

Statistical bulletin

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

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

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for May 2023 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 1.6% compared with May 2022, a rise of 460,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 3.5% since February 2020, a rise of 1,016,000.
- Payrolled employment increased by 23,000 employees (0.1%) in May 2023 when compared with April 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 April 2023 compared with March 2023 has been revised from a decrease of 136,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 7,000, 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 May 2023 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 7.0% compared with May 2022, and increased by 20.4% when compared with February 2020.
- Between May 2022 and May 2023, there was a decrease of 3,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years; during the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 163,000.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in May 2023 was the highest in Luton, with a rise of 4.1%, and was lowest in Westminster, with a fall of 0.6%; at local administrative unit level, growth rates varied between negative 2.0% and positive 5.0%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between May 2022 and May 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 183,000 employees, and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector, with a fall of 43,000.
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in May 2023 was highest in the other service activities sector, with an increase of 10.1%, and lowest in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector, with an increase of 5.4%.

About the data in this release

Early estimates for May 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 May 2023 indicate that there were 30 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 1.6% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of 460,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.1% in May 2023, which is equivalent to 23,000 people.

Note, this monthly change of 23,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of May 2023 employees. More information on revisions can be found in Section 11: Strengths and limitations.

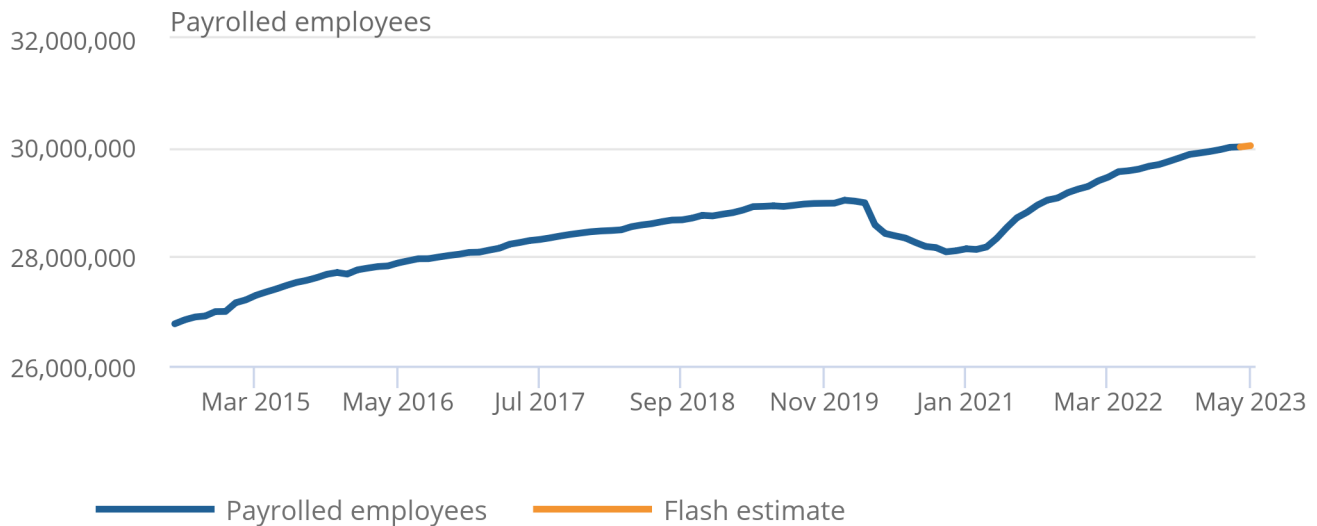
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in April 2023 with the previous month, the number showed no change at 0%. This is revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.5% decrease reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: May 2023](#). This is a higher revision than typically seen in recent months, however, preliminary analysis of April revisions for previous years indicates that there may be something unique to the start of the tax year affecting imputations. We will continue to investigate this further, but we do not believe that this larger than normal upward revision indicates a change in the expected future revisions compared with the last 10 months.

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 May 2023

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Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to May 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 April 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.

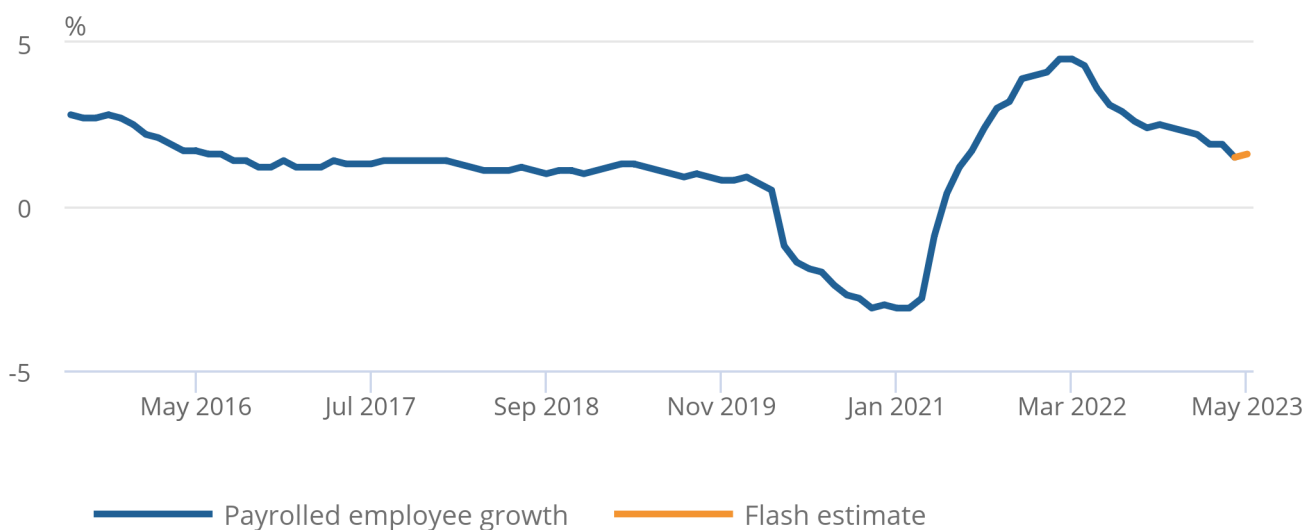
At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and remained high as the labour market continued to recover from the effects of the pandemic. From April 2022, the annual growth rate has been falling. Through 2022, this fall would have been partially caused by the comparison against the increase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

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 May 2023

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to May 2023



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

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1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
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3 . Median monthly pay

