

Statistical bulletin

# Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: July 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 June 2023 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 1.5% compared with June 2022, a rise of 439,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 3.5% since February 2020, a rise of 1,027,000.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 9,000 employees (0%) in June 2023 when compared with May 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 May 2023 compared with April 2023 has been revised from an increase of 23,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 20,000, 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 June 2023 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 9.7% compared with June 2022 and increased by 24.1% when compared with February 2020.
- Between June 2022 and June 2023, there was a decrease of 32,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years; during the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 156,000.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in June 2023 was the highest in Luton, with a rise of 4.0%, and was lowest in Camden and City of London, with a fall of 1.0%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between June 2022 and June 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 209,000 employees, and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector, with a fall of 47,000.
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in June 2023 was highest in the health and social work sector, with an increase of 28.4%, and lowest in the transportation and storage sector, with an increase of 5.3%; the growth in the health and social work sector reflects the effects of the pay settlement to NHS workers, including a pay increase backdated to April and a one-off bonus worth at least £1,250 per person.

## About the data in this release

Early estimates for June 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 June 2023 indicate that there were 30 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 1.5% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of 439,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0% in June 2023, which is equivalent to 9,000 fewer people.

Note, this monthly change of 9,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of June 2023 employees. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 11: Strengths and limitations](#).

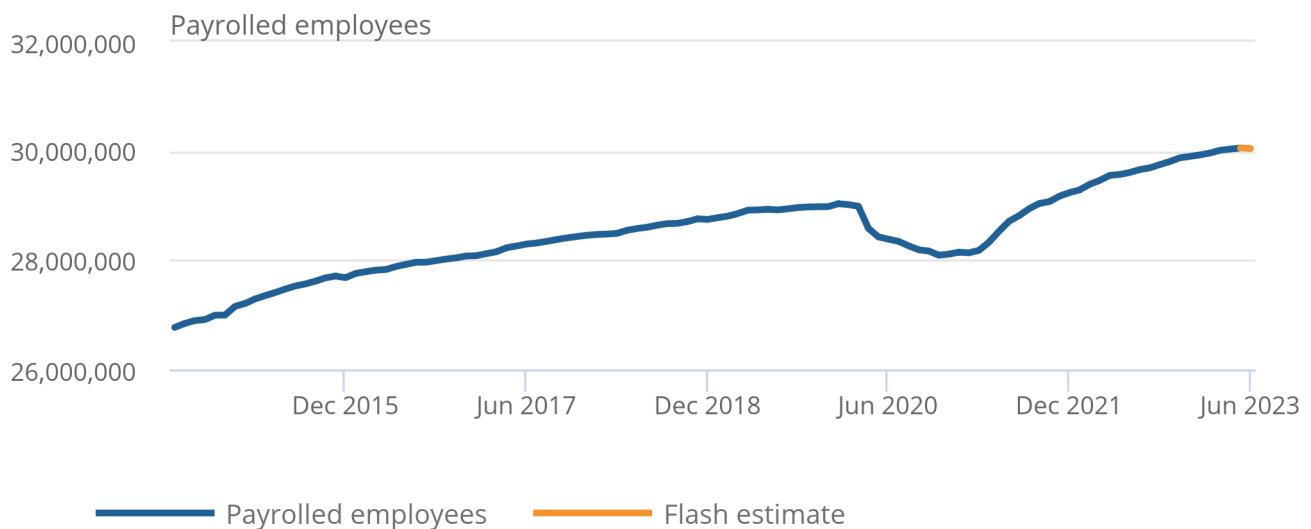
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in May 2023 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.1%. This is no change from the early estimate of a 0.1% increase reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2023](#).

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to June 2023

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

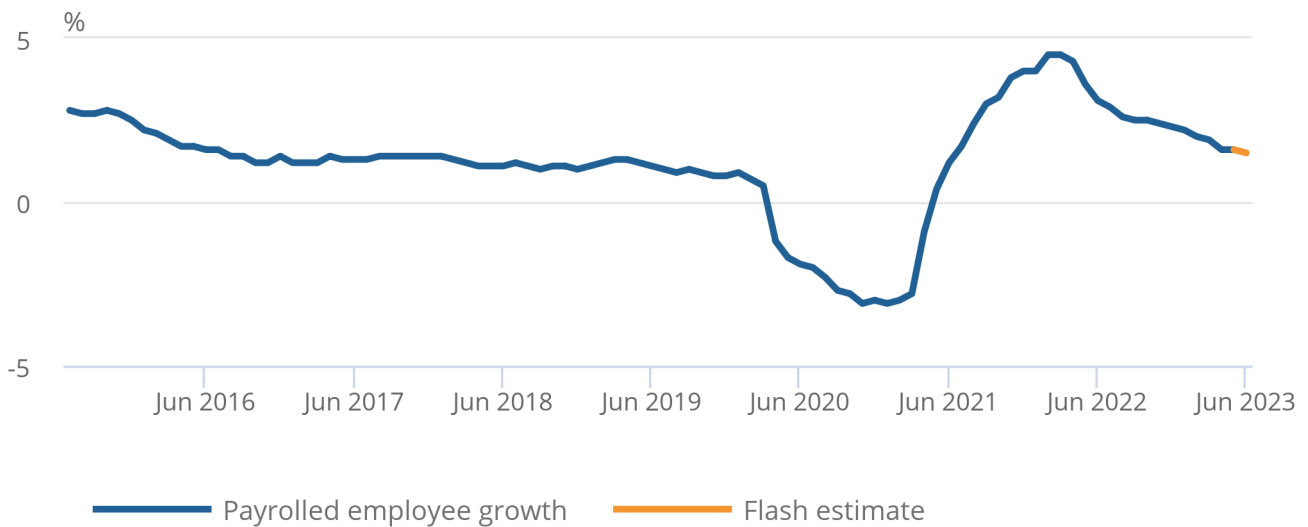
At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and remained high as the labour market continued to recover from the effects of the pandemic. From April 2022 the annual growth rate has been falling. Through 2022 this fall would have been partially caused by the comparison against the increase in 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 June 2023

