

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2022

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

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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 May 2022 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 3.9% compared with May 2021, a rise of 1,118,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 2.2% since February 2020, a rise of 627,000.
- Payrolled employment increased by 90,000 employees (0.3%) in May 2022 when compared with April 2022, though this should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data is received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for April 2022 compared with March 2022 has been revised from an increase of 121,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 107,000, 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 May 2022 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.4% compared with May 2021 and increased by 11.7% when compared with February 2020.
- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between May 2021 and May 2022; there was an increase of 520,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.
- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in May 2022 was the highest in Tower Hamlets, with a rise of 11.2%, and was lowest in Warrington, with a rise of 1.3%; at local administrative unit level, growth rates vary between positive 0.8% and positive 11.2%.
- The increase in payrolled employees between May 2021 and May 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 289,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a rise of 2,000).
- Annual growth in median pay for employees in May 2022 was highest in the wholesale and retail sector (an increase of 7.8%), and lowest in the arts and entertainment sector (an increase of 0.1%).

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

About the data in this release

Early estimates for May 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 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](#) 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 May 2022 indicate that there were 29.6 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 3.9% compared with the same period of the previous year. This means a rise of 1,118,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.3% in May 2022, which is equivalent to 90,000 people. The early estimate for May 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 90,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of May 2022 employees. Over the last 12 months, these early estimates have been revised downwards by an average of 90,000 employees. More information on revisions can be found below in [Section 11](#).

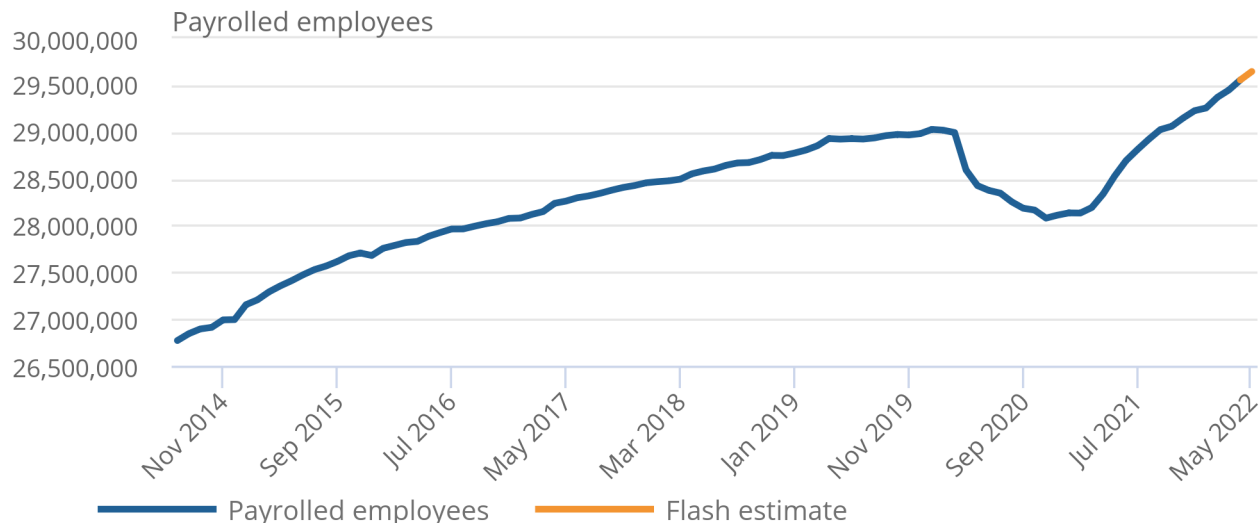
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in April 2022 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.4%. This is unchanged from the early estimate of a 0.4% increase, [reported in the previous bulletin](#), published in May 2022.

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 May 2022

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Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to May 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 April 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.

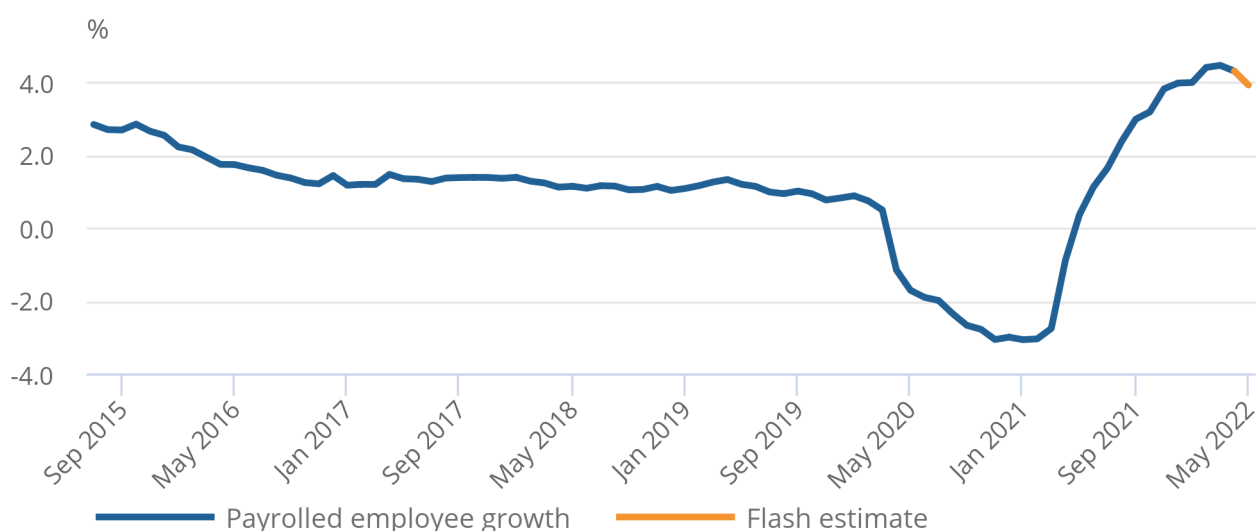
At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and have since remained high as the labour market continues to recover from the effects of the coronavirus pandemic.

