Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: December 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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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for November 2022 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 2.7% compared with November 2021, a rise of 777,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 3.2% since February 2020, a rise of 932,000.
- Payrolled employment increased by 107,000 employees (0.4%) in November 2022 when compared with October 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 October 2022 compared with September 2022 has been revised from an increase of 74,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 79,000, 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 November 2022 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 8.0% compared with November 2021, and increased by 17.3% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between November 2021 and November 2022; there was an increase of 121,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in November 2022 was the highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 7.2%, and was lowest in East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh and Lomond, with a rise of 0.6%; at local administrative unit level, growth rates vary between negative 0.8% and positive 13.3%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between November 2021 and November 2022 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 123,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 16,000).
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in November 2022 was highest in the education sector (an increase of 19.5%), and lowest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (an increase of 2.7%).

About the data in this release

Early estimates for November 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.

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

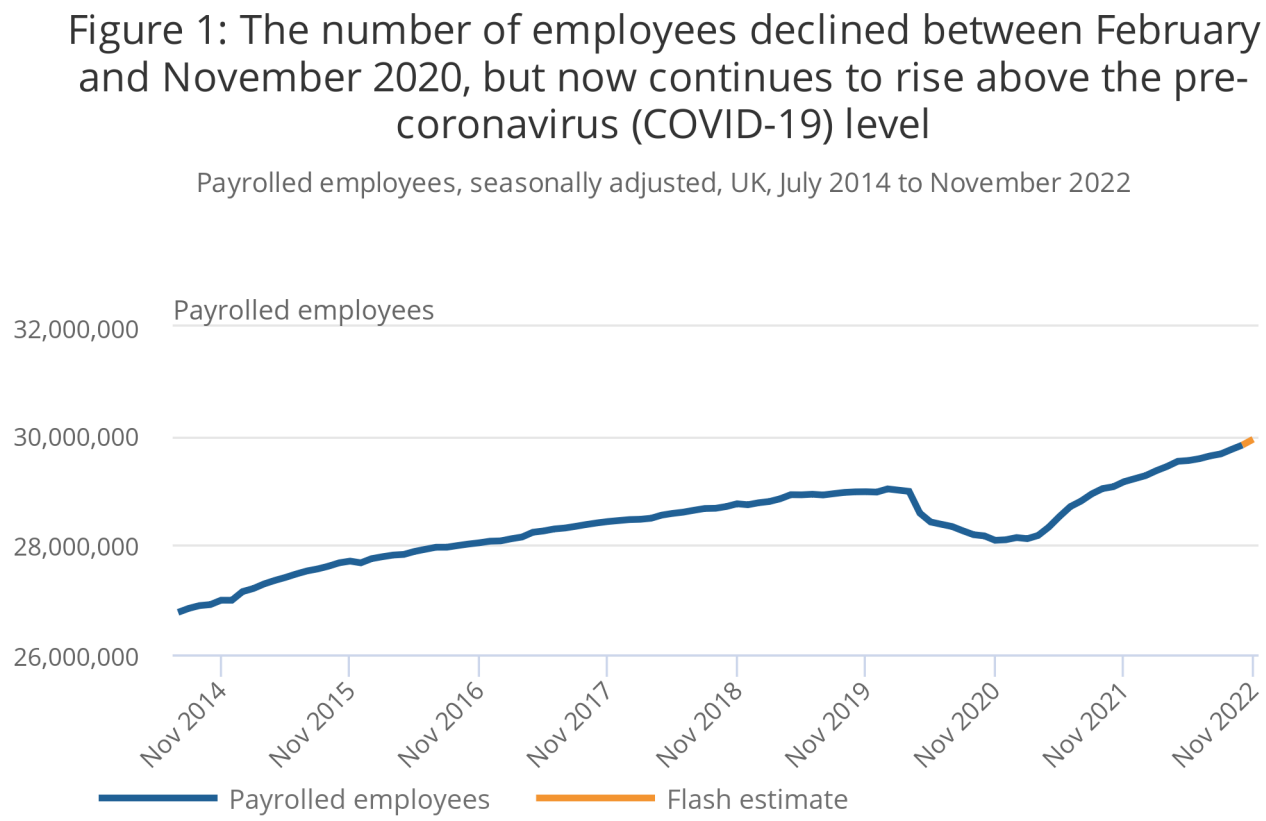
Early estimates for November 2022 indicate that there were 29.9 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 2.7% compared with the same period of the previous year. This means a rise of 777,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.4% in November 2022, which is equivalent to 107,000 people.

Note, this monthly growth of 107,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of November 2022 employees. More information on revisions can be found in Section 11: Strengths and limitations.

When comparing the number of payrolled employees in October 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: November 2022.

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to November 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 October 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

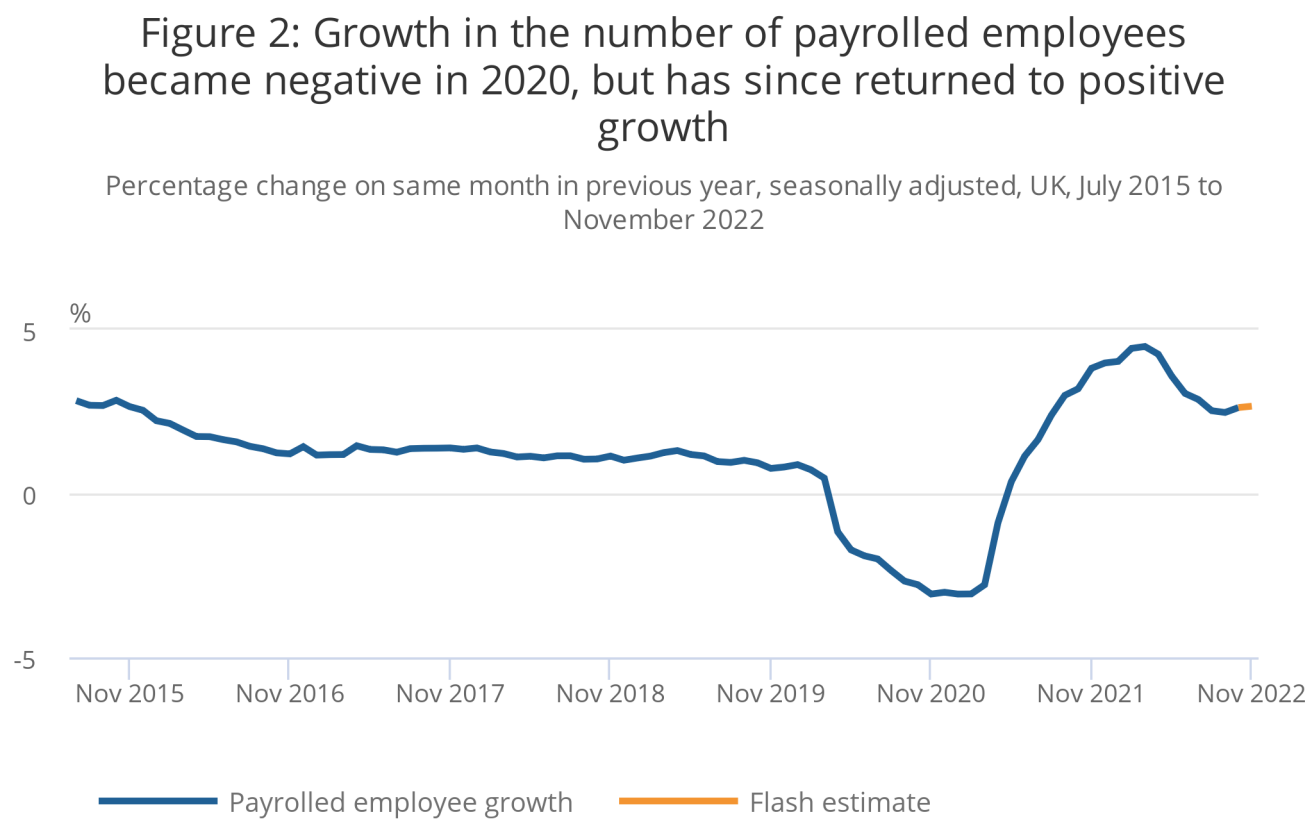
Annual growth in the number of employees remained broadly within a range of 1.0% to 1.5% from mid-2016 until 2019. Growth rates before mid-2016 were higher than 1.5% (Figure 2).

