

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: January 2025

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 December 2024 indicate that the number of payrolled employees stayed largely the same compared with December 2023, falling slightly by 8,000 employees.
- This annual change was highest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 109,000 employees, and lowest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, which decreased by 71,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 47,000 employees (0.2%) in December 2024 when compared with November 2024; figures for December should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for November 2024 compared with October 2024 has been revised from a decrease of 35,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 32,000; 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 December 2024 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.6% compared with December 2023.
- Annual growth in median pay in December 2024 was highest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with an increase of 10.0%, and lowest in the education sector, with an increase of 0.9%.

About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for December 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 bulletin 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 December 2024 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), largely unchanged compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a fall of 8,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.2% in December 2024, a decrease of 47,000 people.

This monthly change should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of December 2024. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 9: Data sources and quality](#).

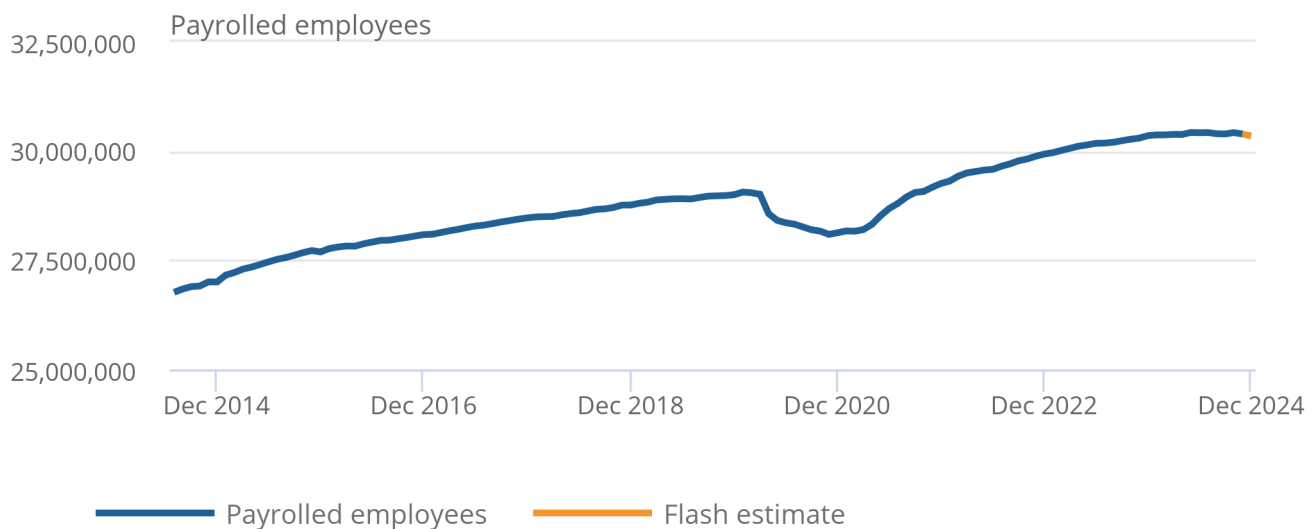
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in November 2024 with the previous month, the number decreased by 0.1%. This is no change from the early estimate of a 0.1% decrease reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: December 2024](#).

Figure 1: The number of payrolled employees shows no change from January 2024

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

Figure 1: The number of payrolled employees shows no change from January 2024

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to December 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 November 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

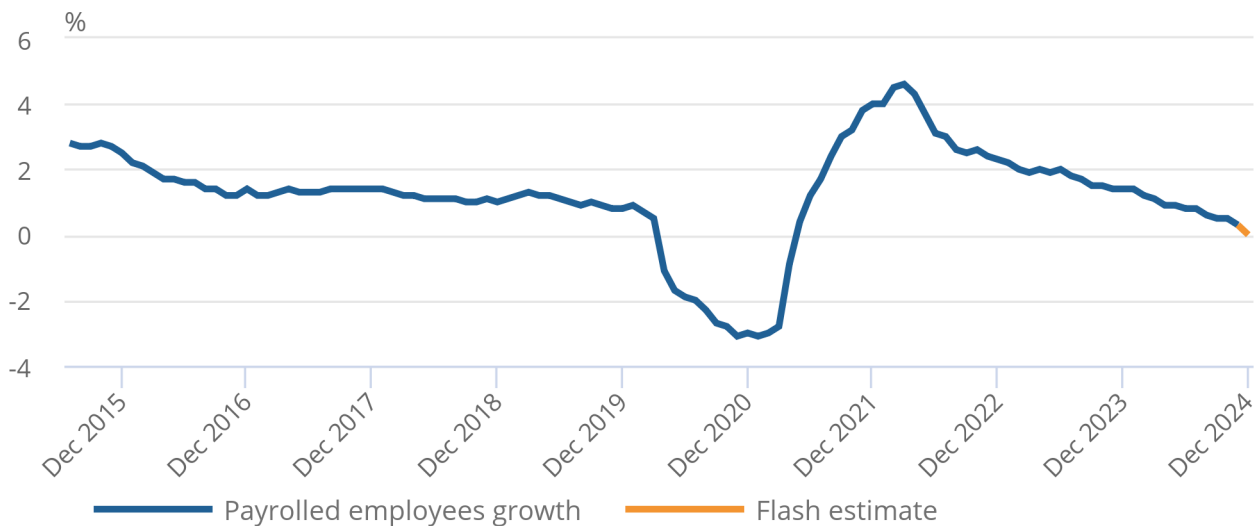
Annual growth in the number of employees remained broadly within a range of 1.0% to 1.5% from mid-2016 until 2019. Growth rates before mid-2016 were higher than 1.5% (Figure 2). Starting around early 2019, employee growth began a slight downward trend. However, employee growth slowed more substantially 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 remains below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) trends

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

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to December 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.
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3 . Median monthly pay

