

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: May 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 April 2022 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 4.2% compared with April 2021, a rise of 1,187,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 1.8% since February 2020, a rise of 530,000.
- Payrolled employment increased by 0.4% in April 2022 when compared with March 2022, a rise of 121,000 people; this should be treated as an upper bound and is likely to be revised downwards when more data is received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for March 2022 compared with February 2022 has been revised from an increase of 35,000 reported in our last publication to an increase of 59,000, 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 April 2022 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.6% compared with April 2021, and increased by 11.7% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between April 2021 and April 2022; there was an increase of 503,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in April 2022 was highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 11.6%, and lowest in Warrington, with a rise of 1.6%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between April 2021 and April 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 333,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a rise of 3,000).
- 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 April 2022 was highest in the other service activities sector (an increase of 9.3%), and lowest in the education sector (an increase of 2.4%).

Annual growth rates for April 2022 are compared with April 2021, and so the reduction in employees and median pay seen following the beginning of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic is no longer contributing to the annual growth rate. Annual growth rates are now compared with this lower baseline.

About the data in this release

Early estimates for April 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 COVID-19 pandemic, and methods will continue to develop. Our [revisions triangle](#) is available for employees and median pay at the UK level.

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

Statistics in this release are based on people who are employed in at least one job paid through PAYE. Monthly estimates reflect the average of such people for each day of the calendar month. This follows the introduction of our [new methodology](#) in December 2019, designed to better align with international guidelines for labour market statistics. This differs from our 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 April 2022 indicate that there were 29.5 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 4.2% compared with the same period of the previous year. This means a rise of 1,187,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.4% in April 2022, which is equivalent to 121,000 people. The early estimate for April 2022 shows the first fall in the annual growth rate since early 2021, but still shows relatively high growth. This fall in the growth rate will be partially driven by the comparison against the increase in employee numbers in March 2021, the first substantial increase since January 2020.

This monthly growth of 121,000 should be treated as an upper bound, because it is based on an early estimate of April 2022 employees. Over the last 10 months, these early estimates have been revised downwards by an average of 109,000 employees. The effect of these revisions on the monthly growth is normally mitigated by revisions to the previous month's employees. However, historic trends indicate that the revisions to March 2022 employees will be relatively small in the next month's publication. Therefore, if April 2022 employees are revised next month consistently with the last 10 months, the monthly growth between March and April 2022 is likely to be substantially reduced.

When comparing the number of payrolled employees in March 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 version of this bulletin, published in April 2022](#). A comparison of the early estimate for April 2022 against the early estimate for March 2022 from last month's bulletin would show a negative change. However, in this bulletin, because of the revision to March, we still see positive growth between March and April. The latest revised estimates are more accurate and are the ones that should be used for a comparison. More information on revisions can be found in the [Strengths and Limitations section](#).

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

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

Growth rates before mid-2016 were higher than 1.5%, falling to then stay level within a range of 1.0% to 1.5% until 2019 (Figure 2).

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

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

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to April 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 March 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

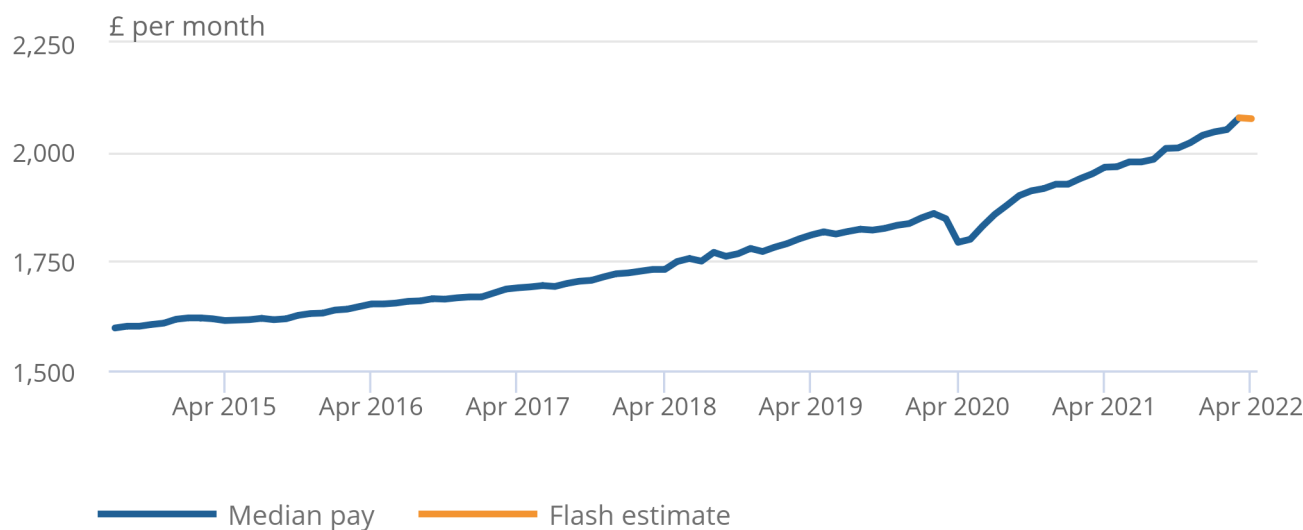
Early estimates for April 2022 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,076, an increase of 5.6% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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 April 2022

