

Statistical bulletin

# Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: April 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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14 May 2024

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# 1 . Main points

- Early estimates for March 2024 indicate that the number of payrolled employees rose by 0.7% compared with March 2023, a rise of 204,000 employees.
- This annual increase was largest in the health and social work sector, with a rise of 172,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 67,000 employees (0.2%) in March 2024 when compared with February 2024; this should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for February 2024 compared with January 2024 has been revised from an increase of 20,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 18,000; 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 March 2024 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.6% compared with March 2023.
- Annual growth in median pay in March 2024 was highest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with an increase of 8.4%, and lowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, with an increase of 3.0%.

## About the data in this release

Early estimates for March 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 March 2024 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a rise of 0.7% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of 204,000 people over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.2 % in March 2024, a decrease of 67,000 people.

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

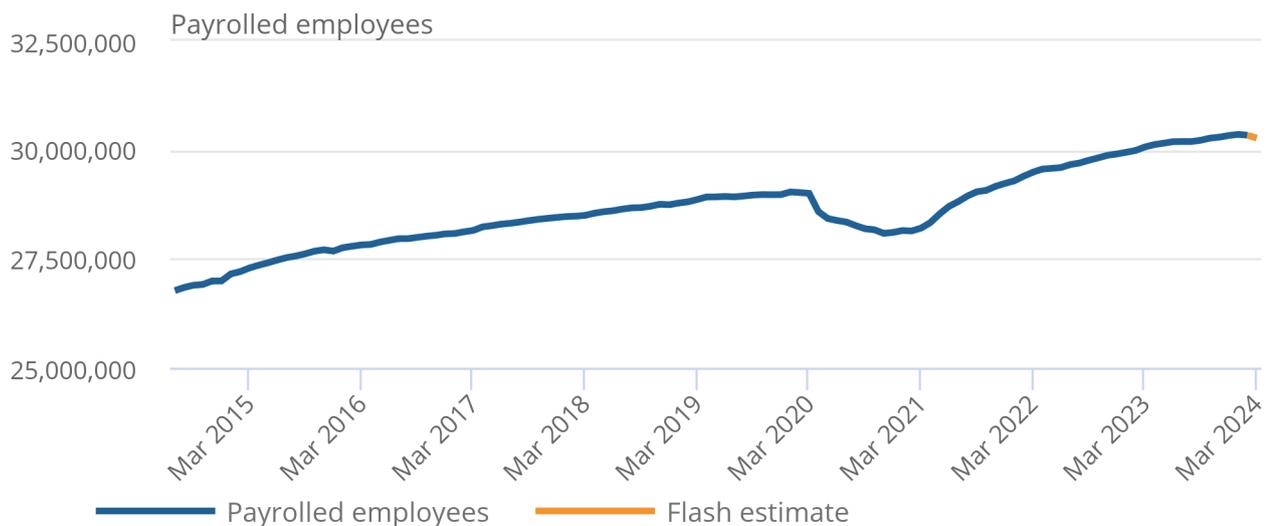
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in February 2024 with the previous month, the number decreased by 0.1%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.1% increase reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: March 2024](#).

### Figure 1: The number of employees declined between February and November 2020, but is now above pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) trends

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

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



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

#### Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange (the lighter line colour), is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.

2. The February 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, since then, growth rates have continued to fall.

**Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees fell throughout 2023 and continues to fall in 2024**

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

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



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

**Notes:**

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### 3 . Median monthly pay

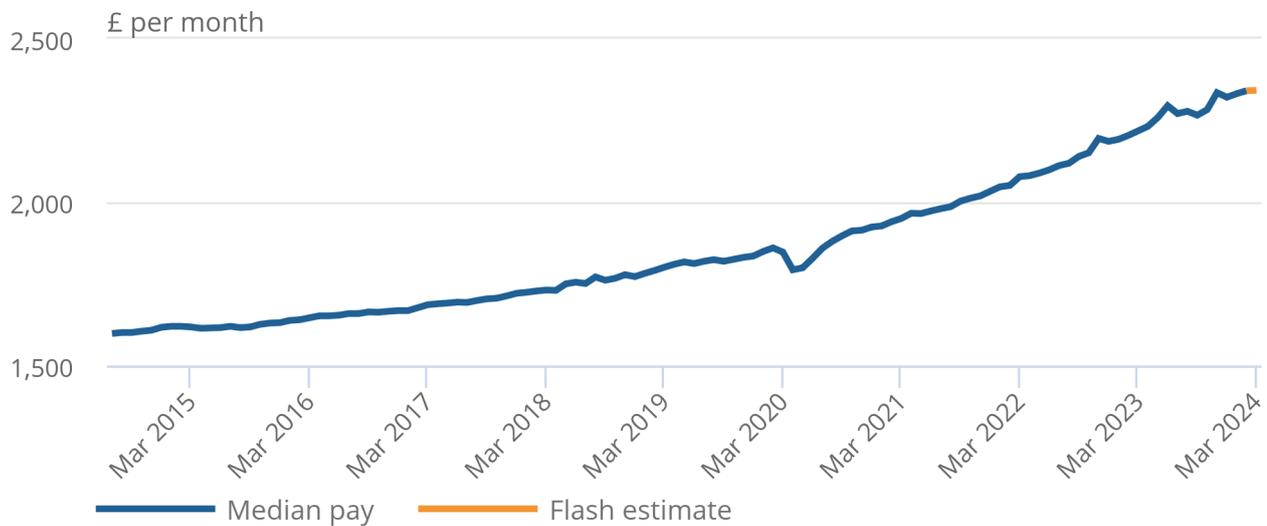
Early estimates for March 2024 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,342, an increase of 5.6% compared with the same period of the previous year.

**Figure 3: Median pay decreased sharply in April 2020, but has returned to the previous trend**

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

Figure 3: Median pay decreased sharply in April 2020, but has returned to the previous trend

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



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

**Notes:**

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange (the lighter line colour), is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The Feb 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

