Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: April 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 March 2023 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 1.8% compared with March 2022, a rise of 533,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 3.4% since February 2020, a rise of 986,000.

- Payrolled employment increased by 31,000 employees (0.1%) in March 2023 when compared with February 2023, 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 February 2023 compared with January 2023 has been revised from an increase of 98,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 39,000, 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 March 2023 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.3% compared with March 2022, and increased by 18.7% when compared with February 2020.

- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between March 2022 and March 2023; there was an increase of 7,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.

- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in March 2023 was the highest in Brent, with a rise of 5.1%, and was lowest in East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh and Lomond, with a rise of 0.2%.

- The increase in payrolled employees between March 2022 and March 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 160,000 employees, and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector, with a fall of 45,000.

- Annual growth in median pay for employees in March 2023 was highest in the finance and insurance sector, with an increase of 10.1%, and lowest in the education sector, with an increase of 3.6%.

About the data in this release

Early estimates for March 2023 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 March 2023 indicate that there were 30.0 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 1.8% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of 533,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.1% in March 2023, which is equivalent to 31,000 people.

Note, this monthly growth of 31,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of March 2023 employees. More information on revisions can be found in Section 11: Strengths and limitations.
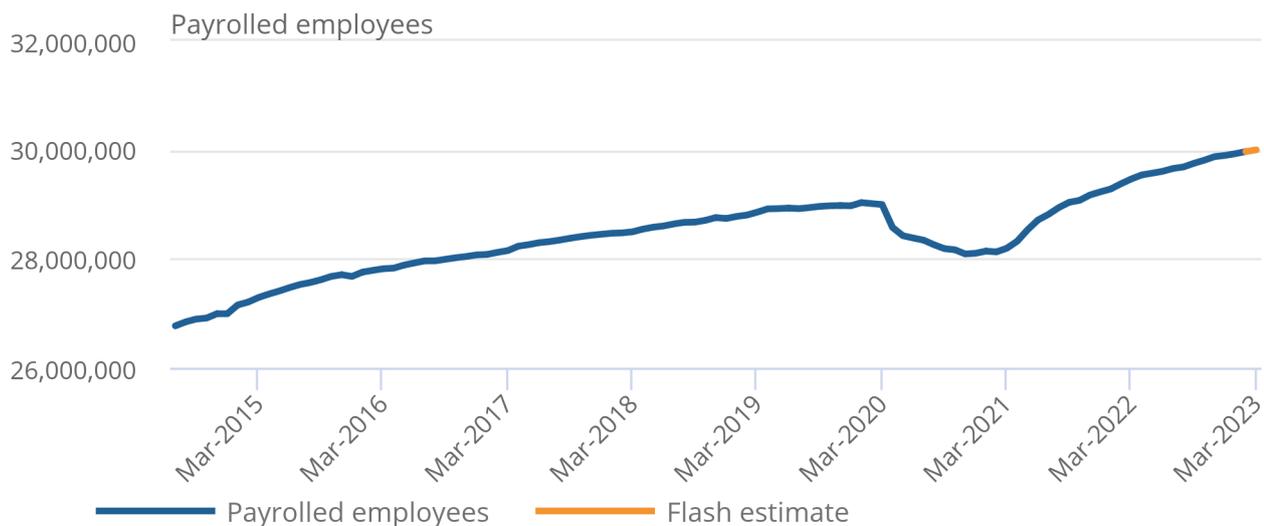
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in February 2023 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.1%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.3% increase reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: March 2023](#).

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 March 2023

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 March 2023

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

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 February 2023 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, which 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 March 2023

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 March 2023

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

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 March 2023 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,207, 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 March 2023

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 March 2023
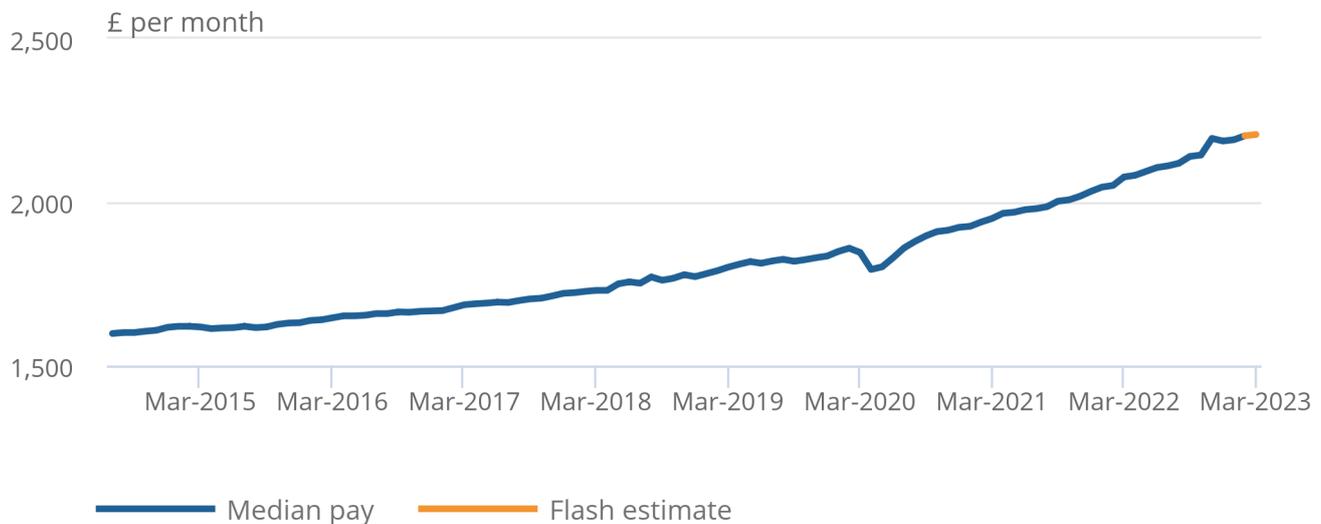
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

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 February 2023 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 March 2023

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 March 2023

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

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 February 2023 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 February 2023, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £725, the 90th percentile was £5,180 and the 99th percentile was £14,618 (Figure 5). This means that:

- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £725 per month

- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £5,180 per month

- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,618 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £725 per month and 90% earn less than £5,180 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to February 2023