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

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



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

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3 . Median monthly pay

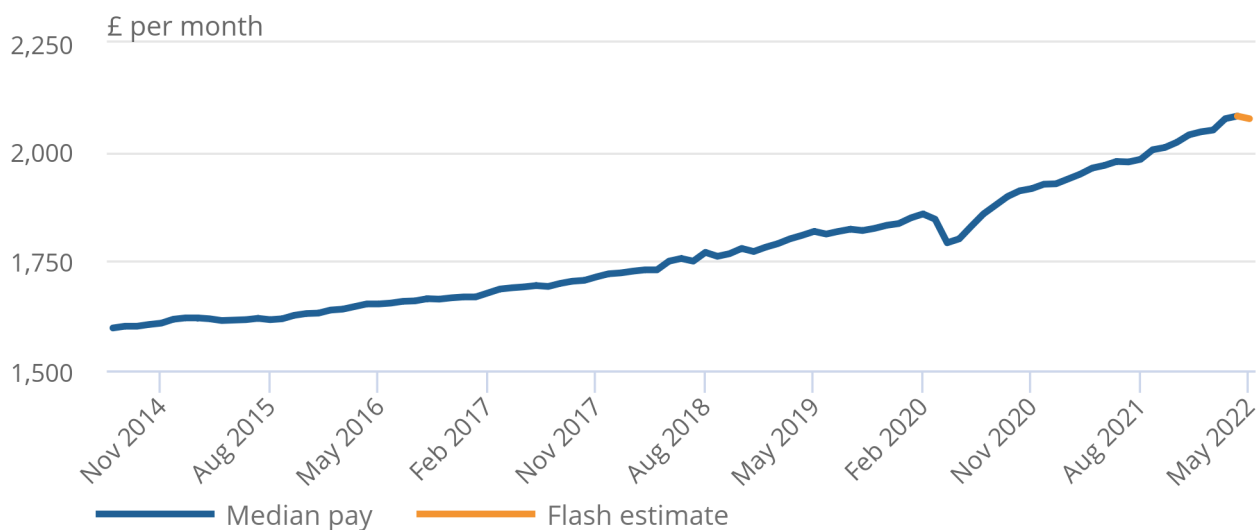
Early estimates for May 2022 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,076, an increase of 5.4% compared with the same period of the previous year.

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 May 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 May 2022



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

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2. The April 2022 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay. This is included purely for graphing purposes.

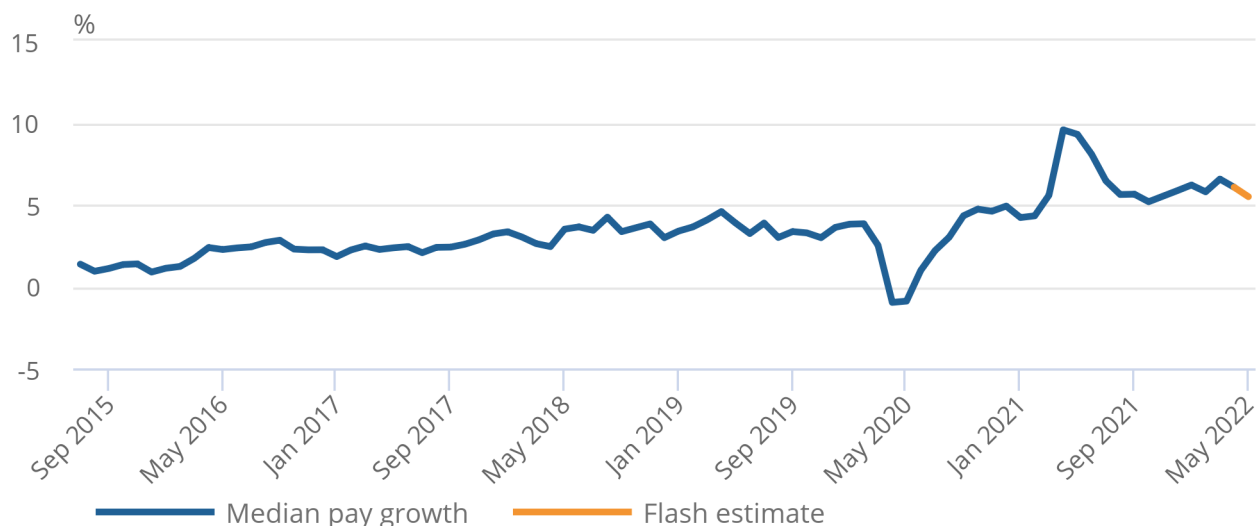
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when pay growth became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020 median pay growth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

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to May 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 May 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 April 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 bulletin](#) and [September 2020 bulletin](#).

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

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

4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to April 2022, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £688, the 90th percentile was £4,923 and the 99th percentile was £14,376 (Figure 5). This means that:

