

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: October 2024

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). These are official statistics in development.

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Next release:
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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for September 2024 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 0.4% compared with September 2023, a rise of 113,000 employees.
- This annual increase was largest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 139,000 employees.
- The number of payrolled employees was largely unchanged in September 2024 when compared with August 2024, decreasing slightly by 15,000 employees; figures for September should be treated as a provisional estimate and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for August 2024 compared with July 2024 has been revised from a decrease of 59,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 35,000; this is 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 September 2024 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.3% compared with September 2023.
- Annual growth in median pay in September 2024 was highest in the wholesale and retail sector, with an increase of 8.2%, and lowest in the transportation and storage sector, with a decrease of 2.9%.

About the data in this release

Early estimates for September 2024 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. A [revision 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. These estimates are formed using a [Methodology for monthly earnings and employment estimates](#) designed to align with international guidelines for labour market statistics.

2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for September 2024 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 0.4% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of 113,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees was largely unchanged in September 2024, a decrease of 15,000 people.

This monthly change should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of September 2024. More information on revisions can be found in Section 10: Data sources and quality.

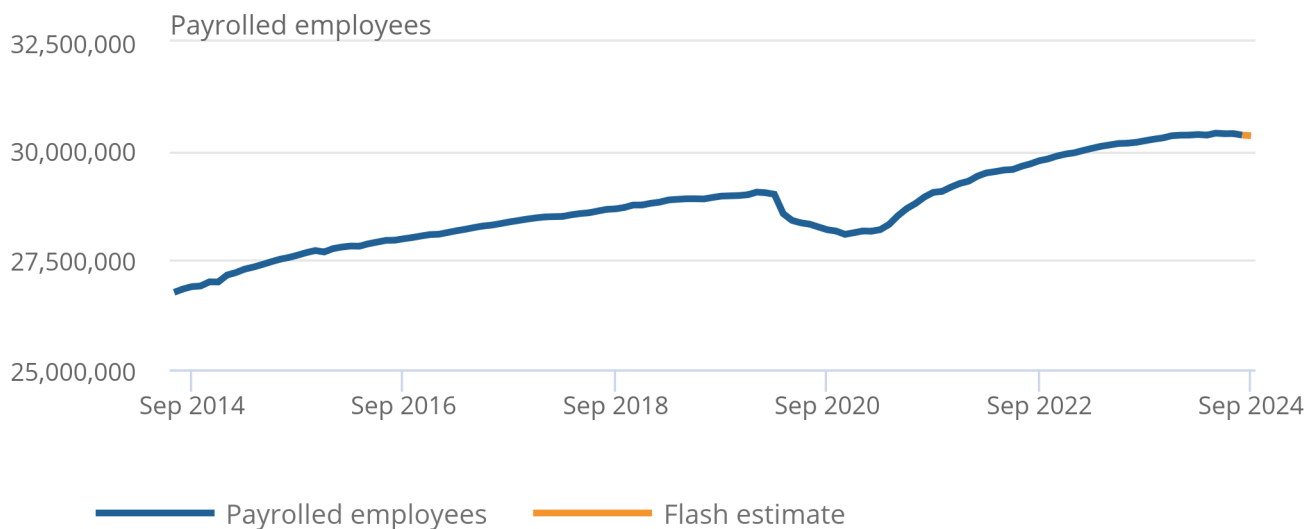
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in August 2024 with the previous month, the number decreased by 0.1%. This is revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.2% decrease reported in the September 2024 [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK bulletin](#).

Figure 1: The number of payrolled employees shows little change in 2024

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to September 2024

Figure 1: The number of payrolled employees shows little change in 2024

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to September 2024



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 substantial revisions.
2. The August 2024 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 has been falling. Through 2022, this fall would have been partially caused by the comparison with the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, which levelled off as we no longer compared against this higher baseline. However, growth rates then continued to slow through 2023.

Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees has fallen to slightly below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) trends

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to September 2024

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to September 2024



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 substantial revisions.
2. The August 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

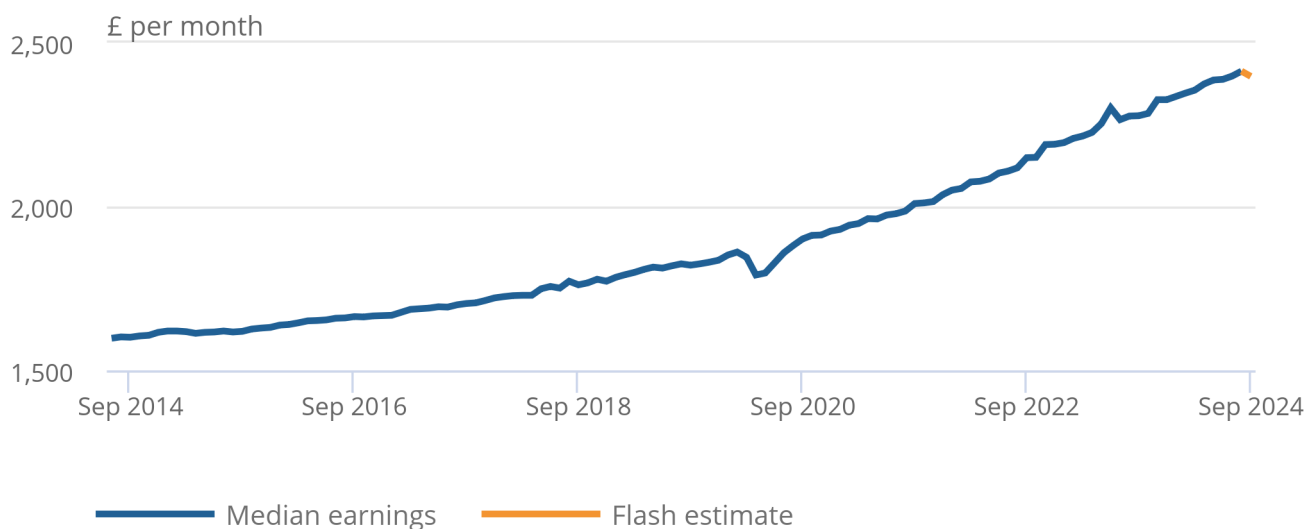
Early estimates for September 2024 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,397, an increase of 5.3% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 3: Median pay has increased steadily throughout 2024, but with an estimated decrease in the flash month