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £725 per month and 90% earn less than £5,180 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to February 2023
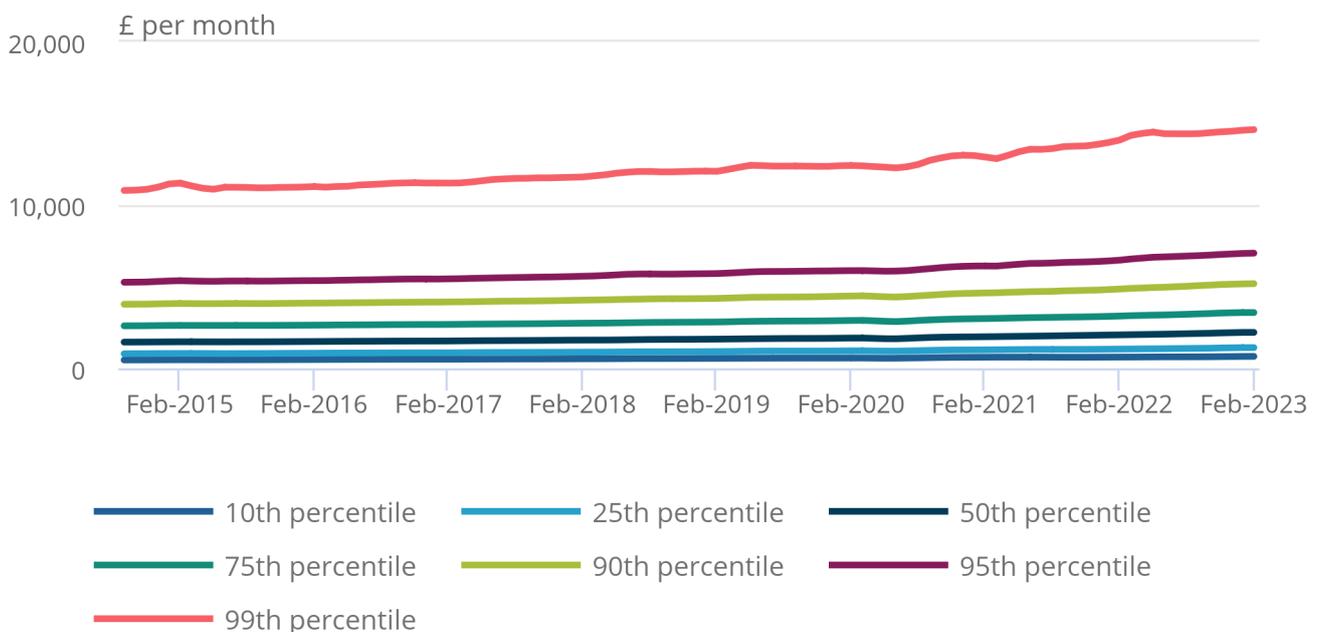
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

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 March 2023, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions](link).

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 ranged from 791,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,324,000 in London in March 2023.

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 March 2023

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](link)

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](link).

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 March 2023 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 3.1% increase in London to the lowest being a 1.1% increase in Yorkshire and The Humber.

Examining NUTS3 regions, East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh and Lomond experienced an increase of 0.2% in payrolled employees in comparison with March 2022, and Brent experienced an increase of 5.1% (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, March 2023

Notes:

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

Download the data

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in March 2023 ranged from £1,829 in Leicester to £3,412 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,191 in Enfield to £3,412 in Wandsworth. Median pay in March 2023 for London as a whole was £2,641.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, March 2023

Notes:

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

Download the data

6 . Industry data

The industrial sectors in this bulletin are based on the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, as defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These codes have been determined from both the 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 March 2023 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 1.0% in wholesale and retail to positive 5.8% 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 March 2023

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 March 2022 and March 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 160,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 45,000 employees).

Figure 10: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since March 2022

Payrolled employees, absolute change on March 2022, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2023

Figure 10: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since March 2022

Payrolled employees, absolute change on March 2022, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2023
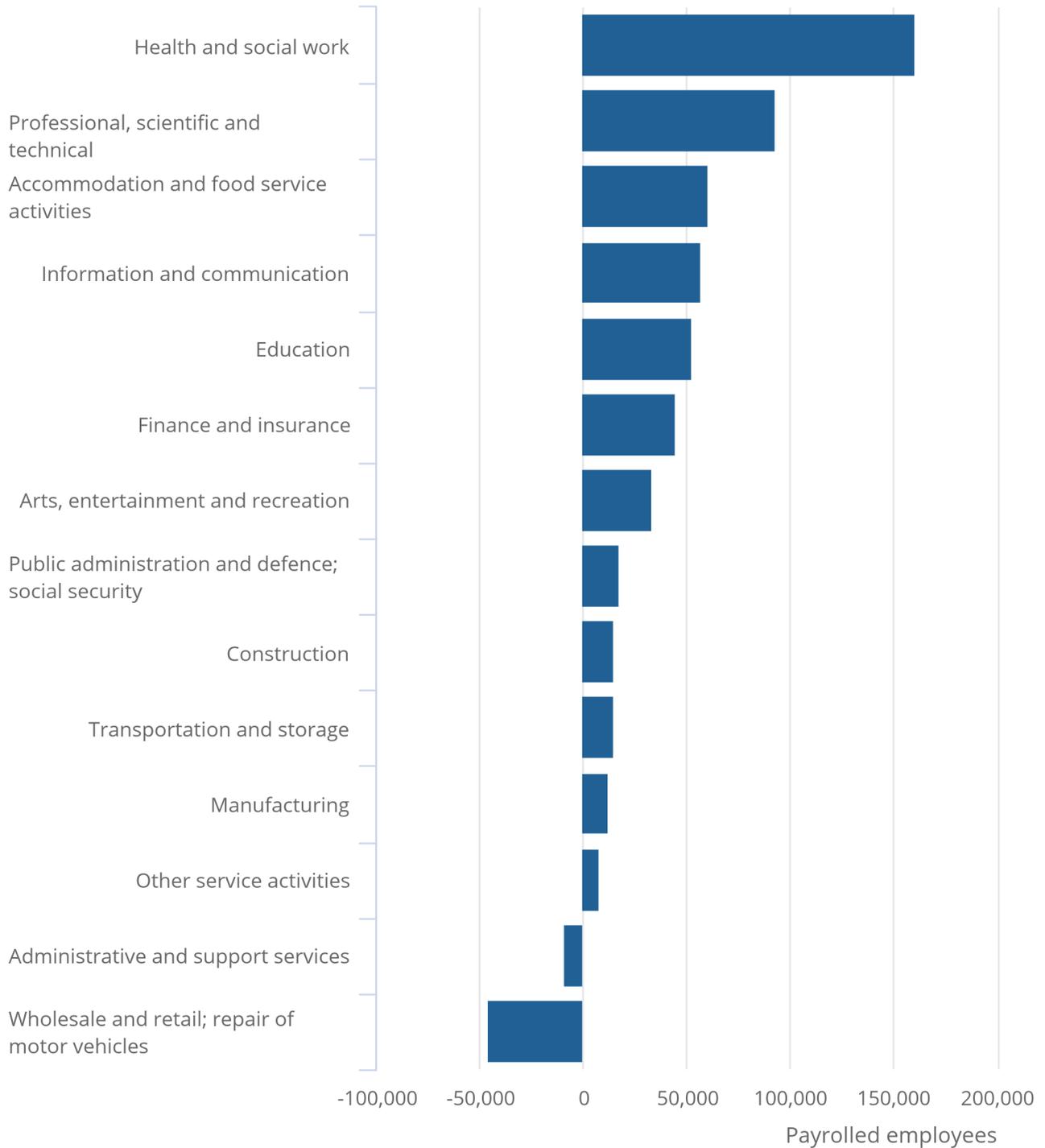
Notes:

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 March 2023 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,128 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,958 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2023

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2023

Legend: ● Median earnings — UK median

X-axis: £ per month (0, 1,000, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000)

Categories (top to bottom):
- Accommodation and food service activities
- Arts entertainment and recreation
- Other service activities
- Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles
- Administrative and support services
- Health and social work
- Education
- Construction
- Transportation and storage
- Manufacturing
- Public administration and defence; social security
- Professional scientific and technical
- Information and communication
- Finance and insurance

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

Notes:

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

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the finance and insurance sector, at positive 10.1% (Figure 12) and slowest in the education sector, at positive 3.6%.

Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the accompanying datasets.

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the finance and insurance sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2023

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the finance and insurance sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2023

Legend: ● Median earnings growth — UK median
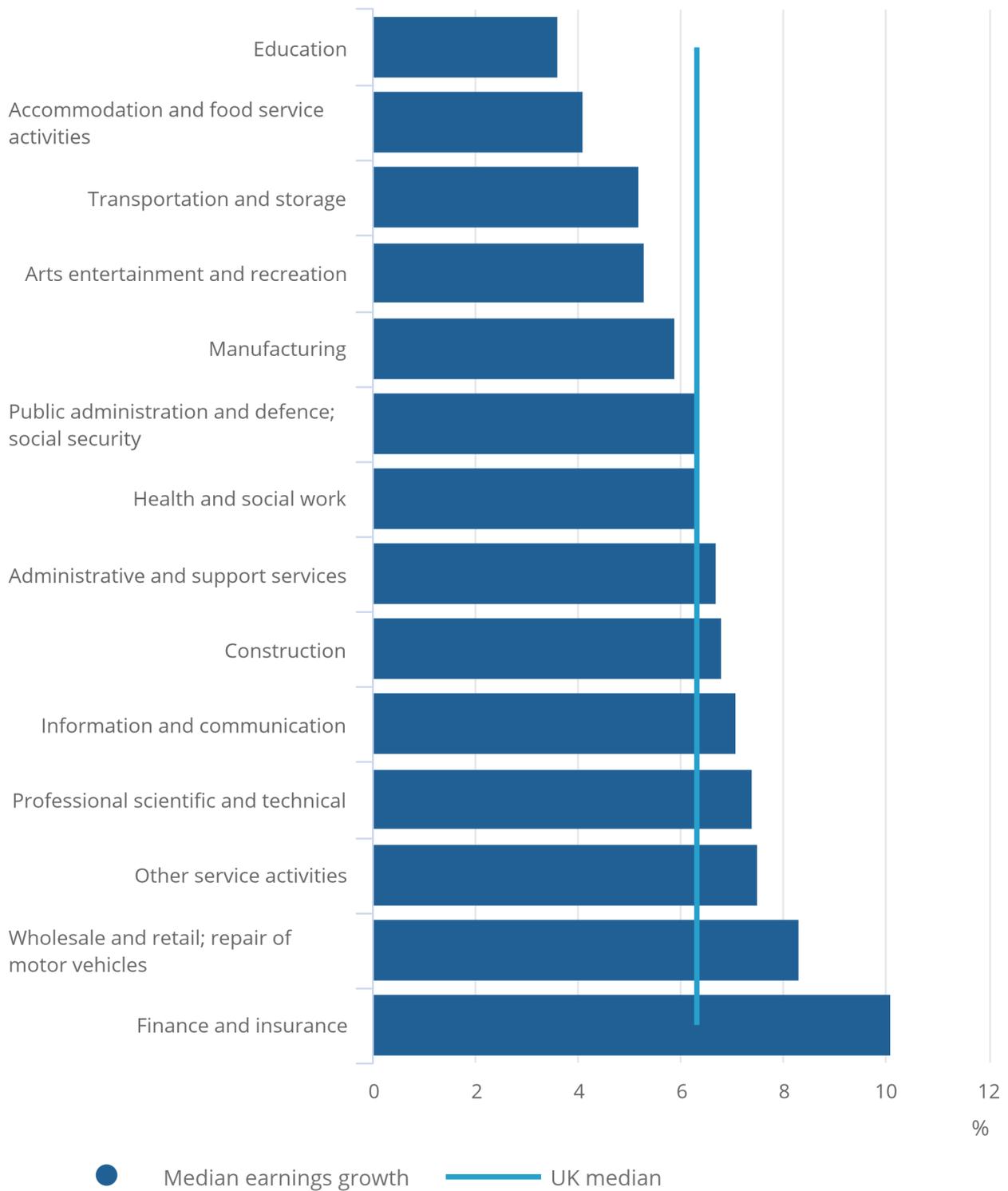
Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
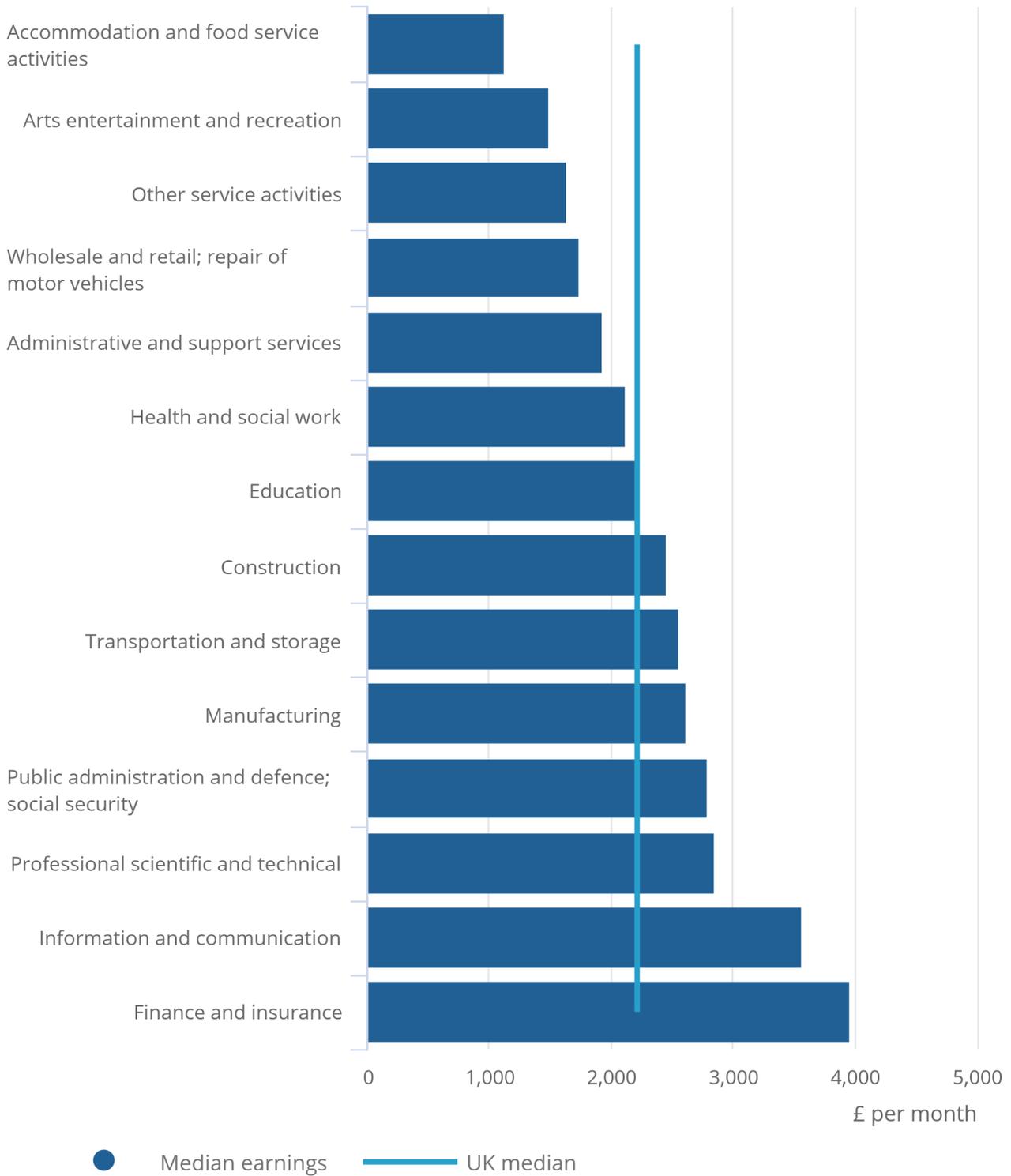
2. The UK median is shown here for comparative purposes, but it does not represent an average of median pay growth across sectors. It is statistically possible, for example, for median pay growth for the UK as a whole to be higher or lower than pay growth in all constituent sectors of the UK.