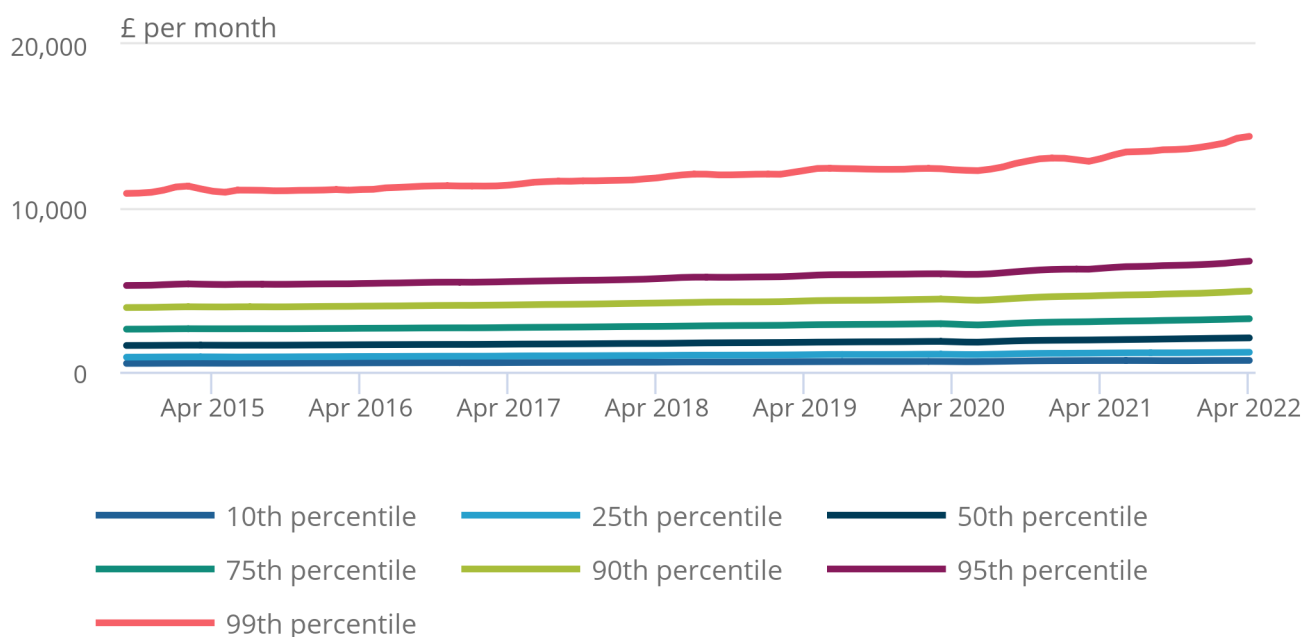
- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £688 per month
- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £4,923 per month
- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,376 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £688 per month and 90% earn less than £4,923 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £688 per month and 90% earn less than £4,923 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to April 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 May 2022, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics \(NUTS\): NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 regions, and local administrative units \(LAUs\)](#).

While the UK as a whole has experienced moderate, if declining, payrolled employee growth since January 2017, growth within regions has not been even (Figure 6).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions shown in Figure 6 range from 779,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,207,000 in London in May 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 May 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 LAUs, and NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions are available in the [datasets](#) published alongside this bulletin.

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 May 2022 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 5.6% increase in London to a 3.4% increase in the North West.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Warrington experienced an increase of 1.3% in payrolled employees in comparison with May 2021, and Tower Hamlets experienced an increase of 11.2% (Figure 7).

There is greater variation at LAU level, with growth rates varying between positive 0.8% and positive 11.2%.

Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

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Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in May 2022 ranged from £1,752 in Leicester to £3,226 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,072 in Enfield to £3,226 in Wandsworth. Median pay in May 2022 for London as a whole was £2,527.

Median pay across the LAUs in May 2022 ranged from £1,686 in Richmondshire to £5,248 in the City of London.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, May 2022

Notes:

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

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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 [datasets](#) published alongside this bulletin.

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 sectors have now returned to positive growth or are level year on year.

When comparing early estimates for May with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees range from positive 0.2% in construction to positive 19.2% 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 May 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](#)

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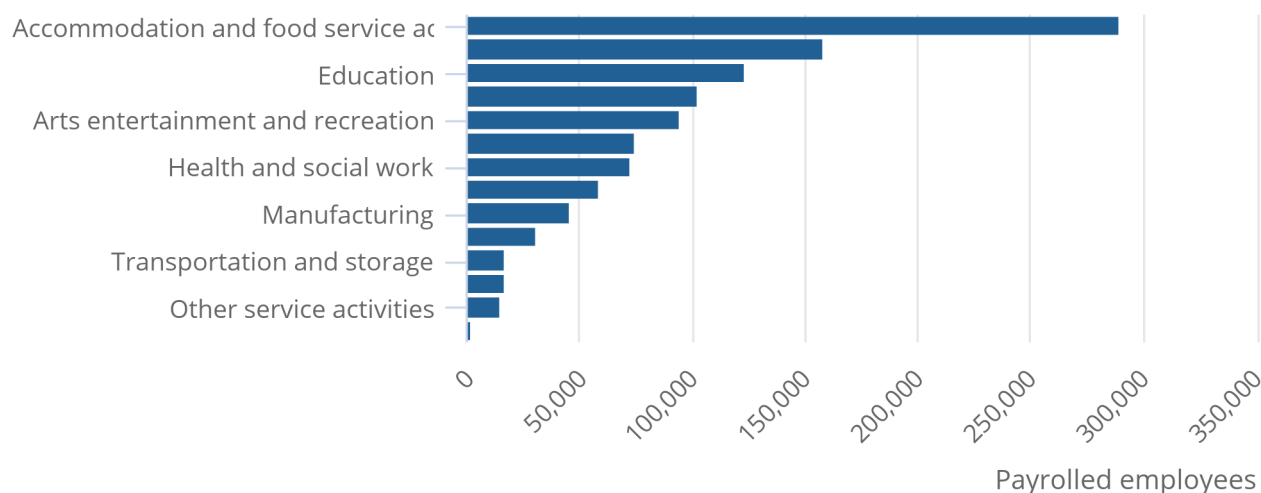
The increase in payrolled employees between May 2021 and May 2022 was largest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a rise of 289,000 employees) and smallest in the construction sector (a rise of 2,000 employees).