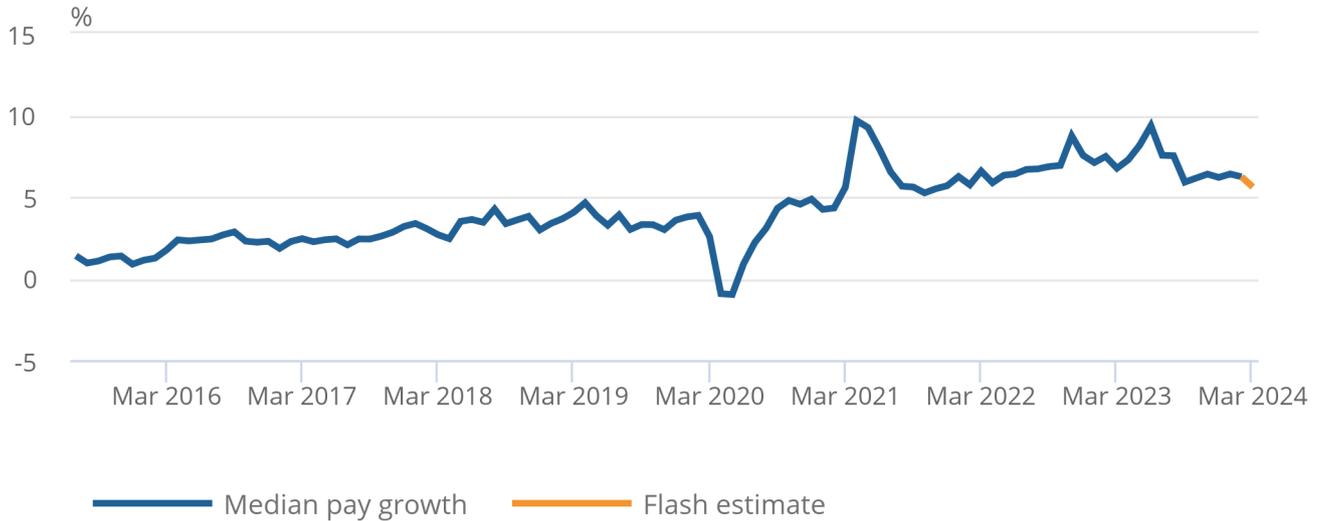
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020 median pay growth became positive again. Through 2022 the growth rate of median pay continued to increase in line with pre-pandemic trends. Since the start of 2023 this trend has continued, but with more volatility caused by some months showing much higher growth rates.

**Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay fell between March and May 2020, but is now higher than the average growth before March 2020**

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

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay fell between March and May 2020, but is now higher than the average growth before March 2020

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



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange (the lighter line colour), is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more significant revisions.
2. The Feb 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

## 4 . Pay distribution

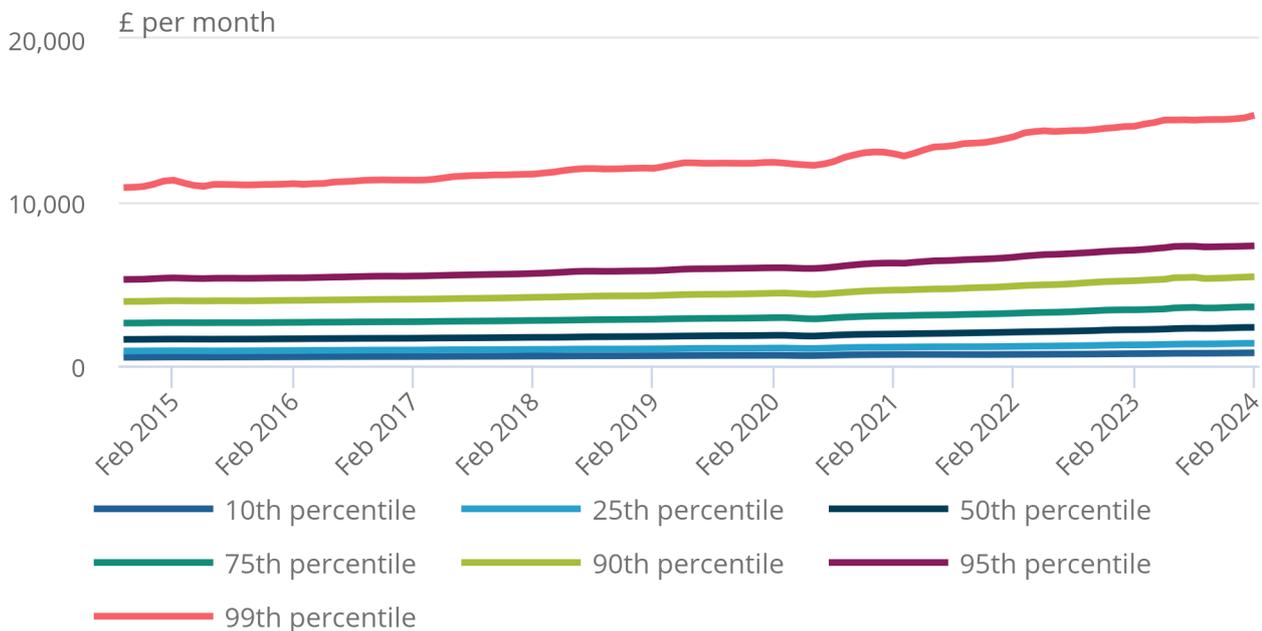
In the three months to February 2024, the 10th percentile of the monthly pay distribution was £777, the 90th percentile was £5,431 and the 99th percentile was £15,318 (Figure 5).

**Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £777 per month and 90% earn less than £5,431 per month**

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to February 2024

Figure 5: 10% of employees earn less than £777 per month and 90% earn less than £5,431 per month

Pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, three months to September 2014 to three months to February 2024



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

Notes:

1. Data for the 50th percentile (that is, the median) in this chart are based on three month moving averages. For this reason, they are not directly comparable with Figures 3 or 4 (which use data for a single month).

## 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 March 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 shown in Figure 6 ranged from 800,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,350,000 in London in March 2024.

## Figure 6: 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 March 2024

### Notes:

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

### Download the data

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](#).

Over the course of the coronavirus pandemic, all regions' growth rates followed a similar pattern. Growth rapidly declined and became negative in April 2020, but from the middle of 2021 began to recover. As regions have caught up with their pre-coronavirus level, these high growth rates have started to fall back to rates seen historically before the pandemic.

Comparing March 2024 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from the highest being a 1.3% increase in Northern Ireland to the lowest being a 0.4% increase in London.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Camden and City of London experienced a decrease of 3.2% in payrolled employees in comparison with March 2023, and Luton experienced an increase of 3.3% (Figure 7).

## Figure 7: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

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

### Notes:

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

### Download the data

Partially missing data in the submissions of some schemes in Northern Ireland has caused unusual patterns in pay for that region. For the data in November 2023 and onwards, additional imputation has been applied to those schemes. This imputation brings overall estimates for Northern Ireland in line with the expected trend, but estimates may be subject to some further small revisions once corrected data are received.

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in March 2024 ranged from £1,989 in Leicester to £3,602 in Wandsworth (Figure 8).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,322 in Enfield to £3,602 in Wandsworth. Median pay in March 2024 for London as a whole was £2,775.

