Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

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

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

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for February 2023 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 2.3% compared with February 2022, a rise of 684,000 employees; the number of payrolled employees was up by 3.6% since February 2020, a rise of 1,040,000.

- Payrolled employment increased by 98,000 employees (0.3%) in February 2023 when compared with January 2023, 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 January 2023 compared with December 2022 has been revised from an increase of 102,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 42,000, because of the incorporation of additional real time information (RTI) submissions into the statistics, which takes place every publication and reduces the need for imputation.

- Early estimates for February 2023 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.7% compared with February 2022, and increased by 17.8% when compared with February 2020.

- All age groups saw an increase in payrolled employees between February 2022 and February 2023; there was an increase of 67,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years.

- For Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) 3 regions, annual growth in payrolled employees in February 2023 was the highest in Brent, with a rise of 5.8%, and was lowest in North Lanarkshire, with a rise of 0.5%; at local administrative unit level, growth rates varied between negative 0.7% and positive 10.9%.

- The increase in payrolled employees between February 2022 and February 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector, with a rise of 158,000 employees, and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector, with a fall of 31,000.

- Annual growth in median pay for employees in February 2023 was highest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, with an increase of 8.2%, and lowest in the finance and insurance sector, with an increase of 0.9%.

About the data in this release

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

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

2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for February 2023 indicate that there were 30.0 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 2.3% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of 684,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.3% in February 2023, which is equivalent to 98,000 people.

Note, this monthly growth of 98,000 should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of February 2023 employees. More information on revisions can be found in Section 11: Strengths and limitations.

When comparing the number of payrolled employees in January 2023 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 our previous bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: February 2023.

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

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

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

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

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

Notes:

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

2. The January 2023 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 remained high as the labour market continued to recover from the effects of the pandemic. From April 2022, the annual growth rate was falling. However, this fall would have been partially caused by the comparison against the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, which levelled off as we no longer compared against this higher baseline.

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

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

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

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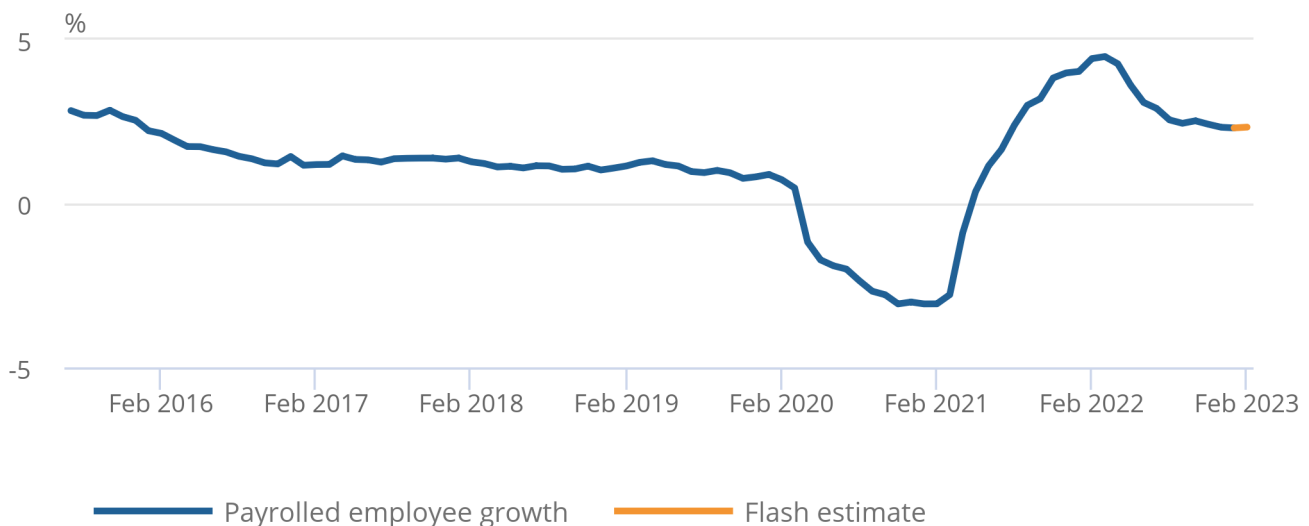
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

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

3 . Median monthly pay

Early estimates for February 2023 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,193, an increase of 6.7% compared with the same period of the previous year (Figure 3).

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 February 2023

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

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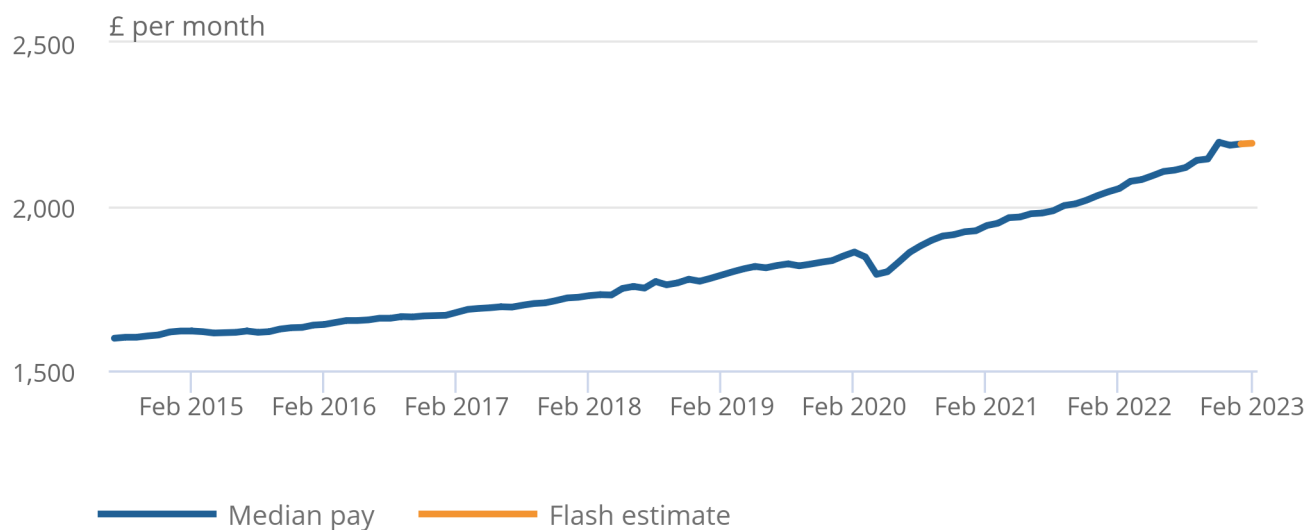
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

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

Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020, median pay growth has been positive and is now above pre-coronavirus pandemic (February 2020) levels (Figure 4).

