Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: December 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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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for November 2024 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 0.3% compared with November 2023, a rise of 76,000 employees.

- This annual increase was highest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 150,000 employees, and lowest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, which decreased by 77,000 employees.

- Payrolled employment decreased by 35,000 employees (0.1%) in November 2024 when compared with October 2024; figures for November should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.

- UK payrolled employee growth for October 2024 compared with September 2024 has been revised from a decrease of 5,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 24,000; 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 November 2024 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.3% compared with November 2023.

- Annual growth in median pay in November 2024 was highest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with an increase of 11.9%, and lowest in the education sector, with an increase of 2.4%.

About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for November 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 bulletin when between 98% and 99% of data will be available. 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. 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 November 2024 indicate that there were 30.4 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 0.3% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of 76,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.1% in November 2024, a decrease of 35,000 people.

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

When comparing the number of payrolled employees in October 2024 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.1%. This is revised upwards from the early estimate of no change reported in our previous bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: November 2024.

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to November 2024
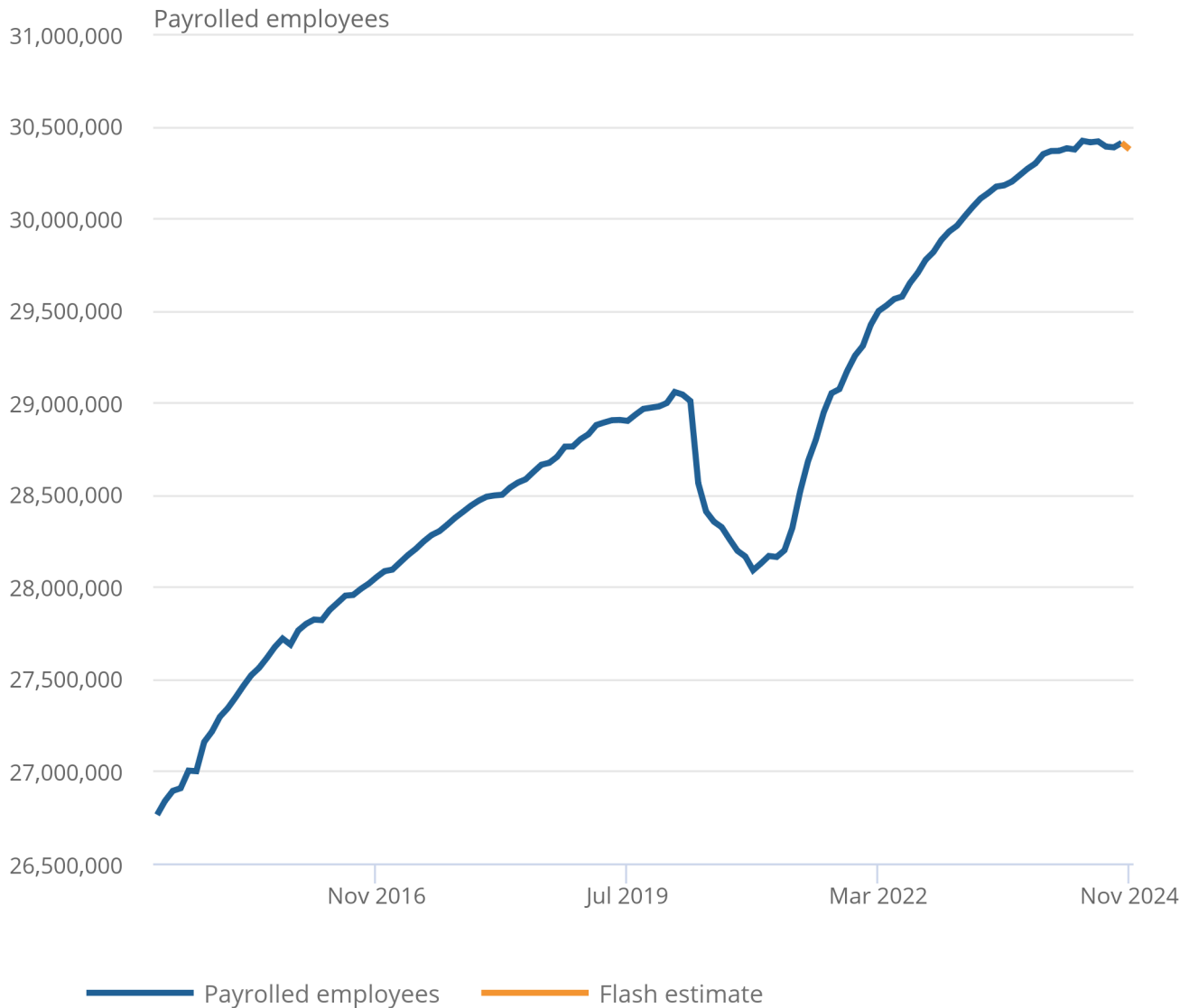
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

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 October 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 November 2024