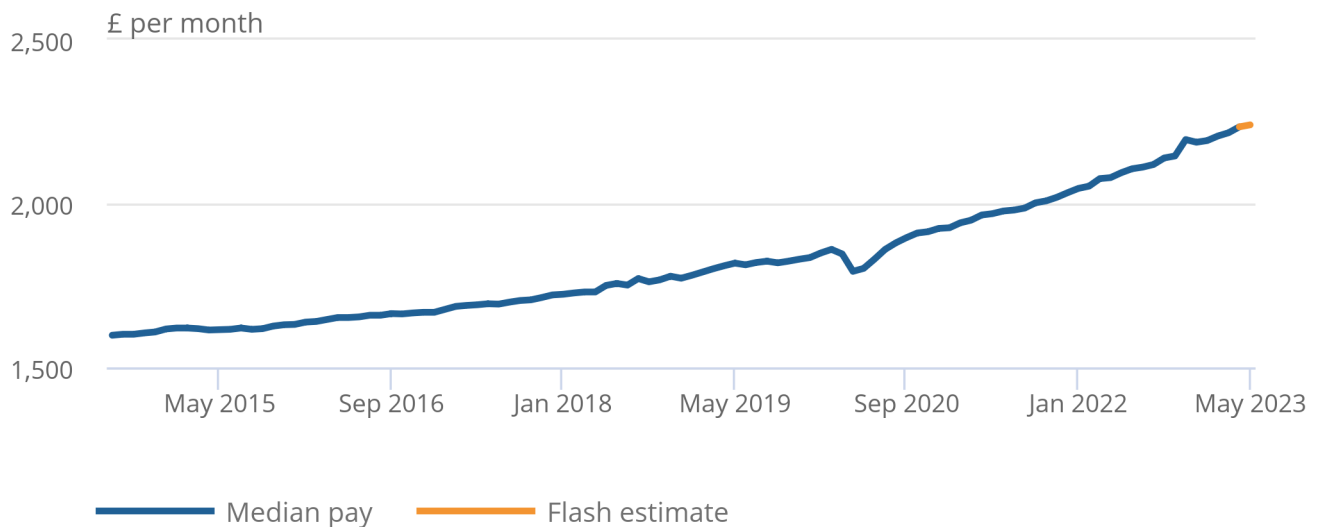
Early estimates for May 2023 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,240, an increase of 7.0% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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 May 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 May 2023



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

Notes:

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2. The April 2023 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

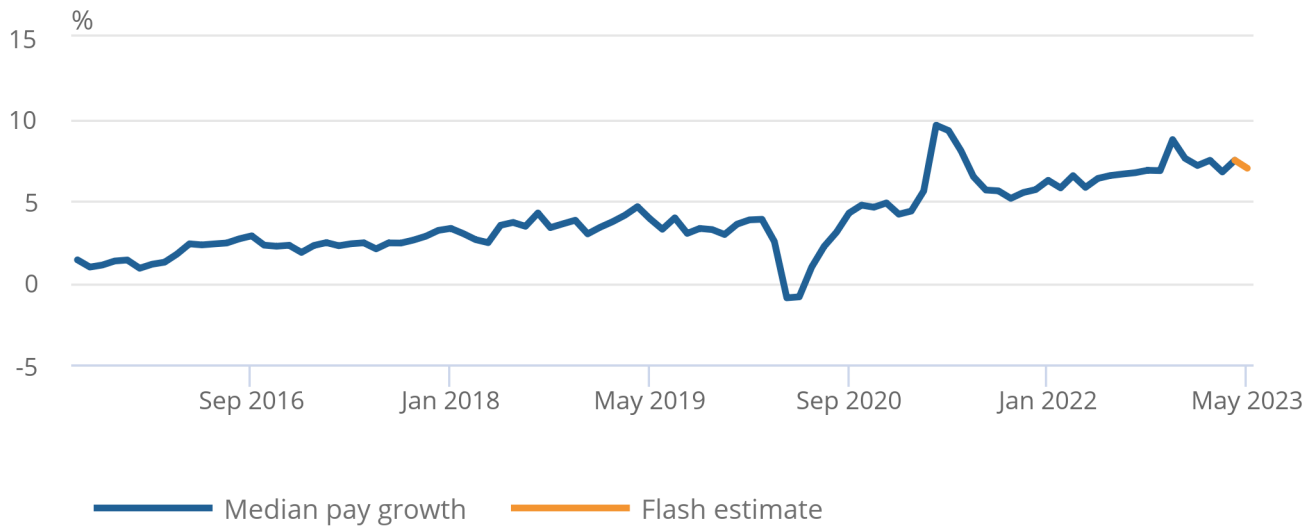
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020, when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020, median pay growth has been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

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 May 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 May 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 April 2023 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to April 2023, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £734, the 90th percentile was £5,257 and the 99th percentile was £14,965 (Figure 5). This means that:

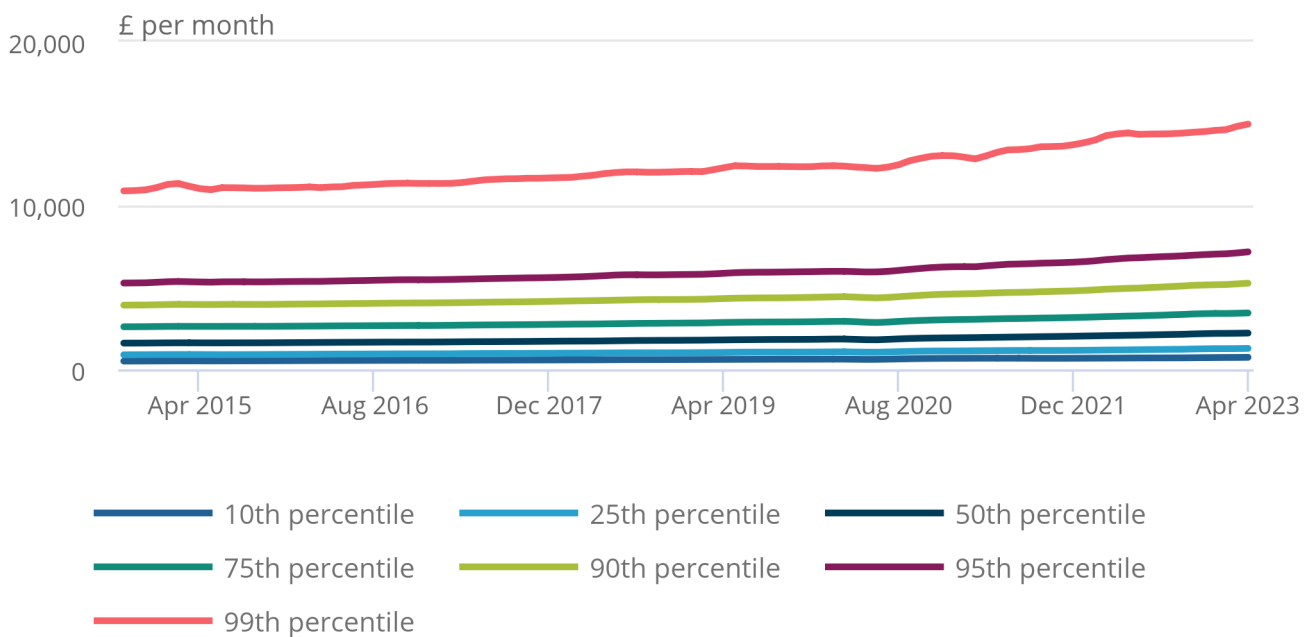
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £734 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £5,257 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,965 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £734 per month and 90% earn less than £5,257 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £734 per month and 90% earn less than £5,257 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to April 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 May 2023, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics \(NUTS\): NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 regions, and local administrative units \(LAUs\)](#).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions shown in Figure 6 ranged from 788,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,300,000 in London in May 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 May 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](#)