7 . Age data

The age figures in this bulletin are calculated based on individuals' age at the time they receive a payment. Of the 30.0 million payrolled employees in the UK in March 2023, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

Between March 2022 and March 2023, there was an increase of 7,000 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 March 2022

Payrolled employees, absolute change on March 2022, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2023

Figure 13: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since March 2022

Payrolled employees, absolute change on March 2022, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2023
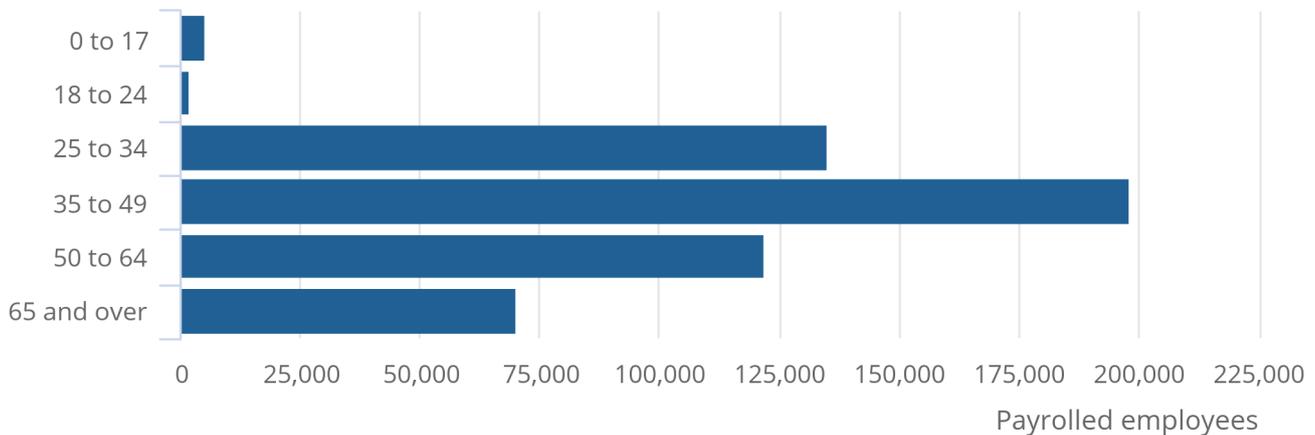
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

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 75.7% 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 March 2023

