

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: July 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 June 2024 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 0.8% compared with June 2023, a rise of 241,000 employees.
- This annual increase was largest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 161,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment increased by 16,000 employees (0.1%) in June 2024 when compared with May 2024; figures for June should be treated as a provisional estimate and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for May 2024 compared with April 2024 has been revised from a decrease of 3,000, reported in the last bulletin, to an increase of 54,000; 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 June 2024 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 3.6% compared with June 2023; it is likely that this annual growth appears low because of the influence of a large pay settlement in June 2023 estimates.
- Annual growth in median pay in June 2024 was highest in the wholesale and retail sector, with an increase of 8.2%, and lowest in the health and social work sector, with a decrease of 8.2%; the decrease in the health and social work sector reflects the comparison with June 2023, when a pay settlement was paid to all NHS workers.

About the data in this release

Early estimates for June 2024 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. These early estimates are, on average, based on around 85% of information being available. They are of lower quality and will be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% and 99% of data will be available. A [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 June 2024 indicate that there were 30.4 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 0.8% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of 241,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees increased by 0.1% in June 2024, an increase of 16,000 people.

Note, this monthly change should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of June 2024. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 11: Strengths and limitations](#).

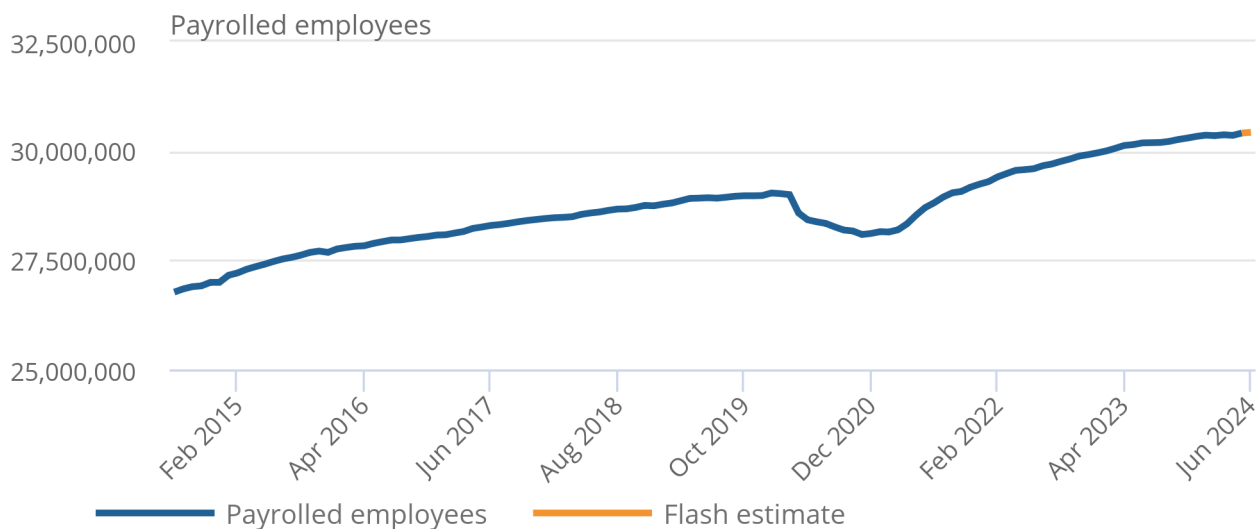
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in May 2024 with the previous month, the number increased by 0.2%. This is revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.0% change reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2024](#).

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to June 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 May 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.

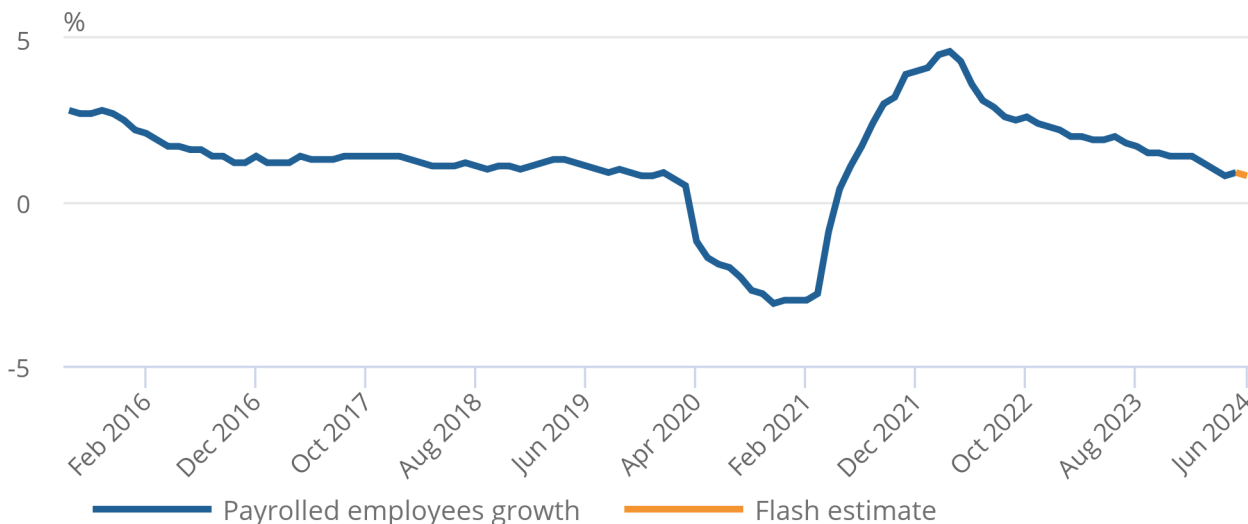
At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and remained high as the labour market continued to recover from the effects of the pandemic. From April 2022 the annual growth rate has been falling. Through 2022 this fall would have been partially caused by the comparison against the increase in 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 June 2024

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to June 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 May 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