## Figure 8: Median pay varies across the UK

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

**Notes:**

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

**Download the data**

## 6 . Industry data

The industrial sectors in this bulletin are based on the [UK Standard Industrial Classification \(SIC\) codes](#), as defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These codes have been determined from both the most recent [Inter-Departmental Business Register \(IDBR\)](#) and data from Companies House for each Pay As You Earn (PAYE) enterprise. The findings from the 14 largest sectors are presented. The seven smaller sectors have been removed from the bulletin for presentational purposes, but their estimates are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

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

Since January 2017, employee growth has not been even across sectors (Figure 9). 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 March 2024 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 2.4% in information and communication to positive 4.1% in health and social work.

### **Figure 9: Employee growth has been very different across sectors**

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

**Notes:**

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

**Download the data**

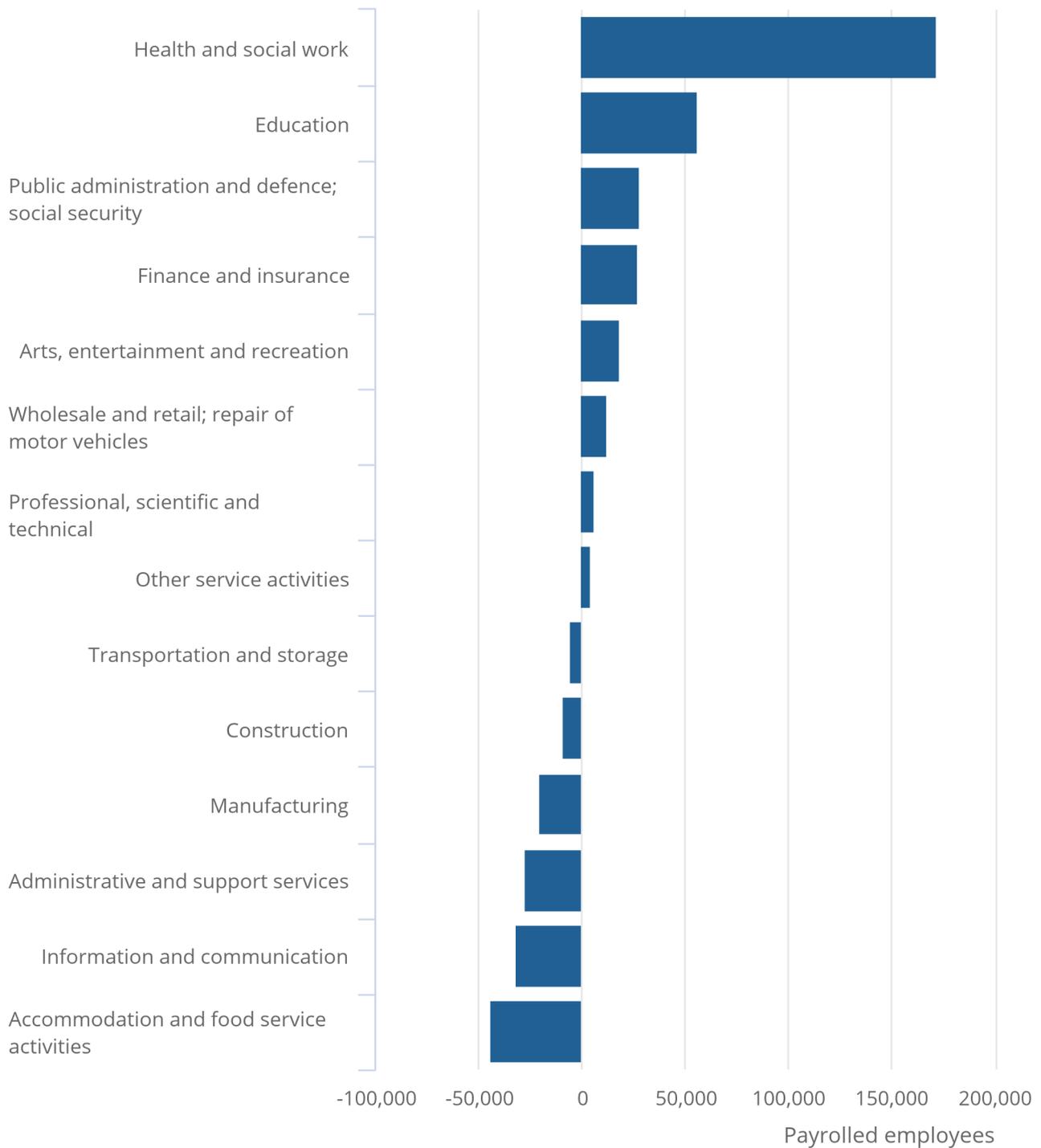
The increase in payrolled employees between March 2023 and March 2024 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 172,000 employees) and smallest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 44,000 employees).

**Figure 10: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since March 2023**

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

# Figure 10: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since March 2023

Payrolled employees, absolute change on March 2023, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 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 significant revisions.

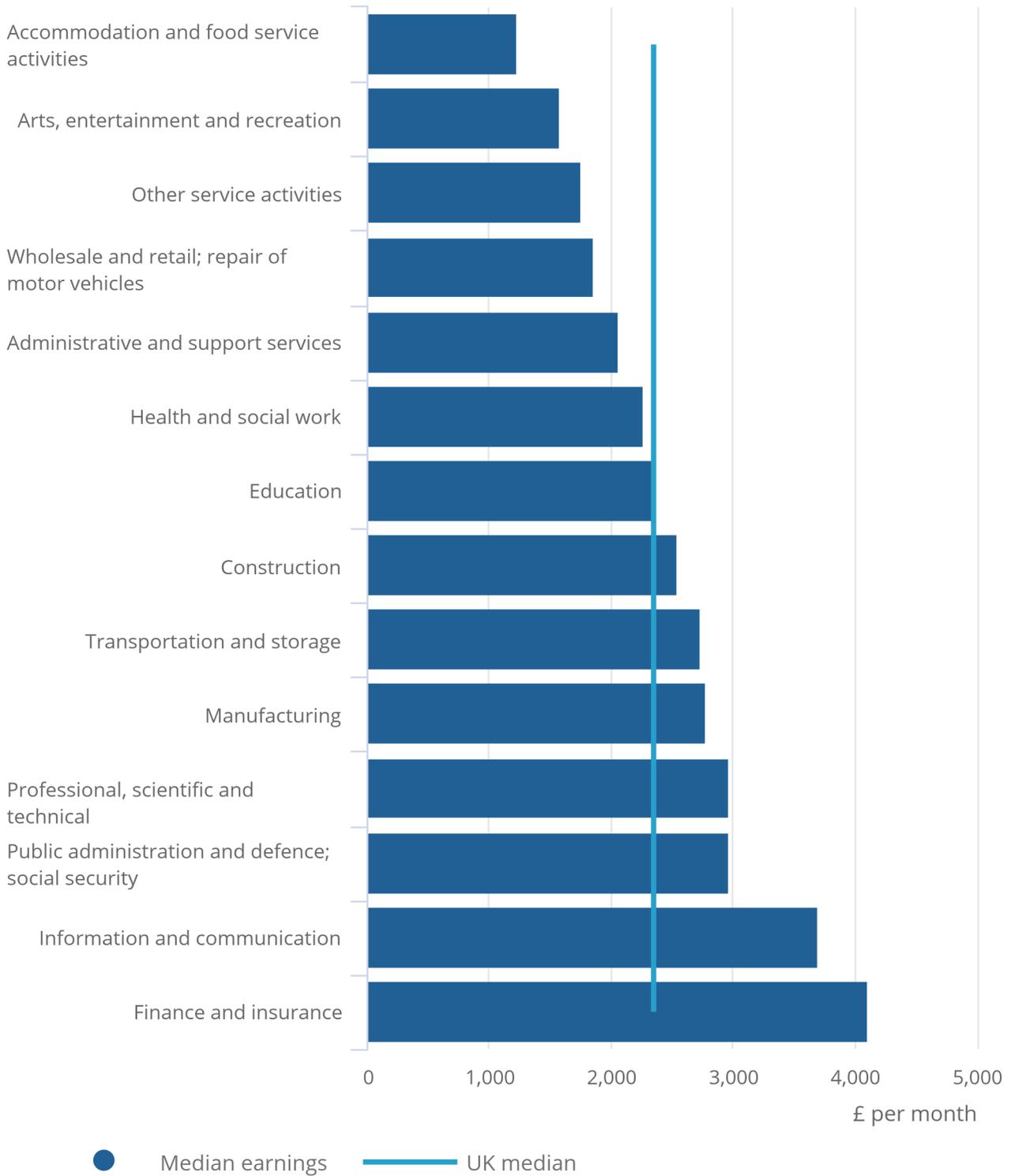
Median pay in March 2024 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,234 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £4,113 in finance and insurance (Figure 11).

**Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2024

# Figure 11: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 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 significant revisions.

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, at positive 8.4% (Figure 12), and slowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, at positive 3.0%.

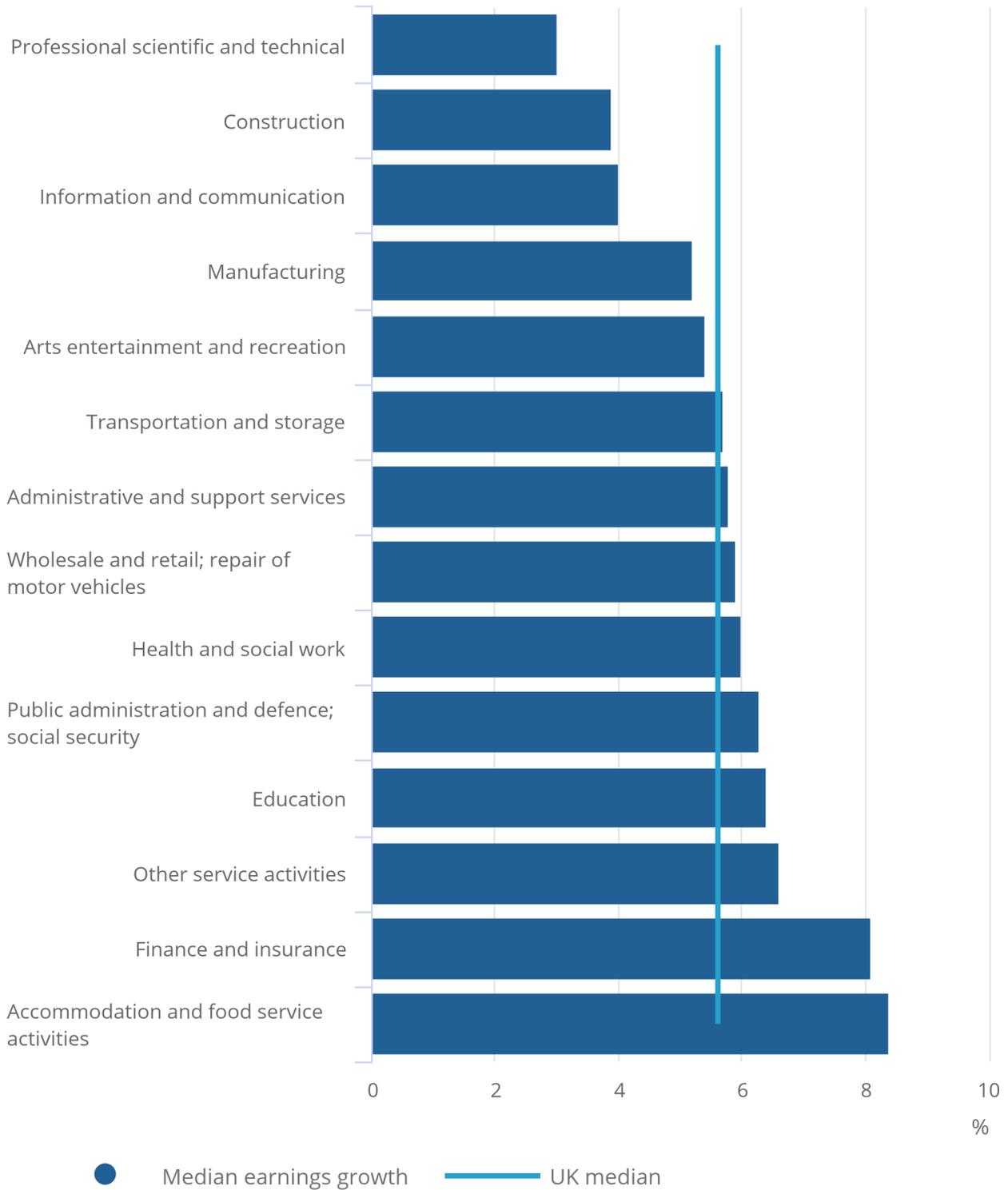
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

**Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the accommodation and food service activities sector**

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

## Figure 12: Median pay increased most in the accommodation and food service activities sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 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 significant revisions.
2. Changes in growth rates are affected by changes in the base period (a year ago) as well as changes in the latest period.

## 7 . Age data

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

Of the 30.3 million payrolled employees in the UK in March 2024, 94.4% are aged 18 to 64 years.