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 March 2023 ranged from £407 for those aged under 18 years to £2,582 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, March 2023

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2023

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

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
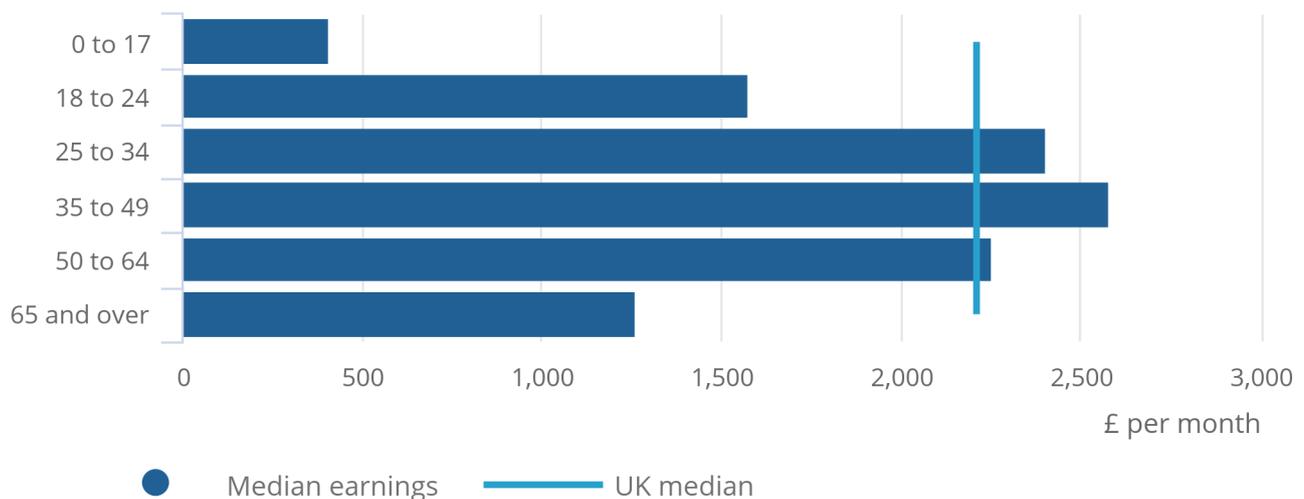
[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted](#)
Dataset | Released 18 April 2023
Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics), non-seasonally adjusted.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, revision triangle](#)
Dataset | Released 18 April 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 18 April 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 GOV.UK 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 March 2023 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.

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 the HMRC 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.

Industry Sector Classifications

The industrial sectors in this bulletin are based on the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, as defined by the ONS. These codes have been determined from both the most recent Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and data from Companies House for each PAYE enterprise.

Large enterprises that cover multiple SIC codes are classified into a single SIC code based on the relative number of employees in each SIC code. Changes to the proportion of employees across SIC codes in large enterprises can result in the enterprise being reclassified to a different SIC code. As we link to the most recent quarterly version of the IDBR at the enterprise level, where an employer has been reclassified into a different SIC code, the most recent code is applied across the whole of the time series that is updated monthly.

This means that sector level time series represent the current employers classified in each sector and are less likely to be distorted by employers being reclassified at the enterprise level because of small changes at the lower unit level. However, it also means that these time series may be revised between publications and, in the historical sections of the time series, employers are classified in sectors that they weren't classified in at that point in time.

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 New methods for monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) data: December 2019.

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: April 2023](#)
Bulletin | Released 18 April 2023
Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

[Employment in the UK: April 2023](#)
Bulletin | Released 18 April 2023
Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: April 2023](#)
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Regional breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment and economic inactivity.

[Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: April 2023](#)
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Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: April 2023](#)
Bulletin | Released 18 April 2023
Estimates of the number of vacancies and jobs for the UK.

13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
March 2015	27,288,839
March 2016	27,817,373
March 2017	28,150,259
March 2018	28,495,255
March 2019	28,856,162
March 2020	28,996,584
March 2021	28,192,952
March 2022	29,466,684
April 2022	29,540,215
May 2022	29,571,663
June 2022	29,605,834
July 2022	29,657,907
August 2022	29,685,614
September 2022	29,752,434
October 2022	29,809,446
November 2022	29,875,424
December 2022	29,897,147
January 2023	29,929,493
February 2023	29,968,791
March 2023	29,999,336
Change on year	532,652
Change %	1.8

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for March 2023 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 renumeration 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
March 2015	1,618
March 2016	1,646
March 2017	1,686
March 2018	1,730
March 2019	1,801
March 2020	1,846
March 2021	1,950
March 2022	2,077
April 2022	2,082
May 2022	2,094
June 2022	2,106
July 2022	2,111
August 2022	2,119
September 2022	2,140
October 2022	2,144
November 2022	2,195
December 2022	2,187
January 2023	2,191
February 2023	2,203
March 2023	2,207
Change on year	130
Change %	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	Mean pay
February 2015	2,234
February 2016	2,238
February 2017	2,306
February 2018	2,385
February 2019	2,441
February 2020	2,523
February 2021	2,652
February 2022	2,847
March 2022	2,870
April 2022	2,814
May 2022	2,843
June 2022	2,860
July 2022	2,865
August 2022	2,876
September 2022	2,899
October 2022	2,913
November 2022	2,977
December 2022	2,960
January 2023	2,972
February 2023	3,010
Change on year	163
Change %	5.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	Aggregate pay
February 2015	60,778,894,397
February 2016	62,193,353,699
February 2017	64,833,316,578
February 2018	67,916,496,920
February 2019	70,304,666,342
February 2020	73,187,269,825
February 2021	74,595,814,749
February 2022	83,645,860,101
March 2022	84,570,469,706
April 2022	83,138,917,516
May 2022	84,075,428,461
June 2022	84,684,587,545
July 2022	84,963,400,170
August 2022	85,378,359,099
September 2022	86,253,739,603
October 2022	86,830,766,894
November 2022	88,944,507,265
December 2022	88,500,330,399
January 2023	88,951,601,951
February 2023	90,217,098,427
Change on year	6,571,238,326
Change %	7.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

