

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 2020

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

- The number of payrolled employees in the UK in July 2020 fell by 1.9%, compared with the same period of the previous year.
- Early estimates for August 2020 indicate that the number of payrolled employees fell by 2.2% compared with August 2019.
- In August 2020, 36,000 fewer people were in payrolled employment when compared with July 2020 and 695,000 fewer people were in payrolled employment when compared with March 2020.
- Median monthly pay increased by 2.3% in July 2020, compared with the same period of the previous year.
- Early estimates for August 2020 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 2.7%, compared with the same period of the previous year.
- Growth in median pay for employees in the three months to July 2020 was highest in Northern Ireland (positive 1.8%) and lowest in London (negative 0.2%).
- Pay growth in the UK for employees was highest at the 25th percentile (positive 1.0%) and lowest at the 99th percentile (0.0%) in the three months to July 2020, for the percentiles we have analysed.

About the data in this release

Early estimates for August 2020 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. The figures for August 2020 are based on around 85% of information being available and are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available. This work has been brought forward in response to the coronavirus (COVID-19) and methods will continue to be developed.

This release covers people paid through the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system where their pay is reported through the Real Time Information (RTI) system. As employees who are "furloughed" as part of the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) programme should still have their payments reported through this system, they should feature in these data and contribute toward the employment and pay statistics for the relevant periods.

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 prior to December 2019, which produced statistics based on the total number of people paid in a particular time period.

2 . Individuals receiving pay

In July 2020, 28.3 million people were payrolled employees (Figure 1). This represents a 1.9% fall in payrolled employees when compared with the same period of the previous year. When comparing the number of payrolled employees in July 2020 with the previous month, the number fell by 0.1% – revised upwards from the 0.4% fall estimated in the previous bulletin.

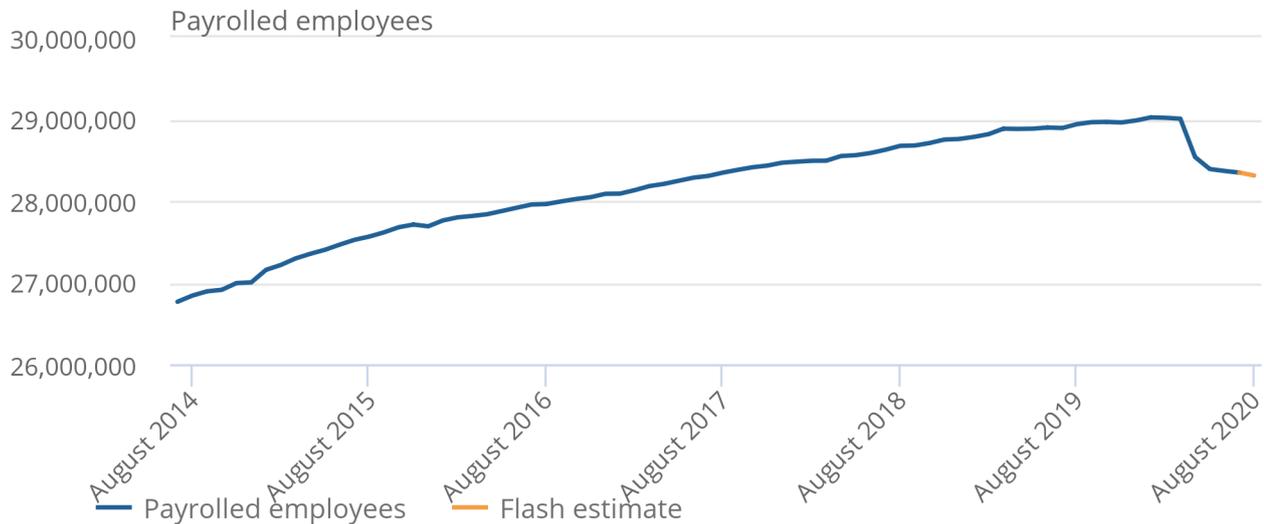
Early estimates for August 2020 indicate that there were 28.3 million payrolled employees, a fall of 2.2% compared with the same period in the previous year and a decline of 629,000 people. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees fell by 0.1% in August 2020 – equivalent to 36,000 people.