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

At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and remained high as the labour market continued to recover from the effects of the pandemic. From April 2022 the annual growth rate was falling, but this fall will be partially caused by the comparison against the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, the first substantial increase since January 2020.

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 November 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.

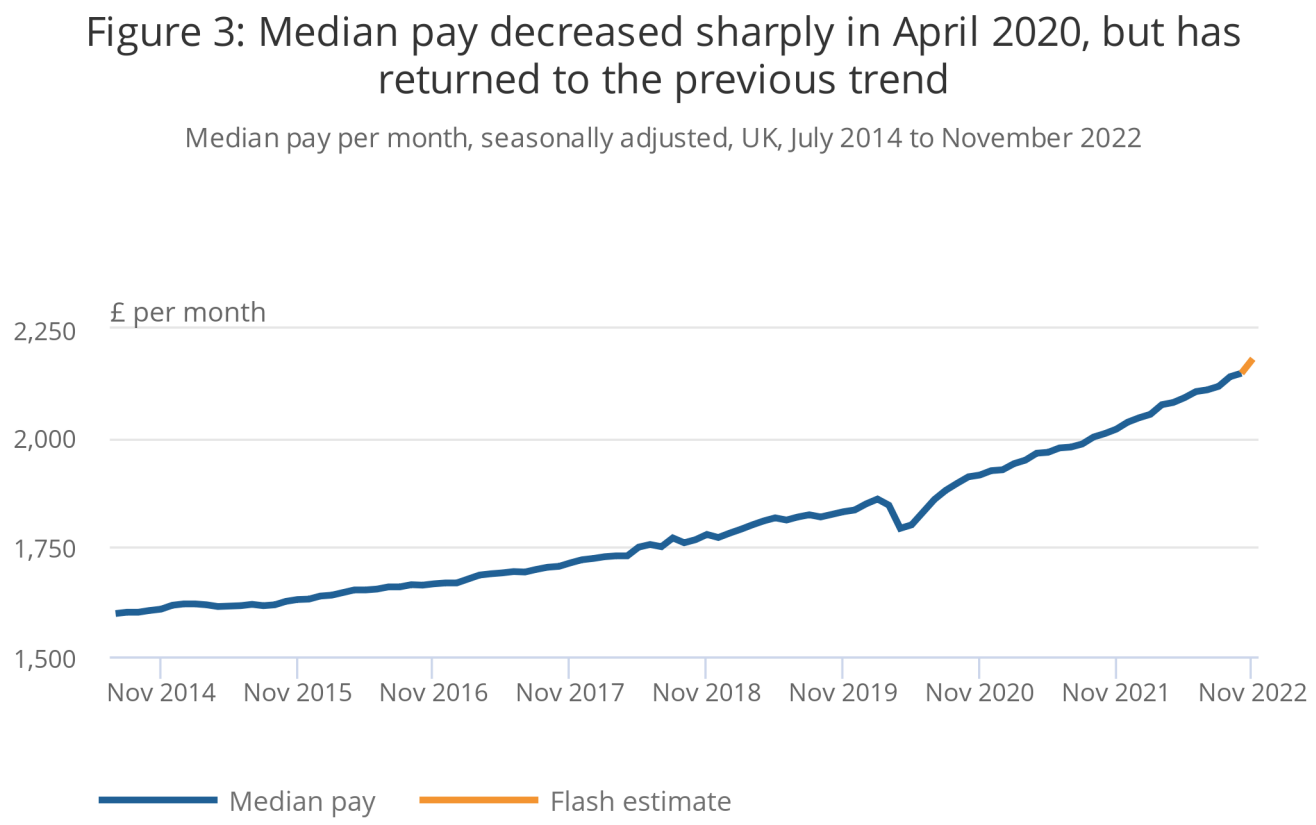
2. The October 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

Early estimates for November 2022 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,181, an increase of 8.0% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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

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

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

While the general trend of pay growth is dominated by those continually employed, the mean pay of people entering the labour market (referred to as inflows) tends to be around 40% lower than 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.

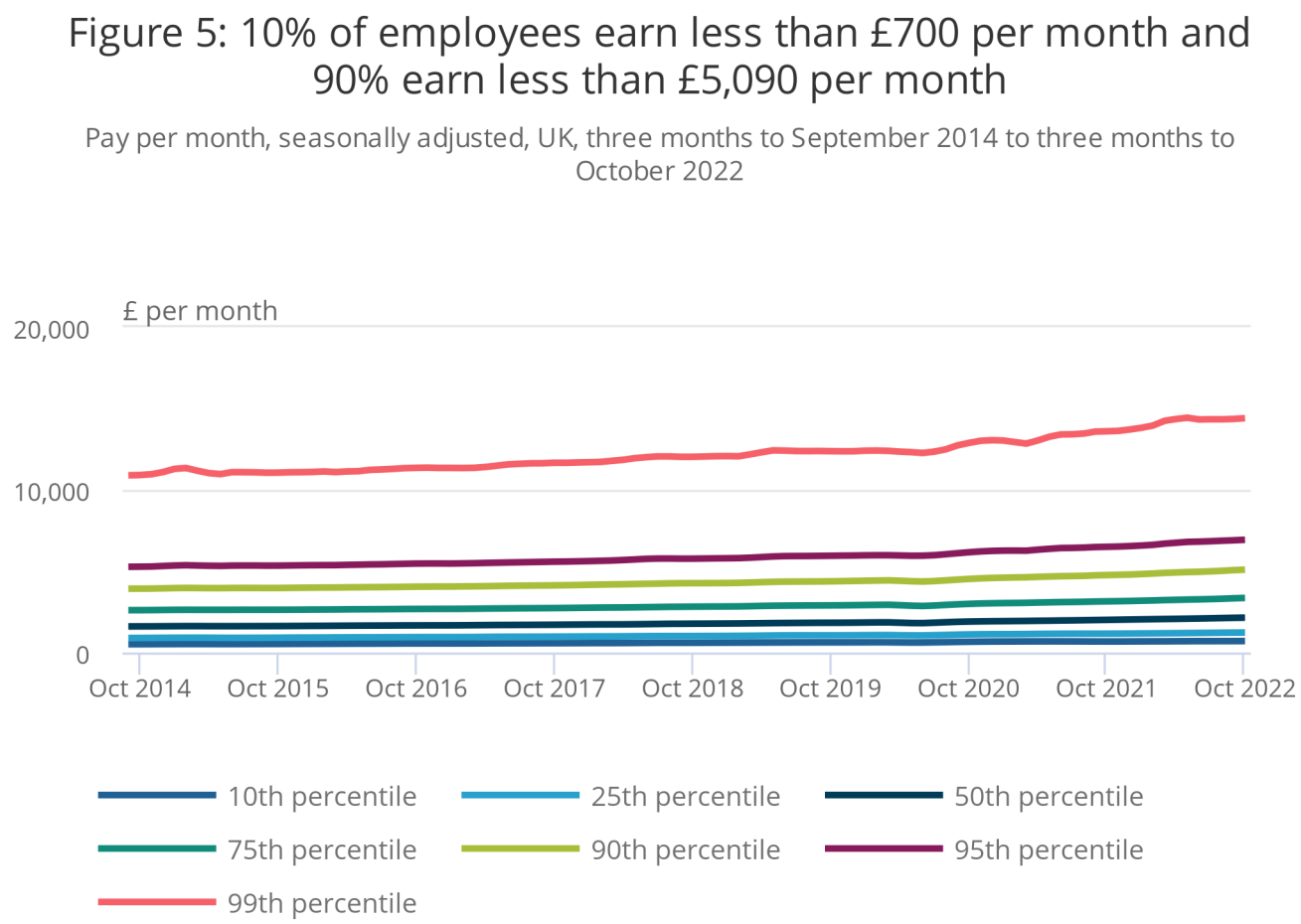
4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to October 2022, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £700, the 90th percentile was £5,090 and the 99th percentile was £14,405 (Figure 5). This means that:

- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £700 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £5,090 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,405 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £700 per month and 90% earn less than £5,090 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to October 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 November 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 784,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,286,000 in London in November 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 November 2022

Notes:

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

Download the data

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London and Northern Ireland experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020, while the North East and Scotland experienced lower growth than the UK overall. Employee numbers within LAUs, and NUTS1, NUTS2, and NUTS3 regions are available in the accompanying datasets.

Over the course of the coronavirus pandemic, all regions' growth rates followed a similar pattern. Growth rapidly declined and became negative in April 2020, but from the middle of 2021 began to recover. As regions have caught up with their pre-coronavirus pandemic level, these high growth rates have started to fall back to rates seen historically before the pandemic.

Comparing November 2022 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 4.2% increase in London to the lowest being a 2.1% increase in the North West.

Examining NUTS3 regions, East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh and Lomond experienced an increase of 0.6% in payrolled employees in comparison with November 2021, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 7.2% (Figure 7).

There is greater variation at LAU level, with growth rates varying between negative 0.8% and positive 13.3%.

Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

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Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in November 2022 ranged from £1,820 in Leicester to £3,379 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,191 in Enfield to £3,379 in Wandsworth. Median pay in November 2022 for London as a whole was £2,604.

Median pay across the LAUs in November 2022 ranged from £1,796 in Scarborough to £5,641 in City of London.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, November 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 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 November 2022 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from negative 0.4% in wholesale and retail to positive 8.4% 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 November 2022

Notes:

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

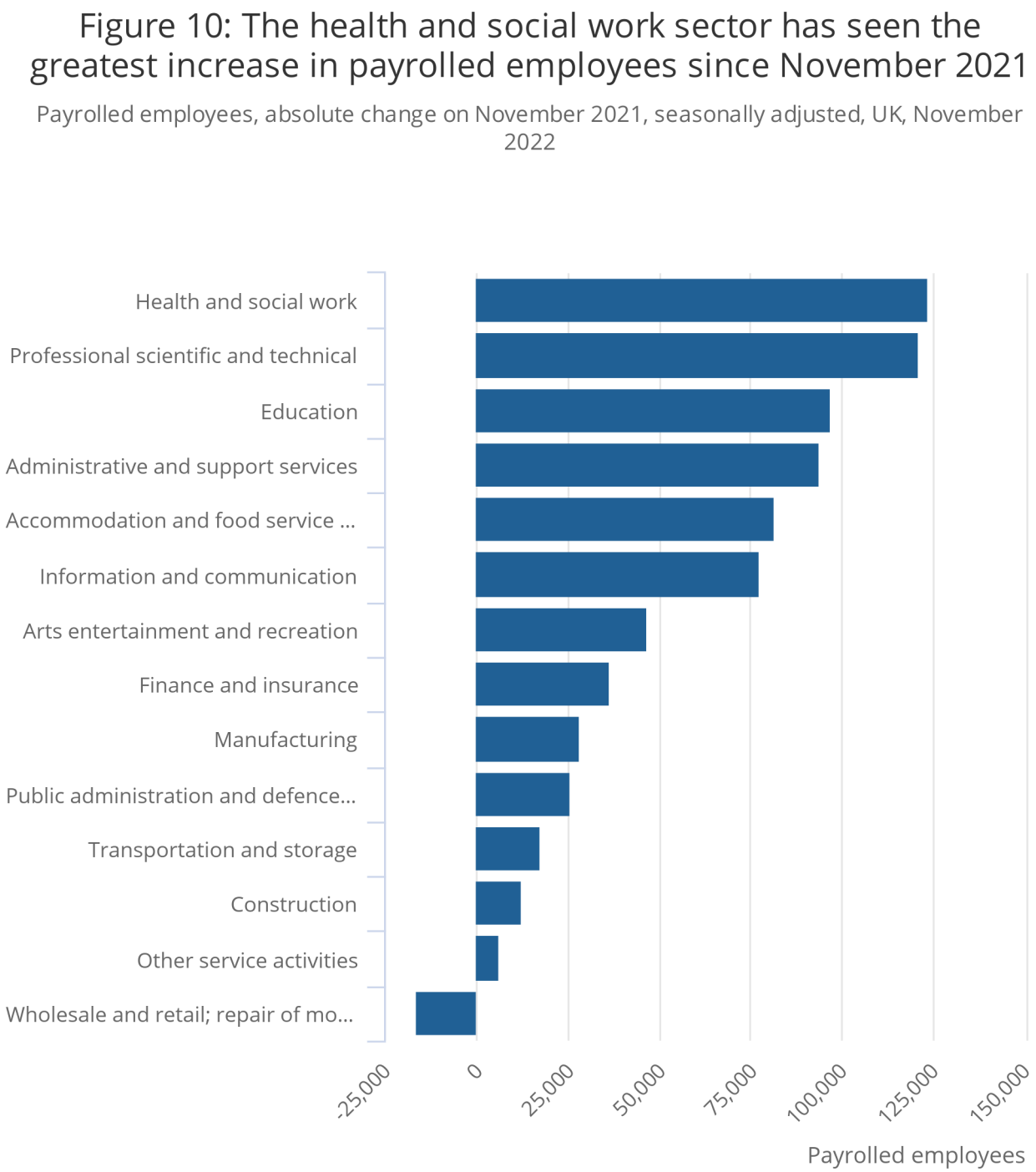
Download the data

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The increase in payrolled employees between November 2021 and November 2022 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 123,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 16,000 employees).