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 LAUs, and 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 May 2023 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 2.0% increase in London to the lowest being a 1.0% increase in Yorkshire and The Humber.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 0.6% in payrolled employees in comparison with May 2022, and Luton experienced an increase of 4.1% (Figure 7).

There is greater variation at LAU level, with growth rates varying between negative 2.0% and positive 5.0%.

Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, May 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 across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in May 2023 ranged from £1,903 in Leicester to £3,427 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,224 in Enfield to £3,427 in Wandsworth. Median pay in May 2023 for London as a whole was £2,671.

Median pay across the LAUs in May 2023 ranged from £1,873 in Torridge to £5,413 in City of London.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

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

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 May 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 6.0% 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 May 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](#)

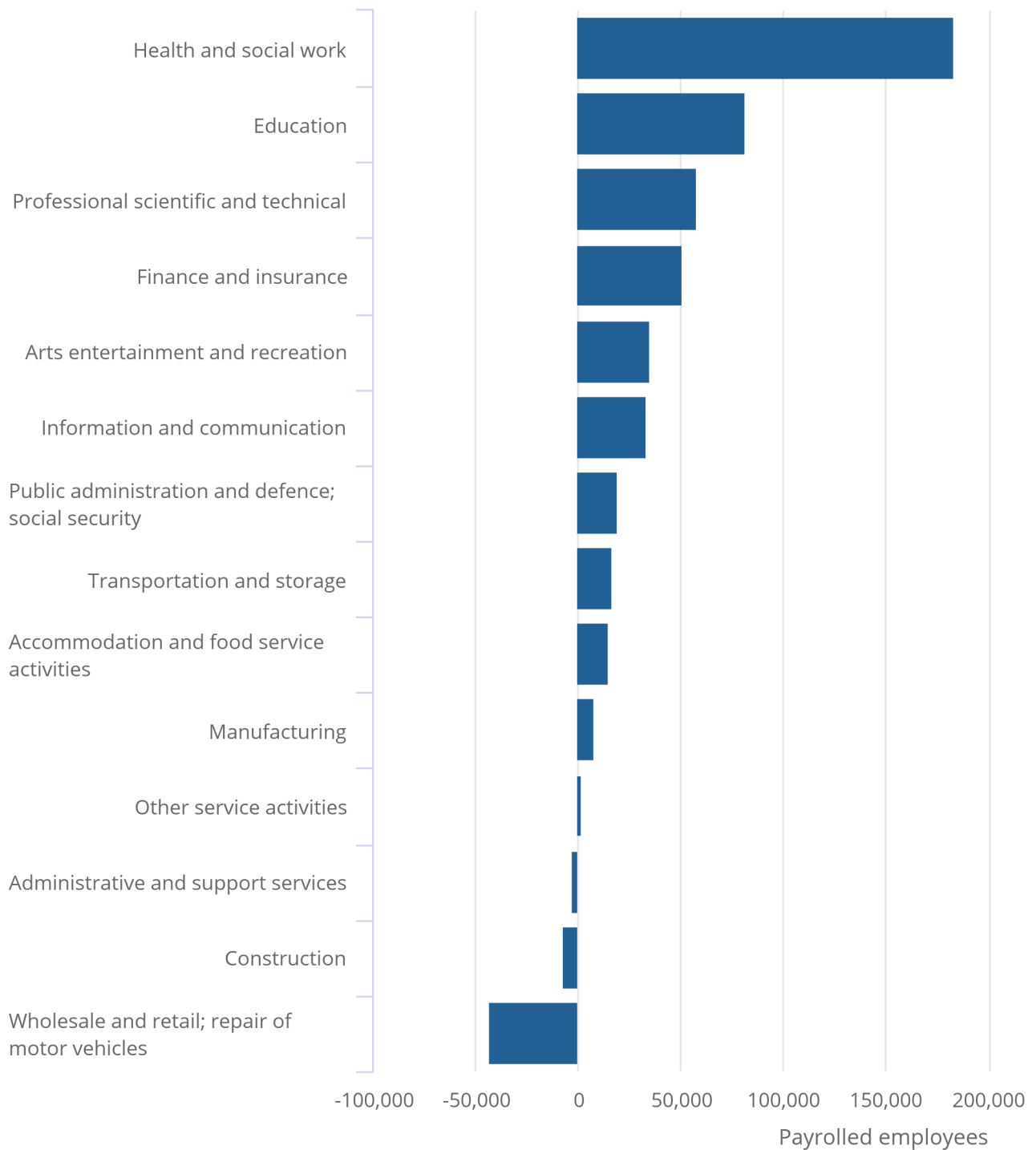
The increase in payrolled employees between May 2022 and May 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 183,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 43,000 employees).

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on May 2022, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 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.