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 November 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 October 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.
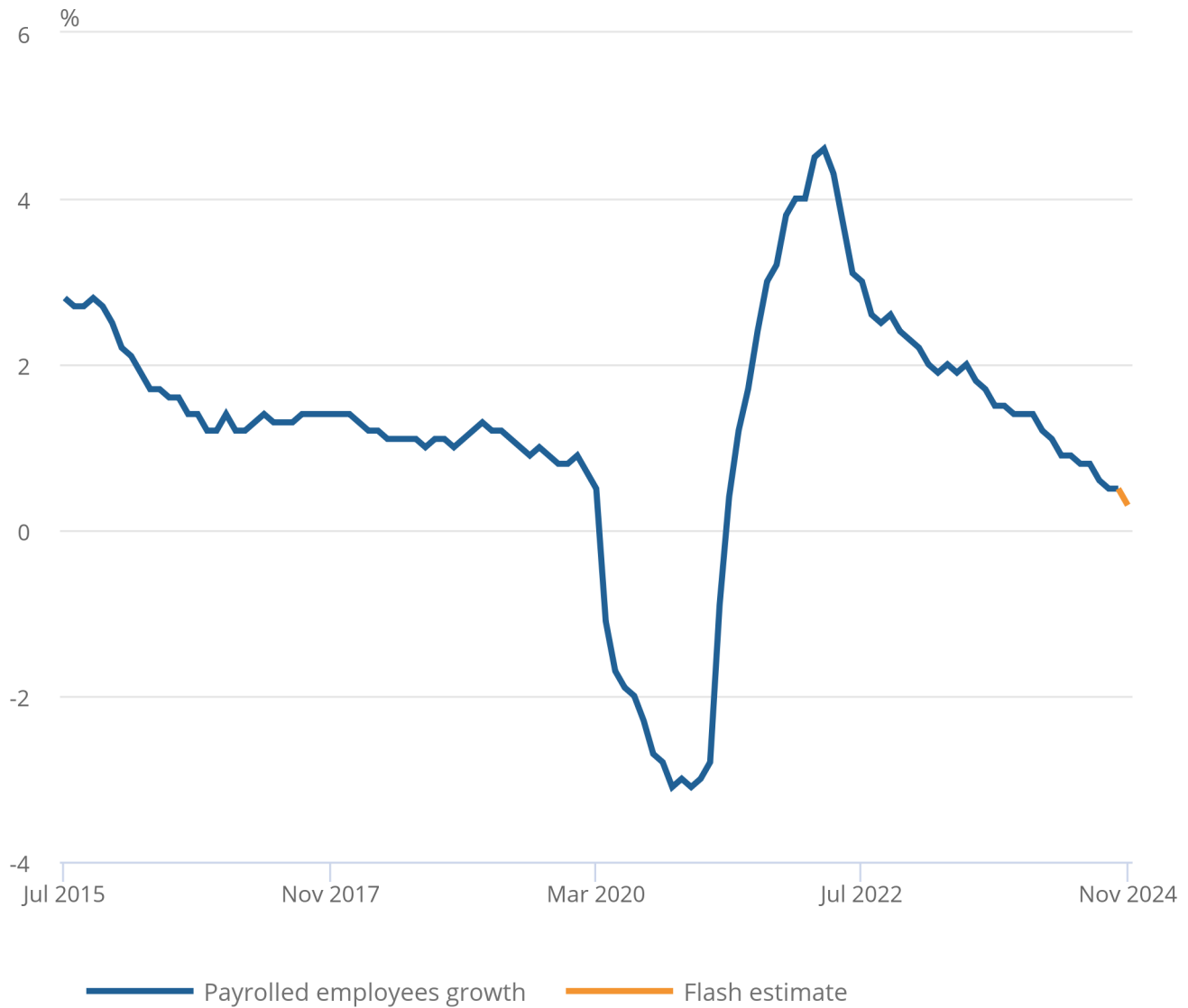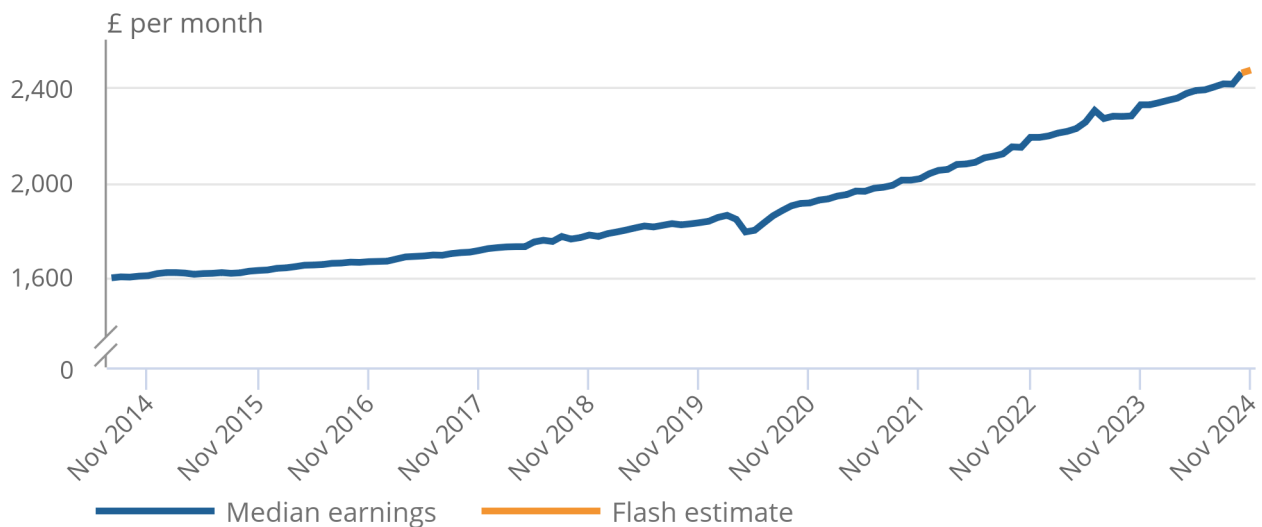
3 . Median monthly pay

Early estimates for November 2024 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,472, an increase of 6.3% compared with the same period of the previous year (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Median pay has increased steadily throughout 2024, but has levelled out in recent months

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

Figure 3: Median pay has increased steadily throughout 2024, but has levelled out in recent months

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

£ per month

| 2,400 |
| 2,000 |
| 1,600 |
| 0 |

Nov 2014 Nov 2015 Nov 2016 Nov 2017 Nov 2018 Nov 2019 Nov 2020 Nov 2021 Nov 2022 Nov 2023 Nov 2024

—— Median earnings   —— Flash estimate

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 October 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 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Rates of growth in median pay have largely been lower in 2024 than the high rates seen in 2023

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to November 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 October 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 October 2024, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £800, the 90th percentile was £5,596 and the 99th percentile was £15,785.

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 November 2024, and cover Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 regions, and local administrative units (LAUs).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions ranged from 806,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,356,000 in London in November 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 LAUs, and 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 November 2024

Notes:

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

Download the data

Comparing November 2024 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 1.1% increase in Northern Ireland to a 0.2% decrease in London.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 2.9% in payrolled employees in comparison with November 2023, and Orkney Islands experienced an increase of 2.3% (Figure 6).

There is greater variation at LAU level, with growth rates varying between negative 4.5% and positive 3.0%.

Figure 6: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in November 2024 ranged from £2,125 in Isle of Wight to £3,737 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,454 in Enfield to £3,737 in Wandsworth. Median pay in November 2024 for London as a whole was £2,905.

Median pay across the LAUs in November 2024 ranged from £2,075 in Arran and Cumbrae to £5,779 in City of London.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial 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 November 2024 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 3.5% in accommodation and food service activities to positive 3.5% in health and social work.

Figure 8: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

Notes:

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

Download the data

The increase in payrolled employees between November 2023 and November 2024 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 150,000 employees) and smallest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 77,000 employees) (Figure 9).

