

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 2022

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

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Table of contents

1. [Main points](#)
2. [Payrolled employees](#)
3. [Median monthly pay](#)
4. [Pay distribution](#)
5. [Regional data](#)
6. [Industry data](#)
7. [Age data](#)
8. [Earnings and employment data](#)
9. [Glossary](#)
10. [Measuring the data](#)
11. [Strengths and limitations](#)
12. [Related links](#)
13. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

1 . Main points

- Early estimates for August 2022 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 2.8% compared with August 2021, a rise of 803,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 2.5% since February 2020, a rise of 718,000.
- Payrolled employment increased by 71,000 employees (0.2%) in August 2022 when compared with July 2022, though this should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for July 2022 compared with June 2022 has been revised from an increase of 73,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 77,000, 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 August 2022 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.5% compared with August 2021, and increased by 13.7% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between August 2021 and August 2022; there was an increase of 175,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in August 2022 was the highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 8.6%, and was lowest in Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty, with a rise of 0.8%; at local administrative unit level, growth rates vary between negative 2.7% and positive 13.9%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between August 2021 and August 2022 was largest in the education sector (a rise of 133,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a fall of 7,000).
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in August 2022 was highest in the finance and insurance sector (an increase of 13.4%), and lowest in the education sector (an increase of 2.1%).

From our July 2022 publication, a change was made to the way we calculate early estimates of payments yet to be received, to incorporate seasonal patterns and calibrate models based on their recent performance. This should reduce the scale of revisions to the flash estimate seen recently. See more in Section 11: Strengths and limitations.

About the data in this release

Early estimates for August 2022 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. These early estimates are, on average, based on around 85% of information being available. They are of lower quality and will be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available. This work was introduced in April 2020 in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and methods will continue to be developed. A [revisions triangle](#) is available for employees and median pay at the UK level.

This release covers people paid through the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system where their pay is reported through the RTI system. Employees who were furloughed as part of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) should still have had their payments reported through this system so would have contributed toward the employment and pay statistics during the period that this support was available. Similarly, following the end of the furlough scheme, employees who were given notice that their employment would end would continue to have been included in the RTI data while they worked out their notice period. This is consistent with how any employee being made redundant would appear in the RTI data.

Statistics in this release are based on people who are employed in at least one job paid through 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 August 2022 indicate that there were 29.7 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 2.8% compared with the same period of the previous year. This means a rise of 803,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.2% in August 2022, which is equivalent to 71,000 people. The early estimate for August 2022 shows that the annual growth rate has fallen this month, but still shows relatively high growth. This fall in the growth rate will be partially driven by the comparison against the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, the first substantial increase since January 2020.

Note, this monthly growth of 71,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of August 2022 employees. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 11: Strengths and limitations](#).

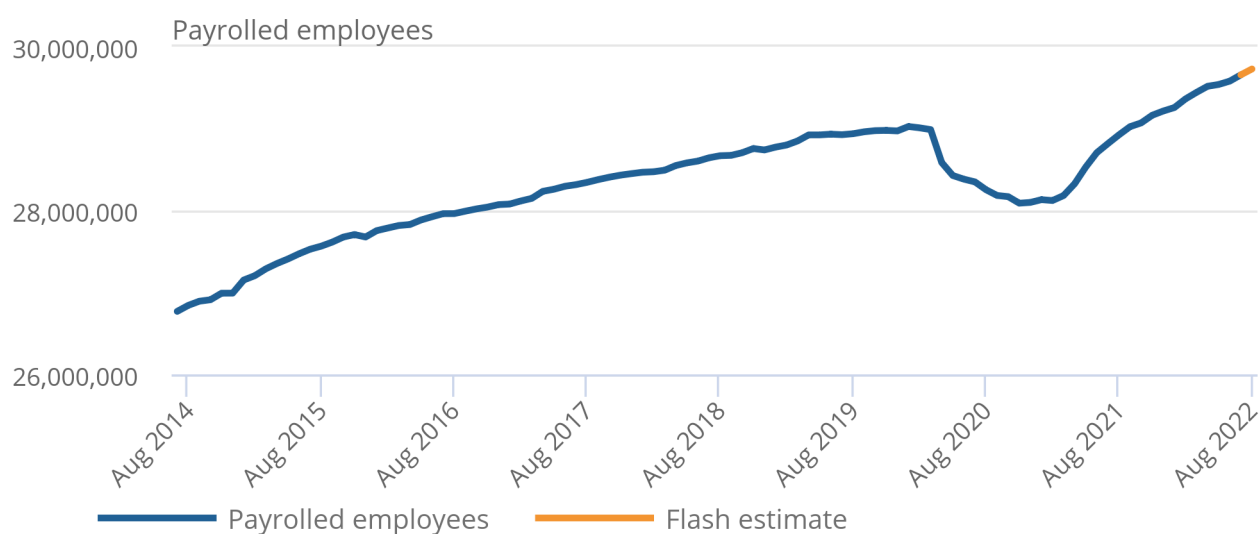
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in July 2022 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.3%. This is revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.2% increase, reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: August 2022](#).

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

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

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

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



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The July 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

Annual growth in the number of employees remained broadly within a range of 1.0% to 1.5% from mid-2016 until 2019. Growth rates before mid-2016 were higher than 1.5% (Figure 2).

Starting around early 2019, employee growth began a slight downward trend. However, employee growth slowed more substantially past March 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, becoming negative in April 2020.

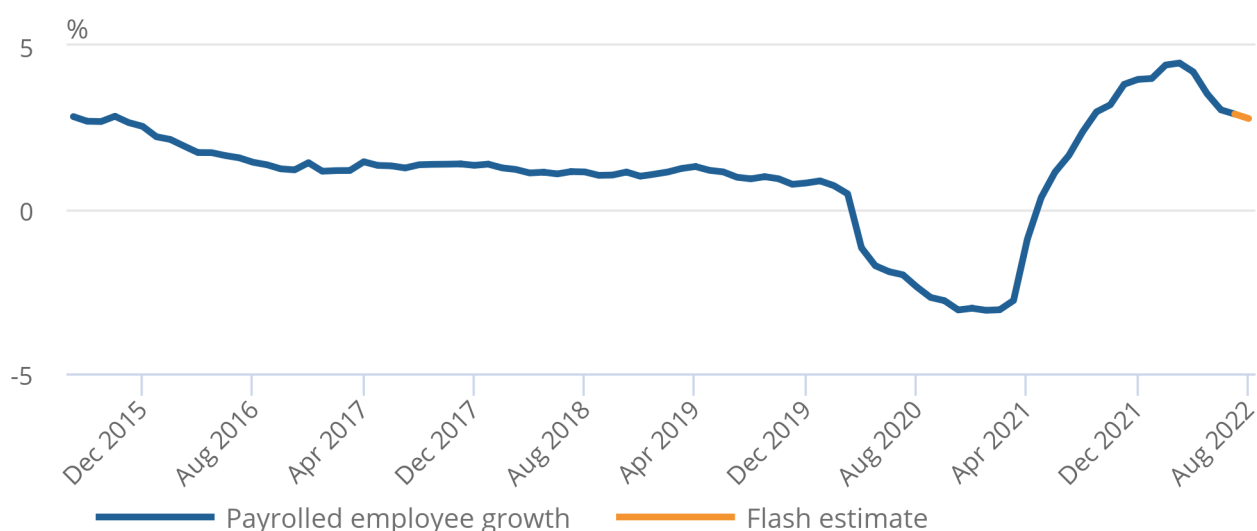
At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and have since remained high as the labour market continues to recover from the effects of the pandemic.