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



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

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### 3 . Median monthly pay

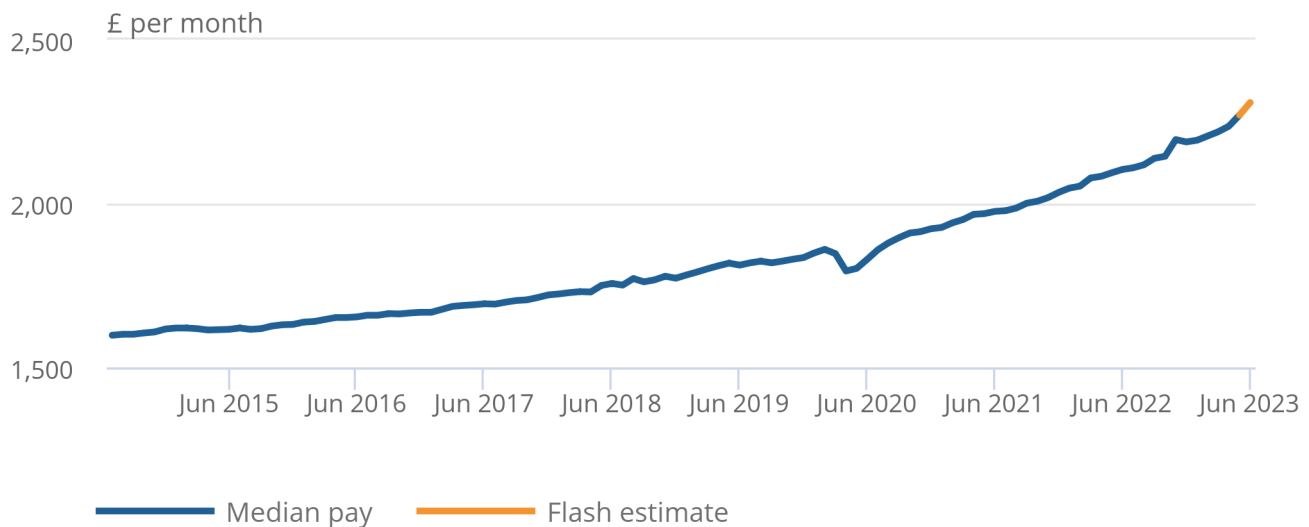
Early estimates for June 2023 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,308, an increase of 9.7% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to June 2023

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Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to June 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 May 2023 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

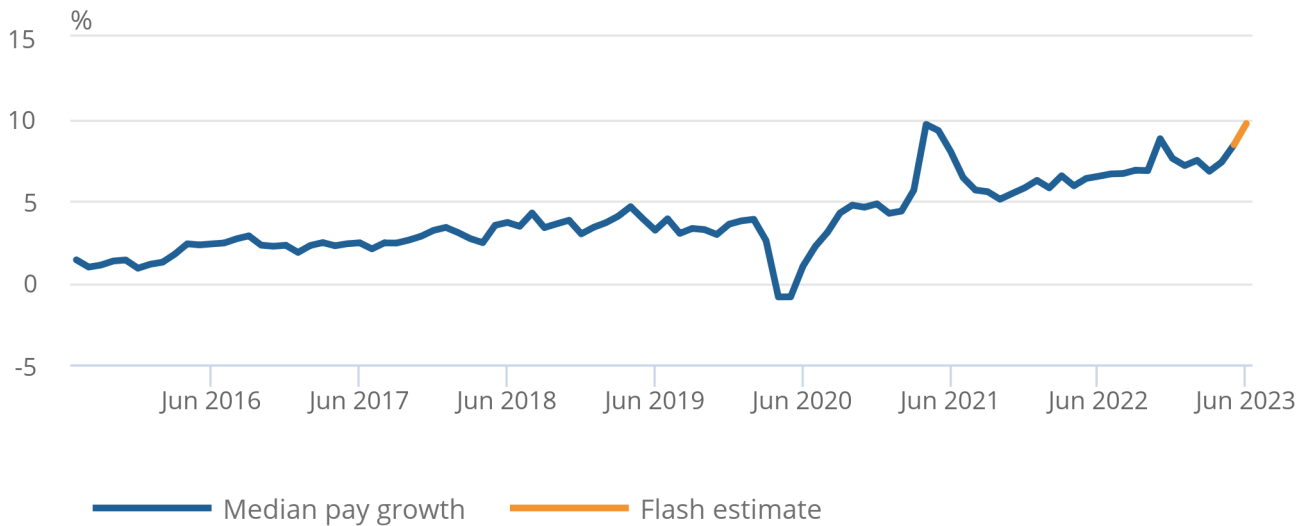
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020 median pay growth has been positive and is now above pre-coronavirus pandemic (February 2020) levels. 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 June 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 June 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 May 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 May 2023, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £741, the 90th percentile was £5,291 and the 99th percentile was £15,148 (Figure 5). This means that:

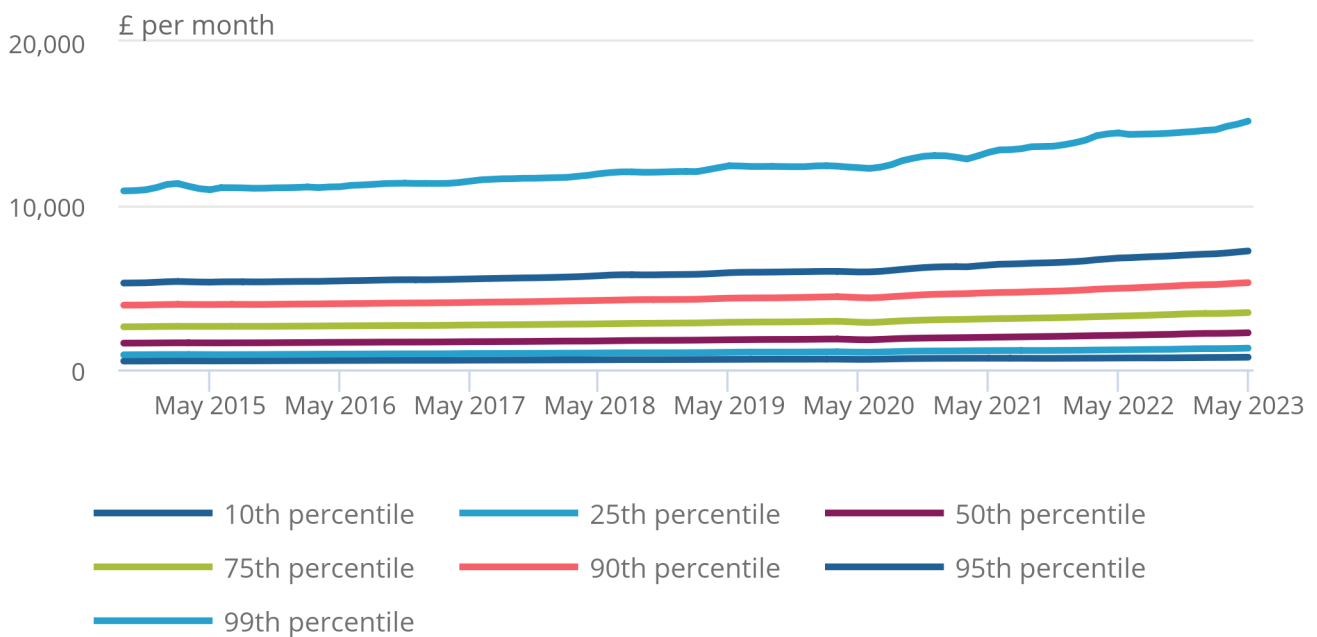
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £741 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £5,291 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £15,148 per month

**Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £741 per month and 90% earn less than £5,291 per month**

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £741 per month and 90% earn less than £5,291 per month

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

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions shown in Figure 6 ranged from 788,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,297,000 in London in June 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 June 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 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 June 2023 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 1.7% increase in London to the lowest being a 1.0% increase in Scotland.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Camden and City of London experienced a decrease of 1.0% in payrolled employees in comparison with June 2022, and Luton experienced an increase of 4.0% (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, June 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 June 2023 ranged from £1,956 in Leicester to £3,567 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,268 in Enfield to £3,567 in Wandsworth. Median pay in June 2023 for London as a whole was £2,749.

## Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

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

### Notes

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



## 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 June 2023 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 1.1% in wholesale and retail to positive 5.4% 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 June 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](#)

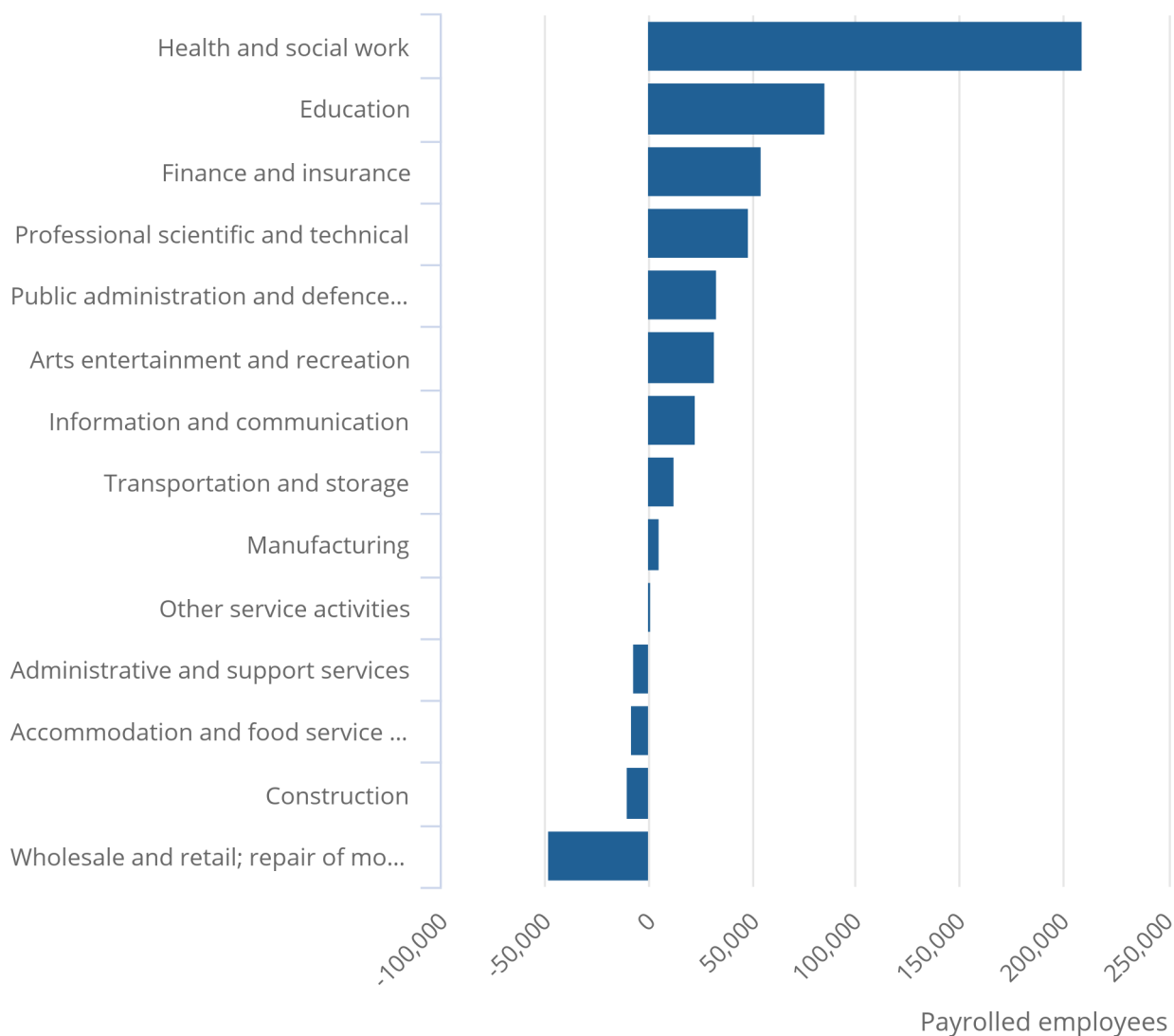
The increase in payrolled employees between June 2022 and June 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 209,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 47,000 employees).