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

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

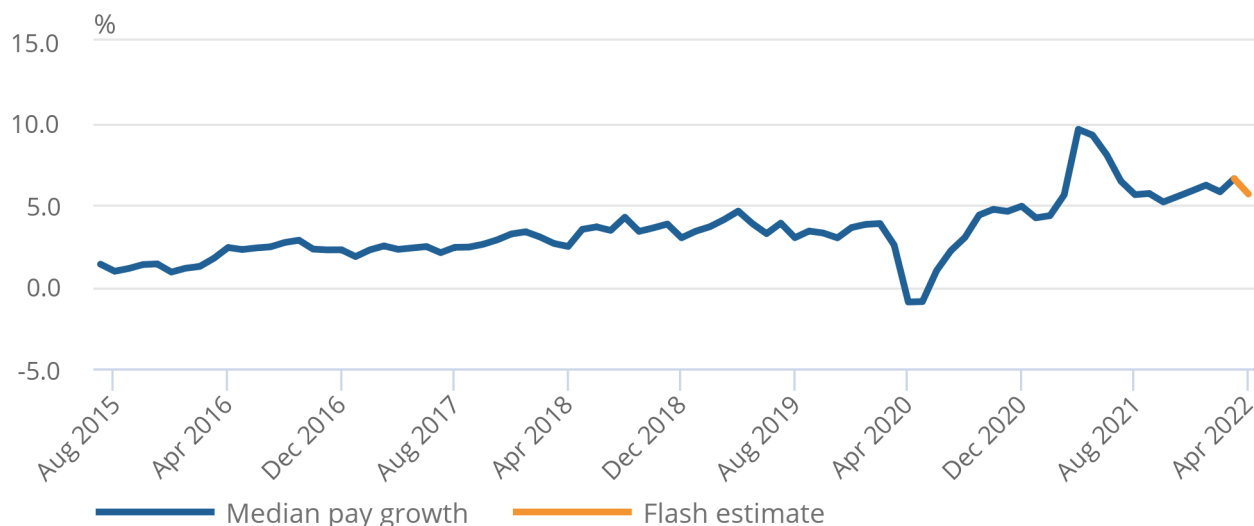
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth fluctuated around 3.6% until 2020, when pay growth became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020, median pay growth has been 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 April 2022

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to April 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 March 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

The relatively high level of pay growth between June and December 2020 is partially explained by lower levels of people entering the labour market than usual during that period, as explored in our [August 2020 bulletin](#) and [September 2020 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 inflows into payrolled employment tend to bring down average pay and average pay growth. As inflows were relatively low between June 2020 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 March 2022, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £685, the 90th percentile was £4,903, and the 99th percentile was £14,333 (Figure 5). This means that:

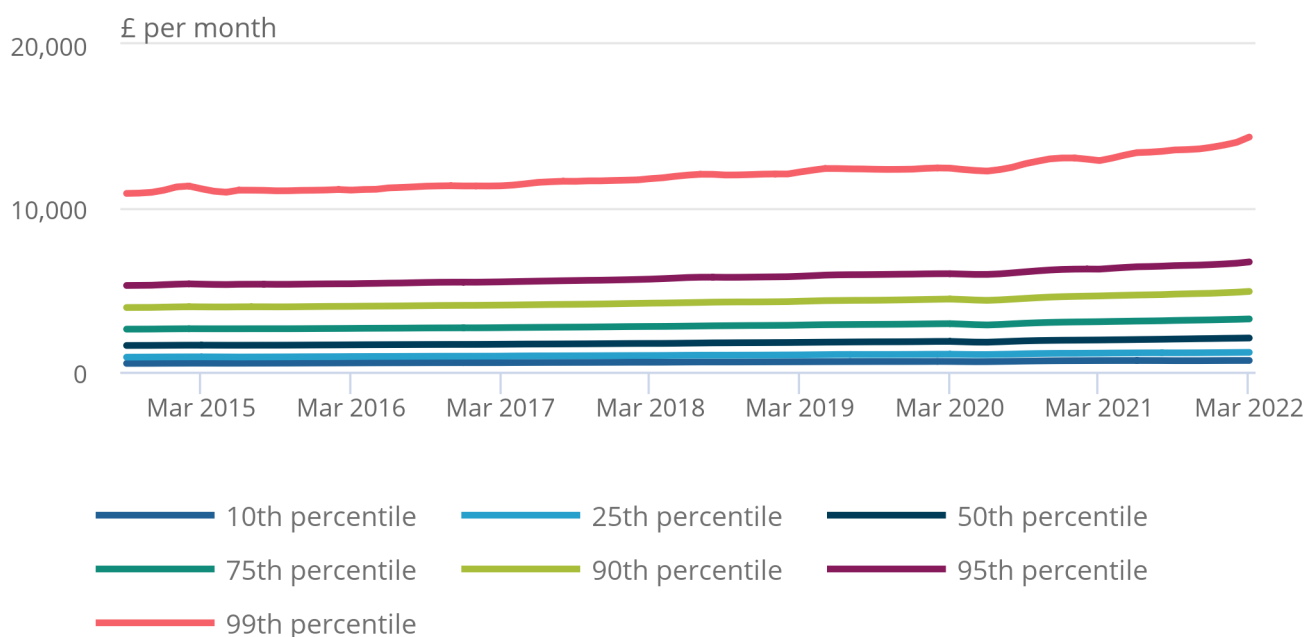
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £685 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,903 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,333 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £685 per month and 90% earn less than £4,903 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £685 per month and 90% earn less than £4,903 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to March 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 April 2022, 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 775,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,187,000 in London in April 2022.

