Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: February 2023

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

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for January 2023 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 2.6% compared with January 2022, a rise of 768,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 3.5% since February 2020, a rise of 1,028,000.

- Payrolled employment increased by 102,000 employees (0.3%) in January 2023 when compared with December 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 December 2022 compared with November 2022 has been revised from an increase of 28,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 47,000 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 January 2023 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.8% compared with January 2022, and increased by 17.6% when compared with February 2020.

- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between January 2022 and January 2023; there was an increase of 107,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.

- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in January 2023 was the highest in Brent, with a rise of 6.4%, and was lowest in East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh and Lomond, with a rise of 0.8%.

- The increase in payrolled employees between January 2022 and January 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 143,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 11,000).

- This month, NUTS1 regions are further broken down by sectors in the supporting datasets for this bulletin; some sectors show similar growth rates to the region level, while others, such as accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage, show moderate regional variation.

- Annual growth in median pay for employees in January 2023 was highest in the finance and insurance sector (an increase of 9.4%) and lowest in the public administration sector (an increase of 3.6%).

About the data in this release

Early estimates for January 2023 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. These early estimates are, on average, based on around 85% of information being available. They are of lower quality and will be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% and 99% of data will be available. This work was introduced in April 2020 in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and methods will continue to be developed. A revisions triangle is available for employees and median pay at the UK level.

Statistics in this release are based on people who are employed in at least one job paid through Pay As You Earn (PAYE), and monthly estimates reflect the average of such people for each day of the calendar month. This follows the introduction of a new methodology for monthly earnings and employment estimates in December 2019, designed to better align with international guidelines for labour market statistics. This differs from the methodology used before December 2019, which produced statistics based on the total number of people paid in a particular time period.

2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for January 2023 indicate that there were 30 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 2.6% compared with the same period of the previous year. This means a rise of 768,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.3% in January 2023, which is equivalent to 102,000 people.

Note, this monthly growth of 102,000 should be treated as provisional because it is based on an early estimate of January 2023 employees. More information on revisions can be found in Section 11: Strengths and limitations.
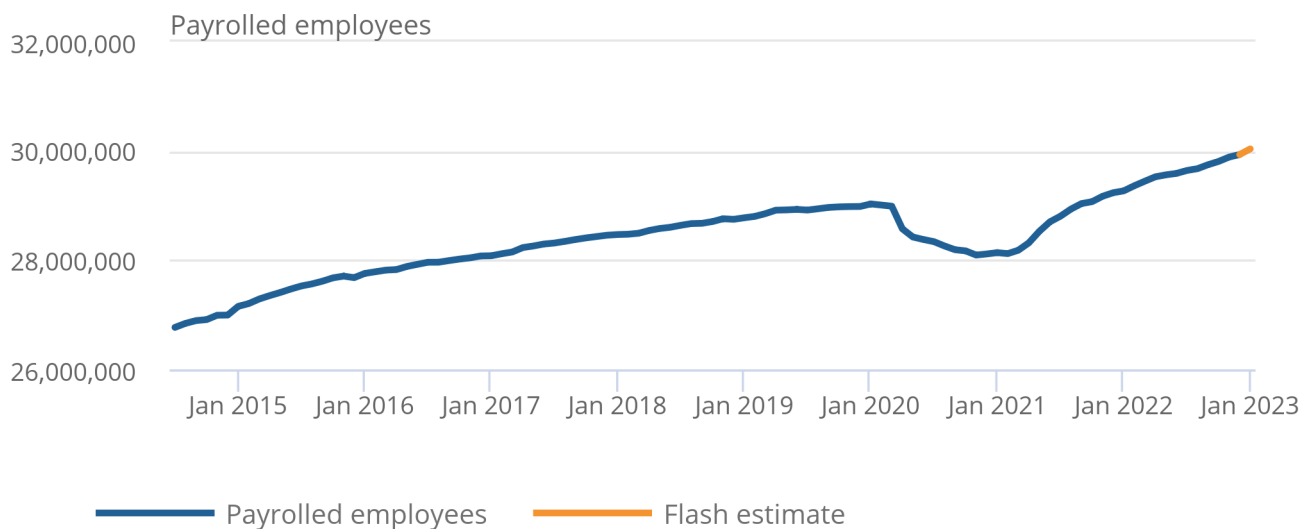
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in December 2022 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.2%. This is revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.1% increase reported in our previous bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: January 2023.

Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but now continues to rise in line with pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) trends

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

Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but now continues to rise in line with pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) trends

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

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 December 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 after March 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, becoming negative in April 2020.

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

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

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

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

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

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 December 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees; this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

Early estimates for January 2023 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,187, which is an increase of 6.8% 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 January 2023

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

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to January 2023
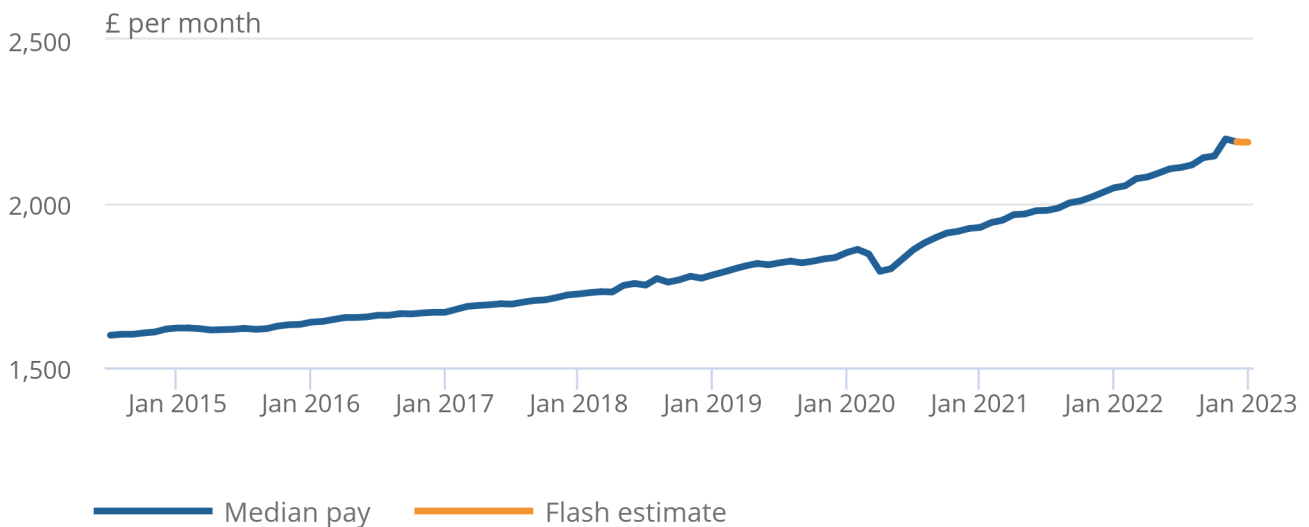
Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