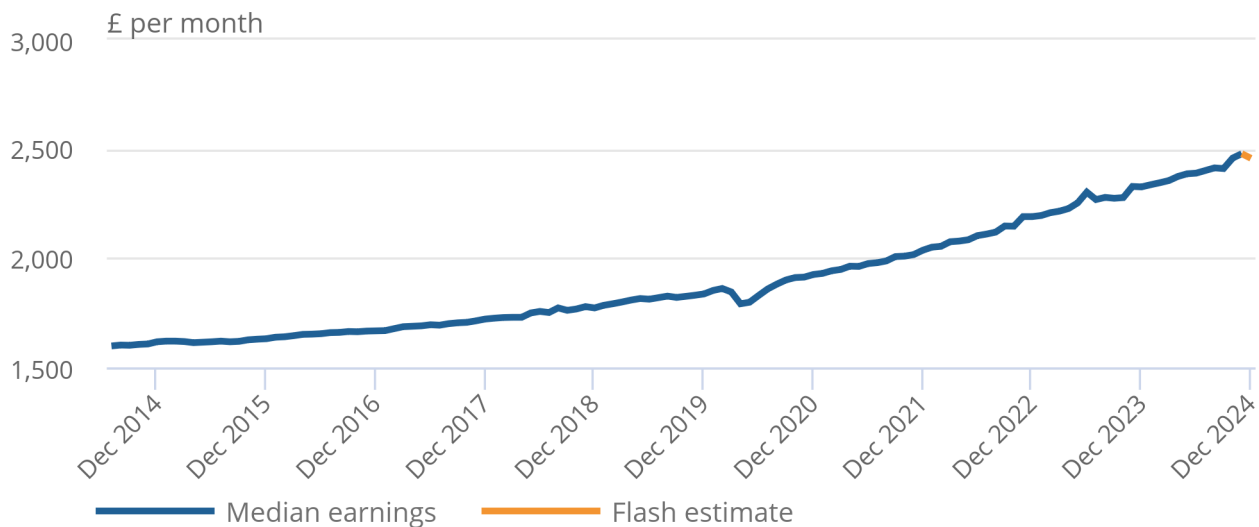
Early estimates for December 2024 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,457, an increase of 5.6% compared with the same period of the previous year (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Median pay has increased steadily throughout 2024

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

Figure 3: Median pay has increased steadily throughout 2024

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

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 December 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 November 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

4 . 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 December 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 803,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,364,000 in London in December 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 is similar to overall UK growth, but with higher growth rates seen in Northern Ireland

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

Notes:

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

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 2.6% in payrolled employees in comparison with December 2023, and Orkney Islands experienced an increase of 2.0% (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, December 2024

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 across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in December 2024 ranged from £2,121 in Torbay to £3,753 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,450 in Enfield to £3,753 in Wandsworth. Median pay in December 2024 for London as a whole was £2,906.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

5 . 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 December 2024 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 3.2% in accommodation and food service activities to positive 2.5% 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 December 2024

Notes:

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

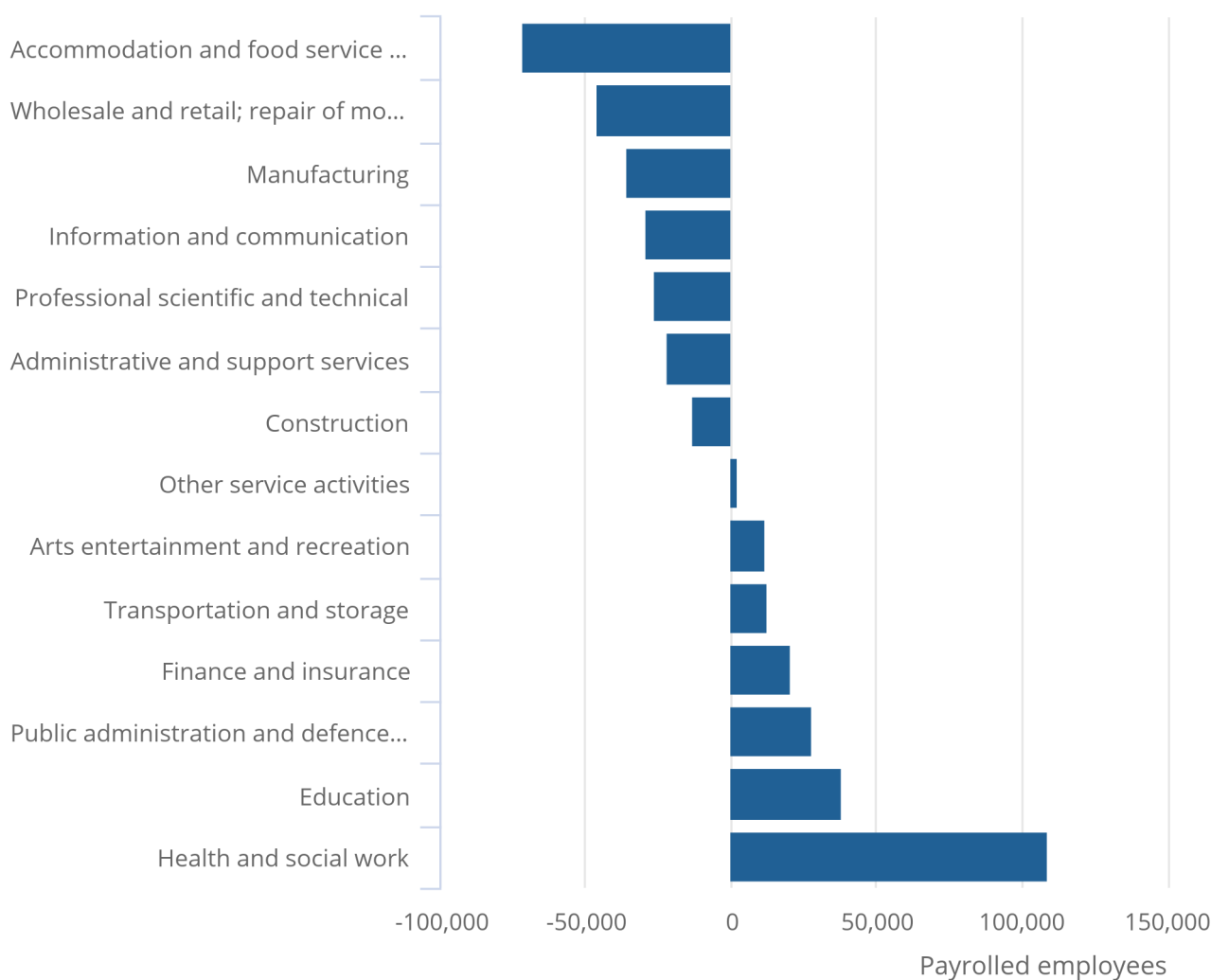
The increase in payrolled employees between December 2023 and December 2024 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 109,000 employees) and smallest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 71,000 employees) (Figure 9).

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on December 2023, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 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.