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

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

Over the course of the coronavirus pandemic, all regions' growth rates followed a similar pattern. Growth rapidly declined and became negative in April 2020, but growth rates have been rising again since the middle of 2021. However, the magnitude of changes varies.

Comparing April 2022 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 5.7% increase in London to a 3.6% increase in the East of England.

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 (Figure 7).

For accommodation and food service activities, all regions saw a drop in growth around the beginning of the coronavirus pandemic, with London experiencing the steepest decline. Comparing April 2022 with the same period of the previous year, changes in payrolled employees for accommodation and food service activities ranged from a 16.4% increase in the West Midlands to a 22.3% 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 later 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 April 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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Examining NUTS3 regions, Warrington experienced an increase of 1.6% in payrolled employees in comparison with April 2021, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 11.6% (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in April 2022 ranged from £1,751 in Torbay to £3,224 in Wandsworth (Figure 9).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,077 in Enfield to £3,224 in Wandsworth. Median pay in April 2022 for London as a whole was £2,539.

Figure 9: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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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6 . Industry data

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

The three largest sectors are wholesale and retail, health and social work, and education. These 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. All sectors have now returned to positive growth or are level year on year.

When comparing early estimates for April with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from positive 0.2% in construction to positive 20.7% in arts and entertainment.

Figure 10: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

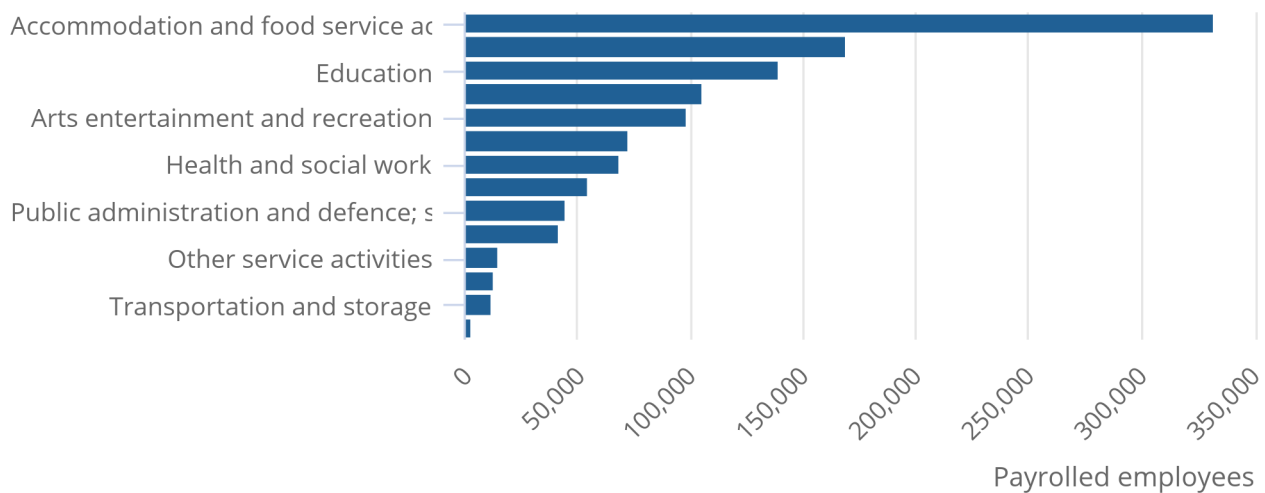
The increase in payrolled employees between April 2021 and April 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 333,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a rise of 3,000 employees).

Figure 11: The accommodation and food service activities sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since April 2021

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

Figure 11: The accommodation and food service activities sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since April 2021

Payrolled employees, absolute change on April 2021, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 April 2022 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,089 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,445 in finance and insurance (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 other service activities sector (positive 9.3%, Figure 13) and slowest in the education sector (positive 2.4%).

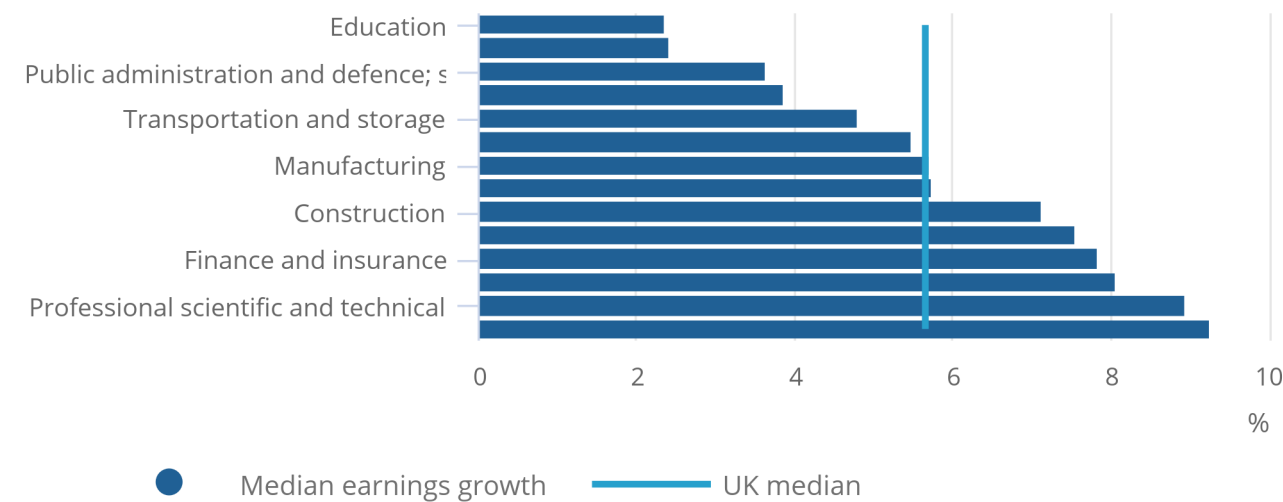
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in our [accompanying datasets](#).