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

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

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

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

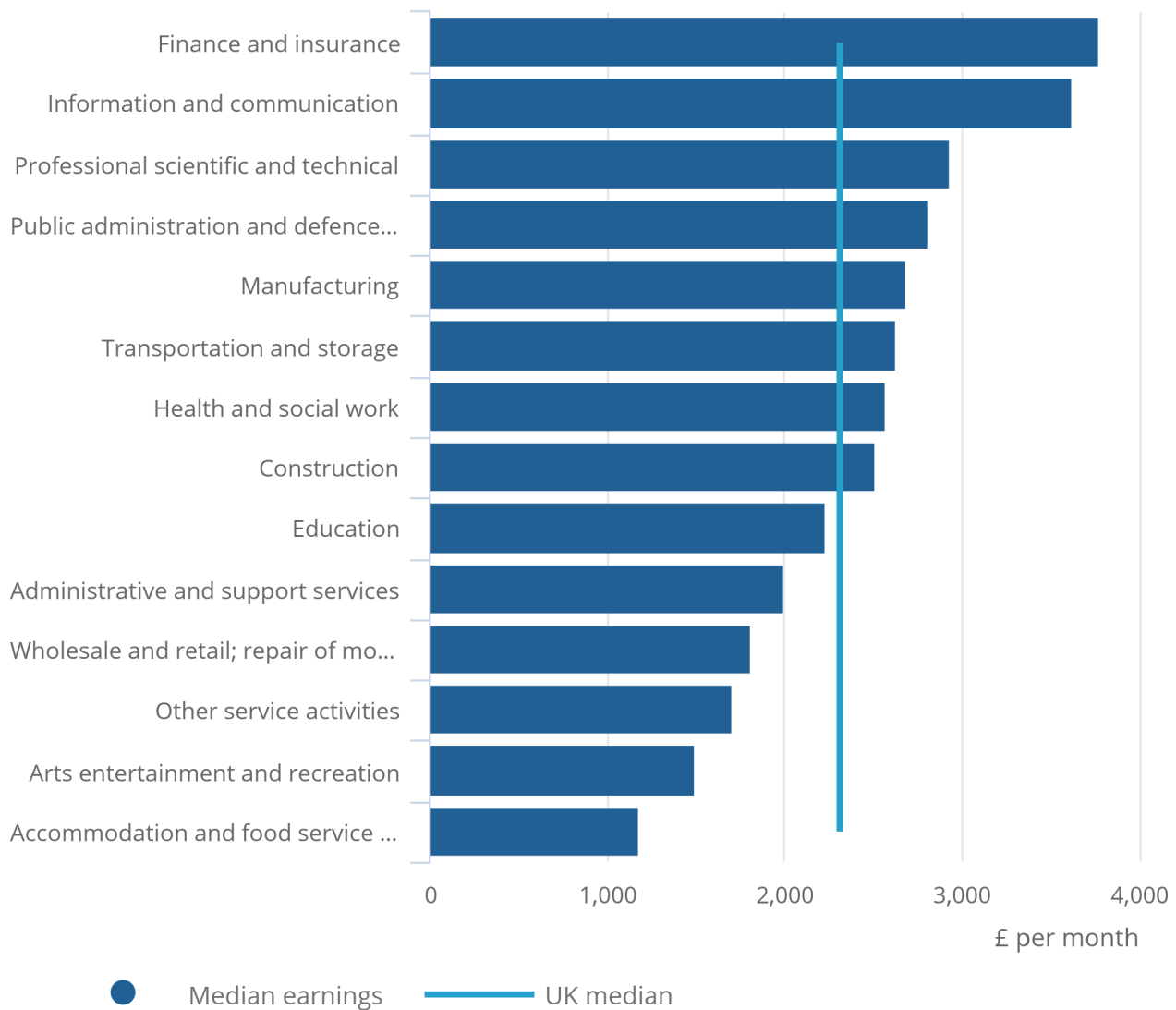
Median pay in June 2023 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,180 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,774 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

## Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2023

### Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 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 health and social work sector, at positive 28.4% (Figure 12), and slowest in the transportation and storage sector, at positive 5.3%.

From June 2023, NHS workers started to receive a pay rise following an agreed pay offer from the government to eligible workers on the Agenda for Change contract. As well as a consolidated pay rise of 5%, which was backdated to April, a one-off bonus worth at least £1,250 per person was included in this payment. These lump sum payments for back-pay and the bonus payment will be included in June pay figures for NHS staff, and therefore June figures for the health and social work sector will over-estimate the annual pay-growth of this sector.

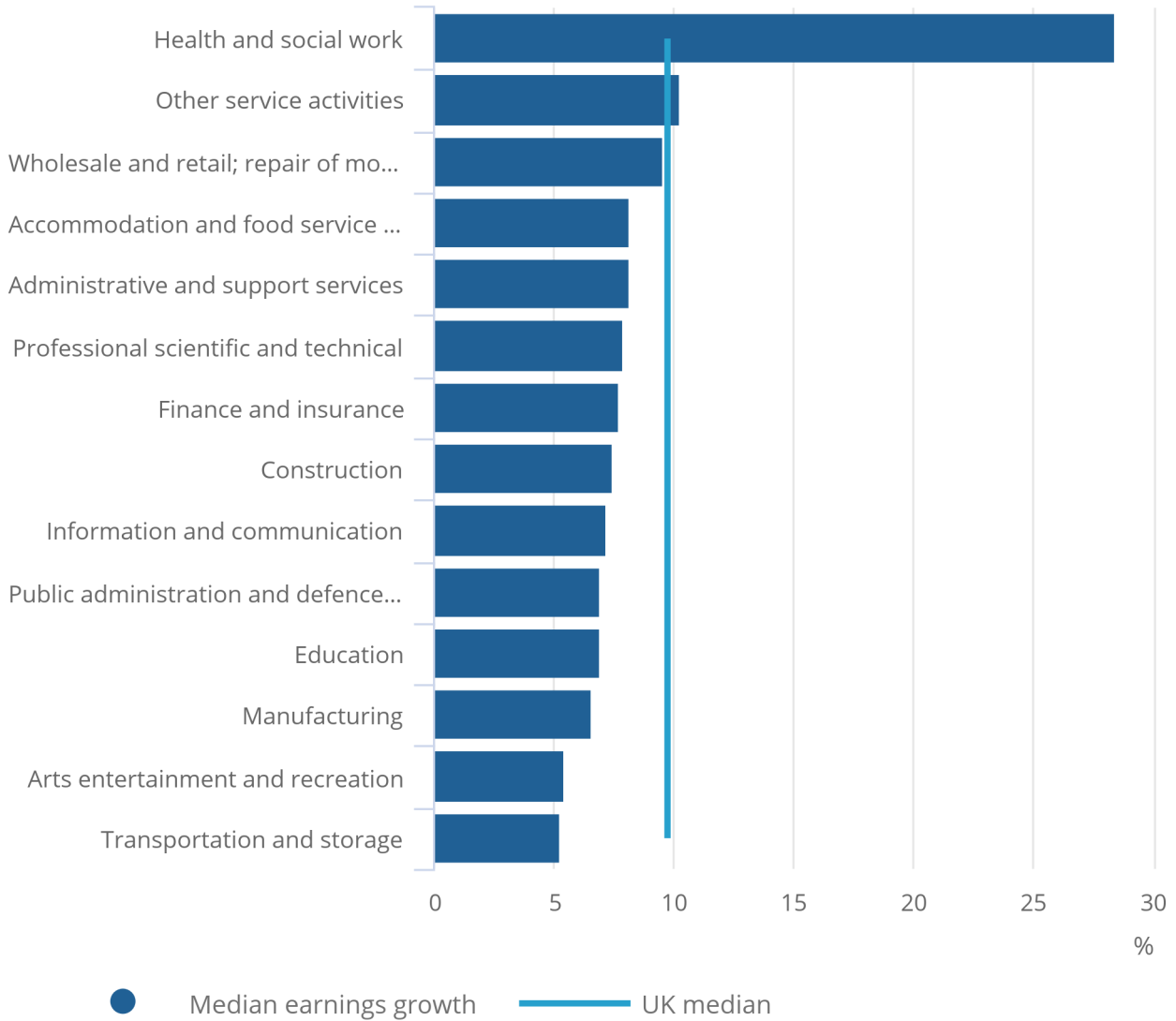
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

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

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

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 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. Changes in growth rates are affected by changes in the base period (a year ago) as well as changes in the latest period.