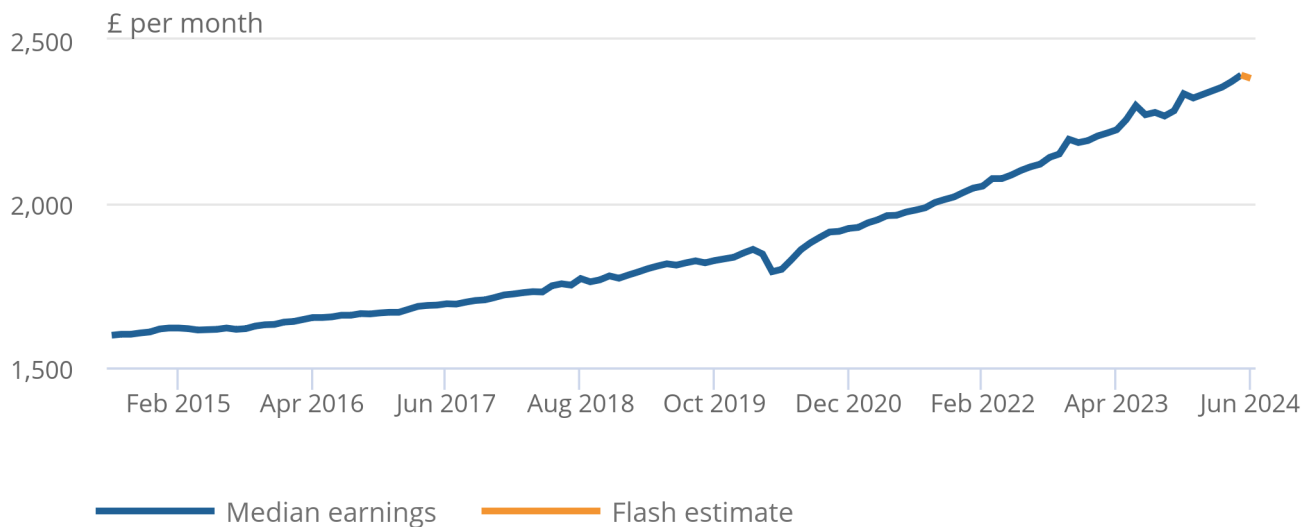
Early estimates for June 2024 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,382, an increase of 3.6% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 3: Median pay shows a steady increase throughout 2024, outside of the flash month

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

Figure 3: Median pay shows a steady increase throughout 2024, outside of the flash month

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to June 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 May 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.

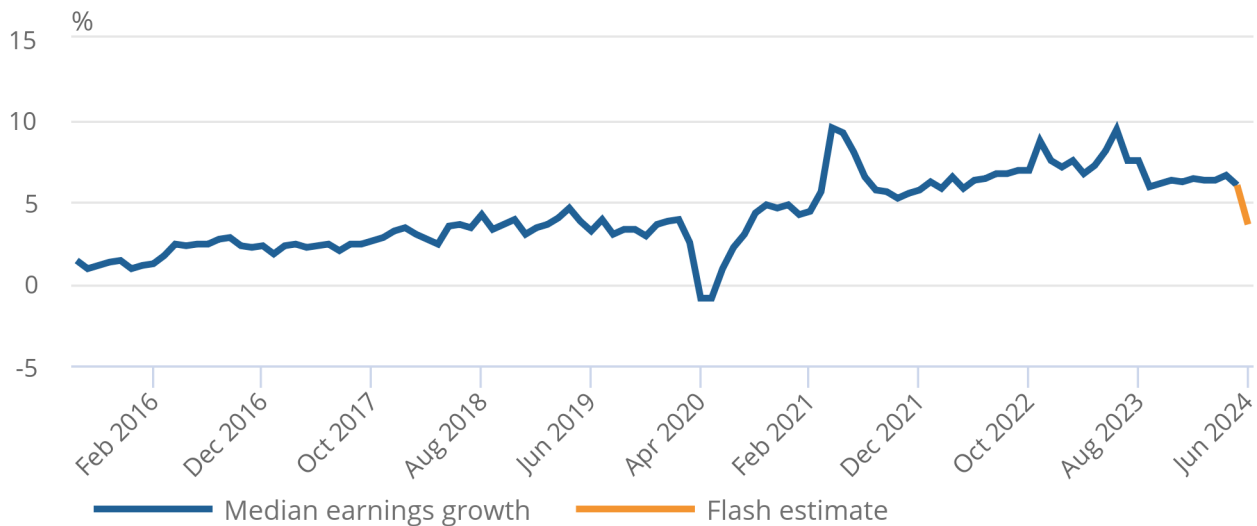
Pay growth in the flash estimate has fallen more sharply than usual. Part of this fall is likely to be because of the comparison with June 2023. The UK estimate for June 2023 was inflated by pay settlements made in the health sector, one of the sectors with the largest amount of payrolled employees. More detail on this can be found in [Section 6: Industry data](#).

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

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

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to June 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 May 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 May 2024, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £785, the 90th percentile was £5,492 and the 99th percentile was £15,745.

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 June 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 808,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,367,000 in London in June 2024 (Figure 5).

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

Figure 5: Regional employee growth fell across the UK over 2020 and 2021, but subsequently recovered across all regions

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

Notes:

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

Comparing June 2024 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 2.4% increase in Northern Ireland to the lowest being a 0.5% increase in London.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 2.6% in payrolled employees in comparison with June 2023, and Ards and North Down experienced an increase of 3.1% (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, June 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 June 2024 ranged from £2,058 in Leicester to £3,647 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,364 in Enfield to £3,647 in Wandsworth. Median pay in June 2024 for London as a whole was £2,811.

Pay figures in the accompanying tables for regions in Northern Ireland in May and June will include the effects of the Northern Ireland Civil Servants pay settlements. The Northern Ireland Civil Service were awarded a consolidated pay rise as well as a one-off payment of £1,500 to those eligible. The pay rise was also backdated to August 2023. This award was received by weekly paid civil servants in May 2024 and by monthly paid civil servants in June 2024.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

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 71% 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 June 2024 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 2.9% in accommodation and food service activities to positive 4.2% in public administration and defence.

Figure 8: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

Notes:

