Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: May 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 April 2023 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 1.0% compared with April 2022, a rise of 297,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 2.9% since February 2020, a rise of 838,000.

- Payrolled employment decreased by 136,000 employees (0.5%) in April 2023 when compared with March 2023; this is the first fall in total payrolled employees since the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, 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 March 2023 compared with February 2023 has been revised from an increase of 31,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 42,000, 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 2023 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 7.4% compared with April 2022, and increased by 20.1% when compared with February 2020.

- Between April 2022 and April 2023, there was a decrease of 44,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years; during the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 121,000.

- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in April 2023 was the highest in Luton, with a rise of 3.5%, and was lowest in Westminster, with a fall of 1.2%.

- The increase in payrolled employees between April 2022 and April 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 154,000 employees, and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector, with a fall of 62,000.

- 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 2023 was highest in the other service activities sector, with an increase of 9.9%, and lowest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with an an increase of 5.2%.

About the data in this release

Early estimates for April 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 April 2023 indicate that there were 29.8 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 1.0% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of 297,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.5% in April 2023, which is equivalent to 136,000 people.

Note, this monthly change of 136,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of April 2023 employees. More information on revisions can be found in Section 11: Strengths and limitations.
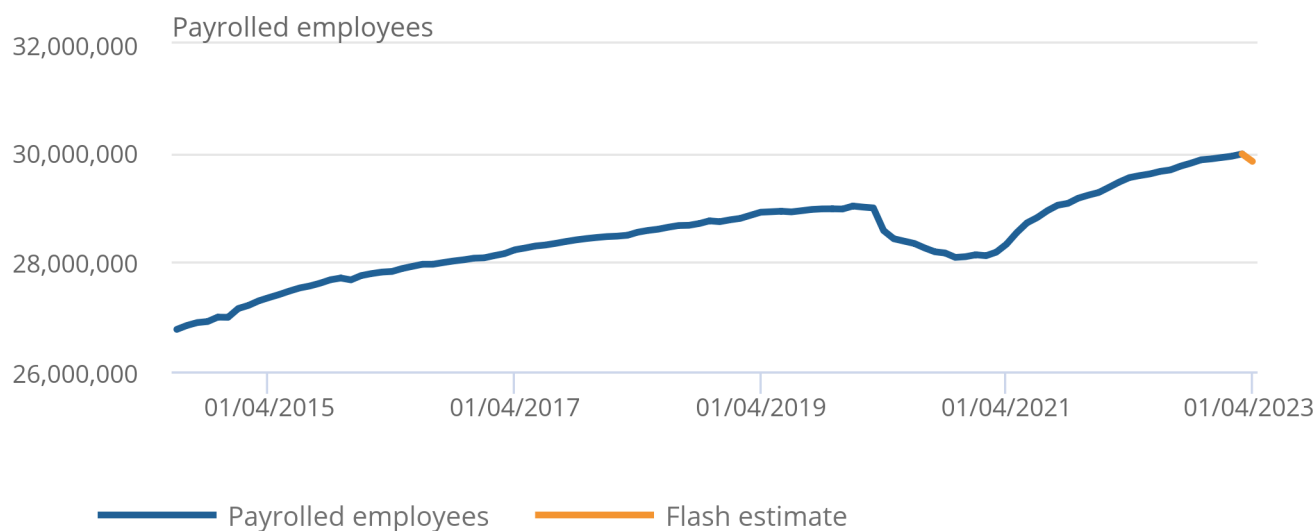
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in March 2023 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.1%. This is consistent with the early estimate of a 0.1% increase reported in our previous bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: April 2023.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes:

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

2. The March 2023 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

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

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

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

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

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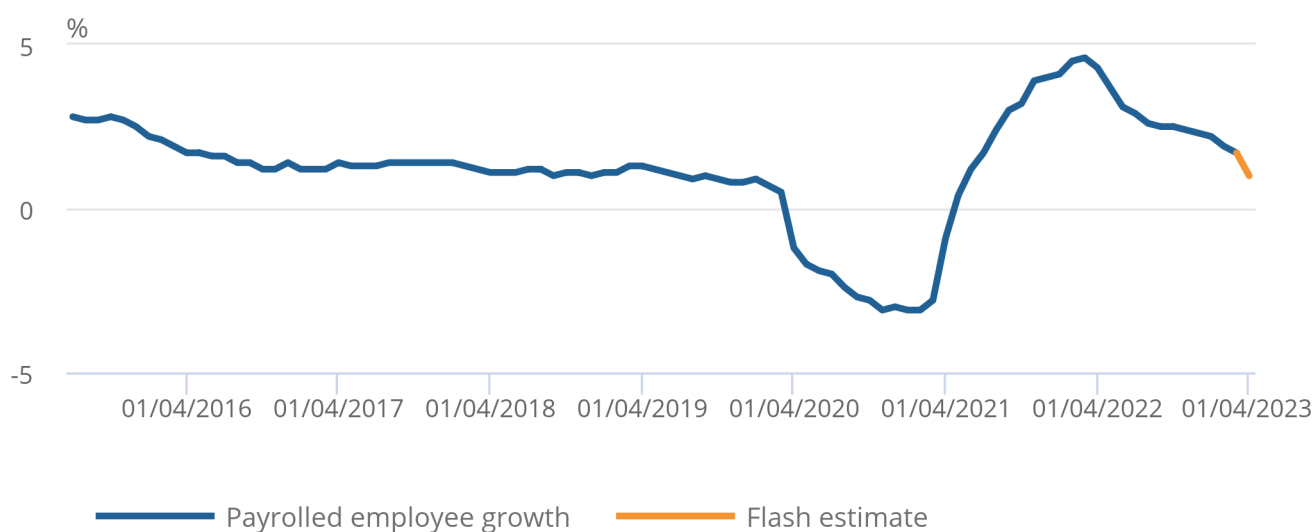
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