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 August 2022

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

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



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

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3 . Median monthly pay

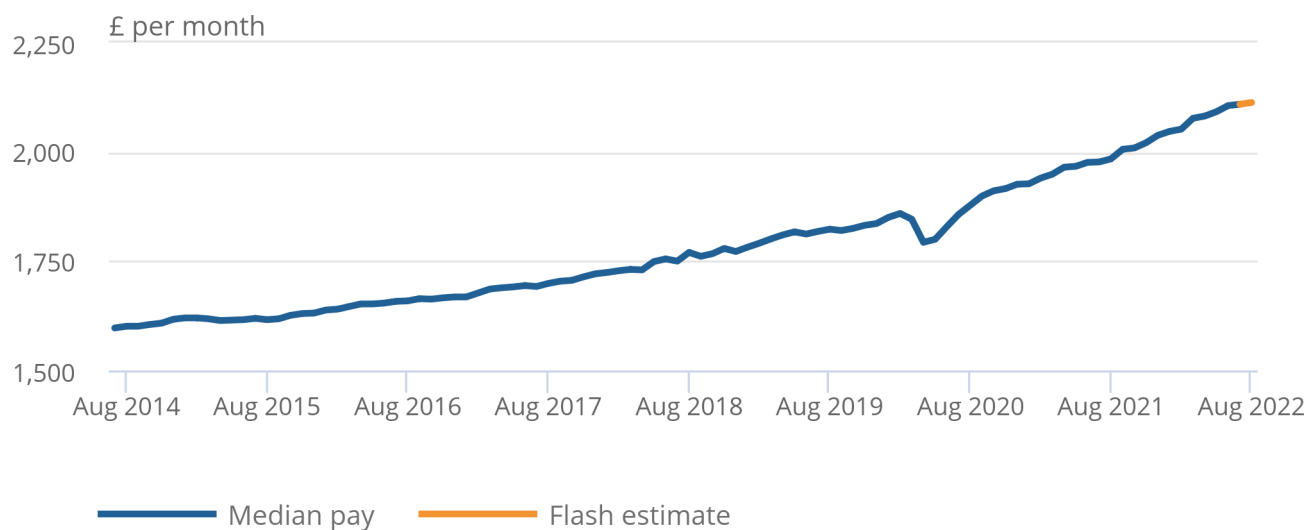
Early estimates for August 2022 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,113, an increase of 6.5% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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 August 2022

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

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to August 2022



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The July 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

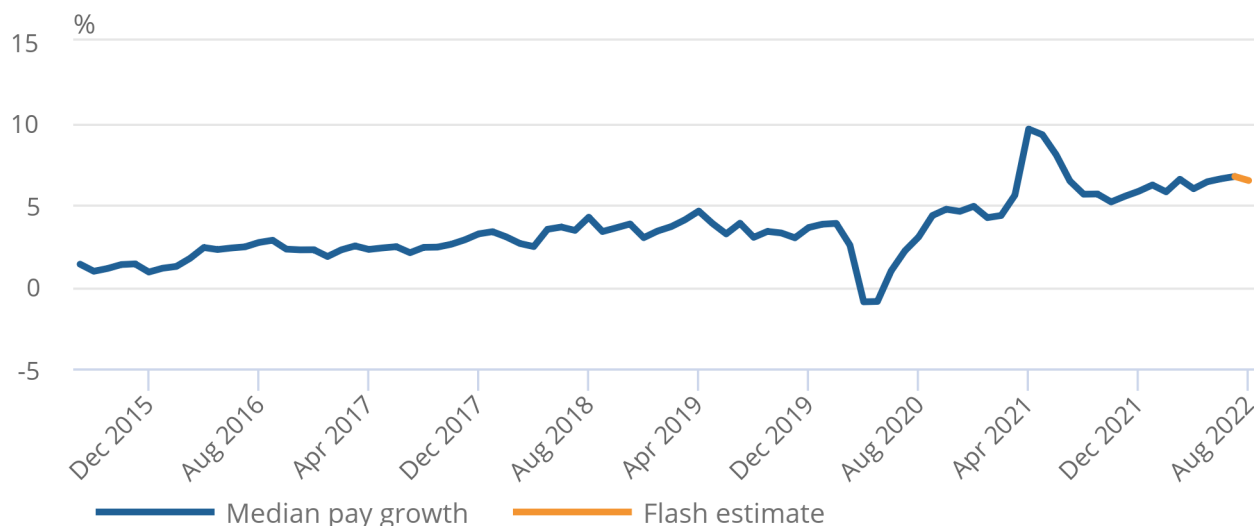
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020 median pay growth has been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

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay fell between March and May 2020, but is now higher than the average growth before March 2020

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

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay fell between March and May 2020, but is now higher than the average growth before March 2020

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



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The July 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

The relatively high level of pay growth between June and December 2020 is partially explained by lower levels of people entering the labour market than usual during that period, as explored in the [August 2020 earnings and employment bulletin](#) and [September 2020 earnings and employment bulletin](#).

While the general trend of pay growth is dominated by those continually employed, the mean pay of people entering the labour market (referred to as inflows) tends to be around 40% lower than mean pay for those continually employed. This means that inflows into payrolled employment tend to bring down average pay and average pay growth. As inflows were relatively low between June and December 2020, this reduced the downward pressure on pay growth, which in turn increased median pay growth.

The high level of pay growth in April 2021 is attributed to the relatively high median pay in April 2021, combined with the suppressed level of median pay in April 2020 at the start of the coronavirus pandemic.

4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to July 2022, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £694, the 90th percentile was £4,989, and the 99th percentile was £14,362 (Figure 5). This means that:

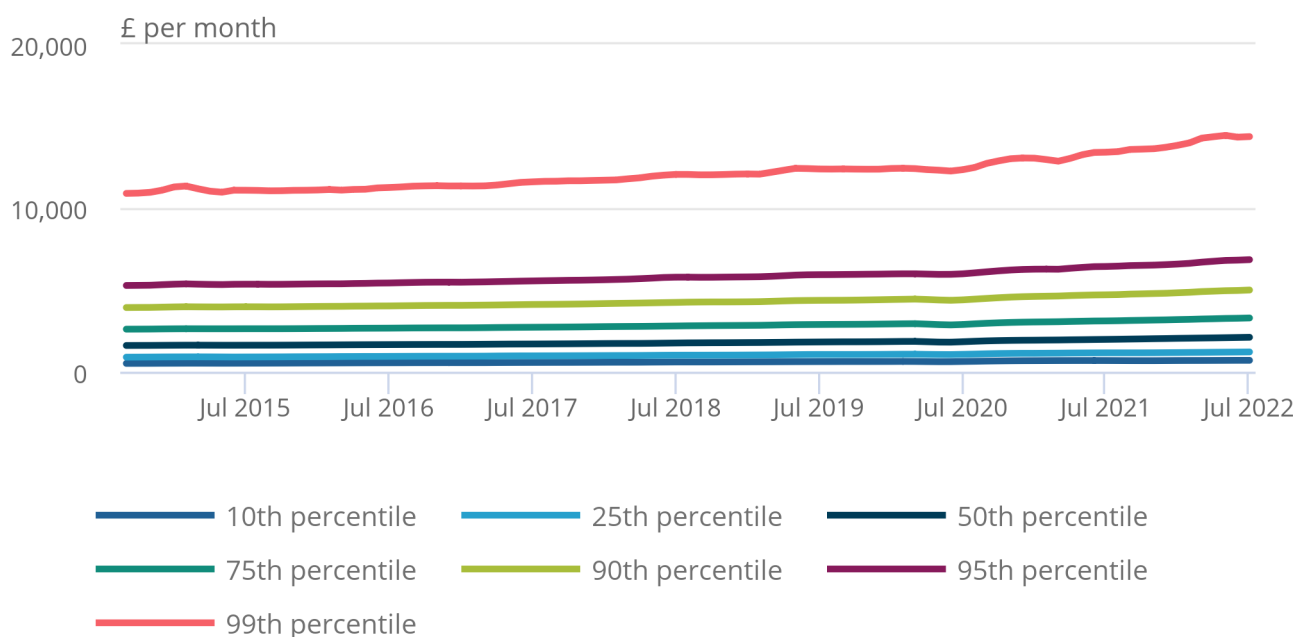
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £694 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,989 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,362 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £694 per month and 90% earn less than £4,989 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £694 per month and 90% earn less than £4,989 per month

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



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

Notes:

1. Data for the 50th percentile (that is, the median) in this chart are based on three month moving averages. For this reason, they are not directly comparable with Figures 3 or 4 (which use data for a single month).