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the other service activities sector

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

Figure 13: Median pay increased most in the other service activities sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 29.5 million payrolled employees in the UK in April 2022, 94.7% are aged 18 to 64 years.

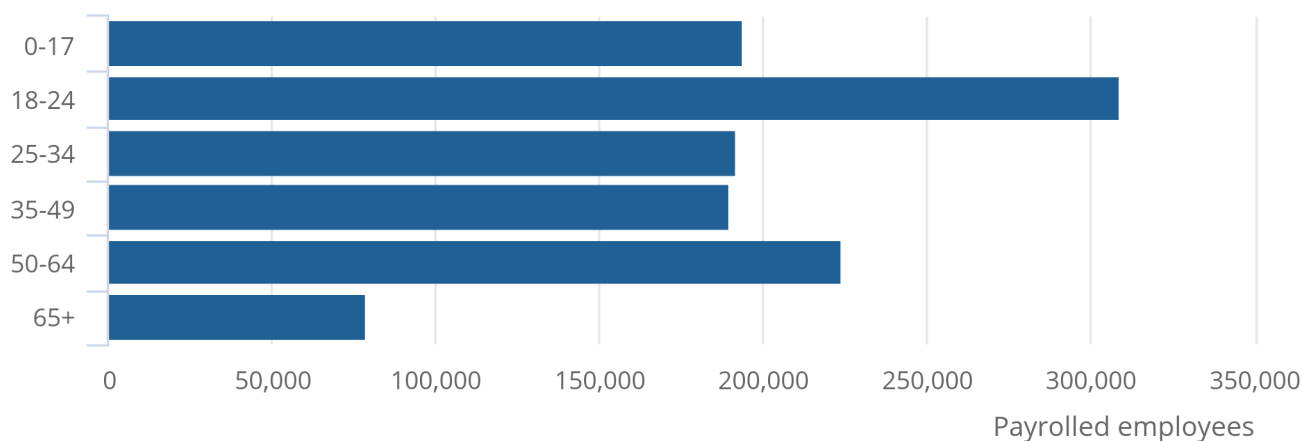
Between April 2021 and April 2022, there was an increase of 503,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 50 to 64 years increased by 224,000.

Figure 14: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since April 2021

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

Figure 14: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since April 2021

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



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

Notes:

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

Since 2019, the number of payrolled employees aged 65 years and over has increased at a faster rate than the UK as a whole, with employee growth peaking at 10.8% in January 2020 (Figure 15). This higher growth coincides with the [Department for Work and Pensions' phased increase in State Pension age](#) between March 2019 and September 2020, from those aged 65 to 66 years for both men and women. 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 a long-term decline since 2017, particularly compared with the UK as a whole. These age groups saw large declines in growth rates during 2020, which were much steeper than those seen in the UK as a whole. Both groups are now seeing positive growth rates, with those aged under 18 years seeing a rise in employee growth to 62.5% in the year to April 2022.

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 April 2022

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

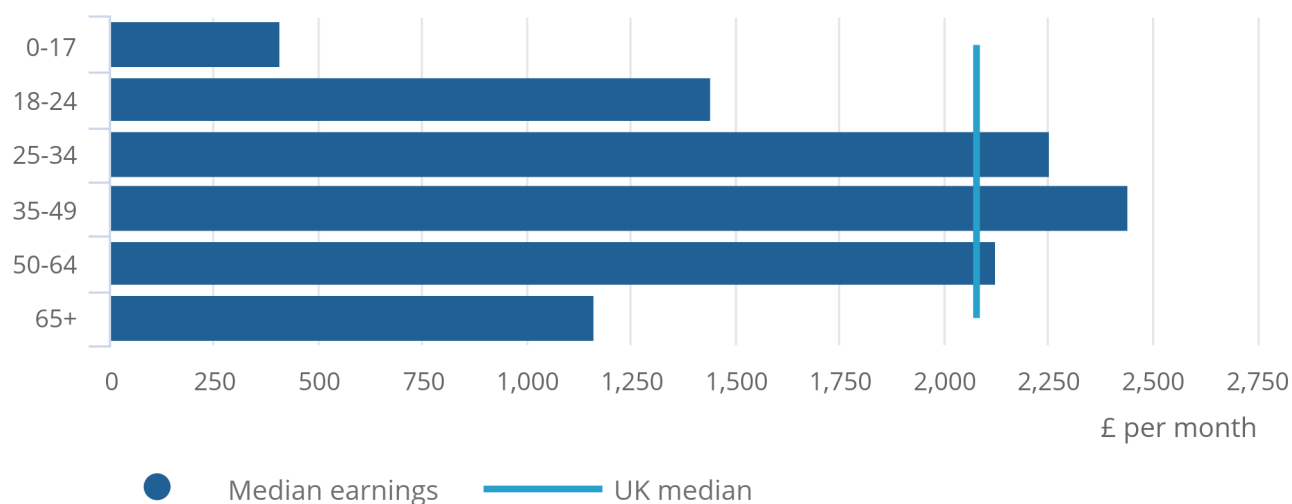
Median pay in April 2022 ranged from £409 for those aged under 18 years to £2,443 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 16). Overall, median pay is higher in central age bands of those studied.