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 December 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 January 2023

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to January 2023
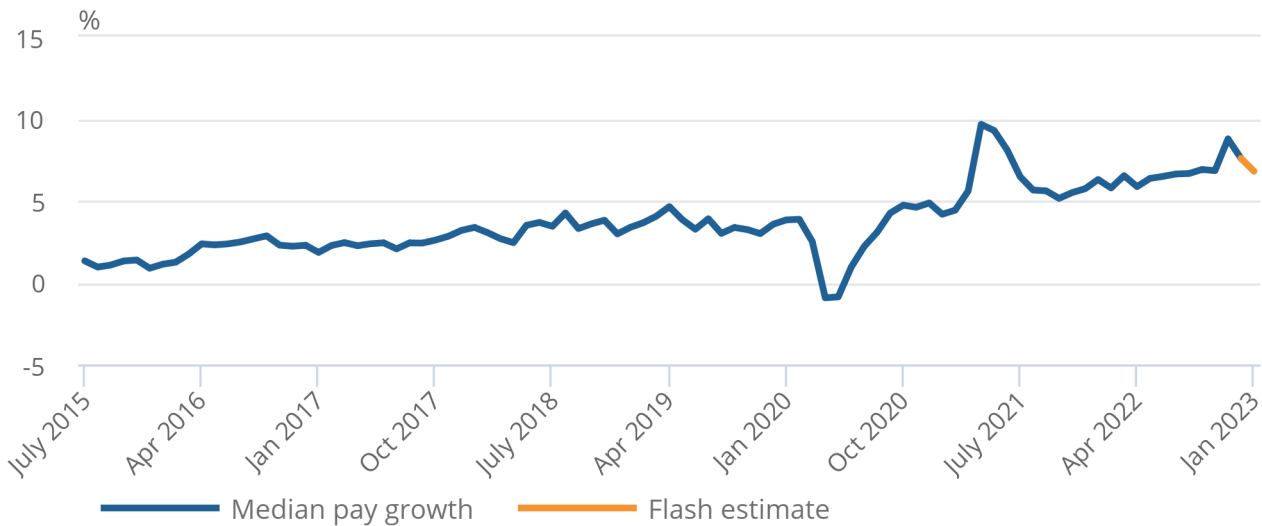
Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

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 December 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 December 2022, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £712, the 90th percentile was £5,151, and the 99th percentile was £14,557 (Figure 5). This means that:

- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £712 per month

- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £5,151 per month

- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,557 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £712 per month and 90% earn less than £5,151 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £712 per month and 90% earn less than £5,151 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to December 2022
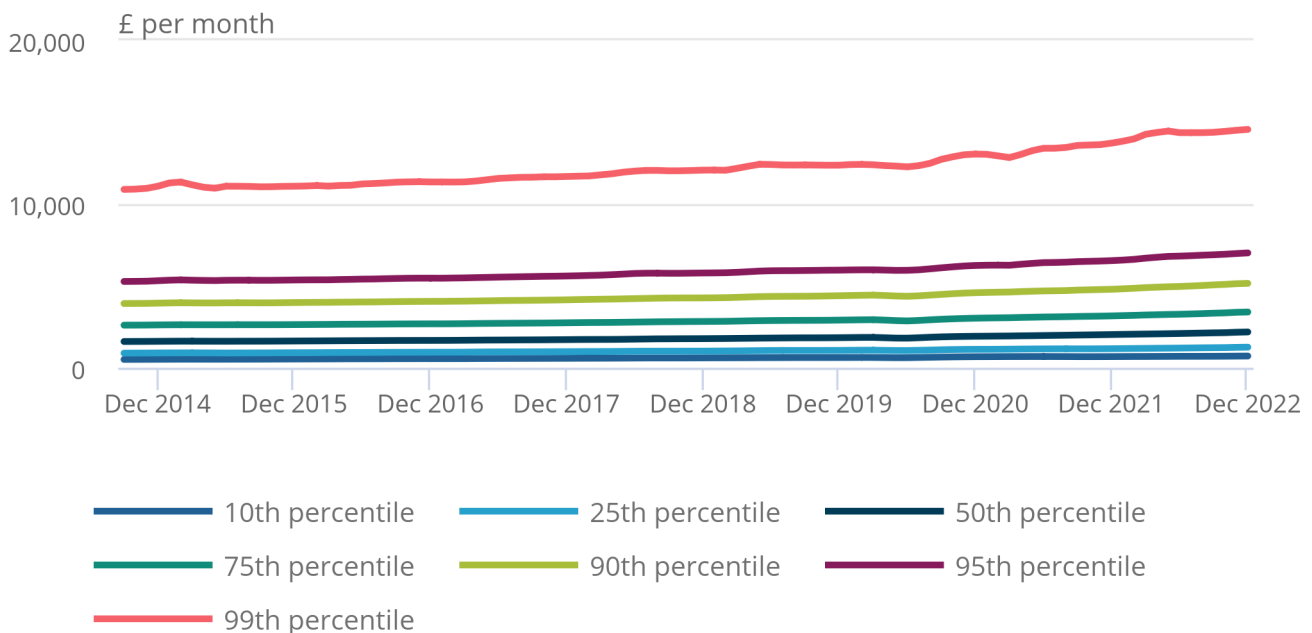
Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

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

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 785,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,323,000 in London in January 2023.

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

Figure 6: Regional employee growth fell across the UK over 2020 and 2021, but subsequently recovered across all regions

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to January 2023

Notes:

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

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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 NUTS1, NUTS2, and NUTS3 regions are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

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

Comparing January 2023 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 2.0% increase in Yorkshire and The Humber.

This month, NUTS1 regions are further broken down by sectors in the supporting datasets for this bulletin. In the latest figures, some sectors show similar growth rates to the region level, while others, such as accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage, show moderate regional variation (Figure 7).

For accommodation and food service activities, all regions saw a drop in growth around the beginning of the pandemic, with London experiencing the steepest decline. Since then, growth rates have recovered in all regions. In some areas, such as the North and Midlands, growth rates now appear to be stabilising, while growth in other areas, such as Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, continue to increase. Comparing January 2023 with the same period of the previous year, changes in payrolled employees for accommodation and food service activities ranged from a 1.5% decrease in the North East to a 10.8% increase in London.

For transportation and storage, employee growth has been different across regions. London, the South East, the South West, the North West and Scotland experienced negative growth after April 2020, but this largely returned to positive growth in the latter half of 2021.

Figure 7: Employee growth varies by region for sectors such as accommodation and food service activities and transportation and storage

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to January 2023

Notes:

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

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Examining NUTS3 regions, East Dunbartonshire, West Dunbartonshire and Helensburgh and Lomond experienced an increase of 0.8% in payrolled employees in comparison with January 2022, and Brent experienced an increase of 6.4% (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, January 2023

Notes:

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

2. NUTS3 is Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics 3.

3. OS is Ordnance Survey.

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Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in January 2023 ranged from £1,821 in Leicester to £3,395 in Wandsworth (Figure 9).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,176 in Enfield to £3,395 in Wandsworth. Median pay in January 2023 for London as a whole was £2,635.