Figure 1: After rising for several years, the number of employees has fallen in recent months

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to August 2020

Figure 1: After rising for several years, the number of employees has fallen in recent months

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to August 2020



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 could be subject to revisions.
2. The July 2020 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% until 2019, following higher rates of growth prior to mid-2016 (Figure 2). Starting around early 2019, employee growth began a slight downward trend. However, employee growth slowed more substantially recently (becoming negative in April 2020) coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic as well as related economic and policy responses.

Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees fell recently, becoming negative in April 2020

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to August 2020

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to August 2020



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

Notes:

1. Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded figures.
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Declines in the number of payrolled employees in recent months can be explained by examining inflows and outflows from payrolled employment. For any time period, net changes in the number of payrolled employees can be decomposed into inflows (people who were not in payrolled employment in a previous period but are in the current period) and outflows (people who were in payrolled employment in a previous period but are not in the current period).

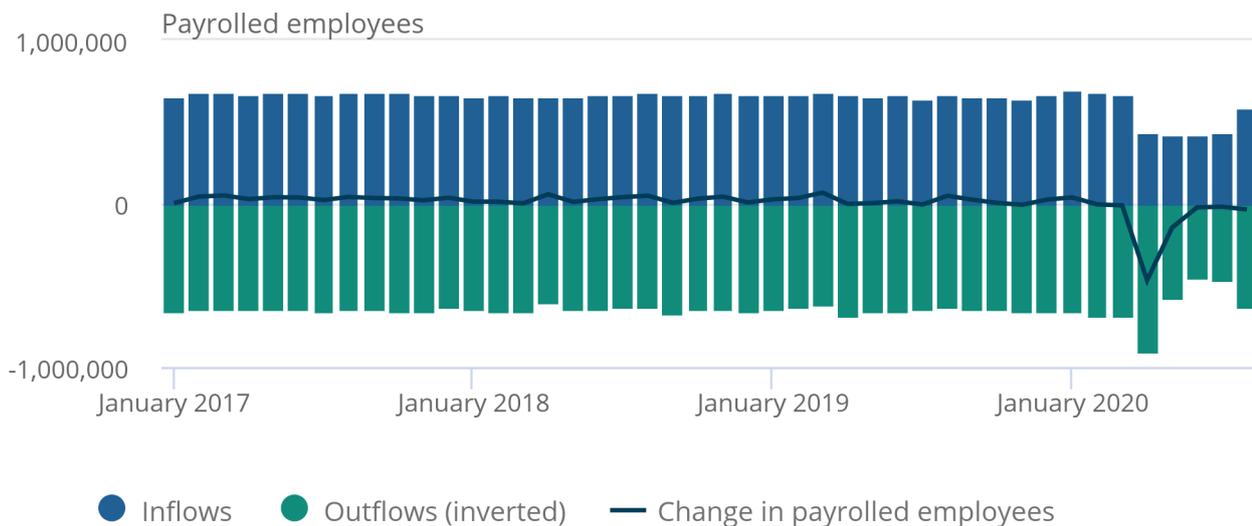
For most months between January 2017 and December 2019, outflows and inflows were broadly equal – with inflows being slightly higher, resulting in a net increase in payrolled employment (Figure 3). During this period, inflows averaged 670,000 and outflows averaged 645,000 per month, with a resulting average increase in payrolled employment of 25,000 per month.