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 February 2023

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

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

Median pay growth ⸺ Flash estimate
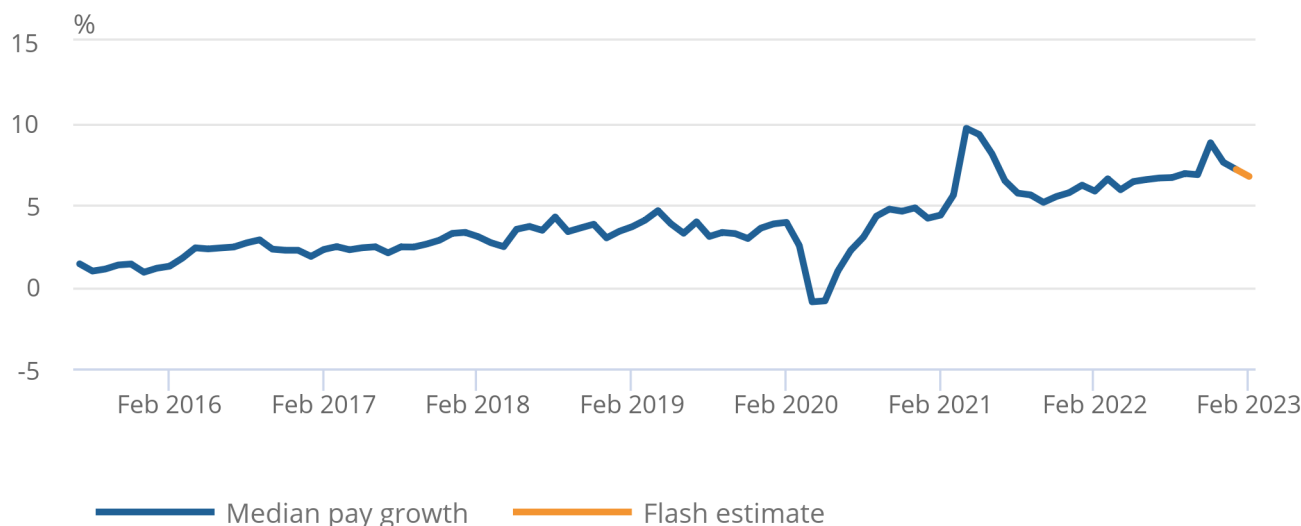
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

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

The relatively high level of pay growth between June and December 2020 is partially explained by lower levels of people entering the labour market than usual during that period. This is explored in our 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 January 2023, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £719, the 90th percentile was £5,170 and the 99th percentile was £14,622 (Figure 5). This means that:

- 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £719 per month

- 90% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £5,170 per month

- 99% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £14,622 per month

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £719 per month and 90% earn less than £5,170 per month

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

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £719 per month and 90% earn less than £5,170 per month

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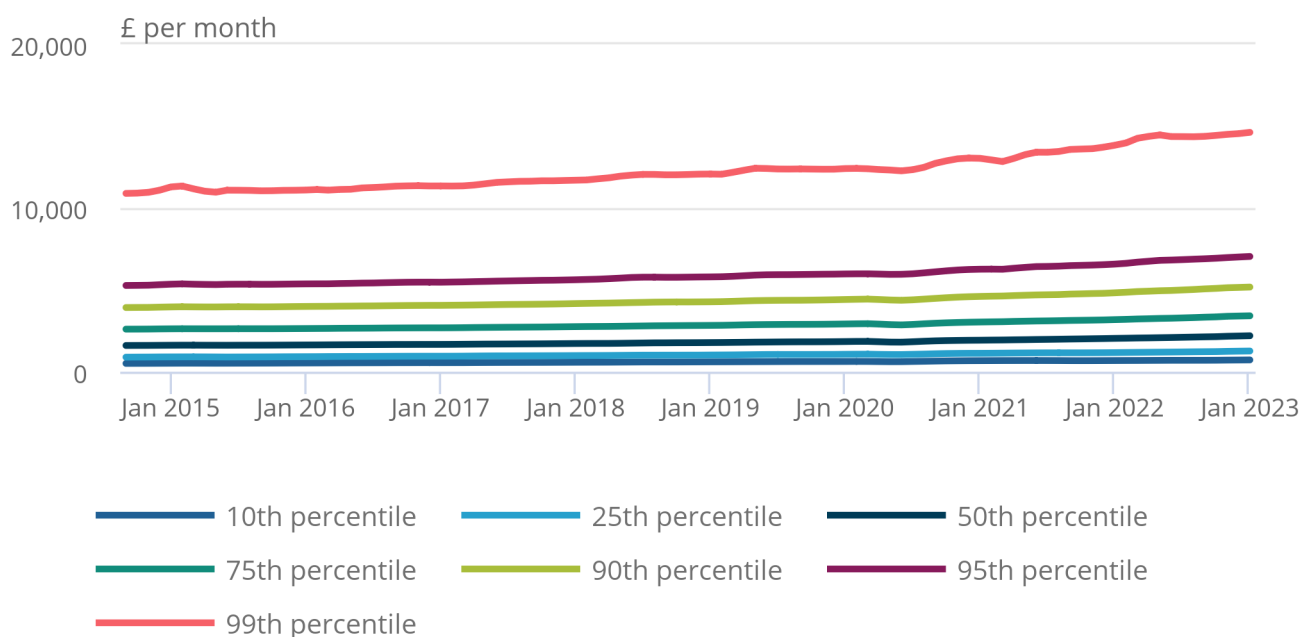
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

5 . Regional data

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. They include data for February 2023, 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 ranged from 787,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,326,000 in London in February 2023.

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

[.xlsx](#)

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

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

Comparing February 2023 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 3.8% increase in London to the lowest being a 1.6% increase in Yorkshire and The Humber.

Examining NUTS3 regions, North Lanarkshire experienced an increase of 0.5% in payrolled employees in comparison with February 2022, and Brent experienced an increase of 5.8% (Figure 7).

There is greater variation at LAU level, with growth rates varying between negative 0.7% and positive 10.9%.

Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in February 2023 ranged from £1,828 in Leicester to £3,374 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,170 in Enfield to £3,374 in Wandsworth. Median pay in February 2023 for London as a whole was £2,626.

Median pay across the LAUs in February 2023 ranged from £1,815 in Torridge and East Lindsey to £5,675 in City of London.

Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

6 . Industry data

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

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

Since January 2017, employee growth has not been even across sectors (Figure 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.

When comparing early estimates for February 2023 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 0.7% in wholesale and retail to positive 7.0% in arts, entertainment and recreation.

Figure 9: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

The increase in payrolled employees between February 2022 and February 2023 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 158,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 31,000 employees) (Figure 10).