5 . Regional data

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. They include data for August 2022, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics \(NUTS\): NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 regions, and local administrative units \(LAUs\)](#).

While the UK as a whole has experienced moderate, if declining, payrolled employee growth since January 2017, growth within regions has not been even (Figure 6).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions shown in Figure 6 range from 780,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,231,000 in London in August 2022.

All regions are now above pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) (February 2020) levels.

Figure 6: Regional employee growth fell across the UK over 2020 and 2021, but has risen more recently

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to August 2022

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

London and Northern Ireland experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020, while the North East and Scotland experienced lower growth than the UK overall. Employee numbers within 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 growth rates have been rising again since the middle of 2021. However, the magnitude of changes varies.

Comparing August 2022 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 4.3% increase in London to a 2.2% increase in the North West.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Caithness and Sutherland and Ross and Cromarty experienced an increase of 0.8% in payrolled employees in comparison with August 2021, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 8.6% (Figure 7).

There is greater variation at LAU level, with growth rates varying between negative 2.7% and positive 13.9%.

Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, August 2022

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in August 2022 ranged from £1,770 in Leicester to £3,297 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,087 in Enfield to £3,297 in Wandsworth. Median pay in August 2022 for London as a whole was £2,548.

Median pay across the LAUs in August 2022 ranged from £1,729 in Arran and Cumbrae to £5,543 in City of London.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, August 2022

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

6 . Industry data

The industrial sectors in this bulletin are based on the [UK Standard Industrial Classification \(SIC\) codes](#), as defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These codes have been determined from both the [Inter-Departmental Business Register \(IDBR\)](#) and data from Companies House for each Pay As You Earn (PAYE) enterprise. The findings from the 14 largest sectors are presented. The seven smaller sectors have been removed from the bulletin for presentational purposes, but their estimates are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

The three largest sectors - wholesale and retail, health and social work, and education - account for around 40% of UK employees. These three sectors combined with administrative and support services, manufacturing, professional, scientific and technical, and accommodation and food service activities account for more than 70% of UK employees.

Since January 2017, employee growth has not been even across sectors (Figure 9). Sectors such as construction, transportation and storage, and information and communication experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020. Sectors such as manufacturing, and wholesale and retail experienced lower growth than the UK overall.

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

Public administration and defence, and health and social work saw early recoveries in their growth rates, as did administrative and support services, and education from early 2021 onwards. All but one of the highlighted sectors have now returned to positive growth or are level year on year.

When comparing early estimates for August 2022 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from negative 0.5% in construction to positive 10.2% in arts, entertainment and recreation .

Figure 9: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to August 2022

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

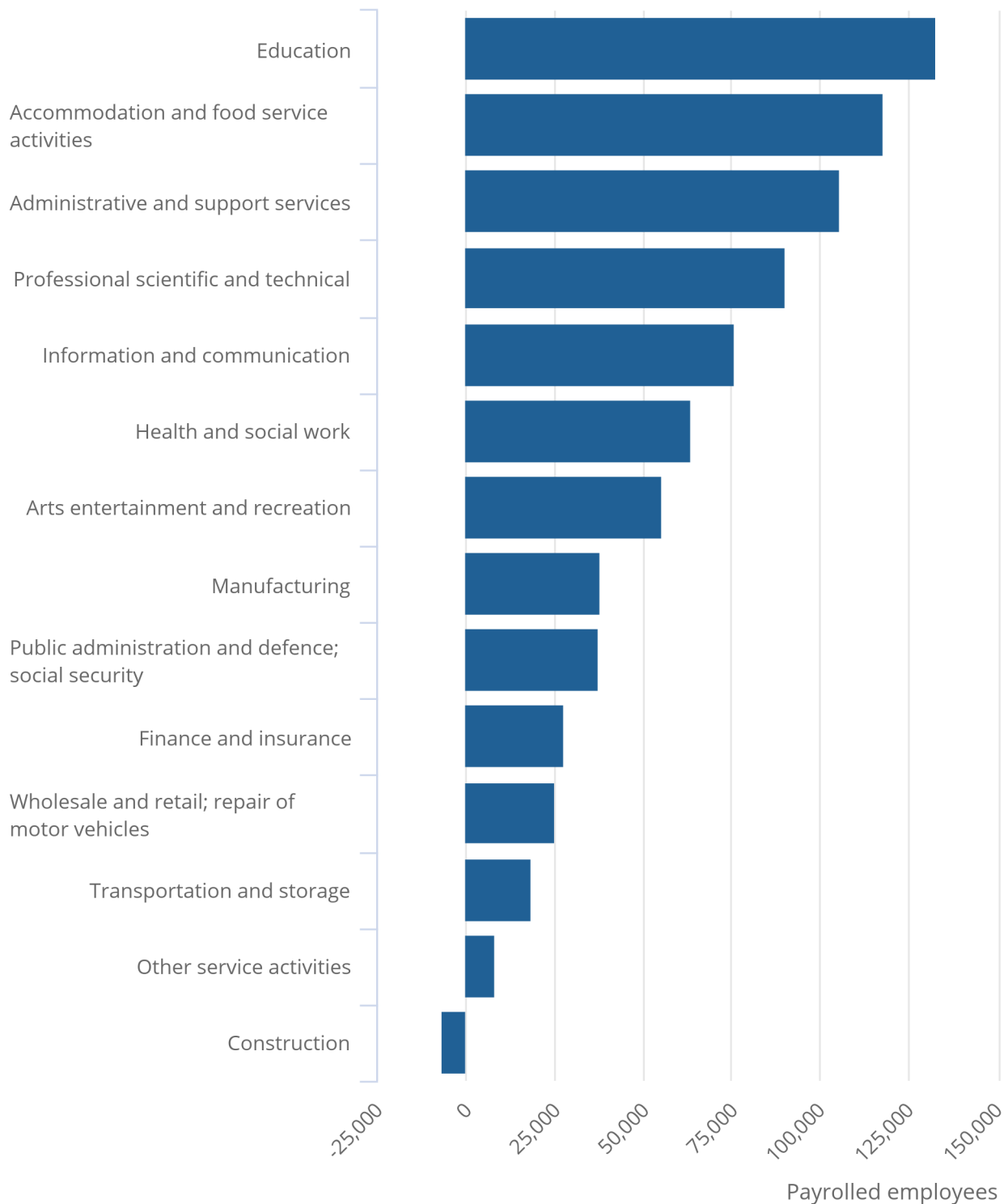
The increase in payrolled employees between August 2021 and August 2022 was largest in the education sector (a rise of 133,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a fall of 7,000 employees).