2. The March 2023 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

Early estimates for April 2023 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,233, an increase of 7.4% 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 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 April 2023
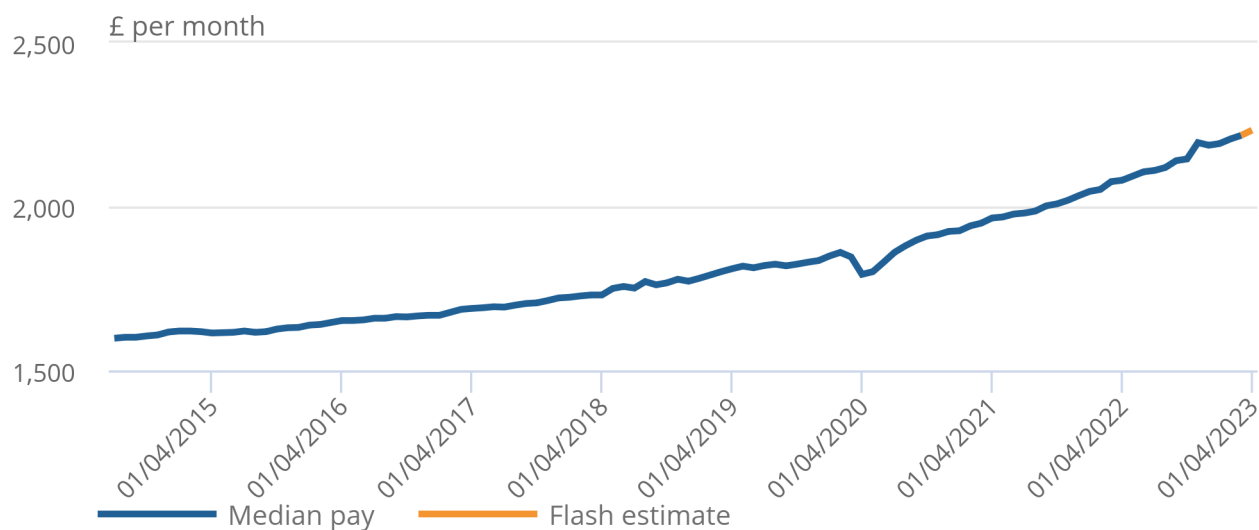
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

2. The March 2023 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

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

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 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 April 2023
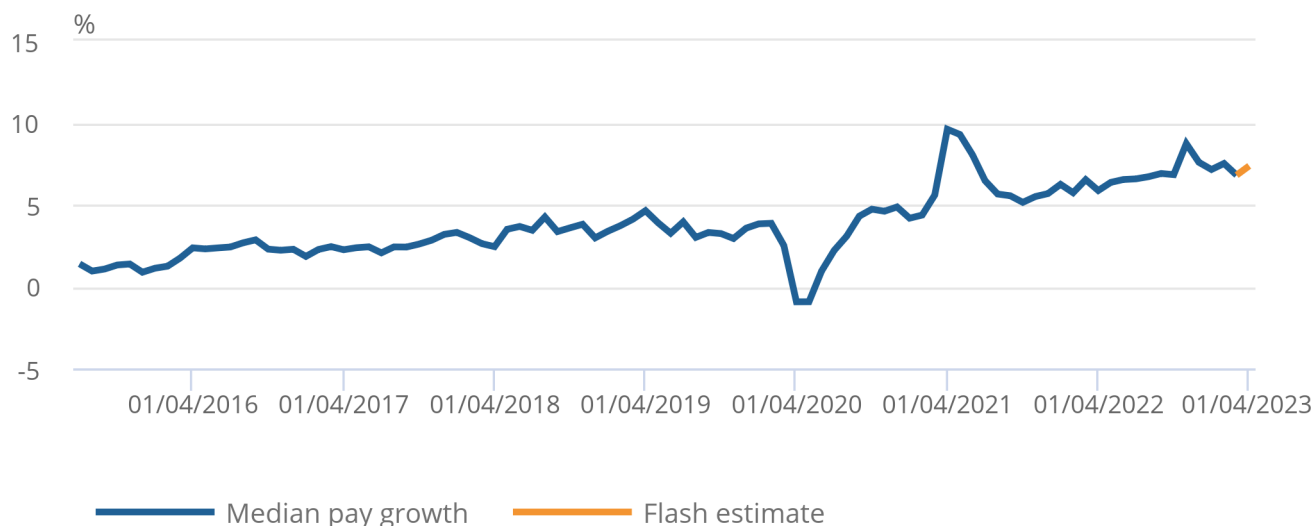
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

2. The March 2023 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 Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: August 2020 bulletin and Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: 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 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 March 2023, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £727, the 90th percentile was £5,213 and the 99th percentile was £14,823 (Figure 5). This means that:

- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £727 per month

- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £5,213 per month

- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,823 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £727 per month and 90% earn less than £5,213 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £727 per month and 90% earn less than £5,213 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to March 2023
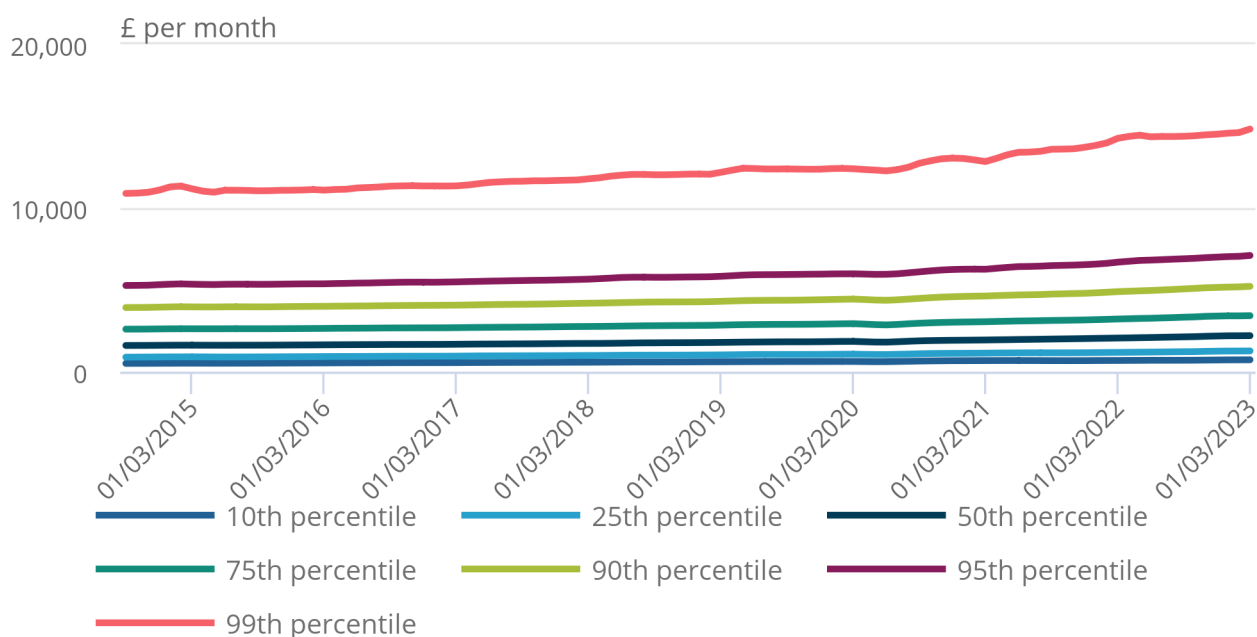
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

5 . Regional data

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. They include data for April 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 ranged from 786,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,266,000 in London in April 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 April 2023

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

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

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

Comparing April 2023 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 1.5% increase in Northern Ireland to the lowest being a 0.5% 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 April 2023 with the same period of the previous year, changes in payrolled employees for accommodation and food service activities ranged from a 3.2% decrease in Yorkshire and The Humber to a 5.2% 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 2023

Notes:

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

Download the data

.xlsx

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 1.2% in payrolled employees in comparison with April 2022, and Luton experienced an increase of 3.5% (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, April 2023

Notes:

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

Download the data

.xlsx

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in April 2023 ranged from £1,888 in Leicester to £3,431 in Wandsworth (Figure 9).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,225 in Enfield to £3,431 in Wandsworth. Median pay in April 2023 for London as a whole was £2,673.