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on November 2023, seasonally adjusted, UK, November 2024
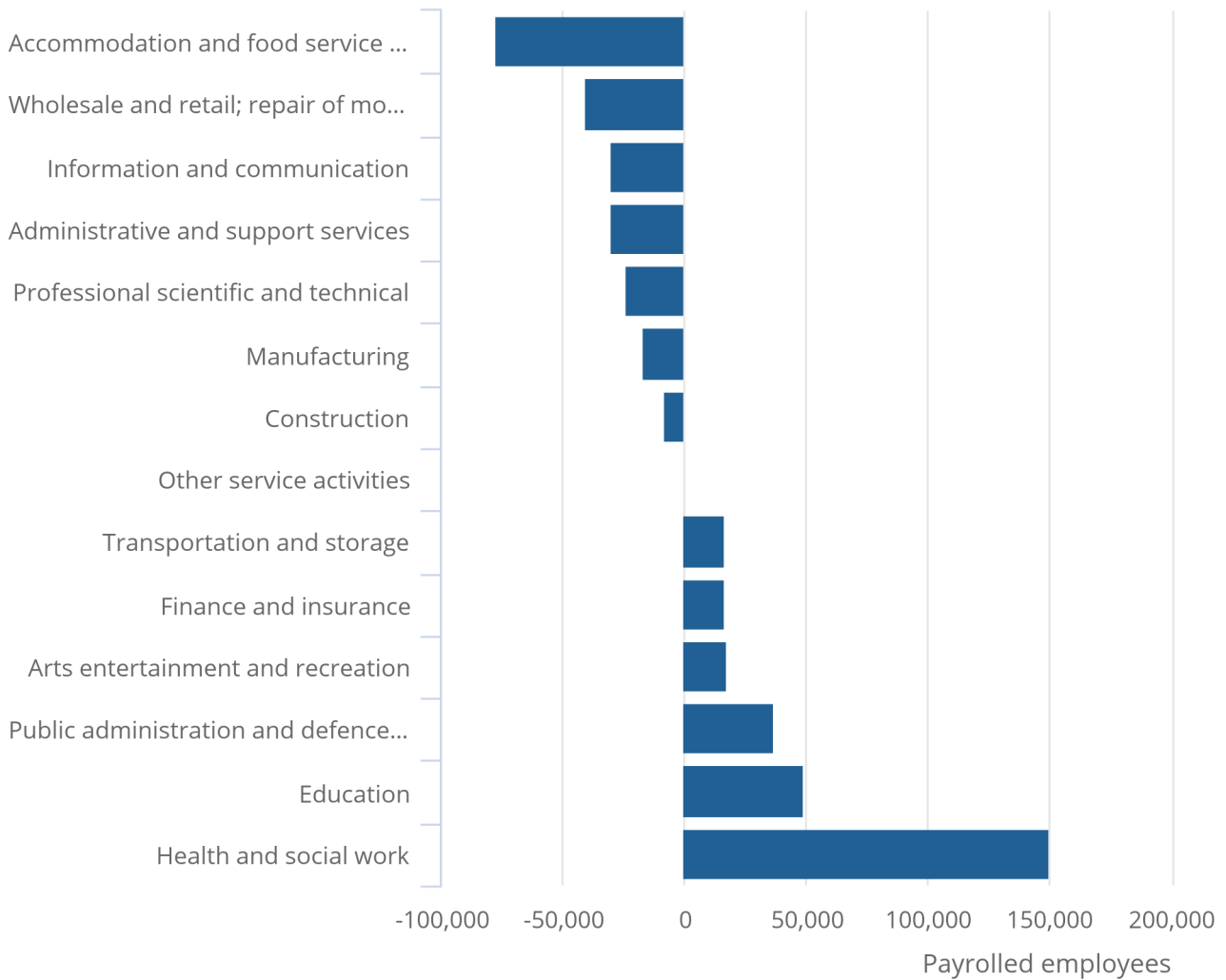
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

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 November 2024 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,334 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,918 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, November 2024

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, November 2024
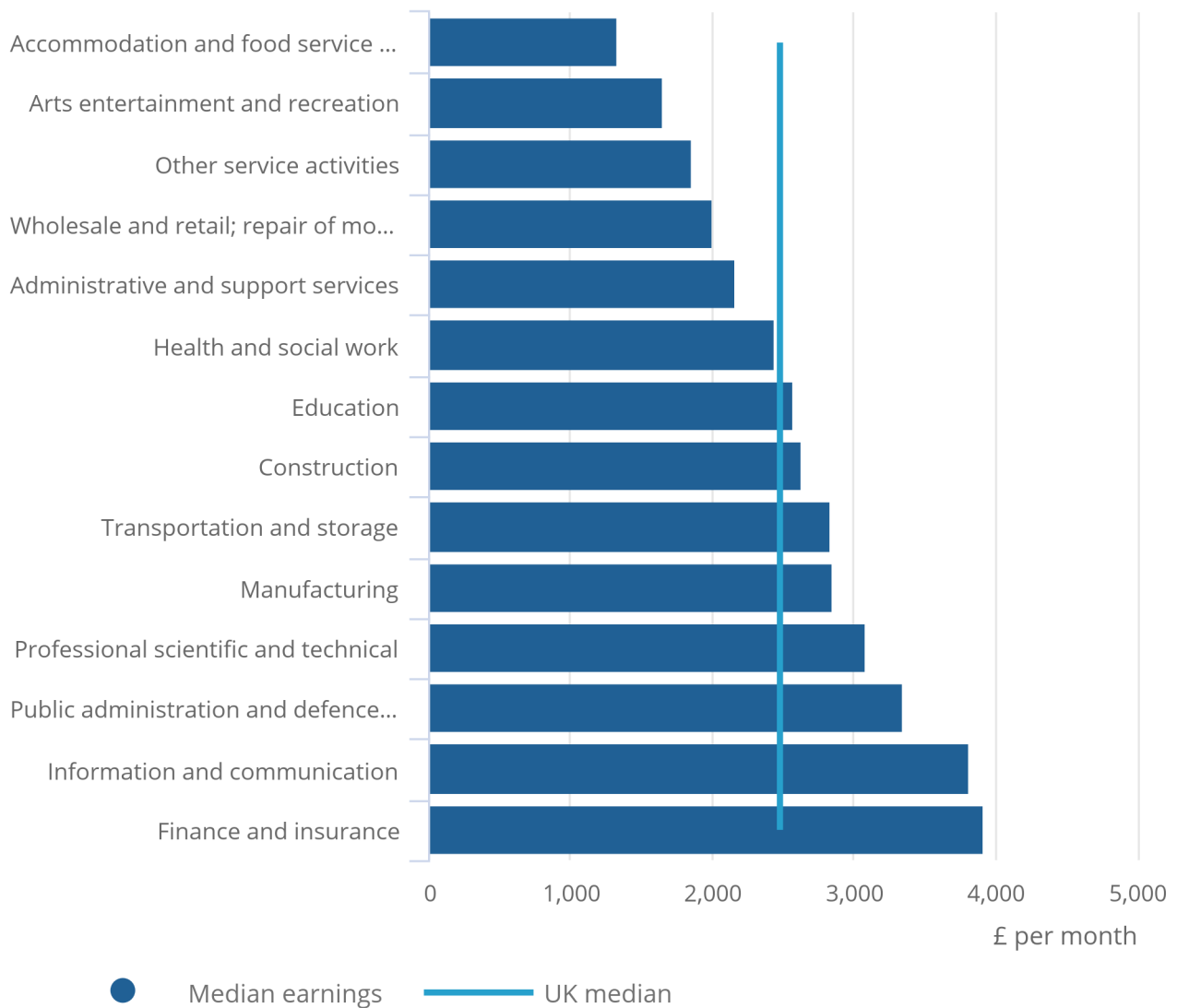
£ per month

● Median earnings ── UK median

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 accommodation and food service activities sector, at positive 11.9% (Figure 11), and slowest in the education sector, at positive 2.4%.