Figure 10: The education sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since August 2021

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

Figure 10: The education sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since August 2021

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



Notes:

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

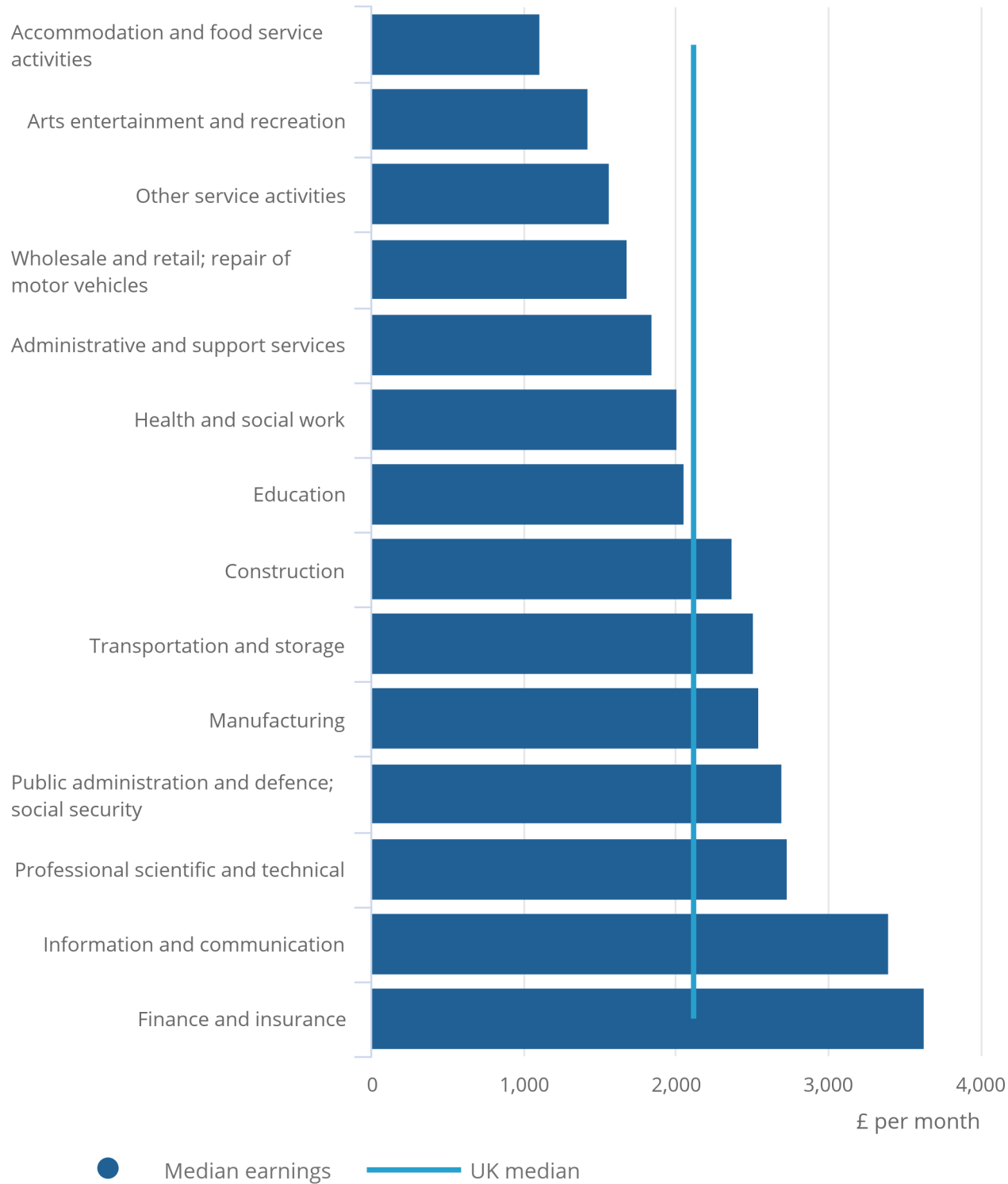
Median pay in August 2022 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,107 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,635 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, August 2022

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, August 2022



Notes:

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

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the finance and insurance sector (positive 13.4%, Figure 12) and slowest in the education sector (positive 2.1%).

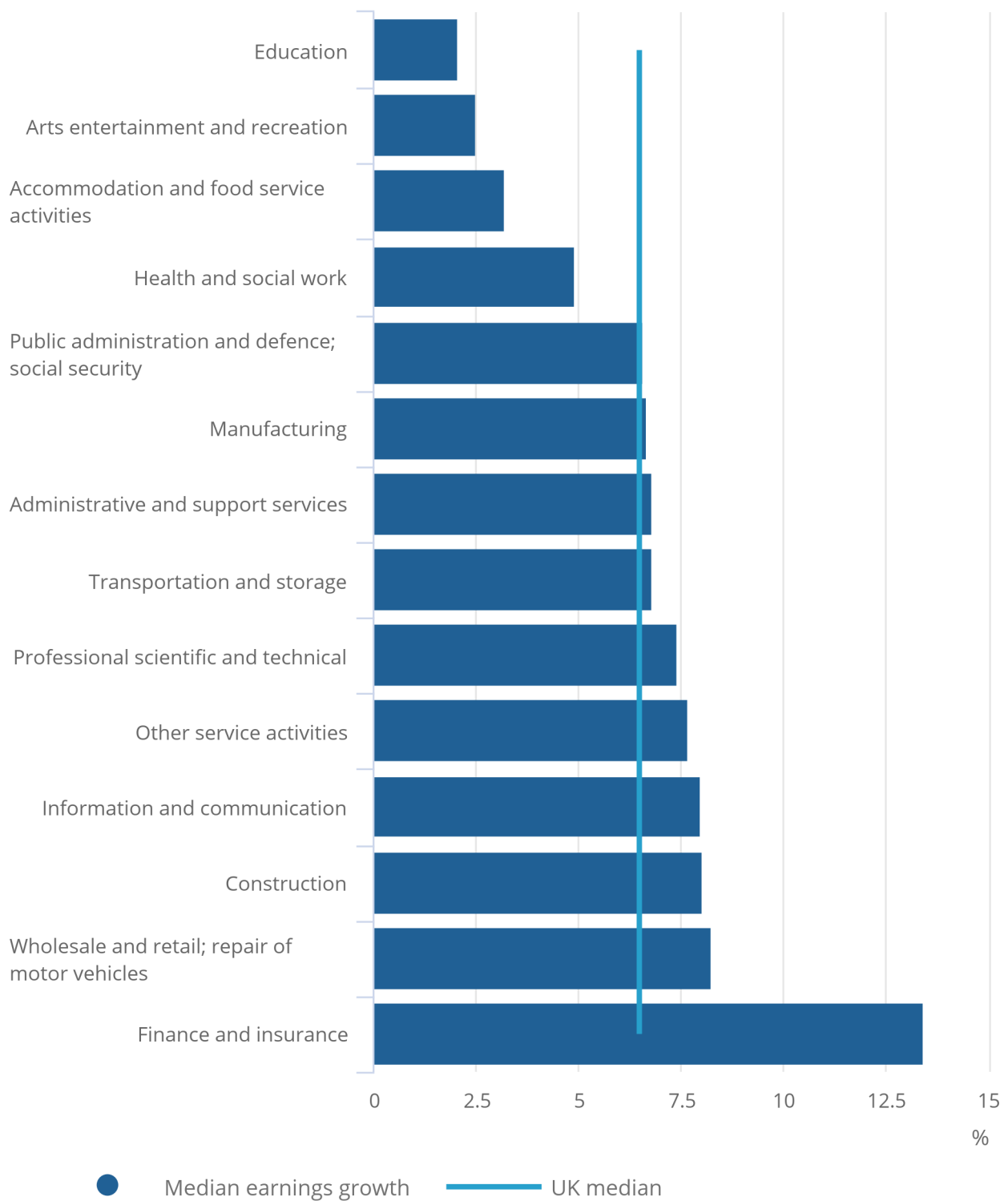
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

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

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

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

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



Notes:

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

7 . Age data

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

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

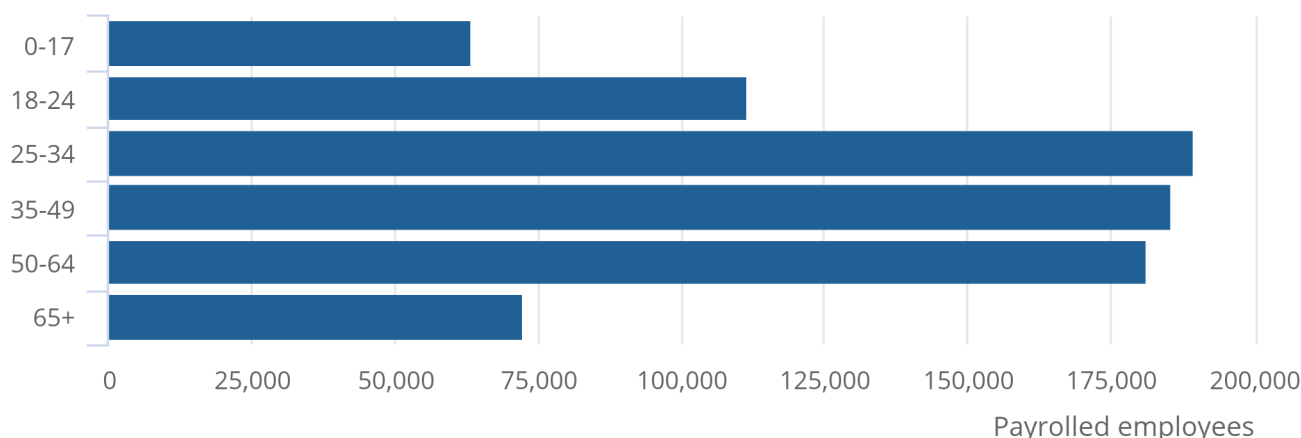
Between August 2021 and August 2022, there was an increase of 175,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 25 to 34 years increased by 189,000.