Figure 9: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

.xlsx

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 April 2023 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 1.6% in administrative and support services to positive 4.6% 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 April 2023

Notes:

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

The increase in payrolled employees between April 2022 and April 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 154,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 62,000 employees).

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

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

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

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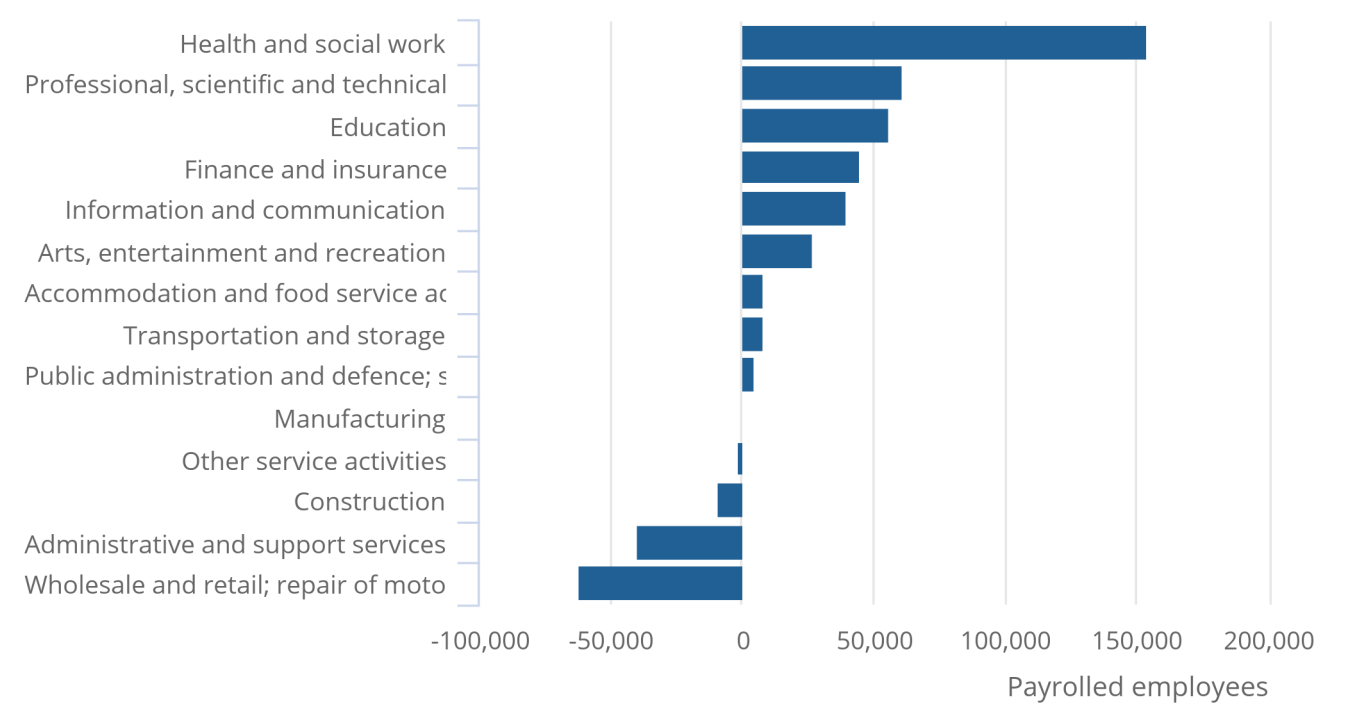
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

Median pay in April 2023 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,143 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,707 in finance and insurance (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2023

Figure 12: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2023

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

Notes:

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

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the other service activities sector, at positive 9.9%, Figure 13) and slowest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, at positive 5.2%.

Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the 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 2023

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2023
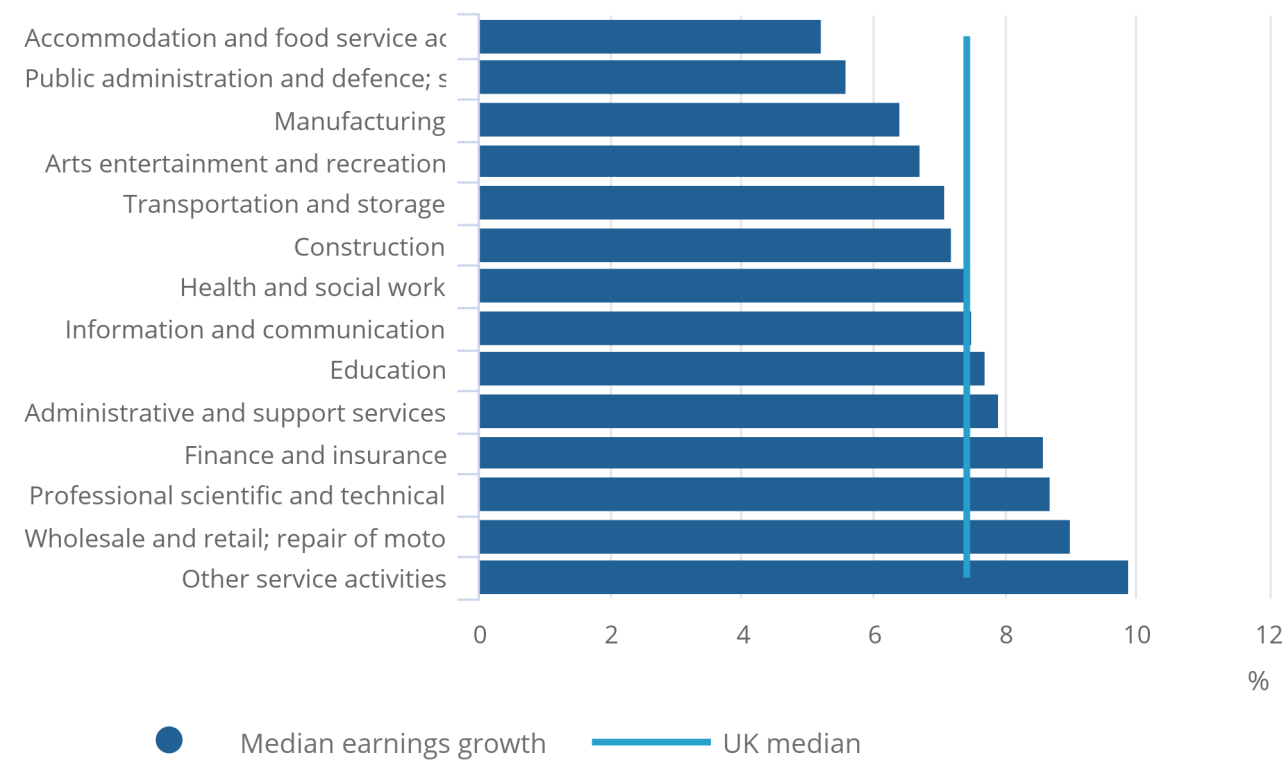
Notes:

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

2. The UK median is shown here for comparative purposes, but it does not represent an average of median pay growth across sectors. 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 sectors 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 29.8 million payrolled employees in the UK in April 2023, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

Between April 2022 and April 2023, there was a decrease of 44,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 121,000.