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

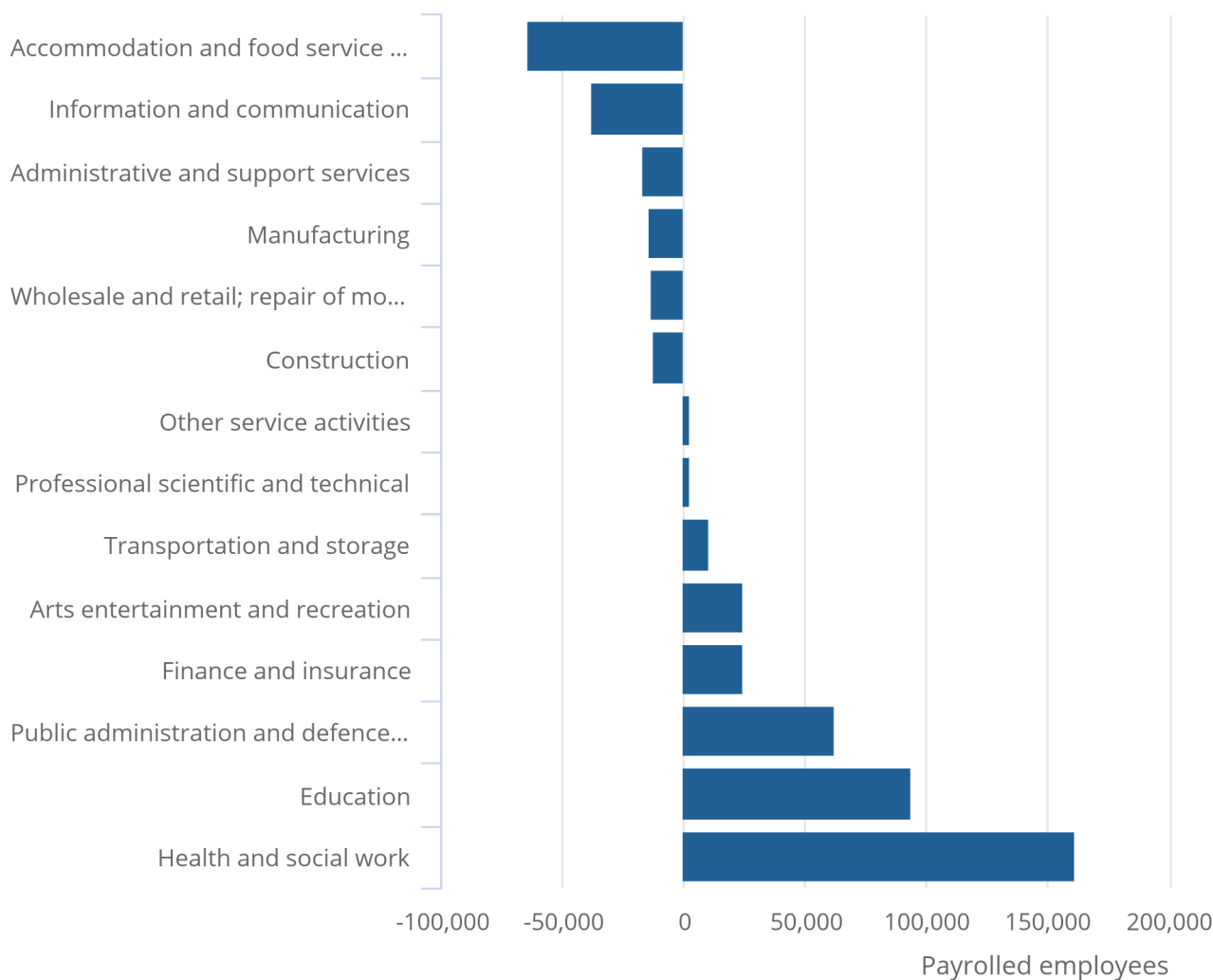
The increase in payrolled employees between June 2023 and June 2024 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 161,000 employees) and smallest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 64,000 employees).

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

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

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

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

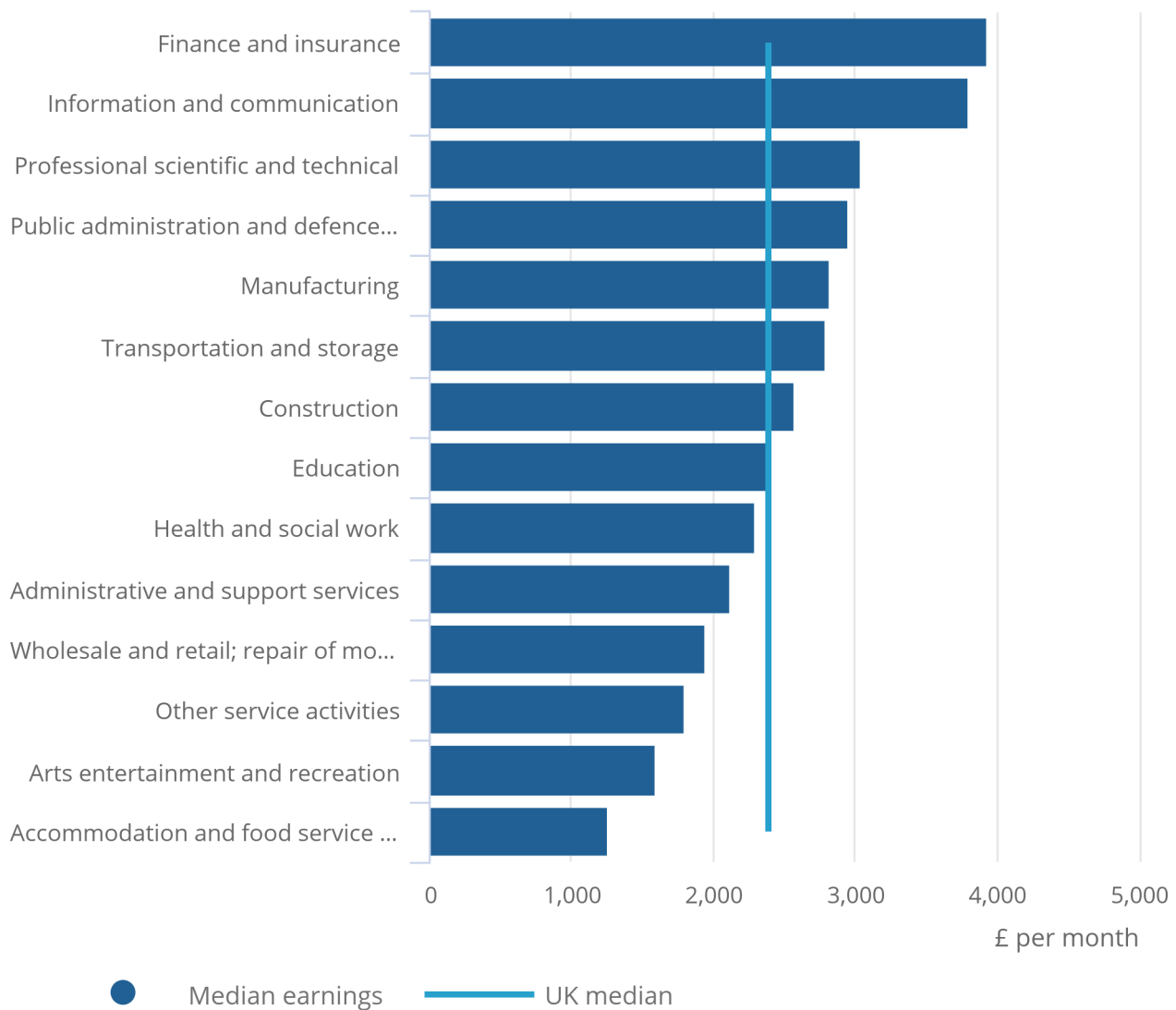
Median pay in June 2024 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,262 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,934 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2024

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2024



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

Notes:

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

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

The decrease in the latest month for pay in the health and social care sector will reflect the comparison with June 2023, when NHS workers started to receive a pay rise following an agreed pay offer from the government to eligible workers on the Agenda for Change contract. As well as a consolidated pay rise of 5%, this also included the value of this pay rise backdated to April 2023, as well as a one-off bonus worth at least £1,250 per person. This increased the June 2023 median pay figure for the sector overall to £2,502. This estimate of median pay for the sector overall fell to £2,203 in July 2023.

