	569,769	10,629	1.9
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	223,730	228,494	4,764	2.1
Devon	491,113	502,674	11,561	2.4
West Wales and The Valleys	776,691	792,701	16,010	2.1
East Wales	498,908	511,005	12,097	2.4
North Eastern Scotland	224,145	229,392	5,247	2.3
Highlands and Islands	202,247	205,685	3,438	1.7
Eastern Scotland	888,027	910,807	22,780	2.6
West Central Scotland	677,864	688,621	10,757	1.6
Southern Scotland	402,746	407,995	5,249	1.3
Northern Ireland	768,147	783,790	15,643	2

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			
	December 2021	December 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,878	2,041	163	8.7
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,917	2,080	163	8.5
Cumbria	1,901	2,050	149	7.8
Greater Manchester	1,910	2,087	177	9.3
Lancashire	1,841	1,995	154	8.4
Cheshire	2,022	2,223	201	9.9
Merseyside	1,917	2,096	179	9.3
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,858	1,995	137	7.4
North Yorkshire	1,908	2,051	143	7.5
South Yorkshire	1,871	2,019	148	7.9
West Yorkshire	1,901	2,083	182	9.6
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,925	2,077	152	7.9
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,969	2,105	136	6.9
Lincolnshire	1,875	2,009	134	7.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,023	2,168	145	7.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,918	2,059	141	7.4
West Midlands (county)	1,872	2,008	136	7.3
East Anglia	1,982	2,144	162	8.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,253	2,401	148	6.6
Essex	2,144	2,316	172	8
Inner London - West	3,018	3,283	265	8.8
Inner London - East	2,506	2,714	208	8.3
Outer London - East and North East	2,252	2,448	196	8.7
Outer London - South	2,511	2,697	186	7.4
Outer London - West and North West	2,295	2,457	162	7.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,331	2,502	171	7.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,175	2,345	170	7.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,083	2,263	180	8.6
Kent	2,094	2,228	134	6.4
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,054	2,214	160	7.8
Dorset and Somerset	1,893	2,034	141	7.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,750	1,886	136	7.8
Devon	1,822	1,965	143	7.8
West Wales and The Valleys	1,878	2,029	151	8
East Wales	1,971	2,139	168	8.5
North Eastern Scotland	2,175	2,316	141	6.5
Highlands and Islands	1,973	2,099	126	6.4
Eastern Scotland	2,077	2,222	145	7
West Central Scotland	2,078	2,218	140	6.7
Southern Scotland	2,012	2,146	134	6.7
Northern Ireland	1,902	2,021	119	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	December 2021	December 2022	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,169	192,126	957	0.5
Mining and quarrying	51,769	53,218	1,449	2.8
Manufacturing	2,373,648	2,401,860	28,212	1.2
Energy production and supply	122,322	125,837	3,515	2.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	179,451	185,044	5,593	3.1
Construction	1,310,068	1,322,616	12,548	1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,397,626	4,360,412	-37,214	-0.8
Transportation and storage	1,352,848	1,363,213	10,364	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2,067,293	2,133,866	66,573	3.2
Information and communication	1,255,206	1,327,909	72,703	5.8
Finance and insurance	1,034,299	1,070,561	36,262	3.5
Real estate	433,757	447,927	14,170	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical	2,262,602	2,371,952	109,350	4.8
Administrative and support services	2,446,051	2,523,458	77,407	3.2
Public administration and defence; social security	1,377,820	1,401,557	23,737	1.7
Education	3,144,170	3,242,589	98,419	3.1
Health and social work	4,028,570	4,143,822	115,252	2.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	559,188	596,992	37,804	6.8
Other service activities	522,005	525,835	3,830	0.7
Households and Extraterritorial	111,865	107,409	-4,456	-4