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

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

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

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

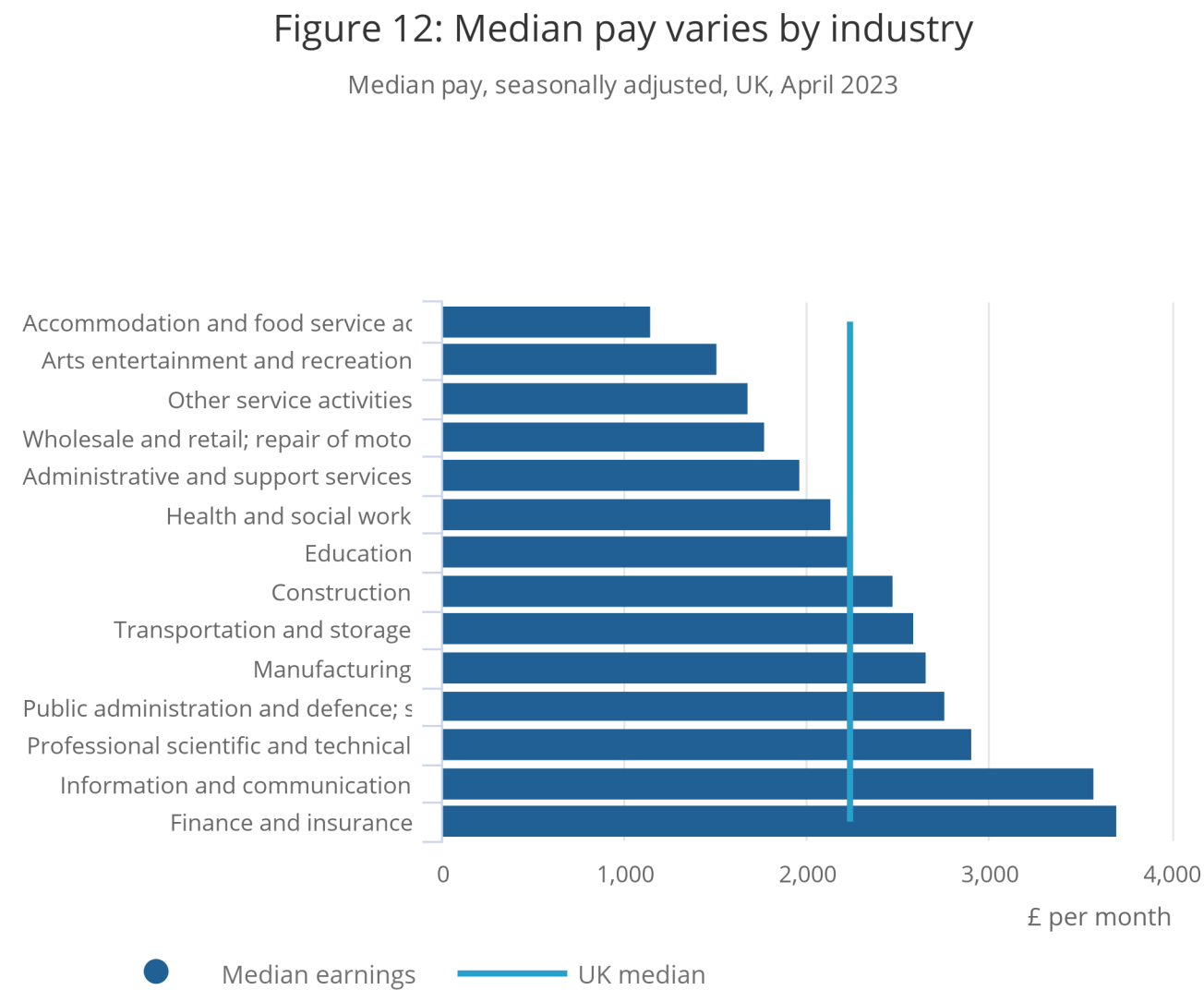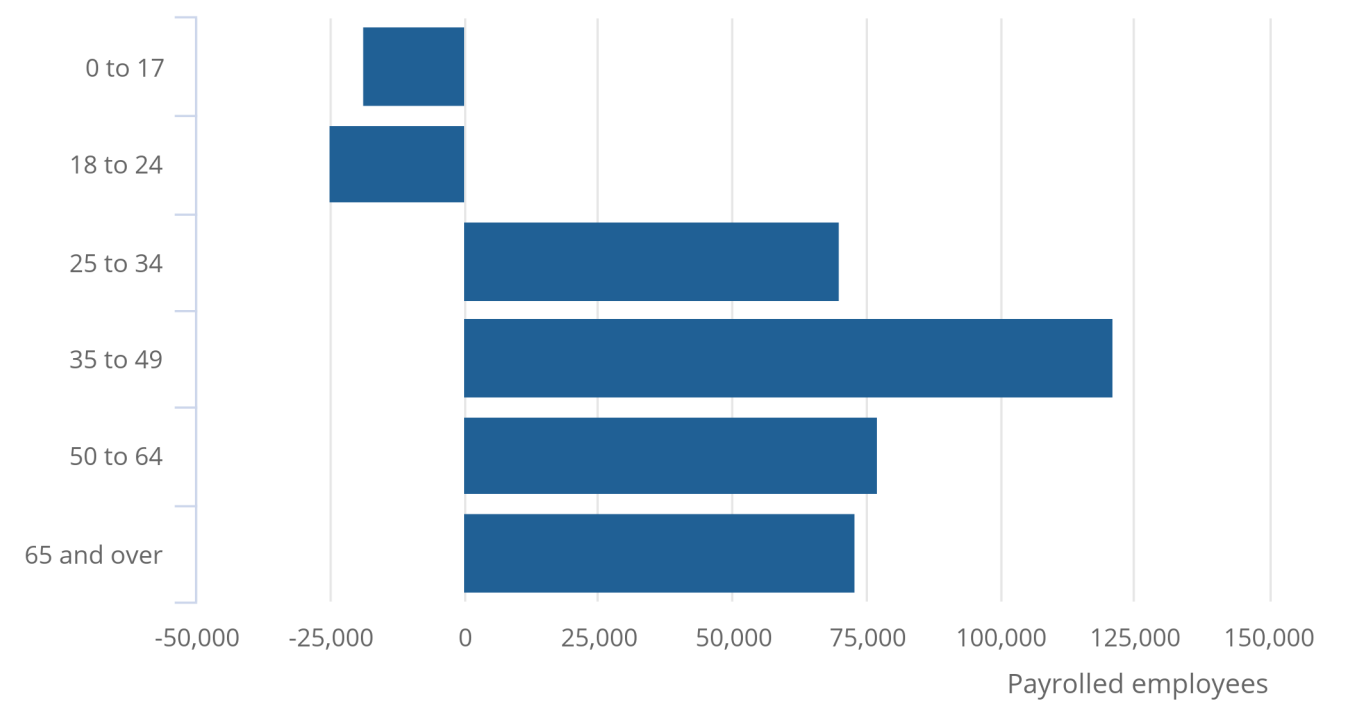**Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs**