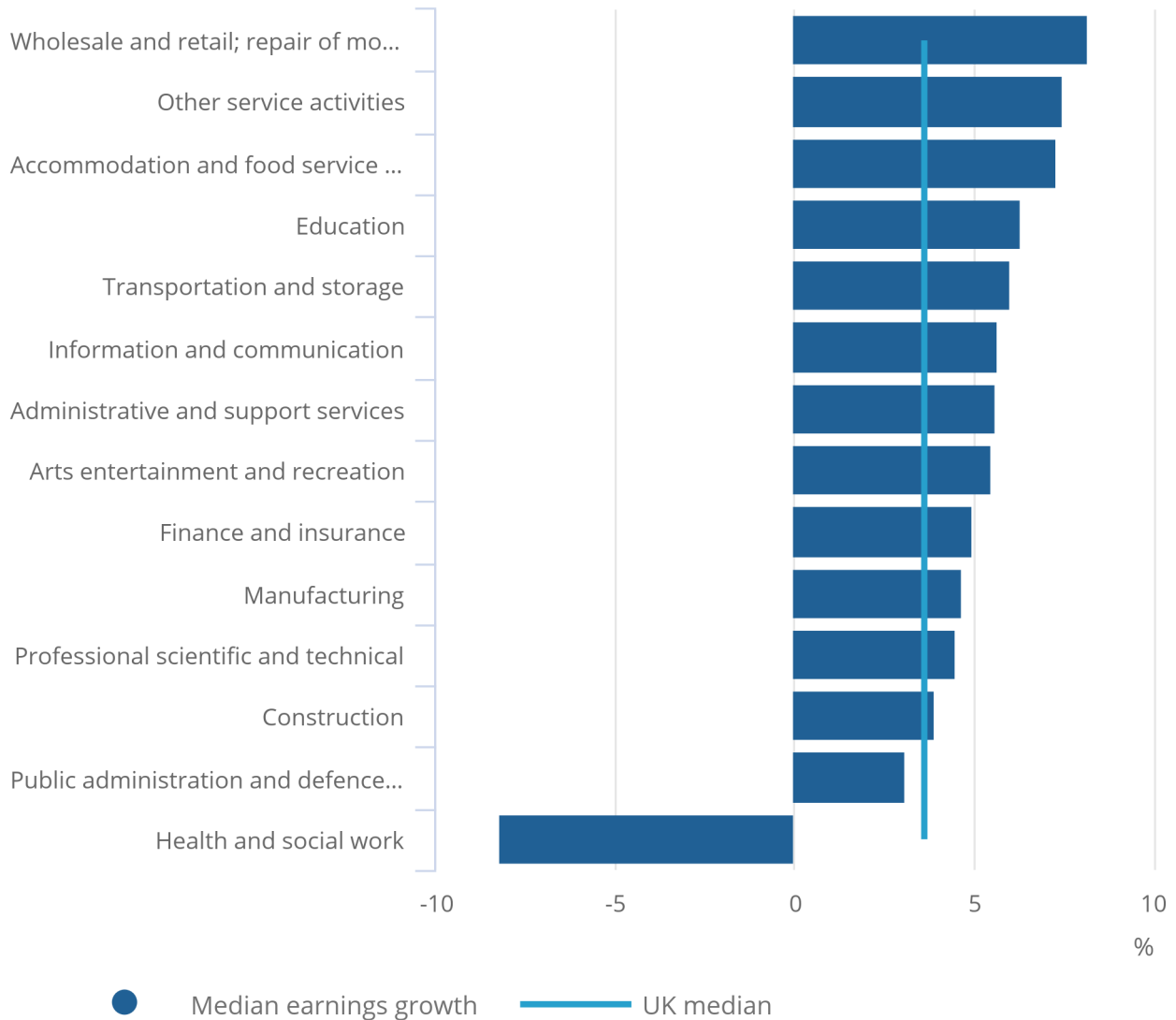
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

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

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

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

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



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

Notes:

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

7 . Age data

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

Of the 30.4 million payrolled employees in the UK in June 2024, 94.4% are aged 18 to 64 years.

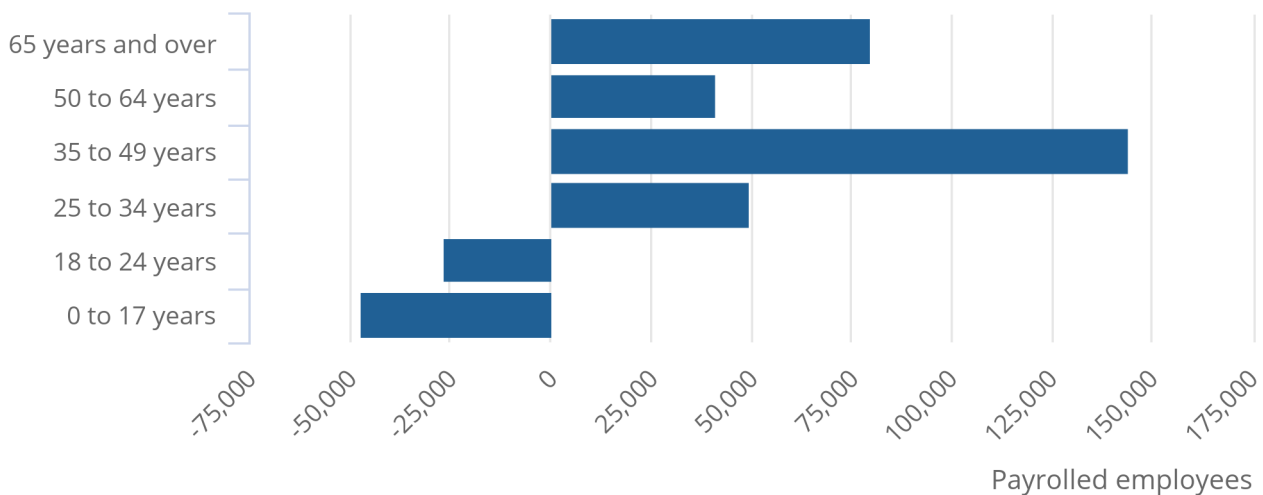
Between June 2023 and June 2024, there was a decrease of 73,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 144,000.