Figure 13: The 25 to 34 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since August 2021

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

Figure 13: The 25 to 34 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since August 2021

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



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

Notes:

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

Since 2019, the number of payrolled employees aged 65 years and over has increased at a faster rate than the UK as a whole, with employee growth peaking at 10.8% in January 2020 (Figure 14). This higher growth coincides with the [phased increase in State Pension age](#) between March 2019 and September 2020, for men and women aged 65 to 66 years. While growth rates fell in this age group during 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, they have now returned to above the UK average.

Conversely, growth in payrolled employees aged under 25 years has undergone long-term decline since 2017. These age groups saw large declines in growth rates during 2020, much steeper than those seen in the UK as a whole. Both groups have since seen positive growth rates, with employee growth peaking in those aged under 18 years at 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 August 2022

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

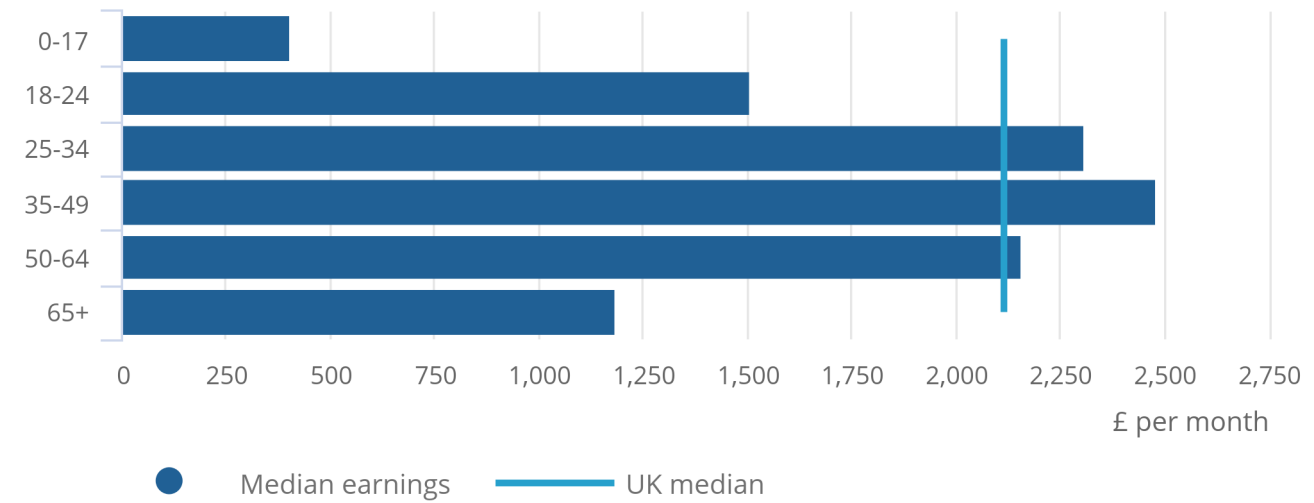
Median pay in August 2022 ranged from £402 for those aged under 18 years to £2,482 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 15). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, August 2022

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, August 2022



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

Notes:

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

8 . Earnings and employment data

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 13 September 2022

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics), non-seasonally adjusted.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, revision triangle](#)

Dataset | Released 13 September 2022

Revisions of earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics).

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 13 September 2022

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics), seasonally adjusted.

9 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

Median monthly pay shows what a person in the middle of all employees would earn each month. The median pay is generally considered to be a more accurate reflection of the "average wage" because it discounts the extremes at either end of the scale.

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

The National Minimum Wage (NMW) is a minimum amount per hour that most workers in the UK are entitled to be payrolled. There are different rates of minimum wage depending on a worker's age and whether they are an apprentice. The NMW applies to employees aged 16 to 24 years. The government's National Living Wage (NLW) was introduced on 1 April 2016 and applies to employees aged 25 years and over. See [current and previous rates for the NMW and NLW](#) on the government website.

Pay As You Earn

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) is the system employers and pension providers use to take Income Tax and National Insurance contributions before they pay wages or pensions to employees and pensioners. It was introduced in 1944 and is now the way most employees pay Income Tax in the UK. This publication relates to employees only and not pensioners.

10 . Measuring the data

Data source and collection

The data for this release come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. The release is classed as [Experimental Statistics](#) as the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase. As a result, the series are subject to revisions.



Coverage

This publication covers employees payrolled by employers only. It does not cover self-employment income or income from other sources such as pensions, property rental and investments. Where individuals have multiple sources of income, only income from employers is included.

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to August 2022 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

In October 2022 we will be making a change to update the seasonal adjustment model used in the publication and supporting datasets. While the methodology will remain the same, parameters of the model will be updated to use new parameters selected from applying the model to more recent data.

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

Methodology

An accompanying article contains more information on the [calendarisation and imputation methodologies](#) used in this bulletin, alongside comparisons with other earnings and employment statistics and possible quality improvements in the future.

11 . Strengths and limitations

Pre-release data

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) grants pre-release access to [official statistics](#) publications. As this is a joint release, and in accordance with the HMRC policy, pre-release access has been granted to a number of people to enable the preparation of statistical publications and ministerial briefing. Further details, including a [list of those granted access to official statistics by HMRC](#), can be found on their website.

Experimental Statistics status

This is a joint experimental release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The existing monthly publications produced by the ONS remain the primary [National Statistics](#) for the labour market. The intention is that these new statistics will also be updated on a monthly basis.

The release is classed as [Experimental Statistics](#) as the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase. This does not mean that the statistics are of low quality, but it does signify that the statistics are new and still being developed. As the methodologies are refined and improved, there may be revisions to these statistics.

Rather than waiting until the development work has been completed, the statistics are being published now to involve potential users in developing the statistics. We hope that this encourages users to provide us with their thoughts and suggestions on how useful the statistics are and what can be done to improve them. You can send us your comments by email.

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

Strengths of the data

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

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

Imputation and revisions

RTI data used in this release are extracted in the weeks following the end of the latest reference month. For some individuals this means payments relating to work done in recent reference months are yet to be received. Rather than wait until all payment returns have been received, we produce timelier measures by imputing the values for missing returns.

For the latest reference month around 15% of the data are imputed. We refer to this as the "flash" or "early" estimate in the bulletin, as this figure is the most subject to revision as payment returns are received and the imputed payments replaced with actual data.

From our July 2022 publication, two changes were made to the imputation model. A seasonal factor was incorporated into the imputation model. The model was also made more responsive to recent changes to the labour market that would affect the likelihood of a payment existing. The latter change in particular should reduce the scale of revisions seen to the "flash" estimate, but cannot eliminate revisions completely.

Earlier months also contain some imputed data. Some payment frequencies mean that we have not received the relevant payment data more than a month after the reference period. Also, in some circumstances, returns might be submitted late. Therefore, earlier months are also subject to revision, but these revisions are likely to be much smaller because the level of imputation is smaller. The proportion of imputed data for a reference month two months before data extraction is around 1% to 2% of the data.