Figure 10: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since February 2022

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

Figure 10: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since February 2022

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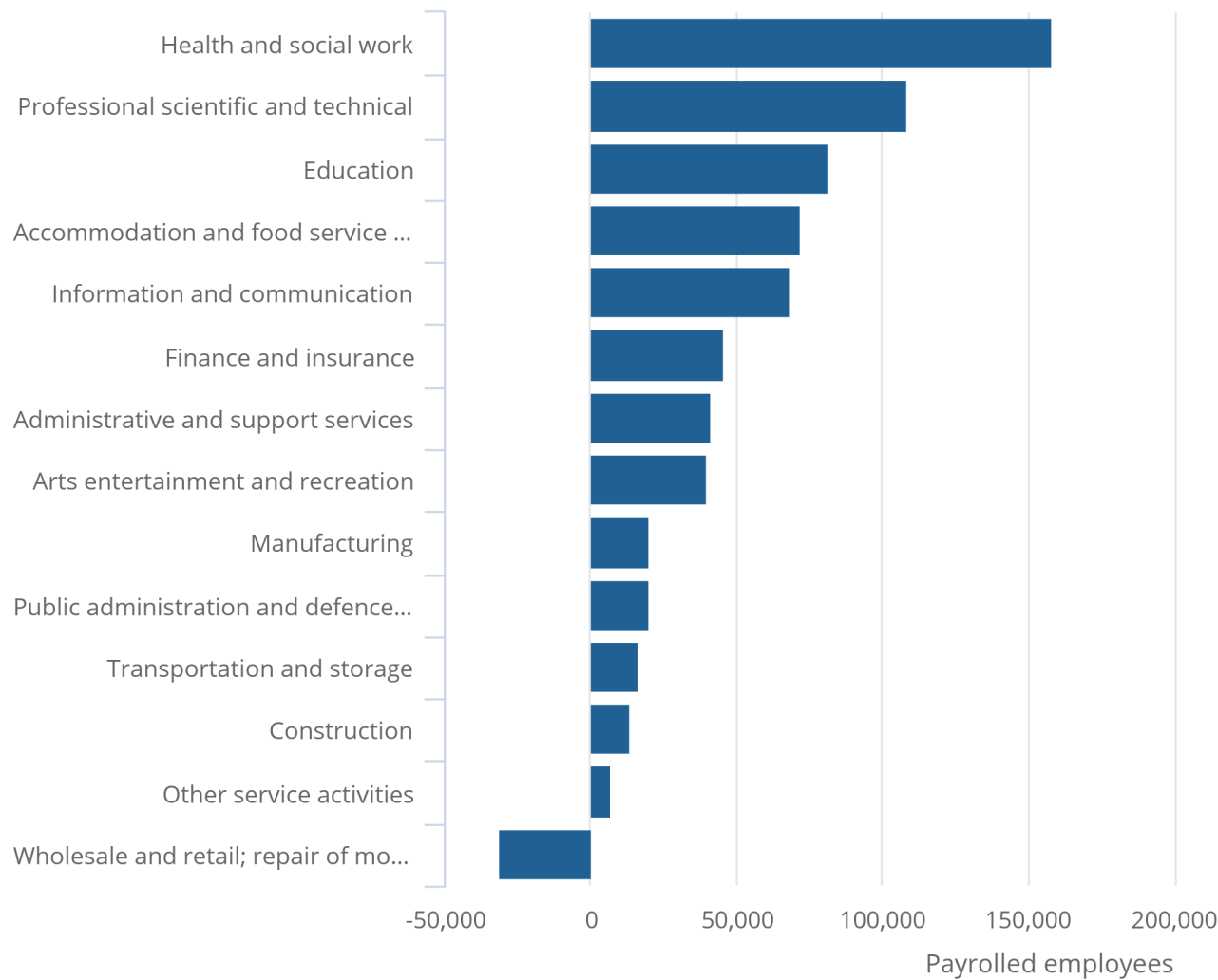
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

Median pay in February 2023 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,107 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,515 in information and communication (Figure 11). The flash estimate of median pay for Finance and Insurance should be treated with particular caution this month. Historical data indicate that the flash estimate for this sector is revised upwards more than normal once missing data relating to bonuses and other one-off payments are available. The nature of these payments makes them harder to impute, and therefore more prone to revisions. If the flash estimate is revised in line with previous years, the flash estimate of median pay and the associated annual pay growth for Finance and Insurance should be revised upwards. More information on revisions can be found in Section 11: Strengths and limitations.

Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, February 2023
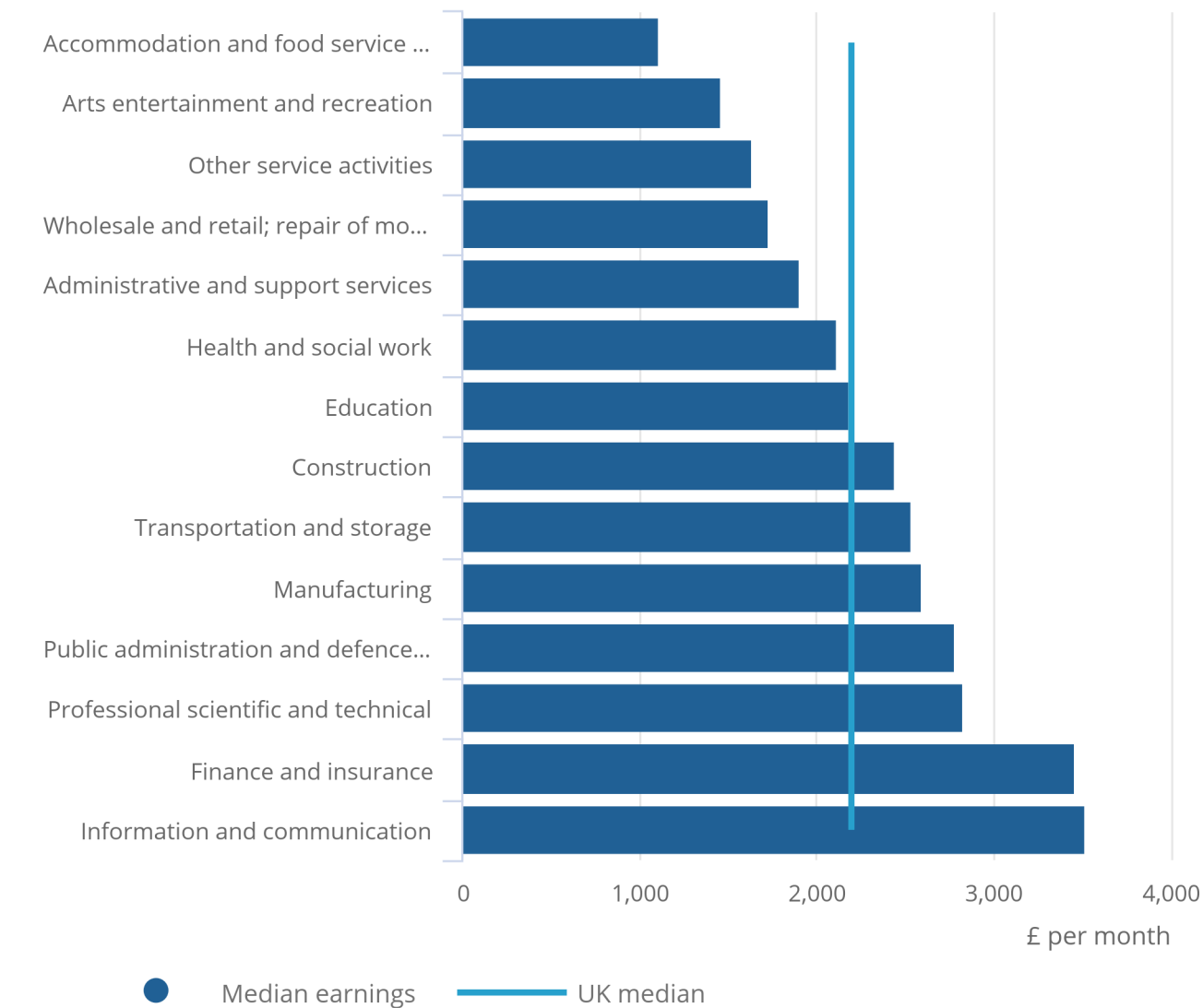
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, at positive 8.2% (Figure 12), and slowest in the finance and insurance sector, at positive 0.9%.