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

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

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

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



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

Notes:

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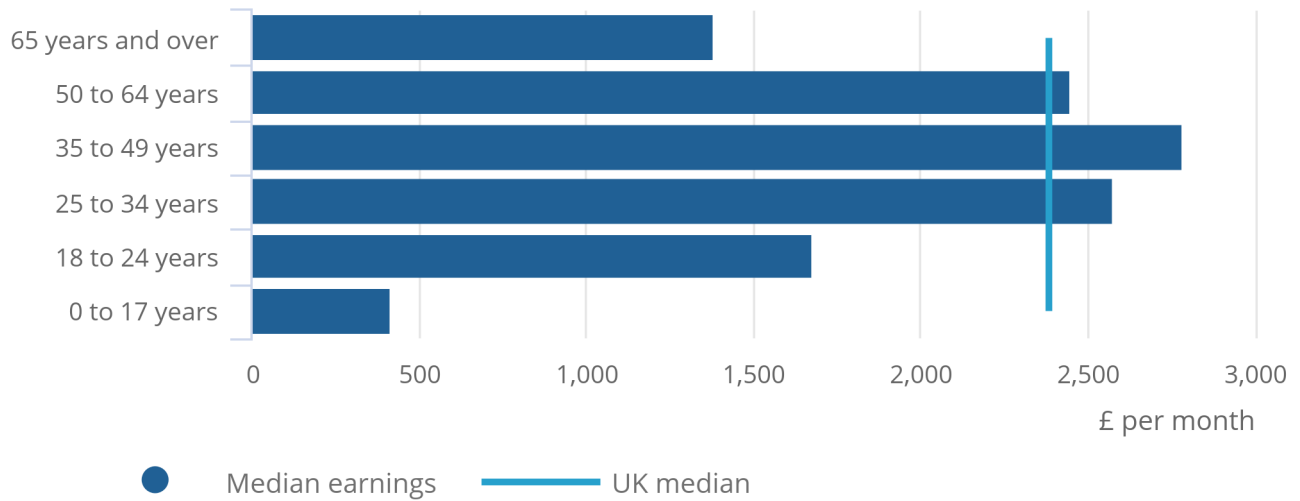
Median pay in June 2024 ranged from £419 for those aged under 18 years to £2,782 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2024

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2024



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

Notes:

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

8 . Earnings and employment data

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

Dataset | Released 18 July 2024

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

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

Dataset | Released 18 July 2024

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

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

Dataset | Released 18 July 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 HMRC's Datalab. More information and how to apply for access to HMRC data can be found on the [Gov.uk website](#).

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 government website](#).

Pay As You Earn

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

10 . Measuring the data

Data source and collection

The data for this release come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards by emailing RTI Statistics. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.



Coverage

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

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to June 2024 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

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

Methodology

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

11 . Strengths and limitations

Pre-release data

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

Status of Official Statistics in Development

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

Strengths of the data

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 methods article, [Impact of imputation changes in employment statistics from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information methodology](#).

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

Starting with the December 2020 publication, we introduced a new revisions policy. For each publication, we incorporate new input data only for the current tax year and the previous tax year. Revisions to estimates can potentially be made for up to the last two years as data can continue to be received, though updates to data outside of the most recent tax year are minimal.

Changes to the seasonally adjusted data also occur earlier than this limit, as the seasonal adjustment model is refined. The benefit of introducing this revisions policy is that we can use the processing time saved to produce and publish more detailed breakdowns. We capture any new input data referencing earlier years by incorporating data for the whole time series once a year.

Seasonal adjustment

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

The model for seasonal adjustment is reviewed annually, with new models being applied where possible. The last update to the model has been delayed and is still currently being reviewed.

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](#), including the advantages of new administrative data sources and limitations of some of our published figures.

12 . Related links

[Labour market overview: July 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 July 2024

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

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

Bulletin | Released 18 July 2024

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

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

Bulletin | Released 18 July 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: July 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 July 2024

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

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

Bulletin | Released 18 July 2024

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

13 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), released 18 July 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: July 2024](#).

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1. Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Payrolled employees
June 2015	27,470,492
June 2016	27,922,311
June 2017	28,294,333
June 2018	28,601,519
June 2019	28,928,161
June 2020	28,377,147
June 2021	28,703,316
June 2022	29,592,311
June 2023	30,183,056
July 2023	30,187,573
August 2023	30,192,447
September 2023	30,218,738
October 2023	30,262,745
November 2023	30,294,497
December 2023	30,332,920
January 2024	30,359,568
February 2024	30,348,252
March 2024	30,368,668
April 2024	30,355,091
May 2024	30,408,788
June 2024	30,424,301
Change on year	241,245
Change %	0.8