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to September 2024

Figure 3: Median pay has increased steadily throughout 2024, but with an estimated decrease in the flash month

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to September 2024



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 substantial revisions.
2. The August 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

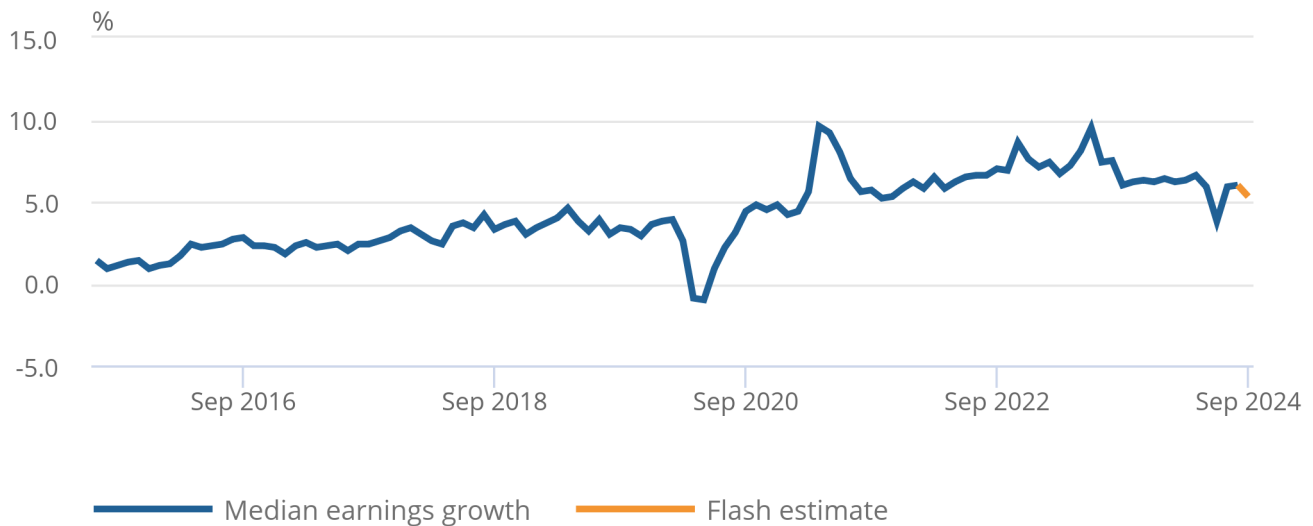
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020 median pay growth became positive again. Through 2022, the growth rate of median pay continued to increase in line with pre-pandemic trends, but with increasing volatility in late 2022 and into 2023. This pace of growth has slowed in 2024. Estimates reported in the September 2024 [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK bulletin](#), showed some unusual pay growth rates for February months, particularly for February 2024 and February 2020 for the seasonally adjusted series. In the latest figures, these numbers have been amended to reflect an improved seasonal adjustment model and now align more closely with estimates previously reported. More information is available in Section 10: Data sources and quality, in the "Seasonal adjustment" subsection.

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay is lower in 2024 than the high rates seen in 2023

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to September 2024

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay is lower in 2024 than the high rates seen in 2023

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to September 2024



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 substantial revisions.
2. The August 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

4 . Pay distribution

In the three months to August 2024, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £791, the 90th percentile was £5,508 and the 99th percentile was £15,567.

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 September 2024, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics \(NUTS\): NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions](#).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions ranged from 807,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,358,000 in London, in September 2024 (Figure 5).

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

Figure 5: 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 September 2024

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

Comparing September 2024 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 1.5% increase in Northern Ireland, to the lowest being 0.0% in London.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 2.9% in payrolled employees in comparison with September 2023, and Causeway Coast and Glens experienced an increase of 2.1% (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, September 2024

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 September 2024 ranged from £2,066 on the Isle of Wight, to £3,671 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,397 in Enfield to £3,671 in Wandsworth. Median pay in September 2024 for London as a whole was £2,841.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, September 2024

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

Since January 2017, employee growth has not been even across sectors (Figure 8). 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 September 2024 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 3.4% in accommodation and food service activities, to positive 3.4% in public administration and defence.

Figure 8: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to September 2024

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

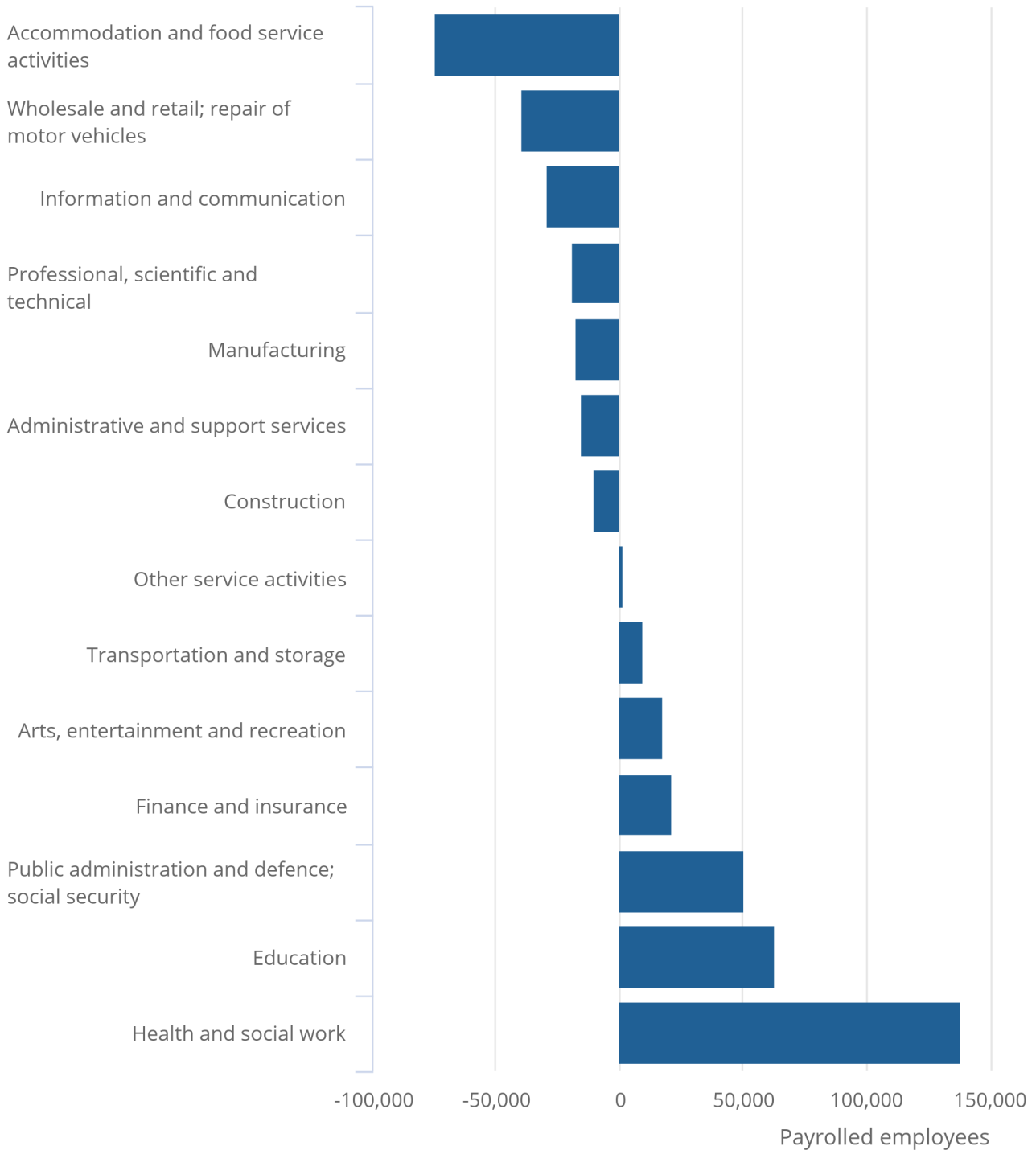
The increase in payrolled employees between September 2023 and September 2024 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 139,000 employees) and smallest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 74,000 employees).