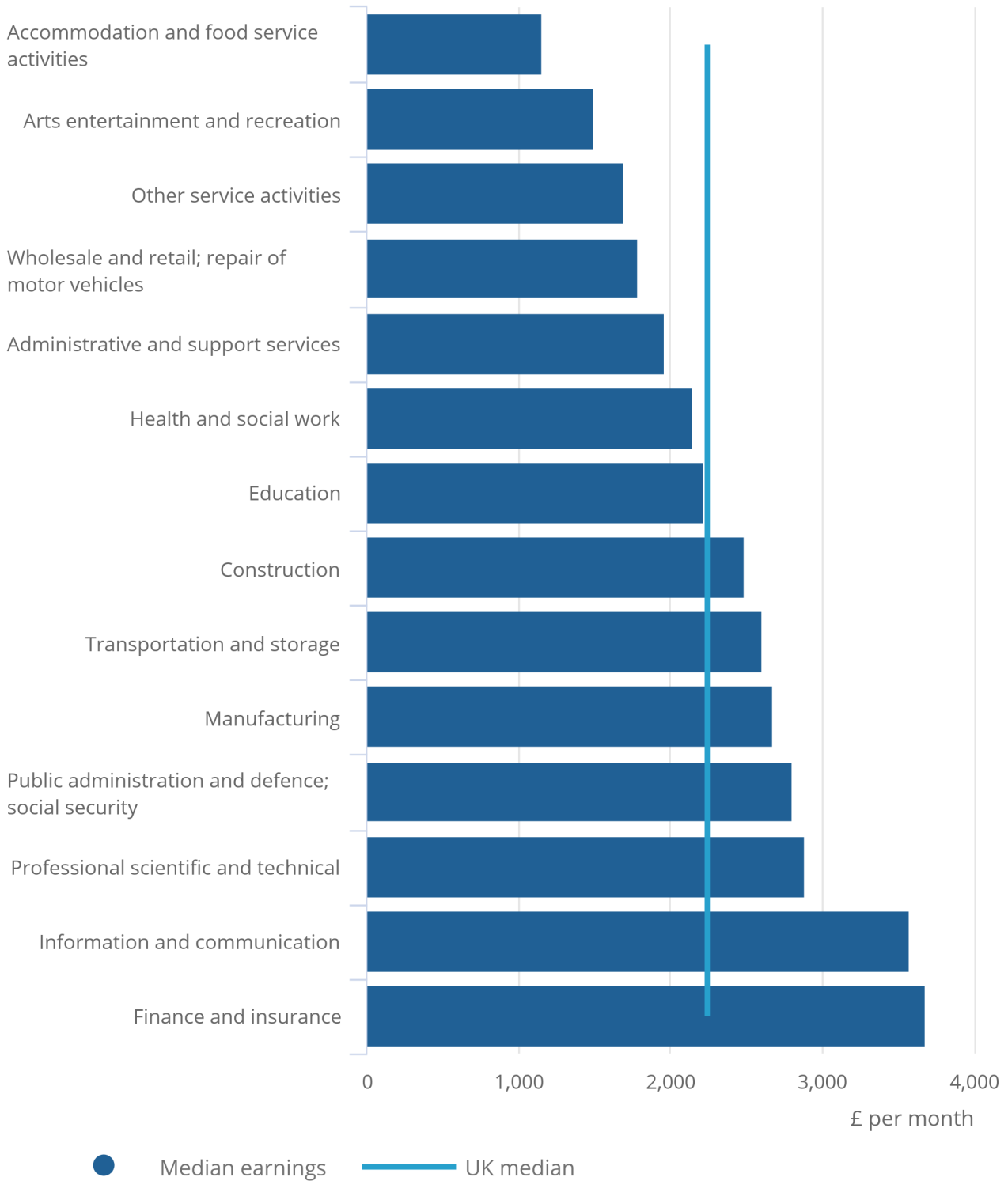
Median pay in May 2023 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,154 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,680 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 2023

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 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.

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the other service activities sector, at positive 10.1% (Figure 12), and slowest in the arts, entertainment and recreation sector, at positive 5.4%.

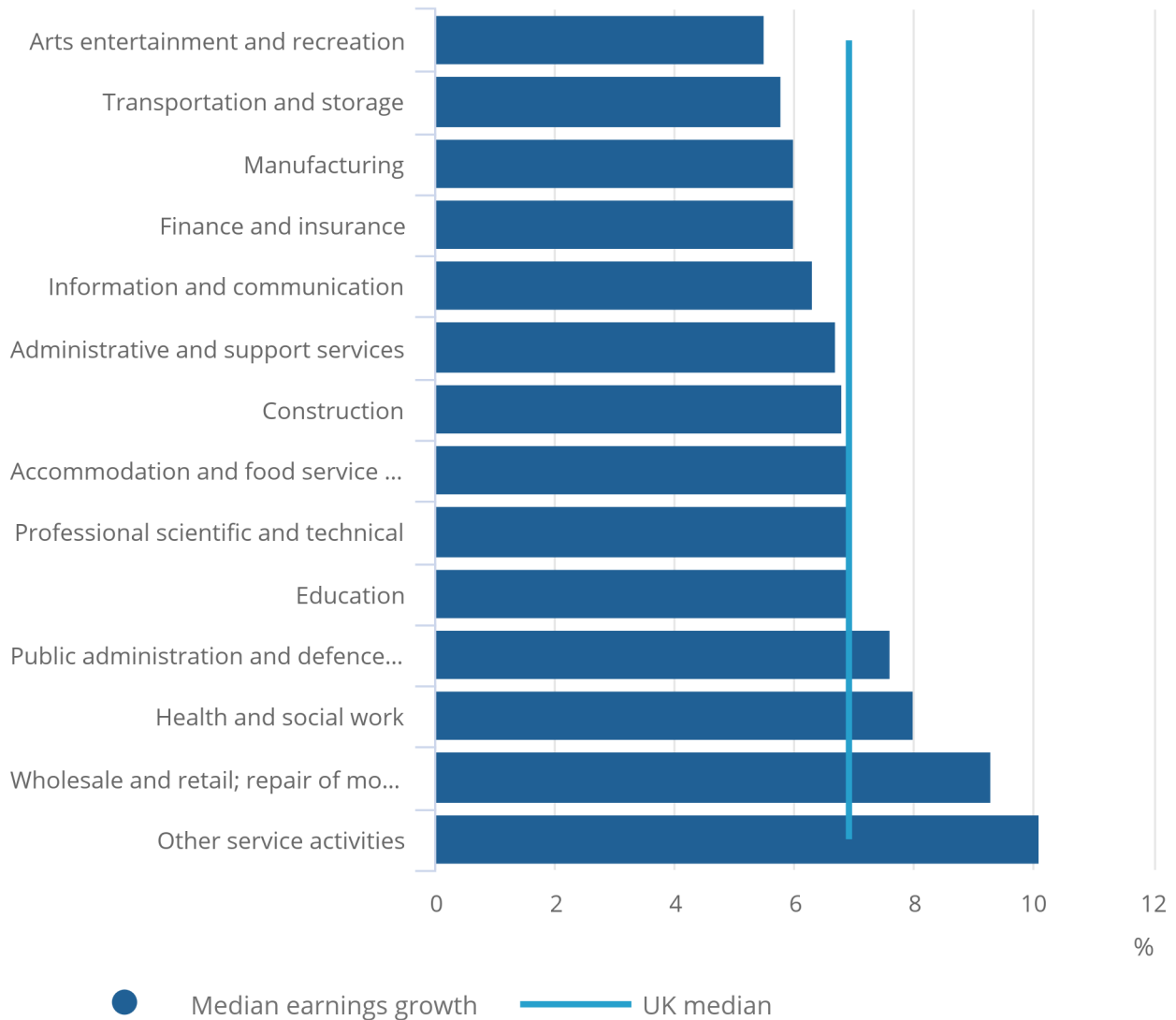
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the other service activities sector