Figure 3: Both inflows to and outflows from payrolled employment fell below their pre-coronavirus levels in recent months

Month-on-month change in payrolled employees and contributions to this change from inflows (positive) and outflows (negative), seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to August 2020

Figure 3: Both inflows to and outflows from payrolled employment fell below their pre-coronavirus levels in recent months

Month-on-month change in payrolled employees and contributions to this change from inflows (positive) and outflows (negative), seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to August 2020



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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore could be subject to revisions.
2. Testing of this experimental data indicates a tendency for both inflows and outflows to be revised downwards. For this reason, additional caution should be used when interpreting these statistics. The scale of these revisions should not affect the broad analysis presented in the bulletin text.

While payrolled employment has fallen since the outbreak of Covid-19, the changes in inflows and outflows driving this fall have differed. The April 2020 fall, which was the largest, was (broadly) equally because of an increase in outflows and a decrease in inflows compared with their pre-coronavirus trends.

From May to July 2020, outflows fell and remained below their pre-coronavirus level while inflows have remained below their usual level. As a result, the falls in payrolled employment in May to July can be explained primarily through lower than usual inflows rather than higher than usual outflows.

Early data for August indicates both inflows and outflows increased toward their pre-Covid levels, but recent data periods are subject to increased levels of imputation and so should be treated as [experimental](#) and with caution. Testing to date indicates there may be a slight bias toward both inflows and outflows being revised down slightly over time, by roughly equal amounts – but the scale of these revisions should not impact the broad analysis presented in this bulletin.

In interpreting these trends, it is important to note that outflows consist of people both voluntarily and involuntarily leaving payrolled employment, and inflows similarly consist of employers replacing people who have left and creating new employments. It is not possible to distinguish these different circumstances using the Real Time Information (RTI) data. Therefore, care needs to be taken not to interpret the outflows in terms of either voluntary or involuntary changes individually.

3 . Median monthly pay

Median monthly pay for payrolled employees in July 2020 was £1,862 (Figure 4). This represents a 2.3% increase compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a slight revision to the early estimate of a 2.5% increase in July 2020 reported in the [previous bulletin](#).

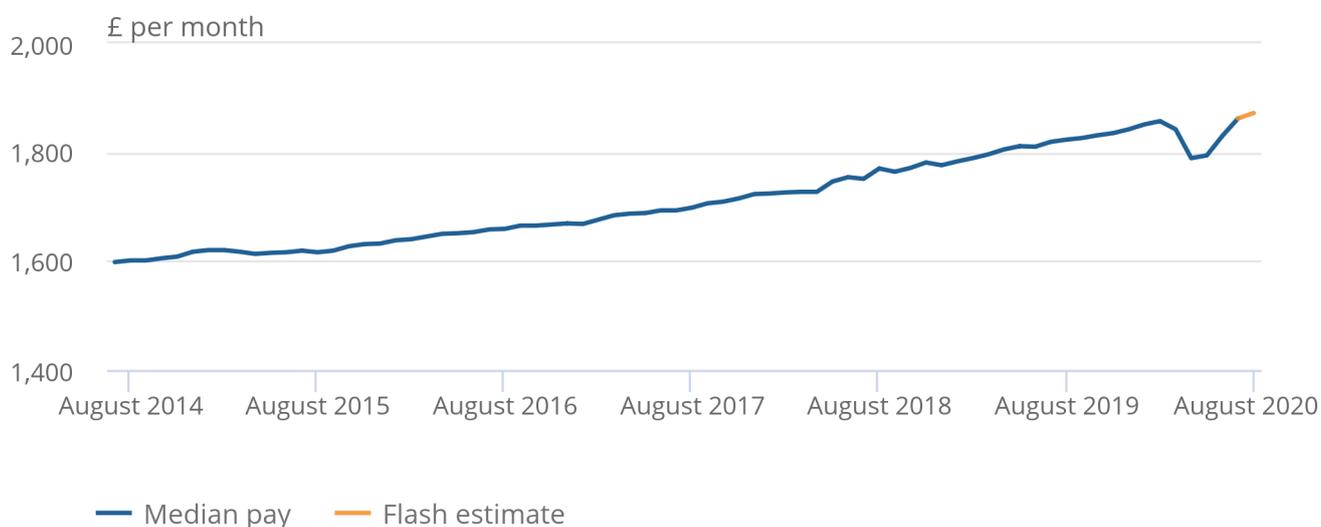
Early estimates for August 2020 indicate that median monthly pay increased to £1,872, an increase of 2.7% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 4: Median pay decreased sharply in April, but has recovered since June

