

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: July 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).

Contact:
Debra Leaker, C. Robinson
labour.market@ons.gov.uk;
rtstatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.
uk
+44 1633 455400

Release date:
19 July 2022

Next release:
16 August 2022

Table of contents

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

1 . Main points

- Early estimates for June 2022 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 3.0% compared with June 2021, a rise of 874,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 1.9% since February 2020, a rise of 561,000.
- Payrolled employment increased by 31,000 employees (0.1%) in June 2022 when compared with May 2022, though this should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for May 2022 compared with April 2022 has been revised from an increase of 90,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 31,000, 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 June 2022 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.6% compared with June 2021, and increased by 13.4% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between June 2021 and June 2022; there was an increase of 278,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in June 2022 was the highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 9.5%, and was lowest in Warrington, with a rise of 1.0%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between June 2021 and June 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 163,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a fall of 7,000).
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in June 2022 was highest in the finance and insurance sector (an increase of 10.6%), and lowest in the arts and entertainment sector (an increase of 1.4%).

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

About the data in this release

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

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

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

2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for June 2022 indicate that there were 29.6 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 3.0% compared with the same period of the previous year. This means a rise of 874,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.1% in June 2022, which is equivalent to 31,000 people. The early estimate for June 2022 shows that the annual growth rate has fallen this month, but still shows relatively high growth. This fall in the growth rate will be partially driven by the comparison against the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, the first substantial increase since January 2020.

Note, this monthly growth of 31,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of June 2022 employees. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 11: Strengths and limitations](#).

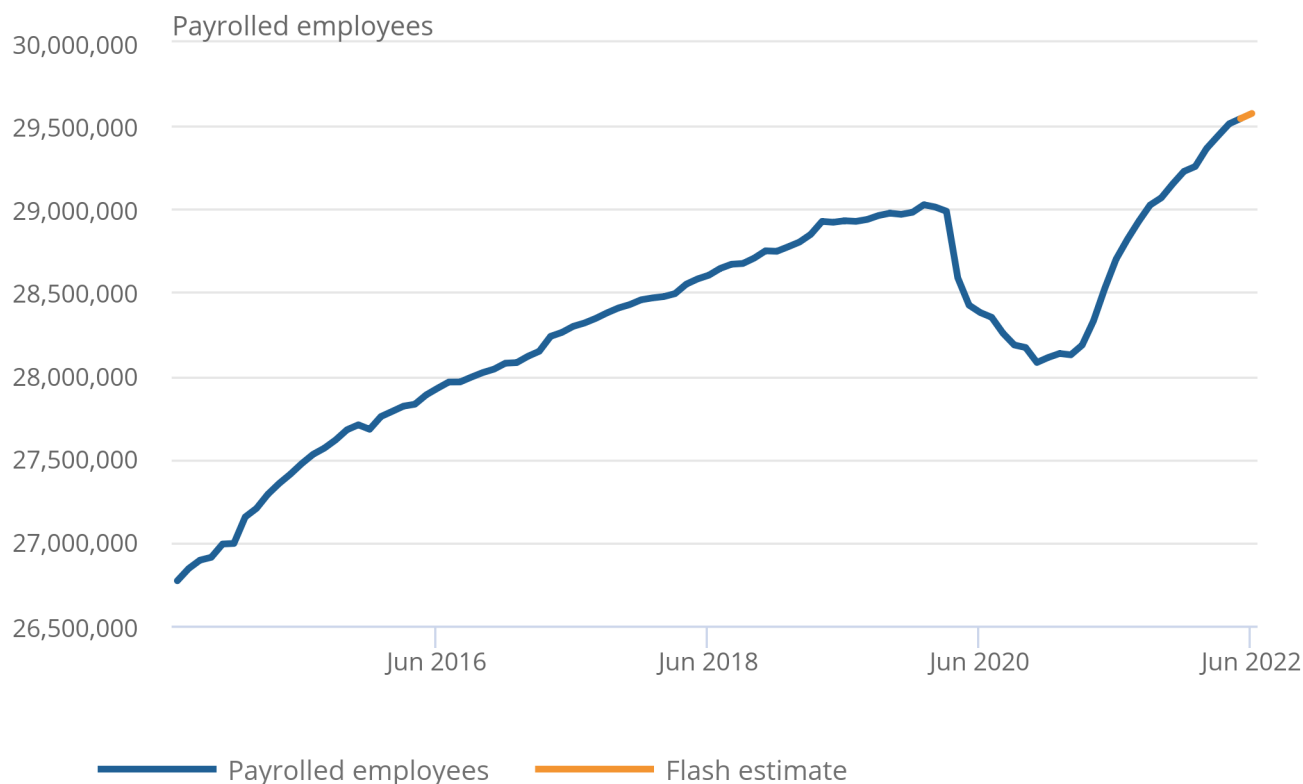
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in May 2022 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.1%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.3% increase, reported in the previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2022](#).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 . Median monthly pay