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

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the other service activities sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 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.
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 million payrolled employees in the UK in May 2023, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

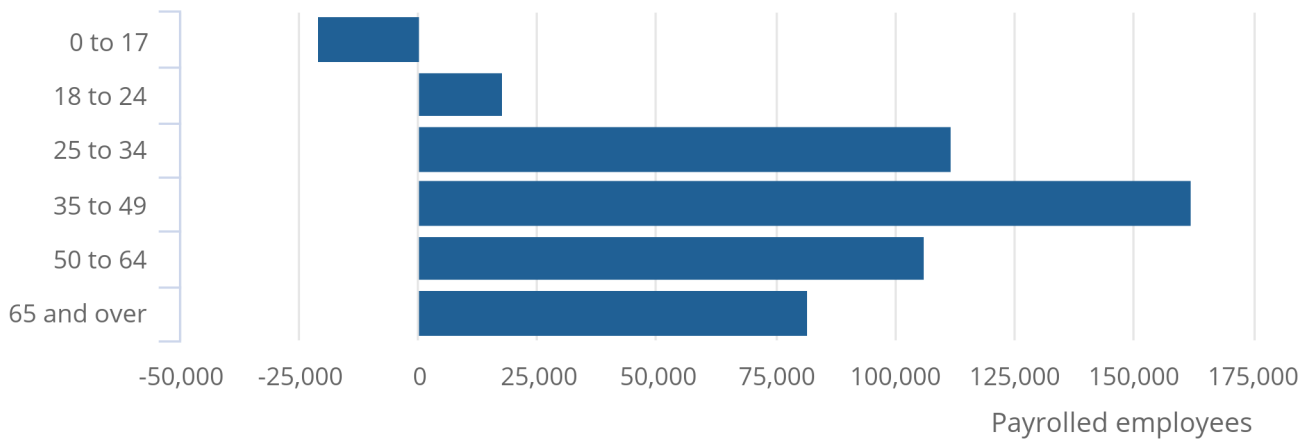
Between May 2022 and May 2023, there was a decrease of 3,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 163,000.

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on May 2022, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 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 under 18 years at 74.8% 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 May 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](#)

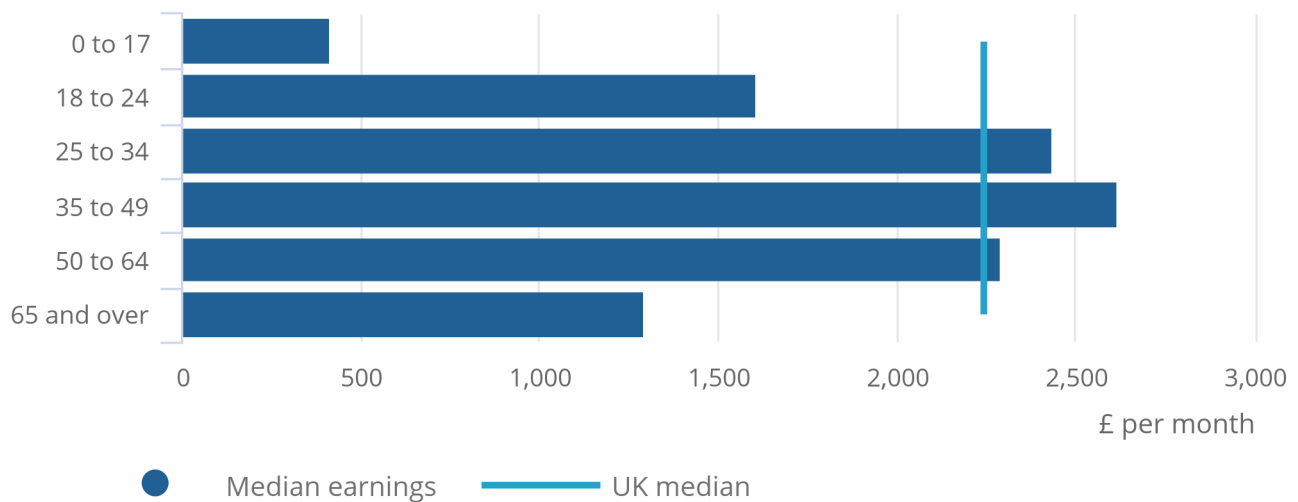
Median pay in May 2023 ranged from £414 for those aged under 18 years to £2,616 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 15). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 2023

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 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 13 June 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 13 June 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 13 June 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 May 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 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.

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. Once a year, new input data will be incorporated for the whole data time series. This will be in the July publication this year. 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 methodology](#).

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: June 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 June 2023

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 June 2023

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 June 2023

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 June 2023

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 June 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 13 June 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2023](#).

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
May 2015	27,406,656
May 2016	27,882,155
May 2017	28,257,585
May 2018	28,579,290
May 2019	28,920,274
May 2020	28,423,283
May 2021	28,533,458
May 2022	29,572,720
June 2022	29,602,858
July 2022	29,655,447
August 2022	29,687,445
September 2022	29,746,261
October 2022	29,807,898
November 2022	29,872,727
December 2022	29,898,337
January 2023	29,926,261
February 2023	29,959,611
March 2023	30,002,677
April 2023	30,009,499
May 2023	30,032,378
Change on year	459,658
Change %	1.6

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for May 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 remuneration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period, including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.
4. Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.
5. These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
6. PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
7. Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
8. Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
9. These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
10. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.
11. Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.
12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Median pay
May 2015	1,615
May 2016	1,652
May 2017	1,691
May 2018	1,750
May 2019	1,818
May 2020	1,802
May 2021	1,969
May 2022	2,094
June 2022	2,106
July 2022	2,111
August 2022	2,119
September 2022	2,139
October 2022	2,145
November 2022	2,195
December 2022	2,187
January 2023	2,192
February 2023	2,206
March 2023	2,216
April 2023	2,234
May 2023	2,240
Change on year	146
Change %	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	
April 2015	2,227	
April 2016	2,264	
April 2017	2,317	
April 2018	2,383	
April 2019	2,477	
April 2020	2,455	
April 2021	2,691	
April 2022	2,811	
May 2022	2,842	
June 2022	2,861	
July 2022	2,866	
August 2022	2,876	
September 2022	2,900	
October 2022	2,914	
November 2022	2,977	
December 2022	2,959	
January 2023	2,968	
February 2023	3,010	
March 2023	3,076	
April 2023	3,023	
Change on year	212	
Change %	7.5	