Notes:

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

Since 2019, the number of payrolled employees aged 65 years and over has increased at a faster rate than the UK as a whole, with employee growth peaking at 10.7% in January 2020 (Figure 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 under 18 years at 74.7% 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 April 2023

Notes:

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

Download the data

.xlsx

Median pay in April 2023 ranged from £412 for those aged under 18 years to £2,611 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, April 2023

Figure 16: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2023

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

Notes:

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

8 . Earnings and employment data
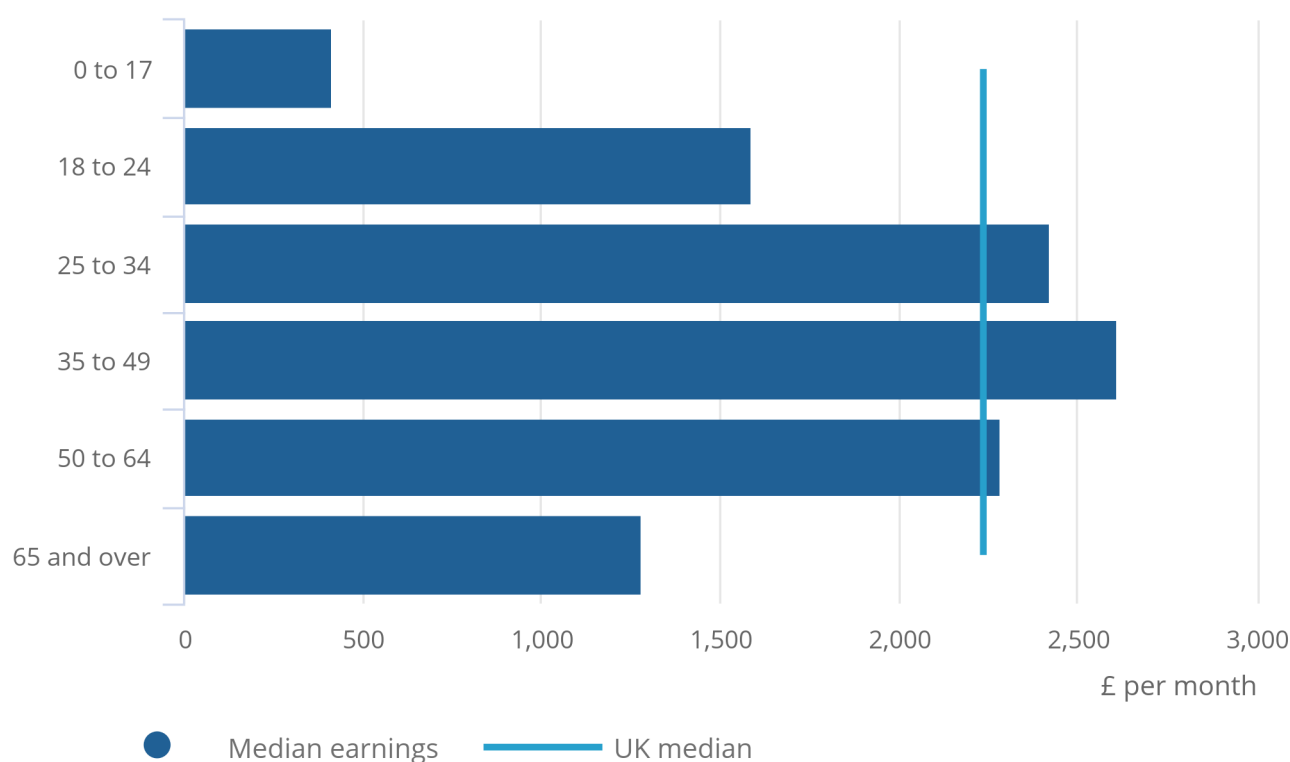
[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted](#) Dataset | Released 16 May 2023 Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics), non-seasonally adjusted.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, revision triangle](#) Dataset | Released 16 May 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 16 May 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 GOV.UK website](#).

Pay As You Earn

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

10 . Measuring the data

Data source and collection

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

Coverage

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

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to April 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 the HMRC 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.

Industry Sector Classifications

The industrial sectors in this bulletin are based on the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, as defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These codes have been determined from both the most recent Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and data from Companies House for each Pay As You Earn (PAYE) enterprise.

Large enterprises that cover multiple SIC codes are classified into a single SIC code based on the relative number of employees in each SIC code. Changes to the proportion of employees across SIC codes in large enterprises can result in the enterprise being reclassified to a different SIC code. As we link to the most recent quarterly version of the IDBR at the enterprise level, where an employer has been reclassified into a different SIC code, the most recent code is applied across the whole of the time series that is updated monthly.

This means that sector level time series represent the current employers classified in each sector and are less likely to be distorted by employers being reclassified at the enterprise level because of small changes at the lower unit level. However, it also means that these time series may be revised between publications and, in the historical sections of the time series, employers are classified in sectors that they were not classified in at that point in time.

Imputation and revisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

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: May 2023](#) Bulletin | Released 16 May 2023 Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

[Employment in the UK: May 2023](#) Bulletin | Released 16 May 2023 Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: May 2023](#) Bulletin | Released 16 May 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: May 2023](#) Bulletin | Released 16 May 2023 Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: May 2023](#) Bulletin | Released 16 May 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 16 May 2023, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: May 2023](#).