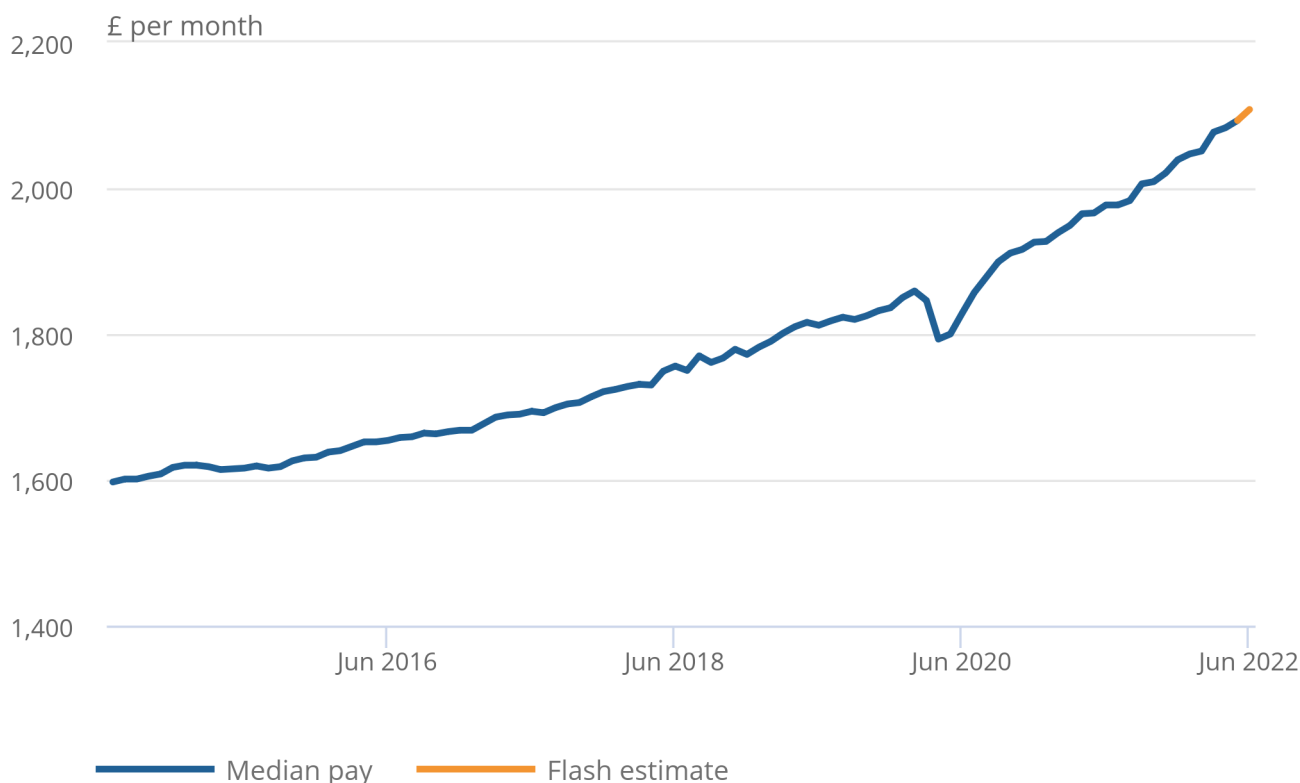
Early estimates for June 2022 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,108, an increase of 6.6% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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 June 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 June 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 May 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to May 2022, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £690, the 90th percentile was £4,951, and the 99th percentile was £14,468 (Figure 5). This means that:

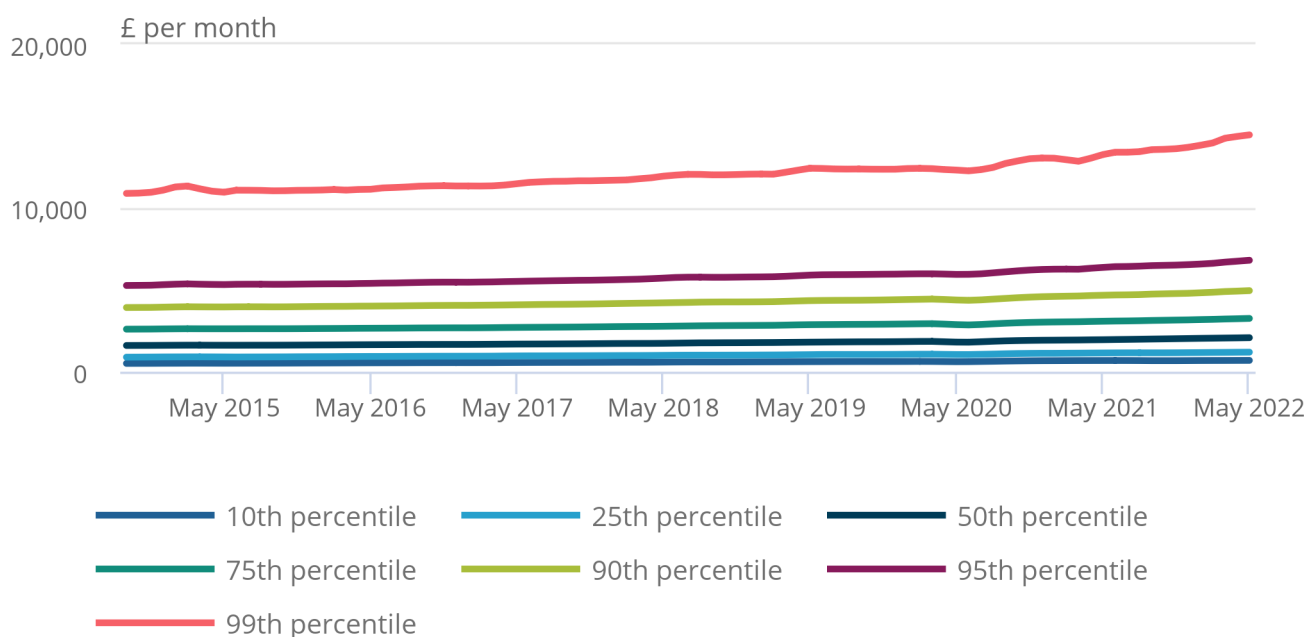
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £690 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,951 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,468 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £690 per month and 90% earn less than £4,951 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £690 per month and 90% earn less than £4,951 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to May 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 June 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 4,201,000 in London in June 2022.