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

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the professional, scientific and technical sector

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

Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the professional, scientific and technical sector

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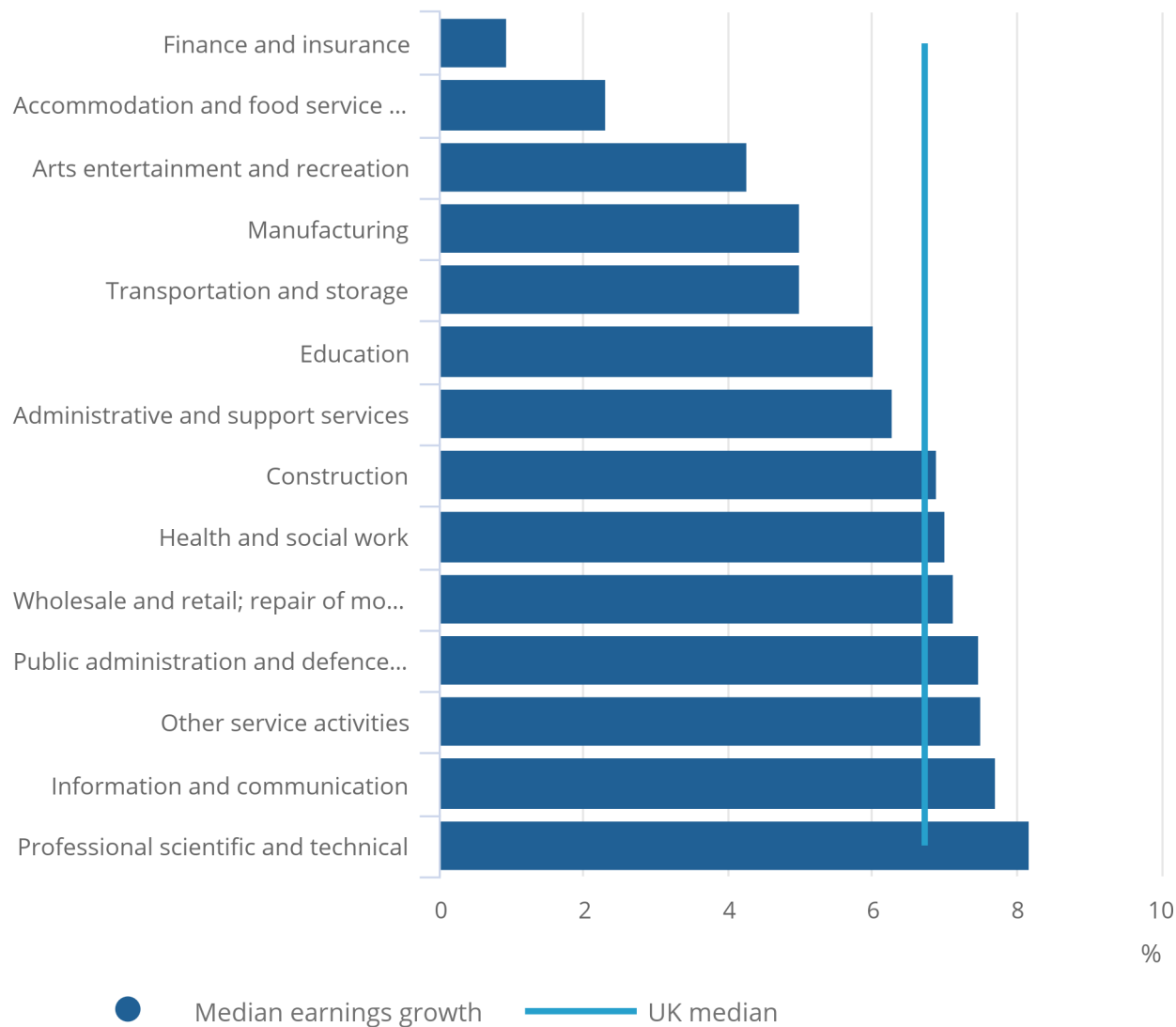
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

2. The UK median is shown here for comparative purposes, but it does not represent an average of median pay growth across the regions. It is statistically possible, for example, for median pay growth for the UK as a whole to be higher or lower than pay growth in all constituent parts of the UK.

3. Changes in growth rates are affected by changes in the base period (a year ago) as well as changes in the latest period.

7 . Age data

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

Of the 30.0 million payrolled employees in the UK in February 2023, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

Between February 2022 and February 2023, there was an increase of 67,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 222,000 (Figure 13).