For the majority of months, post-flash revisions will occur in small amounts gradually each month as more submissions are received. However, all RTI submissions must be received before the end of the tax year. Therefore, for months close to the end of the tax year these submissions and associated minor revisions that would have accumulated through the year instead need to be received all at once in the final submissions of the tax year. The months of January and February will be most affected by this and see sharper non-flash revisions at the end of the tax year if the imputed submissions are not received by that point.

From our July 2022 publication, changes were incorporated into the imputation model to try to control for these seasonal differences, as well as other seasonal factors which might affect whether submissions are received through different points of the year.

The seasonal adjustment model will also update each month as the model is refined on the latest data available. These adjustments will appear as revisions in the seasonally adjusted data, and in the supporting seasonally adjusted revisions triangle.

Starting with the December 2020 publication, we introduced a new revisions policy. For each publication, we incorporate new input data only for the current tax year and the previous tax year. Revisions to estimates can potentially be made for up to the last two years as data can continue to be received, though updates to data outside of the most recent tax year are minimal. Changes to the seasonally adjusted data also occur earlier than this limit, as the seasonal adjustment model is refined. In May of each year, new input data will be incorporated for the whole data time series. The benefit of introducing this revisions policy is that we can use the processing time saved to produce and publish more detailed breakdowns.

Seasonal adjustment

The seasonal adjustment applied in this bulletin follows established best practice. This approach assumes that any seasonal patterns remain broadly consistent over time. If the seasonal pattern changes in strength, this will be represented as greater volatility in the seasonally adjusted figures. Both the seasonal and non-seasonally adjusted datasets are released alongside this bulletin.

Differences compared with the Labour Force Survey and Average Weekly Earnings statistics

Further information about the methodology used and comparisons with the ONS's [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) and [Average Weekly Earnings](#) can be found in our [New methods for monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information \(PAYE RTI\) data: December 2019](#) article.

The strengths and weaknesses of these sources and other labour market data sources are shown in our [Comparison of labour market data sources](#) methodology, including the advantages of new administrative data sources and limitations of some of our published figures.

12 . Related links

[Labour market overview: September 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 September 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 September 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 September 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 September 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 September 2022

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

13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), released 13 September 2022, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 2022](#)

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
August 2014	26,842,156
August 2015	27,565,010
August 2016	27,962,138
August 2017	28,343,993
August 2018	28,668,867
August 2019	28,937,134
August 2020	28,253,512
August 2021	28,923,864
September 2021	29,023,445
October 2021	29,069,209
November 2021	29,162,764
December 2021	29,214,521
January 2022	29,256,624
February 2022	29,361,802
March 2022	29,442,217
April 2022	29,516,553
May 2022	29,538,617
June 2022	29,579,375
July 2022	29,656,122
August 2022	29,727,258
Change on year	803,394
Change %	2.8

Source: PAYE RTI

- Figures for August 2022 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
- These data are experimental statistics.
- The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid remuneration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period, including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.
- Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.
- These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
- PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
- These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
- Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.
- Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.
- Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
August 2014	1,601
August 2015	1,616
August 2016	1,659
August 2017	1,699
August 2018	1,770
August 2019	1,823
August 2020	1,878
August 2021	1,984
September 2021	2,006
October 2021	2,009
November 2021	2,021
December 2021	2,038
January 2022	2,047
February 2022	2,052
March 2022	2,077
April 2022	2,082
May 2022	2,092
June 2022	2,106
July 2022	2,109
August 2022	2,113
Change on year	128
Change %	6.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
July 2014	2,189
July 2015	2,229
July 2016	2,274
July 2017	2,327
July 2018	2,411
July 2019	2,487
July 2020	2,524
July 2021	2,709
August 2021	2,717
September 2021	2,733
October 2021	2,741
November 2021	2,762
December 2021	2,801
January 2022	2,840
February 2022	2,852
March 2022	2,876
April 2022	2,813
May 2022	2,839
June 2022	2,861
July 2022	2,864
Change on year	156
Change %	5.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
July 2014	58,590,999,169
July 2015	61,362,006,748
July 2016	63,583,186,735
July 2017	65,877,362,607
July 2018	69,064,176,822
July 2019	71,941,399,005
July 2020	71,564,733,079
July 2021	78,060,825,495
August 2021	78,584,678,813
September 2021	79,319,078,389
October 2021	79,667,428,017
November 2021	80,559,622,660
December 2021	81,834,291,903
January 2022	83,084,622,647
February 2022	83,733,614,368
March 2022	84,677,300,268
April 2022	83,042,693,718
May 2022	83,855,195,275
June 2022	84,636,775,514
July 2022	84,949,859,062
Change on year	6,889,033,566
Change %	8.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

£ per month, 3 month moving average							
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted							
Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
July 2015	518	899	1,617	2,624	3,965	5,344	11,084
July 2016	544	934	1,655	2,660	4,017	5,419	11,253
July 2017	565	967	1,692	2,714	4,106	5,544	11,599
July 2018	593	1,008	1,752	2,793	4,232	5,773	12,052
July 2019	615	1,051	1,815	2,882	4,357	5,927	12,384
July 2020	623	1,060	1,829	2,882	4,387	5,979	12,341
July 2021	680	1,152	1,973	3,102	4,696	6,427	13,409
August 2021	677	1,152	1,982	3,112	4,709	6,448	13,446
September 2021	674	1,152	1,993	3,128	4,740	6,482	13,575
October 2021	673	1,153	2,003	3,140	4,756	6,496	13,596
November 2021	673	1,156	2,015	3,153	4,774	6,511	13,622
December 2021	677	1,162	2,025	3,165	4,790	6,540	13,709
January 2022	681	1,167	2,037	3,183	4,821	6,576	13,832
February 2022	684	1,174	2,046	3,198	4,851	6,620	13,984
March 2022	685	1,179	2,056	3,219	4,894	6,693	14,268
April 2022	688	1,187	2,065	3,234	4,920	6,746	14,356
May 2022	691	1,193	2,077	3,253	4,947	6,798	14,434
June 2022	694	1,199	2,089	3,263	4,960	6,815	14,330
July 2022	694	1,206	2,102	3,281	4,989	6,844	14,362
Change on year	14	54	129	179	293	417	953
Change %	2.1	4.7	6.6	5.8	6.2	6.5	7.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted		
Period	Inflows	Outflows
August 2017	675,210	647,179
August 2018	670,651	645,308
August 2019	649,896	638,316
August 2020	509,850	605,459
August 2021	678,260	571,041
September 2021	687,488	587,908
October 2021	689,386	643,621
November 2021	707,899	614,344
December 2021	677,511	625,754
January 2022	686,372	644,269
February 2022	728,446	623,268
March 2022	724,919	644,505
April 2022	709,226	634,889
May 2022	705,757	683,693
June 2022	692,834	652,076
July 2022	714,937	638,191
August 2022	813,754	742,618
Change on year	135,494	171,577
Change %	20	30