Figure 9: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

2. NUTS3 is Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics 3.

3. OS is Ordnance Survey.

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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 10). 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 January 2023 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from negative 0.2% in wholesale and retail to positive 7.5% in arts, entertainment and recreation.

Figure 10: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to January 2023

Notes:

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

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The increase in payrolled employees between January 2022 and January 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 143,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 11,000 employees).

Figure 11: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2022

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

Figure 11: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2022

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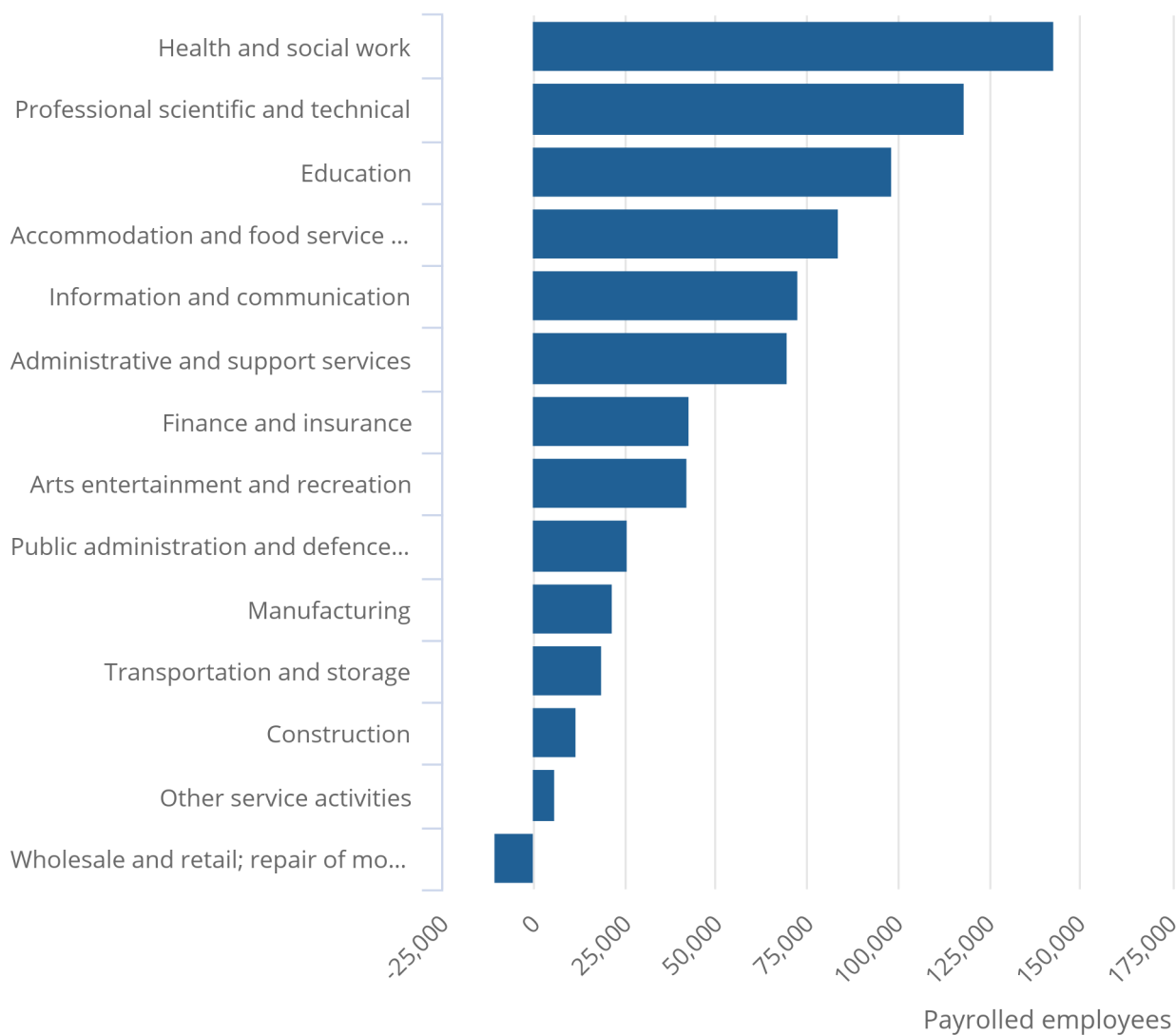
Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

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 January 2023 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,119 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,647 in finance and insurance (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2023
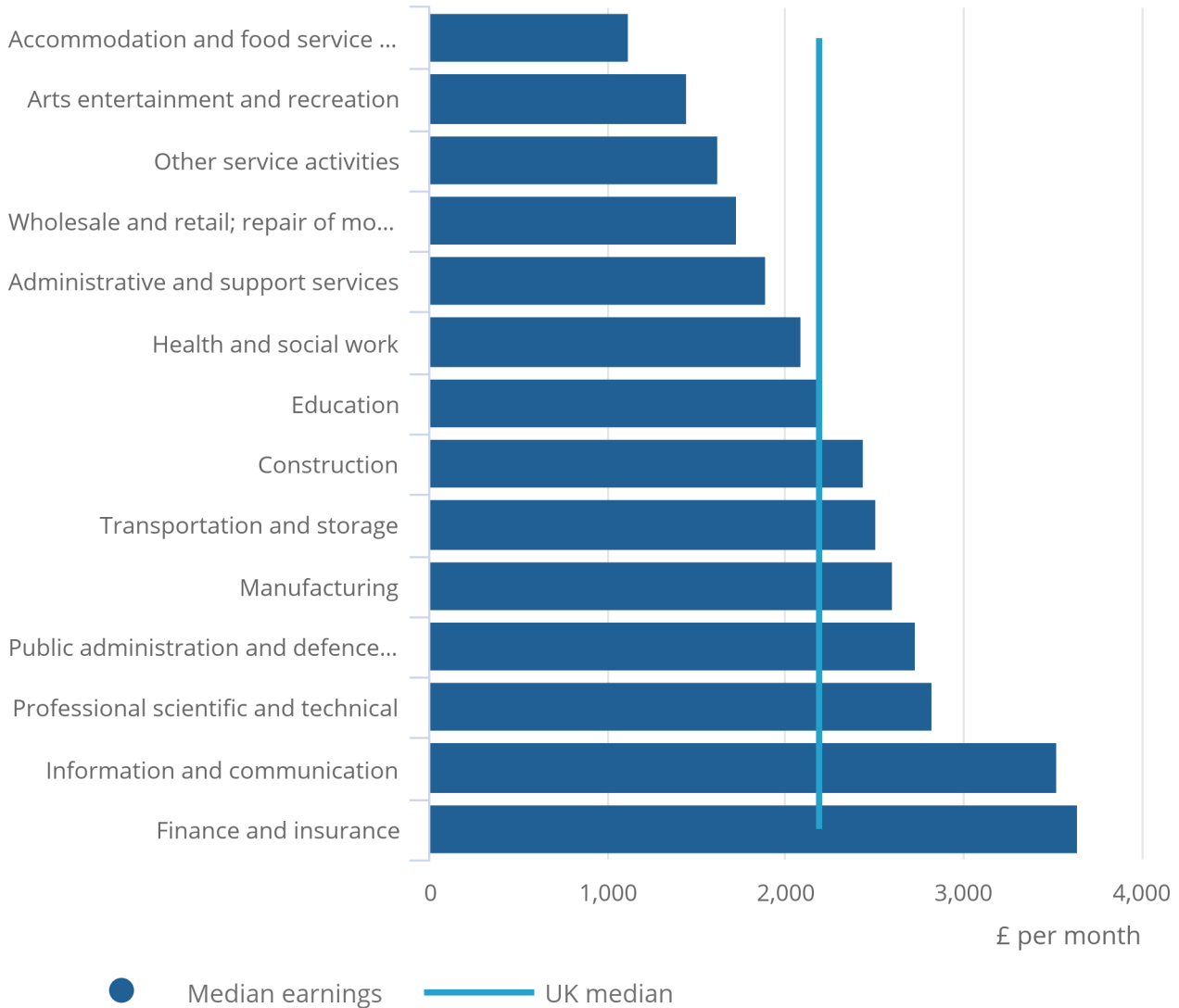
Median earnings ● — UK median