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to August 2020

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Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to August 2020



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 could be subject to revisions.
2. The July 2020 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

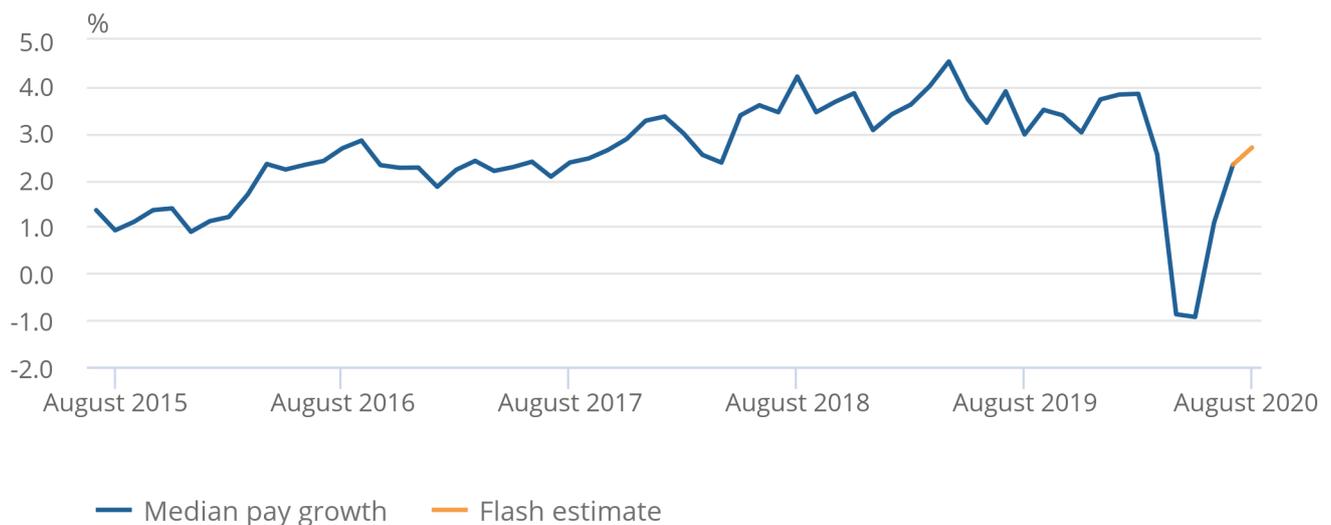
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6% (Figure 5). Pay growth for April and May 2020 became negative, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic as well as related economic and policy responses. More recently, pay growth has increased, but is still lower than pre-coronavirus levels.

Figure 5: The rate of growth in median pay fell recently, but turned positive again in June

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to August 2020

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to August 2020



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

Notes:

1. Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded figures.
2. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore could be subject to revisions.
3. The July 2020 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

The level of pay growth in August 2020 (close to its average in 2016 to 2017) is partially explained by the decrease in inflows to payrolled employment over recent months, explored in an earlier section of this bulletin. The mean pay of inflows tends to be around 40% lower than mean pay for those continually employed – meaning inflows into payrolled employment tend to bring down average pay and average pay growth. As inflows have fallen in recent months, this downward pressure on pay growth is reduced, and pay growth is higher as a result.

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. They are also based on three-month moving averages. Median pay across regions and nations of the UK in the three months to July 2020 ranged from £1,706 in Northern Ireland to £2,192 in London (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to July 2020

Figure 6: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to July 2020



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

Notes:

1. Data for the UK in this chart are based on an average of the three months to July. For this reason, they are not directly comparable with Figures 4 or 5 (which use data for a single month).