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Jun 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.
11. Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.
12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Median pay
June 2015	1,616
June 2016	1,654
June 2017	1,694
June 2018	1,755
June 2019	1,812
June 2020	1,828
June 2021	1,974
June 2022	2,101
June 2023	2,299
July 2023	2,271
August 2023	2,278
September 2023	2,267
October 2023	2,283
November 2023	2,335
December 2023	2,322
January 2024	2,333
February 2024	2,344
March 2024	2,355
April 2024	2,372
May 2024	2,392
June 2024	2,382
Change on year	83
Change %	3.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Mean pay
May 2015	2,219
May 2016	2,262
May 2017	2,331
May 2018	2,401
May 2019	2,483
May 2020	2,458
May 2021	2,700
May 2022	2,836
May 2023	3,049
June 2023	3,113
July 2023	3,054
August 2023	3,059
September 2023	3,060
October 2023	3,077
November 2023	3,113
December 2023	3,112
January 2024	3,116
February 2024	3,145
March 2024	3,182
April 2024	3,204
May 2024	3,210
Change on year	161
Change %	5.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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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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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
May 2015	60,814,470,577
May 2016	63,058,308,187
May 2017	65,867,436,913
May 2018	68,605,672,244
May 2019	71,814,570,354
May 2020	69,868,929,936
May 2021	77,044,283,261
May 2022	83,859,578,670
May 2023	91,915,366,923
June 2023	93,946,659,939
July 2023	92,197,179,401
August 2023	92,354,978,218
September 2023	92,458,468,845
October 2023	93,104,195,625
November 2023	94,303,793,466
December 2023	94,392,639,747
January 2024	94,604,628,722
February 2024	95,459,080,852
March 2024	96,629,719,019
April 2024	97,250,686,197
May 2024	97,623,093,252
Change on year	5,707,726,329
Change %	6.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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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
May 2015	515	900	1,615	2,621	3,955	5,322	10,965
May 2016	541	930	1,649	2,655	4,007	5,395	11,145
May 2017	561	963	1,687	2,704	4,085	5,516	11,483
May 2018	585	998	1,734	2,775	4,207	5,717	11,941
May 2019	610	1,042	1,805	2,871	4,340	5,899	12,415
May 2020	609	1,049	1,808	2,874	4,376	5,940	12,295
May 2021	681	1,144	1,955	3,082	4,664	6,362	13,215
May 2022	691	1,190	2,077	3,250	4,937	6,783	14,390
May 2023	740	1,288	2,230	3,458	5,273	7,202	15,049
June 2023	748	1,303	2,257	3,523	5,376	7,283	15,008
July 2023	750	1,312	2,274	3,546	5,387	7,301	15,015
August 2023	751	1,318	2,283	3,561	5,408	7,305	15,004
September 2023	753	1,317	2,274	3,522	5,327	7,261	15,044
October 2023	755	1,321	2,279	3,523	5,338	7,265	15,049
November 2023	760	1,336	2,297	3,547	5,352	7,277	15,052
December 2023	764	1,348	2,315	3,567	5,384	7,289	15,083
January 2024	769	1,359	2,331	3,586	5,408	7,304	15,138
February 2024	776	1,361	2,333	3,587	5,428	7,331	15,287
March 2024	781	1,370	2,343	3,599	5,447	7,380	15,540
April 2024	784	1,383	2,356	3,616	5,472	7,433	15,646
May 2024	785	1,399	2,371	3,630	5,492	7,475	15,745
Change on year	45	111	141	172	219	273	696
Change %	6.1	8.6	6.3	5.0	4.2	3.8	4.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
May 2017	682,432	650,814
May 2018	668,408	637,267
May 2019	657,367	652,196
May 2020	433,702	589,762
May 2021	753,851	555,610
May 2022	685,283	668,946
May 2023	658,015	638,510
June 2023	661,910	622,674
July 2023	638,397	633,880
August 2023	628,563	623,689
September 2023	636,937	610,646
October 2023	647,335	603,328
November 2023	647,418	615,666
December 2023	652,459	614,036
January 2024	657,255	630,607
February 2024	647,110	658,426
March 2024	647,621	627,205
April 2024	573,159	586,736
May 2024	664,882	611,185
Change on year	6,867	-27,325
Change %	1.0	-4.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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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
June 2015	1,049,367	2,986,550	2,200,380	2,011,365	2,370,155	2,618,300	3,817,632	3,883,098	2,296,857	1,207,988	2,334,354	694,444
June 2016	1,059,105	3,032,250	2,230,614	2,044,559	2,415,265	2,674,803	3,899,288	3,949,896	2,338,544	1,224,957	2,347,336	705,693
June 2017	1,066,491	3,075,632	2,258,276	2,080,320	2,446,656	2,716,652	3,956,261	4,000,035	2,369,446	1,241,773	2,362,205	720,586
June 2018	1,071,614	3,118,189	2,287,697	2,107,606	2,471,931	2,743,137	4,011,325	4,035,832	2,391,441	1,255,894	2,371,578	735,275
June 2019	1,073,693	3,151,205	2,311,982	2,127,460	2,491,494	2,778,219	4,094,886	4,082,794	2,419,108	1,264,802	2,385,797	746,721
June 2020	1,057,382	3,104,360	2,269,784	2,087,070	2,443,762	2,725,039	4,010,990	4,002,720	2,365,299	1,237,191	2,330,994	742,558
June 2021	1,075,982	3,153,764	2,304,888	2,119,591	2,474,910	2,759,642	4,002,594	4,044,963	2,407,008	1,258,544	2,345,909	755,519
June 2022	1,106,190	3,236,228	2,366,777	2,173,962	2,547,841	2,830,079	4,213,174	4,167,797	2,465,354	1,295,060	2,413,494	776,357
June 2023	1,123,938	3,298,166	2,402,336	2,202,821	2,602,803	2,884,621	4,346,897	4,256,321	2,508,934	1,316,394	2,450,811	789,013
July 2023	1,123,634	3,296,207	2,402,457	2,202,285	2,604,478	2,885,534	4,350,274	4,258,100	2,508,080	1,315,156	2,451,912	789,457
August 2023	1,122,985	3,295,552	2,401,961	2,202,415	2,605,078	2,886,496	4,351,262	4,259,674	2,509,394	1,313,602	2,453,084	790,944
September 2023	1,124,026	3,298,337	2,402,788	2,206,181	2,608,456	2,888,923	4,353,792	4,263,688	2,511,324	1,314,257	2,453,812	793,155
October 2023	1,126,442	3,303,172	2,405,434	2,209,387	2,611,716	2,893,575	4,359,721	4,270,508	2,514,710	1,315,736	2,456,391	795,953
November 2023	1,127,528	3,308,167	2,407,990	2,211,760	2,613,901	2,895,900	4,362,417	4,275,198	2,517,492	1,316,827	2,460,077	797,240
December 2023	1,128,836	3,313,199	2,410,947	2,213,593	2,617,969	2,900,056	4,370,376	4,278,646	2,519,687	1,318,663	2,462,471	798,477
January 2024	1,129,162	3,315,032	2,412,048	2,215,605	2,620,154	2,903,589	4,373,154	4,282,727	2,523,685	1,320,062	2,464,656	799,694
February 2024	1,129,180	3,314,947	2,410,240	2,215,659	2,619,342	2,903,550	4,369,800	4,282,683	2,521,834	1,318,263	2,461,654	801,101
March 2024	1,130,017	3,317,769	2,411,276	2,216,105	2,620,657	2,905,741	4,368,883	4,285,940	2,526,171	1,321,710	2,462,152	802,248
April 2024	1,131,095	3,318,230	2,411,363	2,218,318	2,622,922	2,908,010	4,361,541	4,282,954	2,520,585	1,320,381	2,457,979	801,712
May 2024	1,132,095	3,324,361	2,415,750	2,222,180	2,626,372	2,910,192	4,369,230	4,292,059	2,527,827	1,322,526	2,461,805	804,392
June 2024	1,131,497	3,325,395	2,417,736	2,224,887	2,626,337	2,910,836	4,367,112	4,292,760	2,530,938	1,323,655	2,465,179	807,969
Change on year	7,559	27,229	15,400	22,066	23,534	26,215	20,215	36,439	22,004	7,261	14,368	18,956
Change %	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. 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
June 2015	1,533	1,521	1,514	1,521	1,535	1,663	1,945	1,732	1,519	1,523	1,655	1,492
June 2016	1,566	1,563	1,538	1,560	1,570	1,690	1,994	1,775	1,552	1,551	1,689	1,516
June 2017	1,599	1,602	1,583	1,604	1,612	1,740	2,043	1,820	1,599	1,592	1,726	1,558
June 2018	1,652	1,661	1,640	1,664	1,674	1,811	2,121	1,880	1,658	1,649	1,774	1,614
June 2019	1,703	1,713	1,689	1,712	1,714	1,862	2,189	1,940	1,709	1,701	1,844	1,680
June 2020	1,727	1,737	1,715	1,737	1,731	1,888	2,184	1,955	1,737	1,731	1,861	1,717
June 2021	1,838	1,855	1,832	1,866	1,857	2,041	2,399	2,113	1,864	1,860	2,009	1,834
June 2022	1,947	1,979	1,947	1,988	1,981	2,165	2,539	2,239	1,996	2,007	2,118	1,953
June 2023	2,177	2,192	2,153	2,190	2,183	2,369	2,730	2,457	2,208	2,159	2,293	2,094
July 2023	2,131	2,162	2,114	2,160	2,148	2,335	2,721	2,413	2,157	2,164	2,294	2,085
August 2023	2,135	2,164	2,117	2,165	2,154	2,342	2,726	2,426	2,174	2,149	2,306	2,092
September 2023	2,118	2,156	2,110	2,153	2,150	2,332	2,707	2,414	2,169	2,138	2,321	2,097
October 2023	2,139	2,171	2,126	2,172	2,162	2,349	2,711	2,433	2,185	2,166	2,319	2,104
November 2023	2,207	2,222	2,176	2,215	2,218	2,388	2,751	2,466	2,244	2,235	2,370	2,123
December 2023	2,184	2,215	2,163	2,199	2,195	2,381	2,767	2,466	2,206	2,199	2,356	2,136
January 2024	2,192	2,220	2,174	2,217	2,212	2,391	2,779	2,480	2,233	2,205	2,357	2,135
February 2024	2,200	2,226	2,183	2,226	2,222	2,403	2,786	2,489	2,242	2,225	2,360	2,154
March 2024	2,215	2,238	2,197	2,231	2,227	2,417	2,794	2,504	2,248	2,229	2,396	2,171
April 2024	2,240	2,264	2,219	2,264	2,257	2,435	2,811	2,518	2,272	2,247	2,386	2,197
May 2024	2,251	2,278	2,232	2,278	2,277	2,450	2,814	2,532	2,291	2,251	2,417	2,246
June 2024	2,243	2,277	2,226	2,273	2,263	2,442	2,811	2,523	2,278	2,253	2,413	2,329
Change on year	66	85	73	83	80	73	81	66	70	94	120	235
Change %	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.2	4.4	5.2	11.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	Payrolled employees			
	June 2023	June 2024	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	503,666	506,192	2,526	0.5
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	620,272	625,305	5,033	0.8
Cumbria	223,467	225,669	2,202	1.0
Greater Manchester	1,284,208	1,296,837	12,629	1.0
Lancashire	660,978	666,319	5,341	0.8
Cheshire	449,388	452,105	2,717	0.6
Merseyside	680,125	684,465	4,340	0.6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	412,479	416,135	3,656	0.9
North Yorkshire	365,809	368,060	2,251	0.6
South Yorkshire	599,714	602,533	2,819	0.5
West Yorkshire	1,024,334	1,031,008	6,674	0.7
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	981,727	991,368	9,641	1.0
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	886,695	896,231	9,536	1.1
Lincolnshire	334,400	337,289	2,889	0.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	633,972	638,807	4,835	0.8
Shropshire and Staffordshire	728,325	734,281	5,956	0.8
West Midlands (county)	1,240,505	1,253,249	12,744	1.0
East Anglia	1,139,052	1,149,504	10,452	0.9
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	904,292	912,372	8,080	0.9
Essex	841,277	848,960	7,683	0.9
Inner London - West	549,406	542,749	-6,657	-1.2
Inner London - East	1,232,001	1,232,555	554	0.0
Outer London - East and North East	905,801	917,755	11,954	1.3
Outer London - South	627,280	633,308	6,028	1.0
Outer London - West and North West	1,032,409	1,040,744	8,335	0.8
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,221,652	1,232,700	11,048	0.9
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,304,212	1,315,599	11,387	0.9
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	911,754	917,154	5,400	0.6
Kent	818,703	827,308	8,605	1.1
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,197,864	1,210,255	12,391	1.0
Dorset and Somerset	575,475	579,417	3,942	0.7
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	230,394	231,498	1,104	0.5
Devon	505,200	509,769	4,569	0.9
West Wales and The Valleys	800,672	804,189	3,517	0.4
East Wales	515,722	519,465	3,743	0.7
North Eastern Scotland	230,055	231,312	1,257	0.5
Highlands and Islands	207,083	208,633	1,550	0.7
Eastern Scotland	913,643	921,103	7,460	0.8
West Central Scotland	692,489	695,430	2,941	0.4
Southern Scotland	407,540	408,701	1,161	0.3
Northern Ireland	789,013	807,969	18,956	2.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	June 2023	June 2024	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,167	2,236	69	3.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,185	2,249	64	2.9
Cumbria	2,190	2,276	86	3.9
Greater Manchester	2,199	2,282	83	3.8
Lancashire	2,118	2,200	82	3.9
Cheshire	2,309	2,393	84	3.6
Merseyside	2,210	2,290	80	3.6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,112	2,193	81	3.8
North Yorkshire	2,173	2,220	47	2.2
South Yorkshire	2,137	2,213	76	3.6
West Yorkshire	2,172	2,243	71	3.3
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,192	2,272	80	3.6
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,207	2,289	82	3.7
Lincolnshire	2,121	2,213	92	4.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,295	2,367	72	3.1
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,184	2,255	71	3.3
West Midlands (county)	2,128	2,221	93	4.4
East Anglia	2,251	2,328	77	3.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,520	2,577	57	2.3
Essex	2,415	2,486	71	2.9
Inner London - West	3,411	3,510	99	2.9
Inner London - East	2,823	2,910	87	3.1
Outer London - East and North East	2,505	2,578	73	2.9
Outer London - South	2,796	2,874	78	2.8
Outer London - West and North West	2,542	2,639	97	3.8
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,607	2,668	61	2.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,462	2,532	70	2.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,364	2,413	49	2.1
Kent	2,351	2,427	76	3.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,329	2,393	64	2.7
Dorset and Somerset	2,160	2,231	71	3.3
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,003	2,088	85	4.2
Devon	2,105	2,170	65	3.1
West Wales and The Valleys	2,122	2,217	95	4.5
East Wales	2,216	2,311	95	4.3
North Eastern Scotland	2,422	2,544	122	5.0
Highlands and Islands	2,198	2,308	110	5.0
Eastern Scotland	2,315	2,435	120	5.2
West Central Scotland	2,305	2,429	124	5.4
Southern Scotland	2,239	2,371	132	5.9
Northern Ireland	2,094	2,329	235	11.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	June 2023	June 2024	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,578	192,749	1,171	0.6
Mining and quarrying	49,397	49,474	77	0.2
Manufacturing	2,360,575	2,346,887	-13,688	-0.6
Energy production and supply	105,236	113,250	8,014	7.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	197,540	202,533	4,993	2.5
Construction	1,329,254	1,317,209	-12,045	-0.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,357,488	4,344,594	-12,894	-0.3
Transportation and storage	1,370,016	1,380,262	10,246	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	2,211,781	2,147,733	-64,048	-2.9
Information and communication	1,324,506	1,286,404	-38,102	-2.9
Finance and insurance	1,090,325	1,115,175	24,850	2.3
Real estate	449,507	456,065	6,558	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,421,604	2,424,230	2,626	0.1
Administrative and support services	2,510,299	2,493,439	-16,860	-0.7
Public administration and defence; social security	1,500,979	1,563,476	62,497	4.2
Education	3,176,386	3,270,131	93,745	3.0
Health and social work	4,264,264	4,425,465	161,201	3.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	616,784	641,082	24,298	3.9
Other service activities	541,836	544,380	2,544	0.5
Households and Extraterritorial	113,700	109,764	-3,936	-3.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2023	June 2024	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,021	2,136	115	5.7
Mining and quarrying	4,468	4,582	114	2.6
Manufacturing	2,688	2,815	127	4.7
Energy production and supply	4,187	4,257	70	1.7
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,869	3,040	171	6.0
Construction	2,478	2,574	96	3.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,793	1,940	147	8.2
Transportation and storage	2,628	2,786	158	6.0
Accommodation and food service activities	1,176	1,262	86	7.3
Information and communication	3,591	3,795	204	5.7
Finance and insurance	3,747	3,934	187	5.0
Real estate	2,305	2,429	124	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical	2,915	3,046	131	4.5
Administrative and support services	2,003	2,115	112	5.6
Public administration and defence; social security	2,871	2,960	89	3.1
Education	2,245	2,386	141	6.3
Health and social work	2,502	2,297	-205	-8.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,506	1,589	83	5.5
Other service activities	1,670	1,796	126	7.5
Households and Extraterritorial	1,097	1,161	64	5.8