Figure 13: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since February 2022

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

Figure 13: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since February 2022

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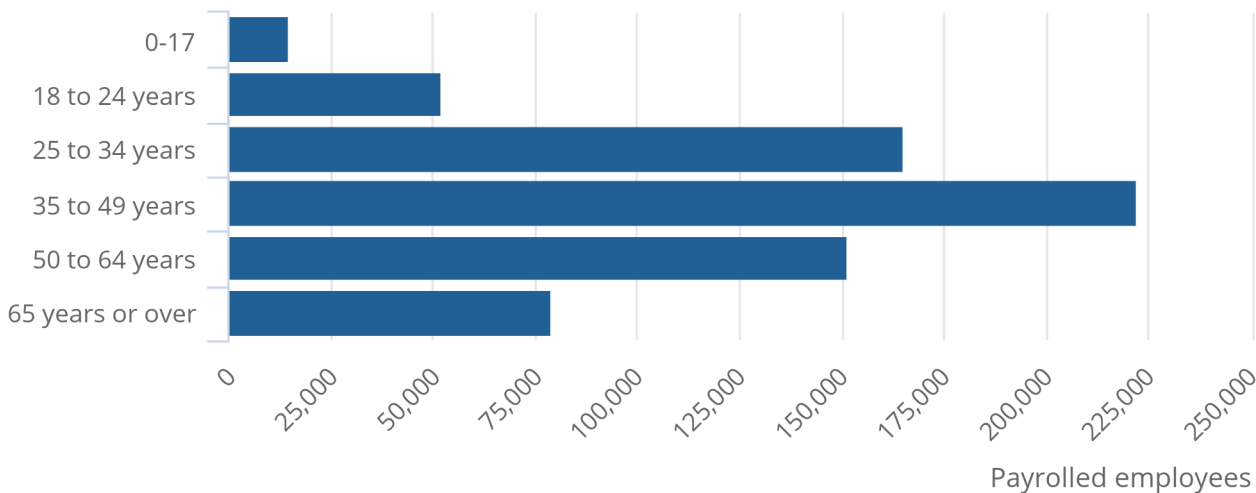
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

Notes:

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

Since 2019, the number of payrolled employees aged 65 years and over has increased at a faster rate than the UK as a whole, with employee growth peaking at 10.7% in January 2020 (Figure 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 under 18 years at 75.9% 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 February 2023

Notes:

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

Download the data

.xlsx

Median pay in February 2023 ranged from £407 for those aged under 18 years to £2,560 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, February 2023

Figure 15: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, February 2023

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

Notes:

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

8 . Earnings and employment data
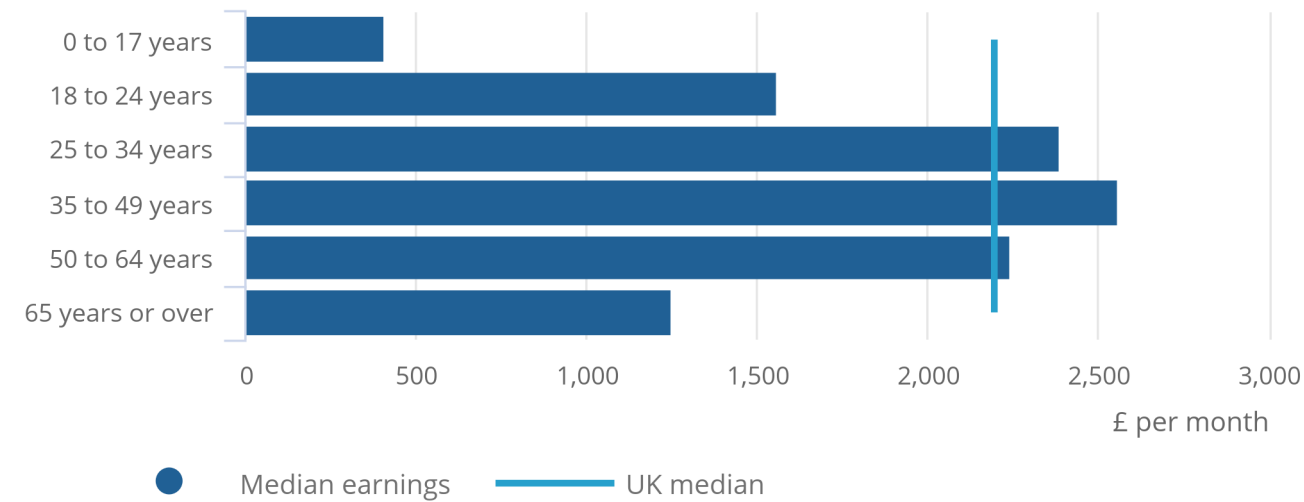
[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted](#)
Dataset | Released 14 March 2023
Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (Experimental Statistics), non-seasonally adjusted.

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

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

9 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

Pay As You Earn

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

10 . Measuring the data

Data source and collection

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

Coverage

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

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to February 2023 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

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

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

Methodology

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

11 . Strengths and limitations

Pre-release data

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

Experimental Statistics status

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

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

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

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

Strengths of the data

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

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

Industry Sector Classifications

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

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

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

Imputation and revisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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

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

The strengths and weaknesses of these sources and other labour market data sources are shown in our Comparison of labour market data sources methodology, including the advantages of new administrative data sources and limitations of some of our published figures.

12 . Related links

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

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

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: March 2023](#)
Bulletin | Released 14 March 2023
Regional breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment and economic inactivity.

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

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

13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
February 2015	27,204,211
February 2016	27,786,338
February 2017	28,116,718
February 2018	28,474,239
February 2019	28,800,852
February 2020	29,010,214
February 2021	28,121,927
February 2022	29,365,652
March 2022	29,443,085
April 2022	29,530,033
May 2022	29,556,218
June 2022	29,590,774
July 2022	29,644,881
August 2022	29,671,967
September 2022	29,743,482
October 2022	29,803,711
November 2022	29,867,302
December 2022	29,909,832
January 2023	29,952,001
February 2023	30,049,888
Change on year	684,236
Change %	2.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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