Compared with the same time last year, pay grew fastest in Northern Ireland (positive 1.8%) and slowest in London (negative 0.2%) (Figure 7). Over the longer-term, on average over the past five years, pay growth was highest in the North West (at an annualised rate of positive 2.7%) and slowest in the North East (positive 2.3%).

Figure 7: Median pay increased most in Northern Ireland and least in London

Percentage change on same three months last year, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to July 2020

Figure 7: Median pay increased most in Northern Ireland and least in London

Percentage change on same three months last year, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to July 2020



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

Notes:

1. Percentage change has been calculated using unrounded figures.
2. Data for the UK in this chart are based on an average of the three months to July. For this reason, they are not directly comparable with Figures 4 or 5 (which use data for a single month).
3. 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 consistent parts of the UK.
4. Changes in growth rates are affected by changes in the base period (a year ago) as well as changes in the latest period.

4 . Pay distribution

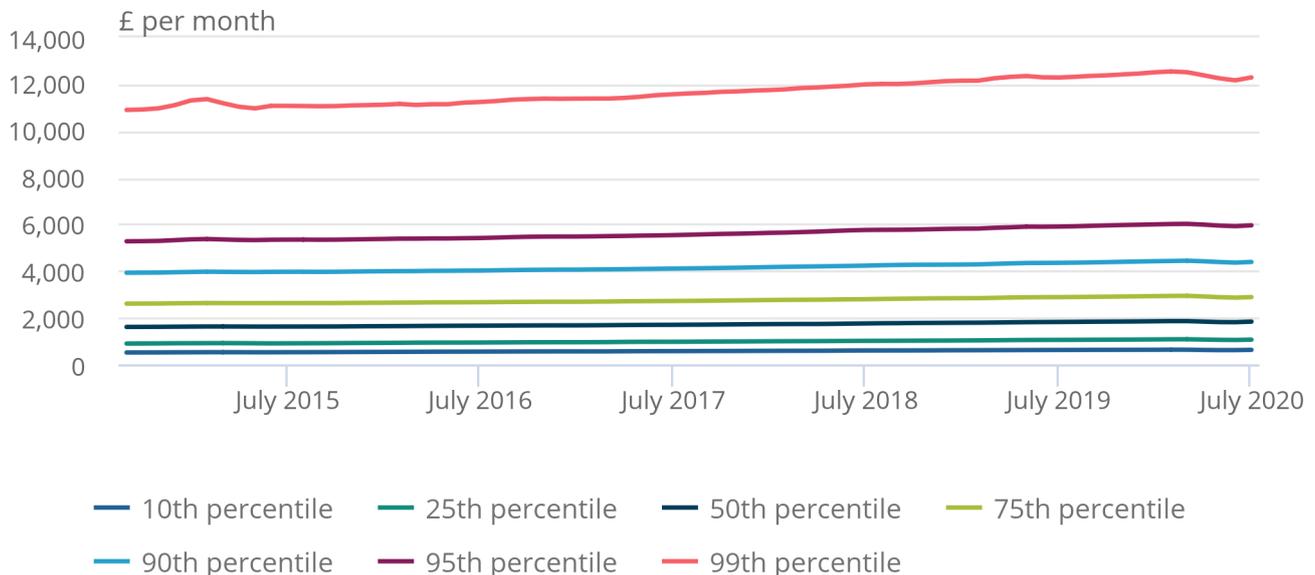
In the three months to July 2020, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £618, the 90th percentile was £4,383 and the 99th percentile was £12,289 (Figure 8). This means that 10% of payrolled employees earned equal to or less than £618 per month, 90% earned equal to or less than £4,383, and 99% earned equal to or less than £12,289.

Figure 8: 10% of employees earn less than £618 per month and 90% earn less than £4,383 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to July 2020

Figure 8: 10% of employees earn less than £618 per month and 90% earn less than £4,383 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to July 2020



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 4 or 5 (which use data for a single month).