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

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



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

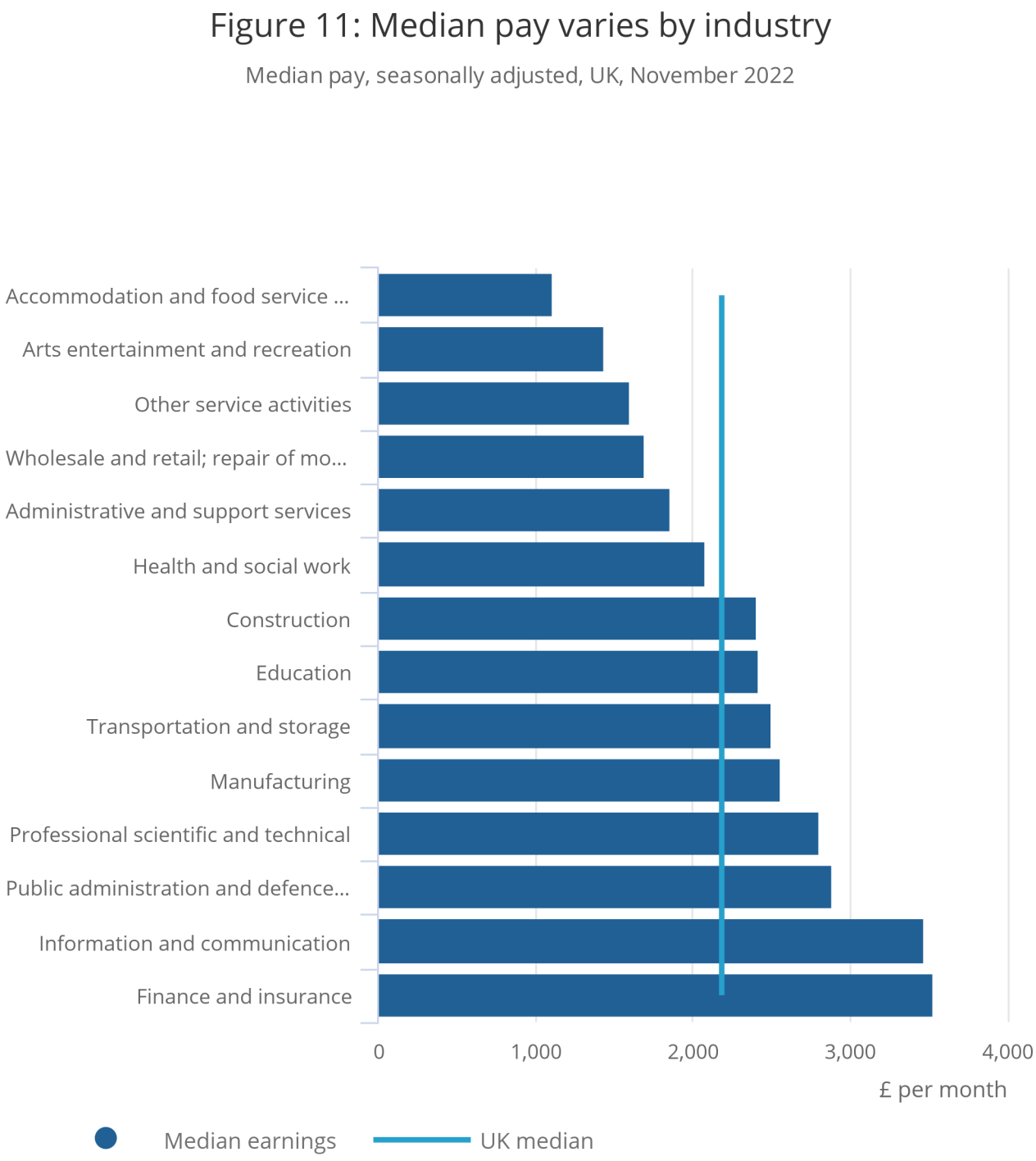
Notes:

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

Median pay in November 2022 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,106 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,538 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, November 2022



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

Notes:

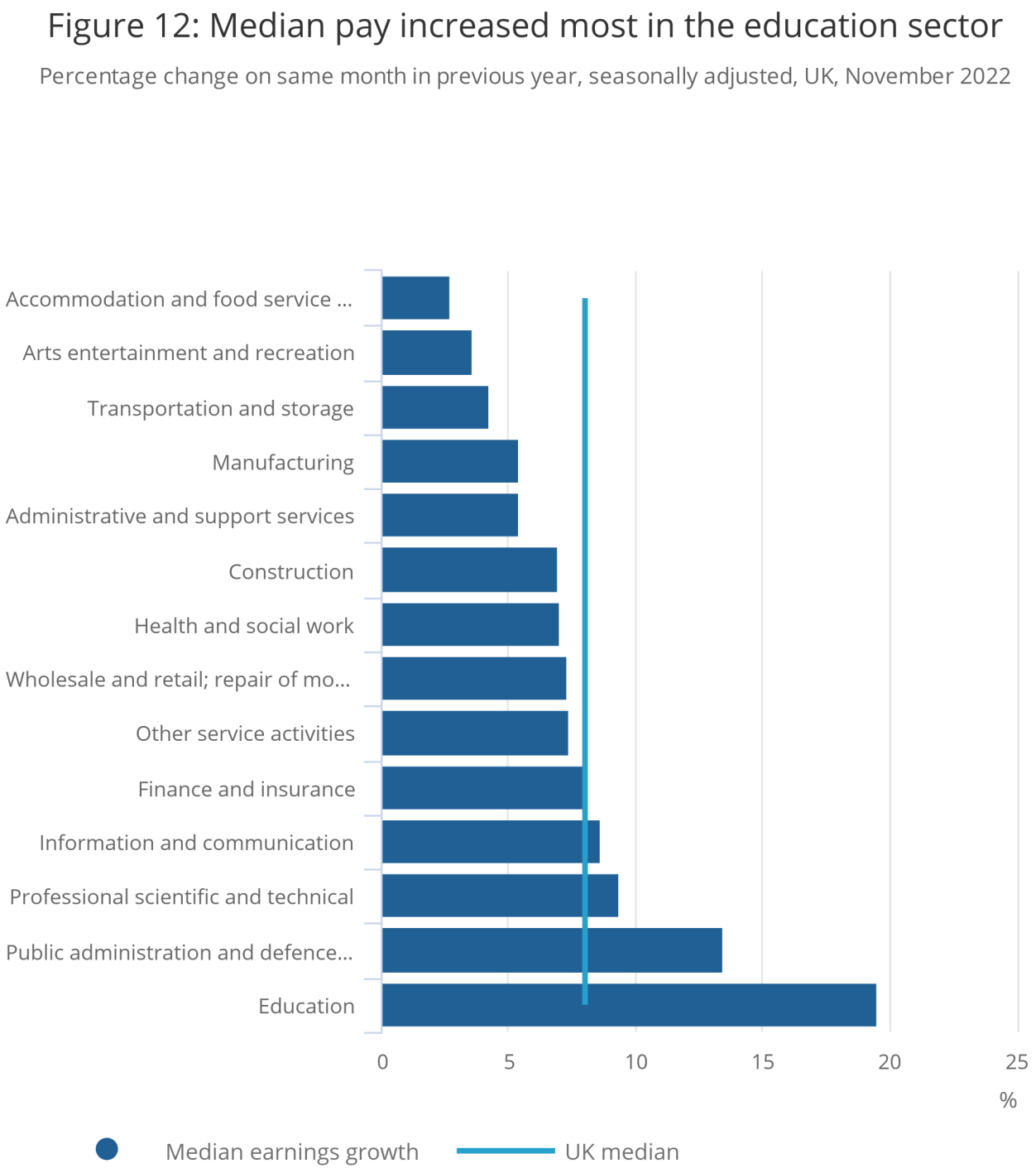
1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the education sector (positive 19.5%, Figure 12) and slowest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (positive 2.7%). November figures are likely to contain increased pay amounts agreed in pay settlements for student support staff and other council workers in the education sector and for council and local authority workers in the public sector. Any backdated pay made as part of the pay settlements will be included in November's figures as well as the additional pay from increased pay rates. Therefore, November's figures may be an over-estimate of the underlying annual pay growth of these sectors this month.

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

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the education sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, November 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.

2. The UK median is shown here for comparative purposes, but it does not represent an average of median pay growth across the regions. It is statistically possible, for example, for median pay growth for the UK as a whole to be higher or lower than pay growth in all constituent parts of the UK.

3. Changes in growth rates are affected by changes in the base period (a year ago) as well as changes in the latest period.