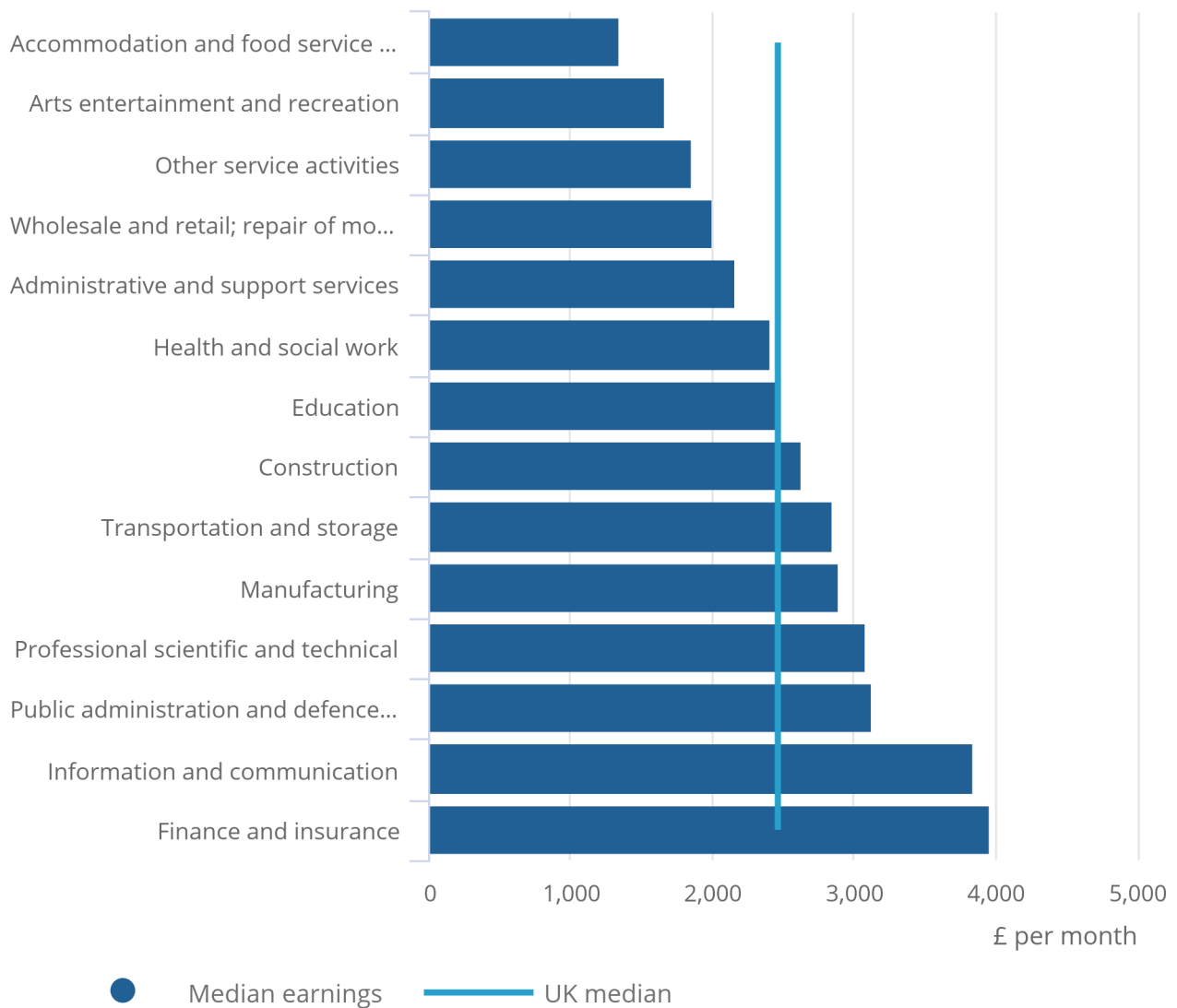
Median pay in December 2024 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,340 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,966 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2024

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 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 accommodation and food service activities sector, at positive 10.0% (Figure 11), and slowest in the education sector, at positive 0.9%.

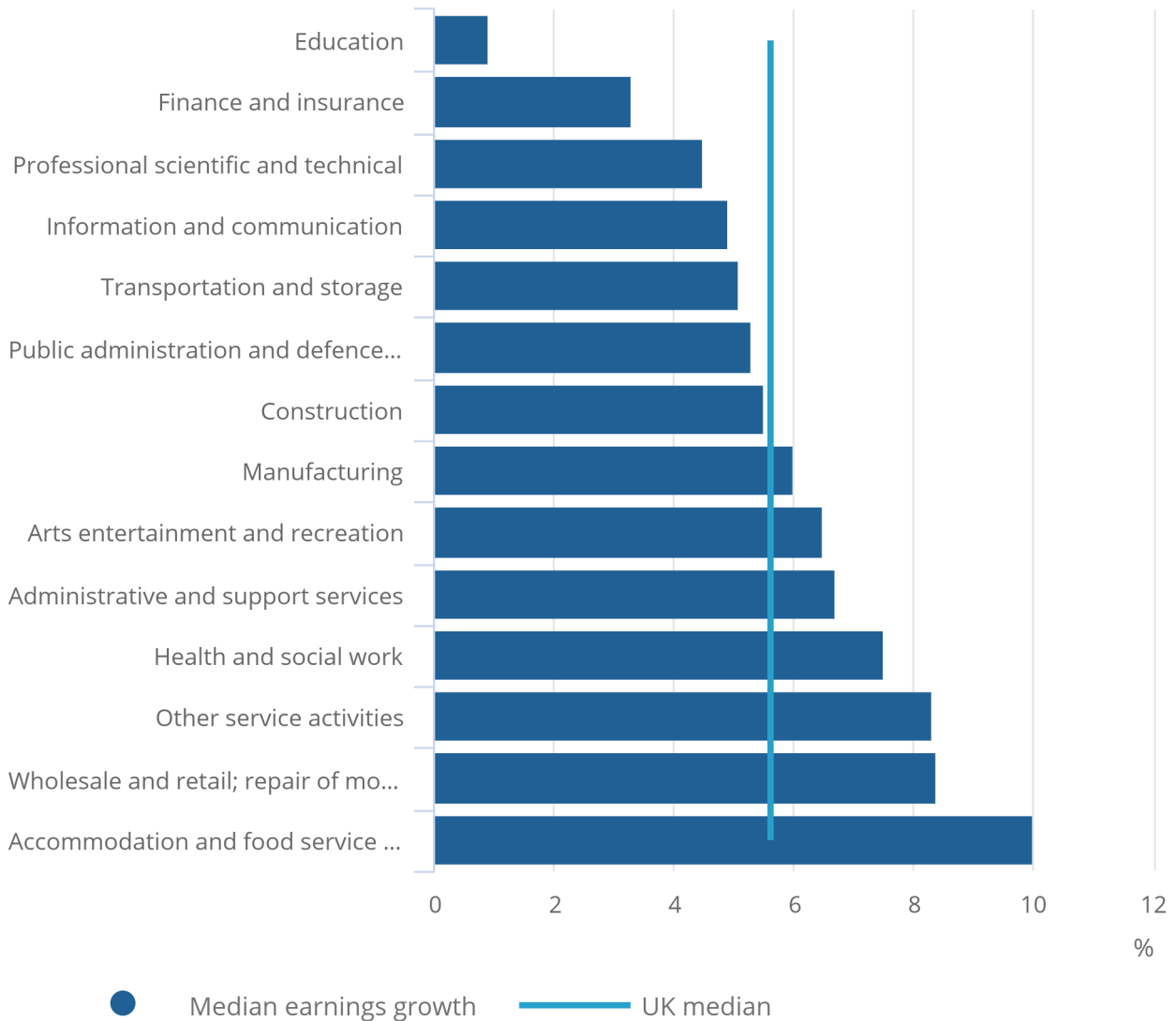
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the accompanying datasets.