2. These data are experimental statistics.

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

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

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

as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	Median pay
February 2015	1,620
February 2016	1,640
February 2017	1,677
February 2018	1,728
February 2019	1,791
February 2020	1,861
February 2021	1,942
February 2022	2,055
March 2022	2,077
April 2022	2,082
May 2022	2,094
June 2022	2,107
July 2022	2,111
August 2022	2,119
September 2022	2,141
October 2022	2,145
November 2022	2,196
December 2022	2,187
January 2023	2,191
February 2023	2,193
Change on year	138
Change %	6.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
January 2015	2,240
January 2016	2,239
January 2017	2,292
January 2018	2,372
January 2019	2,432
January 2020	2,522
January 2021	2,649
January 2022	2,837
February 2022	2,850
March 2022	2,874
April 2022	2,815
May 2022	2,843
June 2022	2,862
July 2022	2,865
August 2022	2,876
September 2022	2,900
October 2022	2,915
November 2022	2,979
December 2022	2,962
January 2023	2,972
Change on year	135
Change %	4.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
January 2015	60,821,554,623
January 2016	62,136,739,971
January 2017	64,362,868,936
January 2018	67,540,840,355
January 2019	69,985,480,660
January 2020	73,225,514,733
January 2021	74,562,625,007
January 2022	83,046,855,820
February 2022	83,682,656,102
March 2022	84,605,416,486
April 2022	83,136,477,585
May 2022	84,021,949,952
June 2022	84,690,868,977
July 2022	84,946,576,257
August 2022	85,351,336,323
September 2022	86,262,427,120
October 2022	86,867,874,919
November 2022	88,966,475,530
December 2022	88,588,198,798
January 2023	89,029,224,040
Change on year	5,982,368,220
Change %	7.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
January 2015	515	903	1,615	2,619	3,956	5,345	11,288
January 2016	531	917	1,633	2,636	3,985	5,364	11,098
January 2017	551	945	1,667	2,679	4,053	5,466	11,347
January 2018	576	984	1,720	2,751	4,161	5,616	11,699
January 2019	601	1,018	1,778	2,828	4,268	5,791	12,075
January 2020	622	1,062	1,840	2,915	4,409	5,971	12,410
January 2021	673	1,123	1,923	3,034	4,598	6,261	13,034
January 2022	680	1,165	2,035	3,180	4,819	6,574	13,837
February 2022	683	1,173	2,045	3,198	4,853	6,620	13,980
March 2022	685	1,180	2,057	3,221	4,895	6,694	14,260
April 2022	689	1,187	2,065	3,236	4,918	6,747	14,376
May 2022	692	1,193	2,077	3,254	4,945	6,802	14,462
June 2022	696	1,199	2,088	3,265	4,961	6,821	14,365
July 2022	696	1,206	2,102	3,284	4,991	6,845	14,362
August 2022	697	1,214	2,115	3,304	5,021	6,873	14,355
September 2022	698	1,220	2,128	3,330	5,060	6,898	14,378
October 2022	701	1,226	2,139	3,349	5,089	6,931	14,435
November 2022	708	1,243	2,164	3,384	5,129	6,972	14,500
December 2022	713	1,254	2,179	3,399	5,148	7,007	14,544
January 2023	719	1,263	2,195	3,413	5,170	7,039	14,622
Change on year	39	98	160	233	351	465	785
Change %	5.7	8.4	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.1	5.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. 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
January 2017	663,636	659,857
January 2018	664,508	651,427
January 2019	673,131	643,385
January 2020	702,884	651,841
January 2021	589,689	556,900
January 2022	690,541	643,560
February 2022	725,874	636,814
March 2022	725,661	648,228
April 2022	733,540	646,592
May 2022	689,665	663,480
June 2022	682,436	647,880
July 2022	685,175	631,068
August 2022	677,739	650,653
September 2022	697,664	626,148
October 2022	696,308	636,080
November 2022	696,945	633,354
December 2022	678,780	636,249
January 2023	691,517	649,349
Change on year	976	5,789
Change %	0.1	0.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
February 2015	1,043,349	2,956,357	2,180,797	1,986,032	2,338,828	2,592,659	3,768,415	3,849,163	2,275,574	1,199,379	2,328,271	685,387
February 2016	1,053,226	3,012,957	2,217,010	2,032,499	2,395,718	2,657,938	3,896,189	3,933,357	2,323,060	1,216,560	2,346,735	701,089
February 2017	1,057,476	3,046,328	2,240,448	2,061,823	2,428,847	2,696,855	3,957,991	3,980,568	2,352,159	1,228,059	2,353,614	712,549
February 2018	1,065,328	3,094,779	2,267,507	2,093,432	2,456,214	2,731,922	4,015,948	4,025,864	2,379,776	1,246,459	2,368,171	728,839
February 2019	1,068,071	3,131,774	2,298,166	2,109,667	2,486,732	2,765,699	4,092,047	4,063,568	2,404,410	1,253,091	2,384,656	742,972
February 2020	1,073,504	3,152,239	2,311,430	2,121,016	2,489,557	2,785,968	4,156,754	4,100,065	2,421,448	1,259,779	2,386,103	752,351
February 2021	1,051,062	3,087,435	2,256,772	2,077,128	2,421,760	2,710,924	3,922,712	3,968,402	2,353,322	1,227,525	2,306,830	738,056
February 2022	1,098,473	3,216,057	2,353,653	2,156,841	2,528,268	2,810,458	4,169,432	4,132,711	2,444,223	1,283,114	2,402,028	770,396
March 2022	1,101,462	3,222,375	2,357,886	2,164,166	2,534,715	2,819,308	4,184,327	4,144,438	2,450,294	1,286,566	2,405,054	772,494
April 2022	1,103,351	3,231,977	2,364,970	2,170,512	2,543,672	2,822,196	4,205,502	4,147,722	2,466,926	1,291,002	2,408,394	773,809
May 2022	1,103,590	3,233,390	2,365,383	2,171,356	2,546,020	2,822,782	4,213,833	4,155,911	2,462,787	1,294,546	2,411,819	774,802
June 2022	1,104,855	3,236,366	2,367,086	2,172,194	2,548,205	2,825,354	4,222,165	4,162,500	2,464,727	1,295,744	2,416,043	775,536
July 2022	1,106,552	3,241,045	2,368,016	2,173,291	2,554,667	2,830,636	4,233,525	4,175,460	2,467,113	1,296,881	2,419,817	777,878
August 2022	1,106,668	3,242,822	2,369,170	2,174,371	2,558,007	2,835,511	4,235,993	4,182,488	2,468,822	1,296,435	2,420,326	781,355
September 2022	1,109,442	3,251,456	2,375,098	2,179,286	2,561,529	2,843,249	4,248,804	4,195,982	2,474,096	1,299,603	2,425,272	779,666
October 2022	1,110,811	3,254,881	2,378,399	2,181,125	2,565,771	2,848,133	4,267,728	4,204,651	2,478,977	1,301,903	2,430,232	781,100
November 2022	1,113,033	3,262,961	2,382,543	2,186,507	2,570,679	2,854,112	4,279,649	4,214,004	2,483,108	1,303,141	2,435,013	782,553
December 2022	1,116,361	3,265,617	2,385,408	2,188,654	2,574,611	2,857,606	4,291,894	4,217,358	2,484,728	1,303,870	2,439,051	784,674
January 2023	1,114,526	3,270,570	2,388,836	2,190,607	2,578,971	2,862,979	4,307,085	4,222,036	2,490,833	1,304,089	2,437,274	784,194
February 2023	1,117,856	3,276,808	2,392,383	2,197,218	2,585,859	2,874,302	4,326,141	4,240,725	2,499,697	1,307,419	2,444,274	787,206
Change on year	19,383	60,751	38,730	40,377	57,591	63,844	156,709	108,014	55,474	24,305	42,246	16,810
Change %	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.8	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.2