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
April 2015	27,350,857
April 2016	27,828,425
April 2017	28,225,658
April 2018	28,547,825
April 2019	28,913,502
April 2020	28,577,258
April 2021	28,329,033
April 2022	29,547,765
May 2022	29,584,654
June 2022	29,614,818
July 2022	29,661,052
August 2022	29,688,163
September 2022	29,757,717
October 2022	29,811,785
November 2022	29,873,664
December 2022	29,890,791
January 2023	29,915,430
February 2023	29,939,472
March 2023	29,981,152
April 2023	29,845,199
Change on year	297,434
Change %	1

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for April 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

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	Median pay
April 2015	1,614
April 2016	1,652
April 2017	1,689
April 2018	1,730
April 2019	1,810
April 2020	1,793
April 2021	1,965
April 2022	2,080
May 2022	2,093
June 2022	2,106
July 2022	2,110
August 2022	2,119
September 2022	2,140
October 2022	2,145
November 2022	2,195
December 2022	2,187
January 2023	2,192
February 2023	2,206
March 2023	2,217
April 2023	2,233
Change on year	153
Change %	7.4

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
March 2015	2,217
March 2016	2,244
March 2017	2,317
March 2018	2,390
March 2019	2,489
March 2020	2,521
March 2021	2,641
March 2022	2,866
April 2022	2,812
May 2022	2,841
June 2022	2,860
July 2022	2,865
August 2022	2,875
September 2022	2,898
October 2022	2,913
November 2022	2,977
December 2022	2,960
January 2023	2,969
February 2023	3,014
March 2023	3,079
Change on year	213
Change %	7.4

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
March 2015	60,513,407,757
March 2016	62,426,281,091
March 2017	65,227,804,666
March 2018	68,090,025,806
March 2019	71,835,463,343
March 2020	73,081,934,238
March 2021	74,419,683,667
March 2022	84,447,488,551
April 2022	83,098,578,418
May 2022	84,040,126,484
June 2022	84,696,912,416
July 2022	84,983,536,355
August 2022	85,363,547,657
September 2022	86,249,094,829
October 2022	86,837,383,541
November 2022	88,940,571,759
December 2022	88,487,407,434
January 2023	88,822,347,972
February 2023	90,235,510,356
March 2023	92,305,919,310
Change on year	7,858,430,759
Change %	9.3

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
March 2015	518	906	1,619	2,622	3,959	5,344	11,174
March 2016	536	925	1,641	2,644	3,993	5,368	11,091
March 2017	553	950	1,676	2,689	4,066	5,486	11,352
March 2018	579	989	1,726	2,762	4,184	5,652	11,783
March 2019	605	1,026	1,789	2,845	4,298	5,827	12,180
March 2020	623	1,069	1,850	2,932	4,433	5,980	12,399
March 2021	678	1,133	1,937	3,053	4,621	6,259	12,838
March 2022	685	1,178	2,055	3,219	4,891	6,692	14,257
April 2022	689	1,185	2,064	3,234	4,913	6,744	14,374
May 2022	693	1,191	2,077	3,252	4,939	6,797	14,446
June 2022	697	1,198	2,088	3,264	4,960	6,818	14,351
July 2022	697	1,205	2,102	3,284	4,992	6,844	14,370
August 2022	698	1,213	2,115	3,304	5,022	6,873	14,367
September 2022	699	1,220	2,128	3,329	5,058	6,897	14,382
October 2022	702	1,225	2,139	3,348	5,088	6,927	14,414
November 2022	709	1,242	2,163	3,382	5,128	6,968	14,473
December 2022	714	1,253	2,178	3,397	5,148	7,000	14,508
January 2023	721	1,263	2,193	3,411	5,166	7,030	14,570
February 2023	724	1,263	2,195	3,410	5,181	7,047	14,607
March 2023	727	1,268	2,201	3,421	5,213	7,100	14,823
Change on year	42	90	146	202	322	408	566
Change %	6.1	7.6	7.1	6.3	6.6	6.1	4

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Inflows	Outflows
	Payrolled employees	
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
March 2017	683,495	646,901
March 2018	663,185	646,730
March 2019	687,713	630,930
March 2020	672,107	687,391
March 2021	557,571	492,735
March 2022	730,693	633,747
April 2022	731,075	649,277
May 2022	694,421	657,532
June 2022	675,566	645,402
July 2022	679,777	633,543
August 2022	673,731	646,620
September 2022	692,158	622,604
October 2022	688,180	634,112
November 2022	692,305	630,426
December 2022	666,133	649,006
January 2023	679,807	655,168
February 2023	685,651	661,609
March 2023	706,755	665,075
Change on year	-23,938	31,328
Change %	-3.3	4.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
April 2015	1,045,811	2,968,690	2,189,654	1,999,278	2,356,304	2,605,743	3,798,956	3,866,156	2,290,950	1,202,767	2,336,155	690,392
April 2016	1,054,495	3,017,510	2,221,533	2,034,784	2,400,105	2,661,769	3,906,113	3,934,279	2,330,783	1,217,854	2,346,838	702,361
April 2017	1,061,006	3,059,602	2,250,212	2,069,715	2,436,800	2,708,757	3,972,711	3,986,618	2,369,243	1,234,956	2,360,766	715,272
April 2018	1,067,680	3,103,465	2,273,664	2,101,008	2,463,055	2,740,528	4,027,092	4,032,417	2,387,228	1,251,314	2,369,198	731,176
April 2019	1,070,126	3,144,741	2,303,393	2,129,123	2,482,444	2,774,279	4,113,474	4,085,886	2,415,756	1,265,253	2,383,318	745,710
April 2020	1,059,524	3,112,647	2,279,169	2,092,392	2,454,793	2,748,305	4,073,888	4,030,542	2,389,336	1,242,164	2,352,512	741,986
April 2021	1,060,309	3,109,486	2,274,294	2,092,892	2,444,349	2,725,904	3,959,164	3,989,114	2,373,420	1,236,712	2,320,911	742,480
April 2022	1,103,875	3,231,635	2,365,948	2,170,504	2,542,662	2,827,133	4,206,579	4,151,906	2,469,955	1,292,144	2,411,169	774,256
May 2022	1,104,344	3,232,595	2,367,798	2,172,085	2,546,799	2,827,754	4,218,901	4,161,908	2,466,634	1,295,914	2,414,539	775,382
June 2022	1,105,287	3,236,944	2,368,875	2,172,695	2,548,037	2,828,922	4,229,389	4,166,841	2,467,468	1,296,223	2,418,354	775,784
July 2022	1,106,952	3,241,887	2,369,711	2,174,333	2,556,107	2,833,481	4,238,167	4,177,688	2,468,141	1,297,011	2,420,332	777,243
August 2022	1,107,196	3,244,601	2,370,720	2,176,161	2,560,049	2,837,430	4,241,136	4,184,043	2,469,373	1,296,791	2,420,265	780,399
September 2022	1,109,851	3,253,751	2,376,130	2,180,278	2,563,649	2,843,643	4,255,166	4,196,761	2,474,043	1,299,722	2,424,606	780,117
October 2022	1,110,875	3,257,424	2,379,605	2,182,366	2,568,054	2,847,624	4,272,025	4,204,538	2,477,972	1,301,382	2,428,426	781,494
November 2022	1,113,205	3,265,013	2,382,868	2,187,285	2,573,195	2,852,929	4,283,401	4,213,854	2,482,658	1,302,887	2,433,346	783,023
December 2022	1,115,002	3,265,581	2,383,956	2,187,691	2,574,713	2,854,142	4,290,235	4,213,113	2,482,638	1,303,094	2,435,805	784,821
January 2023	1,113,586	3,267,538	2,385,058	2,188,373	2,576,160	2,857,951	4,300,043	4,218,413	2,486,815	1,302,670	2,434,780	784,042
February 2023	1,114,633	3,268,879	2,383,626	2,188,903	2,575,759	2,862,232	4,307,765	4,223,521	2,488,986	1,304,625	2,434,813	785,730
March 2023	1,116,536	3,273,844	2,385,017	2,191,301	2,578,693	2,868,391	4,310,757	4,226,568	2,492,092	1,308,099	2,439,369	790,486
April 2023	1,114,787	3,262,307	2,378,012	2,185,037	2,565,674	2,857,835	4,266,138	4,200,489	2,491,643	1,303,770	2,433,992	785,513
Change on year	10,912	30,672	12,064	14,533	23,012	30,702	59,559	48,583	21,688	11,626	22,823	11,257
Change %	1	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.5