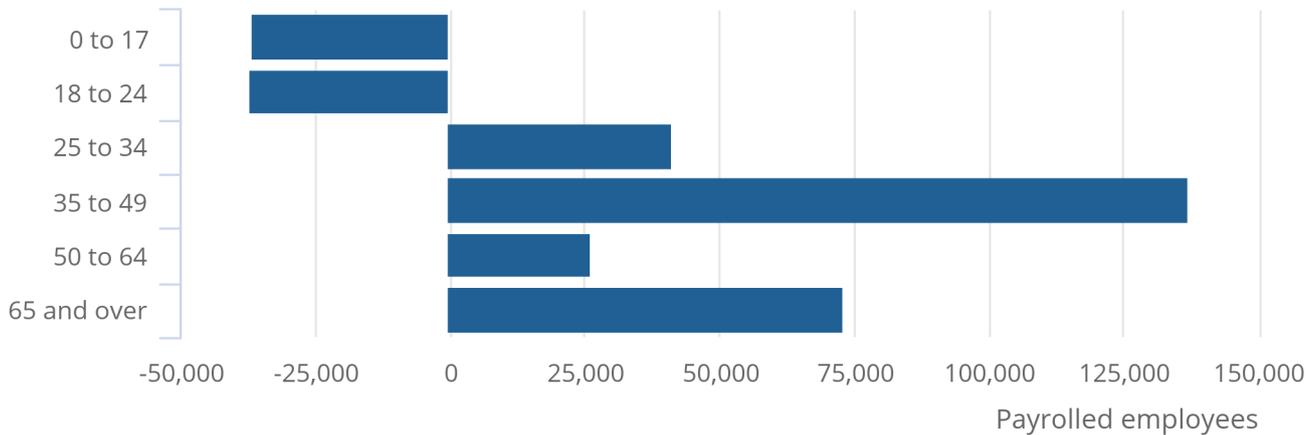
Between March 2023 and March 2024, there was a decrease of 74,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 137,000.

### Figure 13: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since March 2023

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

#### Figure 13: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since March 2023

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



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

#### Notes:

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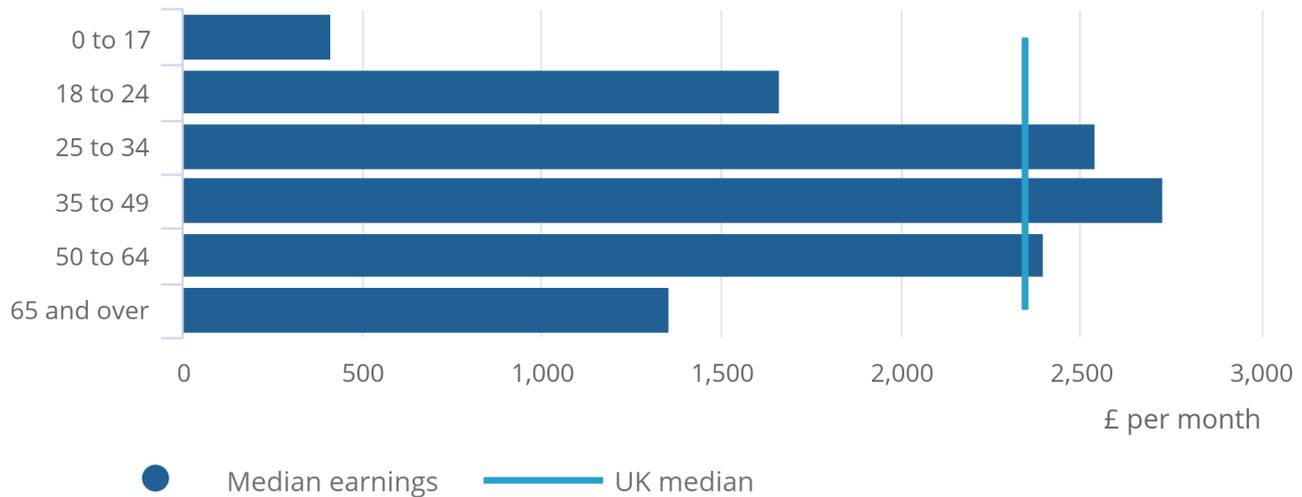
Median pay in March 2024 ranged from £412 for those aged under 18 years to £2,729 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 14). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

**Figure 14: Median pay varies by age**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 2024

**Figure 14: Median pay varies by age**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, March 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 significant revisions.

## 8 . Earnings and employment data

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

Dataset | Released 16 April 2024

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (official statistics in development), non-seasonally adjusted.

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

Dataset | Released 16 April 2024

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

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

Dataset | Released 16 April 2024

Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) (official statistics in development), seasonally adjusted.

## 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 24 years. The government's National Living Wage (NLW) was introduced on 1 April 2016 and applies to employees aged 25 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](mailto: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 March 2024 and are seasonally adjusted.

### Upcoming changes

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

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

## Methodology

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 [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: April 2024](#)

Bulletin | Released 16 April 2024

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

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

Bulletin | Released 16 April 2024

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

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

Bulletin | Released 16 April 2024

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

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

Bulletin | Released 16 April 2024

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

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

Bulletin | Released 16 April 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 16 April 2024, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: April 2024](#).

## PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

### 1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Payrolled employees
March 2015	27,289,119
March 2016	27,817,801
March 2017	28,150,500
March 2018	28,496,549
March 2019	28,858,320
March 2020	29,001,270
March 2021	28,202,256
March 2022	29,486,649
March 2023	30,065,045
April 2023	30,118,970
May 2023	30,151,481
June 2023	30,187,530
July 2023	30,190,507
August 2023	30,189,997
September 2023	30,220,238
October 2023	30,269,586
November 2023	30,291,037
December 2023	30,329,280
January 2024	30,353,911
February 2024	30,335,887
March 2024	30,269,226
Change on year	204,181
Change %	0.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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- PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
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## MEDIAN PAY

### 2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Median pay
March 2015	1,618
March 2016	1,646
March 2017	1,686
March 2018	1,731
March 2019	1,801
March 2020	1,847
March 2021	1,950
March 2022	2,078
March 2023	2,218
April 2023	2,232
May 2023	2,259
June 2023	2,295
July 2023	2,271
August 2023	2,278
September 2023	2,266
October 2023	2,283
November 2023	2,335
December 2023	2,321
January 2024	2,332
February 2024	2,341
March 2024	2,342
Change on year	124
Change %	5.6

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
February 2015	2,234
February 2016	2,239
February 2017	2,307
February 2018	2,386
February 2019	2,442
February 2020	2,523
February 2021	2,651
February 2022	2,844
February 2023	3,004
March 2023	3,052
April 2023	3,036
May 2023	3,053
June 2023	3,110
July 2023	3,051
August 2023	3,057
September 2023	3,058
October 2023	3,076
November 2023	3,111
December 2023	3,112
January 2024	3,116
February 2024	3,147
Change on year	143
Change %	4.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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## AGGREGATE PAY