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

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to June 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 this chart](#)

[.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 growth rates have been rising again since the middle of 2021. However, the magnitude of changes varies.

Comparing June 2022 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 4.7% increase in London to a 2.5% increase in the North West.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Warrington experienced an increase of 1.0% in payrolled employees in comparison with June 2021, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 9.5% (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, June 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 this chart](#)

[.xlsx](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in June 2022 ranged from £1,765 in Leicester to £3,262 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,094 in Enfield to £3,262 in Wandsworth. Median pay in June 2022 for London as a whole was £2,556.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, June 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 this chart

[.xlsx](#)

6 . Industry data

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

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

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

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

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

When comparing early estimates for June 2022 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from negative 0.5% in construction to positive 14.0% in arts and entertainment.

Figure 9: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to June 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 this chart](#)

[.xlsx](#)

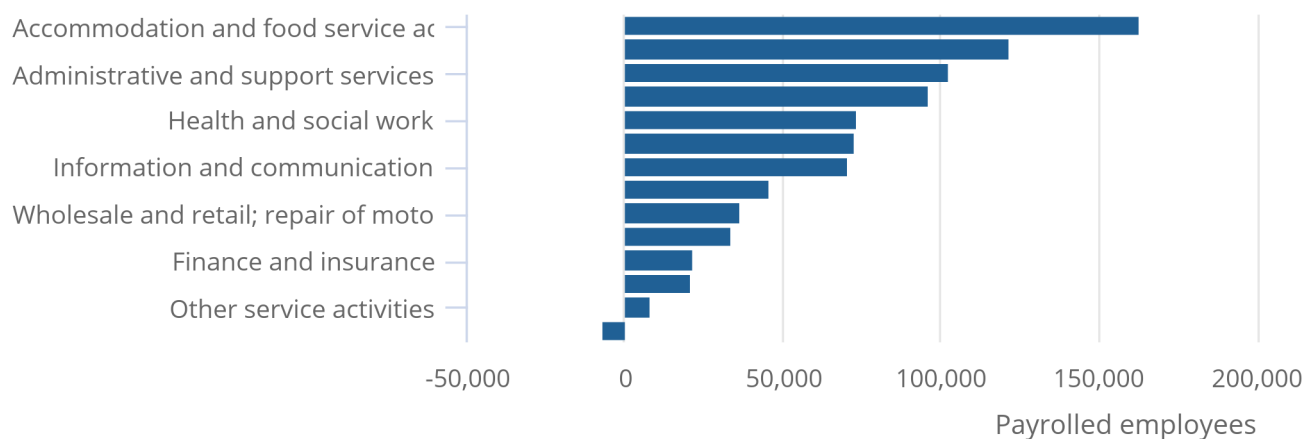
The increase in payrolled employees between June 2021 and June 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 163,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a fall of 7,000 employees).

Figure 10: The accommodation and food service activities sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since June 2021

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

Figure 10: The accommodation and food service activities sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since June 2021

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



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

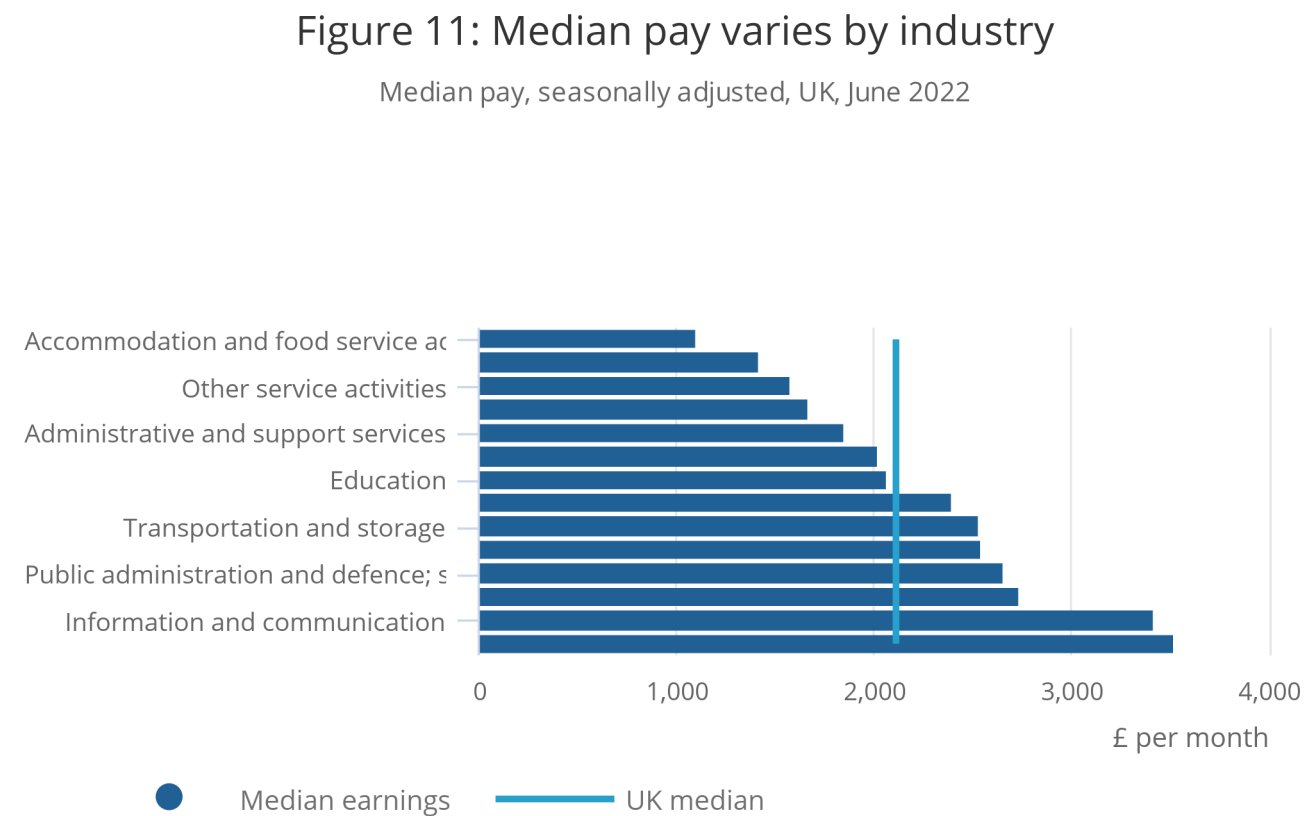
Notes:

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 June 2022 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,099 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,525 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 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 finance and insurance sector (positive 10.6%, Figure 12) and slowest in the arts and entertainment sector (positive 1.4%).

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

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

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

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

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

7 . Age data

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

Of the 29.6 million payrolled employees in the UK in June 2022, 95% are aged 18 to 64 years.

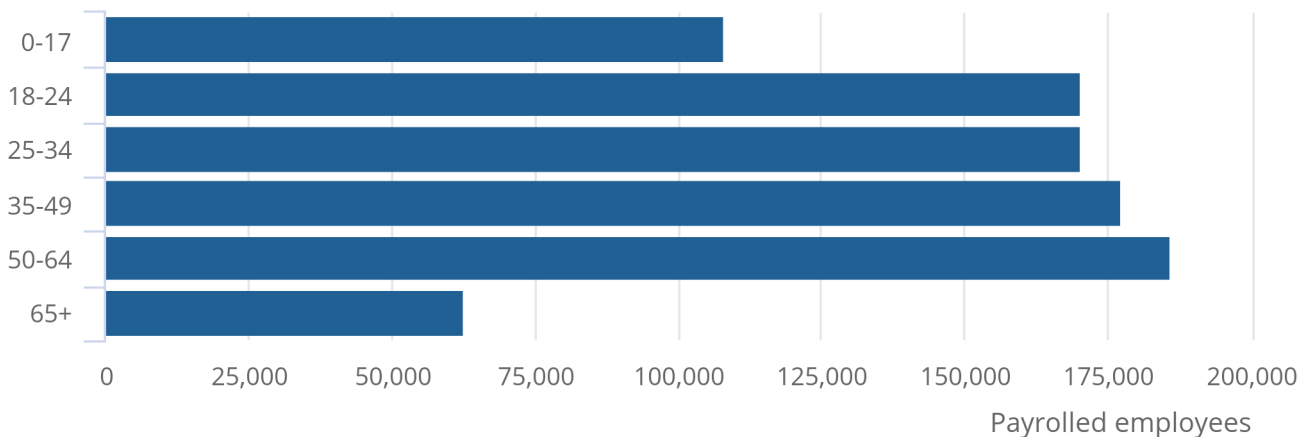
Between June 2021 and June 2022, there was an increase of 278,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 50 to 64 years increased by 186,000.

Figure 13: The 50 to 64 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since June 2021

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

Figure 13: The 50 to 64 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since June 2021

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



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

Notes:

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

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

Conversely, growth in payrolled employees aged under 25 years has undergone long-term decline since 2017. These age groups saw large declines in growth rates during 2020, much steeper than those seen in the UK as a whole. Both groups have since seen positive growth rates, with employee growth peaking in those aged under 18 years at 75.8% in March 2022. However, this growth has declined in recent months.

Figure 14: Employee growth fell more sharply in younger age groups, but has risen more recently

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to June 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 this chart

[.xlsx](#)

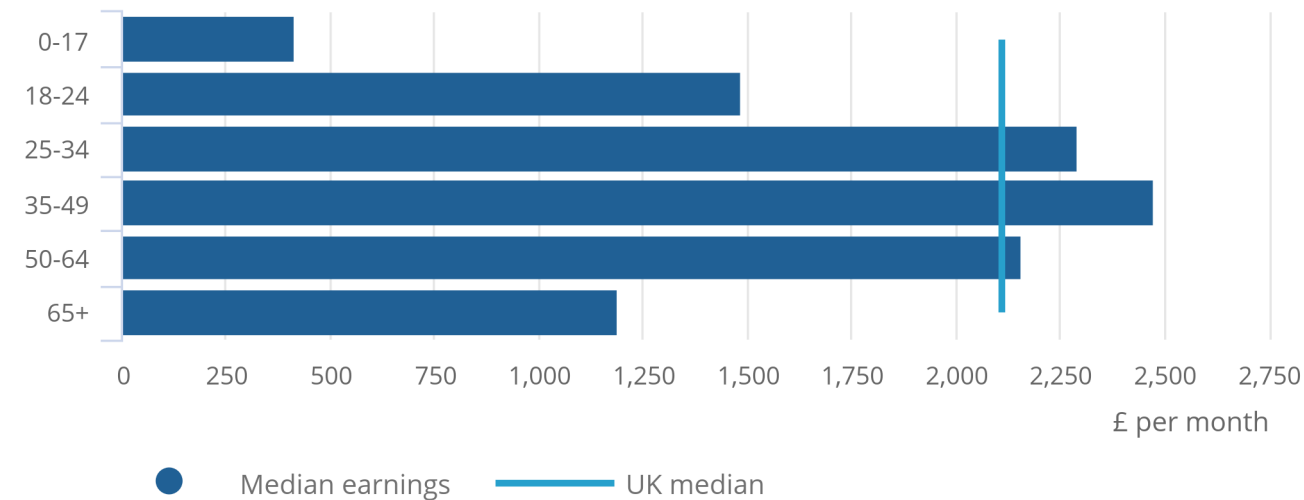
Median pay in June 2022 ranged from £412 for those aged under 18 years to £2,477 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 15). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2022