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

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

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

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



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

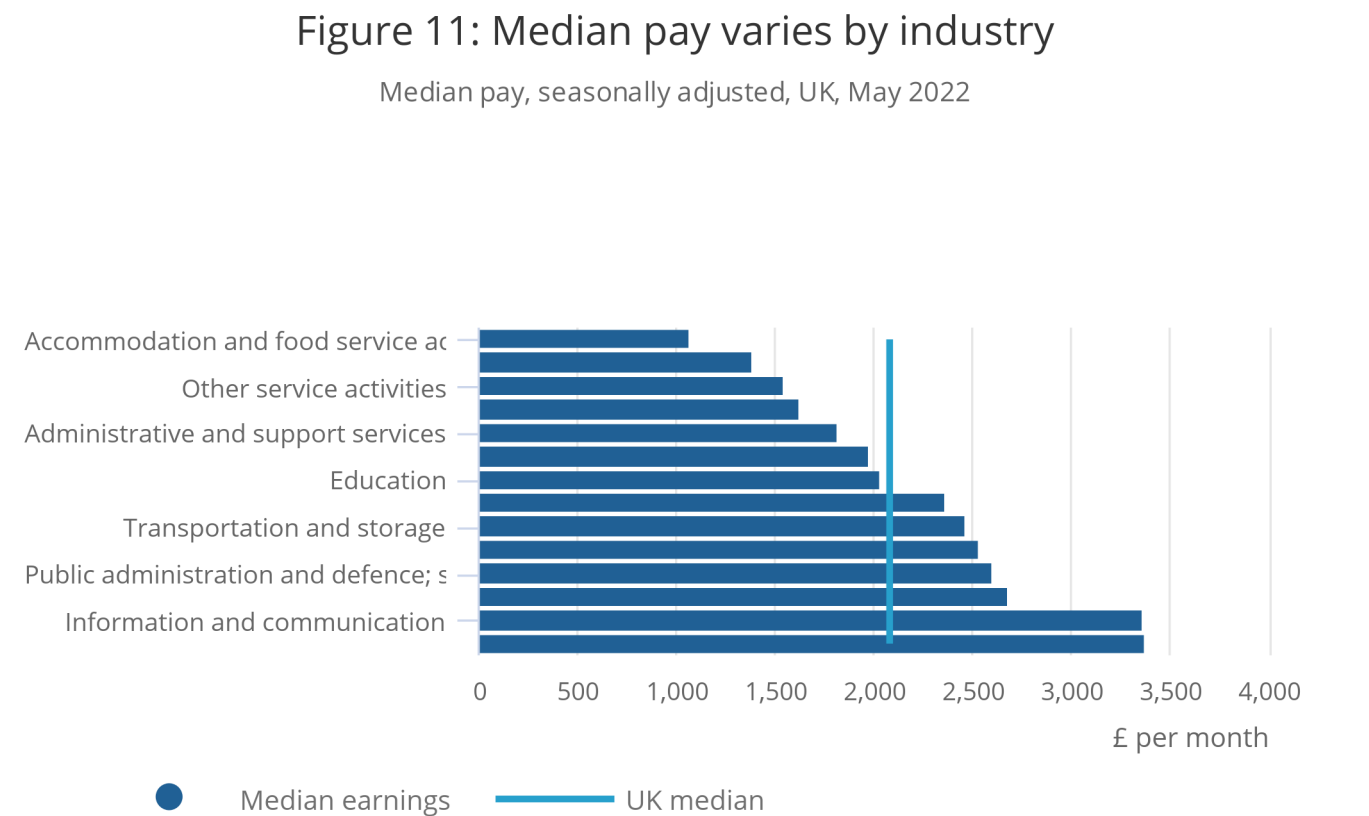
Notes:

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 May 2022 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,068 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,379 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 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 wholesale and retail sector (positive 7.8%, Figure 12) and slowest in the arts and entertainment sector (positive 0.1%).

Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [datasets](#) published alongside this bulletin.

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the wholesale and retail sector

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

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the wholesale and retail sector

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



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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The UK median is shown here for comparative purposes, but it does not represent an average of median pay growth across the regions. It is statistically possible, for example, for median pay growth for the UK as a whole to be higher or lower than pay growth in all constituent parts of the UK.
3. Changes in growth rates are affected by changes in the base period (a year ago) as well as changes in the latest period.

7 . Age data

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

Of the 29.6 million payrolled employees in the UK in May 2022, 94.6% are aged 18 to 64 years.

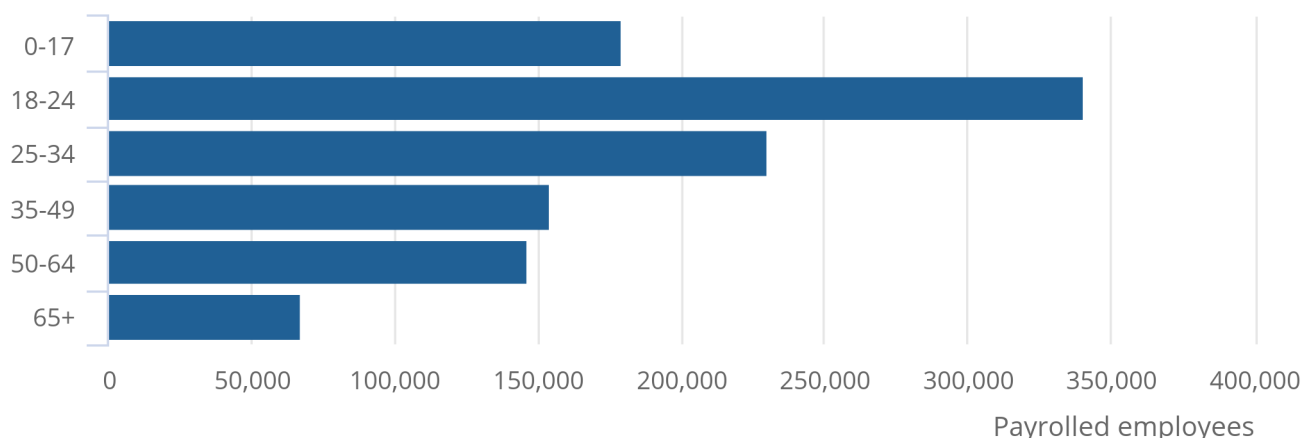
Between May 2021 and May 2022, there was an increase of 520,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 25 to 34 years increased by 230,000.