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 finance and insurance sector (positive 9.4%, Figure 13) and slowest in the public administration sector (positive 3.6%).

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

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the finance and insurance sector

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

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the finance and insurance sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2023
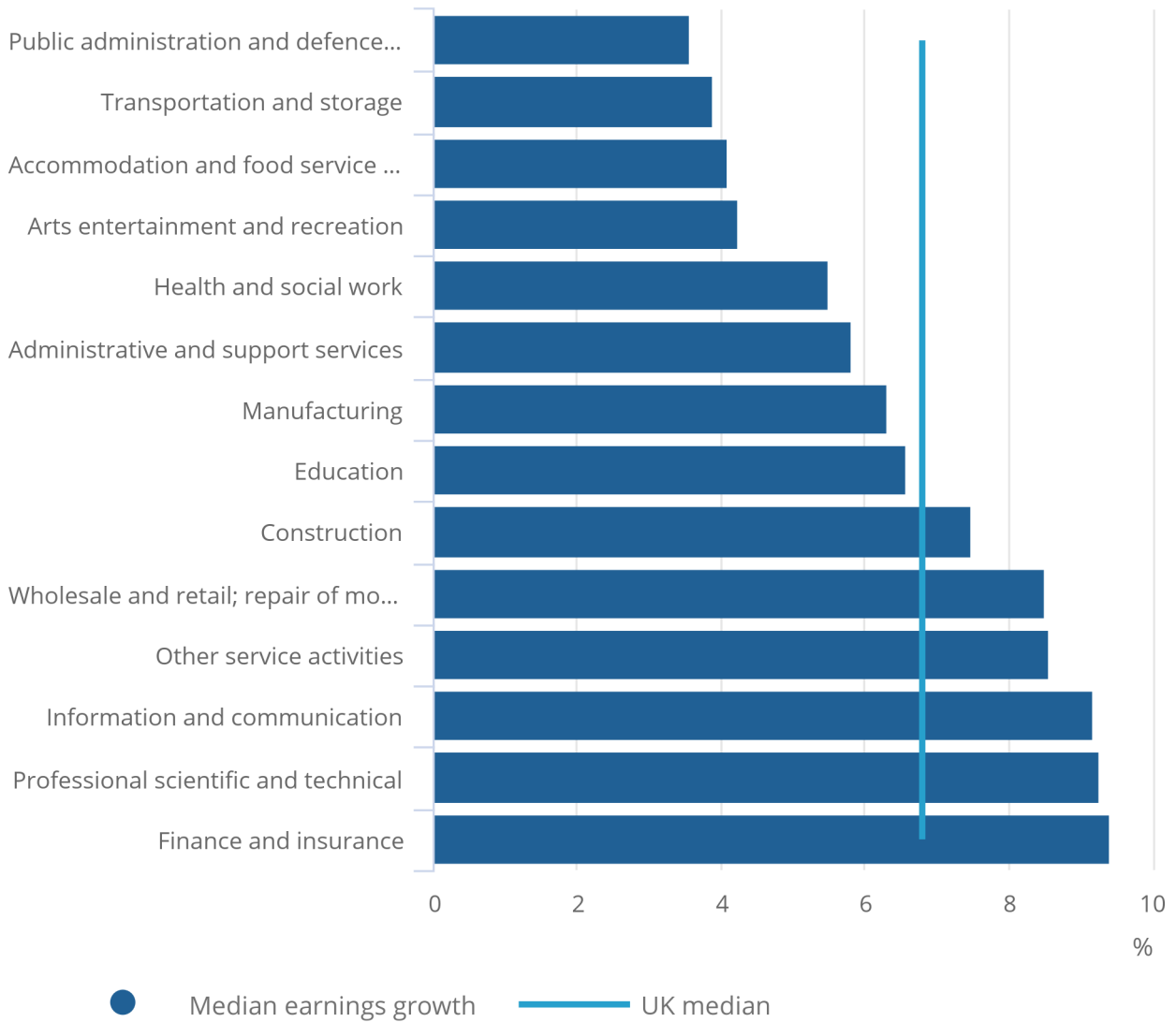
Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

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

Between January 2022 and January 2023, there was an increase of 107,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 226,000.