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

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the accommodation and food service activities sector

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

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the accommodation and food service activities sector

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

● Median earnings growth — UK median
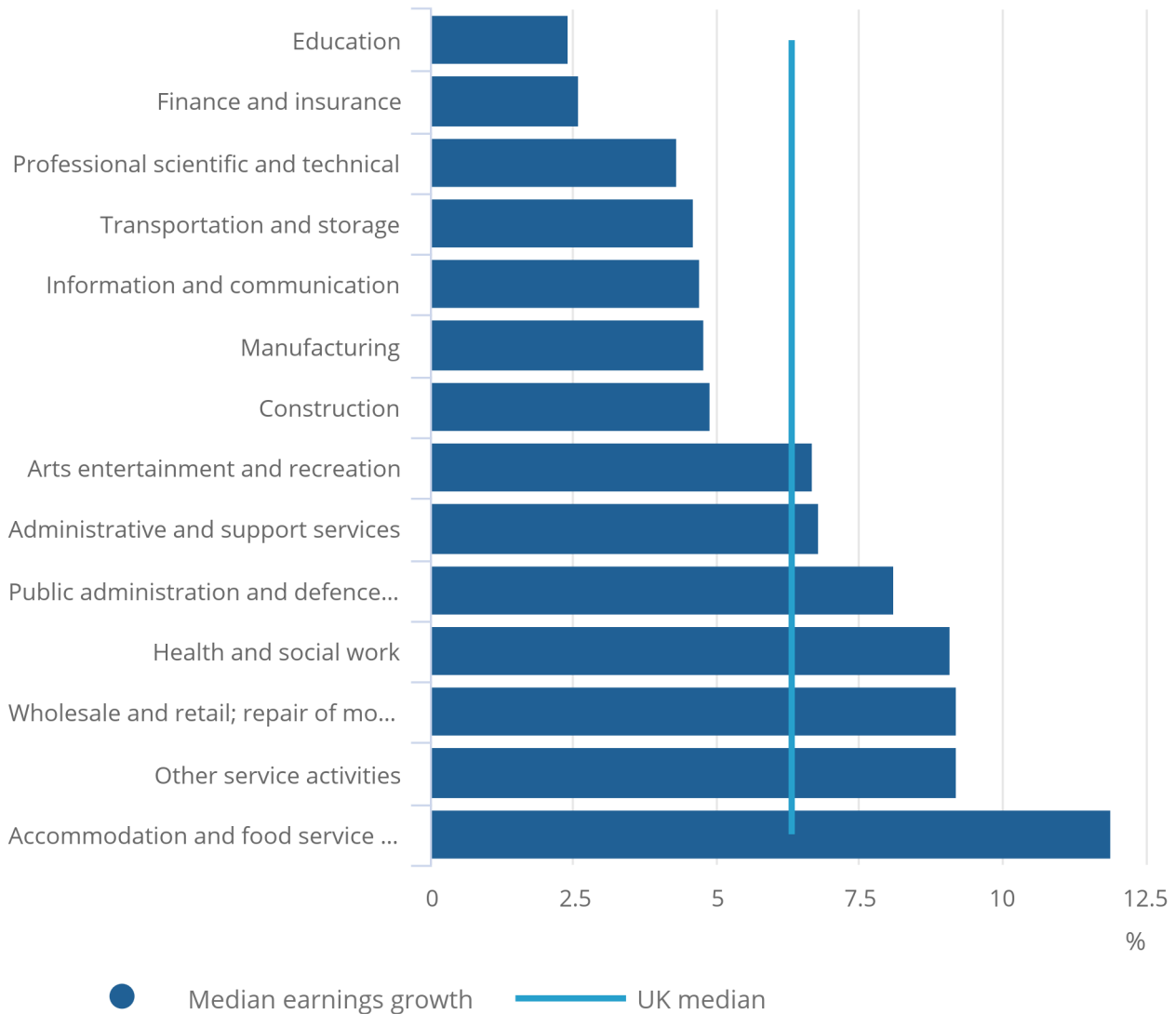
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

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 30.4 million payrolled employees in the UK in November 2024, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

Between November 2023 and November 2024, there was a decrease of 92,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 110,000 (Figure 12).

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on November 2023, seasonally adjusted, UK, November 2024
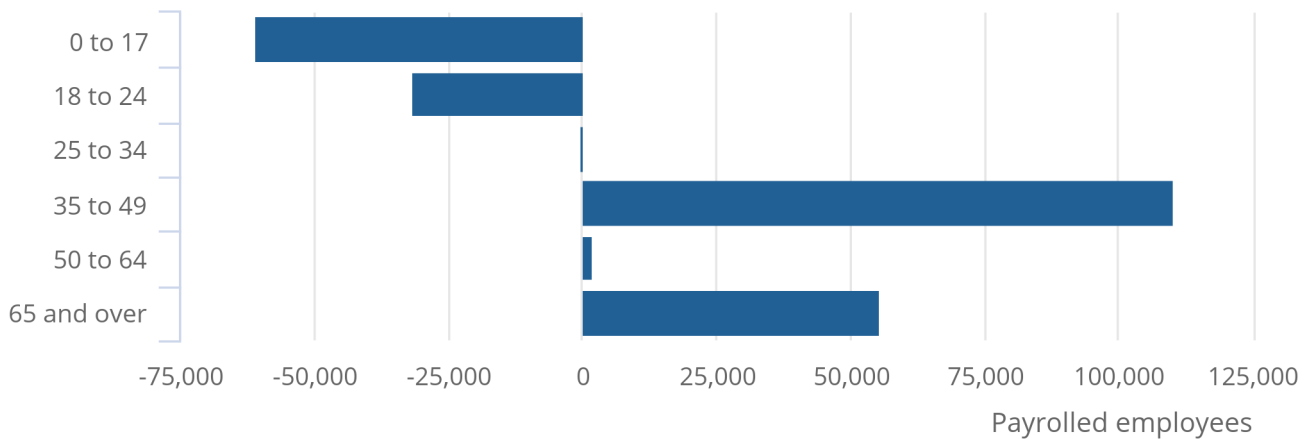
Source: Pay As You Earn Real Time Information from HM Revenue and Customs