## 7 . Age data

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

Of the 30 million payrolled employees in the UK in June 2023, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

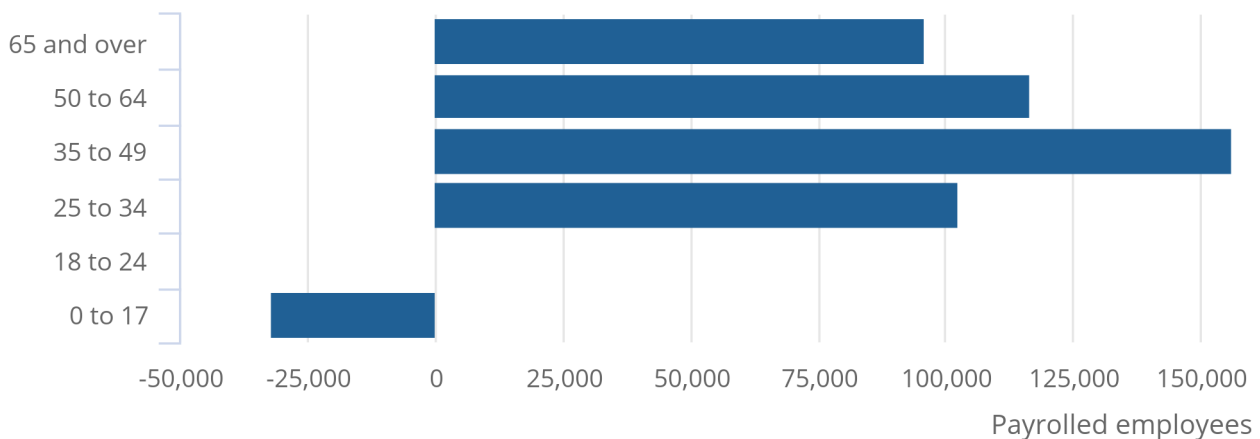
Between June 2022 and June 2023, there was a decrease of 32,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 156,000.

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on June 2022, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 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 75.1% in March 2022. However, this growth has declined in recent months.

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

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

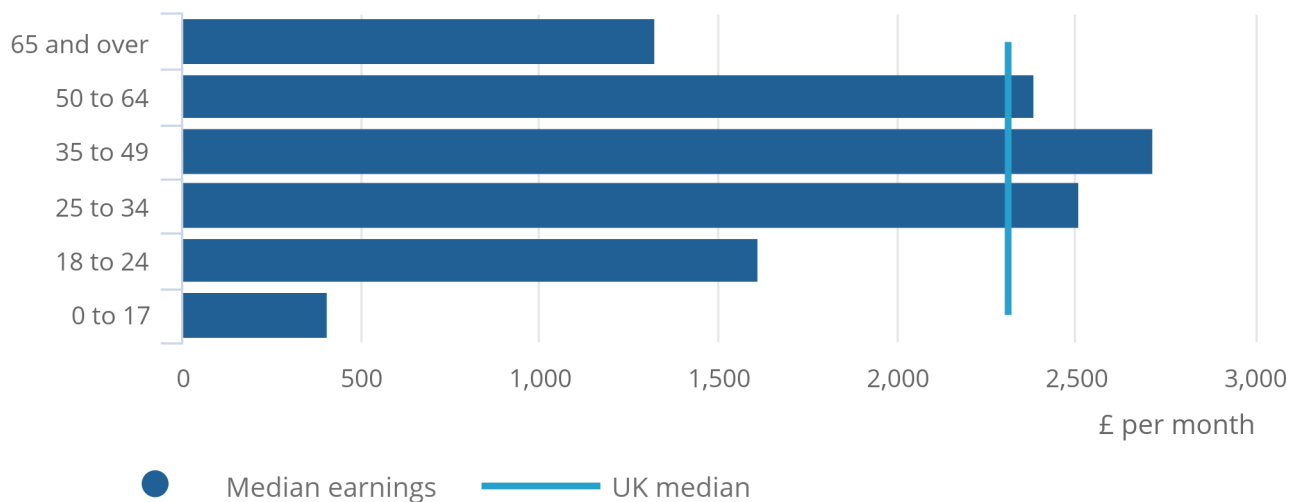
Median pay in June 2023 ranged from £411 for those aged under 18 years to £2,715 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 15). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

## Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2023

### Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 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 11 July 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 11 July 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 11 July 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 June 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](#).

## 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. The benefit of introducing this revisions policy is that we can use the processing time saved to produce and publish more detailed breakdowns. We capture any new input data referencing earlier years by incorporating data for the whole time series once a year. This year this has been done in this month's publication in line with this revisions policy.

## 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: July 2023](#)

Bulletin | Released 11 July 2023

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

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

Bulletin | Released 11 July 2023

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

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

Bulletin | Released 11 July 2023

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

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

Bulletin | Released 11 July 2023

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

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

Bulletin | Released 11 July 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 11 July 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: July 2023](#)

## PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

### 1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Payrolled employees
June 2015	27,470,433
June 2016	27,922,179
June 2017	28,294,407
June 2018	28,602,107
June 2019	28,930,189
June 2020	28,383,269
June 2021	28,713,318
June 2022	29,604,864
July 2022	29,658,533
August 2022	29,689,551
September 2022	29,749,454
October 2022	29,805,968
November 2022	29,874,147
December 2022	29,899,552
January 2023	29,927,157
February 2023	29,962,271
March 2023	30,011,672
April 2023	30,033,391
May 2023	30,053,086
June 2023	30,043,825
Change on year	438,961
Change %	1.5

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for jun 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
June 2015	1,616
June 2016	1,654
June 2017	1,694
June 2018	1,756
June 2019	1,812
June 2020	1,830
June 2021	1,976
June 2022	2,104
July 2022	2,109
August 2022	2,118
September 2022	2,138
October 2022	2,144
November 2022	2,195
December 2022	2,188
January 2023	2,193
February 2023	2,206
March 2023	2,219
April 2023	2,236
May 2023	2,270
June 2023	2,308
Change on year	204
Change %	9.7

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
May 2015	2,219
May 2016	2,261
May 2017	2,330
May 2018	2,400
May 2019	2,484
May 2020	2,460
May 2021	2,704
May 2022	2,841
June 2022	2,861
July 2022	2,866
August 2022	2,878
September 2022	2,897
October 2022	2,914
November 2022	2,977
December 2022	2,959
January 2023	2,969
February 2023	3,009
March 2023	3,076
April 2023	3,018
May 2023	3,064
Change on year	223
Change %	7.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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## AGGREGATE PAY