Figure 9: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2023

Payrolled employees, absolute change on September 2023, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024

Figure 9: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2023

Payrolled employees, absolute change on September 2023, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024



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 substantial revisions.

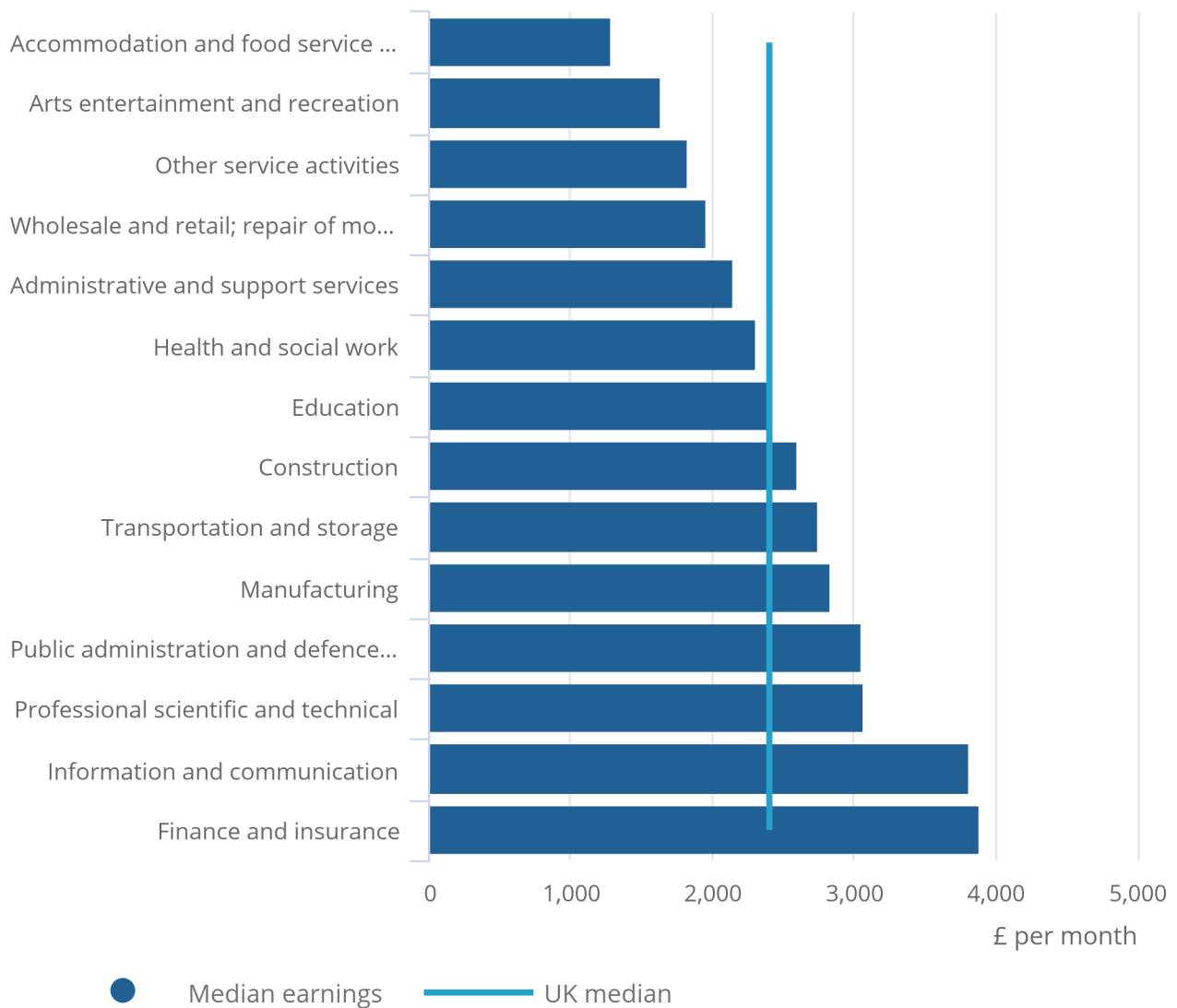
Median pay in September 2024 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,285 in the accommodation and food service activities sector, to £3,894 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024



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 substantial revisions.

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the wholesale and retail sector, at positive 8.2% (Figure 11), and slowest in the transportation and storage sector, at negative 2.9%.

Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the accompanying datasets.