### 4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Aggregate pay
February 2015	60,780,959,424
February 2016	62,205,275,992
February 2017	64,860,091,040
February 2018	67,952,659,603
February 2019	70,332,697,320
February 2020	73,207,518,663
February 2021	74,593,284,687
February 2022	83,584,501,475
February 2023	90,070,910,429
March 2023	91,764,661,782
April 2023	91,452,016,885
May 2023	92,043,489,961
June 2023	93,874,974,708
July 2023	92,115,030,445
August 2023	92,281,026,083
September 2023	92,416,654,677
October 2023	93,095,429,132
November 2023	94,225,781,469
December 2023	94,371,898,702
January 2024	94,596,729,700
February 2024	95,452,956,777
Change on year	5,382,046,348
Change %	6

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month, 3 month moving average UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted						
	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
February 2015	518	905	1,619	2,623	3,966	5,364	11,344
February 2016	533	919	1,636	2,640	3,990	5,368	11,130
February 2017	552	946	1,670	2,683	4,061	5,478	11,344
February 2018	578	987	1,724	2,758	4,174	5,636	11,718
February 2019	603	1,022	1,782	2,834	4,280	5,803	12,070
February 2020	625	1,067	1,849	2,927	4,425	5,983	12,432
February 2021	676	1,127	1,931	3,046	4,619	6,273	12,958
February 2022	683	1,172	2,045	3,200	4,860	6,630	14,010
February 2023	725	1,262	2,195	3,413	5,190	7,061	14,641
March 2023	727	1,268	2,203	3,425	5,218	7,104	14,778
April 2023	733	1,277	2,214	3,442	5,254	7,160	14,872
May 2023	740	1,289	2,231	3,461	5,277	7,209	15,023
June 2023	748	1,305	2,259	3,524	5,373	7,288	15,029
July 2023	750	1,313	2,274	3,545	5,384	7,300	15,038
August 2023	751	1,318	2,282	3,559	5,404	7,301	15,018
September 2023	753	1,317	2,274	3,522	5,327	7,259	15,047
October 2023	755	1,322	2,279	3,523	5,338	7,266	15,056
November 2023	760	1,336	2,298	3,547	5,353	7,281	15,060
December 2023	765	1,348	2,316	3,568	5,386	7,290	15,096
January 2024	771	1,359	2,331	3,586	5,410	7,303	15,155
February 2024	777	1,360	2,333	3,587	5,431	7,327	15,318
Change on year	52	98	138	174	241	266	677
Change %	7.2	7.8	6.3	5.1	4.6	3.8	4.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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## EMPLOYEE FLOWS

### 6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees	
	Inflows	Outflows
February 2017	682,767	643,624
February 2018	663,596	655,978
February 2019	669,536	642,229
February 2020	677,605	691,848
February 2021	503,911	512,312
February 2022	727,035	619,839
February 2023	686,524	646,019
March 2023	704,191	623,401
April 2023	682,707	628,782
May 2023	662,961	630,450
June 2023	662,945	626,896
July 2023	637,066	634,089
August 2023	626,635	627,145
September 2023	640,518	610,277
October 2023	652,344	602,996
November 2023	645,782	624,331
December 2023	657,909	619,666
January 2024	664,574	639,943
February 2024	648,699	666,723
Change on year	-37,825	20,704
Change %	-5.5	3.2