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
June 2015	427,834	3,592,875	6,536,013	9,276,254	6,805,420	832,097
June 2016	439,629	3,615,114	6,671,724	9,329,649	7,014,348	851,847
June 2017	439,867	3,589,225	6,760,346	9,379,719	7,253,537	871,640
June 2018	440,744	3,577,725	6,818,704	9,416,603	7,464,801	882,942
June 2019	442,741	3,527,360	6,869,373	9,450,183	7,671,572	966,932
June 2020	344,550	3,277,056	6,724,297	9,354,532	7,708,059	968,653
June 2021	403,302	3,314,367	6,729,976	9,402,646	7,844,810	1,008,215
June 2022	524,498	3,480,530	6,911,948	9,602,860	8,018,383	1,054,093
June 2023	521,151	3,503,786	7,058,796	9,820,027	8,139,296	1,140,000
July 2023	516,331	3,488,878	7,066,229	9,834,241	8,139,767	1,142,128
August 2023	509,772	3,478,329	7,072,372	9,846,806	8,139,128	1,146,039
September 2023	507,492	3,483,456	7,077,618	9,858,070	8,140,676	1,151,426
October 2023	505,894	3,488,761	7,086,419	9,872,779	8,148,813	1,160,079
November 2023	503,037	3,482,371	7,092,150	9,890,751	8,156,874	1,169,314
December 2023	500,727	3,483,933	7,098,632	9,909,341	8,164,340	1,175,947
January 2024	500,100	3,480,080	7,101,286	9,927,072	8,169,324	1,181,706
February 2024	498,257	3,469,951	7,091,773	9,935,070	8,166,756	1,186,445
March 2024	497,381	3,467,398	7,090,678	9,949,654	8,170,154	1,193,404
April 2024	488,506	3,465,654	7,088,445	9,942,599	8,170,952	1,198,935
May 2024	484,800	3,470,945	7,101,994	9,959,148	8,182,806	1,209,096
June 2024	474,154	3,477,323	7,108,435	9,964,068	8,180,348	1,219,973
Change on year	-46,997	-26,463	49,639	144,041	41,052	79,973
Change %	-9.0	-0.8	0.7	1.5	0.5	7.0