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the wholesale and retail sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the wholesale and retail sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024



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 substantial revisions.

7 . Age data

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

Of the 30.3 million payrolled employees in the UK in September 2024, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

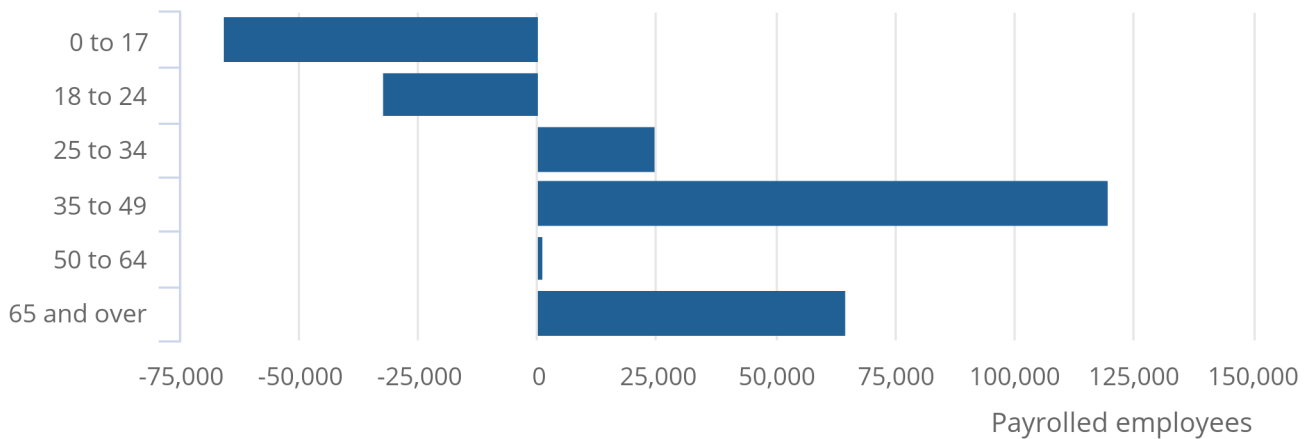
Between September 2023 and September 2024, there was a decrease of 98,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 120,000.

Figure 12: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2023

Payrolled employees, absolute change on September 2023, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024

Figure 12: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since September 2023

Payrolled employees, absolute change on September 2023, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024



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 substantial revisions.

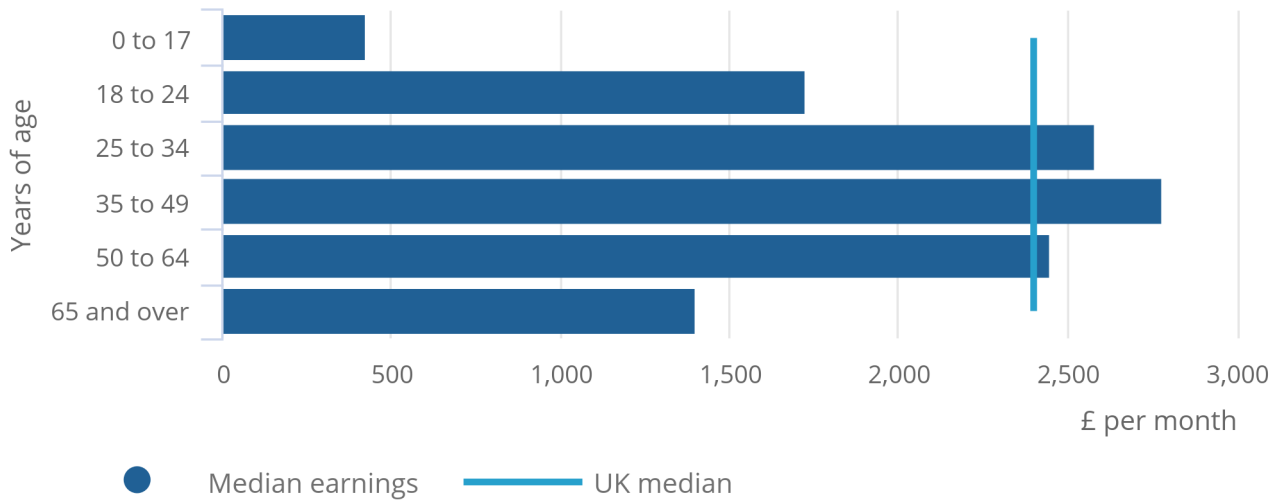
Median pay in September 2024 ranged from £423 for those aged under 18 years to £2,779 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2024



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 substantial revisions.

8 . Earnings and employment data

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 15 October 2024

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas and local authorities, monthly, non-seasonally adjusted. These are official statistics in development.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, revision triangle](#)

Dataset | Released 15 October 2024

Revisions of earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, monthly. These are official statistics in development.

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted](#)

Dataset | Released 15 October 2024

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas and local authorities, monthly, seasonally adjusted. These are official statistics in development.

It is also possible for suitable applicants to access a sample of RTI data through the HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Datalab. More information and how to apply for access to HMRC data can be found on GOV.UK's [About the HMRC Datalab page](#).

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 20 years. The government's National Living Wage (NLW) was introduced on 1 April 2016 and currently applies to employees aged 21 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 . Data sources and quality

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. Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards by emailing RTI Statistics. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.



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 September 2024 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, a replacement to the Eurostat geographical classification NUTS regions has been created. The UK-managed classification of International Territorial Levels (ITLs) will replace the NUTS classification 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

[The Monthly earnings and employment estimates from PAYE RTI data methodology](#) contains more information on the calendarisation and imputation methods used in this bulletin, alongside comparisons with other earnings and employment statistics and possible quality improvements in the future.

Pre-release data

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 their website.

Status of Official Statistics in Development

Official statistics in development are [official statistics that are undergoing a development](#). They were previously called "experimental statistics". In June 2023, the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) published an [assessment report of HM Revenue and Customs \(HMRC\) and Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) statistics on earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information \(PAYE RTI\)](#). HMRC and the ONS welcome OSR's assessment report and have [developed an action plan focusing on the six requirements](#).

This is a joint release between HMRC and the ONS.