Figure 14: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2022

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

Figure 14: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2022

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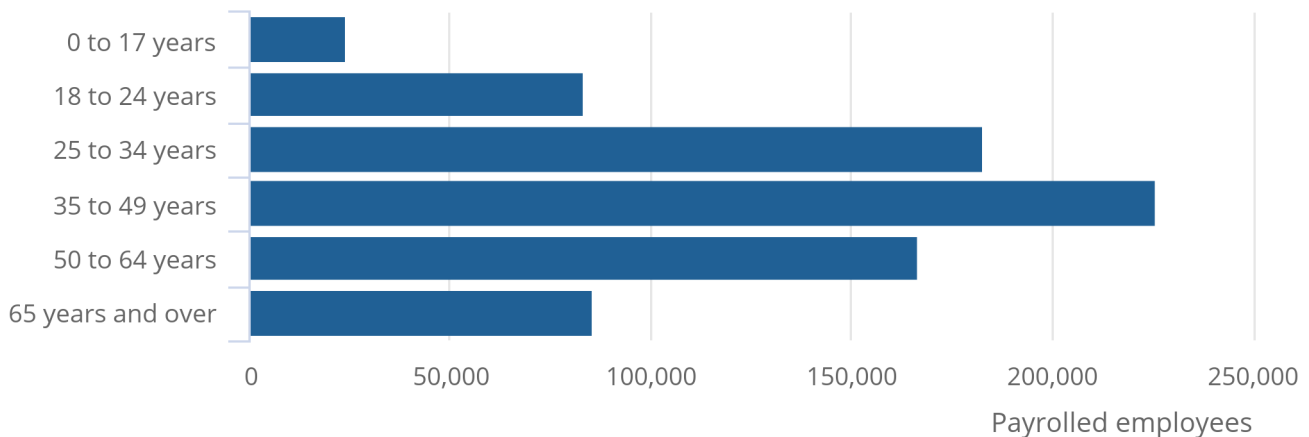
Source: HM Revenue and Customs – Pay As You Earn Real Time Information

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 15). 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 75.9% in March 2022. However, this growth has declined in recent months.

Figure 15: 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 January 2023

Notes:

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

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Median pay in January 2023 ranged from £412 for those aged under 18 years to £2,560 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 16). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2023

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age
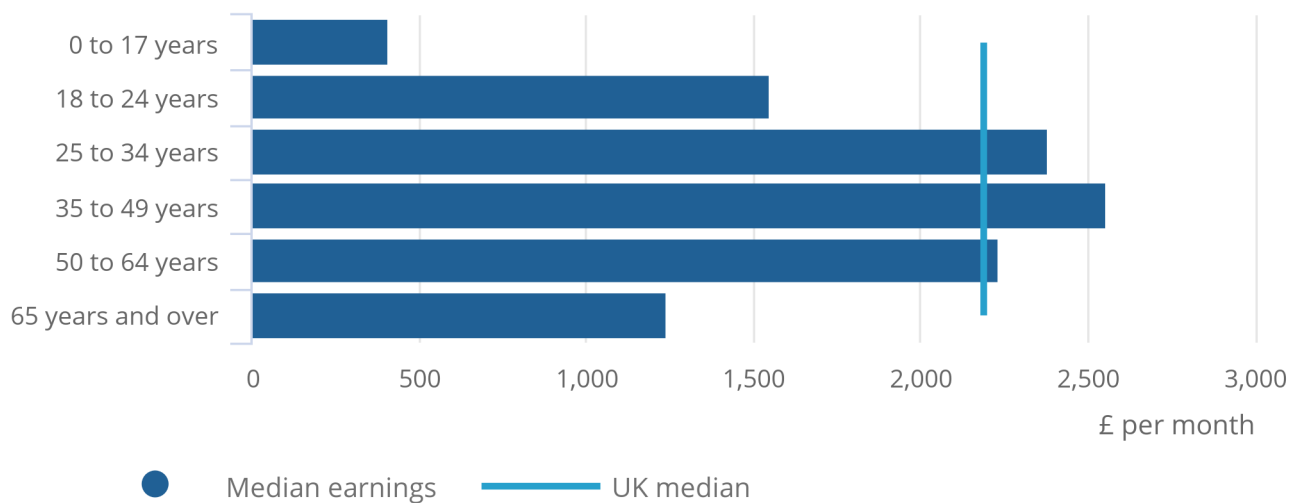
Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2023

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 14 February 2023
Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI)
(Experimental Statistics), non-seasonally adjusted.

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, revision triangle
Dataset | Released 14 February 2023
Revisions of earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI)
(Experimental Statistics).

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted
Dataset | Released 14 February 2023
Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI)
(Experimental Statistics), seasonally adjusted.

9 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

Pay As You Earn

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

10 . Measuring the data

Data source and collection

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

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 January 2023 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

We reported that in our October 2022 release we would be making a change to update the seasonal adjustment model used in the publication and supporting datasets. In updating the model, we have found issues in some of the series that prevent the seasonal adjustment model being applied. To ensure consistency throughout the publication, we have delayed the update across all series until this issue can be resolved. We hope to implement the updated model in full in future publications.

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

Methodology

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

11 . Strengths and limitations

Pre-release data

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) grants pre-release access to official statistics publications. As this is a joint release, and in accordance with the HMRC policy, pre-release access has been granted to a number of people to enable the preparation of statistical publications and ministerial briefing. Further details, including a list of those granted access to official statistics by HMRC, can be found on 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 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 into the imputation model. The model was also made more responsive to recent changes to the labour market that would affect the likelihood of a payment existing. The latter change in particular should reduce the scale of revisions seen to the "flash" estimate but cannot eliminate revisions completely.

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

For the majority of months, post-flash revisions will occur in small amounts gradually each month as more submissions are received. However, all RTI submissions must be received before the end of the tax year. Therefore, for months close to the end of the tax year, these submissions and associated minor revisions that would have accumulated through the year instead need to be received all at once in the final submissions of the tax year. The months of January and February will be most affected by this and see sharper non-flash revisions at the end of the tax year if the imputed submissions are not received by that point. From July 2022, changes were incorporated into the imputation model to try to control for these seasonal differences, as well as other seasonal factors that might affect whether submissions are received through different points of the year.

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

Further information about the methodology used and comparisons with the ONS's Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Average Weekly Earnings can be found in our Monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) data: methods release.

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, UK: February 2023](#)
Bulletin | Released 14 February 2023
Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

[Employment in the UK: February 2023](#)
Bulletin | Released 14 February 2023
Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: February 2023](#)
Bulletin | Released 14 February 2023
Regional, local authority and parliamentary constituency breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other related statistics.

[Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: February 2023](#)
Bulletin | Released 14 February 2023
Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: February 2023](#)
Bulletin | Released 14 February 2023
Estimates of the number of vacancies and jobs for the UK.

13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), released 14 February 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: February 2023](#)

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted Payrolled employees
January 2015	27,153,442
January 2016	27,756,178
January 2017	28,079,756
January 2018	28,468,453
January 2019	28,775,246
January 2020	29,028,431
January 2021	28,137,014
January 2022	29,268,147
February 2022	29,361,208
March 2022	29,444,522
April 2022	29,525,286
May 2022	29,561,520
June 2022	29,587,339
July 2022	29,641,403
August 2022	29,674,430
September 2022	29,746,811
October 2022	29,806,792
November 2022	29,886,564
December 2022	29,933,602
January 2023	30,036,081
Change on year	767,934
Change %	2.6

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for January 2023 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.

2. These data are experimental statistics.

3. The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid renumeration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period,

including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.