£ per month, 3 month moving average

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
February 2015	518	905	1,619	2,623	3,966	5,363	11,343
February 2016	533	919	1,636	2,640	3,989	5,367	11,129
February 2017	552	946	1,670	2,683	4,060	5,476	11,342
February 2018	578	987	1,724	2,758	4,173	5,634	11,715
February 2019	603	1,021	1,782	2,832	4,277	5,800	12,062
February 2020	625	1,066	1,848	2,925	4,421	5,978	12,419
February 2021	676	1,127	1,930	3,043	4,612	6,264	12,937
February 2022	683	1,172	2,044	3,197	4,851	6,618	13,977
March 2022	685	1,179	2,056	3,220	4,892	6,692	14,262
April 2022	689	1,186	2,065	3,235	4,916	6,745	14,384
May 2022	692	1,191	2,077	3,253	4,943	6,799	14,462
June 2022	697	1,198	2,088	3,265	4,961	6,821	14,368
July 2022	697	1,206	2,102	3,285	4,992	6,845	14,362
August 2022	698	1,213	2,115	3,304	5,022	6,873	14,359
September 2022	699	1,220	2,128	3,329	5,059	6,896	14,369
October 2022	702	1,225	2,139	3,349	5,088	6,928	14,423
November 2022	709	1,242	2,163	3,382	5,128	6,969	14,479
December 2022	715	1,253	2,178	3,398	5,148	7,001	14,516
January 2023	722	1,263	2,193	3,411	5,166	7,031	14,579
February 2023	725	1,262	2,195	3,410	5,180	7,050	14,618
Change on year	42	90	151	213	329	432	641
Change %	6.1	7.7	7.4	6.7	6.8	6.5	4.6

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
February 2017	682,698	644,305
February 2018	663,693	657,008
February 2019	669,756	643,865
February 2020	677,813	695,586
February 2021	504,076	518,558
February 2022	726,973	629,185
March 2022	728,104	639,864
April 2022	726,961	653,430
May 2022	691,503	660,055
June 2022	679,019	644,848
July 2022	683,662	631,589
August 2022	675,845	648,138
September 2022	692,742	625,922
October 2022	692,587	635,575
November 2022	697,472	631,494
December 2022	671,578	649,855
January 2023	687,056	654,710
February 2023	699,998	660,700
Change on year	-26,975	31,515
Change %	-3.7	5

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
March 2015	1,045,262	2,963,961	2,187,214	1,992,873	2,347,396	2,602,265	3,784,934	3,861,806	2,282,433	1,201,805	2,331,769	687,121
March 2016	1,054,151	3,015,816	2,219,433	2,035,110	2,399,175	2,660,118	3,901,268	3,935,909	2,327,475	1,217,871	2,348,581	702,464
March 2017	1,058,746	3,049,783	2,244,157	2,064,446	2,431,286	2,703,005	3,963,765	3,983,384	2,352,154	1,229,549	2,356,174	713,812
March 2018	1,065,083	3,098,411	2,268,251	2,095,252	2,458,349	2,734,795	4,020,172	4,026,760	2,383,363	1,247,977	2,367,097	729,747
March 2019	1,068,679	3,134,941	2,303,312	2,112,279	2,490,969	2,774,096	4,108,858	4,065,968	2,410,122	1,254,159	2,388,129	744,650
March 2020	1,074,179	3,153,151	2,311,154	2,120,624	2,489,142	2,785,476	4,156,458	4,093,593	2,419,254	1,258,037	2,382,605	752,913
March 2021	1,055,201	3,094,279	2,261,934	2,083,037	2,428,823	2,718,561	3,936,439	3,972,932	2,361,212	1,229,226	2,311,436	739,871
March 2022	1,102,041	3,223,458	2,359,627	2,165,633	2,535,855	2,821,341	4,195,177	4,143,977	2,453,819	1,287,052	2,405,824	772,881
April 2022	1,103,039	3,231,961	2,366,334	2,169,333	2,541,060	2,822,459	4,208,388	4,153,245	2,468,173	1,291,415	2,411,706	773,102
May 2022	1,103,602	3,233,948	2,366,979	2,170,900	2,544,938	2,824,542	4,216,654	4,160,662	2,465,122	1,295,024	2,414,706	774,587
June 2022	1,105,082	3,236,958	2,368,485	2,172,257	2,547,878	2,827,571	4,225,032	4,166,480	2,466,637	1,296,137	2,418,037	775,280
July 2022	1,106,767	3,242,614	2,369,665	2,174,215	2,555,621	2,832,392	4,236,311	4,177,665	2,468,184	1,297,291	2,420,134	777,047
August 2022	1,106,829	3,244,874	2,370,610	2,175,617	2,559,508	2,836,461	4,240,464	4,183,880	2,469,262	1,296,775	2,420,588	780,746
September 2022	1,109,607	3,253,883	2,375,738	2,180,022	2,563,675	2,843,124	4,252,486	4,196,202	2,473,625	1,299,660	2,424,415	779,996
October 2022	1,110,805	3,256,448	2,379,306	2,182,498	2,568,400	2,847,780	4,270,116	4,204,513	2,477,950	1,301,577	2,428,444	781,609
November 2022	1,113,126	3,264,231	2,382,983	2,187,713	2,573,773	2,854,036	4,282,715	4,214,255	2,482,902	1,303,128	2,433,306	783,256
December 2022	1,115,660	3,264,513	2,384,425	2,188,368	2,575,867	2,855,665	4,291,910	4,214,022	2,482,854	1,303,201	2,435,630	785,033
January 2023	1,114,093	3,267,157	2,386,569	2,189,557	2,577,852	2,860,416	4,304,950	4,220,172	2,486,934	1,302,932	2,434,333	784,528
February 2023	1,115,186	3,269,318	2,386,385	2,191,083	2,579,045	2,866,144	4,315,951	4,227,624	2,490,987	1,305,154	2,435,418	786,497
March 2023	1,116,302	3,272,021	2,385,637	2,193,155	2,580,878	2,870,542	4,323,652	4,227,772	2,495,481	1,306,800	2,436,506	790,590
Change on year	14,261	48,563	26,010	27,522	45,023	49,201	128,475	83,795	41,662	19,748	30,682	17,709
Change %	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.7	3.1	2	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
March 2015	1,537	1,525	1,517	1,525	1,536	1,658	1,944	1,734	1,521	1,516	1,657	1,499
March 2016	1,553	1,552	1,535	1,550	1,563	1,686	1,986	1,769	1,546	1,540	1,684	1,516
March 2017	1,589	1,589	1,569	1,587	1,601	1,728	2,032	1,812	1,586	1,582	1,701	1,546
March 2018	1,632	1,642	1,610	1,636	1,647	1,777	2,107	1,853	1,629	1,617	1,756	1,585
March 2019	1,689	1,695	1,675	1,695	1,700	1,853	2,178	1,930	1,698	1,688	1,844	1,660
March 2020	1,730	1,741	1,715	1,737	1,737	1,905	2,223	1,980	1,746	1,728	1,866	1,744
March 2021	1,819	1,841	1,812	1,843	1,841	2,021	2,363	2,090	1,849	1,833	1,977	1,797
March 2022	1,946	1,959	1,925	1,965	1,959	2,134	2,516	2,208	1,979	1,952	2,070	1,933
April 2022	1,939	1,963	1,930	1,967	1,956	2,143	2,531	2,215	1,980	1,941	2,092	1,934
May 2022	1,947	1,973	1,939	1,980	1,969	2,156	2,541	2,229	1,987	1,967	2,100	1,942
June 2022	1,951	1,983	1,951	1,993	1,986	2,170	2,548	2,244	1,999	2,016	2,123	1,956
July 2022	1,965	1,995	1,961	2,003	2,001	2,178	2,555	2,259	2,013	1,985	2,124	1,954
August 2022	1,976	2,009	1,974	2,016	2,012	2,189	2,564	2,270	2,023	1,994	2,118	1,976
September 2022	2,007	2,035	1,998	2,035	2,027	2,209	2,586	2,295	2,040	2,012	2,139	1,959
October 2022	2,010	2,036	2,000	2,036	2,025	2,214	2,580	2,296	2,042	2,019	2,159	1,976
November 2022	2,073	2,090	2,040	2,080	2,085	2,258	2,631	2,324	2,100	2,096	2,236	2,015
December 2022	2,053	2,074	2,033	2,073	2,060	2,254	2,633	2,343	2,082	2,061	2,202	2,010
January 2023	2,043	2,074	2,033	2,071	2,066	2,255	2,639	2,335	2,082	2,049	2,220	2,037
February 2023	2,051	2,077	2,044	2,078	2,074	2,266	2,641	2,343	2,095	2,071	2,257	2,054
March 2023	2,055	2,080	2,043	2,076	2,076	2,273	2,641	2,353	2,111	2,092	2,237	2,110
Change on year	109	121	118	111	117	139	125	145	132	140	167	177
Change %	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.6	6	6.5	5	6.6	6.7	7.2	8.1	9.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