Strengths of the data

PAYE RTI data cover the whole population, rather than a sample of people or companies. We are able to use these data 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 ONS. These codes have been determined from both the most recent Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and data from Companies House for each 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. To obtain the SIC code, we link to the most recent quarterly versions of the IDBR. Once a year when we refresh data for the whole series, the IDBR link is refreshed using the most recent version available, and any reclassifications are then used for the entirety of the time series until the next year.

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 in which they were not classified at that point in time. However, this method should minimise discrepancies in the data caused by reclassifications and should more easily allow the tracking of job movements between sectors.

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. Further information on the impact of the changes to the imputation model can be found in the [Impact of imputation changes in employment statistics from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information methodology](#).

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. The benefit of introducing this revisions policy is that we can use the processing time saved to produce and publish more detailed breakdowns. We capture any new input data referencing earlier years by incorporating data for the whole time series once a year.

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.

The model for seasonal adjustment is reviewed annually, with new models being applied when available. In the September 2024 publication, the model was updated to incorporate additional historic data. After publishing, users noticed some unusual pay growth rates for February months, particularly for February 2024 and February 2020. An investigation showed that the new seasonal adjustment models found that the number of trading days in a month was having a disproportionate seasonal effect on figures. This is likely because of the impact that the timing of bank holidays can have on the data, especially Easter which can change its month in different years. However, this model change appeared to be over-adjusting estimates for February each leap year, creating unrealistic seasonally adjusted growth rates. Going forward, we have removed this trading day adjustment from the current version of the models. Analysis to test this has shown that the removal has brought February estimates in line with estimates previously reported, while having a minimal impact on other months.

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

Further information about the methodology used and comparisons with our [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) and [Average Weekly Earnings bulletin](#) can be found in the [Monthly earnings and employment estimates from PAYE RTI data methodology](#).

The strengths and weaknesses of these sources and other labour market data sources are shown in our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#), which discusses the advantages of new administrative data sources and the limitations of some of our published figures.

11 . Related links

[Labour market overview: October 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 October 2024

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

[Employment in the UK: October 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 October 2024

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

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: October 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 October 2024

Regional, local authority and parliamentary constituency breakdowns of changes in UK employment, unemployment, and economic inactivity and other related statistics. These are official statistics in development.

[Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: October 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 October 2024

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

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: October 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 15 October 2024

Estimates of the number of vacancies and jobs for the UK.

12 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), released 15 October 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: October 2024](#).

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Payrolled employees
September 2014	26,893,155
September 2015	27,614,026
September 2016	27,989,223
September 2017	28,374,407
September 2018	28,672,297
September 2019	28,964,991
September 2020	28,195,248
September 2021	29,050,550
September 2022	29,774,320
September 2023	30,233,232
October 2023	30,268,531
November 2023	30,296,248
December 2023	30,346,239
January 2024	30,359,300
February 2024	30,361,767
March 2024	30,374,972
April 2024	30,361,488
May 2024	30,405,941
June 2024	30,392,809
July 2024	30,396,163
August 2024	30,361,568
September 2024	30,346,402
Change on year	113,170
Change %	0.4

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Sep 2024 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
2. These data are official statistics in development.
3. The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid remuneration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period, including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.
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.
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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
September 2014	1,601
September 2015	1,619
September 2016	1,664
September 2017	1,704
September 2018	1,761
September 2019	1,821
September 2020	1,901
September 2021	2,009
September 2022	2,149
September 2023	2,277
October 2023	2,284
November 2023	2,326
December 2023	2,326
January 2024	2,336
February 2024	2,346
March 2024	2,355
April 2024	2,374
May 2024	2,386
June 2024	2,388
July 2024	2,398
August 2024	2,413
September 2024	2,397
Change on year	120
Change %	5.3

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Sep 2024 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
2. These data are official statistics in development.
3. The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid remuneration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period, including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.
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.
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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Mean pay
August 2014	2,195
August 2015	2,227
August 2016	2,269
August 2017	2,336
August 2018	2,430
August 2019	2,488
August 2020	2,569
August 2021	2,727
August 2022	2,886
August 2023	3,066
September 2023	3,068
October 2023	3,085
November 2023	3,101
December 2023	3,113
January 2024	3,121
February 2024	3,137
March 2024	3,173
April 2024	3,198
May 2024	3,202
June 2024	3,208
July 2024	3,205
August 2024	3,225
Change on year	159
Change %	5.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Aggregate pay
August 2014	58,904,869,496
August 2015	61,387,120,280
August 2016	63,442,998,281
August 2017	66,193,920,651
August 2018	69,648,647,856
August 2019	71,981,578,164
August 2020	72,605,074,037
August 2021	78,920,372,601
August 2022	85,731,342,084
August 2023	92,591,208,735
September 2023	92,759,336,743
October 2023	93,377,031,569
November 2023	93,938,848,814
December 2023	94,458,292,602
January 2024	94,758,636,523
February 2024	95,246,676,077
March 2024	96,383,861,468
April 2024	97,088,751,137
May 2024	97,344,912,631
June 2024	97,490,429,331
July 2024	97,422,373,803
August 2024	97,901,058,493
Change on year	5,309,849,758
Change %	5.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