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	Scotland	Northern Ireland
April 2015	1,533	1,522	1,517	1,520	1,531	1,657	1,944	1,733	1,519	1,516	1,649	1,499
April 2016	1,563	1,560	1,539	1,555	1,566	1,691	1,995	1,775	1,550	1,543	1,681	1,516
April 2017	1,591	1,595	1,570	1,592	1,604	1,732	2,042	1,814	1,591	1,584	1,716	1,541
April 2018	1,636	1,641	1,614	1,633	1,646	1,780	2,110	1,855	1,634	1,617	1,739	1,591
April 2019	1,707	1,711	1,694	1,706	1,712	1,861	2,190	1,942	1,708	1,695	1,836	1,668
April 2020	1,688	1,701	1,676	1,694	1,688	1,860	2,175	1,922	1,694	1,686	1,822	1,656
April 2021	1,830	1,853	1,822	1,855	1,850	2,033	2,380	2,105	1,859	1,855	1,996	1,814
April 2022	1,936	1,961	1,926	1,965	1,953	2,141	2,529	2,215	1,980	1,941	2,087	1,934
May 2022	1,946	1,971	1,937	1,978	1,968	2,155	2,539	2,229	1,987	1,967	2,097	1,943
June 2022	1,950	1,982	1,950	1,992	1,985	2,170	2,546	2,243	1,998	2,015	2,121	1,956
July 2022	1,965	1,995	1,960	2,002	2,001	2,178	2,553	2,258	2,013	1,984	2,123	1,955
August 2022	1,976	2,008	1,977	2,016	2,012	2,189	2,564	2,271	2,023	1,995	2,121	1,972
September 2022	2,006	2,034	1,998	2,034	2,027	2,209	2,584	2,294	2,039	2,011	2,139	1,961
October 2022	2,010	2,035	2,000	2,036	2,025	2,214	2,583	2,296	2,042	2,019	2,159	1,977
November 2022	2,073	2,090	2,040	2,080	2,086	2,258	2,630	2,324	2,100	2,095	2,237	2,015
December 2022	2,053	2,074	2,034	2,073	2,060	2,254	2,633	2,343	2,082	2,061	2,205	2,010
January 2023	2,044	2,075	2,035	2,071	2,067	2,256	2,640	2,335	2,082	2,049	2,223	2,037
February 2023	2,053	2,079	2,047	2,081	2,076	2,268	2,647	2,345	2,098	2,072	2,253	2,053
March 2023	2,065	2,091	2,054	2,089	2,087	2,282	2,655	2,363	2,117	2,095	2,251	2,118
April 2023	2,085	2,112	2,073	2,112	2,109	2,296	2,673	2,370	2,127	2,096	2,281	2,062
Change on year	149	151	147	147	156	155	144	155	147	155	194	128
Change %	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	8	7.2	5.7	7	7.4	8	9.3	6.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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2. These data are experimental statistics.

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

| | | | Payrolled employees | |
| | | | UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted | |
Period	April 2022	April 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	495,465	499,936	4,471	0.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	608,409	614,851	6,442	1.1
Cumbria	220,229	221,819	1,590	0.7
Greater Manchester	1,254,600	1,268,771	14,171	1.1
Lancashire	648,428	653,513	5,085	0.8
Cheshire	441,143	444,702	3,559	0.8
Merseyside	667,234	673,502	6,268	0.9
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	407,528	410,079	2,551	0.6
North Yorkshire	361,257	360,849	-408	-0.1
South Yorkshire	592,042	593,958	1,916	0.3
West Yorkshire	1,005,121	1,013,125	8,004	0.8
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	968,452	973,494	5,042	0.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	871,883	879,090	7,207	0.8
Lincolnshire	330,169	332,453	2,284	0.7
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	621,891	627,329	5,438	0.9
Shropshire and Staffordshire	714,400	720,674	6,274	0.9
West Midlands (county)	1,206,370	1,217,671	11,301	0.9
East Anglia	1,120,979	1,131,634	10,655	1
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	882,604	893,795	11,191	1.3
Essex	823,549	832,407	8,858	1.1
Inner London - West	540,078	539,636	-442	-0.1
Inner London - East	1,194,122	1,207,539	13,417	1.1
Outer London - East and North East	873,225	887,244	14,019	1.6
Outer London - South	610,309	618,602	8,293	1.4
Outer London - West and North West	988,846	1,013,119	24,273	2.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,186,592	1,205,104	18,512	1.6
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,272,896	1,286,687	13,791	1.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	893,525	899,906	6,381	0.7
Kent	798,893	808,792	9,899	1.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,179,304	1,189,144	9,840	0.8
Dorset and Somerset	567,412	570,850	3,438	0.6
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	227,522	229,438	1,916	0.8
Devon	495,716	502,211	6,495	1.3
West Wales and The Valleys	786,111	792,665	6,554	0.8
East Wales	506,033	511,105	5,072	1
North Eastern Scotland	226,133	227,972	1,839	0.8
Highlands and Islands	203,962	206,060	2,098	1
Eastern Scotland	895,352	909,871	14,519	1.6
West Central Scotland	682,536	684,558	2,022	0.3
Southern Scotland	403,186	405,532	2,346	0.6
Northern Ireland	774,256	785,513	11,257	1.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	April 2022	April 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,930	2,077	147	7.6
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,936	2,084	148	7.6
Cumbria	1,951	2,107	156	8
Greater Manchester	1,970	2,123	153	7.8
Lancashire	1,889	2,040	151	8
Cheshire	2,090	2,232	142	6.8
Merseyside	1,964	2,116	152	7.7
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,900	2,046	146	7.7
North Yorkshire	1,944	2,086	142	7.3
South Yorkshire	1,908	2,057	149	7.8
West Yorkshire	1,942	2,091	149	7.7
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,954	2,103	149	7.6
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,997	2,138	141	7.1
Lincolnshire	1,914	2,051	137	7.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,067	2,221	154	7.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,950	2,109	159	8.2
West Midlands (county)	1,908	2,060	152	8
East Anglia	2,027	2,175	148	7.3
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,284	2,446	162	7.1
Essex	2,174	2,334	160	7.4
Inner London - West	3,110	3,314	204	6.6
Inner London - East	2,575	2,747	172	6.7
Outer London - East and North East	2,295	2,448	153	6.7
Outer London - South	2,546	2,714	168	6.6
Outer London - West and North West	2,363	2,508	145	6.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,367	2,536	169	7.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,218	2,376	158	7.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,116	2,269	153	7.2
Kent	2,116	2,275	159	7.5
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,087	2,240	153	7.3
Dorset and Somerset	1,927	2,071	144	7.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,802	1,931	129	7.2
Devon	1,864	2,021	157	8.4
West Wales and The Valleys	1,905	2,056	151	7.9
East Wales	2,005	2,160	155	7.7
North Eastern Scotland	2,205	2,422	217	9.8
Highlands and Islands	2,004	2,182	178	8.9
Eastern Scotland	2,101	2,307	206	9.8
West Central Scotland	2,090	2,291	201	9.6
Southern Scotland	2,039	2,232	193	9.5
Northern Ireland	1,934	2,062	128	6.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	April 2022	April 2023	Change on year	Change %
			Payrolled employees	
		UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted		
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	192,044	189,209	-2,835	-1.5
Mining and quarrying	50,858	52,284	1,426	2.8
Manufacturing	2,345,361	2,346,127	766	0
Energy production and supply	105,868	109,714	3,846	3.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	183,025	186,846	3,821	2.1
Construction	1,301,357	1,292,857	-8,500	-0.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,404,508	4,342,552	-61,956	-1.4
Transportation and storage	1,355,503	1,363,714	8,211	0.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2,153,562	2,162,038	8,476	0.4
Information and communication	1,289,377	1,329,067	39,690	3.1
Finance and insurance	1,045,821	1,090,672	44,851	4.3
Real estate	438,571	440,717	2,146	0.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,320,387	2,381,340	60,953	2.6
Administrative and support services	2,512,288	2,473,114	-39,174	-1.6
Public administration and defence; social security	1,434,353	1,439,542	5,189	0.4
Education	3,148,407	3,204,045	55,638	1.8
Health and social work	4,038,617	4,192,295	153,678	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	583,315	609,912	26,597	4.6
Other service activities	531,644	530,756	-888	-0.2
Households and Extraterritorial	112,900	108,397	-4,503	-4