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, December 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, December 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.

6 . 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 December 2024, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

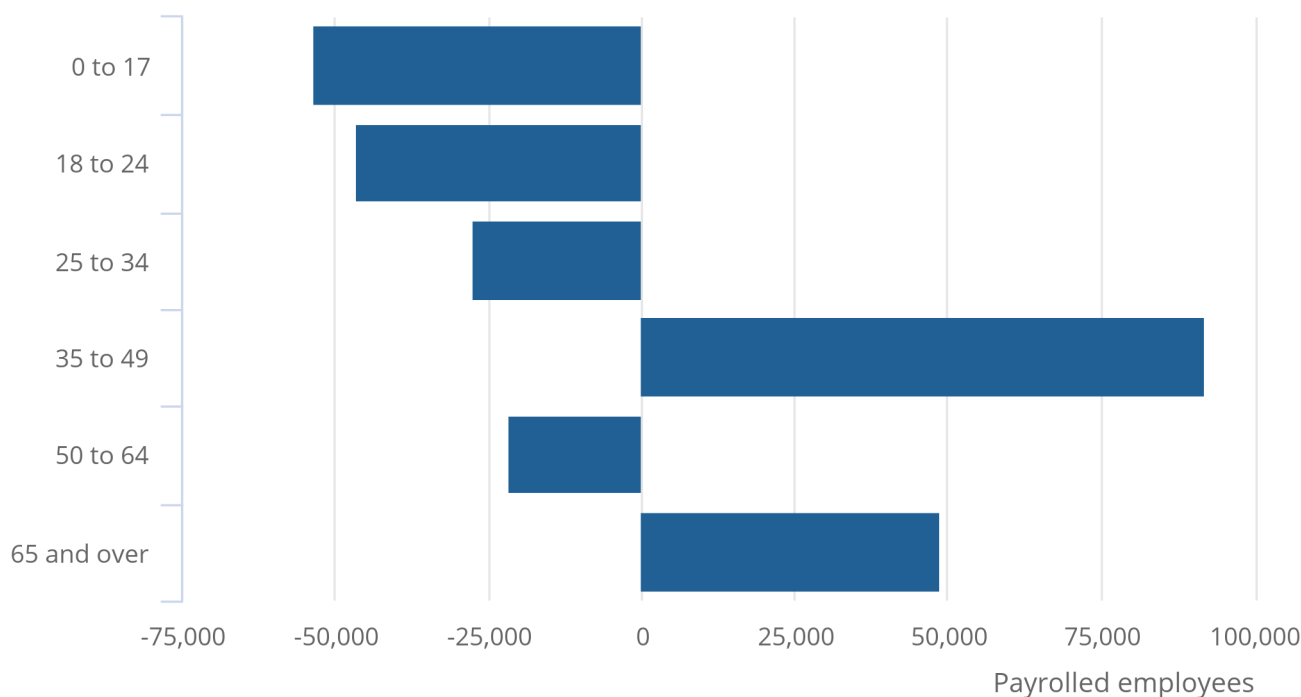
Between December 2023 and December 2024, there was a decrease of 100,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 92,000 (Figure 12).

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on December 2023, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 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.

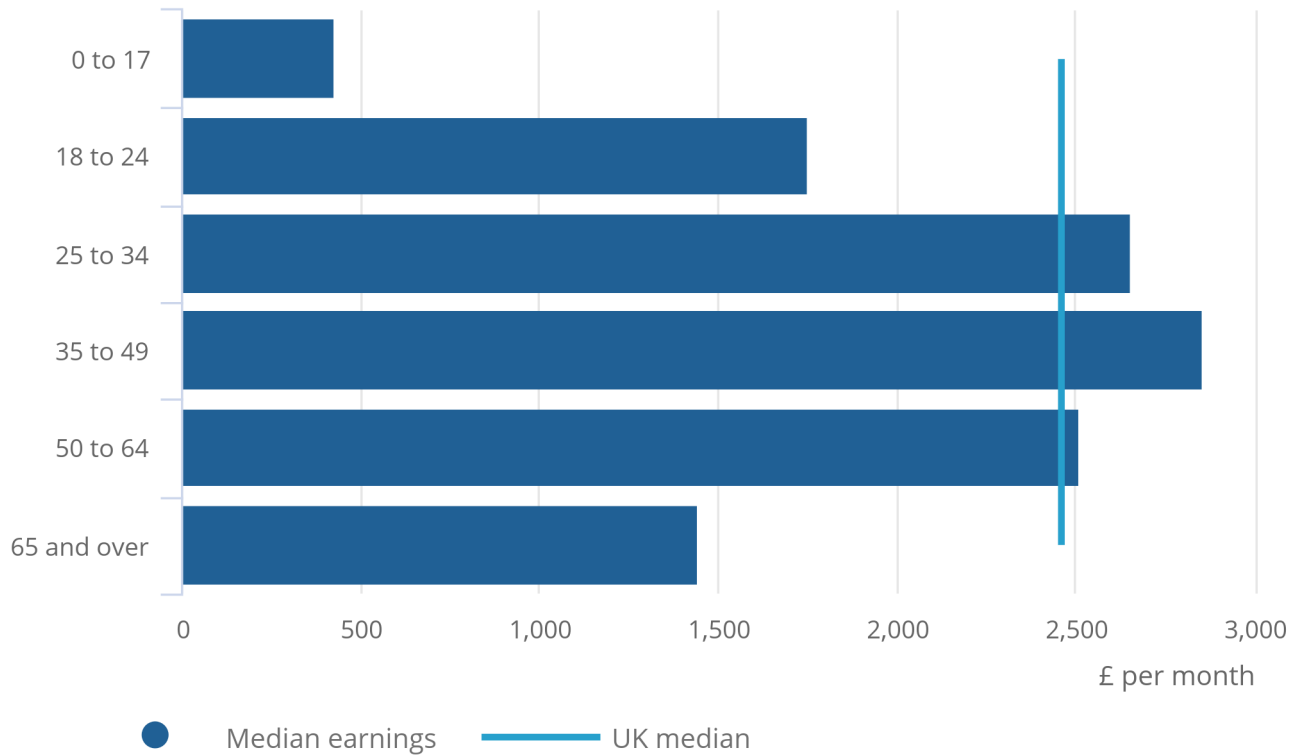
Median pay in December 2024 ranged from £426 for those aged under 18 years to £2,853 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 2024