### 4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Aggregate pay
May 2015	60,811,102,789
May 2016	63,050,154,345
May 2017	65,851,529,333
May 2018	68,597,567,428
May 2019	71,835,895,800
May 2020	69,934,461,021
May 2021	77,156,828,038
May 2022	84,015,827,293
June 2022	84,696,290,162
July 2022	85,000,078,846
August 2022	85,437,714,499
September 2022	86,194,361,362
October 2022	86,852,776,488
November 2022	88,945,892,655
December 2022	88,479,902,217
January 2023	88,842,678,144
February 2023	90,164,306,821
March 2023	92,301,033,194
April 2023	90,649,832,420
May 2023	92,073,447,433
Change on year	8,057,620,140
Change %	9.6

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		
May 2015	515	900	1,615	2,621	3,955	5,322	10,965		
May 2016	541	930	1,649	2,655	4,007	5,396	11,146		
May 2017	561	963	1,687	2,704	4,086	5,516	11,483		
May 2018	585	998	1,734	2,775	4,208	5,717	11,944		
May 2019	611	1,042	1,805	2,873	4,343	5,900	12,423		
May 2020	609	1,049	1,809	2,876	4,381	5,943	12,308		
May 2021	681	1,145	1,956	3,084	4,671	6,366	13,242		
May 2022	692	1,191	2,077	3,254	4,946	6,793	14,428		
June 2022	696	1,197	2,088	3,265	4,961	6,814	14,338		
July 2022	697	1,204	2,101	3,283	4,991	6,845	14,355		
August 2022	698	1,213	2,115	3,304	5,023	6,874	14,367		
September 2022	699	1,219	2,128	3,328	5,055	6,897	14,386		
October 2022	702	1,225	2,138	3,347	5,084	6,927	14,423		
November 2022	709	1,242	2,162	3,380	5,122	6,968	14,476		
December 2022	715	1,253	2,178	3,397	5,147	7,002	14,513		
January 2023	721	1,263	2,193	3,411	5,165	7,033	14,583		
February 2023	725	1,263	2,195	3,409	5,178	7,052	14,626		
March 2023	728	1,269	2,203	3,422	5,217	7,102	14,827		
April 2023	734	1,279	2,215	3,441	5,258	7,164	14,962		
May 2023	741	1,294	2,233	3,465	5,291	7,223	15,148		
Change on year	49	103	156	211	345	430	720		
Change %	7.1	8.6	7.5	6.5	7	6.3	5		

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
May 2017	682,178	651,006
May 2018	669,405	636,867
May 2019	657,800	652,350
May 2020	434,398	590,173
May 2021	756,338	554,803
May 2022	688,850	671,521
June 2022	678,392	642,004
July 2022	684,334	630,665
August 2022	676,289	645,271
September 2022	687,443	627,540
October 2022	690,521	634,007
November 2022	695,258	627,079
December 2022	668,519	643,114
January 2023	678,685	651,080
February 2023	687,313	652,199
March 2023	692,323	642,922
April 2023	649,331	627,612
May 2023	673,791	654,096
Change on year	-15,059	-17,425
Change %	-2.2	-2.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
June 2015	1,048,930	2,983,122	2,196,837	2,009,672	2,370,302	2,619,320	3,824,777	3,884,535	2,296,890	1,207,699	2,334,591	693,758
June 2016	1,055,974	3,029,429	2,228,635	2,043,022	2,413,847	2,673,154	3,917,736	3,949,932	2,338,821	1,222,656	2,344,238	704,736
June 2017	1,062,994	3,071,305	2,255,629	2,078,290	2,444,853	2,714,738	3,980,833	4,000,440	2,369,190	1,238,928	2,358,291	718,916
June 2018	1,068,648	3,111,438	2,281,360	2,104,309	2,469,788	2,743,268	4,039,173	4,038,409	2,389,565	1,253,218	2,369,083	733,846
June 2019	1,070,875	3,145,649	2,308,248	2,124,792	2,489,598	2,778,007	4,118,210	4,085,069	2,418,240	1,262,493	2,383,501	745,508
June 2020	1,055,746	3,101,702	2,268,046	2,085,493	2,442,894	2,725,445	4,026,917	4,004,785	2,364,824	1,235,881	2,329,774	741,763
June 2021	1,075,741	3,152,580	2,305,264	2,120,198	2,474,909	2,759,379	4,009,810	4,046,694	2,408,618	1,258,529	2,345,826	755,771
June 2022	1,104,756	3,236,478	2,367,258	2,171,719	2,547,019	2,827,350	4,226,240	4,167,862	2,466,235	1,296,385	2,417,579	775,985
July 2022	1,106,413	3,241,657	2,368,787	2,173,567	2,554,856	2,832,636	4,240,066	4,178,155	2,467,705	1,297,103	2,420,037	777,549
August 2022	1,106,785	3,244,769	2,370,633	2,175,633	2,559,106	2,837,066	4,244,093	4,184,482	2,469,599	1,296,843	2,420,823	779,718
September 2022	1,109,318	3,252,649	2,375,008	2,179,724	2,562,764	2,843,015	4,254,714	4,194,954	2,474,011	1,299,430	2,423,871	779,997
October 2022	1,110,706	3,256,393	2,378,843	2,182,421	2,567,899	2,848,213	4,269,366	4,204,766	2,477,520	1,300,797	2,427,463	781,582
November 2022	1,113,051	3,263,763	2,383,491	2,187,309	2,573,208	2,853,302	4,285,268	4,212,518	2,483,413	1,302,519	2,433,160	783,145
December 2022	1,115,854	3,265,802	2,385,181	2,188,362	2,575,632	2,855,314	4,293,057	4,212,499	2,483,647	1,302,895	2,436,339	784,970
January 2023	1,114,354	3,268,693	2,386,948	2,189,395	2,577,843	2,859,363	4,303,308	4,217,169	2,487,871	1,302,475	2,435,640	784,098
February 2023	1,115,300	3,270,862	2,386,630	2,191,105	2,578,655	2,864,680	4,311,338	4,224,538	2,490,656	1,305,574	2,436,773	786,160
March 2023	1,117,278	3,275,797	2,386,773	2,195,765	2,581,816	2,871,298	4,318,032	4,231,530	2,492,973	1,308,139	2,441,371	790,901
April 2023	1,120,056	3,280,596	2,390,747	2,197,923	2,586,141	2,876,063	4,303,978	4,232,655	2,501,381	1,312,821	2,441,110	789,919
May 2023	1,120,668	3,284,085	2,392,896	2,201,870	2,590,793	2,875,302	4,304,261	4,239,104	2,499,628	1,314,898	2,439,579	790,002
June 2023	1,121,117	3,284,596	2,394,515	2,202,671	2,589,712	2,873,418	4,297,280	4,232,730	2,500,979	1,316,475	2,441,926	788,407
Change on year	16,361	48,118	27,257	30,952	42,693	46,068	71,040	64,868	34,744	20,090	24,347	12,422
Change %	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1	1.6