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
March 2015	1,045,405	2,966,051	2,188,110	1,993,987	2,348,724	2,602,056	3,785,853	3,861,164	2,281,860	1,201,688	2,326,520	687,700
March 2016	1,054,244	3,018,342	2,219,980	2,036,015	2,400,438	2,660,910	3,901,199	3,934,497	2,326,031	1,218,517	2,343,788	703,840
March 2017	1,059,735	3,052,980	2,245,628	2,066,334	2,433,558	2,701,608	3,962,144	3,983,151	2,351,651	1,229,014	2,350,396	714,300
March 2018	1,065,836	3,100,371	2,270,658	2,095,547	2,462,691	2,735,696	4,018,749	4,023,822	2,383,107	1,247,240	2,362,502	730,331
March 2019	1,070,615	3,139,887	2,303,525	2,120,366	2,488,523	2,769,827	4,102,863	4,073,531	2,405,327	1,258,770	2,379,929	745,155
March 2020	1,075,832	3,155,742	2,314,514	2,125,180	2,490,922	2,784,976	4,148,759	4,096,300	2,417,303	1,259,767	2,378,174	753,802
March 2021	1,056,801	3,096,023	2,266,266	2,084,798	2,434,051	2,720,991	3,929,361	3,974,242	2,359,387	1,230,601	2,309,189	740,547
March 2022	1,104,314	3,228,664	2,365,506	2,169,720	2,540,759	2,824,052	4,183,706	4,149,842	2,454,668	1,287,201	2,405,329	772,889
March 2023	1,118,642	3,282,443	2,392,716	2,197,700	2,588,322	2,874,339	4,332,608	4,238,969	2,497,250	1,309,858	2,442,723	789,474
April 2023	1,121,360	3,290,722	2,398,679	2,199,071	2,595,142	2,879,966	4,340,792	4,244,296	2,505,252	1,312,523	2,443,010	788,157
May 2023	1,122,458	3,294,594	2,400,723	2,202,527	2,600,515	2,882,482	4,345,358	4,251,082	2,505,328	1,314,520	2,443,467	788,426
June 2023	1,123,984	3,297,027	2,402,497	2,205,445	2,604,595	2,886,118	4,350,086	4,257,571	2,508,148	1,315,610	2,447,073	789,376
July 2023	1,123,792	3,294,855	2,403,068	2,204,853	2,605,526	2,887,387	4,350,801	4,260,361	2,507,321	1,314,403	2,448,120	790,020
August 2023	1,122,624	3,294,347	2,401,565	2,203,706	2,605,192	2,887,367	4,351,538	4,260,414	2,508,568	1,312,744	2,449,971	791,960
September 2023	1,123,742	3,297,888	2,403,091	2,205,533	2,609,022	2,890,578	4,354,004	4,265,557	2,510,931	1,313,629	2,451,681	794,583
October 2023	1,126,438	3,303,727	2,406,322	2,209,067	2,612,455	2,895,327	4,359,676	4,273,244	2,515,188	1,315,793	2,455,277	797,072
November 2023	1,127,173	3,307,546	2,407,589	2,210,545	2,614,224	2,897,342	4,360,289	4,276,585	2,517,134	1,316,530	2,458,206	797,874
December 2023	1,128,550	3,312,184	2,410,337	2,212,812	2,618,320	2,901,591	4,368,377	4,279,689	2,519,437	1,318,270	2,460,589	799,124
January 2024	1,128,942	3,314,530	2,410,750	2,214,375	2,620,228	2,905,047	4,372,160	4,283,322	2,523,146	1,319,248	2,461,997	800,166
February 2024	1,128,951	3,313,563	2,407,841	2,213,648	2,618,906	2,904,561	4,368,353	4,281,903	2,520,652	1,317,603	2,458,734	801,171
March 2024	1,127,497	3,304,789	2,403,018	2,209,509	2,614,575	2,899,084	4,350,261	4,270,178	2,518,351	1,317,585	2,454,828	799,551
Change on year	8,855	22,346	10,302	11,809	26,253	24,745	17,653	31,209	21,101	7,727	12,105	10,077
Change %	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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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
March 2015	1,537	1,525	1,518	1,525	1,537	1,657	1,942	1,734	1,521	1,517	1,658	1,501
March 2016	1,553	1,552	1,535	1,550	1,563	1,686	1,983	1,768	1,547	1,541	1,685	1,516
March 2017	1,590	1,590	1,570	1,587	1,602	1,728	2,029	1,811	1,587	1,583	1,702	1,546
March 2018	1,633	1,643	1,611	1,637	1,648	1,777	2,104	1,853	1,630	1,619	1,759	1,586
March 2019	1,691	1,697	1,676	1,696	1,702	1,853	2,173	1,929	1,697	1,690	1,847	1,660
March 2020	1,732	1,743	1,716	1,739	1,739	1,905	2,220	1,980	1,745	1,730	1,866	1,743
March 2021	1,822	1,844	1,811	1,846	1,843	2,020	2,359	2,088	1,848	1,835	1,977	1,795
March 2022	1,950	1,962	1,923	1,969	1,962	2,135	2,514	2,208	1,978	1,955	2,071	1,927
March 2023	2,067	2,095	2,049	2,092	2,090	2,283	2,659	2,366	2,118	2,097	2,248	2,109
April 2023	2,087	2,112	2,077	2,115	2,111	2,293	2,664	2,368	2,126	2,111	2,274	2,060
May 2023	2,117	2,145	2,108	2,140	2,135	2,329	2,696	2,409	2,162	2,129	2,279	2,082
June 2023	2,169	2,187	2,156	2,188	2,178	2,364	2,730	2,449	2,201	2,156	2,293	2,095
July 2023	2,132	2,162	2,116	2,159	2,149	2,335	2,720	2,414	2,161	2,165	2,293	2,090
August 2023	2,135	2,164	2,117	2,165	2,155	2,342	2,720	2,426	2,175	2,149	2,304	2,096
September 2023	2,117	2,157	2,105	2,152	2,150	2,332	2,704	2,413	2,166	2,134	2,321	2,099
October 2023	2,140	2,174	2,125	2,175	2,162	2,350	2,723	2,433	2,184	2,166	2,319	2,106
November 2023	2,207	2,221	2,176	2,215	2,218	2,388	2,747	2,464	2,243	2,235	2,379	2,125
December 2023	2,184	2,214	2,163	2,198	2,195	2,379	2,762	2,466	2,204	2,199	2,356	2,136
January 2024	2,192	2,219	2,174	2,216	2,212	2,391	2,774	2,480	2,232	2,206	2,357	2,136
February 2024	2,199	2,223	2,180	2,223	2,221	2,402	2,780	2,488	2,241	2,223	2,358	2,153
March 2024	2,205	2,221	2,177	2,214	2,216	2,403	2,775	2,487	2,235	2,212	2,389	2,158
Change on year	138	126	128	122	126	120	116	121	117	115	141	49
Change %	6.7	6	6.2	5.8	6	5.3	4.4	5.1	5.5	5.5	6.3	2.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	Payrolled employees			
	March 2023	March 2024	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	501,974	505,036	3,062	0.6
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	616,667	622,462	5,795	0.9
Cumbria	222,403	224,046	1,643	0.7
Greater Manchester	1,277,921	1,287,381	9,460	0.7
Lancashire	657,250	663,135	5,885	0.9
Cheshire	448,048	450,094	2,046	0.5
Merseyside	676,822	680,132	3,310	0.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	411,029	412,291	1,262	0.3
North Yorkshire	365,335	366,362	1,027	0.3
South Yorkshire	597,477	599,682	2,205	0.4
West Yorkshire	1,018,875	1,024,683	5,808	0.6
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	978,900	983,913	5,013	0.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	885,636	890,953	5,317	0.6
Lincolnshire	333,164	334,642	1,478	0.4
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	631,087	635,090	4,003	0.6
Shropshire and Staffordshire	725,015	731,187	6,172	0.9
West Midlands (county)	1,232,220	1,248,298	16,078	1.3
East Anglia	1,135,959	1,143,886	7,927	0.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	900,470	909,523	9,053	1
Essex	837,911	845,674	7,763	0.9
Inner London - West	553,195	542,459	-10,736	-1.9
Inner London - East	1,230,030	1,227,911	-2,119	-0.2
Outer London - East and North East	898,352	912,096	13,744	1.5
Outer London - South	624,402	629,942	5,540	0.9
Outer London - West and North West	1,026,629	1,037,854	11,225	1.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,217,576	1,226,220	8,644	0.7
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,300,946	1,309,290	8,344	0.6
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	907,609	913,306	5,697	0.6
Kent	812,837	821,363	8,526	1
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,191,974	1,202,321	10,347	0.9
Dorset and Somerset	572,788	577,746	4,958	0.9
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	229,515	231,332	1,817	0.8
Devon	502,973	506,953	3,980	0.8
West Wales and The Valleys	796,388	800,997	4,609	0.6
East Wales	513,470	516,588	3,118	0.6
North Eastern Scotland	229,030	229,832	802	0.4
Highlands and Islands	206,316	207,604	1,288	0.6
Eastern Scotland	911,895	917,577	5,682	0.6
West Central Scotland	688,809	691,712	2,903	0.4
Southern Scotland	406,673	408,104	1,431	0.4
Northern Ireland	789,474	799,551	10,077	1.3

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			
	March 2023	March 2024	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,060	2,202	142	6.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,070	2,208	138	6.7
Cumbria	2,086	2,237	151	7.2
Greater Manchester	2,100	2,219	119	5.7
Lancashire	2,018	2,145	127	6.3
Cheshire	2,220	2,337	117	5.3
Merseyside	2,093	2,234	141	6.7
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,028	2,146	118	5.8
North Yorkshire	2,079	2,211	132	6.3
South Yorkshire	2,039	2,164	125	6.1
West Yorkshire	2,073	2,195	122	5.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,093	2,218	125	6
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,128	2,255	127	6
Lincolnshire	2,032	2,161	129	6.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,204	2,333	129	5.9
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,096	2,213	117	5.6
West Midlands (county)	2,043	2,179	136	6.7
East Anglia	2,157	2,285	128	5.9
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,429	2,532	103	4.2
Essex	2,328	2,451	123	5.3
Inner London - West	3,316	3,450	134	4
Inner London - East	2,738	2,865	127	4.6
Outer London - East and North East	2,434	2,540	106	4.4
Outer London - South	2,710	2,828	118	4.4
Outer London - West and North West	2,474	2,570	96	3.9
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,523	2,627	104	4.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,370	2,491	121	5.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,260	2,391	131	5.8
Kent	2,260	2,385	125	5.5
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,240	2,354	114	5.1
Dorset and Somerset	2,062	2,194	132	6.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	1,917	2,045	128	6.7
Devon	1,997	2,123	126	6.3
West Wales and The Valleys	2,058	2,178	120	5.8
East Wales	2,159	2,274	115	5.3
North Eastern Scotland	2,372	2,508	136	5.7
Highlands and Islands	2,154	2,278	124	5.8
Eastern Scotland	2,262	2,387	125	5.5
West Central Scotland	2,239	2,378	139	6.2
Southern Scotland	2,187	2,328	141	6.4
Northern Ireland	2,109	2,158	49	2.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