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

as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
January 2015	1,620
January 2016	1,638
January 2017	1,668
January 2018	1,724
January 2019	1,782
January 2020	1,850
January 2021	1,927
January 2022	2,048
February 2022	2,054
March 2022	2,076
April 2022	2,081
May 2022	2,093
June 2022	2,106
July 2022	2,110
August 2022	2,118
September 2022	2,140
October 2022	2,145
November 2022	2,197
December 2022	2,188
January 2023	2,187
Change on year	139
Change %	6.8

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
December 2014	2,239
December 2015	2,240
December 2016	2,294
December 2017	2,362
December 2018	2,433
December 2019	2,512
December 2020	2,656
December 2021	2,797
January 2022	2,833
February 2022	2,849
March 2022	2,875
April 2022	2,818
May 2022	2,839
June 2022	2,861
July 2022	2,865
August 2022	2,876
September 2022	2,901
October 2022	2,916
November 2022	2,980
December 2022	2,966
Change on year	169
Change %	6

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
December 2014	60,448,129,284
December 2015	62,004,575,166
December 2016	64,410,862,928
December 2017	67,205,888,248
December 2018	69,937,317,482
December 2019	72,800,445,352
December 2020	74,654,305,795
December 2021	81,770,163,843
January 2022	82,928,955,068
February 2022	83,645,654,599
March 2022	84,640,009,868
April 2022	83,192,463,134
May 2022	83,912,357,791
June 2022	84,652,276,827
July 2022	84,921,298,341
August 2022	85,355,909,536
September 2022	86,282,274,733
October 2022	86,909,820,678
November 2022	89,048,239,290
December 2022	88,780,403,852
Change on year	7,010,240,009
Change %	8.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
December 2014	512	901	1,610	2,613	3,943	5,315	11,089
December 2015	529	914	1,629	2,632	3,979	5,357	11,085
December 2016	552	945	1,666	2,679	4,052	5,470	11,346
December 2017	573	981	1,714	2,743	4,146	5,601	11,682
December 2018	599	1,013	1,773	2,823	4,263	5,785	12,069
December 2019	620	1,055	1,832	2,906	4,395	5,959	12,371
December 2020	670	1,122	1,919	3,023	4,581	6,244	13,051
December 2021	677	1,160	2,024	3,163	4,789	6,540	13,719
January 2022	680	1,166	2,036	3,181	4,819	6,574	13,838
February 2022	683	1,173	2,046	3,198	4,852	6,619	13,981
March 2022	685	1,179	2,056	3,220	4,893	6,693	14,260
April 2022	688	1,186	2,065	3,235	4,918	6,747	14,372
May 2022	691	1,191	2,076	3,253	4,944	6,799	14,455
June 2022	695	1,198	2,088	3,264	4,961	6,817	14,358
July 2022	695	1,206	2,102	3,283	4,990	6,842	14,360
August 2022	696	1,214	2,115	3,303	5,021	6,873	14,358
September 2022	698	1,220	2,128	3,329	5,059	6,898	14,381
October 2022	701	1,226	2,139	3,349	5,089	6,931	14,438
November 2022	707	1,243	2,165	3,384	5,130	6,974	14,506
December 2022	712	1,254	2,181	3,401	5,151	7,011	14,557
Change on year	35	94	157	238	362	471	838
Change %	5.2	8.1	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.2	6.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees	
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
December 2017	666,047	641,833
December 2018	661,049	671,477
December 2019	667,940	666,017
December 2020	595,667	576,085
December 2021	690,315	625,864
January 2022	685,867	651,581
February 2022	728,872	635,811
March 2022	727,624	644,310
April 2022	723,278	642,514
May 2022	699,816	663,582
June 2022	678,574	652,755
July 2022	685,076	631,012
August 2022	681,691	648,664
September 2022	699,312	626,931
October 2022	695,970	635,989
November 2022	703,572	623,800
December 2022	679,723	632,685
Change on year	-10,592	6,821
Change %	-1.5	1.1

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
January 2015	1,042,840	2,948,940	2,176,508	1,983,125	2,331,819	2,587,440	3,758,093	3,842,358	2,271,429	1,197,713	2,329,337	683,839
January 2016	1,054,099	3,010,006	2,215,192	2,028,980	2,392,916	2,653,850	3,887,928	3,927,464	2,320,649	1,215,200	2,348,991	700,903
January 2017	1,056,715	3,042,183	2,239,961	2,059,398	2,425,881	2,692,306	3,950,988	3,975,121	2,349,675	1,227,500	2,348,992	711,037
January 2018	1,065,971	3,094,024	2,267,810	2,092,609	2,455,650	2,731,208	4,015,106	4,024,822	2,379,120	1,245,750	2,368,837	727,547
January 2019	1,068,342	3,128,860	2,295,425	2,110,398	2,484,925	2,762,703	4,082,521	4,061,943	2,400,518	1,254,128	2,383,589	741,893
January 2020	1,073,401	3,153,651	2,314,122	2,123,090	2,491,157	2,788,113	4,155,190	4,102,628	2,423,108	1,260,315	2,392,571	751,085
January 2021	1,052,403	3,085,838	2,259,768	2,077,109	2,422,126	2,711,512	3,925,942	3,970,989	2,352,980	1,228,254	2,312,345	737,749
January 2022	1,094,841	3,210,313	2,348,407	2,147,814	2,520,365	2,799,192	4,150,547	4,118,449	2,434,235	1,277,766	2,396,390	769,827
February 2022	1,098,331	3,215,633	2,352,854	2,156,464	2,528,355	2,810,472	4,167,675	4,131,271	2,445,126	1,283,179	2,401,459	770,389
March 2022	1,101,629	3,222,869	2,357,240	2,163,982	2,534,952	2,819,891	4,183,744	4,143,316	2,452,340	1,287,203	2,404,805	772,551
April 2022	1,103,085	3,230,821	2,364,266	2,169,654	2,541,944	2,823,686	4,204,411	4,146,827	2,467,960	1,290,897	2,408,009	773,724
May 2022	1,103,680	3,233,005	2,364,965	2,171,075	2,545,069	2,825,143	4,215,127	4,156,748	2,464,135	1,294,752	2,412,784	775,040
June 2022	1,105,017	3,236,146	2,364,603	2,171,946	2,547,601	2,827,587	4,220,114	4,161,526	2,465,924	1,295,752	2,415,793	775,330
July 2022	1,106,548	3,239,997	2,366,789	2,172,662	2,553,313	2,832,546	4,232,575	4,174,821	2,468,010	1,296,851	2,419,557	777,734
August 2022	1,106,729	3,242,328	2,368,414	2,174,169	2,557,275	2,837,892	4,236,252	4,182,674	2,470,394	1,296,619	2,420,411	781,273
September 2022	1,109,540	3,251,010	2,374,553	2,178,989	2,560,854	2,845,642	4,249,302	4,196,523	2,475,520	1,299,771	2,425,586	779,522
October 2022	1,110,731	3,254,530	2,377,843	2,180,538	2,564,823	2,850,446	4,268,809	4,204,876	2,480,535	1,302,033	2,430,689	780,939
November 2022	1,113,699	3,263,985	2,383,520	2,187,225	2,571,361	2,857,884	4,283,487	4,216,398	2,485,909	1,303,846	2,436,582	782,668
December 2022	1,116,376	3,267,182	2,386,908	2,189,764	2,575,670	2,860,653	4,297,984	4,219,776	2,487,868	1,304,820	2,441,950	784,651
January 2023	1,117,978	3,276,708	2,394,433	2,195,987	2,584,032	2,872,854	4,323,048	4,237,980	2,496,425	1,306,529	2,444,692	785,416
Change on year	23,137	66,395	46,026	48,173	63,667	73,662	172,501	119,531	62,190	28,763	48,302	15,589
Change %	2.1	2.1	2	2.2	2.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	2.6	2.3	2	2