Figure 13: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since May 2021

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

Figure 13: The 18 to 24 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since May 2021

Payrolled employees, absolute change on May 2021, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 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 in 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 75.6% 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 May 2022

Notes:

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

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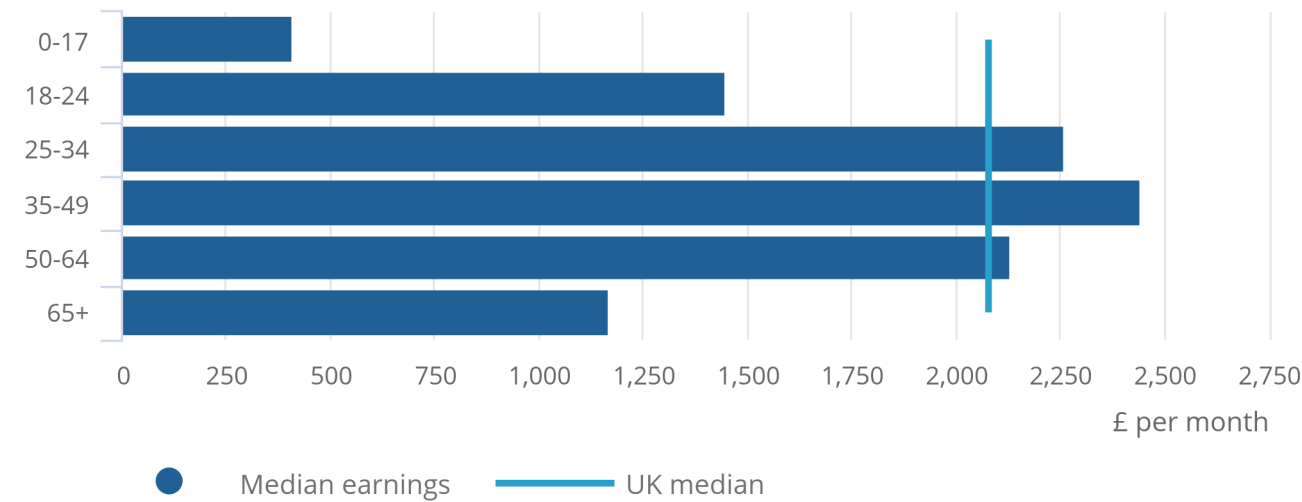
Median pay in May 2022 ranged from £407 for those aged under 18 years to £2,444 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 15). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands of those studied.

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 2022

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 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 14 June 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 14 June 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 14 June 2022

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

9 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

Pay As You Earn

Pay As You Earn (PAYE) is the system that 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 May 2022 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

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

Methodology

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

11 . Strengths and limitations

Pre-release data

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) grants pre-release access to [official statistics](#) publications. As this is a joint release, and in accordance with the HMRC policy, pre-release access has been granted to a number of people to enable the preparation of statistical publications and ministerial briefing. Further details, including a [list of those granted access](#), can be found on [HMRC's website](#).

The Bank of England was granted exceptional pre-release access to this bulletin and accompanying tables at 9:30am on Friday 10 June 2022 so that the data were available for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held on that day. See [exchange of letters requesting exceptional pre-release access so that data are available for discussion at the MPC](#).

Experimental Statistics status

This is a joint experimental release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The existing monthly publications produced by the ONS remain the primary [National Statistics](#) for the labour market. The intention is that these new statistics will also be updated on a monthly basis.

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

Rather than waiting until the development work has been completed, the statistics are being published now to involve potential users in developing 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.

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

For the majority of months, post-flash revisions will occur in small amounts gradually each month as more submissions are received. However, all RTI submissions must be received before the end of the tax year. Therefore, for months close to the end of the tax year these submissions and associated minor revisions that would have accumulated through the year instead need to be received all at once in the final submissions of the tax year. The months of January and February will be most affected by this and see sharper non-flash revisions at the end of the tax year if the imputed submissions are not received by that point.

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

Starting with 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 data sets 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 is shown in [our Comparison of labour market data sources](#) methodology, including the advantages of new administrative data sources and limitations of some of our published figures.

12 . Related links

[Labour market overview: June 2022](#)

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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
May 2015	27,409,126
May 2016	27,884,565
May 2017	28,259,822
May 2018	28,581,315
May 2019	28,922,247
May 2020	28,425,134
May 2021	28,527,325
June 2021	28,692,629
July 2021	28,810,862
August 2021	28,922,029
September 2021	29,024,134
October 2021	29,059,652
November 2021	29,148,365
December 2021	29,226,550
January 2022	29,255,033
February 2022	29,370,208
March 2022	29,447,678
April 2022	29,554,960
May 2022	29,644,957
Change on year	1,117,632
Change %	3.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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- These data are experimental statistics.
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- 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.
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- PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
- These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
- Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.
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- Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted Median pay
May 2015	1,615
May 2016	1,652
May 2017	1,691
May 2018	1,750
May 2019	1,818
May 2020	1,801
May 2021	1,969
June 2021	1,978
July 2021	1,977
August 2021	1,983
September 2021	2,005
October 2021	2,010
November 2021	2,022
December 2021	2,039
January 2022	2,046
February 2022	2,050
March 2022	2,076
April 2022	2,082
May 2022	2,076
Change on year	108
Change %	5.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
April 2015	2,226
April 2016	2,264
April 2017	2,316
April 2018	2,383
April 2019	2,477
April 2020	2,455
April 2021	2,692
May 2021	2,699
June 2021	2,695
July 2021	2,707
August 2021	2,715
September 2021	2,735
October 2021	2,739
November 2021	2,765
December 2021	2,799
January 2022	2,842
February 2022	2,854
March 2022	2,879
April 2022	2,825
Change on year	133
Change %	4.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
April 2015	60,888,409,739
April 2016	63,000,683,385
April 2017	65,389,802,298
April 2018	68,042,230,372
April 2019	71,648,248,616
April 2020	70,194,049,977
April 2021	76,277,769,692
May 2021	76,995,972,352
June 2021	77,337,472,281
July 2021	77,999,102,657
August 2021	78,522,816,026
September 2021	79,384,636,368
October 2021	79,584,621,896
November 2021	80,602,961,505
December 2021	81,790,994,471
January 2022	83,131,397,862
February 2022	83,824,634,460
March 2022	84,770,712,548
April 2022	83,493,530,139
Change on year	7,215,760,447
Change %	9.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