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, December 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 . Earnings and employment data

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted](#) Dataset | Released 21 January 2025 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 21 January 2025 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 21 January 2025 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 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](#)

8 . 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. Pay figures in this bulletin are based on gross pay.

Gross pay

Gross pay is what employees earn before taxes, benefits and other payroll deductions are withheld from their wages.

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 bulletin relates to employees only and not pensioners.

9 . 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. More information on the quality of the data and the steps we take to quality assure it can be found in our [Quality assurance of administrative data used in earnings and employment from PAYE RTI methodology](#).

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](mailto:RTI.Statistics). Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.



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 December 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.

This month we have made a change in the supporting data tables to include a wider range of percentiles in the earnings by percentile tables.

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](#).

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 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 our [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.

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the [Government Statistical Service \(GSS\) guidance on releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#), we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats, we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables, these will not be updated each month with the latest available data. We have made available [an example of an accessible seasonally adjusted dataset for Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#). If you have any questions, feedback or comments, please email us at labour.market@ons.gov.uk or rtstatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk.

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.

10 . Related links

[Labour market overview: January 2025](#) Bulletin | Released 21 January 2025 Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

[Employment in the UK: January 2025](#) Bulletin | Released 21 January 2025 Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: January 2025](#) Bulletin | Released 21 January 2025 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: January 2025](#) Bulletin | Released 21 January 2025 Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: January 2025](#) Bulletin | Released 21 January 2025 Estimates of the number of vacancies and jobs for the UK.

11 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1. Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Payrolled employees
December 2014	26,999,999
December 2015	27,686,674
December 2016	28,084,924
December 2017	28,467,053
December 2018	28,760,701
December 2019	28,996,577
December 2020	28,126,473
December 2021	29,254,136
December 2022	29,927,522
December 2023	30,348,093
January 2024	30,365,827
February 2024	30,366,497
March 2024	30,378,739
April 2024	30,376,008
May 2024	30,421,247
June 2024	30,415,810
July 2024	30,418,966
August 2024	30,391,986
September 2024	30,387,710
October 2024	30,418,748
November 2024	30,386,608
December 2024	30,339,686
Change on year	-8,407
Change %	0.0

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Dec 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

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Median pay
December 2014	1,617
December 2015	1,631
December 2016	1,667
December 2017	1,721
December 2018	1,772
December 2019	1,836
December 2020	1,925
December 2021	2,036
December 2022	2,190
December 2023	2,326
January 2024	2,336
February 2024	2,345
March 2024	2,355
April 2024	2,374
May 2024	2,386
June 2024	2,389
July 2024	2,401
August 2024	2,413
September 2024	2,410
October 2024	2,458
November 2024	2,478
December 2024	2,457
Change on year	131
Change %	5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Dec 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.
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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Mean pay
November 2014	2,215
November 2015	2,236
November 2016	2,293
November 2017	2,351
November 2018	2,431
November 2019	2,500
November 2020	2,634
November 2021	2,756
November 2022	2,964
November 2023	3,105
December 2023	3,112
January 2024	3,121
February 2024	3,136
March 2024	3,159
April 2024	3,193
May 2024	3,198
June 2024	3,203
July 2024	3,205
August 2024	3,226
September 2024	3,228
October 2024	3,313
November 2024	3,301
Change on year	196
Change %	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
November 2014	59,803,344,008
November 2015	61,989,965,634
November 2016	64,315,399,364
November 2017	66,866,602,759
November 2018	69,911,768,656
November 2019	72,452,262,738
November 2020	73,974,251,492
November 2021	80,378,150,655
November 2022	88,554,376,569
November 2023	94,041,616,695
December 2023	94,439,675,998
January 2024	94,766,584,453
February 2024	95,239,190,853
March 2024	95,960,176,686
April 2024	96,986,285,002
May 2024	97,293,518,340
June 2024	97,436,689,602
July 2024	97,491,900,338
August 2024	98,047,126,099
September 2024	98,088,357,895
October 2024	100,765,242,761
November 2024	100,310,215,414
Change on year	6,268,598,719
Change %	6.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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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.
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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
November 2014	509	896	1,605	2,604	3,927	5,279	10,959
November 2015	526	911	1,625	2,628	3,970	5,343	11,079
November 2016	551	944	1,665	2,677	4,048	5,463	11,362
November 2017	571	978	1,709	2,736	4,135	5,587	11,667
November 2018	596	1,013	1,770	2,821	4,261	5,774	12,048
November 2019	619	1,055	1,827	2,900	4,385	5,949	12,369
November 2020	665	1,118	1,910	3,009	4,558	6,203	13,008
November 2021	674	1,156	2,014	3,151	4,778	6,515	13,652
November 2022	710	1,244	2,165	3,384	5,134	6,978	14,541
November 2023	760	1,336	2,297	3,545	5,355	7,288	15,118
December 2023	764	1,347	2,313	3,564	5,379	7,298	15,151
January 2024	769	1,358	2,328	3,581	5,403	7,315	15,203
February 2024	776	1,362	2,333	3,589	5,425	7,351	15,298
March 2024	780	1,369	2,342	3,600	5,445	7,389	15,407
April 2024	783	1,380	2,354	3,613	5,470	7,424	15,491
May 2024	785	1,395	2,368	3,624	5,487	7,445	15,570
June 2024	788	1,403	2,380	3,635	5,499	7,460	15,591
July 2024	791	1,413	2,392	3,647	5,502	7,468	15,600
August 2024	792	1,420	2,403	3,660	5,511	7,474	15,588
September 2024	796	1,432	2,411	3,670	5,526	7,487	15,529
October 2024	800	1,447	2,433	3,714	5,597	7,554	15,774
November 2024	805	1,462	2,453	3,743	5,651	7,641	15,887
Change on year	45	126	156	198	296	353	769
Change %	5.9	9.4	6.8	5.6	5.5	4.8	5.1