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 November 2024 ranged from £429 for those aged under 18 years to £2,879 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, November 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](link)
Dataset | Released 17 December 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](link)
Dataset | Released 17 December 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](link)
Dataset | Released 17 December 2024
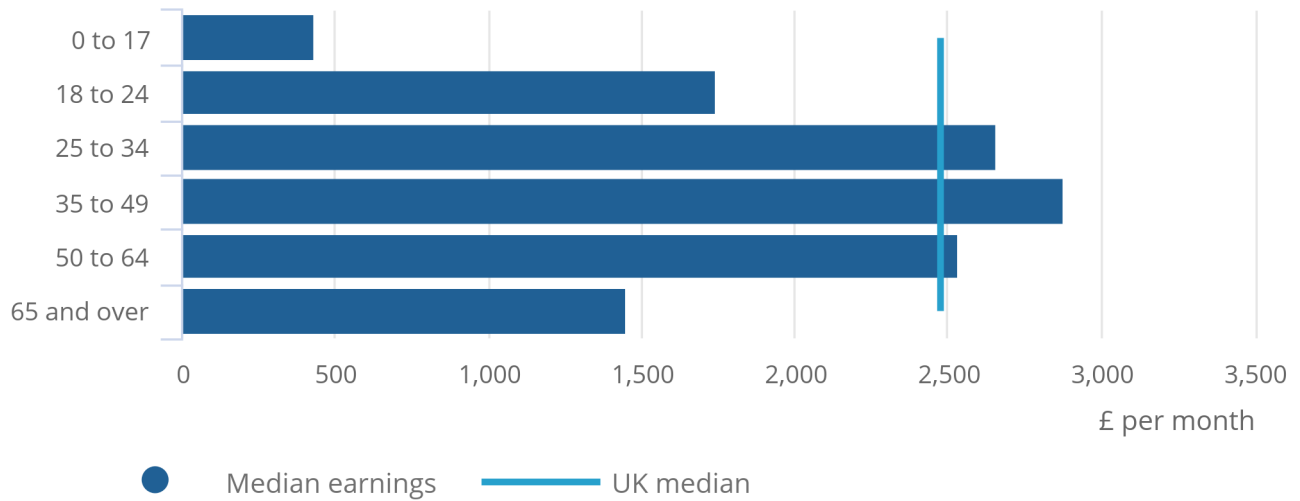Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas and local authorities, monthly, seasonally adjusted. These are official statistics in development.

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

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](link).

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 bulletin relates to employees only and not pensioners.

10 . Data sources and quality

Data source and collection

The data for this bulletin 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.

HM Revenue & Customs

Coverage

This bulletin 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 bulletin are for the period July 2014 to November 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 bulletins.

Based on feedback we will be changing the percentiles reported in the supporting datasets so that they are based on vigintiles instead of the current selected percentiles. We are currently quality testing the production of these and hope to introduce into the next bulletin.

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

Methodology

Our 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.

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 HMRC's website.

The Bank of England was granted exceptional pre-release access to our Labour market overview, UK: December 2024 bulletin and accompanying tables at 8:30am on Monday 16 December 2024 so that the data were available for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held on that day. For further information, see the Exchange of letters requesting exceptional pre-release access.

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 developed an action plan for focusing on the six requirements and published an update on progress on 9 December 2024.

This is a joint release between HMRC and the ONS.

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. 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 bulletin 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 our methods article, Impact of imputation changes in employment statistics from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information methodology. [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 bulletin, 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 bulletin the model was updated to incorporate additional historical 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.

In the future, 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 the ONS's Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Average Weekly Earnings can be found in New methods for monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information (PAYE RTI) data: December 2019.

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

11 . Related links

Labour market overview: December 2024
Bulletin | Released 17 December 2024
Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

Employment in the UK: December 2024
Bulletin | Released 17 December 2024
Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

Labour market in the regions of the UK: December 2024
Bulletin | Released 17 December 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: December 2024
Bulletin | Released 17 December 2024
Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: December 2024
Bulletin | Released 17 December 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 17 December 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: December 2024.

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Payrolled employees
November 2014	27,002,666
November 2015	27,718,958
November 2016	28,052,986
November 2017	28,439,540
November 2018	28,760,189
November 2019	28,978,246
November 2020	28,089,781
November 2021	29,171,186
November 2022	29,880,969
November 2023	30,296,444
December 2023	30,347,188
January 2024	30,363,548
February 2024	30,364,382
March 2024	30,378,553
April 2024	30,372,010
May 2024	30,419,034
June 2024	30,410,920
July 2024	30,415,806
August 2024	30,387,529
September 2024	30,383,625
October 2024	30,407,788
November 2024	30,372,423
Change on year	75,979
Change %	0.3

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Nov 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 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.

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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
November 2014	1,607
November 2015	1,629
November 2016	1,666
November 2017	1,713
November 2018	1,778
November 2019	1,830
November 2020	1,913
November 2021	2,015
November 2022	2,189
November 2023	2,326
December 2023	2,326
January 2024	2,335
February 2024	2,345
March 2024	2,354
April 2024	2,374
May 2024	2,386
June 2024	2,389
July 2024	2,401
August 2024	2,414
September 2024	2,413
October 2024	2,460
November 2024	2,472
Change on year	146
Change %	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Nov 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 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.

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
October 2014	2,198
October 2015	2,230
October 2016	2,291
October 2017	2,345
October 2018	2,436
October 2019	2,497
October 2020	2,620
October 2021	2,748
October 2022	2,925
October 2023	3,081
November 2023	3,097
December 2023	3,111
January 2024	3,121
February 2024	3,136
March 2024	3,171
April 2024	3,191
May 2024	3,198
June 2024	3,206
July 2024	3,205
August 2024	3,229
September 2024	3,231
October 2024	3,310
Change on year	229
Change %	7.4