Compared with the same time a year ago, of the percentiles we have analysed, pay growth was highest at the 25th percentile (positive 1.0%) and lowest at the 99th percentile (0.0%).

When interpreting changes in the distribution over time, it can be useful to compare the level of percentiles relative to the median (that is, the amount of earnings in the middle of the distribution so that half of employees earn more and half earn less).

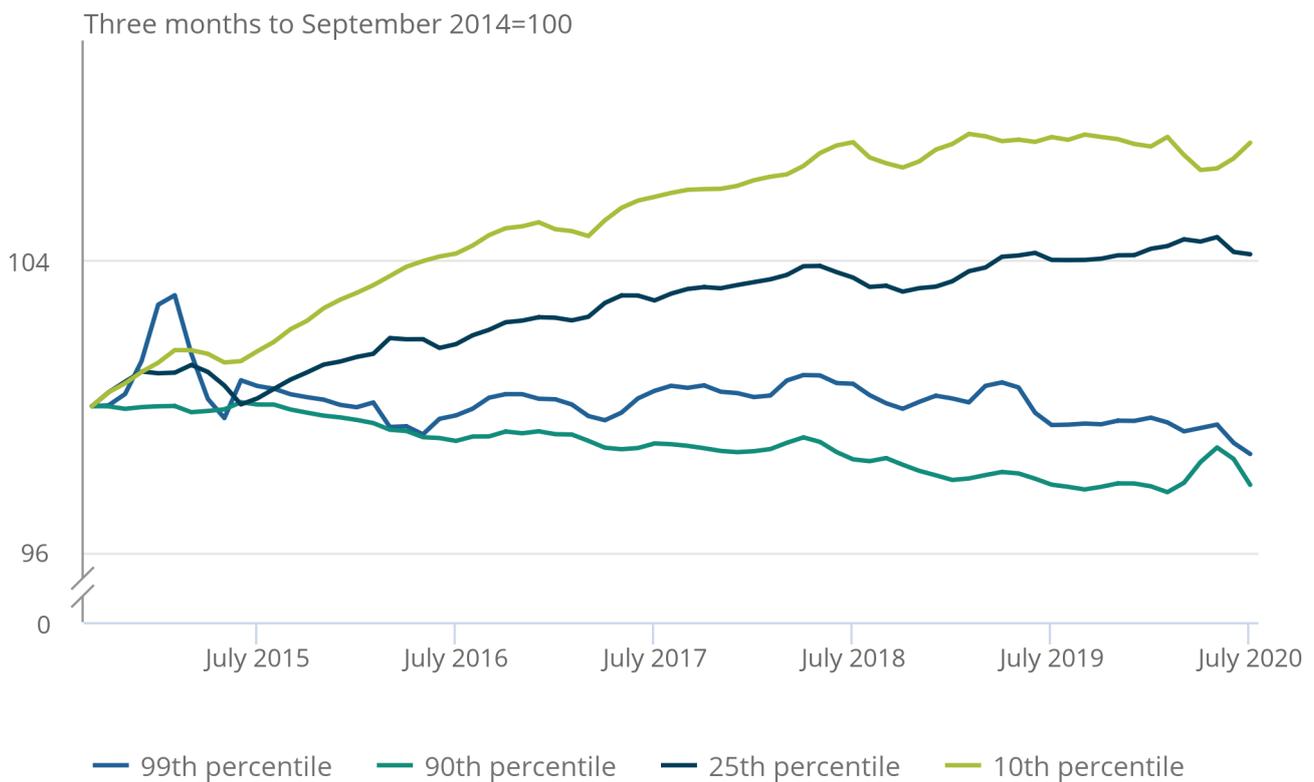
Figure 9 divides each percentile by the median and then indexes these to 100 at the start of the series to better focus on their movements over time. Growth in these series reflects a percentile growing faster than median pay, while a fall in these series reflects a percentile growing slower than median pay.