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
April 2015	60,903,058,914
April 2016	63,013,892,403
April 2017	65,394,684,479
April 2018	68,035,028,135
April 2019	71,626,391,716
April 2020	70,169,925,137
April 2021	76,243,197,839
April 2022	83,088,822,751
May 2022	84,049,118,527
June 2022	84,699,579,202
July 2022	84,984,544,061
August 2022	85,395,012,266
September 2022	86,250,956,222
October 2022	86,846,697,682
November 2022	88,934,688,609
December 2022	88,468,413,677
January 2023	88,809,481,842
February 2023	90,183,888,271
March 2023	92,301,043,335
April 2023	90,704,038,414
Change on year	7,615,215,663
Change %	9.2

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	
April 2015	517	904	1,616	2,621	3,956	5,331	11,028	
April 2016	539	927	1,645	2,651	4,003	5,385	11,132	
April 2017	558	958	1,682	2,698	4,075	5,503	11,403	
April 2018	580	992	1,727	2,766	4,194	5,683	11,847	
April 2019	608	1,034	1,797	2,861	4,322	5,863	12,308	
April 2020	615	1,056	1,829	2,907	4,410	5,963	12,349	
April 2021	680	1,140	1,947	3,071	4,650	6,317	13,029	
April 2022	688	1,185	2,064	3,235	4,917	6,742	14,369	
May 2022	692	1,190	2,077	3,252	4,944	6,792	14,428	
June 2022	696	1,197	2,088	3,264	4,960	6,812	14,341	
July 2022	697	1,205	2,102	3,284	4,991	6,845	14,362	
August 2022	698	1,213	2,115	3,304	5,021	6,874	14,369	
September 2022	700	1,220	2,128	3,329	5,058	6,897	14,382	
October 2022	702	1,225	2,139	3,349	5,087	6,926	14,418	
November 2022	709	1,242	2,163	3,382	5,127	6,968	14,472	
December 2022	715	1,253	2,178	3,397	5,147	7,002	14,512	
January 2023	721	1,263	2,193	3,411	5,165	7,033	14,584	
February 2023	725	1,263	2,195	3,410	5,178	7,053	14,629	
March 2023	728	1,268	2,202	3,422	5,217	7,105	14,830	
April 2023	734	1,279	2,214	3,441	5,257	7,170	14,965	
Change on year	46	94	150	206	340	428	596	
Change %	6.7	7.9	7.3	6.4	6.9	6.3	4.1	

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
April 2017	695,040	622,551
April 2018	656,483	598,771
April 2019	707,263	644,354
April 2020	477,724	883,154
April 2021	648,714	490,679
April 2022	744,876	645,141
May 2022	689,039	672,420
June 2022	680,472	650,334
July 2022	685,078	632,490
August 2022	676,941	644,942
September 2022	687,322	628,506
October 2022	693,361	631,724
November 2022	693,299	628,469
December 2022	668,032	642,422
January 2023	677,517	649,593
February 2023	684,149	650,799
March 2023	686,195	643,129
April 2023	647,262	640,440
Change on year	-97,614	-4,701
Change %	-13.1	-0.7

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
May 2015	1,046,973	2,973,963	2,192,294	2,004,051	2,362,385	2,612,480	3,811,539	3,876,058	2,293,686	1,204,302	2,337,667	691,257
May 2016	1,056,127	3,022,766	2,226,203	2,039,365	2,406,998	2,666,198	3,913,508	3,942,757	2,335,681	1,220,305	2,349,167	703,079
May 2017	1,061,610	3,063,801	2,252,077	2,073,833	2,439,880	2,711,263	3,975,963	3,995,070	2,368,990	1,236,023	2,362,418	716,657
May 2018	1,067,953	3,105,614	2,277,678	2,103,722	2,464,763	2,740,567	4,034,555	4,038,406	2,388,969	1,253,018	2,372,053	731,993
May 2019	1,070,637	3,143,180	2,305,445	2,128,471	2,484,311	2,774,658	4,112,877	4,087,830	2,416,509	1,264,425	2,386,297	745,636
May 2020	1,055,169	3,100,636	2,268,279	2,083,927	2,443,119	2,729,458	4,041,988	4,010,725	2,371,377	1,236,930	2,341,229	740,446
May 2021	1,067,601	3,130,975	2,289,545	2,105,519	2,459,958	2,743,770	3,986,929	4,019,532	2,391,087	1,252,106	2,338,112	748,323
May 2022	1,103,903	3,232,985	2,366,658	2,171,434	2,544,914	2,825,813	4,216,933	4,159,590	2,465,733	1,295,115	2,414,512	775,132
June 2022	1,105,037	3,235,583	2,367,868	2,172,147	2,547,061	2,827,610	4,226,213	4,165,270	2,467,070	1,295,662	2,417,677	775,661
July 2022	1,106,714	3,241,599	2,369,307	2,173,935	2,555,252	2,832,476	4,237,620	4,176,484	2,468,149	1,296,550	2,419,982	777,379
August 2022	1,106,951	3,244,742	2,370,606	2,175,805	2,559,391	2,836,747	4,242,723	4,183,300	2,469,485	1,296,559	2,420,487	780,649
September 2022	1,109,435	3,252,672	2,374,623	2,179,857	2,562,772	2,842,826	4,253,623	4,194,576	2,473,386	1,299,309	2,423,355	779,826
October 2022	1,110,641	3,257,084	2,378,728	2,182,195	2,567,602	2,847,339	4,271,786	4,204,020	2,477,834	1,301,159	2,428,049	781,460
November 2022	1,112,898	3,264,710	2,382,664	2,187,294	2,572,935	2,853,116	4,284,031	4,213,961	2,482,528	1,302,701	2,432,904	782,986
December 2022	1,115,682	3,265,924	2,384,686	2,188,176	2,575,400	2,855,192	4,292,349	4,214,498	2,482,891	1,303,199	2,435,441	784,900
January 2023	1,114,089	3,268,889	2,386,165	2,188,959	2,577,151	2,859,066	4,302,822	4,220,164	2,486,916	1,302,928	2,434,762	784,350
February 2023	1,115,014	3,271,417	2,385,798	2,190,567	2,577,969	2,864,383	4,310,517	4,226,524	2,489,803	1,305,686	2,435,670	786,264
March 2023	1,116,183	3,276,075	2,387,050	2,193,358	2,581,210	2,870,852	4,316,099	4,231,360	2,492,239	1,307,985	2,439,323	790,945
April 2023	1,118,979	3,276,723	2,389,416	2,197,099	2,583,366	2,873,077	4,300,837	4,226,906	2,502,154	1,310,417	2,441,753	788,773
May 2023	1,120,016	3,281,676	2,391,294	2,199,466	2,587,794	2,871,790	4,300,139	4,233,473	2,501,386	1,314,866	2,442,033	788,444
Change on year	16,113	48,691	24,636	28,032	42,880	45,977	83,206	73,883	35,653	19,751	27,521	13,312
Change %	1.5	1.5	1	1.3	1.7	1.6	2	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.7