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

<div align="right">£ per month</div>

<div align="right">UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted</div>

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
January 2015	1,542	1,532	1,513	1,529	1,539	1,656	1,946	1,731	1,517	1,528	1,657	1,500
January 2016	1,546	1,545	1,532	1,542	1,550	1,677	1,972	1,759	1,536	1,534	1,677	1,502
January 2017	1,573	1,575	1,551	1,567	1,580	1,704	2,020	1,786	1,568	1,564	1,700	1,533
January 2018	1,625	1,632	1,608	1,628	1,647	1,775	2,095	1,851	1,628	1,617	1,743	1,569
January 2019	1,673	1,690	1,658	1,684	1,691	1,834	2,160	1,908	1,684	1,668	1,794	1,646
January 2020	1,733	1,754	1,718	1,743	1,748	1,903	2,241	1,984	1,747	1,729	1,872	1,702
January 2021	1,806	1,829	1,793	1,824	1,826	1,990	2,336	2,060	1,823	1,818	1,959	1,783
January 2022	1,895	1,926	1,896	1,940	1,927	2,119	2,473	2,188	1,943	1,922	2,091	1,936
February 2022	1,914	1,941	1,909	1,947	1,933	2,124	2,488	2,190	1,944	1,928	2,068	1,918
March 2022	1,944	1,958	1,927	1,963	1,954	2,134	2,517	2,209	1,983	1,954	2,070	1,935
April 2022	1,938	1,963	1,932	1,967	1,956	2,142	2,529	2,216	1,981	1,941	2,091	1,937
May 2022	1,947	1,972	1,939	1,979	1,969	2,155	2,539	2,230	1,986	1,966	2,098	1,943
June 2022	1,950	1,982	1,950	1,993	1,986	2,170	2,550	2,245	1,998	2,019	2,124	1,959
July 2022	1,965	1,995	1,960	2,002	2,002	2,177	2,555	2,260	2,013	1,984	2,124	1,953
August 2022	1,976	2,009	1,974	2,016	2,012	2,188	2,563	2,271	2,023	1,994	2,117	1,976
September 2022	2,006	2,035	1,998	2,035	2,028	2,209	2,585	2,295	2,039	2,012	2,138	1,959
October 2022	2,013	2,037	2,001	2,037	2,027	2,215	2,580	2,297	2,045	2,018	2,160	1,975
November 2022	2,076	2,092	2,042	2,082	2,088	2,259	2,631	2,325	2,102	2,097	2,238	2,014
December 2022	2,055	2,077	2,034	2,075	2,062	2,255	2,634	2,346	2,084	2,063	2,197	2,008
January 2023	2,037	2,072	2,029	2,070	2,066	2,252	2,635	2,331	2,078	2,047	2,206	2,012
Change on year	142	146	133	130	139	133	162	143	135	125	115	76
Change %	7.5	7.6	7	6.7	7.2	6.3	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.5	5.5	3.9

<div align="right">Source: PAYE RTI</div>

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

| | | | Payrolled employees |
| | | | UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted |
Period	January 2022	January 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	491,433	502,300	10,867	2.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	603,408	615,678	12,270	2
Cumbria	218,640	222,318	3,678	1.7
Greater Manchester	1,246,026	1,273,065	27,039	2.2
Lancashire	644,630	657,762	13,132	2
Cheshire	437,615	447,490	9,875	2.3
Merseyside	663,402	676,073	12,671	1.9
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	404,732	412,627	7,895	2
North Yorkshire	359,210	365,840	6,630	1.8
South Yorkshire	588,075	597,476	9,401	1.6
West Yorkshire	996,391	1,018,489	22,098	2.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	958,137	978,207	20,070	2.1
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	863,613	885,490	21,877	2.5
Lincolnshire	326,064	332,290	6,226	1.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	616,497	630,141	13,644	2.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	711,515	725,889	14,374	2
West Midlands (county)	1,192,353	1,228,001	35,648	3
East Anglia	1,110,160	1,138,196	28,036	2.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	872,756	897,184	24,428	2.8
Essex	816,276	837,473	21,197	2.6
Inner London - West	533,199	553,105	19,906	3.7
Inner London - East	1,175,881	1,229,573	53,692	4.6
Outer London - East and North East	862,802	895,018	32,216	3.7
Outer London - South	604,456	622,953	18,497	3.1
Outer London - West and North West	974,209	1,022,399	48,190	4.9
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,176,368	1,216,223	39,855	3.4
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,263,160	1,302,298	39,138	3.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	888,390	907,934	19,544	2.2
Kent	790,532	811,525	20,993	2.7
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,159,007	1,190,478	31,471	2.7
Dorset and Somerset	559,561	572,036	12,475	2.2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	224,028	229,561	5,533	2.5
Devon	491,639	504,350	12,711	2.6
West Wales and The Valleys	778,362	794,586	16,224	2.1
East Wales	499,403	511,943	12,540	2.5
North Eastern Scotland	224,528	229,718	5,190	2.3
Highlands and Islands	202,289	206,081	3,792	1.9
Eastern Scotland	888,937	911,972	23,035	2.6
West Central Scotland	677,996	689,107	11,111	1.6
Southern Scotland	402,639	407,814	5,175	1.3
Northern Ireland	769,827	785,416	15,589	2

Source: PAYE RTI

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2. These data are experimental statistics.