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2022

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 17 May 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 17 May 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 17 May 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.

In April 2022, the NMW and NLW rates were:

- £9.50 for employees aged 23 years and over
- £9.18 for employees aged 21 to 22 years
- £6.83 for employees aged 18 to 20 years
- £4.81 for employees aged under 18 years
- £4.81 for apprentices aged under 19 years and those aged 19 years or over who are in the first year of their apprenticeship

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 bulletin 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](#) because the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase. As a result, the series are subject to revisions.



Coverage

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

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

Upcoming change

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

Methodology

Our 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 [HMRC's list of those granted pre-release access](#), can be found on [HMRC's 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](#) because the methodologies used to produce the statistics are still in their development phase. This does not mean that the statistics are of low quality, but it does signify that the statistics are new and still being developed. As the methodologies are refined and improved, there may be revisions to these statistics.

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

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, because this figure is the most subject to revision as payment returns are received and the imputed payments are replaced with actual data.

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.

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 our December 2020 version of this bulletin, we introduced a new revisions policy. For each publication, we incorporate new input data only up to the latest three tax years. Revisions to estimates can potentially be made for up to the last three 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 our [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 2010 article](#).

The strengths and weaknesses of these sources and other labour market data sources is 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: May 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 May 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 17 May 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 17 May 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 17 May 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 17 May 2022

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

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
April 2015	27,355,460
April 2016	27,831,478
April 2017	28,245,494
April 2018	28,558,213
April 2019	28,943,461
April 2020	28,609,494
April 2021	28,352,948
May 2021	28,523,025
June 2021	28,689,445
July 2021	28,811,194
August 2021	28,925,665
September 2021	29,027,950
October 2021	29,059,035
November 2021	29,154,196
December 2021	29,227,132
January 2022	29,250,208
February 2022	29,360,516
March 2022	29,419,480
April 2022	29,540,192
Change on year	1,187,244
Change %	4.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
April 2015	1,614
April 2016	1,652
April 2017	1,689
April 2018	1,731
April 2019	1,810
April 2020	1,793
April 2021	1,965
May 2021	1,966
June 2021	1,977
July 2021	1,977
August 2021	1,983
September 2021	2,008
October 2021	2,009
November 2021	2,021
December 2021	2,038
January 2022	2,046
February 2022	2,051
March 2022	2,078
April 2022	2,076
Change on year	111
Change %	5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
March 2015	2,220
March 2016	2,246
March 2017	2,320
March 2018	2,394
March 2019	2,497
March 2020	2,531
March 2021	2,654
April 2021	2,682
May 2021	2,692
June 2021	2,695
July 2021	2,708
August 2021	2,716
September 2021	2,734
October 2021	2,738
November 2021	2,766
December 2021	2,800
January 2022	2,847
February 2022	2,860
March 2022	2,890
Change on year	237
Change %	8.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
March 2015	60,568,032,323
March 2016	62,489,114,586
March 2017	65,304,655,361
March 2018	68,203,883,513
March 2019	72,031,257,468
March 2020	73,372,656,277
March 2021	74,817,905,880
April 2021	76,047,274,808
May 2021	76,780,549,074
June 2021	77,326,204,583
July 2021	78,025,483,489
August 2021	78,552,621,168
September 2021	79,363,481,757
October 2021	79,559,605,863
November 2021	80,633,802,294
December 2021	81,840,882,510
January 2022	83,278,673,699
February 2022	83,982,486,454
March 2022	85,034,692,156
Change on year	10,216,786,276
Change %	13.7

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
March 2015	518	906	1,619	2,622	3,960	5,346	11,172
March 2016	536	925	1,641	2,645	3,994	5,370	11,092
March 2017	553	950	1,676	2,690	4,068	5,487	11,354
March 2018	578	989	1,726	2,763	4,187	5,654	11,793
March 2019	605	1,026	1,790	2,847	4,302	5,831	12,202
March 2020	623	1,068	1,850	2,933	4,438	5,985	12,436
March 2021	679	1,132	1,937	3,054	4,629	6,266	12,897
April 2021	680	1,140	1,946	3,069	4,649	6,318	13,046
May 2021	681	1,144	1,953	3,080	4,666	6,367	13,230
June 2021	682	1,149	1,964	3,092	4,682	6,410	13,384
July 2021	680	1,152	1,972	3,100	4,694	6,424	13,411
August 2021	678	1,153	1,982	3,111	4,708	6,446	13,461
September 2021	673	1,151	1,994	3,129	4,739	6,479	13,546
October 2021	673	1,153	2,004	3,142	4,757	6,496	13,568
November 2021	673	1,155	2,016	3,154	4,775	6,512	13,611
December 2021	677	1,162	2,025	3,166	4,791	6,543	13,713
January 2022	681	1,167	2,037	3,184	4,823	6,581	13,848
February 2022	684	1,174	2,046	3,200	4,856	6,626	14,014
March 2022	685	1,180	2,057	3,222	4,903	6,706	14,333
Change on year	6	47	120	168	274	440	1,436
Change %	1	4.2	6.2	5.5	5.9	7	11.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted		
Period	Inflows	Outflows
April 2017	709,342	607,176
April 2018	659,260	594,631
April 2019	722,303	627,006
April 2020	482,130	863,874
April 2021	646,621	486,629
May 2021	729,154	559,077
June 2021	737,004	570,584
July 2021	693,444	571,695
August 2021	693,115	578,644
September 2021	691,471	589,186
October 2021	696,478	665,394
November 2021	717,953	622,792
December 2021	700,317	627,381
January 2022	682,781	659,705
February 2022	743,299	632,991
March 2022	753,449	694,485
April 2022	837,920	717,208
Change on year	191,299	230,578
Change %	29.6	47.4