Figure 9: Since 2014, employees' pay has generally grown fastest toward the low end of the pay distribution

Ratio of selected percentiles relative to the median, rolling three-month average, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to July 2020

Figure 9: Since 2014, employees' pay has generally grown fastest toward the low end of the pay distribution

Ratio of selected percentiles relative to the median, rolling three-month average, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to July 2020



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

The 10th and 25th percentiles of employees' pay have generally grown faster than median pay over the past five years, coinciding with the introduction of, and increases to, the [National Living Wage \(NLW\)](#). However, since mid-2018, the 10th percentile and the median have grown at broadly the same pace, so their ratio has remained broadly constant. In line with the rest of this bulletin, Figure 8 includes only employees' pay and not other income such as from self-employment.

The ratio of the 90th percentile to the median has generally fallen, reflecting pay towards this high end of the distribution growing slightly slower than median pay. When focusing even further towards the high end of the distribution, pay at the 99th percentile has grown at a broadly similar pace to median pay.

Recent periods have shown more volatility, around the time of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. While pay growth (relative to median pay) around April 2020 was lower at the 10th percentile and higher at the 90th percentile, these movements are less prevalent more recently – or may have partially reversed.

5 . Earnings and employment data

[Real Time Information statistics reference table, seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 15 September 2020

Employee counts and earnings data, including geographic and distributional breakdowns, from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), seasonally adjusted.

[Real Time Information statistics reference table, not seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 15 September 2020

Employee counts and earnings data, including geographic and distributional breakdowns, from PAYE RTI, not seasonally adjusted.

6 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

On the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) reference date in April 2020, the NMW and NLW rates were:

- £8.72 for employees aged 25 years and over
- £8.20 for employees aged 21 to 24 years
- £6.45 for employees aged 18 to 20 years
- £4.55 for employees aged 16 to 17 years
- £4.15 for apprentices aged 16 to 18 years and those aged 19 years or over who are in the first year of their apprenticeship

Pay As You Earn

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

7 . 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 August 2020 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

Future bulletins are planned to include additional statistics, such as more detailed geographic breakdowns. The focus and timing of these will be informed by user feedback. Please email rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk 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.

8 . 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 the Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 2020 bulletin and accompanying tables at 1:30pm on Friday 11 September 2020 so that the data were available for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held on that day. The [exchange of letters](#) requesting exceptional pre-release access so that the data were available for discussion at the MPC is available.

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. Comments can be sent by email to rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk.

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 will be able to use these to produce estimates for geographic areas and other more detailed breakdowns of the population. At the moment, 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

A limitation of the calendarisation used is that the figures for pay and numbers of employees in month t depend on payments made in month $t + 1$. This means only around 80% of the data used in the calculation on month t statistics are available at the end of each month.

Rather than wait until all those remaining payment returns have been received, we have decided to produce a timelier measure of numbers of employees and median pay by imputing the values for missing returns. The data on which the statistics are based were extracted at the beginning of September 2020, which means around 1% to 2% of the data for July 2020 are imputed, while around 15% of the data for the "flash" August 2020 data are imputed. As a result, the figures in future releases will be updated as new payment returns are received, and the imputation payments can be replaced with actual data.

As with previous bulletins, all periods of all data in this release have been revised to reflect newly received RTI submissions, as well as updates to seasonal adjustment. In addition, regional median pay data have been revised in this bulletin to correct a minor spreadsheet error, primarily affecting April 2019 onward, in the previous publication.

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 an [accompanying article](#).