Period	£ 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
August 2015	519	900	1,618	2,624	3,964	5,344	11,051
August 2016	546	936	1,658	2,666	4,027	5,431	11,262
August 2017	566	969	1,696	2,718	4,112	5,557	11,606
August 2018	593	1,008	1,760	2,802	4,247	5,774	12,045
August 2019	616	1,050	1,821	2,886	4,360	5,930	12,390
August 2020	634	1,073	1,858	2,922	4,429	6,033	12,510
August 2021	677	1,150	1,982	3,111	4,704	6,441	13,478
August 2022	698	1,209	2,113	3,299	5,012	6,859	14,386
August 2023	751	1,316	2,285	3,563	5,406	7,296	15,019
September 2023	753	1,317	2,275	3,525	5,333	7,267	15,076
October 2023	756	1,323	2,281	3,529	5,344	7,278	15,098
November 2023	760	1,336	2,297	3,546	5,357	7,293	15,120
December 2023	764	1,349	2,314	3,565	5,383	7,309	15,160
January 2024	770	1,360	2,328	3,582	5,406	7,319	15,170
February 2024	777	1,363	2,333	3,590	5,427	7,353	15,285
March 2024	781	1,370	2,343	3,601	5,448	7,391	15,431
April 2024	783	1,381	2,355	3,614	5,473	7,433	15,543
May 2024	785	1,395	2,369	3,625	5,489	7,452	15,608
June 2024	788	1,404	2,381	3,636	5,500	7,464	15,584
July 2024	791	1,413	2,393	3,646	5,501	7,467	15,599
August 2024	791	1,422	2,404	3,658	5,508	7,467	15,567
Change on year	40	106	119	95	102	171	548
Change %	5.3	8.1	5.2	2.7	1.9	2.3	3.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Inflows	Payrolled employees
		UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted Outflows
August 2017	680,383	645,176
August 2018	679,192	640,489
August 2019	664,764	630,687
August 2020	529,912	595,540
August 2021	707,995	559,785
August 2022	691,125	636,073
August 2023	635,731	615,651
September 2023	643,494	606,353
October 2023	644,549	609,250
November 2023	646,394	618,677
December 2023	657,010	607,019
January 2024	649,255	636,194
February 2024	651,158	648,691
March 2024	640,953	627,748
April 2024	588,842	602,326
May 2024	657,390	612,937
June 2024	623,338	636,470
July 2024	609,709	606,355
August 2024	600,151	634,746
Change on year	-35,580	19,095
Change %	-5.6	3.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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- Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
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- Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.
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- Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrollled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
September 2014	1,033,908	2,926,996	2,161,479	1,966,601	2,309,280	2,561,914	3,699,399	3,807,126	2,253,357	1,189,798	2,306,477	676,820
September 2015	1,052,611	3,000,540	2,208,302	2,021,204	2,382,869	2,634,963	3,847,246	3,906,056	2,308,643	1,212,202	2,339,303	700,087
September 2016	1,059,312	3,036,687	2,236,226	2,053,061	2,420,242	2,685,344	3,908,205	3,958,915	2,345,392	1,227,494	2,349,044	709,300
September 2017	1,067,341	3,089,527	2,268,213	2,087,454	2,455,528	2,721,642	3,968,135	4,006,215	2,374,835	1,244,782	2,366,704	724,031
September 2018	1,071,463	3,126,675	2,291,222	2,110,840	2,479,942	2,751,846	4,026,015	4,045,887	2,396,621	1,256,796	2,375,719	739,271
September 2019	1,074,819	3,153,622	2,314,731	2,127,953	2,492,498	2,782,993	4,111,952	4,088,120	2,419,159	1,264,241	2,385,445	749,459
September 2020	1,053,860	3,088,759	2,260,570	2,078,720	2,427,396	2,713,768	3,952,127	3,977,450	2,356,713	1,234,482	2,312,240	739,164
September 2021	1,088,283	3,194,009	2,329,846	2,138,141	2,504,710	2,786,448	4,082,395	4,093,317	2,427,077	1,270,730	2,373,448	762,143
September 2022	1,111,447	3,255,891	2,378,407	2,183,120	2,565,370	2,847,220	4,255,343	4,198,838	2,476,997	1,299,910	2,421,463	780,315
September 2023	1,124,028	3,299,080	2,403,668	2,206,472	2,608,849	2,890,268	4,356,412	4,266,647	2,512,971	1,314,938	2,455,432	794,467
October 2023	1,126,131	3,302,505	2,406,569	2,209,501	2,612,037	2,894,269	4,361,206	4,271,673	2,515,729	1,316,096	2,456,715	796,100
November 2023	1,127,923	3,307,624	2,408,707	2,211,695	2,614,210	2,895,344	4,365,344	4,274,633	2,517,781	1,316,953	2,459,097	796,938
December 2023	1,129,966	3,314,616	2,413,158	2,214,986	2,620,026	2,899,202	4,376,950	4,279,198	2,519,564	1,318,955	2,461,742	797,878
January 2024	1,129,865	3,314,885	2,412,394	2,216,649	2,621,102	2,902,586	4,378,579	4,283,053	2,521,412	1,319,729	2,460,436	798,611
February 2024	1,130,442	3,316,207	2,410,527	2,218,993	2,621,515	2,903,787	4,377,729	4,284,344	2,520,677	1,318,444	2,461,436	799,667
March 2024	1,130,817	3,319,315	2,411,060	2,216,908	2,621,805	2,906,297	4,375,865	4,285,956	2,523,343	1,321,169	2,462,682	799,756
April 2024	1,131,053	3,317,991	2,411,559	2,217,190	2,623,512	2,906,767	4,372,204	4,283,701	2,518,139	1,317,962	2,460,331	801,078
May 2024	1,132,279	3,325,523	2,415,144	2,220,440	2,625,929	2,909,391	4,376,033	4,290,225	2,524,747	1,320,560	2,461,940	803,732
June 2024	1,131,220	3,322,674	2,414,976	2,220,853	2,622,669	2,909,201	4,369,657	4,288,019	2,526,152	1,320,601	2,460,921	805,865
July 2024	1,130,855	3,322,269	2,414,447	2,222,103	2,623,604	2,910,609	4,366,867	4,289,014	2,526,777	1,320,594	2,462,683	806,343
August 2024	1,129,456	3,316,910	2,410,676	2,219,573	2,620,793	2,907,391	4,361,493	4,285,598	2,523,972	1,319,009	2,460,657	806,038
September 2024	1,128,869	3,313,393	2,407,658	2,218,852	2,620,038	2,905,894	4,357,640	4,284,010	2,524,554	1,318,616	2,460,204	806,674
Change on year	4,841	14,313	3,990	12,380	11,189	15,626	1,228	17,363	11,583	3,678	4,772	12,207
Change %	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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11. Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.
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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
September 2014	1,527	1,514	1,498	1,512	1,522	1,644	1,929	1,718	1,497	1,500	1,645	1,489
September 2015	1,536	1,527	1,517	1,527	1,534	1,660	1,951	1,739	1,524	1,518	1,656	1,495