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												
			Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Period	North East	North West										
April 2015	1,045,987	2,969,282	2,190,016	1,999,651	2,356,683	2,606,309	3,799,534	3,867,079	2,290,970	1,202,803	2,336,545	690,601
April 2016	1,054,570	3,017,811	2,221,695	2,034,988	2,400,260	2,662,160	3,906,763	3,934,836	2,330,724	1,218,099	2,347,049	702,520
April 2017	1,061,798	3,061,827	2,251,894	2,071,373	2,438,512	2,710,844	3,975,348	3,989,645	2,370,490	1,235,291	2,362,552	715,920
April 2018	1,068,071	3,104,077	2,274,752	2,101,948	2,463,571	2,741,690	4,029,072	4,033,541	2,387,794	1,252,080	2,370,067	731,550
April 2019	1,071,357	3,147,370	2,306,484	2,131,902	2,484,801	2,777,430	4,118,309	4,089,473	2,417,586	1,266,203	2,385,889	746,657
April 2020	1,060,901	3,114,738	2,283,381	2,095,394	2,456,624	2,751,762	4,078,760	4,034,450	2,391,969	1,243,527	2,355,054	742,933
April 2021	1,061,835	3,110,902	2,276,895	2,097,241	2,445,946	2,731,147	3,962,252	3,991,025	2,375,645	1,235,693	2,322,815	741,552
May 2021	1,067,882	3,130,242	2,287,710	2,107,213	2,458,789	2,742,244	3,983,714	4,017,790	2,390,510	1,251,275	2,338,495	747,160
June 2021	1,074,485	3,149,083	2,299,944	2,118,545	2,471,919	2,755,863	4,009,768	4,038,334	2,409,102	1,257,437	2,350,684	754,282
July 2021	1,078,737	3,162,108	2,309,450	2,125,202	2,483,004	2,764,954	4,033,534	4,057,228	2,414,456	1,263,859	2,360,305	758,356
August 2021	1,082,496	3,176,638	2,317,804	2,131,665	2,491,878	2,775,992	4,056,120	4,076,611	2,420,832	1,267,728	2,368,434	759,467
September 2021	1,085,911	3,190,728	2,324,391	2,135,539	2,501,207	2,784,492	4,081,446	4,091,785	2,426,804	1,268,767	2,376,647	760,233
October 2021	1,087,468	3,191,662	2,328,081	2,135,475	2,504,022	2,785,729	4,089,848	4,094,077	2,426,672	1,270,671	2,383,089	762,240
November 2021	1,091,171	3,199,985	2,336,683	2,141,443	2,510,939	2,791,556	4,112,442	4,106,804	2,433,690	1,273,373	2,390,998	765,112
December 2021	1,094,854	3,207,133	2,343,178	2,146,578	2,514,886	2,796,420	4,130,990	4,112,931	2,435,128	1,274,681	2,401,837	768,514
January 2022	1,094,351	3,210,198	2,345,443	2,148,546	2,519,633	2,799,723	4,139,367	4,115,720	2,435,752	1,276,912	2,394,865	769,697
February 2022	1,097,918	3,215,290	2,353,752	2,157,656	2,526,260	2,811,156	4,161,496	4,132,654	2,447,055	1,282,300	2,405,016	769,961
March 2022	1,100,228	3,216,244	2,356,757	2,162,391	2,529,134	2,817,421	4,177,999	4,144,693	2,451,084	1,284,836	2,407,024	771,669
April 2022	1,106,515	3,227,464	2,369,961	2,174,076	2,540,768	2,830,211	4,187,240	4,148,000	2,472,867	1,292,771	2,415,715	774,604
Change on year	44,680	116,562	93,066	76,835	94,822	99,064	224,988	156,975	97,222	57,077	92,900	33,052
Change %	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.6	5.7	3.9	4.1	4.6	4	4.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month											
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Northern Ireland
April 2015	1,533	1,522	1,516	1,520	1,531	1,657	1,945	1,733	1,519	1,516	1,499
April 2016	1,563	1,560	1,537	1,555	1,566	1,690	1,995	1,774	1,550	1,543	1,516
April 2017	1,592	1,595	1,567	1,592	1,603	1,731	2,042	1,813	1,590	1,583	1,542
April 2018	1,637	1,641	1,610	1,633	1,645	1,779	2,110	1,855	1,634	1,616	1,592
April 2019	1,708	1,711	1,690	1,705	1,711	1,861	2,191	1,941	1,708	1,695	1,669
April 2020	1,688	1,701	1,672	1,693	1,687	1,859	2,178	1,921	1,694	1,685	1,657
April 2021	1,831	1,853	1,819	1,854	1,850	2,032	2,389	2,103	1,859	1,854	1,816
May 2021	1,830	1,852	1,819	1,855	1,844	2,030	2,400	2,109	1,858	1,871	1,805
June 2021	1,835	1,855	1,831	1,867	1,859	2,044	2,413	2,115	1,861	1,868	1,837
July 2021	1,834	1,861	1,830	1,875	1,867	2,043	2,412	2,121	1,867	1,876	1,872
August 2021	1,841	1,870	1,836	1,879	1,871	2,048	2,414	2,117	1,863	1,875	1,820
September 2021	1,866	1,899	1,869	1,904	1,895	2,077	2,433	2,151	1,903	1,879	1,842
October 2021	1,862	1,893	1,862	1,906	1,896	2,077	2,431	2,151	1,900	1,874	1,850
November 2021	1,871	1,901	1,874	1,920	1,903	2,090	2,442	2,161	1,912	1,884	1,858
December 2021	1,900	1,913	1,888	1,939	1,922	2,106	2,460	2,180	1,932	1,908	1,904
January 2022	1,895	1,925	1,899	1,938	1,924	2,117	2,475	2,186	1,942	1,921	1,937
February 2022	1,910	1,939	1,909	1,943	1,930	2,124	2,486	2,185	1,943	1,923	1,912
March 2022	1,945	1,959	1,924	1,965	1,957	2,133	2,522	2,209	1,984	1,954	1,939
April 2022	1,930	1,957	1,919	1,958	1,949	2,136	2,539	2,212	1,974	1,932	1,945
Change on year	99	104	100	104	99	103	150	109	115	78	129
Change %	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.1	6.3	5.2	6.2	4.2	7.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	April 2021	April 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	477,287	497,360	20,073	4.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	584,548	609,155	24,607	4.2
Cumbria	213,837	220,425	6,588	3.1
Greater Manchester	1,200,532	1,250,598	50,066	4.2
Lancashire	625,494	648,053	22,559	3.6
Cheshire	427,368	441,234	13,866	3.2
Merseyside	643,672	667,154	23,482	3.6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	394,530	410,024	15,494	3.9
North Yorkshire	346,736	362,195	15,459	4.5
South Yorkshire	569,873	591,855	21,982	3.9
West Yorkshire	965,756	1,005,887	40,131	4.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	934,445	970,485	36,040	3.9
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	844,742	872,216	27,474	3.3
Lincolnshire	318,054	331,375	13,321	4.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	602,277	621,956	19,679	3.3
Shropshire and Staffordshire	693,277	715,346	22,069	3.2
West Midlands (county)	1,150,392	1,203,467	53,075	4.6
East Anglia	1,082,070	1,123,691	41,621	3.8
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	853,369	881,990	28,621	3.4
Essex	795,709	824,530	28,821	3.6
Inner London - West	501,461	538,898	37,437	7.5
Inner London - East	1,105,068	1,186,989	81,921	7.4
Outer London - East and North East	836,119	870,147	34,028	4.1
Outer London - South	586,534	608,811	22,277	3.8
Outer London - West and North West	933,069	982,394	49,325	5.3
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,141,093	1,184,757	43,664	3.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,221,617	1,271,852	50,235	4.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	860,757	894,196	33,439	3.9
Kent	767,557	797,195	29,638	3.9
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,135,787	1,181,710	45,923	4
Dorset and Somerset	548,782	567,321	18,539	3.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	216,560	227,047	10,487	4.8
Devon	474,515	496,790	22,275	4.7
West Wales and The Valleys	751,809	785,662	33,853	4.5
East Wales	483,884	507,108	23,224	4.8
North Eastern Scotland	217,093	226,270	9,177	4.2
Highlands and Islands	196,438	203,632	7,194	3.7
Eastern Scotland	859,988	899,208	39,220	4.6
West Central Scotland	657,627	682,687	25,060	3.8
Southern Scotland	391,669	403,917	12,248	3.1
Northern Ireland	741,552	774,604	33,052	4.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	April 2021	April 2022	£ per month	
			UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,828	1,928	100	5.5
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,831	1,928	97	5.3
Cumbria	1,815	1,939	124	6.8
Greater Manchester	1,861	1,967	106	5.7
Lancashire	1,790	1,883	93	5.2
Cheshire	1,970	2,087	117	5.9
Merseyside	1,853	1,963	110	5.9
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,789	1,891	102	5.7
North Yorkshire	1,818	1,934	116	6.4
South Yorkshire	1,805	1,911	106	5.9
West Yorkshire	1,846	1,938	92	5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,851	1,952	101	5.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,874	1,989	115	6.1
Lincolnshire	1,803	1,908	105	5.8
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,942	2,063	121	6.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,847	1,949	102	5.5
West Midlands (county)	1,817	1,905	88	4.8
East Anglia	1,904	2,023	119	6.3
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,173	2,284	111	5.1
Essex	2,059	2,166	107	5.2
Inner London - West	2,976	3,131	155	5.2
Inner London - East	2,451	2,577	126	5.1
Outer London - East and North East	2,164	2,292	128	5.9
Outer London - South	2,438	2,554	116	4.8
Outer London - West and North West	2,218	2,366	148	6.7
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,243	2,368	125	5.6
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,111	2,217	106	5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,014	2,113	99	4.9
Kent	2,003	2,113	110	5.5
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,965	2,080	115	5.9
Dorset and Somerset	1,809	1,918	109	6
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,674	1,799	125	7.5
Devon	1,753	1,864	111	6.3
West Wales and The Valleys	1,823	1,902	79	4.3
East Wales	1,915	1,997	82	4.3
North Eastern Scotland	2,142	2,209	67	3.1
Highlands and Islands	1,916	2,005	89	4.6
Eastern Scotland	2,026	2,102	76	3.8
West Central Scotland	2,017	2,087	70	3.5
Southern Scotland	1,968	2,044	76	3.9
Northern Ireland	1,816	1,945	129	7.1