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	
November 2017	675,476	642,458	
November 2018	681,845	626,469	
November 2019	647,573	641,006	
November 2020	565,204	639,843	
November 2021	716,698	618,459	
November 2022	691,657	628,490	
November 2023	643,432	618,618	
December 2023	660,057	603,513	
January 2024	650,647	632,913	
February 2024	646,160	645,490	
March 2024	639,166	626,924	
April 2024	597,853	600,584	
May 2024	657,024	611,785	
June 2024	625,275	630,712	
July 2024	603,373	600,217	
August 2024	596,093	623,073	
September 2024	611,108	615,384	
October 2024	598,920	567,882	
November 2024	597,987	630,127	
Change on year	-45,445	11,509	
Change %	-7.1	1.9	

Source: PAYE RTI

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10. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.
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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled 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
December 2014	1,037,074	2,930,932	2,164,801	1,971,451	2,313,477	2,577,693	3,740,782	3,827,977	2,260,953	1,194,059	2,301,005	679,794
December 2015	1,053,636	3,003,664	2,210,478	2,025,975	2,383,995	2,650,619	3,867,080	3,921,351	2,316,938	1,214,976	2,336,627	701,334
December 2016	1,063,644	3,049,078	2,246,947	2,063,529	2,429,672	2,692,579	3,922,187	3,970,091	2,351,988	1,231,622	2,349,778	713,809
December 2017	1,072,512	3,102,980	2,276,905	2,096,817	2,461,893	2,728,722	3,982,163	4,017,485	2,382,047	1,249,930	2,365,650	729,950
December 2018	1,074,230	3,133,537	2,297,079	2,116,739	2,487,153	2,760,898	4,052,142	4,058,683	2,401,777	1,260,964	2,374,558	742,943
December 2019	1,075,818	3,155,231	2,313,368	2,128,532	2,492,012	2,786,651	4,127,262	4,098,372	2,422,294	1,264,283	2,380,921	751,833
December 2020	1,052,636	3,084,593	2,256,675	2,078,967	2,425,400	2,713,273	3,913,665	3,972,271	2,358,258	1,230,003	2,302,889	737,842
December 2021	1,098,089	3,211,469	2,344,988	2,152,255	2,522,471	2,800,925	4,129,476	4,117,058	2,438,193	1,277,816	2,392,911	768,485
December 2022	1,117,387	3,270,131	2,387,750	2,193,655	2,580,667	2,859,852	4,292,005	4,219,292	2,487,052	1,304,748	2,430,270	784,713
December 2023	1,129,984	3,314,411	2,411,826	2,215,182	2,620,207	2,899,766	4,377,599	4,280,118	2,519,570	1,319,195	2,461,905	798,332
January 2024	1,129,796	3,315,372	2,412,378	2,216,273	2,621,839	2,903,607	4,380,272	4,283,316	2,521,562	1,320,116	2,462,360	798,935
February 2024	1,130,623	3,316,291	2,410,401	2,216,469	2,622,080	2,905,082	4,380,240	4,283,973	2,520,892	1,319,084	2,461,884	799,479
March 2024	1,131,049	3,318,564	2,411,105	2,216,340	2,622,295	2,907,662	4,381,197	4,285,764	2,522,917	1,320,157	2,461,912	799,777
April 2024	1,130,826	3,322,264	2,412,595	2,216,569	2,624,706	2,906,390	4,380,696	4,285,126	2,517,828	1,317,583	2,460,012	801,412
May 2024	1,132,382	3,328,183	2,415,474	2,219,504	2,627,988	2,910,622	4,386,262	4,291,207	2,524,158	1,319,708	2,462,143	803,617
June 2024	1,131,414	3,326,248	2,415,245	2,219,945	2,625,739	2,911,529	4,383,528	4,289,456	2,526,077	1,319,829	2,461,124	805,675
July 2024	1,131,024	3,326,048	2,414,765	2,220,761	2,626,322	2,912,654	4,382,654	4,290,266	2,526,238	1,319,702	2,462,543	805,989
August 2024	1,130,074	3,321,776	2,411,847	2,218,908	2,623,872	2,909,974	4,378,723	4,288,117	2,523,440	1,317,974	2,461,547	805,734
September 2024	1,130,386	3,321,171	2,410,473	2,218,946	2,624,280	2,909,010	4,378,240	4,287,420	2,523,251	1,317,858	2,460,800	805,875
October 2024	1,131,632	3,325,380	2,413,815	2,221,007	2,628,369	2,911,707	4,379,627	4,292,605	2,527,775	1,319,854	2,461,235	805,743
November 2024	1,130,448	3,320,880	2,413,440	2,219,923	2,623,701	2,909,700	4,370,611	4,289,908	2,523,763	1,320,180	2,458,348	805,705
December 2024	1,128,856	3,317,290	2,408,688	2,216,838	2,620,154	2,905,107	4,363,752	4,286,524	2,521,704	1,317,036	2,450,741	802,998
Change on year	-1,128	2,879	-3,138	1,656	-53	5,341	-13,847	6,406	2,134	-2,159	-11,164	4,666
Change %	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.5	0.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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- Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	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
December 2014	1,550	1,530	1,509	1,527	1,537	1,652	1,939	1,730	1,512	1,521	1,660	1,517
December 2015	1,545	1,536	1,524	1,538	1,547	1,671	1,962	1,750	1,532	1,529	1,677	1,500
December 2016	1,569	1,576	1,554	1,574	1,587	1,709	2,012	1,792	1,570	1,563	1,698	1,533
December 2017	1,628	1,632	1,610	1,628	1,643	1,770	2,077	1,848	1,631	1,617	1,745	1,583
December 2018	1,675	1,685	1,655	1,675	1,687	1,825	2,138	1,901	1,678	1,669	1,794	1,639
December 2019	1,729	1,742	1,707	1,733	1,738	1,888	2,216	1,966	1,730	1,722	1,867	1,683
December 2020	1,799	1,828	1,793	1,822	1,824	1,993	2,324	2,059	1,825	1,818	1,957	1,796
December 2021	1,897	1,910	1,886	1,931	1,919	2,100	2,454	2,175	1,932	1,911	2,076	1,917
December 2022	2,052	2,073	2,036	2,075	2,062	2,257	2,631	2,342	2,088	2,066	2,210	2,025
December 2023	2,188	2,216	2,166	2,201	2,200	2,385	2,769	2,469	2,210	2,205	2,372	2,152
January 2024	2,196	2,223	2,176	2,219	2,213	2,392	2,778	2,483	2,228	2,210	2,361	2,139
February 2024	2,205	2,227	2,182	2,230	2,226	2,403	2,784	2,490	2,238	2,223	2,357	2,156
March 2024	2,219	2,238	2,195	2,241	2,234	2,415	2,793	2,502	2,247	2,232	2,383	2,169
April 2024	2,233	2,262	2,217	2,256	2,256	2,433	2,804	2,515	2,273	2,249	2,394	2,192
May 2024	2,247	2,277	2,231	2,277	2,273	2,446	2,815	2,530	2,288	2,251	2,415	2,235
June 2024	2,251	2,283	2,230	2,276	2,267	2,447	2,821	2,527	2,281	2,258	2,416	2,317
July 2024	2,265	2,297	2,249	2,294	2,286	2,465	2,843	2,543	2,295	2,269	2,431	2,238
August 2024	2,277	2,308	2,257	2,305	2,295	2,477	2,858	2,549	2,309	2,289	2,441	2,306
September 2024	2,266	2,301	2,254	2,306	2,291	2,479	2,856	2,551	2,313	2,292	2,455	2,249
October 2024	2,342	2,364	2,314	2,355	2,349	2,536	2,910	2,612	2,363	2,332	2,485	2,277
November 2024	2,324	2,353	2,307	2,338	2,334	2,512	2,908	2,601	2,361	2,362	2,537	2,289
December 2024	2,326	2,340	2,293	2,335	2,342	2,513	2,906	2,594	2,349	2,338	2,485	2,291
Change on year	138	124	127	134	142	128	137	125	139	133	113	139
Change %	6.3	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.5	5.4	4.9	5.1	6.3	6.0	4.8	6.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	December 2023	December 2024	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	506,367	505,372	-995	-0.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	623,618	623,484	-134	0.0
Cumbria	224,297	225,338	1,041	0.5
Greater Manchester	1,291,829	1,292,671	842	0.1
Lancashire	664,630	664,481	-149	0.0
Cheshire	451,093	451,821	728	0.2
Merseyside	682,561	682,979	418	0.1
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	414,473	413,192	-1,281	-0.3
North Yorkshire	367,618	367,211	-407	-0.1
South Yorkshire	601,212	601,668	456	0.1
West Yorkshire	1,028,522	1,026,617	-1,905	-0.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	987,209	984,789	-2,420	-0.2
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	892,844	896,057	3,213	0.4
Lincolnshire	335,129	335,992	863	0.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	636,586	636,839	253	0.0
Shropshire and Staffordshire	731,790	731,254	-536	-0.1
West Midlands (county)	1,251,832	1,252,061	229	0.0
East Anglia	1,143,503	1,144,524	1,021	0.1
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	909,723	913,181	3,458	0.4
Essex	846,540	847,402	862	0.1
Inner London - West	547,246	540,280	-6,966	-1.3
Inner London - East	1,237,441	1,229,474	-7,967	-0.6
Outer London - East and North East	917,500	921,010	3,510	0.4
Outer London - South	632,279	633,056	777	0.1
Outer London - West and North West	1,043,132	1,039,932	-3,200	-0.3
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,229,494	1,231,346	1,852	0.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,311,462	1,312,565	1,103	0.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	915,497	915,206	-291	0.0
Kent	823,663	827,406	3,743	0.5
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,203,773	1,205,282	1,509	0.1
Dorset and Somerset	577,700	577,847	147	0.0
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	231,036	230,887	-149	-0.1
Devon	507,062	507,688	626	0.1
West Wales and The Valleys	802,260	799,691	-2,569	-0.3
East Wales	516,935	517,345	410	0.1
North Eastern Scotland	230,649	229,272	-1,377	-0.6
Highlands and Islands	207,292	207,601	309	0.1
Eastern Scotland	919,077	914,173	-4,904	-0.5
West Central Scotland	695,241	692,496	-2,745	-0.4
Southern Scotland	409,645	407,198	-2,447	-0.6
Northern Ireland	798,332	802,998	4,666	0.6