September 2016	1,570	1,572	1,552	1,568	1,582	1,700	2,007	1,784	1,563	1,558	1,694	1,529
September 2017	1,608	1,616	1,591	1,616	1,627	1,756	2,056	1,833	1,612	1,604	1,741	1,565
September 2018	1,664	1,673	1,645	1,672	1,676	1,817	2,122	1,892	1,669	1,651	1,780	1,622
September 2019	1,710	1,729	1,693	1,722	1,726	1,874	2,200	1,953	1,722	1,709	1,861	1,687
September 2020	1,782	1,807	1,776	1,800	1,799	1,960	2,285	2,032	1,808	1,809	1,934	1,770
September 2021	1,865	1,900	1,870	1,902	1,892	2,078	2,435	2,151	1,910	1,887	2,027	1,852
September 2022	2,015	2,042	2,012	2,039	2,031	2,218	2,594	2,303	2,052	2,026	2,146	1,970
September 2023	2,133	2,165	2,114	2,162	2,157	2,341	2,716	2,425	2,176	2,151	2,327	2,102
October 2023	2,147	2,178	2,131	2,179	2,170	2,355	2,728	2,437	2,189	2,172	2,323	2,107
November 2023	2,178	2,208	2,172	2,195	2,192	2,377	2,748	2,463	2,233	2,223	2,358	2,132
December 2023	2,188	2,215	2,166	2,202	2,199	2,383	2,767	2,469	2,212	2,200	2,368	2,147
January 2024	2,197	2,221	2,175	2,220	2,215	2,393	2,778	2,482	2,227	2,209	2,366	2,139
February 2024	2,206	2,226	2,182	2,230	2,226	2,403	2,782	2,491	2,240	2,222	2,353	2,155
March 2024	2,220	2,237	2,195	2,239	2,236	2,415	2,792	2,504	2,247	2,231	2,385	2,173
April 2024	2,232	2,262	2,214	2,258	2,257	2,432	2,803	2,515	2,272	2,248	2,398	2,186
May 2024	2,247	2,277	2,231	2,276	2,272	2,446	2,814	2,530	2,288	2,248	2,416	2,236
June 2024	2,250	2,282	2,229	2,276	2,268	2,447	2,821	2,527	2,281	2,258	2,418	2,319
July 2024	2,262	2,294	2,247	2,292	2,285	2,464	2,841	2,541	2,295	2,264	2,431	2,242
August 2024	2,276	2,308	2,254	2,306	2,291	2,479	2,858	2,544	2,308	2,284	2,437	2,311
September 2024	2,261	2,288	2,247	2,296	2,287	2,461	2,841	2,542	2,300	2,276	2,441	2,241
Change on year	128	123	133	134	130	120	125	117	124	125	114	139
Change %	6.0	5.7	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.8	5.7	5.8	4.9	6.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	Payrolled employees			
	September 2023	September 2024	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Tees Valley and Durham	503,829	505,813	1,984	0.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	620,199	623,056	2,857	0.5
Cumbria	223,839	224,817	978	0.4
Greater Manchester	1,284,849	1,291,053	6,204	0.5
Lancashire	660,767	664,169	3,402	0.5
Cheshire	449,734	450,665	931	0.2
Merseyside	679,891	682,689	2,798	0.4
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	412,485	414,321	1,836	0.4
North Yorkshire	366,351	367,137	786	0.2
South Yorkshire	599,709	600,428	719	0.1
West Yorkshire	1,025,123	1,025,771	648	0.1
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	983,460	986,497	3,037	0.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	888,966	896,187	7,221	0.8
Lincolnshire	334,046	336,168	2,122	0.6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	634,418	637,308	2,890	0.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	730,017	731,266	1,249	0.2
West Midlands (county)	1,244,415	1,251,464	7,049	0.6
East Anglia	1,140,729	1,145,874	5,145	0.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	906,018	912,777	6,759	0.7
Essex	843,521	847,242	3,721	0.4
Inner London - West	547,788	540,655	-7,133	-1.3
Inner London - East	1,232,998	1,229,646	-3,352	-0.3
Outer London - East and North East	909,110	916,892	7,782	0.9
Outer London - South	630,018	632,573	2,555	0.4
Outer London - West and North West	1,036,498	1,037,875	1,377	0.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,224,644	1,229,782	5,138	0.4
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,308,329	1,313,387	5,058	0.4
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	913,222	915,229	2,007	0.2
Kent	820,452	825,612	5,160	0.6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,199,430	1,206,615	7,185	0.6
Dorset and Somerset	576,502	577,294	792	0.1
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	230,758	231,895	1,137	0.5
Devon	506,282	508,751	2,469	0.5
West Wales and The Valleys	799,745	800,932	1,187	0.1
East Wales	515,193	517,684	2,491	0.5
North Eastern Scotland	230,596	230,614	18	0.0
Highlands and Islands	207,093	208,221	1,128	0.5
Eastern Scotland	915,978	920,103	4,125	0.5
West Central Scotland	693,401	693,705	304	0.0
Southern Scotland	408,364	407,561	-803	-0.2
Northern Ireland	794,467	806,674	12,207	1.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	September 2023	September 2024	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,131	2,256	125	5.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,136	2,260	124	5.8
Cumbria	2,153	2,290	137	6.4
Greater Manchester	2,170	2,290	120	5.5
Lancashire	2,084	2,205	121	5.8
Cheshire	2,289	2,414	125	5.5
Merseyside	2,173	2,297	124	5.7
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,079	2,205	126	6.1
North Yorkshire	2,126	2,287	161	7.6
South Yorkshire	2,105	2,232	127	6.0
West Yorkshire	2,138	2,265	127	5.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,155	2,285	130	6.0
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,191	2,322	131	6.0
Lincolnshire	2,102	2,232	130	6.2
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,268	2,382	114	5.0
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,155	2,279	124	5.8
West Midlands (county)	2,108	2,237	129	6.1
East Anglia	2,215	2,337	122	5.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,489	2,604	115	4.6
Essex	2,386	2,510	124	5.2
Inner London - West	3,386	3,527	141	4.2
Inner London - East	2,799	2,922	123	4.4
Outer London - East and North East	2,489	2,600	111	4.5
Outer London - South	2,774	2,883	109	3.9
Outer London - West and North West	2,531	2,647	116	4.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,559	2,691	132	5.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,431	2,537	106	4.4
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,322	2,441	119	5.1
Kent	2,324	2,438	114	4.9
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,298	2,420	122	5.3
Dorset and Somerset	2,122	2,251	129	6.1