### 11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	March 2023	March 2024	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	192,236	193,119	883	0.5
Mining and quarrying	52,346	52,254	-92	-0.2
Manufacturing	2,358,222	2,338,394	-19,828	-0.8
Energy production and supply	107,971	117,553	9,582	8.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	187,484	191,834	4,350	2.3
Construction	1,321,209	1,312,195	-9,014	-0.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,369,688	4,381,666	11,978	0.3
Transportation and storage	1,370,288	1,365,223	-5,065	-0.4
Accommodation and food service activities	2,210,302	2,166,298	-44,004	-2
Information and communication	1,338,230	1,306,621	-31,609	-2.4
Finance and insurance	1,089,273	1,116,841	27,568	2.5
Real estate	449,413	455,460	6,047	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical	2,416,359	2,422,669	6,310	0.3
Administrative and support services	2,494,886	2,467,510	-27,376	-1.1
Public administration and defence; social security	1,451,697	1,479,844	28,147	1.9
Education	3,195,331	3,251,472	56,141	1.8
Health and social work	4,193,313	4,364,986	171,673	4.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	610,956	629,146	18,190	3
Other service activities	542,117	546,539	4,422	0.8
Households and Extraterritorial	113,724	109,603	-4,121	-3.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

### 12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	March 2023	March 2024	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,972	2,085	113	5.7
Mining and quarrying	4,411	4,435	24	0.5
Manufacturing	2,638	2,775	137	5.2
Energy production and supply	3,976	4,007	31	0.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,832	2,926	94	3.3
Construction	2,442	2,537	95	3.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,754	1,858	104	5.9
Transportation and storage	2,579	2,727	148	5.7
Accommodation and food service activities	1,138	1,234	96	8.4
Information and communication	3,555	3,696	141	4
Finance and insurance	3,804	4,113	309	8.1
Real estate	2,266	2,352	86	3.8
Professional, scientific and technical	2,877	2,962	85	3
Administrative and support services	1,947	2,060	113	5.8
Public administration and defence; social security	2,797	2,972	175	6.3
Education	2,223	2,366	143	6.4
Health and social work	2,136	2,264	128	6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,494	1,574	80	5.4
Other service activities	1,646	1,755	109	6.6
Households and Extraterritorial	1,079	1,122	43	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
March 2015	416,282	3,566,053	6,483,720	9,241,588	6,749,291	832,185
March 2016	439,499	3,611,425	6,640,452	9,320,775	6,963,885	841,764
March 2017	442,177	3,591,442	6,732,910	9,350,209	7,176,398	857,364
March 2018	441,608	3,572,938	6,800,096	9,396,975	7,402,371	882,561
March 2019	443,696	3,539,972	6,859,234	9,450,994	7,629,593	934,830
March 2020	425,398	3,474,229	6,858,583	9,468,102	7,769,478	1,005,480
March 2021	296,252	3,153,057	6,669,598	9,339,713	7,759,418	984,219
March 2022	518,522	3,484,116	6,882,556	9,551,380	7,995,540	1,054,535
March 2023	531,354	3,491,537	7,028,341	9,767,225	8,123,123	1,123,465
April 2023	529,122	3,508,928	7,042,018	9,790,180	8,120,988	1,127,736
May 2023	525,076	3,511,026	7,051,681	9,803,295	8,126,807	1,133,596
June 2023	521,646	3,517,502	7,060,546	9,816,834	8,131,913	1,139,088
July 2023	515,955	3,497,315	7,068,992	9,832,361	8,134,361	1,141,524
August 2023	508,715	3,481,870	7,074,618	9,844,412	8,134,750	1,145,631
September 2023	506,178	3,485,231	7,078,666	9,858,829	8,139,692	1,151,643
October 2023	504,196	3,486,794	7,087,278	9,878,079	8,152,310	1,160,929
November 2023	500,734	3,479,038	7,089,393	9,892,361	8,159,656	1,169,855
December 2023	499,005	3,478,955	7,093,022	9,909,500	8,172,242	1,176,557
January 2024	499,871	3,475,087	7,094,580	9,926,226	8,175,823	1,182,325
February 2024	499,147	3,462,611	7,081,779	9,931,107	8,174,177	1,187,066
March 2024	494,766	3,454,520	7,069,652	9,904,395	8,149,418	1,196,475
Change on year	-36,588	-37,017	41,311	137,170	26,295	73,010
Change %	-6.9	-1.1	0.6	1.4	0.3	6.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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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
March 2015	281	1,107	1,751	1,925	1,736	739
March 2016	293	1,155	1,781	1,948	1,753	772
March 2017	298	1,202	1,833	1,987	1,776	805
March 2018	307	1,233	1,887	2,033	1,814	842
March 2019	320	1,293	1,967	2,116	1,874	897
March 2020	311	1,298	2,025	2,164	1,909	984
March 2021	386	1,382	2,104	2,263	1,995	1,094
March 2022	407	1,453	2,253	2,442	2,139	1,172
March 2023	409	1,586	2,419	2,597	2,270	1,268
April 2023	412	1,592	2,422	2,608	2,286	1,271
May 2023	415	1,613	2,450	2,632	2,311	1,295
June 2023	412	1,620	2,514	2,710	2,375	1,320
July 2023	411	1,615	2,458	2,645	2,331	1,306
August 2023	409	1,625	2,467	2,651	2,334	1,310
September 2023	412	1,623	2,463	2,654	2,326	1,312
October 2023	412	1,627	2,479	2,667	2,342	1,320
November 2023	413	1,652	2,517	2,702	2,411	1,342
December 2023	414	1,640	2,507	2,705	2,391	1,347
January 2024	411	1,662	2,525	2,720	2,384	1,349
February 2024	412	1,667	2,543	2,730	2,392	1,359
March 2024	412	1,666	2,542	2,729	2,396	1,356
Change on year	3	80	123	132	126	88
Change %	0.7	5	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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