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	January 2022	January 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,886	2,024	138	7.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,906	2,052	146	7.7
Cumbria	1,907	2,062	155	8.1
Greater Manchester	1,921	2,075	154	8
Lancashire	1,854	1,993	139	7.5
Cheshire	2,052	2,191	139	6.8
Merseyside	1,928	2,071	143	7.4
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,866	1,998	132	7.1
North Yorkshire	1,917	2,027	110	5.7
South Yorkshire	1,881	2,011	130	6.9
West Yorkshire	1,916	2,049	133	6.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,931	2,069	138	7.1
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,973	2,106	133	6.7
Lincolnshire	1,885	1,992	107	5.7
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,033	2,171	138	6.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,932	2,070	138	7.1
West Midlands (county)	1,877	2,022	145	7.7
East Anglia	1,993	2,132	139	7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,265	2,398	133	5.9
Essex	2,149	2,303	154	7.2
Inner London - West	3,040	3,261	221	7.3
Inner London - East	2,527	2,704	177	7
Outer London - East and North East	2,259	2,409	150	6.6
Outer London - South	2,528	2,678	150	5.9
Outer London - West and North West	2,300	2,453	153	6.7
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,341	2,489	148	6.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,185	2,339	154	7
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,092	2,222	130	6.2
Kent	2,104	2,230	126	6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,056	2,201	145	7.1
Dorset and Somerset	1,899	2,040	141	7.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,764	1,895	131	7.4
Devon	1,835	1,963	128	7
West Wales and The Valleys	1,886	2,011	125	6.6
East Wales	1,983	2,117	134	6.8
North Eastern Scotland	2,200	2,316	116	5.3
Highlands and Islands	1,981	2,095	114	5.8
Eastern Scotland	2,096	2,217	121	5.8
West Central Scotland	2,110	2,215	105	5
Southern Scotland	2,041	2,148	107	5.2
Northern Ireland	1,936	2,012	76	3.9

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			
	January 2022	January 2023	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,039	193,020	1,981	1
Mining and quarrying	51,598	53,314	1,716	3.3
Manufacturing	2,377,262	2,398,948	21,686	0.9
Energy production and supply	122,048	126,575	4,527	3.7
Water supply, sewerage and waste	179,655	185,540	5,885	3.3
Construction	1,299,405	1,311,049	11,644	0.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,393,045	4,382,465	-10,580	-0.2
Transportation and storage	1,354,559	1,373,246	18,687	1.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2,062,646	2,146,199	83,553	4.1
Information and communication	1,262,396	1,335,242	72,846	5.8
Finance and insurance	1,035,260	1,078,071	42,811	4.1
Real estate	434,893	449,392	14,499	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical	2,272,132	2,390,180	118,048	5.2
Administrative and support services	2,467,180	2,536,654	69,474	2.8
Public administration and defence; social security	1,378,681	1,404,325	25,644	1.9
Education	3,154,049	3,252,608	98,559	3.1
Health and social work	4,033,522	4,176,185	142,663	3.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	563,475	605,926	42,451	7.5
Other service activities	523,165	529,032	5,867	1.1
Households and Extraterritorial	112,137	108,109	-4,028	-3.6

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	January 2022	January 2023	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,818	1,949	131	7.2
Mining and quarrying	4,031	4,291	260	6.5
Manufacturing	2,453	2,608	155	6.3
Energy production and supply	3,469	3,839	370	10.7
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,601	2,781	180	6.9
Construction	2,271	2,441	170	7.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,597	1,733	136	8.5
Transportation and storage	2,419	2,513	94	3.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,075	1,119	44	4.1
Information and communication	3,236	3,533	297	9.2
Finance and insurance	3,333	3,647	314	9.4
Real estate	2,137	2,261	124	5.8
Professional, scientific and technical	2,589	2,829	240	9.3
Administrative and support services	1,791	1,895	104	5.8
Public administration and defence; social security	2,637	2,731	94	3.6
Education	2,054	2,189	135	6.6
Health and social work	1,981	2,090	109	5.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,395	1,454	59	4.2
Other service activities	1,496	1,624	128	8.6
Households and Extraterritorial	1,023	1,067	44	4.3

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+
January 2015	412,566	3,547,832	6,448,380	9,215,840	6,700,252	828,571
January 2016	439,615	3,606,679	6,622,985	9,317,806	6,930,474	838,619
January 2017	440,830	3,596,074	6,714,950	9,341,623	7,134,267	852,012
January 2018	442,143	3,582,448	6,796,217	9,394,761	7,372,673	880,210
January 2019	439,083	3,551,659	6,845,371	9,435,678	7,587,831	915,625
January 2020	433,769	3,502,449	6,865,287	9,460,825	7,752,868	1,013,233
January 2021	287,829	3,165,449	6,657,069	9,322,312	7,728,594	975,761
January 2022	493,262	3,450,052	6,829,317	9,503,455	7,953,687	1,038,374
February 2022	506,016	3,472,531	6,853,463	9,515,465	7,968,247	1,045,486
March 2022	523,778	3,490,451	6,869,862	9,528,877	7,977,608	1,053,947
April 2022	531,148	3,500,872	6,890,659	9,567,065	7,985,479	1,050,063
May 2022	530,261	3,492,231	6,903,481	9,586,870	7,997,219	1,051,458
June 2022	524,872	3,480,097	6,914,138	9,604,122	8,008,455	1,055,654
July 2022	526,482	3,477,021	6,929,392	9,621,867	8,024,900	1,061,741
August 2022	530,808	3,468,886	6,937,275	9,631,560	8,035,655	1,070,246
September 2022	531,358	3,475,914	6,952,635	9,651,662	8,057,055	1,078,187
October 2022	523,619	3,486,523	6,966,678	9,669,472	8,071,651	1,088,849
November 2022	521,250	3,495,427	6,982,154	9,691,265	8,093,085	1,103,382
December 2022	519,042	3,496,846	6,991,693	9,706,049	8,108,374	1,111,598
January 2023	517,268	3,533,150	7,012,006	9,729,453	8,120,194	1,124,011
Change on year	24,006	83,098	182,689	225,998	166,507	85,637
Change %	4.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.1	8.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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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+
January 2015	280	1,102	1,750	1,925	1,739	737
January 2016	289	1,146	1,775	1,939	1,747	766
January 2017	297	1,186	1,812	1,965	1,759	794
January 2018	304	1,232	1,880	2,036	1,807	834
January 2019	325	1,280	1,947	2,090	1,853	885
January 2020	334	1,340	2,030	2,161	1,907	967
January 2021	367	1,354	2,070	2,243	1,975	1,079
January 2022	397	1,440	2,218	2,405	2,104	1,156
February 2022	405	1,440	2,227	2,409	2,114	1,163
March 2022	405	1,452	2,253	2,433	2,134	1,170
April 2022	415	1,469	2,262	2,445	2,126	1,170
May 2022	408	1,473	2,277	2,454	2,140	1,180
June 2022	407	1,491	2,293	2,472	2,153	1,192
July 2022	404	1,506	2,307	2,481	2,155	1,195
August 2022	406	1,515	2,320	2,492	2,169	1,201
September 2022	410	1,518	2,340	2,526	2,196	1,216
October 2022	412	1,528	2,349	2,526	2,195	1,212
November 2022	414	1,545	2,382	2,583	2,279	1,251
December 2022	416	1,549	2,383	2,564	2,250	1,246
January 2023	412	1,549	2,381	2,560	2,236	1,240
Change on year	15	109	163	155	132	84
Change %	3.8	7.6	7.3	6.4	6.3	7.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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