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,988	2,106	118	5.9
Devon	2,064	2,183	119	5.8
West Wales and The Valleys	2,117	2,237	120	5.7
East Wales	2,208	2,337	129	5.8
North Eastern Scotland	2,457	2,556	99	4.0
Highlands and Islands	2,228	2,334	106	4.8
Eastern Scotland	2,341	2,456	115	4.9
West Central Scotland	2,329	2,447	118	5.1
Southern Scotland	2,274	2,391	117	5.1
Northern Ireland	2,102	2,241	139	6.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	September 2023	September 2024	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,399	192,720	1,321	0.7
Mining and quarrying	49,616	49,101	-515	-1.0
Manufacturing	2,357,551	2,340,378	-17,173	-0.7
Energy production and supply	107,858	114,335	6,477	6.0
Water supply, sewerage and waste	198,433	204,329	5,896	3.0
Construction	1,331,870	1,322,095	-9,775	-0.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,363,150	4,324,023	-39,127	-0.9
Transportation and storage	1,370,607	1,380,303	9,696	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	2,202,171	2,127,981	-74,190	-3.4
Information and communication	1,311,253	1,282,359	-28,894	-2.2
Finance and insurance	1,098,154	1,119,754	21,600	2.0
Real estate	452,193	459,510	7,317	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical	2,430,751	2,411,885	-18,866	-0.8
Administrative and support services	2,482,454	2,466,999	-15,455	-0.6
Public administration and defence; social security	1,512,126	1,562,982	50,856	3.4
Education	3,196,105	3,258,889	62,784	2.0
Health and social work	4,299,498	4,438,029	138,531	3.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	621,416	639,171	17,755	2.9
Other service activities	543,069	544,377	1,308	0.2
Households and Extraterritorial	113,557	107,182	-6,375	-5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	September 2023	September 2024	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,040	2,176	136	6.7
Mining and quarrying	4,480	4,600	120	2.7
Manufacturing	2,707	2,843	136	5.0
Energy production and supply	4,181	4,327	146	3.5
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,899	3,064	165	5.7
Construction	2,487	2,603	116	4.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,815	1,964	149	8.2
Transportation and storage	2,836	2,755	-81	-2.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,193	1,285	92	7.7
Information and communication	3,619	3,816	197	5.4
Finance and insurance	3,776	3,894	118	3.1
Real estate	2,332	2,461	129	5.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,932	3,069	137	4.7
Administrative and support services	2,018	2,143	125	6.2
Public administration and defence; social security	2,892	3,062	170	5.9
Education	2,281	2,425	144	6.3
Health and social work	2,195	2,315	120	5.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,538	1,642	104	6.8
Other service activities	1,689	1,826	137	8.1
Households and Extraterritorial	1,118	1,184	66	5.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
September 2014	408,502	3,503,484	6,383,212	9,171,485	6,607,373	819,100
September 2015	433,551	3,609,333	6,579,239	9,298,225	6,859,789	833,890
September 2016	440,396	3,607,447	6,693,376	9,336,335	7,064,145	847,524
September 2017	440,491	3,591,785	6,780,516	9,386,512	7,304,507	870,596
September 2018	438,565	3,574,235	6,826,006	9,419,306	7,518,999	895,186
September 2019	434,025	3,516,204	6,874,140	9,456,563	7,707,104	976,955
September 2020	300,066	3,176,557	6,674,532	9,329,974	7,726,913	987,206
September 2021	466,319	3,418,425	6,777,677	9,453,046	7,908,083	1,027,000
September 2022	535,274	3,480,729	6,954,923	9,659,132	8,065,932	1,078,331
September 2023	511,651	3,481,793	7,079,830	9,861,342	8,145,564	1,153,052
October 2023	510,302	3,483,633	7,085,214	9,874,979	8,152,624	1,161,779
November 2023	507,357	3,482,706	7,091,625	9,889,727	8,156,019	1,168,814
December 2023	503,768	3,487,568	7,100,559	9,913,887	8,164,859	1,175,598
January 2024	500,607	3,486,722	7,103,429	9,923,200	8,164,390	1,180,951
February 2024	498,131	3,475,046	7,097,117	9,939,393	8,165,954	1,186,125
March 2024	494,981	3,469,862	7,099,552	9,951,788	8,166,294	1,192,496
April 2024	487,186	3,474,832	7,094,761	9,951,283	8,158,479	1,194,947
May 2024	484,991	3,472,958	7,108,434	9,968,575	8,168,404	1,202,578
June 2024	479,423	3,460,898	7,104,466	9,972,470	8,166,690	1,208,862
July 2024	464,943	3,446,102	7,107,025	9,983,557	8,173,358	1,221,178
August 2024	454,304	3,428,175	7,104,262	9,990,576	8,165,263	1,218,987
September 2024	446,076	3,449,683	7,104,596	9,981,314	8,146,926	1,217,806
Change on year	-65,575	-32,110	24,766	119,972	1,362	64,754
Change %	-12.8	-0.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	£ per month					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
September 2014	269	1,085	1,728	1,908	1,722	724
September 2015	288	1,118	1,754	1,925	1,734	753
September 2016	297	1,175	1,804	1,963	1,764	788
September 2017	303	1,214	1,856	2,013	1,793	817
September 2018	313	1,267	1,929	2,070	1,830	861
September 2019	322	1,316	1,995	2,126	1,879	953
September 2020	367	1,351	2,055	2,201	1,945	1,046
September 2021	400	1,414	2,178	2,359	2,059	1,122
September 2022	410	1,522	2,348	2,529	2,201	1,219
September 2023	412	1,625	2,468	2,651	2,336	1,311
October 2023	412	1,625	2,475	2,672	2,349	1,319
November 2023	414	1,656	2,516	2,706	2,378	1,335
December 2023	415	1,636	2,503	2,709	2,391	1,346
January 2024	414	1,659	2,530	2,724	2,394	1,348
February 2024	415	1,625	2,471	2,732	2,400	1,358
March 2024	420	1,674	2,550	2,749	2,411	1,364
April 2024	421	1,704	2,552	2,759	2,440	1,377
May 2024	424	1,707	2,570	2,775	2,440	1,393
June 2024	425	1,700	2,575	2,779	2,445	1,386
July 2024	424	1,718	2,583	2,788	2,454	1,388
August 2024	426	1,735	2,596	2,805	2,467	1,406
September 2024	423	1,726	2,584	2,779	2,451	1,402
Change on year	11	101	116	128	115	91
Change %	2.7	6.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	6.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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