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
June 2015	284	1,107	1,752	1,925	1,735	747
June 2016	290	1,162	1,791	1,955	1,758	774
June 2017	300	1,208	1,849	1,999	1,785	804
June 2018	311	1,258	1,916	2,060	1,831	863
June 2019	322	1,299	1,990	2,121	1,877	919
June 2020	328	1,266	1,987	2,134	1,882	1,013
June 2021	407	1,394	2,137	2,311	2,029	1,103
June 2022	406	1,487	2,292	2,470	2,148	1,193
June 2023	412	1,623	2,514	2,710	2,375	1,328
July 2023	411	1,615	2,459	2,645	2,331	1,304
August 2023	409	1,625	2,467	2,652	2,335	1,307
September 2023	412	1,623	2,461	2,656	2,326	1,310
October 2023	412	1,628	2,479	2,669	2,343	1,318
November 2023	413	1,654	2,518	2,704	2,412	1,343
December 2023	415	1,643	2,507	2,706	2,392	1,345
January 2024	413	1,663	2,525	2,721	2,386	1,347
February 2024	414	1,670	2,543	2,732	2,395	1,357
March 2024	418	1,680	2,546	2,745	2,410	1,363
April 2024	419	1,689	2,558	2,761	2,432	1,378
May 2024	422	1,712	2,574	2,773	2,440	1,387
June 2024	419	1,678	2,576	2,782	2,447	1,382
Change on year	7	55	62	72	72	54
Change %	1.7	3.4	2.5	2.7	3.0	4.1

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