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted												
Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
August 2014	1,032,664	2,918,767	2,156,580	1,961,134	2,302,614	2,555,462	3,688,851	3,800,713	2,250,130	1,189,350	2,311,033	674,857
August 2015	1,050,401	2,990,551	2,202,005	2,015,599	2,376,840	2,629,231	3,847,091	3,899,582	2,305,807	1,209,640	2,342,112	696,150
August 2016	1,055,717	3,027,671	2,232,595	2,048,037	2,413,594	2,681,292	3,926,515	3,955,336	2,343,047	1,222,549	2,350,087	705,697
August 2017	1,063,353	3,075,936	2,259,740	2,080,529	2,448,292	2,718,776	3,989,980	4,004,703	2,374,130	1,239,731	2,368,369	720,454
August 2018	1,069,298	3,117,915	2,284,127	2,109,218	2,472,521	2,749,370	4,049,623	4,051,010	2,395,853	1,255,618	2,378,846	735,469
August 2019	1,070,265	3,143,629	2,308,273	2,122,980	2,486,117	2,778,750	4,125,790	4,086,031	2,418,221	1,261,240	2,388,245	747,594
August 2020	1,052,922	3,089,838	2,260,897	2,080,979	2,432,215	2,716,564	3,986,047	3,983,079	2,359,114	1,232,586	2,321,094	738,178
August 2021	1,082,628	3,176,055	2,319,027	2,131,030	2,491,944	2,775,257	4,057,109	4,074,086	2,420,057	1,267,896	2,369,553	759,221
September 2021	1,086,571	3,190,479	2,325,563	2,135,574	2,501,131	2,784,572	4,077,006	4,088,841	2,425,917	1,269,497	2,377,837	760,456
October 2021	1,088,209	3,191,731	2,331,021	2,136,968	2,504,421	2,786,119	4,090,788	4,094,826	2,427,393	1,271,041	2,384,148	762,545
November 2021	1,091,868	3,200,228	2,338,695	2,142,372	2,511,983	2,792,603	4,112,475	4,107,865	2,433,520	1,273,658	2,392,119	765,377
December 2021	1,094,763	3,205,753	2,342,864	2,146,076	2,513,706	2,795,145	4,127,890	4,112,685	2,434,778	1,274,739	2,398,198	767,924
January 2022	1,094,818	3,209,843	2,348,246	2,148,705	2,519,246	2,799,589	4,139,396	4,117,425	2,436,378	1,277,347	2,396,142	769,488
February 2022	1,098,198	3,214,807	2,354,127	2,157,383	2,525,131	2,810,753	4,161,762	4,134,379	2,447,180	1,282,489	2,405,826	769,767
March 2022	1,101,324	3,219,181	2,359,235	2,163,159	2,530,695	2,819,440	4,184,018	4,148,145	2,450,235	1,285,908	2,409,270	771,606
April 2022	1,103,840	3,223,964	2,364,620	2,168,754	2,538,178	2,826,692	4,190,792	4,150,176	2,469,355	1,291,569	2,414,757	773,856
May 2022	1,104,220	3,226,535	2,364,204	2,169,843	2,540,136	2,826,619	4,194,482	4,158,106	2,466,172	1,295,447	2,418,048	774,806
June 2022	1,106,445	3,230,751	2,365,203	2,171,247	2,543,317	2,829,367	4,207,061	4,164,542	2,467,416	1,296,336	2,422,283	775,407
July 2022	1,109,281	3,237,302	2,368,739	2,173,895	2,553,059	2,836,185	4,221,155	4,179,481	2,473,599	1,297,858	2,427,627	777,940
August 2022	1,110,779	3,245,328	2,373,447	2,179,534	2,561,153	2,844,850	4,230,617	4,192,049	2,479,859	1,299,268	2,430,759	779,616
Change on year	28,150	69,273	54,419	48,504	69,209	69,593	173,508	117,963	59,802	31,372	61,207	20,395
Change %	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.5	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month												
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted												
			Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Period	North East	North West										
August 2014	1,525	1,513	1,495	1,511	1,518	1,643	1,929	1,716	1,495	1,498	1,649	1,488
August 2015	1,531	1,525	1,513	1,524	1,531	1,655	1,949	1,734	1,515	1,516	1,653	1,488
August 2016	1,568	1,567	1,545	1,562	1,573	1,697	2,011	1,783	1,555	1,551	1,688	1,525
August 2017	1,602	1,609	1,584	1,607	1,622	1,746	2,064	1,824	1,602	1,595	1,725	1,559
August 2018	1,676	1,685	1,650	1,675	1,690	1,821	2,149	1,892	1,667	1,648	1,783	1,617
August 2019	1,715	1,732	1,692	1,722	1,728	1,873	2,208	1,953	1,720	1,706	1,851	1,680
August 2020	1,767	1,788	1,753	1,785	1,784	1,940	2,263	2,017	1,781	1,775	1,908	1,746
August 2021	1,843	1,873	1,833	1,882	1,872	2,050	2,416	2,121	1,869	1,875	2,021	1,820
September 2021	1,864	1,897	1,867	1,901	1,891	2,076	2,433	2,150	1,901	1,877	2,019	1,839
October 2021	1,862	1,893	1,862	1,907	1,896	2,077	2,434	2,151	1,900	1,874	2,031	1,849
November 2021	1,871	1,902	1,873	1,921	1,904	2,091	2,444	2,162	1,913	1,885	2,040	1,860
December 2021	1,899	1,913	1,890	1,933	1,921	2,105	2,462	2,178	1,930	1,909	2,068	1,899
January 2022	1,895	1,926	1,897	1,939	1,925	2,118	2,476	2,186	1,942	1,922	2,093	1,936
February 2022	1,911	1,940	1,909	1,947	1,931	2,124	2,485	2,187	1,944	1,925	2,072	1,911
March 2022	1,945	1,957	1,925	1,964	1,958	2,134	2,520	2,209	1,983	1,954	2,062	1,937
April 2022	1,937	1,962	1,929	1,966	1,955	2,143	2,534	2,216	1,980	1,938	2,092	1,939
May 2022	1,944	1,971	1,936	1,977	1,967	2,154	2,543	2,230	1,985	1,967	2,100	1,945
June 2022	1,948	1,981	1,948	1,991	1,984	2,170	2,550	2,245	1,997	2,017	2,124	1,963
July 2022	1,962	1,993	1,956	2,000	2,000	2,176	2,550	2,259	2,012	1,980	2,123	1,956
August 2022	1,961	1,997	1,958	2,004	2,003	2,176	2,548	2,259	2,011	1,967	2,116	1,987
Change on year	119	124	124	122	131	127	132	137	142	92	95	167
Change %	6.4	6.6	6.8	6.5	7	6.2	5.5	6.5	7.6	4.9	4.7	9.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	August 2021	August 2022	Payrolled employees	
			UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	485,685	499,050	13,365	2.8
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	596,944	611,729	14,785	2.5
Cumbria	217,600	221,484	3,884	1.8
Greater Manchester	1,229,819	1,260,470	30,651	2.5
Lancashire	638,364	651,609	13,245	2.1
Cheshire	434,700	443,337	8,637	2
Merseyside	655,573	668,428	12,855	2
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	400,476	408,927	8,451	2.1
North Yorkshire	354,886	362,345	7,459	2.1
South Yorkshire	580,201	594,454	14,253	2.5
West Yorkshire	983,464	1,007,721	24,257	2.5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	949,164	971,450	22,286	2.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	858,996	876,394	17,398	2
Lincolnshire	322,869	331,689	8,820	2.7
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	612,636	626,788	14,152	2.3
Shropshire and Staffordshire	703,485	720,352	16,867	2.4
West Midlands (county)	1,175,823	1,214,013	38,190	3.2
East Anglia	1,099,941	1,130,133	30,192	2.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	865,829	886,324	20,495	2.4
Essex	809,487	828,393	18,906	2.3
Inner London - West	516,599	543,657	27,058	5.2
Inner London - East	1,142,360	1,204,287	61,927	5.4
Outer London - East and North East	850,345	876,643	26,298	3.1
Outer London - South	595,340	612,846	17,506	2.9
Outer London - West and North West	952,466	993,185	40,719	4.3
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,163,742	1,199,966	36,224	3.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,248,794	1,285,604	36,810	2.9
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	878,494	901,268	22,774	2.6
Kent	783,057	805,211	22,154	2.8
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,154,245	1,182,628	28,383	2.5
Dorset and Somerset	557,906	569,763	11,857	2.1
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	222,161	227,372	5,211	2.3
Devon	485,744	500,096	14,352	3
West Wales and The Valleys	772,485	790,531	18,046	2.3
East Wales	495,411	508,737	13,326	2.7
North Eastern Scotland	221,851	228,047	6,196	2.8
Highlands and Islands	201,405	204,742	3,337	1.7
Eastern Scotland	876,727	905,773	29,046	3.3