7 . Age data

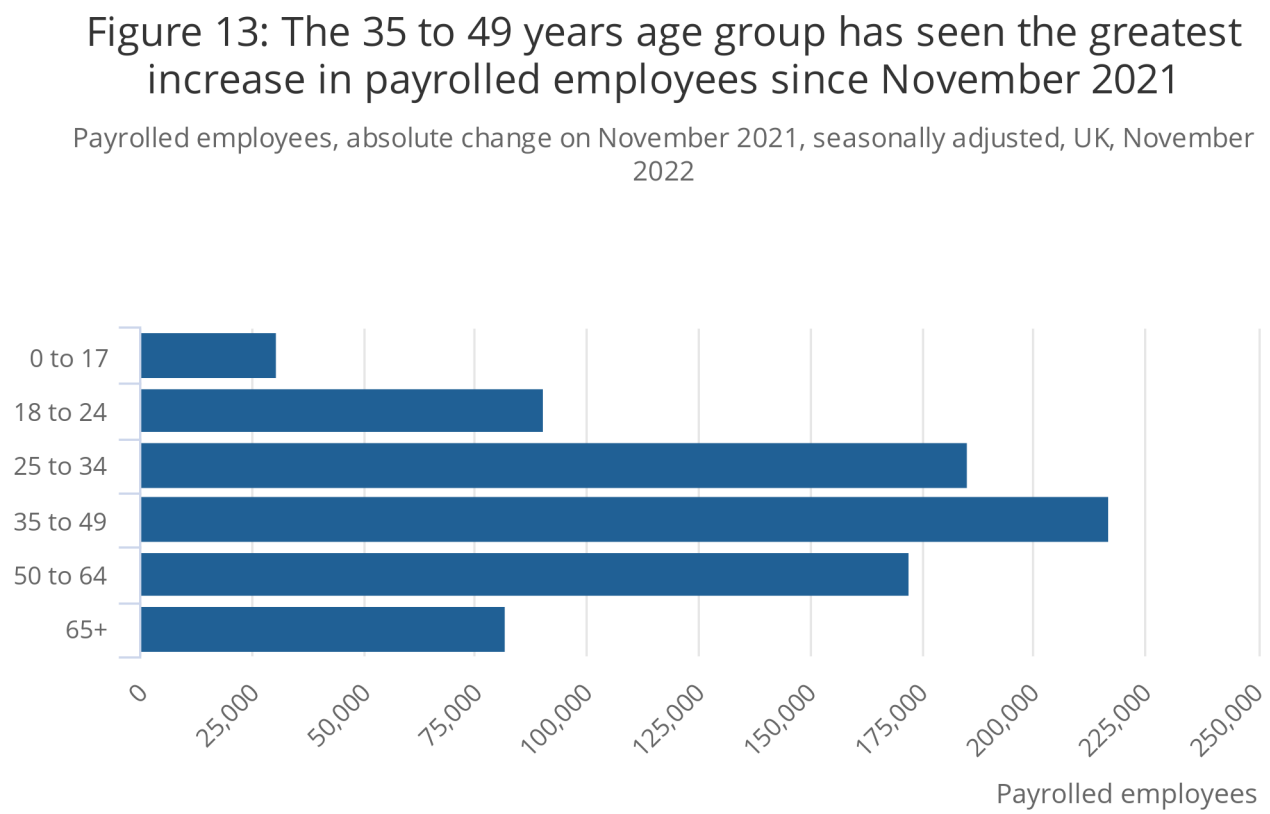
The age figures in this bulletin are calculated based on individuals' age at the time they receive a payment.

Of the 29.9 million payrolled employees in the UK in November 2022, 94.6% are aged 18 to 64 years.

Between November 2021 and November 2022, there was an increase of 121,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 217,000.

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

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



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

Notes:

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

Since 2019, the number of payrolled employees aged 65 years and over has increased at a faster rate than the UK as a whole, with employee growth peaking at 10.7% in January 2020 (Figure 14). This higher growth coincides with the phased increase in State Pension age between March 2019 and September 2020, for men and women aged 65 to 66 years. While growth rates fell in this age group during 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, they have now returned to above the UK average.

Conversely, growth in payrolled employees aged under 25 years has undergone long-term decline since 2017. These age groups saw large declines in growth rates during 2020, much steeper than those seen in the UK as a whole. Both groups have since seen positive growth rates, with employee growth peaking among those aged under 18 years at 76.2% 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 November 2022

Notes:

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

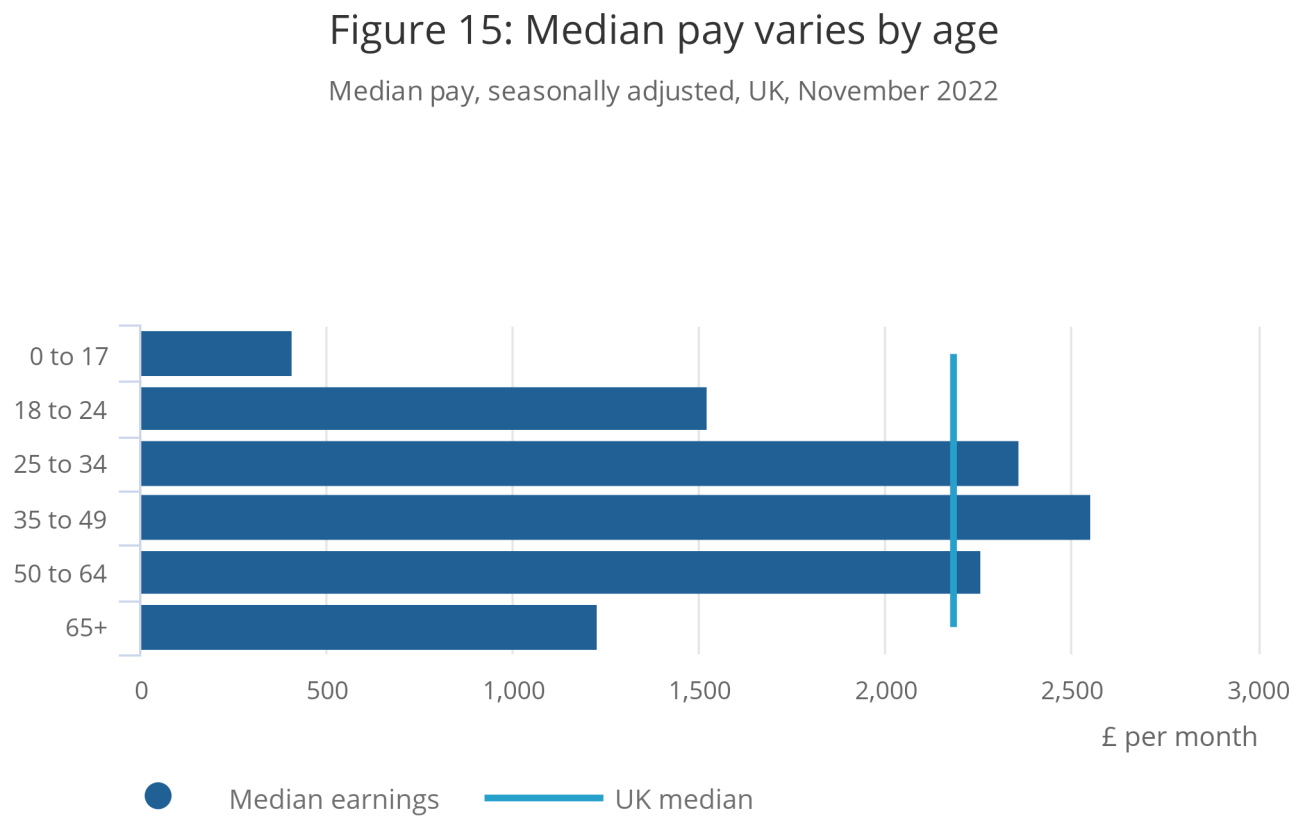
Download the data

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Median pay in November 2022 ranged from £409 for those aged under 18 years to £2,557 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, November 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 December 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 December 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 December 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.