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			
	December 2023	December 2024	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,177	2,316	139	6.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,207	2,342	135	6.1
Cumbria	2,210	2,347	137	6.2
Greater Manchester	2,215	2,340	125	5.6
Lancashire	2,154	2,264	110	5.1
Cheshire	2,339	2,474	135	5.8
Merseyside	2,218	2,348	130	5.9
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,126	2,274	148	7.0
North Yorkshire	2,176	2,326	150	6.9
South Yorkshire	2,149	2,269	120	5.6
West Yorkshire	2,191	2,310	119	5.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,203	2,333	130	5.9
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,222	2,355	133	6.0
Lincolnshire	2,145	2,293	148	6.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,306	2,445	139	6.0
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,200	2,324	124	5.6
West Midlands (county)	2,153	2,300	147	6.8
East Anglia	2,260	2,401	141	6.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,531	2,663	132	5.2
Essex	2,433	2,555	122	5.0
Inner London - West	3,443	3,612	169	4.9
Inner London - East	2,862	3,003	141	4.9
Outer London - East and North East	2,543	2,668	125	4.9
Outer London - South	2,839	2,947	108	3.8
Outer London - West and North West	2,565	2,704	139	5.4
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,611	2,744	133	5.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,474	2,593	119	4.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,378	2,505	127	5.3
Kent	2,359	2,508	149	6.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,334	2,474	140	6.0
Dorset and Somerset	2,166	2,306	140	6.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,027	2,165	138	6.8
Devon	2,103	2,236	133	6.3
West Wales and The Valleys	2,167	2,298	131	6.0
East Wales	2,261	2,390	129	5.7
North Eastern Scotland	2,518	2,614	96	3.8
Highlands and Islands	2,271	2,391	120	5.3
Eastern Scotland	2,375	2,496	121	5.1
West Central Scotland	2,365	2,481	116	4.9
Southern Scotland	2,339	2,438	99	4.2
Northern Ireland	2,152	2,291	139	6.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	December 2023	December 2024	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,688	193,973	2,285	1.2
Mining and quarrying	49,597	48,692	-905	-1.8
Manufacturing	2,361,165	2,325,221	-35,944	-1.5
Energy production and supply	110,177	114,636	4,459	4.0
Water supply, sewerage and waste	199,636	204,919	5,283	2.6
Construction	1,339,120	1,325,992	-13,128	-1.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,361,846	4,315,756	-46,090	-1.1
Transportation and storage	1,369,508	1,381,947	12,439	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	2,200,137	2,128,932	-71,205	-3.2
Information and communication	1,304,495	1,275,212	-29,283	-2.2
Finance and insurance	1,101,928	1,122,645	20,717	1.9
Real estate	455,144	463,874	8,730	1.9
Professional, scientific and technical	2,444,349	2,418,149	-26,200	-1.1
Administrative and support services	2,482,849	2,461,419	-21,430	-0.9
Public administration and defence; social security	1,522,765	1,550,942	28,177	1.9
Education	3,215,394	3,253,292	37,898	1.2
Health and social work	4,350,167	4,459,334	109,167	2.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	627,226	638,906	11,680	1.9
Other service activities	546,325	548,754	2,429	0.4
Households and Extraterritorial	114,579	107,091	-7,488	-6.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	December 2023	December 2024	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,077	2,228	151	7.3
Mining and quarrying	4,560	4,528	-32	-0.7
Manufacturing	2,731	2,894	163	6.0
Energy production and supply	4,215	4,409	194	4.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,952	3,056	104	3.5
Construction	2,496	2,633	137	5.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,841	1,996	155	8.4
Transportation and storage	2,705	2,844	139	5.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,218	1,340	122	10.0
Information and communication	3,661	3,842	181	4.9
Finance and insurance	3,841	3,966	125	3.3
Real estate	2,346	2,496	150	6.4
Professional, scientific and technical	2,955	3,089	134	4.5
Administrative and support services	2,031	2,168	137	6.7
Public administration and defence; social security	2,973	3,132	159	5.3
Education	2,428	2,449	21	0.9
Health and social work	2,243	2,412	169	7.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,564	1,665	101	6.5
Other service activities	1,717	1,859	142	8.3
Households and Extraterritorial	1,128	1,212	84	7.4