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
May 2015	1,533	1,522	1,510	1,520	1,532	1,658	1,946	1,732	1,517	1,514	1,656	1,498
May 2016	1,559	1,556	1,537	1,555	1,568	1,687	1,995	1,772	1,550	1,551	1,685	1,514
May 2017	1,596	1,601	1,578	1,599	1,607	1,738	2,052	1,821	1,595	1,585	1,717	1,544
May 2018	1,649	1,654	1,630	1,653	1,666	1,805	2,117	1,879	1,655	1,633	1,760	1,604
May 2019	1,706	1,718	1,688	1,711	1,716	1,870	2,200	1,947	1,717	1,694	1,846	1,681
May 2020	1,700	1,714	1,682	1,701	1,702	1,860	2,174	1,930	1,702	1,693	1,834	1,666
May 2021	1,832	1,855	1,822	1,857	1,849	2,032	2,394	2,111	1,863	1,871	2,006	1,809
May 2022	1,945	1,972	1,936	1,979	1,969	2,156	2,541	2,229	1,987	1,967	2,099	1,946
June 2022	1,950	1,982	1,949	1,992	1,985	2,170	2,548	2,244	1,999	2,015	2,122	1,957
July 2022	1,965	1,995	1,960	2,002	2,001	2,178	2,555	2,258	2,014	1,984	2,124	1,956
August 2022	1,976	2,009	1,976	2,016	2,012	2,189	2,564	2,271	2,024	1,994	2,121	1,971
September 2022	2,003	2,032	1,999	2,033	2,024	2,207	2,584	2,292	2,038	2,011	2,139	1,964
October 2022	2,010	2,036	2,000	2,036	2,026	2,215	2,584	2,296	2,042	2,019	2,159	1,977
November 2022	2,073	2,090	2,041	2,080	2,086	2,258	2,631	2,324	2,100	2,096	2,236	2,015
December 2022	2,054	2,074	2,034	2,073	2,060	2,255	2,633	2,344	2,083	2,062	2,205	2,009
January 2023	2,044	2,075	2,034	2,072	2,067	2,256	2,640	2,335	2,082	2,049	2,223	2,036
February 2023	2,054	2,080	2,047	2,081	2,077	2,268	2,646	2,346	2,097	2,073	2,252	2,050
March 2023	2,066	2,091	2,055	2,089	2,087	2,282	2,653	2,363	2,117	2,095	2,250	2,115
April 2023	2,088	2,112	2,077	2,111	2,109	2,297	2,669	2,372	2,127	2,107	2,279	2,058
May 2023	2,102	2,119	2,086	2,119	2,115	2,305	2,671	2,382	2,137	2,120	2,275	2,054
Change on year	157	147	150	140	146	149	130	153	150	153	176	108
Change %	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.4	6.9	5.1	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.4	5.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	Payrolled employees			
	May 2022	May 2023	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Tees Valley and Durham	494,918	501,897	6,979	1.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	608,985	618,119	9,134	1.5
Cumbria	220,329	222,888	2,559	1.2
Greater Manchester	1,255,466	1,275,873	20,407	1.6
Lancashire	648,928	657,377	8,449	1.3
Cheshire	440,992	447,357	6,365	1.4
Merseyside	667,270	678,182	10,912	1.6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	407,565	411,214	3,649	0.9
North Yorkshire	361,060	362,516	1,456	0.4
South Yorkshire	592,272	598,195	5,923	1
West Yorkshire	1,005,762	1,019,369	13,607	1.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	968,103	980,502	12,399	1.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	872,519	884,719	12,200	1.4
Lincolnshire	330,812	334,244	3,432	1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	622,314	631,719	9,405	1.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	714,697	724,688	9,991	1.4
West Midlands (county)	1,207,903	1,231,387	23,484	1.9
East Anglia	1,119,984	1,135,973	15,989	1.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	882,758	898,447	15,689	1.8
Essex	823,071	837,370	14,299	1.7
Inner London - West	541,361	543,086	1,725	0.3
Inner London - East	1,198,535	1,219,395	20,860	1.7
Outer London - East and North East	874,874	894,455	19,581	2.2
Outer London - South	610,883	622,346	11,463	1.9
Outer London - West and North West	991,280	1,020,858	29,578	3
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,189,323	1,215,611	26,288	2.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,275,480	1,297,262	21,782	1.7
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	894,756	906,809	12,053	1.3
Kent	800,031	813,791	13,760	1.7
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,176,746	1,194,554	17,808	1.5
Dorset and Somerset	566,723	572,221	5,498	1
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	226,708	230,065	3,357	1.5
Devon	495,556	504,547	8,991	1.8
West Wales and The Valleys	788,154	799,753	11,599	1.5
East Wales	506,960	515,113	8,153	1.6
North Eastern Scotland	226,438	229,099	2,661	1.2
Highlands and Islands	204,629	206,571	1,942	0.9
Eastern Scotland	897,124	912,087	14,963	1.7
West Central Scotland	683,481	688,111	4,630	0.7
Southern Scotland	402,839	406,164	3,325	0.8
Northern Ireland	775,132	788,444	13,312	1.7