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
June 2015	1,533	1,521	1,514	1,520	1,535	1,663	1,945	1,731	1,518	1,522	1,655	1,492
June 2016	1,565	1,562	1,537	1,558	1,570	1,690	1,998	1,774	1,552	1,550	1,689	1,516
June 2017	1,597	1,602	1,581	1,603	1,611	1,740	2,050	1,819	1,598	1,590	1,725	1,556
June 2018	1,651	1,660	1,639	1,662	1,673	1,811	2,121	1,879	1,657	1,648	1,773	1,613
June 2019	1,702	1,713	1,688	1,711	1,714	1,863	2,196	1,939	1,709	1,701	1,843	1,678
June 2020	1,727	1,738	1,715	1,738	1,732	1,889	2,190	1,954	1,737	1,731	1,862	1,717
June 2021	1,838	1,857	1,833	1,868	1,859	2,042	2,406	2,112	1,864	1,862	2,011	1,835
June 2022	1,948	1,980	1,948	1,990	1,983	2,167	2,545	2,240	1,995	2,010	2,121	1,956
July 2022	1,962	1,992	1,957	1,999	1,999	2,177	2,552	2,256	2,013	1,983	2,123	1,956
August 2022	1,975	2,007	1,973	2,015	2,011	2,188	2,563	2,271	2,023	1,994	2,122	1,971
September 2022	2,003	2,031	1,995	2,031	2,023	2,206	2,582	2,290	2,035	2,011	2,140	1,964
October 2022	2,009	2,035	2,002	2,035	2,025	2,214	2,582	2,296	2,044	2,018	2,158	1,977
November 2022	2,072	2,089	2,041	2,079	2,085	2,258	2,630	2,324	2,100	2,096	2,237	2,015
December 2022	2,053	2,074	2,034	2,073	2,060	2,255	2,633	2,344	2,083	2,062	2,205	2,010
January 2023	2,045	2,076	2,035	2,072	2,068	2,257	2,642	2,337	2,084	2,050	2,223	2,036
February 2023	2,055	2,081	2,049	2,082	2,078	2,270	2,650	2,348	2,098	2,074	2,252	2,051
March 2023	2,068	2,094	2,052	2,092	2,090	2,286	2,659	2,368	2,120	2,097	2,250	2,115
April 2023	2,092	2,117	2,082	2,117	2,114	2,297	2,672	2,371	2,127	2,110	2,279	2,057
May 2023	2,126	2,154	2,115	2,148	2,143	2,342	2,715	2,421	2,172	2,137	2,285	2,082
June 2023	2,185	2,200	2,159	2,197	2,190	2,376	2,749	2,465	2,208	2,169	2,301	2,099
Change on year	237	220	211	207	207	209	204	225	213	159	180	143
Change %	12.2	11.1	10.8	10.4	10.4	9.6	8	10	10.7	7.9	8.5	7.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	June 2022	June 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	495,491	502,527	7,036	1.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	609,264	618,590	9,326	1.5
Cumbria	220,407	222,991	2,584	1.2
Greater Manchester	1,256,716	1,277,268	20,552	1.6
Lancashire	650,098	659,071	8,973	1.4
Cheshire	441,488	447,803	6,315	1.4
Merseyside	667,769	677,464	9,695	1.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	407,408	412,090	4,682	1.1
North Yorkshire	361,018	362,787	1,769	0.5
South Yorkshire	592,441	598,871	6,430	1.1
West Yorkshire	1,006,391	1,020,767	14,376	1.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	968,165	982,185	14,020	1.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	873,236	886,084	12,848	1.5
Lincolnshire	330,317	334,401	4,084	1.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	622,402	630,880	8,478	1.4
Shropshire and Staffordshire	716,162	727,203	11,041	1.5
West Midlands (county)	1,208,455	1,231,630	23,175	1.9
East Anglia	1,120,716	1,136,906	16,190	1.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	883,108	899,200	16,092	1.8
Essex	823,526	837,312	13,786	1.7
Inner London - West	543,237	542,243	-994	-0.2
Inner London - East	1,201,438	1,218,781	17,343	1.4
Outer London - East and North East	875,906	894,548	18,642	2.1
Outer London - South	612,227	622,318	10,091	1.6
Outer London - West and North West	993,432	1,019,391	25,959	2.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,192,512	1,214,829	22,317	1.9
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,277,726	1,297,087	19,361	1.5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	895,945	906,292	10,347	1.2
Kent	801,679	814,522	12,843	1.6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,175,594	1,193,121	17,527	1.5
Dorset and Somerset	566,652	572,211	5,559	1
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	226,799	229,811	3,012	1.3
Devon	497,189	505,835	8,646	1.7
West Wales and The Valleys	789,343	801,291	11,948	1.5
East Wales	507,042	515,183	8,141	1.6
North Eastern Scotland	226,650	228,784	2,134	0.9
Highlands and Islands	204,980	206,339	1,359	0.7
Eastern Scotland	898,116	911,954	13,838	1.5
West Central Scotland	683,808	687,908	4,100	0.6
Southern Scotland	404,025	406,940	2,915	0.7
Northern Ireland	775,985	788,407	12,422	1.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2022	June 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,945	2,175	230	11.8
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,948	2,184	236	12.1
Cumbria	1,962	2,197	235	12
Greater Manchester	1,992	2,206	214	10.7
Lancashire	1,903	2,127	224	11.8
Cheshire	2,110	2,316	206	9.8
Merseyside	1,988	2,222	234	11.8
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,915	2,113	198	10.3
North Yorkshire	1,974	2,176	202	10.2
South Yorkshire	1,927	2,149	222	11.5
West Yorkshire	1,965	2,178	213	10.8
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,986	2,198	212	10.7
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,023	2,217	194	9.6
Lincolnshire	1,924	2,123	199	10.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,090	2,300	210	10
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,982	2,189	207	10.4
West Midlands (county)	1,933	2,137	204	10.6
East Anglia	2,049	2,259	210	10.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,317	2,534	217	9.4
Essex	2,196	2,419	223	10.2
Inner London - West	3,152	3,424	272	8.6
Inner London - East	2,600	2,830	230	8.8
Outer London - East and North East	2,307	2,512	205	8.9
Outer London - South	2,578	2,812	234	9.1
Outer London - West and North West	2,385	2,558	173	7.3
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,402	2,614	212	8.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,251	2,476	225	10
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,138	2,373	235	11
Kent	2,146	2,363	217	10.1
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,115	2,331	216	10.2
Dorset and Somerset	1,948	2,160	212	10.9
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,812	2,011	199	11
Devon	1,879	2,112	233	12.4
West Wales and The Valleys	1,977	2,133	156	7.9
East Wales	2,059	2,226	167	8.1
North Eastern Scotland	2,225	2,422	197	8.9
Highlands and Islands	2,024	2,204	180	8.9
Eastern Scotland	2,134	2,324	190	8.9
West Central Scotland	2,128	2,316	188	8.8
Southern Scotland	2,067	2,244	177	8.6
Northern Ireland	1,956	2,099	143	7.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