West Central Scotland	671,125	686,755	15,630	2.3
Southern Scotland	398,445	405,443	6,998	1.8
Northern Ireland	759,221	779,616	20,395	2.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	August 2021	August 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,838	1,954	116	6.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,847	1,969	122	6.6
Cumbria	1,847	1,972	125	6.8
Greater Manchester	1,874	2,000	126	6.7
Lancashire	1,800	1,915	115	6.4
Cheshire	1,993	2,116	123	6.2
Merseyside	1,871	1,993	122	6.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,811	1,927	116	6.4
North Yorkshire	1,835	2,009	174	9.5
South Yorkshire	1,825	1,941	116	6.4
West Yorkshire	1,862	1,986	124	6.7
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,874	1,995	121	6.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,912	2,045	133	7
Lincolnshire	1,829	1,932	103	5.6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,959	2,105	146	7.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,858	1,992	134	7.2
West Midlands (county)	1,833	1,952	119	6.5
East Anglia	1,939	2,063	124	6.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,203	2,327	124	5.6
Essex	2,085	2,208	123	5.9
Inner London - West	2,980	3,169	189	6.3
Inner London - East	2,472	2,601	129	5.2
Outer London - East and North East	2,207	2,333	126	5.7
Outer London - South	2,463	2,585	122	5
Outer London - West and North West	2,242	2,390	148	6.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,277	2,421	144	6.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,118	2,258	140	6.6
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,026	2,157	131	6.5
Kent	2,035	2,163	128	6.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,994	2,137	143	7.2
Dorset and Somerset	1,830	1,963	133	7.3
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,695	1,823	128	7.6
Devon	1,767	1,892	125	7.1
West Wales and The Valleys	1,842	1,926	84	4.6
East Wales	1,938	2,030	92	4.7
North Eastern Scotland	2,162	2,234	72	3.3
Highlands and Islands	1,928	2,016	88	4.6
Eastern Scotland	2,031	2,132	101	5
West Central Scotland	2,029	2,131	102	5
Southern Scotland	1,961	2,065	104	5.3
Northern Ireland	1,820	1,987	167	9.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	August 2021	August 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	187,516	191,631	4,115	2.2
Mining and quarrying	50,810	51,733	923	1.8
Manufacturing	2,319,336	2,357,206	37,870	1.6
Energy production and supply	125,555	124,295	-1,260	-1
Water supply, sewerage and waste	187,147	194,469	7,322	3.9
Construction	1,299,741	1,293,225	-6,516	-0.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,382,864	4,408,236	25,372	0.6
Transportation and storage	1,324,724	1,343,015	18,291	1.4
Accommodation and food service activities	1,991,605	2,109,239	117,634	5.9
Information and communication	1,231,352	1,307,212	75,860	6.2
Finance and insurance	1,030,523	1,058,458	27,935	2.7
Real estate	428,646	437,629	8,983	2.1
Professional, scientific and technical	2,204,633	2,294,760	90,127	4.1
Administrative and support services	2,452,278	2,557,551	105,273	4.3
Public administration and defence; social security	1,389,741	1,427,296	37,555	2.7
Education	3,128,783	3,261,588	132,805	4.2
Health and social work	4,014,449	4,078,022	63,573	1.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	541,522	597,001	55,479	10.2
Other service activities	521,208	529,506	8,298	1.6
Households and Extraterritorial	111,431	105,188	-6,243	-5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	August 2021	August 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,798	1,915	117	6.5
Mining and quarrying	3,905	4,125	220	5.6
Manufacturing	2,388	2,547	159	6.7
Energy production and supply	3,418	3,579	161	4.7
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,540	2,725	185	7.3
Construction	2,202	2,379	177	8
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,559	1,687	128	8.2
Transportation and storage	2,352	2,512	160	6.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,073	1,107	34	3.2
Information and communication	3,149	3,400	251	8
Finance and insurance	3,205	3,635	430	13.4
Real estate	2,094	2,206	112	5.3
Professional, scientific and technical	2,542	2,731	189	7.4
Administrative and support services	1,732	1,849	117	6.8
Public administration and defence; social security	2,535	2,703	168	6.6
Education	2,012	2,054	42	2.1
Health and social work	1,914	2,008	94	4.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,394	1,429	35	2.5
Other service activities	1,458	1,570	112	7.7
Households and Extraterritorial	1,009	1,046	37	3.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
August 2014	409,511	3,495,159	6,369,816	9,163,343	6,589,823	814,505
August 2015	432,380	3,602,584	6,563,764	9,289,788	6,843,758	832,735
August 2016	436,844	3,608,685	6,685,495	9,336,492	7,046,068	848,553
August 2017	439,855	3,591,041	6,773,748	9,383,512	7,286,987	868,851
August 2018	440,975	3,581,316	6,824,403	9,425,026	7,505,392	891,754
August 2019	435,932	3,519,157	6,872,328	9,452,888	7,690,006	966,823
August 2020	307,367	3,182,554	6,693,887	9,353,066	7,732,513	984,125
August 2021	455,829	3,397,106	6,756,480	9,434,996	7,871,043	1,008,410
September 2021	466,807	3,419,425	6,776,119	9,444,351	7,895,993	1,020,749
October 2021	476,130	3,423,823	6,788,190	9,458,370	7,904,141	1,018,555
November 2021	490,422	3,431,624	6,805,136	9,479,195	7,928,601	1,027,785
December 2021	492,985	3,429,265	6,816,424	9,490,178	7,951,586	1,034,083
January 2022	487,462	3,438,128	6,830,393	9,502,356	7,958,619	1,039,665
February 2022	499,623	3,462,431	6,849,732	9,524,794	7,978,002	1,047,220
March 2022	513,322	3,482,204	6,862,778	9,539,386	7,988,627	1,055,900
April 2022	523,817	3,500,355	6,878,845	9,557,207	7,999,922	1,056,408
May 2022	523,294	3,492,621	6,886,998	9,571,513	8,009,462	1,054,730
June 2022	517,909	3,479,015	6,903,660	9,593,265	8,024,194	1,061,333
July 2022	520,244	3,488,960	6,922,213	9,611,196	8,041,791	1,071,717
August 2022	519,066	3,508,735	6,945,910	9,620,466	8,052,367	1,080,716
Change on year	63,237	111,629	189,429	185,470	181,324	72,305
Change %	13.9	3.3	2.8	2	2.3	7.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
August 2014	275	1,080	1,731	1,907	1,722	723
August 2015	286	1,117	1,753	1,921	1,733	748
August 2016	292	1,170	1,797	1,961	1,763	782
August 2017	300	1,213	1,855	2,007	1,792	812
August 2018	315	1,263	1,926	2,080	1,855	862
August 2019	324	1,318	2,003	2,129	1,889	948
August 2020	357	1,343	2,032	2,181	1,927	1,029
August 2021	403	1,395	2,157	2,332	2,045	1,116
September 2021	400	1,411	2,181	2,363	2,065	1,124
October 2021	403	1,418	2,184	2,359	2,064	1,127
November 2021	403	1,426	2,194	2,367	2,076	1,139
December 2021	403	1,438	2,212	2,391	2,089	1,155
January 2022	395	1,438	2,224	2,403	2,105	1,158
February 2022	405	1,440	2,224	2,406	2,115	1,165
March 2022	406	1,452	2,250	2,437	2,134	1,170
April 2022	415	1,468	2,258	2,443	2,127	1,172
May 2022	407	1,472	2,274	2,457	2,140	1,178
June 2022	406	1,488	2,290	2,472	2,153	1,189
July 2022	403	1,504	2,304	2,481	2,154	1,191
August 2022	402	1,509	2,311	2,482	2,158	1,186
Change on year	-1	114	155	150	113	70
Change %	-0.3	8.2	7.2	6.4	5.5	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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