9 . Related links

[Labour market overview: September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 September 2020

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

[Employment in the UK: September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 September 2020

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

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 September 2020

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

[Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: September 2020](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 September 2020

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

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled Employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, All industries, Seasonally adjusted Payrolled employees
July 2014	26,763,554
July 2015	27,521,172
July 2016	27,953,163
July 2017	28,303,599
July 2018	28,623,475
July 2019	28,889,803
August 2019	28,937,434
September 2019	28,961,181
October 2019	28,964,853
November 2019	28,957,596
December 2019	28,982,303
January 2020	29,019,908
February 2020	29,014,897
March 2020	29,003,734
April 2020	28,534,354
May 2020	28,387,580
June 2020	28,364,093
July 2020	28,344,393
Change on year	-545,410
Change %	-1.9
Flash estimate for August 2020	28,308,435

Source: PAYE RTI

1. The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid remuneration included in PAYE RTI for work done in the reference period. It also includes people receiving remuneration for the reference period who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave. Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.
2. These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
3. PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
4. Incomes are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
5. These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods
6. Figures have been rounded to the nearest unit. Change and growth calculations have been made on unrounded data, and then rounded.
7. These are experimental Statistics

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly Pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month UK, All industries, Seasonally adjusted Median Pay
July 2014	1,598
July 2015	1,619
July 2016	1,658
July 2017	1,693
July 2018	1,751
July 2019	1,819
August 2019	1,823
September 2019	1,826
October 2019	1,831
November 2019	1,835
December 2019	1,842
January 2020	1,851
February 2020	1,857
March 2020	1,842
April 2020	1,789
May 2020	1,794
June 2020	1,830
July 2020	1,862
Change on year	42
Change %	2.3
Flash estimate for August 2020	1,871

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAY

3 Regional median monthly Pay from PAYE RTI

Area name	£ per month, 3 month moving average UK, All industries, Seasonally adjusted		
	Three months to July 2020	Change on Year	Change %
North East	1,720	21	1.2
North West	1,739	24	1.4
Yorkshire and the Humber	1,708	23	1.4
East Midlands	1,733	24	1.4
West Midlands	1,732	17	1
East of England	1,887	25	1.4
London	2,192	-4	-0.2
South East	1,959	14	0.7
South West	1,732	21	1.2
Wales	1,726	28	1.6
Scotland	1,859	18	1
Northern Ireland	1,706	30	1.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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6. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £. Change and growth calculations have been made on unrounded data, and then rounded.
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PAY DISTRIBUTION

4 Monthly Pay by Percentile from PAYE RTI

Three months to:	£ per month, 3 month moving average UK, All industries, Seasonally adjusted						
	10th Percentile	25th Percentile	50th Percentile	75th Percentile	90th Percentile	95th Percentile	99th Percentile
July 2015	518	898	1,617	2,623	3,963	5,340	11,071
July 2016	544	932	1,654	2,659	4,014	5,409	11,237
July 2017	564	964	1,691	2,712	4,101	5,533	11,567
July 2018	592	1,004	1,750	2,789	4,225	5,754	11,992
July 2019	614	1,045	1,813	2,877	4,347	5,900	12,286
August 2019	615	1,047	1,817	2,882	4,354	5,910	12,314
September 2019	618	1,050	1,823	2,889	4,364	5,931	12,354
October 2019	619	1,053	1,827	2,896	4,376	5,949	12,378
November 2019	620	1,056	1,831	2,904	4,391	5,966	12,419
December 2019	621	1,060	1,836	2,912	4,403	5,978	12,454
January 2020	622	1,065	1,843	2,920	4,415	5,994	12,510
February 2020	626	1,070	1,850	2,928	4,426	6,009	12,544
March 2020	624	1,072	1,850	2,933	4,437	6,016	12,513
April 2020	614	1,059	1,829	2,907	4,413	5,984	12,384
May 2020	607	1,048	1,808	2,874	4,380	5,942	12,252
June 2020	608	1,042	1,804	2,854	4,356	5,917	12,164
July 2020	618	1,055	1,828	2,879	4,383	5,954	12,289
Change on year	4	10	15	3	36	53	3
Change %	0.7	1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.9	0

Source: PAYE RTI

1. The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid remuneration included in PAYE RTI for work done in the reference period. It also includes people receiving remuneration for the reference period who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave. Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.
2. These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
3. PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
4. Incomes are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
5. These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods
6. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £. Change and growth calculations have been made on unrounded data, and then rounded.
7. These are experimental Statistics