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	April 2022	April 2023	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,869	1,989	120	6.4
Mining and quarrying	4,132	4,448	316	7.6
Manufacturing	2,503	2,662	159	6.4
Energy production and supply	3,583	4,102	519	14.5
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,651	2,837	186	7
Construction	2,309	2,476	167	7.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,630	1,776	146	9
Transportation and storage	2,417	2,589	172	7.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,087	1,143	56	5.2
Information and communication	3,326	3,577	251	7.5
Finance and insurance	3,414	3,707	293	8.6
Real estate	2,147	2,288	141	6.6
Professional, scientific and technical	2,676	2,910	234	8.7
Administrative and support services	1,823	1,967	144	7.9
Public administration and defence; social security	2,613	2,759	146	5.6
Education	2,070	2,229	159	7.7
Health and social work	1,990	2,138	148	7.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,415	1,510	95	6.7
Other service activities	1,535	1,687	152	9.9
Households and Extraterritorial	1,034	1,087	53	5.1

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 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
April 2015	421,037	3,577,746	6,501,004	9,251,774	6,766,713	832,582
April 2016	439,219	3,607,237	6,647,731	9,318,498	6,974,698	841,041
April 2017	442,731	3,596,081	6,746,942	9,368,602	7,209,516	861,785
April 2018	440,815	3,573,221	6,810,998	9,408,053	7,431,162	883,576
April 2019	446,369	3,541,369	6,872,359	9,455,059	7,648,314	950,033
April 2020	383,901	3,349,866	6,764,577	9,390,000	7,714,804	974,110
April 2021	307,896	3,182,210	6,693,059	9,361,215	7,793,385	991,268
April 2022	530,860	3,492,544	6,896,480	9,571,553	8,004,008	1,052,320
May 2022	534,497	3,498,944	6,904,916	9,587,801	8,006,460	1,052,037
June 2022	524,812	3,496,215	6,917,438	9,606,758	8,014,919	1,054,676
July 2022	525,355	3,492,884	6,932,519	9,624,026	8,026,804	1,059,465
August 2022	528,449	3,478,575	6,941,007	9,636,978	8,036,625	1,066,528
September 2022	534,790	3,484,938	6,952,917	9,658,242	8,053,594	1,073,235
October 2022	525,995	3,488,314	6,967,524	9,679,187	8,068,505	1,082,260
November 2022	522,742	3,488,644	6,979,772	9,699,700	8,087,370	1,095,436
December 2022	519,534	3,481,728	6,983,305	9,708,957	8,097,197	1,100,070
January 2023	517,463	3,476,518	6,989,237	9,723,733	8,103,204	1,105,273
February 2023	522,380	3,473,624	6,992,035	9,732,428	8,107,615	1,111,390
March 2023	529,494	3,473,082	6,999,111	9,746,908	8,115,435	1,117,122
April 2023	512,134	3,467,661	6,966,396	9,692,737	8,081,070	1,125,200
Change on year	-18,726	-24,883	69,916	121,184	77,062	72,880
Change %	-3.5	-0.7	1	1.3	1	6.9

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 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
April 2015	280	1,106	1,748	1,921	1,733	738
April 2016	288	1,162	1,788	1,949	1,756	775
April 2017	301	1,199	1,834	1,993	1,780	801
April 2018	309	1,235	1,880	2,037	1,814	840
April 2019	319	1,302	1,976	2,122	1,884	912
April 2020	301	1,220	1,947	2,104	1,854	963
April 2021	375	1,383	2,115	2,285	2,014	1,099
April 2022	417	1,470	2,261	2,441	2,122	1,172
May 2022	409	1,470	2,279	2,453	2,138	1,182
June 2022	407	1,490	2,293	2,471	2,151	1,195
July 2022	403	1,506	2,305	2,479	2,155	1,198
August 2022	405	1,515	2,321	2,490	2,169	1,204
September 2022	409	1,519	2,340	2,524	2,193	1,219
October 2022	412	1,529	2,348	2,524	2,197	1,215
November 2022	414	1,546	2,378	2,582	2,276	1,253
December 2022	416	1,552	2,380	2,563	2,244	1,250
January 2023	409	1,558	2,388	2,560	2,238	1,252
February 2023	412	1,573	2,399	2,572	2,251	1,263
March 2023	409	1,583	2,414	2,593	2,263	1,265
April 2023	412	1,587	2,423	2,611	2,284	1,281
Change on year	-5	117	162	170	162	109
Change %	-1.2	8	7.2	7	7.6	9.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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