£ per month, 3 month moving average							
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted							
Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
April 2015	517	904	1,617	2,621	3,956	5,332	11,025
April 2016	539	927	1,645	2,651	4,003	5,386	11,128
April 2017	558	958	1,682	2,698	4,075	5,504	11,397
April 2018	580	992	1,727	2,766	4,194	5,684	11,839
April 2019	608	1,034	1,797	2,860	4,322	5,863	12,297
April 2020	615	1,056	1,828	2,906	4,410	5,963	12,336
April 2021	680	1,140	1,946	3,069	4,649	6,317	13,021
May 2021	681	1,144	1,954	3,082	4,669	6,371	13,245
June 2021	682	1,149	1,964	3,094	4,687	6,416	13,422
July 2021	680	1,152	1,972	3,101	4,696	6,428	13,444
August 2021	678	1,153	1,982	3,112	4,709	6,446	13,474
September 2021	673	1,152	1,994	3,130	4,740	6,480	13,557
October 2021	673	1,153	2,004	3,142	4,757	6,495	13,573
November 2021	673	1,156	2,016	3,154	4,775	6,512	13,613
December 2021	677	1,162	2,025	3,165	4,789	6,540	13,705
January 2022	681	1,167	2,037	3,183	4,820	6,576	13,828
February 2022	684	1,174	2,046	3,198	4,852	6,620	13,971
March 2022	686	1,180	2,056	3,220	4,896	6,696	14,261
April 2022	688	1,187	2,065	3,235	4,923	6,753	14,376
Change on year	7	48	119	166	274	436	1,355
Change %	1.1	4.2	6.1	5.4	5.9	6.9	10.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted		
Period	Inflows	Outflows
May 2017	677,202	653,424
May 2018	665,579	634,965
May 2019	647,122	653,487
May 2020	422,393	590,143
May 2021	745,110	553,957
June 2021	736,025	570,721
July 2021	686,856	568,623
August 2021	689,698	578,531
September 2021	692,284	590,179
October 2021	695,616	660,097
November 2021	713,766	625,053
December 2021	696,354	618,170
January 2022	680,427	651,945
February 2022	746,019	630,844
March 2022	740,094	662,624
April 2022	730,496	623,214
May 2022	813,158	723,161
Change on year	68,048	169,204
Change %	9.1	30.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees												
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted												
			Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Period	North East	North West										
May 2015	1,047,049	2,974,210	2,192,456	2,004,218	2,362,641	2,612,717	3,811,823	3,876,481	2,293,920	1,204,427	2,337,851	691,332
May 2016	1,056,188	3,022,982	2,226,322	2,039,511	2,407,253	2,666,336	3,913,880	3,943,153	2,335,984	1,220,453	2,349,338	703,165
May 2017	1,061,638	3,063,964	2,252,173	2,073,971	2,440,123	2,711,423	3,976,291	3,995,390	2,369,206	1,236,308	2,362,565	716,769
May 2018	1,067,963	3,105,726	2,277,853	2,103,892	2,464,954	2,740,640	4,034,830	4,038,481	2,388,957	1,253,473	2,372,373	732,172
May 2019	1,070,593	3,143,352	2,305,751	2,128,753	2,484,458	2,774,884	4,113,266	4,087,440	2,416,032	1,264,994	2,386,778	745,946
May 2020	1,055,128	3,100,455	2,269,124	2,084,188	2,442,900	2,728,954	4,040,904	4,010,539	2,371,810	1,237,907	2,342,295	740,929
May 2021	1,067,801	3,130,310	2,289,209	2,107,321	2,459,868	2,742,534	3,984,247	4,016,910	2,390,679	1,251,318	2,339,725	747,403
June 2021	1,074,546	3,148,795	2,301,559	2,118,870	2,473,343	2,756,111	4,009,161	4,037,872	2,409,174	1,257,754	2,351,997	753,447
July 2021	1,078,575	3,161,660	2,310,542	2,124,900	2,484,078	2,764,663	4,032,795	4,055,854	2,413,644	1,263,857	2,361,511	758,783
August 2021	1,082,484	3,176,399	2,318,592	2,131,025	2,492,426	2,775,422	4,055,793	4,074,771	2,419,983	1,267,809	2,367,956	759,368
September 2021	1,086,122	3,190,751	2,325,066	2,136,105	2,502,392	2,784,504	4,075,530	4,091,203	2,425,859	1,269,065	2,376,947	760,591
October 2021	1,087,628	3,191,349	2,328,591	2,135,798	2,504,144	2,785,632	4,091,014	4,093,065	2,426,234	1,270,565	2,383,438	762,194
November 2021	1,091,135	3,199,127	2,337,294	2,141,154	2,510,665	2,790,973	4,111,214	4,105,198	2,432,724	1,273,130	2,390,893	764,857
December 2021	1,095,023	3,206,952	2,344,078	2,146,509	2,514,528	2,796,417	4,130,502	4,112,762	2,434,789	1,274,724	2,401,796	768,471
January 2022	1,094,613	3,210,574	2,347,197	2,148,818	2,518,434	2,800,107	4,140,422	4,116,677	2,436,050	1,277,147	2,395,177	769,816
February 2022	1,098,280	3,215,948	2,355,535	2,157,945	2,525,883	2,811,680	4,164,462	4,133,904	2,448,267	1,282,640	2,405,458	770,204
March 2022	1,101,134	3,218,759	2,361,264	2,163,694	2,531,027	2,820,001	4,185,576	4,149,461	2,451,624	1,285,541	2,407,531	772,067
April 2022	1,105,966	3,226,670	2,369,134	2,172,305	2,540,701	2,831,475	4,192,502	4,155,819	2,474,332	1,293,272	2,416,625	776,159
May 2022	1,109,081	3,235,683	2,374,672	2,179,726	2,549,967	2,837,402	4,207,166	4,170,708	2,477,830	1,299,622	2,424,023	779,076
Change on year	41,280	105,372	85,464	72,405	90,100	94,867	222,920	153,798	87,151	48,305	84,298	31,673
Change %	3.9	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.5	5.6	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.6	4.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month											
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and the Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Northern Ireland
May 2015	1,533	1,522	1,510	1,520	1,532	1,658	1,946	1,732	1,517	1,514	1,498
May 2016	1,559	1,556	1,537	1,555	1,568	1,687	1,995	1,772	1,549	1,551	1,514
May 2017	1,596	1,600	1,578	1,598	1,606	1,738	2,053	1,821	1,595	1,585	1,544
May 2018	1,649	1,654	1,630	1,653	1,665	1,804	2,118	1,879	1,655	1,632	1,604
May 2019	1,705	1,717	1,687	1,710	1,714	1,869	2,202	1,946	1,715	1,695	1,681
May 2020	1,698	1,712	1,681	1,699	1,700	1,860	2,177	1,929	1,699	1,693	1,665
May 2021	1,830	1,852	1,820	1,854	1,846	2,031	2,403	2,110	1,858	1,871	1,805
June 2021	1,836	1,857	1,831	1,868	1,860	2,044	2,425	2,116	1,863	1,868	1,838
July 2021	1,835	1,862	1,831	1,876	1,867	2,043	2,416	2,122	1,867	1,877	1,871
August 2021	1,841	1,872	1,835	1,881	1,872	2,049	2,411	2,118	1,868	1,876	1,821
September 2021	1,863	1,896	1,868	1,901	1,891	2,074	2,428	2,148	1,899	1,877	1,840
October 2021	1,862	1,893	1,863	1,907	1,897	2,078	2,433	2,152	1,900	1,874	1,849
November 2021	1,871	1,902	1,875	1,921	1,904	2,091	2,443	2,162	1,912	1,885	1,858
December 2021	1,901	1,914	1,888	1,940	1,923	2,107	2,459	2,180	1,931	1,909	1,905
January 2022	1,895	1,926	1,899	1,938	1,925	2,118	2,473	2,186	1,942	1,921	1,937
February 2022	1,910	1,939	1,908	1,945	1,929	2,125	2,482	2,185	1,943	1,921	1,912
March 2022	1,945	1,957	1,923	1,964	1,957	2,134	2,521	2,208	1,984	1,954	1,937
April 2022	1,937	1,963	1,924	1,966	1,955	2,144	2,542	2,215	1,981	1,939	1,940
May 2022	1,927	1,953	1,921	1,959	1,952	2,138	2,527	2,212	1,966	1,936	1,925
Change on year	97	101	101	105	107	107	124	101	109	64	120
Change %	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.9	3.4	6.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	May 2021	May 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	479,885	497,816	17,931	3.7
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	587,916	611,265	23,349	4
Cumbria	215,571	221,227	5,656	2.6
Greater Manchester	1,208,024	1,254,531	46,507	3.8
Lancashire	629,998	650,379	20,381	3.2
Cheshire	429,322	441,705	12,383	2.9
Merseyside	647,396	667,841	20,445	3.2
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	396,357	409,657	13,300	3.4
North Yorkshire	349,272	362,537	13,265	3.8
South Yorkshire	573,225	595,573	22,348	3.9
West Yorkshire	970,355	1,006,906	36,551	3.8
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	938,619	972,818	34,199	3.6
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	848,778	874,324	25,546	3
Lincolnshire	319,923	332,583	12,660	4