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			
	April 2021	April 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	186,984	192,228	5,244	2.8
Mining and quarrying	50,042	51,507	1,465	2.9
Manufacturing	2,306,721	2,348,783	42,062	1.8
Energy production and supply	127,968	123,299	-4,669	-3.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	185,197	191,489	6,292	3.4
Construction	1,279,941	1,282,902	2,961	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,355,975	4,410,651	54,676	1.3
Transportation and storage	1,317,020	1,328,684	11,664	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,750,112	2,082,657	332,545	19
Information and communication	1,209,476	1,281,667	72,191	6
Finance and insurance	1,037,665	1,050,949	13,284	1.3
Real estate	422,920	434,246	11,326	2.7
Professional, scientific and technical	2,159,255	2,264,193	104,938	4.9
Administrative and support services	2,387,979	2,557,104	169,125	7.1
Public administration and defence; social security	1,380,342	1,424,941	44,599	3.2
Education	3,091,448	3,230,229	138,781	4.5
Health and social work	4,006,101	4,074,659	68,558	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	478,131	576,968	98,837	20.7
Other service activities	507,672	522,903	15,231	3
Households and Extraterritorial	111,999	110,131	-1,868	-1.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Period	April 2021	April 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,776	1,872	96	5.4
Mining and quarrying	3,947	4,097	150	3.8
Manufacturing	2,385	2,521	136	5.7
Energy production and supply	3,445	3,564	119	3.5
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,510	2,653	143	5.7
Construction	2,207	2,364	157	7.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,534	1,593	59	3.8
Transportation and storage	2,322	2,434	112	4.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,012	1,089	77	7.6
Information and communication	3,108	3,359	251	8.1
Finance and insurance	3,194	3,445	251	7.9
Real estate	2,095	2,190	95	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,472	2,694	222	9
Administrative and support services	1,716	1,811	95	5.5
Public administration and defence; social security	2,517	2,608	91	3.6
Education	2,012	2,060	48	2.4
Health and social work	1,885	1,994	109	5.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,371	1,404	33	2.4
Other service activities	1,424	1,556	132	9.3
Households and Extraterritorial	1,001	988	-13	-1.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
April 2015	421,112	3,578,072	6,502,162	9,253,554	6,767,652	832,908
April 2016	439,283	3,607,017	6,648,334	9,319,969	6,975,567	841,307
April 2017	443,218	3,598,526	6,751,594	9,375,486	7,214,221	862,448
April 2018	441,806	3,576,466	6,813,137	9,410,410	7,432,623	883,773
April 2019	448,650	3,550,237	6,879,786	9,461,754	7,653,188	949,846
April 2020	387,515	3,360,988	6,771,220	9,394,831	7,719,719	975,220
April 2021	310,573	3,196,829	6,700,885	9,363,481	7,790,537	990,643
May 2021	349,102	3,257,144	6,718,063	9,383,971	7,818,238	996,507
June 2021	401,058	3,316,459	6,734,122	9,402,594	7,836,815	998,397
July 2021	433,960	3,357,210	6,747,535	9,418,198	7,854,427	999,864
August 2021	455,922	3,391,049	6,755,084	9,440,345	7,872,797	1,010,467
September 2021	468,149	3,417,809	6,770,553	9,450,443	7,901,758	1,019,238
October 2021	478,176	3,424,842	6,781,204	9,452,698	7,903,679	1,018,435
November 2021	490,342	3,434,808	6,798,962	9,475,534	7,927,438	1,027,111
December 2021	491,851	3,436,065	6,818,953	9,492,757	7,953,091	1,034,416
January 2022	486,358	3,439,512	6,827,105	9,499,746	7,958,198	1,039,288
February 2022	499,227	3,467,784	6,845,971	9,524,780	7,974,705	1,048,048
March 2022	508,574	3,482,182	6,858,024	9,531,370	7,982,617	1,056,713
April 2022	504,603	3,505,457	6,892,736	9,553,447	8,014,731	1,069,218
Change on year	194,030	308,627	191,850	189,966	224,194	78,575
Change %	62.5	9.7	2.9	2	2.9	7.9