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
October 2014	59,148,910,517
October 2015	61,699,301,851
October 2016	64,192,237,887
October 2017	66,606,303,595
October 2018	69,930,273,445
October 2019	72,335,063,138
October 2020	73,779,242,571
October 2021	79,903,884,270
October 2022	87,223,567,260
October 2023	93,258,818,447
November 2023	93,838,632,475
December 2023	94,405,616,871
January 2024	94,757,671,309
February 2024	95,213,513,455
March 2024	96,320,963,702
April 2024	96,915,812,070
May 2024	97,286,529,348
June 2024	97,497,626,019
July 2024	97,467,645,344
August 2024	98,113,184,829
September 2024	98,162,432,404
October 2024	100,650,981,655
Change on year	7,392,163,208
Change %	7.9
	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
October 2014	507	892	1,603	2,600	3,924	5,273	10,904
October 2015	523	906	1,621	2,625	3,962	5,336	11,048
October 2016	550	942	1,663	2,674	4,045	5,458	11,342
October 2017	569	975	1,704	2,729	4,127	5,581	11,659
October 2018	594	1,011	1,768	2,815	4,262	5,767	12,031
October 2019	619	1,053	1,826	2,895	4,376	5,943	12,378
October 2020	658	1,111	1,900	2,989	4,525	6,155	12,886
October 2021	675	1,155	2,004	3,144	4,765	6,498	13,617
October 2022	704	1,228	2,142	3,357	5,101	6,940	14,468
October 2023	756	1,324	2,282	3,529	5,345	7,282	15,111
November 2023	760	1,336	2,297	3,544	5,355	7,286	15,108
December 2023	764	1,348	2,313	3,564	5,379	7,299	15,133
January 2024	769	1,359	2,328	3,581	5,404	7,316	15,181
February 2024	776	1,362	2,333	3,589	5,426	7,353	15,281
March 2024	780	1,370	2,343	3,600	5,447	7,393	15,432
April 2024	783	1,381	2,354	3,613	5,471	7,427	15,511
May 2024	785	1,395	2,369	3,625	5,488	7,449	15,594
June 2024	788	1,403	2,381	3,636	5,500	7,461	15,581
July 2024	791	1,412	2,393	3,646	5,502	7,469	15,605
August 2024	792	1,420	2,403	3,660	5,510	7,474	15,599
September 2024	795	1,432	2,411	3,670	5,524	7,484	15,542
October 2024	800	1,446	2,433	3,715	5,596	7,553	15,785
Change on year	44	122	151	186	251	271	674
Change %	5.8	9.2	6.6	5.3	4.7	3.7	4.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

| | Payrolled employees | |
| | UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted | |
Period	Inflows	Outflows
October 2017	679,883	647,907
October 2018	663,856	631,429
October 2019	646,619	639,935
October 2020	558,950	589,607
October 2021	690,470	668,509
October 2022	690,402	648,112
October 2023	647,578	612,363
November 2023	647,521	618,919
December 2023	657,324	606,580
January 2024	650,207	633,847
February 2024	645,970	645,136
March 2024	641,476	627,305
April 2024	595,746	602,289
May 2024	658,490	611,466
June 2024	624,594	632,708
July 2024	605,985	601,099
August 2024	595,337	623,614
September 2024	610,456	614,360
October 2024	606,133	581,970
Change on year	-41,445	-30,393
Change %	-6.4	-5.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

<div align="right">Payrolled employees</div>
<div align="right">UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted</div>

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
November 2014	1,037,366	2,935,229	2,169,049	1,972,064	2,318,402	2,572,664	3,730,476	3,821,826	2,260,971	1,194,200	2,310,668	679,752
November 2015	1,054,723	3,011,609	2,214,448	2,027,716	2,391,117	2,648,547	3,867,538	3,920,580	2,316,925	1,216,474	2,347,824	701,457
November 2016	1,060,688	3,045,173	2,242,981	2,060,348	2,428,653	2,689,485	3,916,429	3,965,833	2,349,813	1,229,593	2,350,754	713,236
November 2017	1,068,738	3,099,088	2,273,773	2,093,341	2,460,461	2,727,705	3,978,210	4,014,978	2,380,649	1,247,885	2,368,086	726,625
November 2018	1,073,603	3,134,242	2,297,336	2,116,435	2,486,645	2,759,940	4,046,774	4,057,704	2,402,697	1,261,732	2,381,330	741,751
November 2019	1,075,470	3,155,203	2,314,316	2,127,864	2,491,697	2,783,337	4,118,834	4,091,089	2,419,910	1,263,101	2,385,978	751,446
November 2020	1,051,623	3,079,923	2,254,963	2,076,064	2,420,890	2,708,221	3,908,033	3,966,385	2,353,899	1,228,419	2,304,478	736,884
November 2021	1,094,247	3,201,656	2,339,538	2,146,166	2,517,078	2,795,099	4,110,407	4,106,138	2,432,802	1,275,665	2,386,521	765,868
November 2022	1,114,875	3,265,007	2,384,734	2,190,583	2,575,886	2,856,025	4,282,133	4,213,048	2,484,306	1,303,330	2,428,142	782,901
November 2023	1,127,811	3,307,330	2,408,738	2,211,328	2,614,225	2,895,334	4,365,405	4,274,980	2,517,979	1,317,039	2,459,086	797,190
December 2023	1,129,793	3,314,855	2,412,376	2,214,558	2,620,283	2,899,519	4,377,348	4,279,746	2,519,719	1,318,907	2,462,059	798,023
January 2024	1,129,704	3,315,412	2,412,758	2,216,382	2,621,788	2,903,365	4,379,771	4,282,845	2,521,942	1,319,449	2,461,357	798,777
February 2024	1,130,330	3,316,426	2,410,934	2,216,625	2,622,122	2,904,031	4,378,815	4,283,963	2,521,213	1,318,905	2,461,413	799,606
March 2024	1,130,807	3,319,175	2,411,441	2,216,757	2,622,369	2,905,893	4,378,204	4,286,321	2,524,004	1,321,178	2,462,406	799,999
April 2024	1,130,944	3,319,580	2,412,466	2,216,319	2,624,756	2,907,315	4,379,195	4,284,233	2,518,130	1,317,363	2,460,895	800,814
May 2024	1,132,251	3,327,500	2,416,277	2,219,840	2,627,458	2,910,246	4,383,553	4,290,621	2,525,114	1,320,050	2,462,287	803,837
June 2024	1,131,456	3,325,166	2,416,439	2,220,436	2,624,808	2,910,529	4,377,820	4,289,154	2,526,835	1,320,526	2,461,761	805,991
July 2024	1,131,293	3,325,079	2,416,004	2,221,754	2,625,576	2,911,986	4,374,744	4,290,672	2,527,470	1,320,711	2,463,898	806,619
August 2024	1,130,253	3,320,516	2,412,584	2,220,000	2,623,269	2,909,281	4,370,557	4,288,283	2,524,785	1,319,256	2,462,437	806,308
September 2024	1,130,609	3,319,601	2,410,859	2,220,394	2,624,257	2,908,630	4,369,347	4,287,828	2,525,031	1,319,115	2,461,572	806,383
October 2024	1,131,935	3,323,252	2,413,577	2,222,511	2,628,475	2,910,657	4,368,614	4,291,668	2,528,467	1,321,034	2,461,388	806,211
November 2024	1,130,546	3,318,575	2,412,755	2,221,435	2,623,171	2,907,699	4,355,691	4,288,060	2,526,573	1,321,851	2,459,831	806,236
Change on year	2,735	11,245	4,017	10,107	8,946	12,365	-9,714	13,080	8,594	4,812	745	9,046
Change %	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.1