HM Revenue & Customs

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 November 2022 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

We reported that in our October 2022 release we would be making a change to update the seasonal adjustment model used in the publication and supporting datasets. In updating the model, we have found issues within some of the series preventing 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 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.

The Bank of England was granted exceptional pre-release access to this bulletin and accompanying tables at 8: 30am on Friday 9 December 2022 so that the data were available for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held on that day. See exchange of letters requesting exceptional pre-release access so that data are available for discussion at the MPC.

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 them. 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.

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 and 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 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: December 2022 Bulletin | Released 13 December 2022 Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

Employment in the UK: December 2022 Bulletin | Released 13 December 2022 Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

Labour market in the regions of the UK: December 2022 Bulletin | Released 13 December 2022 Regional breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment and economic inactivity.

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: December 2022 Bulletin | Released 13 December 2022 Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: December 2022 Bulletin | Released 13 December 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 December 2022, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: December 2022.

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
November 2014	26,991,129
November 2015	27,706,892
November 2016	28,042,037
November 2017	28,431,973
November 2018	28,756,947
November 2019	28,977,426
November 2020	28,088,200
November 2021	29,161,724
December 2021	29,217,316
January 2022	29,272,696
February 2022	29,363,383
March 2022	29,440,595
April 2022	29,534,760
May 2022	29,549,036
June 2022	29,582,173
July 2022	29,633,413
August 2022	29,670,017
September 2022	29,753,177
October 2022	29,831,879
November 2022	29,938,584
Change on year	776,860
Change %	2.7

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for November 2022 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.

2. These data are experimental statistics.

3. The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid renumeration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period, including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.

4. Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.

5. These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.

6. PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.

7. Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.

8. Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.

9. These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.

10. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.

11. Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.

12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
November 2014	1,608
November 2015	1,630
November 2016	1,666
November 2017	1,714
November 2018	1,779
November 2019	1,831
November 2020	1,915
November 2021	2,020
December 2021	2,036
January 2022	2,046
February 2022	2,054
March 2022	2,076
April 2022	2,081
May 2022	2,092
June 2022	2,106
July 2022	2,110
August 2022	2,118
September 2022	2,140
October 2022	2,148
November 2022	2,181
Change on year	161
Change %	8

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
October 2014	2,198
October 2015	2,229
October 2016	2,291
October 2017	2,345
October 2018	2,438
October 2019	2,498
October 2020	2,618
October 2021	2,740
November 2021	2,764
December 2021	2,797
January 2022	2,833
February 2022	2,850
March 2022	2,876
April 2022	2,811
May 2022	2,838
June 2022	2,860
July 2022	2,865
August 2022	2,875
September 2022	2,898
October 2022	2,913
Change on year	173
Change %	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
October 2014	59,144,216,848
October 2015	61,693,994,242
October 2016	64,191,480,825
October 2017	66,621,009,560
October 2018	69,999,764,766
October 2019	72,390,015,802
October 2020	73,749,437,222
October 2021	79,642,579,959
November 2021	80,611,271,243
December 2021	81,707,705,797
January 2022	82,915,240,669
February 2022	83,687,808,960
March 2022	84,664,236,525
April 2022	83,024,879,978
May 2022	83,857,699,873
June 2022	84,596,911,065
July 2022	84,894,916,769
August 2022	85,297,223,796
September 2022	86,232,830,019
October 2022	86,905,030,839
Change on year	7,262,450,881
Change %	9.1

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
October 2014	507	891	1,603	2,600	3,924	5,274	10,909
October 2015	523	906	1,621	2,625	3,962	5,339	11,056
October 2016	550	943	1,663	2,674	4,044	5,464	11,351
October 2017	569	975	1,704	2,729	4,125	5,582	11,663
October 2018	594	1,010	1,768	2,815	4,260	5,767	12,030
October 2019	619	1,052	1,825	2,894	4,372	5,945	12,376
October 2020	657	1,109	1,899	2,986	4,520	6,160	12,882
October 2021	673	1,153	2,003	3,141	4,757	6,496	13,599
November 2021	673	1,156	2,014	3,152	4,775	6,512	13,625
December 2021	677	1,161	2,025	3,164	4,790	6,540	13,710
January 2022	680	1,166	2,036	3,181	4,820	6,574	13,814
February 2022	683	1,173	2,046	3,197	4,851	6,616	13,951
March 2022	685	1,179	2,056	3,219	4,892	6,691	14,241
April 2022	689	1,186	2,065	3,234	4,917	6,745	14,353
May 2022	692	1,192	2,076	3,252	4,943	6,798	14,433
June 2022	696	1,199	2,087	3,263	4,958	6,814	14,326
July 2022	696	1,206	2,101	3,281	4,987	6,839	14,339
August 2022	697	1,214	2,114	3,301	5,019	6,870	14,335
September 2022	698	1,220	2,128	3,330	5,060	6,895	14,358
October 2022	700	1,226	2,139	3,351	5,090	6,928	14,405
Change on year	27	73	136	211	333	432	806
Change %	3.9	6.3	6.8	6.7	7	6.7	5.9

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
October 2017	676,732	647,492
October 2018	660,826	629,238
October 2019	644,723	634,454
October 2020	559,064	580,746
October 2021	691,385	657,265
November 2021	712,612	620,239
December 2021	684,992	629,399
January 2022	696,111	640,731
February 2022	727,536	636,849
March 2022	721,259	644,047
April 2022	722,868	628,702
May 2022	687,062	672,785
June 2022	683,249	650,112
July 2022	687,430	636,189
August 2022	685,062	648,459
September 2022	704,775	621,614
October 2022	707,546	628,845
Change on year	16,162	-28,420
Change %	2.3	-4.3