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	December 2021	December 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,815	1,943	128	7.1
Mining and quarrying	3,979	4,250	271	6.8
Manufacturing	2,432	2,605	173	7.1
Energy production and supply	3,399	3,788	389	11.4
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,567	2,784	217	8.5
Construction	2,264	2,449	185	8.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,590	1,708	118	7.4
Transportation and storage	2,440	2,482	42	1.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1,074	1,122	48	4.5
Information and communication	3,213	3,506	293	9.1
Finance and insurance	3,309	3,623	314	9.5
Real estate	2,116	2,274	158	7.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,582	2,827	245	9.5
Administrative and support services	1,783	1,887	104	5.9
Public administration and defence; social security	2,654	2,886	232	8.7
Education	2,035	2,354	319	15.7
Health and social work	1,966	2,084	118	6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,395	1,472	77	5.5
Other service activities	1,498	1,625	127	8.5
Households and Extraterritorial	1,019	1,056	37	3.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
December 2014	408,648	3,530,851	6,417,288	9,164,203	6,645,464	824,389
December 2015	439,070	3,605,040	6,604,776	9,290,440	6,899,226	837,792
December 2016	441,377	3,601,899	6,713,821	9,342,152	7,121,414	851,920
December 2017	444,025	3,585,662	6,793,523	9,393,227	7,357,250	878,580
December 2018	438,953	3,555,003	6,840,535	9,428,128	7,570,865	909,002
December 2019	432,313	3,501,014	6,859,849	9,450,393	7,732,238	999,922
December 2020	284,987	3,160,279	6,653,769	9,317,777	7,713,577	973,107
December 2021	496,017	3,435,504	6,823,263	9,488,259	7,945,230	1,033,454
January 2022	494,158	3,442,763	6,836,484	9,506,580	7,954,505	1,038,665
February 2022	507,146	3,472,206	6,853,501	9,517,902	7,968,168	1,046,153
March 2022	522,689	3,484,308	6,871,658	9,533,657	7,979,244	1,054,871
April 2022	529,115	3,497,615	6,890,460	9,567,363	7,987,708	1,050,958
May 2022	529,944	3,497,993	6,898,398	9,579,067	7,992,800	1,051,413
June 2022	523,922	3,492,824	6,908,135	9,595,651	8,003,698	1,055,919
July 2022	525,409	3,486,833	6,925,043	9,615,429	8,022,483	1,062,167
August 2022	530,519	3,468,685	6,933,136	9,625,720	8,034,089	1,070,640
September 2022	530,794	3,478,560	6,948,391	9,643,952	8,054,963	1,078,721
October 2022	523,613	3,484,787	6,965,107	9,663,837	8,072,700	1,089,965
November 2022	521,529	3,491,307	6,977,808	9,682,072	8,092,713	1,104,502
December 2022	517,314	3,497,318	6,982,521	9,686,175	8,100,899	1,113,975
Change on year	21,297	61,814	159,258	197,916	155,670	80,521
Change %	4.3	1.8	2.3	2.1	2	7.8

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+
December 2014	282	1,098	1,748	1,929	1,745	738
December 2015	288	1,137	1,765	1,936	1,745	760
December 2016	298	1,187	1,813	1,968	1,761	795
December 2017	305	1,228	1,875	2,029	1,807	830
December 2018	319	1,274	1,930	2,082	1,846	875
December 2019	327	1,314	2,004	2,145	1,897	960
December 2020	363	1,359	2,076	2,234	1,976	1,069
December 2021	404	1,436	2,211	2,386	2,084	1,151
January 2022	393	1,436	2,224	2,399	2,103	1,156
February 2022	406	1,437	2,221	2,410	2,113	1,162
March 2022	406	1,449	2,251	2,449	2,135	1,170
April 2022	416	1,468	2,259	2,440	2,127	1,170
May 2022	408	1,464	2,275	2,455	2,140	1,180
June 2022	407	1,498	2,293	2,470	2,154	1,193
July 2022	403	1,511	2,306	2,481	2,157	1,196
August 2022	405	1,517	2,325	2,494	2,172	1,202
September 2022	409	1,521	2,342	2,527	2,199	1,217
October 2022	412	1,530	2,352	2,529	2,199	1,213
November 2022	414	1,546	2,384	2,587	2,279	1,252
December 2022	410	1,547	2,386	2,569	2,252	1,249
Change on year	6	111	175	183	168	98
Change %	1.5	7.7	7.9	7.7	8.1	8.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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