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 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 19 July 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 19 July 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 19 July 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 paid. There are different rates of minimum wage depending on workers' ages and whether they are apprentices. The NMW applies to employees aged between 16 and 22 years. The government's National Living Wage (NLW) was introduced on 1 April 2016 and applies to employees aged 23 years and over. See [current and previous rates for the NMW and NLW](#) on the government website.

Pay As You Earn

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

10 . Measuring the data

Data source and collection

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



Coverage

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

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

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

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

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

Strengths of the data

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

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

Imputation and revisions

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

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

From July 2022, 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 which might affect whether submissions are received through different points of the year.

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

Further information about the methodology used and comparisons with the ONS's [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) and [Average Weekly Earnings](#) can be found in [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: July 2022](#)

Bulletin | Released 19 July 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 19 July 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 19 July 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 19 July 2022

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

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

Bulletin | Released 19 July 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
June 2015	27,472,362
June 2016	27,924,108
June 2017	28,295,981
June 2018	28,603,131
June 2019	28,929,722
June 2020	28,378,466
June 2021	28,699,193
July 2021	28,818,350
August 2021	28,926,016
September 2021	29,023,831
October 2021	29,067,727
November 2021	29,150,417
December 2021	29,226,156
January 2022	29,255,512
February 2022	29,363,553
March 2022	29,438,382
April 2022	29,511,710
May 2022	29,542,927
June 2022	29,573,660
Change on year	874,467
Change %	3

Source: PAYE RTI

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

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted Median pay
June 2015	1,616
June 2016	1,654
June 2017	1,694
June 2018	1,756
June 2019	1,812
June 2020	1,829
June 2021	1,977
July 2021	1,977
August 2021	1,983
September 2021	2,006
October 2021	2,009
November 2021	2,021
December 2021	2,039
January 2022	2,047
February 2022	2,051
March 2022	2,077
April 2022	2,083
May 2022	2,093
June 2022	2,108
Change on year	131
Change %	6.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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

MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
May 2015	2,219
May 2016	2,261
May 2017	2,330
May 2018	2,400
May 2019	2,482
May 2020	2,457
May 2021	2,700
June 2021	2,695
July 2021	2,708
August 2021	2,717
September 2021	2,734
October 2021	2,738
November 2021	2,765
December 2021	2,800
January 2022	2,841
February 2022	2,853
March 2022	2,877
April 2022	2,816
May 2022	2,842
Change on year	143
Change %	5.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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

AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
May 2015	60,809,742,726
May 2016	63,048,171,186
May 2017	65,845,801,953
May 2018	68,581,363,437
May 2019	71,790,244,012
May 2020	69,840,113,889
May 2021	77,001,541,964
June 2021	77,350,022,838
July 2021	78,033,450,315
August 2021	78,586,659,619
September 2021	79,341,685,437
October 2021	79,595,654,780
November 2021	80,614,072,897
December 2021	81,831,091,433
January 2022	83,111,732,418
February 2022	83,768,664,507
March 2022	84,692,437,866
April 2022	83,108,208,801
May 2022	83,975,347,093
Change on year	6,973,805,129
Change %	9.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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
May 2015	515	900	1,615	2,621	3,955	5,322	10,965
May 2016	541	931	1,649	2,654	4,006	5,395	11,145
May 2017	561	963	1,687	2,704	4,085	5,516	11,484
May 2018	585	998	1,733	2,774	4,207	5,718	11,946
May 2019	611	1,041	1,804	2,871	4,341	5,900	12,428
May 2020	609	1,048	1,807	2,874	4,379	5,943	12,317
May 2021	681	1,144	1,953	3,082	4,669	6,369	13,263
June 2021	682	1,149	1,964	3,094	4,687	6,417	13,407
July 2021	681	1,152	1,973	3,101	4,695	6,426	13,408
August 2021	678	1,153	1,983	3,113	4,710	6,448	13,443
September 2021	673	1,152	1,994	3,129	4,740	6,480	13,565
October 2021	673	1,153	2,004	3,141	4,757	6,496	13,584
November 2021	673	1,156	2,015	3,153	4,773	6,512	13,624
December 2021	677	1,162	2,026	3,165	4,789	6,541	13,709
January 2022	681	1,167	2,037	3,183	4,820	6,576	13,834
February 2022	684	1,174	2,046	3,198	4,852	6,620	13,975
March 2022	685	1,179	2,056	3,219	4,896	6,694	14,263
April 2022	688	1,187	2,065	3,235	4,921	6,749	14,373
May 2022	690	1,192	2,077	3,254	4,951	6,807	14,468
Change on year	9	49	123	172	282	438	1,204
Change %	1.4	4.3	6.3	5.6	6	6.9	9.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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

EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted		
Period	Inflows	Outflows
June 2017	677,573	641,092
June 2018	664,798	642,255
June 2019	656,601	647,570
June 2020	406,999	451,396
June 2021	746,613	571,353
July 2021	692,091	572,934
August 2021	687,994	580,328
September 2021	689,938	592,123
October 2021	690,701	646,805
November 2021	708,647	625,957
December 2021	692,512	616,773
January 2022	684,720	655,364
February 2022	735,015	626,974
March 2022	725,253	650,424
April 2022	696,061	622,733
May 2022	707,357	676,140
June 2022	738,950	708,217
Change on year	-7,663	136,864
Change %	-1	24

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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										
June 2015	1,048,893	2,980,788	2,196,678	2,008,974	2,368,523	2,619,316	3,825,352	3,884,768	2,298,439	1,206,881	2,340,176	693,574
June 2016	1,055,953	3,026,322	2,228,507	2,042,577	2,413,003	2,673,044	3,918,488	3,949,900	2,341,640	1,221,508	2,349,883	703,282
June 2017	1,062,749	3,068,107	2,255,399	2,076,991	2,443,799	2,715,585	3,981,731	3,998,837	2,372,105	1,237,546	2,365,031	718,100
June 2018	1,068,428	3,108,964	2,280,199	2,105,749	2,465,366	2,742,252	4,039,261	4,040,411	2,390,481	1,254,469	2,374,481	733,072
June 2019	1,070,364	3,143,443	2,306,882	2,126,853	2,486,018	2,776,075	4,119,768	4,085,761	2,417,965	1,263,667	2,387,835	745,092
June 2020	1,054,941	3,098,795	2,266,692	2,083,625	2,441,945	2,725,804	4,027,439	4,001,193	2,367,265	1,234,989	2,335,614	740,163
June 2021	1,074,753	3,149,695	2,302,303	2,119,185	2,473,459	2,757,206	4,011,298	4,038,340	2,409,294	1,257,927	2,351,435	754,298
July 2021	1,078,730	3,162,153	2,311,366	2,125,113	2,483,927	2,765,144	4,036,103	4,056,084	2,414,050	1,264,099	2,361,844	759,737
August 2021	1,082,595	3,176,742	2,319,213	2,131,135	2,492,382	2,776,028	4,057,127	4,074,702	2,420,272	1,267,776	2,368,509	759,534
September 2021	1,086,308	3,191,062	2,325,515	2,135,458	2,502,121	2,785,172	4,076,326	4,089,940	2,425,548	1,269,223	2,376,501	760,655
October 2021	1,087,868	3,191,759	2,330,607	2,136,583	2,504,753	2,786,391	4,092,885	4,094,891	2,426,382	1,270,533	2,382,656	762,419
November 2021	1,091,295	3,199,105	2,337,699	2,141,065	2,510,639	2,791,063	4,112,508	4,105,664	2,432,929	1,273,146	2,390,383	764,922
December 2021	1,095,098	3,206,840	2,343,863	2,146,344	2,514,492	2,796,371	4,130,819	4,113,012	2,434,787	1,274,802	2,401,370	768,359
January 2022	1,094,727	3,210,565	2,347,874	2,148,512	2,519,622	2,799,737	4,140,296	4,116,607	2,435,932	1,277,142	2,395,003	769,494
February 2022	1,098,117	3,215,425	2,354,560	2,157,277	2,525,600	2,810,903	4,163,765	4,133,080	2,447,399	1,282,498	2,405,184	769,744
March 2022	1,101,483	3,219,230	2,360,006	2,163,646	2,531,671	2,820,027	4,174,162	4,150,351	2,450,636	1,285,870	2,409,540	771,761
April 2022	1,104,349	3,221,994	2,364,945	2,168,153	2,536,990	2,827,626	4,186,882	4,150,239	2,469,316	1,291,989	2,414,982	774,245
May 2022	1,104,908	3,224,713	2,365,111	2,170,838	2,540,751	2,827,121	4,194,184	4,157,630	2,467,085	1,295,324	2,420,113	775,149
June 2022	1,106,330	3,227,960	2,366,049	2,172,672	2,544,544	2,828,739	4,201,307	4,161,859	2,469,377	1,296,296	2,423,169	775,358
Change on year	31,577	78,264	63,746	53,487	71,085	71,533	190,009	123,519	60,083	38,369	71,735	21,060
Change %	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.6	4.7	3.1	2.5	3.1	3.1	2.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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
June 2015	1,532	1,520	1,514	1,520	1,535	1,663	1,946	1,732	1,518	1,522	1,491
June 2016	1,565	1,561	1,536	1,558	1,569	1,690	2,002	1,775	1,550	1,550	1,516
June 2017	1,596	1,602	1,581	1,603	1,610	1,741	2,055	1,820	1,596	1,589	1,555
June 2018	1,649	1,659	1,637	1,661	1,672	1,811	2,123	1,880	1,655	1,648	1,612
June 2019	1,700	1,712	1,686	1,709	1,712	1,862	2,203	1,940	1,706	1,701	1,678
June 2020	1,724	1,736	1,712	1,737	1,731	1,890	2,199	1,956	1,735	1,734	1,718
June 2021	1,835	1,855	1,829	1,866	1,858	2,043	2,421	2,113	1,862	1,866	1,837
July 2021	1,835	1,862	1,829	1,875	1,867	2,043	2,415	2,121	1,867	1,872	1,870
August 2021	1,842	1,872	1,834	1,881	1,872	2,049	2,415	2,119	1,866	1,873	1,821
September 2021	1,864	1,897	1,868	1,901	1,891	2,075	2,431	2,150	1,900	1,876	1,840
October 2021	1,862	1,893	1,863	1,906	1,896	2,077	2,430	2,151	1,900	1,872	1,850
November 2021	1,872	1,902	1,874	1,921	1,904	2,090	2,443	2,162	1,912	1,884	1,858
December 2021	1,901	1,914	1,888	1,940	1,923	2,107	2,461	2,181	1,932	1,908	1,905
January 2022	1,895	1,926	1,899	1,939	1,925	2,118	2,474	2,186	1,943	1,922	1,937
February 2022	1,910	1,940	1,909	1,946	1,931	2,125	2,484	2,186	1,944	1,927	1,911
March 2022	1,945	1,957	1,925	1,964	1,958	2,134	2,521	2,209	1,983	1,957	1,936
April 2022	1,938	1,963	1,927	1,967	1,955	2,144	2,537	2,217	1,980	1,940	1,940
May 2022	1,943	1,972	1,937	1,978	1,967	2,155	2,549	2,231	1,985	1,973	1,944
June 2022	1,950	1,982	1,948	1,992	1,984	2,170	2,556	2,245	1,996	2,022	1,960
Change on year	114	127	119	126	127	127	135	132	135	157	123
Change %	6.2	6.8	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.2	7.2	8.4	6.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2021	June 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	482,499	496,597	14,098	2.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	592,254	609,734	17,480	3
Cumbria	216,771	220,666	3,895	1.8
Greater Manchester	1,216,339	1,251,824	35,485	2.9
Lancashire	634,405	648,374	13,969	2.2
Cheshire	431,359	440,859	9,500	2.2
Merseyside	650,821	666,235	15,414	2.4
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	398,660	407,720	9,060	2.3
North Yorkshire	352,246	360,878	8,632	2.5
South Yorkshire	576,023	592,469	16,446	2.9
West Yorkshire	975,373	1,004,982	29,609	3
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	944,141	970,248	26,107	2.8
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	853,142	870,905	17,763	2.1
Lincolnshire	321,903	331,519	9,616	3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	608,761	622,105	13,344	2.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	699,214	715,794	16,580	2.4
West Midlands (county)	1,165,484	1,206,646	41,162	3.5
East Anglia	1,092,621	1,122,064	29,443	2.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	861,274	882,267	20,993	2.4
Essex	803,311	824,409	21,098	2.6
Inner London - West	509,011	538,957	29,946	5.9
Inner London - East	1,125,612	1,194,449	68,837	6.1
Outer London - East and North East	842,990	873,025	30,035	3.6
Outer London - South	590,964	609,900	18,936	3.2
Outer London - West and North West	942,720	984,976	42,256	4.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,153,378	1,189,775	36,397	3.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,236,846	1,275,105	38,259	3.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	871,180	896,434	25,254	2.9
Kent	776,936	800,544	23,608	3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,148,776	1,178,024	29,248	2.5
Dorset and Somerset	556,081	567,954	11,873	2.1
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	221,555	226,655	5,100	2.3
Devon	482,881	496,745	13,864	2.9
West Wales and The Valleys	767,192	789,319	22,127	2.9
East Wales	490,736	506,977	16,241	3.3
North Eastern Scotland	220,078	227,091	7,013	3.2
Highlands and Islands	200,350	204,774	4,424	2.2
Eastern Scotland	869,905	901,604	31,699	3.6
West Central Scotland	665,584	685,034	19,450	2.9
Southern Scotland	395,518	404,666	9,148	2.3
Northern Ireland	754,298	775,358	21,060	2.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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

REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2021	June 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,830	1,946	116	6.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,837	1,950	113	6.2
Cumbria	1,844	1,967	123	6.7
Greater Manchester	1,870	1,997	127	6.8
Lancashire	1,789	1,905	116	6.5
Cheshire	1,981	2,116	135	6.8
Merseyside	1,862	1,986	124	6.7
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,795	1,917	122	6.8
North Yorkshire	1,830	1,979	149	8.1
South Yorkshire	1,816	1,928	112	6.2
West Yorkshire	1,851	1,967	116	6.3
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,859	1,986	127	6.8
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,889	2,023	134	7.1
Lincolnshire	1,820	1,930	110	6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,951	2,091	140	7.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,852	1,986	134	7.2
West Midlands (county)	1,822	1,936	114	6.3
East Anglia	1,927	2,051	124	6.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,191	2,322	131	6
Essex	2,078	2,201	123	5.9
Inner London - West	2,996	3,161	165	5.5
Inner London - East	2,482	2,608	126	5.1
Outer London - East and North East	2,186	2,305	119	5.4
Outer London - South	2,463	2,585	122	5
Outer London - West and North West	2,248	2,394	146	6.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,266	2,407	141	6.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,119	2,254	135	6.4
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,015	2,137	122	6.1
Kent	2,032	2,160	128	6.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,982	2,112	130	6.6
Dorset and Somerset	1,821	1,949	128	7
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,699	1,817	118	6.9
Devon	1,769	1,884	115	6.5
West Wales and The Valleys	1,836	1,985	149	8.1
East Wales	1,905	2,068	163	8.6
North Eastern Scotland	2,131	2,222	91	4.3
Highlands and Islands	1,915	2,023	108	5.6
Eastern Scotland	2,027	2,143	116	5.7
West Central Scotland	2,019	2,135	116	5.7
Southern Scotland	1,957	2,074	117	6
Northern Ireland	1,837	1,960	123	6.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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

INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2021	June 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	185,808	190,738	4,930	2.7
Mining and quarrying	50,332	51,404	1,072	2.1
Manufacturing	2,314,615	2,360,147	45,532	2
Energy production and supply	126,256	124,188	-2,068	-1.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	186,698	193,814	7,116	3.8
Construction	1,285,448	1,278,880	-6,568	-0.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,374,683	4,411,635	36,952	0.8
Transportation and storage	1,314,641	1,335,780	21,139	1.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1,906,894	2,069,914	163,020	8.5
Information and communication	1,220,028	1,290,493	70,465	5.8
Finance and insurance	1,029,684	1,051,449	21,765	2.1
Real estate	425,260	433,816	8,556	2
Professional, scientific and technical	2,185,161	2,281,270	96,109	4.4
Administrative and support services	2,422,525	2,525,177	102,652	4.2
Public administration and defence; social security	1,388,657	1,422,152	33,495	2.4
Education	3,118,177	3,239,726	121,549	3.9
Health and social work	4,017,828	4,091,239	73,411	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	519,954	592,588	72,634	14
Other service activities	514,080	522,131	8,051	1.6
Households and Extraterritorial	112,462	107,120	-5,342	-4.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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

INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2021	June 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,807	1,907	100	5.5
Mining and quarrying	3,998	4,131	133	3.3
Manufacturing	2,391	2,545	154	6.4
Energy production and supply	3,415	3,537	122	3.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,529	2,708	179	7.1
Construction	2,201	2,400	199	9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,553	1,671	118	7.6
Transportation and storage	2,338	2,539	201	8.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1,075	1,099	24	2.2
Information and communication	3,262	3,421	159	4.9
Finance and insurance	3,186	3,525	339	10.6
Real estate	2,098	2,206	108	5.1
Professional, scientific and technical	2,530	2,741	211	8.3
Administrative and support services	1,715	1,856	141	8.2
Public administration and defence; social security	2,502	2,656	154	6.2
Education	2,016	2,067	51	2.5
Health and social work	1,878	2,019	141	7.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,403	1,422	19	1.4
Other service activities	1,447	1,576	129	8.9
Households and Extraterritorial	999	1,075	76	7.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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+
June 2015	427,594	3,592,330	6,536,717	9,276,927	6,807,033	831,761
June 2016	440,135	3,616,181	6,672,186	9,330,590	7,013,676	851,340
June 2017	440,134	3,590,963	6,761,336	9,380,339	7,252,545	870,664
June 2018	440,844	3,577,347	6,818,408	9,418,781	7,466,128	881,624
June 2019	442,795	3,528,174	6,867,823	9,453,207	7,672,212	965,512
June 2020	344,192	3,276,329	6,723,484	9,358,346	7,709,296	966,819
June 2021	401,567	3,318,553	6,729,659	9,409,061	7,837,587	1,002,766
July 2021	435,688	3,359,985	6,744,752	9,423,535	7,853,303	1,001,087
August 2021	457,668	3,394,788	6,757,305	9,435,826	7,868,519	1,011,910
September 2021	467,688	3,421,218	6,773,340	9,445,841	7,895,600	1,020,143
October 2021	476,996	3,427,310	6,786,257	9,455,775	7,901,861	1,019,527
November 2021	491,448	3,434,392	6,802,075	9,471,865	7,923,428	1,027,209
December 2021	493,615	3,434,526	6,820,371	9,491,365	7,951,997	1,034,281
January 2022	488,099	3,438,772	6,828,841	9,501,662	7,959,096	1,039,042
February 2022	499,185	3,465,313	6,850,976	9,521,537	7,979,525	1,047,017
March 2022	512,032	3,479,110	6,863,814	9,535,985	7,991,395	1,056,045
April 2022	520,500	3,498,770	6,874,639	9,556,022	8,004,083	1,057,696
May 2022	518,746	3,493,972	6,886,495	9,571,370	8,013,992	1,058,352
June 2022	509,655	3,488,648	6,900,003	9,586,429	8,023,383	1,065,542
Change on year	108,088	170,096	170,344	177,368	185,795	62,775
Change %	26.9	5.1	2.5	1.9	2.4	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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

MEDIAN PAY 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+
June 2015	283	1,107	1,751	1,925	1,735	747
June 2016	289	1,162	1,790	1,955	1,758	774
June 2017	301	1,207	1,849	1,999	1,785	805
June 2018	313	1,256	1,915	2,060	1,831	864
June 2019	325	1,296	1,988	2,121	1,878	920
June 2020	332	1,263	1,986	2,134	1,884	1,014
June 2021	414	1,391	2,135	2,312	2,031	1,106
July 2021	398	1,395	2,143	2,320	2,033	1,120
August 2021	398	1,397	2,155	2,329	2,042	1,115
September 2021	397	1,412	2,180	2,360	2,065	1,123
October 2021	400	1,419	2,184	2,357	2,063	1,126
November 2021	401	1,427	2,193	2,367	2,075	1,136
December 2021	401	1,438	2,213	2,391	2,089	1,155
January 2022	391	1,437	2,223	2,403	2,105	1,157
February 2022	408	1,439	2,224	2,407	2,116	1,164
March 2022	411	1,450	2,250	2,439	2,135	1,170
April 2022	420	1,467	2,259	2,445	2,130	1,173
May 2022	414	1,469	2,276	2,461	2,144	1,181
June 2022	412	1,483	2,291	2,477	2,159	1,189
Change on year	-2	92	156	166	127	84
Change %	-0.6	6.6	7.3	7.2	6.3	7.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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