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	605,810	624,114	18,304	3
Shropshire and Staffordshire	696,349	717,763	21,414	3.1
West Midlands (county)	1,157,709	1,208,090	50,381	4.4
East Anglia	1,086,783	1,126,511	39,728	3.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	856,591	884,611	28,020	3.3
Essex	799,161	826,280	27,119	3.4
Inner London - West	504,732	539,262	34,530	6.8
Inner London - East	1,115,844	1,197,059	81,215	7.3
Outer London - East and North East	838,457	873,698	35,241	4.2
Outer London - South	587,936	610,745	22,809	3.9
Outer London - West and North West	937,277	986,402	49,125	5.2
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,147,815	1,191,527	43,712	3.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,229,719	1,278,389	48,670	4
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	866,353	899,274	32,921	3.8
Kent	773,023	801,518	28,495	3.7
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,141,340	1,183,233	41,893	3.7
Dorset and Somerset	552,254	569,429	17,175	3.1
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	218,327	226,533	8,206	3.8
Devon	478,757	498,634	19,877	4.2
West Wales and The Valleys	762,974	791,859	28,885	3.8
East Wales	488,344	507,763	19,419	4
North Eastern Scotland	219,047	227,386	8,339	3.8
Highlands and Islands	198,817	205,122	6,305	3.2
Eastern Scotland	865,900	900,797	34,897	4
West Central Scotland	662,311	686,010	23,699	3.6
Southern Scotland	393,650	404,707	11,057	2.8
Northern Ireland	747,403	779,076	31,673	4.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	May 2021	May 2022	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,829	1,928	99	5.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,833	1,929	96	5.2
Cumbria	1,818	1,936	118	6.5
Greater Manchester	1,864	1,965	101	5.4
Lancashire	1,787	1,887	100	5.6
Cheshire	1,972	2,080	108	5.5
Merseyside	1,849	1,953	104	5.6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,787	1,900	113	6.3
North Yorkshire	1,821	1,933	112	6.2
South Yorkshire	1,802	1,901	99	5.5
West Yorkshire	1,841	1,933	92	5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,851	1,953	102	5.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,878	1,993	115	6.1
Lincolnshire	1,806	1,913	107	5.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	1,942	2,067	125	6.4
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,848	1,962	114	6.2
West Midlands (county)	1,814	1,908	94	5.2
East Anglia	1,901	2,019	118	6.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,175	2,285	110	5.1
Essex	2,061	2,173	112	5.4
Inner London - West	2,995	3,114	119	4
Inner London - East	2,464	2,565	101	4.1
Outer London - East and North East	2,173	2,282	109	5
Outer London - South	2,451	2,553	102	4.2
Outer London - West and North West	2,228	2,364	136	6.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,256	2,370	114	5.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,115	2,216	101	4.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,014	2,112	98	4.9
Kent	2,008	2,114	106	5.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,975	2,081	106	5.4
Dorset and Somerset	1,803	1,918	115	6.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,673	1,784	111	6.6
Devon	1,750	1,852	102	5.8
West Wales and The Valleys	1,836	1,895	59	3.2
East Wales	1,937	2,011	74	3.8
North Eastern Scotland	2,140	2,206	66	3.1
Highlands and Islands	1,909	2,002	93	4.9
Eastern Scotland	2,027	2,100	73	3.6
West Central Scotland	2,016	2,105	89	4.4
Southern Scotland	1,954	2,037	83	4.2
Northern Ireland	1,805	1,925	120	6.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	May 2021	May 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	186,297	191,996	5,699	3.1
Mining and quarrying	50,393	51,017	624	1.2
Manufacturing	2,306,319	2,351,703	45,384	2
Energy production and supply	127,019	123,466	-3,553	-2.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	185,870	192,768	6,898	3.7
Construction	1,285,443	1,287,436	1,993	0.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,371,086	4,429,684	58,598	1.3
Transportation and storage	1,318,585	1,335,429	16,844	1.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,832,188	2,121,473	289,285	15.8
Information and communication	1,213,319	1,287,872	74,553	6.1
Finance and insurance	1,033,953	1,050,658	16,705	1.6
Real estate	423,787	434,560	10,773	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,172,441	2,275,068	102,627	4.7
Administrative and support services	2,407,440	2,565,534	158,094	6.6
Public administration and defence; social security	1,382,545	1,413,043	30,498	2.2
Education	3,104,664	3,227,522	122,858	4
Health and social work	4,008,784	4,081,656	72,872	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	493,418	588,331	94,913	19.2
Other service activities	512,203	526,917	14,714	2.9
Households and Extraterritorial	111,569	108,824	-2,745	-2.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	May 2021	May 2022	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,741	1,888	147	8.4
Mining and quarrying	3,924	4,028	104	2.7
Manufacturing	2,386	2,531	145	6.1
Energy production and supply	3,375	3,431	56	1.7
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,513	2,640	127	5.1
Construction	2,192	2,359	167	7.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,512	1,630	118	7.8
Transportation and storage	2,313	2,471	158	6.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,041	1,068	27	2.6
Information and communication	3,139	3,360	221	7
Finance and insurance	3,156	3,379	223	7.1
Real estate	2,092	2,168	76	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical	2,525	2,681	156	6.2
Administrative and support services	1,708	1,816	108	6.3
Public administration and defence; social security	2,550	2,602	52	2
Education	2,013	2,032	19	0.9
Health and social work	1,882	1,981	99	5.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,390	1,391	1	0.1
Other service activities	1,457	1,549	92	6.3
Households and Extraterritorial	997	1,016	19	1.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
May 2015	424,240	3,586,147	6,516,131	9,261,201	6,785,377	836,030
May 2016	439,118	3,612,365	6,662,320	9,328,672	6,996,069	846,022
May 2017	441,960	3,595,390	6,753,529	9,375,391	7,228,700	864,851
May 2018	440,669	3,579,701	6,812,976	9,416,740	7,448,367	882,862
May 2019	446,306	3,552,879	6,867,992	9,445,993	7,649,734	959,343
May 2020	363,604	3,321,190	6,714,177	9,364,176	7,700,864	961,124
May 2021	345,267	3,236,802	6,686,375	9,411,397	7,847,323	1,000,160
June 2021	397,583	3,301,310	6,707,102	9,428,115	7,856,786	1,001,734
July 2021	431,413	3,340,163	6,729,737	9,438,265	7,868,312	1,002,971
August 2021	454,645	3,370,959	6,748,540	9,452,658	7,881,981	1,013,247
September 2021	466,099	3,409,981	6,771,582	9,454,125	7,900,668	1,021,679
October 2021	478,457	3,417,076	6,785,815	9,455,856	7,901,872	1,020,577
November 2021	490,811	3,432,507	6,806,269	9,472,049	7,918,375	1,028,353
December 2021	493,849	3,439,660	6,828,754	9,485,807	7,943,659	1,034,820
January 2022	489,445	3,448,806	6,837,032	9,492,044	7,949,186	1,038,520
February 2022	503,402	3,479,063	6,861,245	9,510,254	7,970,103	1,046,142
March 2022	515,662	3,498,673	6,874,492	9,520,135	7,985,350	1,053,366
April 2022	523,720	3,532,537	6,892,833	9,541,436	8,005,477	1,058,958
May 2022	524,464	3,577,109	6,916,315	9,565,883	7,993,603	1,067,582
Change on year	179,197	340,307	229,940	154,486	146,281	67,423
Change %	51.9	10.5	3.4	1.6	1.9	6.7