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
November 2014	1,037,038	2,931,911	2,167,809	1,970,329	2,316,136	2,571,517	3,726,965	3,821,677	2,260,051	1,192,670	2,315,961	679,066
November 2015	1,052,704	3,005,695	2,210,998	2,024,549	2,387,989	2,646,808	3,877,346	3,920,763	2,315,787	1,213,433	2,351,509	699,309
November 2016	1,057,095	3,037,056	2,237,587	2,056,271	2,423,185	2,688,157	3,938,490	3,967,292	2,347,429	1,225,808	2,352,910	710,756
November 2017	1,065,530	3,089,190	2,265,770	2,088,478	2,454,632	2,727,830	4,004,605	4,018,326	2,378,218	1,244,268	2,370,841	724,286
November 2018	1,069,498	3,127,949	2,292,881	2,112,794	2,481,588	2,758,070	4,070,916	4,061,378	2,401,046	1,257,754	2,383,448	739,624
November 2019	1,071,879	3,150,003	2,311,305	2,122,715	2,489,622	2,783,902	4,139,860	4,092,034	2,420,335	1,257,953	2,388,183	749,634
November 2020	1,049,362	3,077,782	2,253,285	2,075,023	2,416,810	2,707,847	3,916,701	3,969,554	2,353,010	1,226,373	2,306,364	736,089
November 2021	1,092,022	3,200,177	2,337,896	2,142,946	2,512,253	2,792,674	4,112,875	4,106,737	2,432,746	1,273,776	2,392,515	765,106
December 2021	1,095,439	3,206,000	2,342,402	2,146,758	2,515,625	2,795,771	4,129,832	4,110,895	2,433,729	1,274,559	2,399,008	767,297
January 2022	1,095,317	3,210,194	2,348,388	2,149,238	2,521,449	2,800,532	4,147,373	4,120,683	2,435,762	1,277,127	2,397,531	769,103
February 2022	1,098,695	3,214,736	2,353,045	2,157,733	2,527,721	2,811,294	4,164,988	4,133,167	2,446,254	1,282,225	2,403,880	769,645
March 2022	1,101,588	3,221,588	2,358,286	2,163,919	2,532,997	2,819,625	4,184,047	4,143,509	2,451,187	1,285,619	2,406,694	771,535
April 2022	1,103,766	3,230,046	2,364,037	2,170,679	2,540,661	2,828,062	4,200,457	4,149,949	2,470,526	1,291,133	2,412,392	773,051
May 2022	1,103,702	3,229,399	2,363,302	2,170,917	2,542,515	2,826,825	4,206,956	4,156,629	2,465,025	1,294,226	2,415,736	773,804
June 2022	1,105,337	3,232,377	2,363,777	2,172,026	2,544,978	2,829,831	4,214,551	4,162,719	2,467,672	1,295,486	2,419,100	774,317
July 2022	1,106,758	3,236,371	2,366,041	2,172,351	2,550,768	2,834,384	4,226,482	4,175,207	2,469,572	1,296,439	2,422,484	776,557
August 2022	1,107,178	3,239,408	2,367,875	2,173,694	2,555,025	2,839,988	4,230,536	4,183,286	2,472,426	1,296,474	2,423,800	780,327
September 2022	1,110,212	3,249,217	2,374,756	2,179,165	2,559,578	2,848,572	4,245,708	4,198,599	2,478,658	1,300,079	2,429,695	778,938
October 2022	1,111,997	3,254,851	2,380,327	2,181,432	2,565,368	2,855,947	4,268,068	4,209,221	2,485,025	1,302,833	2,435,715	781,094
November 2022	1,115,950	3,267,071	2,387,781	2,188,295	2,575,096	2,865,246	4,286,106	4,223,865	2,494,524	1,306,620	2,444,485	783,544
Change on year	23,929	66,894	49,886	45,349	62,843	72,571	173,230	117,128	61,779	32,844	51,970	18,437
Change %	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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2. These data are experimental statistics.