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	Scotland	Northern Ireland
February 2015	1,540	1,534	1,519	1,532	1,538	1,660	1,950	1,737	1,522	1,519	1,661	1,494
February 2016	1,547	1,546	1,533	1,546	1,554	1,684	1,978	1,760	1,538	1,531	1,678	1,508
February 2017	1,580	1,582	1,555	1,578	1,592	1,714	2,030	1,800	1,575	1,573	1,701	1,535
February 2018	1,630	1,635	1,611	1,630	1,652	1,775	2,098	1,852	1,629	1,621	1,746	1,589
February 2019	1,684	1,697	1,670	1,691	1,698	1,846	2,167	1,921	1,694	1,675	1,802	1,687
February 2020	1,745	1,759	1,726	1,750	1,754	1,916	2,248	1,991	1,755	1,741	1,872	1,708
February 2021	1,811	1,836	1,803	1,834	1,834	2,004	2,351	2,077	1,837	1,825	1,976	1,788
February 2022	1,914	1,941	1,909	1,948	1,935	2,126	2,489	2,191	1,948	1,928	2,064	1,913
March 2022	1,944	1,959	1,927	1,963	1,955	2,135	2,519	2,210	1,983	1,954	2,064	1,934
April 2022	1,939	1,963	1,932	1,968	1,957	2,144	2,533	2,216	1,981	1,942	2,091	1,937
May 2022	1,947	1,973	1,940	1,980	1,969	2,157	2,541	2,231	1,988	1,968	2,099	1,943
June 2022	1,951	1,983	1,951	1,993	1,986	2,171	2,549	2,245	2,000	2,017	2,122	1,957
July 2022	1,965	1,995	1,961	2,002	2,002	2,178	2,556	2,260	2,014	1,985	2,124	1,953
August 2022	1,976	2,009	1,975	2,017	2,013	2,190	2,565	2,272	2,023	1,995	2,118	1,977
September 2022	2,007	2,035	2,000	2,035	2,028	2,210	2,586	2,296	2,040	2,012	2,139	1,961
October 2022	2,011	2,036	2,000	2,037	2,026	2,215	2,580	2,297	2,042	2,018	2,160	1,977
November 2022	2,074	2,090	2,041	2,081	2,087	2,259	2,630	2,324	2,100	2,096	2,238	2,015
December 2022	2,054	2,074	2,033	2,074	2,061	2,254	2,633	2,345	2,081	2,060	2,207	2,011
January 2023	2,045	2,075	2,032	2,071	2,068	2,254	2,637	2,334	2,080	2,051	2,225	2,037
February 2023	2,047	2,064	2,029	2,069	2,065	2,252	2,626	2,328	2,082	2,052	2,243	2,047
Change on year	133	123	120	121	130	126	137	137	134	124	179	134
Change %	6.9	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.7	5.9	5.5	6.3	6.9	6.4	8.7	7

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

| | | | Payrolled employees | |
| | | | UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted | |
Period	February 2022	February 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	493,515	502,309	8,794	1.8
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	604,958	615,548	10,590	1.8
Cumbria	219,069	222,004	2,935	1.3
Greater Manchester	1,246,449	1,274,551	28,102	2.3
Lancashire	646,756	656,965	10,209	1.6
Cheshire	438,954	447,443	8,489	1.9
Merseyside	664,828	675,845	11,017	1.7
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	405,198	411,215	6,017	1.5
North Yorkshire	359,811	365,265	5,454	1.5
South Yorkshire	590,124	597,420	7,296	1.2
West Yorkshire	998,520	1,018,482	19,962	2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	962,123	979,036	16,913	1.8
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	867,576	885,518	17,942	2.1
Lincolnshire	327,142	332,664	5,522	1.7
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	618,350	630,411	12,061	2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	713,600	725,703	12,103	1.7
West Midlands (county)	1,196,317	1,229,746	33,429	2.8
East Anglia	1,115,066	1,138,686	23,620	2.1
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	876,324	898,720	22,396	2.6
Essex	819,068	836,896	17,828	2.2
Inner London - West	535,258	552,504	17,246	3.2
Inner London - East	1,182,328	1,230,489	48,161	4.1
Outer London - East and North East	866,820	895,581	28,761	3.3
Outer London - South	606,832	623,996	17,164	2.8
Outer London - West and North West	978,194	1,023,571	45,377	4.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,181,055	1,217,324	36,269	3.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,267,665	1,303,436	35,771	2.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	891,240	908,156	16,916	1.9
Kent	792,750	811,809	19,059	2.4
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,164,350	1,192,445	28,095	2.4
Dorset and Somerset	561,105	572,577	11,472	2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	225,017	229,581	4,564	2
Devon	493,751	505,094	11,343	2.3
West Wales and The Valleys	781,239	794,612	13,373	1.7
East Wales	501,875	512,808	10,933	2.2
North Eastern Scotland	224,929	229,705	4,776	2.1
Highlands and Islands	202,258	206,057	3,799	1.9
Eastern Scotland	891,242	911,513	20,271	2.3
West Central Scotland	680,171	688,771	8,600	1.3
Southern Scotland	403,428	408,228	4,800	1.2
Northern Ireland	770,396	787,206	16,810	2.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	February 2022	February 2023	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	1,903	2,043	140	7.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	1,921	2,050	129	6.7
Cumbria	1,923	2,062	139	7.2
Greater Manchester	1,943	2,062	119	6.1
Lancashire	1,864	1,995	131	7
Cheshire	2,063	2,185	122	5.9
Merseyside	1,942	2,061	119	6.1
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	1,878	2,006	128	6.8
North Yorkshire	1,906	2,040	134	7
South Yorkshire	1,885	2,009	124	6.6
West Yorkshire	1,930	2,036	106	5.5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1,939	2,066	127	6.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	1,978	2,103	125	6.3
Lincolnshire	1,888	2,005	117	6.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,043	2,177	134	6.6
Shropshire and Staffordshire	1,940	2,073	133	6.9
West Midlands (county)	1,887	2,018	131	6.9
East Anglia	2,003	2,135	132	6.6
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,270	2,401	131	5.8
Essex	2,153	2,295	142	6.6
Inner London - West	3,045	3,244	199	6.5
Inner London - East	2,543	2,686	143	5.6
Outer London - East and North East	2,272	2,403	131	5.8
Outer London - South	2,540	2,663	123	4.8
Outer London - West and North West	2,315	2,443	128	5.5
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,345	2,485	140	6
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,191	2,328	137	6.3
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,094	2,222	128	6.1
Kent	2,104	2,230	126	6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,057	2,202	145	7
Dorset and Somerset	1,903	2,040	137	7.2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,772	1,896	124	7
Devon	1,840	1,968	128	7
West Wales and The Valleys	1,891	2,021	130	6.9
East Wales	1,996	2,117	121	6.1
North Eastern Scotland	2,193	2,374	181	8.3
Highlands and Islands	1,980	2,162	182	9.2
Eastern Scotland	2,074	2,248	174	8.4
West Central Scotland	2,070	2,250	180	8.7
Southern Scotland	2,004	2,185	181	9
Northern Ireland	1,913	2,047	134	7