<div align="right">Source: PAYE RTI</div>

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
November 2014	1,536	1,522	1,507	1,521	1,523	1,644	1,933	1,724	1,509	1,510	1,655	1,499
November 2015	1,543	1,535	1,521	1,534	1,545	1,669	1,958	1,750	1,530	1,529	1,680	1,494
November 2016	1,571	1,576	1,554	1,572	1,585	1,706	2,010	1,786	1,565	1,563	1,695	1,532
November 2017	1,617	1,625	1,604	1,626	1,636	1,762	2,071	1,844	1,623	1,606	1,742	1,575
November 2018	1,679	1,690	1,663	1,687	1,689	1,829	2,136	1,906	1,689	1,686	1,804	1,638
November 2019	1,723	1,738	1,702	1,730	1,733	1,884	2,204	1,964	1,733	1,713	1,861	1,689
November 2020	1,797	1,816	1,783	1,812	1,813	1,976	2,316	2,047	1,810	1,803	1,934	1,781
November 2021	1,870	1,898	1,872	1,915	1,895	2,088	2,437	2,159	1,909	1,863	2,026	1,859
November 2022	2,073	2,086	2,037	2,071	2,072	2,256	2,625	2,325	2,096	2,064	2,218	2,013
November 2023	2,203	2,216	2,173	2,203	2,200	2,386	2,755	2,464	2,236	2,193	2,355	2,130
December 2023	2,184	2,215	2,166	2,200	2,198	2,381	2,767	2,468	2,209	2,200	2,367	2,148
January 2024	2,193	2,219	2,175	2,218	2,212	2,391	2,777	2,481	2,227	2,209	2,363	2,140
February 2024	2,203	2,225	2,182	2,229	2,226	2,402	2,784	2,489	2,239	2,222	2,356	2,157
March 2024	2,218	2,237	2,196	2,240	2,233	2,415	2,793	2,503	2,246	2,232	2,380	2,170
April 2024	2,230	2,261	2,214	2,261	2,256	2,431	2,803	2,515	2,272	2,249	2,397	2,188
May 2024	2,245	2,276	2,231	2,273	2,269	2,445	2,814	2,529	2,287	2,252	2,415	2,236
June 2024	2,247	2,281	2,230	2,276	2,267	2,446	2,821	2,527	2,281	2,261	2,417	2,318
July 2024	2,263	2,296	2,249	2,294	2,286	2,465	2,843	2,543	2,295	2,271	2,432	2,239
August 2024	2,275	2,308	2,257	2,306	2,295	2,476	2,858	2,549	2,309	2,292	2,443	2,307
September 2024	2,269	2,301	2,256	2,303	2,291	2,480	2,856	2,552	2,314	2,293	2,458	2,250
October 2024	2,338	2,365	2,314	2,356	2,350	2,535	2,911	2,611	2,364	2,337	2,491	2,277
November 2024	2,348	2,364	2,305	2,347	2,337	2,523	2,905	2,602	2,363	2,361	2,526	2,288
Change on year	145	148	132	144	137	137	150	138	127	168	171	158
Change %	6.6	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.2	5.7	5.4	5.6	5.7	7.7	7.3	7.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	November 2023	November 2024	Change on year	Change %
			Payrolled employees	
		UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted		
Tees Valley and Durham	505,469	506,137	668	0.1
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	622,342	624,409	2,067	0.3
Cumbria	223,938	225,583	1,645	0.7
Greater Manchester	1,289,522	1,293,248	3,726	0.3
Lancashire	662,722	664,991	2,269	0.3
Cheshire	450,200	451,683	1,483	0.3
Merseyside	680,949	683,070	2,121	0.3
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	413,433	414,661	1,228	0.3
North Yorkshire	367,357	368,256	899	0.2
South Yorkshire	600,912	602,501	1,589	0.3
West Yorkshire	1,027,035	1,027,336	301	0.0
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	985,330	987,083	1,753	0.2
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	891,499	897,724	6,225	0.7
Lincolnshire	334,499	336,628	2,129	0.6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	635,754	638,709	2,955	0.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	730,959	732,991	2,032	0.3
West Midlands (county)	1,247,512	1,251,471	3,959	0.3
East Anglia	1,142,034	1,146,461	4,427	0.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	908,411	913,753	5,342	0.6
Essex	844,889	847,486	2,597	0.3
Inner London - West	546,769	539,340	-7,429	-1.4
Inner London - East	1,234,602	1,227,611	-6,991	-0.6
Outer London - East and North East	913,890	917,889	3,999	0.4
Outer London - South	630,822	632,587	1,765	0.3
Outer London - West and North West	1,039,321	1,038,264	-1,057	-0.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,227,785	1,232,189	4,404	0.4
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,310,366	1,314,323	3,957	0.3
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	914,326	915,193	867	0.1
Kent	822,503	826,356	3,853	0.5
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,202,637	1,207,660	5,023	0.4
Dorset and Somerset	577,537	577,794	257	0.0
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	230,910	231,927	1,017	0.4
Devon	506,893	509,192	2,299	0.5
West Wales and The Valleys	801,071	803,468	2,397	0.3
East Wales	515,968	518,383	2,415	0.5
North Eastern Scotland	230,794	230,320	-474	-0.2
Highlands and Islands	207,086	208,728	1,642	0.8
Eastern Scotland	917,815	918,122	307	0.0
West Central Scotland	694,651	694,422	-229	0.0
Southern Scotland	408,740	408,238	-502	-0.1
Northern Ireland	797,190	806,236	9,046	1.1

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	November 2023	November 2024	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,201	2,348	147	6.7
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,189	2,329	140	6.4
Cumbria	2,238	2,367	129	5.8
Greater Manchester	2,218	2,358	140	6.3
Lancashire	2,120	2,290	170	8.0
Cheshire	2,319	2,447	128	5.5
Merseyside	2,227	2,383	156	7.0
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,136	2,267	131	6.1
North Yorkshire	2,197	2,352	155	7.1
South Yorkshire	2,146	2,283	137	6.4
West Yorkshire	2,188	2,311	123	5.6
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,218	2,351	133	6.0
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,226	2,379	153	6.9
Lincolnshire	2,140	2,299	159	7.4
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,330	2,455	125	5.4
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,195	2,338	143	6.5
West Midlands (county)	2,166	2,303	137	6.3
East Anglia	2,262	2,400	138	6.1
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,536	2,676	140	5.5
Essex	2,420	2,563	143	5.9
Inner London - West	3,408	3,590	182	5.3
Inner London - East	2,843	2,988	145	5.1
Outer London - East and North East	2,521	2,677	156	6.2
Outer London - South	2,801	2,956	155	5.5
Outer London - West and North West	2,556	2,700	144	5.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,614	2,753	139	5.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,472	2,608	136	5.5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,358	2,503	145	6.1
Kent	2,361	2,502	141	6.0
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,348	2,475	127	5.4
Dorset and Somerset	2,195	2,319	124	5.6
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,023	2,158	135	6.7
Devon	2,118	2,255	137	6.5
West Wales and The Valleys	2,186	2,353	167	7.6
East Wales	2,272	2,453	181	8.0
North Eastern Scotland	2,495	2,628	133	5.3
Highlands and Islands	2,235	2,423	188	8.4
Eastern Scotland	2,365	2,514	149	6.3
West Central Scotland	2,349	2,548	199	8.5
Southern Scotland	2,311	2,493	182	7.9
Northern Ireland	2,130	2,288	158	7.4