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
December 2014	408,823	3,533,929	6,418,127	9,167,694	6,647,753	823,672
December 2015	439,505	3,607,075	6,605,358	9,294,814	6,902,113	837,809
December 2016	442,847	3,603,907	6,715,584	9,346,892	7,123,457	852,237
December 2017	445,935	3,586,564	6,797,471	9,397,648	7,361,085	878,351
December 2018	440,920	3,554,870	6,846,106	9,434,046	7,575,632	909,127
December 2019	434,805	3,502,643	6,865,879	9,455,741	7,737,092	1,000,417
December 2020	287,809	3,164,099	6,661,182	9,323,600	7,716,624	973,159
December 2021	499,409	3,441,887	6,828,865	9,498,658	7,950,892	1,034,426
December 2022	526,081	3,486,183	6,991,185	9,717,434	8,103,515	1,103,125
December 2023	502,973	3,488,827	7,101,954	9,913,297	8,164,655	1,176,388
January 2024	500,085	3,486,758	7,105,307	9,926,725	8,165,188	1,181,764
February 2024	497,395	3,477,353	7,104,241	9,939,273	8,162,632	1,185,602
March 2024	494,603	3,472,435	7,107,261	9,951,905	8,161,646	1,190,890
April 2024	490,864	3,478,185	7,105,051	9,955,763	8,153,576	1,192,569
May 2024	487,786	3,479,195	7,117,839	9,976,793	8,159,939	1,199,695
June 2024	485,115	3,470,445	7,115,860	9,982,061	8,156,832	1,205,497
July 2024	472,826	3,459,052	7,116,939	9,992,851	8,160,103	1,217,195
August 2024	465,400	3,448,572	7,112,726	9,999,091	8,152,387	1,213,810
September 2024	460,699	3,446,200	7,111,750	10,008,207	8,152,761	1,208,092
October 2024	458,386	3,449,455	7,109,987	10,016,240	8,165,698	1,218,982
November 2024	454,975	3,444,021	7,091,018	10,013,912	8,161,325	1,221,358
December 2024	449,432	3,442,355	7,074,420	10,005,116	8,143,200	1,225,163
Change on year	-53,541	-46,472	-27,534	91,819	-21,455	48,775
Change %	-10.6	-1.3	-0.4	0.9	-0.3	4.1

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					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
December 2014	282	1,095	1,743	1,929	1,744	737
December 2015	288	1,138	1,764	1,936	1,745	759
December 2016	297	1,189	1,815	1,968	1,761	794
December 2017	305	1,223	1,874	2,028	1,808	829
December 2018	319	1,279	1,930	2,082	1,847	875
December 2019	328	1,322	2,006	2,146	1,900	960
December 2020	364	1,366	2,078	2,236	1,978	1,067
December 2021	402	1,433	2,208	2,389	2,085	1,148
December 2022	416	1,561	2,384	2,563	2,242	1,246
December 2023	416	1,644	2,509	2,710	2,397	1,346
January 2024	414	1,659	2,528	2,723	2,393	1,347
February 2024	416	1,628	2,484	2,732	2,401	1,356
March 2024	420	1,683	2,553	2,747	2,412	1,362
April 2024	421	1,701	2,560	2,759	2,435	1,376
May 2024	425	1,713	2,577	2,775	2,442	1,393
June 2024	425	1,701	2,583	2,779	2,447	1,384
July 2024	425	1,724	2,592	2,789	2,459	1,388
August 2024	427	1,737	2,607	2,804	2,471	1,406
September 2024	423	1,743	2,611	2,793	2,459	1,416
October 2024	428	1,735	2,647	2,874	2,531	1,447
November 2024	432	1,754	2,662	2,864	2,518	1,444
December 2024	426	1,752	2,652	2,853	2,511	1,441
Change on year	10	108	143	143	114	95
Change %	2.4	6.6	5.7	5.3	4.8	7.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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