| | | | Payrolled employees |
| | | | UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted |
Period	March 2022	March 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	494,849	501,371	6,522	1.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	607,191	614,931	7,740	1.3
Cumbria	219,455	222,051	2,596	1.2
Greater Manchester	1,249,513	1,271,585	22,072	1.8
Lancashire	648,287	656,681	8,394	1.3
Cheshire	439,855	446,539	6,684	1.5
Merseyside	666,349	675,164	8,815	1.3
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	405,825	409,744	3,919	1
North Yorkshire	360,358	363,853	3,495	1
South Yorkshire	592,070	596,301	4,231	0.7
West Yorkshire	1,001,374	1,015,739	14,365	1.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	966,162	976,930	10,768	1.1
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	870,965	883,580	12,615	1.4
Lincolnshire	328,506	332,645	4,139	1.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	620,140	629,795	9,655	1.6
Shropshire and Staffordshire	715,010	725,145	10,135	1.4
West Midlands (county)	1,200,705	1,225,938	25,233	2.1
East Anglia	1,118,980	1,135,978	16,998	1.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	879,691	897,868	18,177	2.1
Essex	822,671	836,696	14,025	1.7
Inner London - West	538,398	551,793	13,395	2.5
Inner London - East	1,190,089	1,226,793	36,704	3.1
Outer London - East and North East	872,429	896,638	24,209	2.8
Outer London - South	609,733	624,156	14,423	2.4
Outer London - West and North West	984,528	1,024,271	39,743	4
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,185,056	1,214,208	29,152	2.5
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,271,394	1,298,436	27,042	2.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	892,868	904,666	11,798	1.3
Kent	794,659	810,462	15,803	2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,169,318	1,190,182	20,864	1.8
Dorset and Somerset	562,824	571,298	8,474	1.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	225,922	229,465	3,543	1.6
Devon	495,756	504,536	8,780	1.8
West Wales and The Valleys	783,539	794,747	11,208	1.4
East Wales	503,513	512,053	8,540	1.7
North Eastern Scotland	225,371	228,337	2,966	1.3
Highlands and Islands	203,251	205,906	2,655	1.3
Eastern Scotland	892,877	909,418	16,541	1.9
West Central Scotland	681,068	686,289	5,221	0.8
Southern Scotland	403,257	406,557	3,300	0.8
Northern Ireland	772,881	790,590	17,709	2.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	March 2022	March 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,946	2,050	104	5.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,938	2,051	113	5.8
Cumbria	1,957	2,072	115	5.9
Greater Manchester	1,959	2,084	125	6.4
Lancashire	1,886	2,008	122	6.5
Cheshire	2,084	2,206	122	5.9
Merseyside	1,961	2,078	117	6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,905	2,019	114	6
North Yorkshire	1,928	2,070	142	7.4
South Yorkshire	1,902	2,027	125	6.6
West Yorkshire	1,942	2,057	115	5.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,962	2,079	117	6
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,002	2,107	105	5.2
Lincolnshire	1,903	2,021	118	6.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,064	2,195	131	6.3
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,959	2,079	120	6.1
West Midlands (county)	1,918	2,033	115	6
East Anglia	2,022	2,142	120	5.9
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,288	2,419	131	5.7
Essex	2,164	2,317	153	7.1
Inner London - West	3,096	3,294	198	6.4
Inner London - East	2,561	2,720	159	6.2
Outer London - East and North East	2,291	2,420	129	5.6
Outer London - South	2,546	2,697	151	5.9
Outer London - West and North West	2,346	2,454	108	4.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,360	2,509	149	6.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,212	2,358	146	6.6
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,114	2,249	135	6.4
Kent	2,115	2,243	128	6.1
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,089	2,231	142	6.8
Dorset and Somerset	1,933	2,054	121	6.3
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,799	1,907	108	6
Devon	1,865	1,983	118	6.3
West Wales and The Valleys	1,918	2,054	136	7.1
East Wales	2,016	2,149	133	6.6
North Eastern Scotland	2,194	2,355	161	7.3
Highlands and Islands	1,997	2,147	150	7.5
Eastern Scotland	2,081	2,246	165	7.9
West Central Scotland	2,073	2,229	156	7.5
Southern Scotland	2,020	2,182	162	8
Northern Ireland	1,933	2,110	177	9.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