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			
	May 2022	May 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,938	2,096	158	8.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,949	2,101	152	7.8
Cumbria	1,955	2,124	169	8.6
Greater Manchester	1,984	2,131	147	7.4
Lancashire	1,898	2,051	153	8.1
Cheshire	2,101	2,236	135	6.4
Merseyside	1,974	2,117	143	7.2
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,912	2,056	144	7.5
North Yorkshire	1,951	2,115	164	8.4
South Yorkshire	1,918	2,069	151	7.9
West Yorkshire	1,952	2,104	152	7.8
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,972	2,117	145	7.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,013	2,151	138	6.9
Lincolnshire	1,924	2,070	146	7.6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,082	2,224	142	6.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,973	2,123	150	7.6
West Midlands (county)	1,920	2,070	150	7.8
East Anglia	2,035	2,187	152	7.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,303	2,453	150	6.5
Essex	2,192	2,345	153	7
Inner London - West	3,137	3,321	184	5.9
Inner London - East	2,589	2,748	159	6.1
Outer London - East and North East	2,307	2,443	136	5.9
Outer London - South	2,568	2,717	149	5.8
Outer London - West and North West	2,378	2,512	134	5.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,386	2,539	153	6.4
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,236	2,388	152	6.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,124	2,288	164	7.7
Kent	2,131	2,281	150	7
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,102	2,249	147	7
Dorset and Somerset	1,936	2,083	147	7.6
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,796	1,952	156	8.7
Devon	1,869	2,028	159	8.5
West Wales and The Valleys	1,927	2,084	157	8.1
East Wales	2,032	2,184	152	7.5
North Eastern Scotland	2,217	2,395	178	8
Highlands and Islands	2,018	2,181	163	8.1
Eastern Scotland	2,118	2,296	178	8.4
West Central Scotland	2,117	2,288	171	8.1
Southern Scotland	2,049	2,223	174	8.5
Northern Ireland	1,946	2,054	108	5.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	May 2022	May 2023	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	192,021	189,348	-2,673	-1.4
Mining and quarrying	50,806	52,391	1,585	3.1
Manufacturing	2,344,976	2,353,268	8,292	0.4
Energy production and supply	105,244	111,089	5,845	5.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	183,787	188,201	4,414	2.4
Construction	1,303,447	1,296,532	-6,915	-0.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,396,610	4,353,597	-43,013	-1
Transportation and storage	1,357,231	1,373,731	16,500	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,164,144	2,178,879	14,735	0.7
Information and communication	1,295,922	1,329,028	33,106	2.6
Finance and insurance	1,046,932	1,098,238	51,306	4.9
Real estate	438,896	442,546	3,650	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical	2,328,061	2,386,258	58,197	2.5
Administrative and support services	2,508,750	2,505,999	-2,751	-0.1
Public administration and defence; social security	1,428,048	1,447,779	19,731	1.4
Education	3,152,664	3,234,127	81,463	2.6
Health and social work	4,043,545	4,226,803	183,258	4.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	586,703	621,855	35,152	6
Other service activities	532,123	534,072	1,949	0.4
Households and Extraterritorial	112,812	108,639	-4,173	-3.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	May 2022	May 2023	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,890	2,004	114	6
Mining and quarrying	4,145	4,398	253	6.1
Manufacturing	2,523	2,673	150	5.9
Energy production and supply	3,689	4,005	316	8.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,689	2,818	129	4.8
Construction	2,329	2,486	157	6.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,635	1,787	152	9.3
Transportation and storage	2,468	2,611	143	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,080	1,154	74	6.9
Information and communication	3,368	3,582	214	6.4
Finance and insurance	3,470	3,680	210	6.1
Real estate	2,157	2,283	126	5.8
Professional, scientific and technical	2,699	2,886	187	6.9
Administrative and support services	1,838	1,962	124	6.7
Public administration and defence; social security	2,612	2,811	199	7.6
Education	2,077	2,221	144	6.9
Health and social work	1,997	2,157	160	8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,416	1,493	77	5.4
Other service activities	1,536	1,691	155	10.1
Households and Extraterritorial	1,048	1,092	44	4.2

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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 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
May 2015	424,199	3,586,194	6,515,590	9,259,774	6,785,083	835,815
May 2016	439,117	3,610,892	6,662,292	9,327,849	6,996,252	845,753
May 2017	442,020	3,592,003	6,753,790	9,374,837	7,230,347	864,587
May 2018	441,049	3,574,093	6,815,037	9,416,048	7,450,725	882,338
May 2019	446,588	3,535,872	6,867,831	9,449,468	7,661,114	959,400
May 2020	365,924	3,321,321	6,727,666	9,355,396	7,693,762	959,215
May 2021	349,905	3,252,797	6,713,218	9,387,542	7,828,493	1,001,502
May 2022	533,816	3,492,906	6,901,452	9,585,403	8,007,920	1,051,224
June 2022	526,430	3,486,630	6,915,537	9,605,571	8,014,586	1,054,106
July 2022	527,846	3,483,040	6,931,429	9,624,199	8,029,809	1,059,122
August 2022	528,722	3,474,824	6,940,577	9,638,332	8,038,714	1,066,275
September 2022	533,841	3,478,991	6,951,273	9,657,817	8,051,548	1,072,791
October 2022	527,217	3,485,243	6,966,701	9,678,988	8,067,923	1,081,825
November 2022	524,028	3,489,011	6,978,945	9,699,674	8,086,101	1,094,969
December 2022	520,017	3,485,200	6,985,461	9,712,453	8,095,071	1,100,134
January 2023	516,611	3,482,700	6,992,107	9,726,675	8,102,716	1,105,452
February 2023	522,093	3,485,659	6,997,216	9,735,716	8,107,128	1,111,799
March 2023	528,024	3,489,077	7,005,680	9,747,957	8,113,976	1,117,963
April 2023	520,655	3,490,778	7,006,149	9,747,923	8,116,269	1,127,725
May 2023	513,109	3,510,792	7,013,358	9,747,903	8,114,144	1,133,072
Change on year	-20,707	17,886	111,906	162,500	106,224	81,848
Change %	-3.9	0.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	7.8

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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 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
May 2015	283	1,108	1,751	1,922	1,732	736
May 2016	282	1,162	1,788	1,951	1,755	772
May 2017	299	1,209	1,843	1,997	1,786	802
May 2018	310	1,262	1,906	2,057	1,827	857
May 2019	331	1,318	1,989	2,124	1,886	923
May 2020	329	1,238	1,949	2,103	1,863	998
May 2021	382	1,391	2,121	2,299	2,021	1,100
May 2022	408	1,479	2,279	2,457	2,138	1,182
June 2022	407	1,493	2,294	2,471	2,152	1,195
July 2022	404	1,504	2,306	2,479	2,156	1,199
August 2022	405	1,506	2,321	2,492	2,170	1,204
September 2022	409	1,514	2,340	2,524	2,194	1,219
October 2022	412	1,525	2,348	2,524	2,198	1,215
November 2022	414	1,545	2,379	2,582	2,277	1,254
December 2022	416	1,553	2,381	2,562	2,245	1,250
January 2023	408	1,559	2,383	2,560	2,237	1,253
February 2023	412	1,576	2,399	2,574	2,251	1,264
March 2023	409	1,587	2,416	2,589	2,262	1,265
April 2023	413	1,596	2,424	2,607	2,285	1,281
May 2023	414	1,605	2,436	2,616	2,292	1,295
Change on year	6	126	157	159	154	113
Change %	1.5	8.5	6.9	6.5	7.2	9.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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