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
May 2015	283	1,106	1,751	1,922	1,732	737
May 2016	282	1,160	1,788	1,951	1,755	774
May 2017	300	1,204	1,843	1,998	1,786	805
May 2018	310	1,254	1,906	2,058	1,827	860
May 2019	332	1,308	1,989	2,125	1,886	925
May 2020	331	1,228	1,949	2,104	1,863	1,001
May 2021	386	1,381	2,121	2,300	2,022	1,104
June 2021	409	1,396	2,137	2,314	2,034	1,107
July 2021	400	1,395	2,145	2,322	2,035	1,120
August 2021	400	1,397	2,153	2,330	2,043	1,116
September 2021	399	1,412	2,174	2,360	2,064	1,124
October 2021	402	1,419	2,184	2,358	2,063	1,127
November 2021	402	1,427	2,193	2,367	2,075	1,137
December 2021	402	1,436	2,211	2,390	2,088	1,155
January 2022	393	1,436	2,219	2,402	2,104	1,156
February 2022	406	1,438	2,227	2,406	2,114	1,163
March 2022	407	1,448	2,250	2,437	2,134	1,168
April 2022	417	1,466	2,261	2,444	2,129	1,170
May 2022	407	1,448	2,261	2,444	2,129	1,169
Change on year	21	67	139	144	107	66
Change %	5.5	4.9	6.6	6.2	5.3	5.9

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