			Payrolled employees	
			UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
Period	March 2022	March 2023	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,182	193,074	1,892	1
Mining and quarrying	50,822	52,093	1,271	2.5
Manufacturing	2,341,639	2,353,922	12,283	0.5
Energy production and supply	103,554	106,246	2,692	2.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	181,682	186,591	4,909	2.7
Construction	1,291,862	1,306,597	14,735	1.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,410,078	4,364,589	-45,489	-1
Transportation and storage	1,353,254	1,367,892	14,638	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,128,476	2,189,192	60,716	2.9
Information and communication	1,274,332	1,331,372	57,040	4.5
Finance and insurance	1,045,525	1,090,053	44,528	4.3
Real estate	434,527	444,850	10,323	2.4
Professional, scientific and technical	2,306,969	2,399,652	92,683	4
Administrative and support services	2,519,616	2,510,875	-8,741	-0.3
Public administration and defence; social security	1,445,036	1,462,339	17,303	1.2
Education	3,143,018	3,196,084	53,066	1.7
Health and social work	4,027,178	4,187,421	160,243	4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	577,707	611,474	33,767	5.8
Other service activities	527,588	535,149	7,561	1.4
Households and Extraterritorial	112,640	109,872	-2,768	-2.5

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	March 2022	March 2023	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,847	1,961	114	6.2
Mining and quarrying	4,181	4,336	155	3.7
Manufacturing	2,478	2,624	146	5.9
Energy production and supply	3,739	3,843	104	2.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,609	2,797	188	7.2
Construction	2,293	2,449	156	6.8
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,608	1,742	134	8.3
Transportation and storage	2,429	2,555	126	5.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,084	1,128	44	4.1
Information and communication	3,330	3,568	238	7.1
Finance and insurance	3,595	3,958	363	10.1
Real estate	2,144	2,249	105	4.9
Professional, scientific and technical	2,660	2,856	196	7.4
Administrative and support services	1,811	1,933	122	6.7
Public administration and defence; social security	2,620	2,788	168	6.4
Education	2,136	2,212	76	3.6
Health and social work	1,995	2,123	128	6.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,410	1,485	75	5.3
Other service activities	1,523	1,637	114	7.5
Households and Extraterritorial	1,029	1,069	40	3.9

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 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
March 2015	416,192	3,566,073	6,482,545	9,241,590	6,749,760	832,680
March 2016	439,720	3,611,060	6,640,885	9,319,454	6,964,430	841,823
March 2017	442,141	3,590,563	6,732,832	9,351,513	7,176,285	856,925
March 2018	441,710	3,573,126	6,798,814	9,396,608	7,403,729	881,269
March 2019	444,279	3,541,667	6,856,820	9,450,189	7,629,185	934,022
March 2020	427,348	3,478,323	6,854,793	9,465,570	7,767,545	1,003,004
March 2021	298,957	3,156,964	6,663,308	9,331,768	7,757,419	984,535
March 2022	525,253	3,491,158	6,871,770	9,538,758	7,986,457	1,053,287
April 2022	527,179	3,495,072	6,892,266	9,576,156	8,001,026	1,048,516
May 2022	530,150	3,490,933	6,903,644	9,591,280	8,006,739	1,048,917
June 2022	523,293	3,484,997	6,915,532	9,611,595	8,017,717	1,052,700
July 2022	521,773	3,482,698	6,932,065	9,630,540	8,032,269	1,058,562
August 2022	531,218	3,473,128	6,938,485	9,638,361	8,038,370	1,066,052
September 2022	533,838	3,478,284	6,953,023	9,658,376	8,055,192	1,073,721
October 2022	525,581	3,485,065	6,968,070	9,677,825	8,069,876	1,083,028
November 2022	523,717	3,489,375	6,980,631	9,697,104	8,087,850	1,096,746
December 2022	521,321	3,485,575	6,983,739	9,706,570	8,097,639	1,102,303
January 2023	519,017	3,484,532	6,993,381	9,721,260	8,102,911	1,108,392
February 2023	523,654	3,490,501	6,998,278	9,731,918	8,108,950	1,115,490
March 2023	530,564	3,493,049	7,006,709	9,736,954	8,108,402	1,123,658
Change on year	5,311	1,891	134,939	198,196	121,945	70,371
Change %	1	0.1	2	2.1	1.5	6.7

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
March 2015	281	1,108	1,751	1,926	1,736	739
March 2016	293	1,155	1,781	1,950	1,753	772
March 2017	298	1,203	1,832	1,984	1,776	805
March 2018	307	1,233	1,885	2,035	1,813	842
March 2019	320	1,294	1,964	2,112	1,872	897
March 2020	312	1,298	2,022	2,160	1,907	984
March 2021	388	1,382	2,100	2,262	1,991	1,094
March 2022	409	1,454	2,251	2,436	2,135	1,172
April 2022	416	1,469	2,262	2,444	2,126	1,174
May 2022	409	1,468	2,280	2,454	2,139	1,183
June 2022	408	1,490	2,294	2,472	2,153	1,196
July 2022	404	1,507	2,306	2,480	2,156	1,199
August 2022	405	1,516	2,322	2,491	2,170	1,205
September 2022	410	1,520	2,340	2,524	2,193	1,219
October 2022	412	1,530	2,349	2,524	2,196	1,215
November 2022	414	1,547	2,378	2,581	2,275	1,254
December 2022	416	1,552	2,380	2,562	2,242	1,250
January 2023	407	1,559	2,387	2,558	2,236	1,252
February 2023	412	1,571	2,396	2,568	2,248	1,262
March 2023	407	1,575	2,405	2,582	2,255	1,260
Change on year	-2	121	154	146	120	88
Change %	-0.5	8.3	6.8	6	5.6	7.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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