### 11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	June 2022	June 2023	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,793	189,351	-2,442	-1.3
Mining and quarrying	51,074	52,216	1,142	2.2
Manufacturing	2,346,342	2,351,772	5,430	0.2
Energy production and supply	103,223	110,960	7,737	7.5
Water supply, sewerage and waste	183,957	188,753	4,796	2.6
Construction	1,304,460	1,294,605	-9,855	-0.8
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,388,212	4,340,784	-47,428	-1.1
Transportation and storage	1,362,716	1,375,107	12,391	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	2,161,147	2,152,787	-8,360	-0.4
Information and communication	1,302,133	1,325,092	22,959	1.8
Finance and insurance	1,051,811	1,105,852	54,041	5.1
Real estate	439,966	441,072	1,106	0.3
Professional, scientific and technical	2,339,058	2,387,155	48,097	2.1
Administrative and support services	2,507,772	2,500,680	-7,092	-0.3
Public administration and defence; social security	1,425,213	1,458,598	33,385	2.3
Education	3,155,487	3,241,140	85,653	2.7
Health and social work	4,053,116	4,262,068	208,952	5.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	591,591	623,581	31,990	5.4
Other service activities	532,784	533,853	1,069	0.2
Households and Extraterritorial	113,008	108,397	-4,611	-4.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

### 12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2022	June 2023	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,894	2,027	133	7
Mining and quarrying	4,193	4,394	201	4.8
Manufacturing	2,529	2,695	166	6.6
Energy production and supply	3,794	4,170	376	9.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,704	2,874	170	6.3
Construction	2,336	2,512	176	7.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,650	1,809	159	9.6
Transportation and storage	2,498	2,630	132	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,091	1,180	89	8.2
Information and communication	3,384	3,626	242	7.2
Finance and insurance	3,503	3,774	271	7.7
Real estate	2,166	2,312	146	6.7
Professional, scientific and technical	2,716	2,930	214	7.9
Administrative and support services	1,851	2,003	152	8.2
Public administration and defence; social security	2,641	2,822	181	6.9
Education	2,087	2,230	143	6.9
Health and social work	2,004	2,573	569	28.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,421	1,498	77	5.4
Other service activities	1,545	1,704	159	10.3
Households and Extraterritorial	1,075	1,101	26	2.4

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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
June 2015	427,786	3,591,735	6,536,366	9,276,230	6,806,065	832,250
June 2016	439,837	3,615,937	6,671,719	9,329,737	7,013,020	851,930
June 2017	439,979	3,590,491	6,760,170	9,379,125	7,252,660	871,982
June 2018	440,605	3,577,203	6,817,802	9,417,068	7,466,069	883,360
June 2019	442,610	3,528,181	6,868,370	9,451,306	7,672,397	967,325
June 2020	344,923	3,278,312	6,725,176	9,356,647	7,709,056	969,155
June 2021	403,766	3,316,026	6,729,068	9,407,246	7,848,460	1,008,753
June 2022	526,933	3,487,125	6,916,989	9,606,527	8,014,804	1,052,487
July 2022	529,661	3,485,287	6,932,515	9,625,688	8,028,321	1,057,061
August 2022	530,565	3,476,157	6,940,763	9,639,494	8,037,431	1,065,141
September 2022	534,337	3,480,481	6,952,628	9,657,182	8,052,695	1,072,132
October 2022	527,669	3,485,495	6,966,217	9,676,305	8,068,449	1,081,835
November 2022	525,199	3,488,224	6,979,302	9,698,628	8,087,157	1,095,636
December 2022	521,126	3,483,284	6,985,238	9,712,037	8,096,773	1,101,095
January 2023	517,545	3,479,646	6,991,461	9,727,274	8,104,117	1,107,114
February 2023	522,617	3,482,351	6,996,513	9,736,804	8,109,579	1,114,408
March 2023	525,734	3,489,288	7,005,481	9,750,523	8,117,924	1,122,722
April 2023	520,152	3,493,625	7,011,337	9,757,704	8,120,885	1,129,688
May 2023	512,332	3,489,412	7,017,181	9,766,569	8,130,304	1,137,287
June 2023	494,913	3,487,424	7,019,326	9,762,575	8,131,212	1,148,374
Change on year	-32,020	299	102,337	156,048	116,408	95,887
Change %	-6.1	0	1.5	1.6	1.5	9.1

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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
June 2015	283	1,107	1,752	1,925	1,735	746
June 2016	289	1,162	1,791	1,955	1,758	773
June 2017	300	1,208	1,848	1,998	1,784	804
June 2018	312	1,258	1,915	2,060	1,829	863
June 2019	323	1,299	1,989	2,122	1,874	918
June 2020	330	1,268	1,987	2,135	1,879	1,011
June 2021	410	1,396	2,135	2,311	2,026	1,101
June 2022	410	1,490	2,288	2,469	2,146	1,191
July 2022	404	1,508	2,302	2,479	2,156	1,197
August 2022	405	1,515	2,318	2,490	2,170	1,204
September 2022	410	1,519	2,330	2,523	2,194	1,218
October 2022	412	1,530	2,346	2,524	2,197	1,215
November 2022	414	1,547	2,377	2,582	2,276	1,253
December 2022	416	1,553	2,378	2,562	2,244	1,251
January 2023	407	1,560	2,390	2,561	2,238	1,253
February 2023	412	1,574	2,406	2,574	2,251	1,265
March 2023	409	1,585	2,422	2,592	2,272	1,267
April 2023	413	1,593	2,432	2,614	2,290	1,281
May 2023	416	1,610	2,469	2,640	2,317	1,305
June 2023	411	1,616	2,511	2,715	2,382	1,323
Change on year	1	126	223	246	236	132
Change %	0.2	8.5	9.7	10	11	11.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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