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

			Payrolled employees	
			UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
Period	February 2022	February 2023	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,008	193,194	2,186	1.1
Mining and quarrying	51,659	53,317	1,658	3.2
Manufacturing	2,376,301	2,396,566	20,265	0.9
Energy production and supply	122,011	127,598	5,587	4.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	180,107	185,911	5,804	3.2
Construction	1,301,639	1,315,246	13,607	1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,407,289	4,376,253	-31,036	-0.7
Transportation and storage	1,356,753	1,373,337	16,584	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,086,631	2,158,791	72,160	3.5
Information and communication	1,269,729	1,337,859	68,130	5.4
Finance and insurance	1,036,313	1,082,052	45,739	4.4
Real estate	437,111	450,535	13,424	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical	2,283,489	2,391,977	108,488	4.8
Administrative and support services	2,478,475	2,519,789	41,314	1.7
Public administration and defence; social security	1,380,929	1,400,870	19,941	1.4
Education	3,165,312	3,246,963	81,651	2.6
Health and social work	4,035,581	4,193,551	157,970	3.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	568,518	608,148	39,630	7
Other service activities	524,543	531,644	7,101	1.4
Households and Extraterritorial	112,253	106,286	-5,967	-5.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	February 2022	February 2023	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,831	1,969	138	7.5
Mining and quarrying	4,053	4,240	187	4.6
Manufacturing	2,473	2,597	124	5
Energy production and supply	3,469	3,636	167	4.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,636	2,761	125	4.7
Construction	2,291	2,449	158	6.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,612	1,727	115	7.1
Transportation and storage	2,413	2,534	121	5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,082	1,107	25	2.3
Information and communication	3,263	3,515	252	7.7
Finance and insurance	3,429	3,461	32	0.9
Real estate	2,139	2,235	96	4.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,617	2,831	214	8.2
Administrative and support services	1,795	1,908	113	6.3
Public administration and defence; social security	2,590	2,784	194	7.5
Education	2,062	2,186	124	6
Health and social work	1,979	2,118	139	7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,402	1,462	60	4.3
Other service activities	1,519	1,633	114	7.5
Households and Extraterritorial	1,025	1,060	35	3.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

| | | | | | Payrolled employees | |
| | | | | | UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted | |
Period	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
February 2015	414,051	3,555,738	6,462,584	9,221,675	6,719,754	830,410
February 2016	439,392	3,607,177	6,633,535	9,318,614	6,947,219	840,400
February 2017	441,546	3,594,153	6,723,843	9,347,490	7,155,606	854,080
February 2018	442,634	3,577,257	6,796,099	9,391,790	7,386,464	879,994
February 2019	439,379	3,542,875	6,847,718	9,439,278	7,607,893	923,709
February 2020	434,169	3,495,457	6,858,615	9,459,398	7,756,537	1,006,038
February 2021	291,315	3,160,809	6,646,776	9,312,830	7,732,740	977,456
February 2022	505,851	3,476,601	6,849,705	9,518,841	7,969,395	1,045,260
March 2022	524,627	3,488,283	6,870,411	9,528,101	7,976,658	1,055,005
April 2022	530,555	3,502,424	6,893,958	9,571,328	7,985,887	1,045,881
May 2022	532,368	3,493,349	6,902,385	9,586,618	7,994,396	1,047,102
June 2022	525,478	3,482,937	6,915,384	9,607,281	8,007,940	1,051,754
July 2022	527,016	3,478,124	6,931,209	9,625,586	8,024,930	1,058,016
August 2022	530,226	3,469,030	6,938,161	9,634,043	8,034,402	1,066,106
September 2022	531,542	3,474,585	6,953,595	9,654,145	8,055,574	1,074,042
October 2022	524,170	3,483,916	6,967,060	9,673,458	8,070,632	1,084,474
November 2022	521,419	3,489,488	6,979,430	9,691,188	8,087,886	1,097,891
December 2022	518,712	3,493,026	6,986,297	9,704,018	8,102,728	1,105,051
January 2023	516,734	3,493,708	6,998,776	9,721,665	8,108,637	1,112,480
February 2023	520,582	3,528,905	7,014,620	9,740,947	8,120,537	1,124,296
Change on year	14,731	52,304	164,915	222,106	151,142	79,036
Change %	2.9	1.5	2.4	2.3	1.9	7.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	0-17	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	65+
February 2015	281	1,107	1,752	1,925	1,739	737
February 2016	289	1,148	1,777	1,941	1,748	767
February 2017	296	1,189	1,819	1,976	1,772	797
February 2018	305	1,234	1,884	2,037	1,809	842
February 2019	319	1,290	1,961	2,101	1,859	889
February 2020	329	1,343	2,044	2,167	1,914	992
February 2021	384	1,375	2,093	2,256	1,984	1,085
February 2022	407	1,443	2,230	2,411	2,116	1,164
March 2022	406	1,453	2,251	2,433	2,135	1,172
April 2022	416	1,469	2,261	2,444	2,125	1,176
May 2022	409	1,473	2,280	2,456	2,141	1,185
June 2022	407	1,492	2,294	2,472	2,154	1,197
July 2022	404	1,506	2,306	2,481	2,157	1,200
August 2022	405	1,514	2,322	2,492	2,170	1,206
September 2022	409	1,518	2,340	2,526	2,196	1,221
October 2022	412	1,528	2,348	2,525	2,196	1,217
November 2022	414	1,545	2,378	2,583	2,275	1,256
December 2022	416	1,550	2,379	2,562	2,244	1,252
January 2023	407	1,555	2,386	2,559	2,238	1,252
February 2023	407	1,557	2,390	2,560	2,242	1,251
Change on year		114	160	149	126	87
Change %	0	7.9	7.2	6.2	6	7.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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