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
April 2015	281	1,106	1,748	1,922	1,733	739
April 2016	289	1,162	1,788	1,952	1,756	776
April 2017	302	1,199	1,835	1,991	1,780	803
April 2018	311	1,235	1,881	2,040	1,814	844
April 2019	322	1,303	1,977	2,120	1,883	916
April 2020	305	1,221	1,948	2,104	1,854	968
April 2021	381	1,386	2,117	2,289	2,016	1,104
May 2021	387	1,376	2,121	2,297	2,021	1,103
June 2021	413	1,398	2,137	2,312	2,032	1,104
July 2021	397	1,398	2,144	2,320	2,034	1,117
August 2021	398	1,393	2,151	2,330	2,042	1,119
September 2021	398	1,412	2,173	2,360	2,064	1,124
October 2021	400	1,419	2,182	2,357	2,063	1,125
November 2021	401	1,426	2,191	2,366	2,074	1,134
December 2021	402	1,438	2,214	2,390	2,088	1,153
January 2022	394	1,435	2,214	2,402	2,105	1,154
February 2022	407	1,436	2,229	2,407	2,115	1,161
March 2022	408	1,446	2,254	2,439	2,135	1,167
April 2022	409	1,442	2,256	2,443	2,128	1,160
Change on year	27	56	139	155	112	57
Change %	7.2	4.1	6.6	6.8	5.6	5.1

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