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	November 2023	November 2024	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,432	194,619	3,187	1.7
Mining and quarrying	49,618	48,792	-826	-1.7
Manufacturing	2,353,995	2,337,431	-16,564	-0.7
Energy production and supply	109,597	114,845	5,248	4.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	199,186	204,973	5,787	2.9
Construction	1,335,500	1,327,728	-7,772	-0.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,363,804	4,323,442	-40,362	-0.9
Transportation and storage	1,367,841	1,384,600	16,759	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,192,119	2,114,779	-77,340	-3.5
Information and communication	1,305,736	1,275,536	-30,200	-2.3
Finance and insurance	1,101,298	1,118,257	16,959	1.5
Real estate	454,187	462,038	7,851	1.7
Professional, scientific and technical	2,438,879	2,415,202	-23,677	-1.0
Administrative and support services	2,481,128	2,451,232	-29,896	-1.2
Public administration and defence; social security	1,520,292	1,557,333	37,041	2.4
Education	3,212,891	3,262,059	49,168	1.5
Health and social work	4,334,738	4,484,344	149,606	3.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	624,575	642,061	17,486	2.8
Other service activities	545,243	545,611	368	0.1
Households and Extraterritorial	114,387	107,544	-6,843	-6.0

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	November 2023	November 2024	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,065	2,213	148	7.2
Mining and quarrying	4,478	4,549	71	1.6
Manufacturing	2,726	2,858	132	4.8
Energy production and supply	4,209	4,378	169	4.0
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,953	3,059	106	3.6
Construction	2,504	2,626	122	4.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,829	1,997	168	9.2
Transportation and storage	2,710	2,835	125	4.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1,192	1,334	142	11.9
Information and communication	3,642	3,813	171	4.7
Finance and insurance	3,818	3,918	100	2.6
Real estate	2,357	2,475	118	5.0
Professional, scientific and technical	2,955	3,082	127	4.3
Administrative and support services	2,028	2,166	138	6.8
Public administration and defence; social security	3,095	3,347	252	8.1
Education	2,519	2,579	60	2.4
Health and social work	2,237	2,441	204	9.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,551	1,655	104	6.7
Other service activities	1,703	1,859	156	9.2
Households and Extraterritorial	1,127	1,207	80	7.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
						Payrolled employees
					UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
November 2014	406,976	3,527,380	6,414,043	9,187,269	6,644,363	822,635
November 2015	438,252	3,614,295	6,607,926	9,317,288	6,902,801	838,395
November 2016	440,564	3,600,643	6,709,524	9,347,362	7,105,045	849,848
November 2017	443,648	3,589,970	6,793,663	9,395,629	7,340,952	875,678
November 2018	440,533	3,564,758	6,847,988	9,437,960	7,563,072	905,878
November 2019	434,100	3,503,025	6,868,949	9,454,435	7,728,991	988,745
November 2020	288,193	3,159,417	6,647,226	9,313,958	7,707,681	973,306
November 2021	494,310	3,436,343	6,806,782	9,478,002	7,928,345	1,027,404
November 2022	530,664	3,486,372	6,979,327	9,697,885	8,090,439	1,096,282
November 2023	506,785	3,482,703	7,092,501	9,890,155	8,155,189	1,169,112
December 2023	503,668	3,487,059	7,101,159	9,913,407	8,165,610	1,176,286
January 2024	500,172	3,484,935	7,103,113	9,927,571	8,165,699	1,182,059
February 2024	497,154	3,474,031	7,100,205	9,940,193	8,165,975	1,186,822
March 2024	493,985	3,468,125	7,103,824	9,952,670	8,167,343	1,192,606
April 2024	490,011	3,478,770	7,101,536	9,956,005	8,152,520	1,193,169
May 2024	487,733	3,476,657	7,115,508	9,974,648	8,163,477	1,201,010
June 2024	483,265	3,465,946	7,111,851	9,979,234	8,162,978	1,207,646
July 2024	469,659	3,452,217	7,113,282	9,990,595	8,169,989	1,220,063
August 2024	460,501	3,441,087	7,110,096	9,996,702	8,162,547	1,216,596
September 2024	455,220	3,438,675	7,109,770	10,006,032	8,162,975	1,210,953
October 2024	453,219	3,444,685	7,104,522	10,011,263	8,173,123	1,220,977
November 2024	445,935	3,451,400	7,092,570	10,000,527	8,157,283	1,224,708
Change on year	-60,850	-31,303	69	110,372	2,094	55,596
Change %	-12.0	-0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.8

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 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
November 2014	276	1,091	1,738	1,912	1,727	733
November 2015	289	1,138	1,767	1,933	1,741	758
November 2016	294	1,176	1,809	1,966	1,764	789
November 2017	302	1,221	1,863	2,023	1,798	824
November 2018	319	1,277	1,939	2,088	1,849	872
November 2019	326	1,318	2,008	2,138	1,893	959
November 2020	365	1,358	2,069	2,221	1,959	1,053
November 2021	401	1,429	2,183	2,358	2,066	1,126
November 2022	414	1,543	2,371	2,568	2,260	1,241
November 2023	413	1,654	2,513	2,716	2,393	1,336
December 2023	415	1,640	2,503	2,707	2,390	1,346
January 2024	414	1,657	2,526	2,721	2,392	1,347
February 2024	416	1,624	2,477	2,731	2,399	1,356
March 2024	419	1,679	2,545	2,745	2,410	1,362
April 2024	422	1,696	2,552	2,760	2,436	1,376
May 2024	424	1,710	2,569	2,774	2,441	1,392
June 2024	425	1,697	2,574	2,778	2,446	1,384
July 2024	425	1,719	2,584	2,790	2,459	1,388
August 2024	426	1,732	2,598	2,804	2,472	1,407
September 2024	422	1,736	2,602	2,791	2,458	1,418
October 2024	428	1,727	2,638	2,874	2,532	1,448
November 2024	429	1,743	2,655	2,879	2,535	1,448
Change on year	16	89	142	163	142	112
Change %	3.9	5.4	5.7	6.0	5.9	8.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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