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
November 2014	1,535	1,522	1,506	1,520	1,523	1,644	1,936	1,724	1,508	1,509	1,652	1,498
November 2015	1,541	1,534	1,519	1,532	1,544	1,670	1,963	1,750	1,529	1,527	1,676	1,493
November 2016	1,569	1,574	1,550	1,569	1,584	1,706	2,017	1,785	1,563	1,559	1,690	1,529
November 2017	1,612	1,623	1,600	1,623	1,635	1,762	2,080	1,843	1,621	1,603	1,739	1,571
November 2018	1,673	1,690	1,658	1,686	1,690	1,828	2,147	1,904	1,686	1,683	1,801	1,634
November 2019	1,718	1,737	1,698	1,728	1,732	1,883	2,212	1,963	1,731	1,717	1,864	1,688
November 2020	1,793	1,817	1,782	1,812	1,817	1,976	2,321	2,047	1,810	1,814	1,942	1,780
November 2021	1,869	1,901	1,872	1,919	1,903	2,089	2,443	2,161	1,912	1,884	2,040	1,859
December 2021	1,896	1,912	1,887	1,932	1,919	2,104	2,463	2,177	1,929	1,905	2,065	1,898
January 2022	1,895	1,925	1,897	1,939	1,925	2,118	2,477	2,186	1,942	1,920	2,087	1,933
February 2022	1,912	1,939	1,907	1,946	1,932	2,124	2,486	2,190	1,944	1,925	2,068	1,917
March 2022	1,943	1,956	1,927	1,962	1,956	2,133	2,518	2,208	1,982	1,954	2,070	1,934
April 2022	1,936	1,962	1,930	1,966	1,955	2,142	2,533	2,216	1,979	1,938	2,090	1,936
May 2022	1,944	1,971	1,937	1,978	1,967	2,154	2,542	2,230	1,986	1,965	2,098	1,941
June 2022	1,949	1,981	1,950	1,992	1,985	2,170	2,553	2,245	1,997	2,017	2,123	1,958
July 2022	1,964	1,994	1,960	2,002	2,000	2,177	2,553	2,259	2,013	1,982	2,123	1,953
August 2022	1,974	2,008	1,974	2,016	2,012	2,188	2,564	2,270	2,022	1,992	2,119	1,977
September 2022	2,012	2,036	1,999	2,036	2,028	2,209	2,587	2,303	2,039	2,010	2,139	1,959
October 2022	2,015	2,039	2,000	2,039	2,028	2,215	2,583	2,297	2,045	2,022	2,161	1,976
November 2022	2,051	2,069	2,022	2,071	2,076	2,238	2,604	2,311	2,088	2,076	2,213	1,999
Change on year	182	168	151	151	173	149	162	150	177	192	173	140
Change %	9.7	8.8	8	7.9	9.1	7.1	6.6	6.9	9.2	10.2	8.5	7.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	November 2021	November 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	489,971	500,583	10,612	2.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	602,051	615,367	13,316	2.2
Cumbria	218,225	221,981	3,756	1.7
Greater Manchester	1,241,725	1,269,717	27,992	2.3
Lancashire	642,537	656,337	13,800	2.1
Cheshire	436,910	445,937	9,027	2.1
Merseyside	660,780	673,099	12,319	1.9
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	402,615	411,389	8,774	2.2
North Yorkshire	357,944	365,081	7,137	2
South Yorkshire	585,019	596,894	11,875	2
West Yorkshire	992,318	1,014,417	22,099	2.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	955,427	975,390	19,963	2.1
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	862,270	880,927	18,657	2.2
Lincolnshire	325,249	331,978	6,729	2.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	615,829	629,822	13,993	2.3
Shropshire and Staffordshire	709,058	723,770	14,712	2.1
West Midlands (county)	1,187,366	1,221,504	34,138	2.9
East Anglia	1,107,325	1,136,363	29,038	2.6
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	871,220	893,729	22,509	2.6
Essex	814,129	835,153	21,024	2.6
Inner London - West	526,918	548,868	21,950	4.2
Inner London - East	1,163,823	1,220,776	56,953	4.9
Outer London - East and North East	857,202	887,769	30,567	3.6
Outer London - South	600,216	617,897	17,681	2.9
Outer London - West and North West	964,716	1,010,795	46,079	4.8
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,173,040	1,211,035	37,995	3.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,258,756	1,296,895	38,139	3
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	885,729	905,778	20,049	2.3
Kent	789,213	810,156	20,943	2.7
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,159,255	1,189,394	30,139	2.6
Dorset and Somerset	559,397	572,636	13,239	2.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	223,636	228,764	5,128	2.3
Devon	490,459	503,730	13,271	2.7
West Wales and The Valleys	775,194	794,164	18,970	2.4
East Wales	498,582	512,457	13,875	2.8
North Eastern Scotland	223,924	229,803	5,879	2.6
Highlands and Islands	202,433	206,277	3,844	1.9
Eastern Scotland	887,002	911,608	24,606	2.8
West Central Scotland	677,433	688,841	11,408	1.7
Southern Scotland	401,723	407,956	6,233	1.6
Northern Ireland	765,106	783,544	18,438	2.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	November 2021	November 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,864	2,056	192	10.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,873	2,049	176	9.4
Cumbria	1,880	2,069	189	10.1
Greater Manchester	1,900	2,070	170	8.9
Lancashire	1,832	1,997	165	9
Cheshire	2,008	2,170	162	8.1
Merseyside	1,901	2,065	164	8.6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,846	2,022	176	9.5
North Yorkshire	1,881	2,033	152	8.1
South Yorkshire	1,865	2,003	138	7.4
West Yorkshire	1,891	2,041	150	7.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,911	2,080	169	8.8
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,951	2,096	145	7.4
Lincolnshire	1,857	1,989	132	7.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,003	2,181	178	8.9
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,901	2,077	176	9.3
West Midlands (county)	1,856	2,026	170	9.2
East Anglia	1,975	2,112	137	6.9
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,238	2,419	181	8.1
Essex	2,118	2,283	165	7.8
Inner London - West	3,012	3,244	232	7.7
Inner London - East	2,507	2,674	167	6.7
Outer London - East and North East	2,237	2,386	149	6.7
Outer London - South	2,500	2,654	154	6.2
Outer London - West and North West	2,277	2,439	162	7.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,317	2,478	161	6.9
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,158	2,325	167	7.7
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,063	2,199	136	6.6
Kent	2,075	2,205	130	6.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,033	2,205	172	8.5
Dorset and Somerset	1,870	2,048	178	9.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,731	1,879	148	8.5
Devon	1,801	1,977	176	9.8
West Wales and The Valleys	1,852	2,046	194	10.5
East Wales	1,942	2,124	182	9.4
North Eastern Scotland	2,156	2,365	209	9.7
Highlands and Islands	1,945	2,104	159	8.2
Eastern Scotland	2,051	2,232	181	8.8
West Central Scotland	2,037	2,191	154	7.6
Southern Scotland	1,982	2,166	184	9.3
Northern Ireland	1,859	1,999	140	7.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	November 2021	November 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,156	194,124	2,968	1.6
Mining and quarrying	51,640	52,997	1,357	2.6
Manufacturing	2,367,835	2,396,024	28,189	1.2
Energy production and supply	122,790	125,351	2,561	2.1
Water supply, sewerage and waste	179,280	185,313	6,033	3.4
Construction	1,295,925	1,308,079	12,154	0.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,393,492	4,377,152	-16,340	-0.4
Transportation and storage	1,349,951	1,367,612	17,661	1.3
Accommodation and food service activities	2,052,904	2,134,525	81,621	4
Information and communication	1,250,867	1,328,414	77,547	6.2
Finance and insurance	1,034,567	1,071,107	36,540	3.5
Real estate	432,824	448,385	15,561	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical	2,254,687	2,375,410	120,723	5.4
Administrative and support services	2,453,117	2,547,045	93,928	3.8
Public administration and defence; social security	1,377,218	1,403,063	25,845	1.9
Education	3,142,725	3,239,587	96,862	3.1
Health and social work	4,023,250	4,146,550	123,300	3.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	555,343	601,946	46,603	8.4
Other service activities	520,270	526,325	6,055	1.2
Households and Extraterritorial	111,883	109,575	-2,308	-2.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	November 2021	November 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,799	1,920	121	6.7
Mining and quarrying	3,984	4,295	311	7.8
Manufacturing	2,429	2,560	131	5.4
Energy production and supply	3,376	3,638	262	7.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,591	2,740	149	5.8
Construction	2,250	2,406	156	6.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,579	1,695	116	7.3
Transportation and storage	2,405	2,507	102	4.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,077	1,106	29	2.7
Information and communication	3,193	3,468	275	8.6
Finance and insurance	3,274	3,538	264	8.1
Real estate	2,112	2,242	130	6.2
Professional, scientific and technical	2,564	2,804	240	9.4
Administrative and support services	1,763	1,859	96	5.4
Public administration and defence; social security	2,547	2,889	342	13.4
Education	2,025	2,420	395	19.5
Health and social work	1,946	2,083	137	7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,392	1,441	49	3.5
Other service activities	1,488	1,599	111	7.5
Households and Extraterritorial	1,014	1,043	29	2.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
November 2014	406,819	3,526,443	6,410,929	9,183,085	6,640,785	823,068
November 2015	438,209	3,613,458	6,604,659	9,313,139	6,899,458	837,969
November 2016	440,279	3,599,294	6,706,626	9,343,452	7,102,743	849,643
November 2017	443,289	3,589,428	6,790,211	9,393,473	7,339,140	876,432
November 2018	439,896	3,566,092	6,845,632	9,436,449	7,561,863	907,014
November 2019	431,836	3,505,136	6,866,452	9,455,467	7,728,717	989,818
November 2020	284,823	3,161,835	6,645,548	9,313,919	7,707,276	974,799
November 2021	489,846	3,438,396	6,805,650	9,475,476	7,924,956	1,027,399
December 2021	496,248	3,437,855	6,819,671	9,487,196	7,943,314	1,033,032
January 2022	493,727	3,444,063	6,828,585	9,509,610	7,957,740	1,038,970
February 2022	505,780	3,469,716	6,850,216	9,520,097	7,971,185	1,046,388
March 2022	522,016	3,490,285	6,864,002	9,530,854	7,978,904	1,054,534
April 2022	528,063	3,504,520	6,891,523	9,565,768	7,991,498	1,053,388
May 2022	528,900	3,493,739	6,896,728	9,577,871	7,997,848	1,053,951
June 2022	522,758	3,485,676	6,909,409	9,596,604	8,009,443	1,058,283
July 2022	524,394	3,481,691	6,923,859	9,614,152	8,025,296	1,064,021
August 2022	529,896	3,473,599	6,930,350	9,625,769	8,037,685	1,072,717
September 2022	531,533	3,485,581	6,948,574	9,647,515	8,058,413	1,081,560
October 2022	525,035	3,505,040	6,967,372	9,667,490	8,074,393	1,092,548
November 2022	520,482	3,528,878	6,990,738	9,692,438	8,096,957	1,109,091
Change on year	30,636	90,483	185,088	216,962	172,000	81,692
Change %	6.3	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	8

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
November 2014	277	1,092	1,739	1,913	1,728	732
November 2015	289	1,136	1,767	1,933	1,742	758
November 2016	294	1,179	1,808	1,967	1,764	790
November 2017	301	1,225	1,869	2,023	1,799	825
November 2018	319	1,282	1,943	2,087	1,850	874
November 2019	326	1,323	2,009	2,138	1,895	962
November 2020	365	1,352	2,068	2,222	1,963	1,058
November 2021	402	1,427	2,192	2,362	2,076	1,135
December 2021	402	1,438	2,213	2,386	2,089	1,154
January 2022	393	1,438	2,219	2,400	2,105	1,156
February 2022	405	1,439	2,227	2,409	2,114	1,162
March 2022	407	1,452	2,252	2,448	2,133	1,168
April 2022	416	1,469	2,261	2,440	2,126	1,172
May 2022	408	1,472	2,277	2,455	2,140	1,178
June 2022	408	1,491	2,292	2,471	2,154	1,191
July 2022	403	1,506	2,306	2,482	2,156	1,194
August 2022	405	1,514	2,320	2,495	2,169	1,198
September 2022	409	1,515	2,338	2,525	2,197	1,214
October 2022	411	1,522	2,349	2,531	2,195	1,210
November 2022	409	1,526	2,364	2,557	2,257	1,230
Change on year	7	99	172	195	182	95
Change %	1.7	7	7.9	8.3	8.8	8.3

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