

Statistical bulletin

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

Monthly estimates of payrolled employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data. This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These are official statistics in development.

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for January 2025 indicate that the number of payrolled employees broadly stayed the same compared with January 2024, a rise of just 49,000 employees.
- This change was highest in the health and social work sector, a rise of 92,000 employees, and lowest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, a fall of 58,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment slightly increased by 21,000 employees (0.1%) in January 2025 when compared with December 2024; figures for January should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for December 2024 compared with November 2024 has been revised from a decrease of 47,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 14,000; 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 January 2025 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.7% compared with January 2024.
- Annual growth in median pay in January 2025 was highest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with an increase of 10.4%, and lowest in the finance and insurance sector, with an increase of 2.9%.

About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for January 2025 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. These early estimates are, on average, based on around 85% of information being available. They are of lower quality and will be subject to revision in next month's bulletin when between 98% and 99% of data will be available. A [revisions triangle](#) is available for employees and median pay at the UK level.

Statistics in this bulletin are based on people who are employed in at least one job paid through Pay As You Earn (PAYE), and monthly estimates reflect the average of such people for each day of the calendar month. These estimates are formed using a [methodology for monthly earnings and employment estimates](#) designed to align with international guidelines for labour market statistics.

2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for January 2025 indicate that there were 30.4 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a change of just 0.2% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a rise of just 49,000 employees over the 12-month period.

Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees rose by 0.1% in January 2025, an increase of 21,000 people. This monthly change should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of January 2025. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 9: Data sources and quality](#).

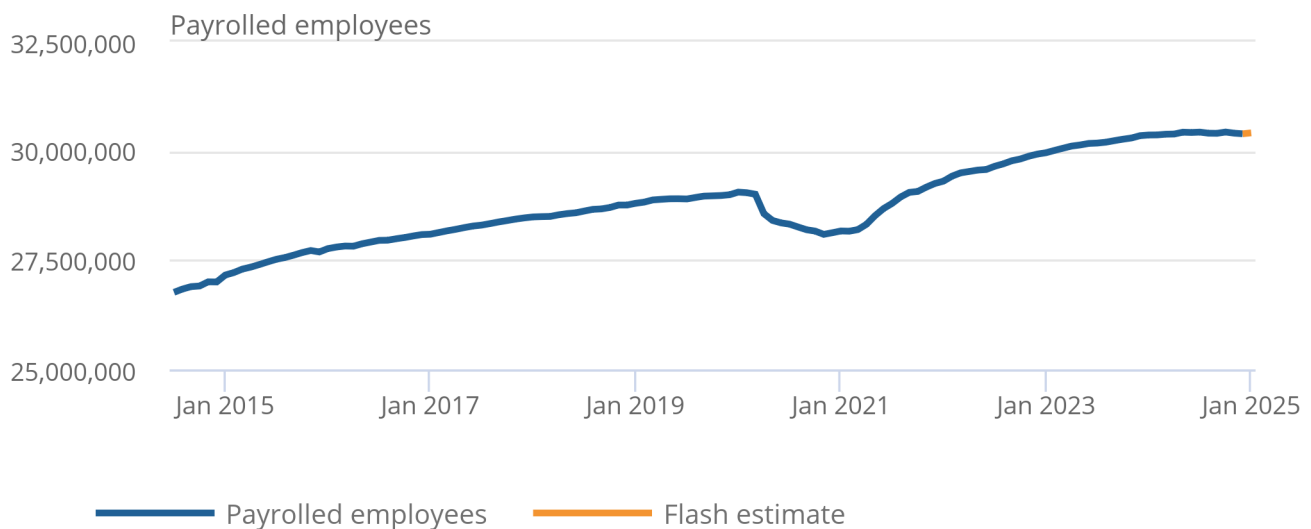
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in December 2024 with the previous month, the number showed no change (0.0%). This is revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.2% decrease reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: January 2025](#).

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to January 2025

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to January 2025



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

Notes:

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

Annual growth in the number of employees remained broadly within a range of 1.0% to 1.5% from mid-2016 until 2019. Growth rates before mid-2016 were higher than 1.5% (Figure 2). Starting around early 2019, employee growth began a slight downward trend. However, employee growth slowed more substantially past March 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, becoming negative in April 2020. At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and remained high as the labour market continued to recover from the effects of the pandemic. From April 2022 the annual growth rate has been falling. Through 2022 this fall would have been partially caused by the comparison with the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, which levelled off as we no longer compared against this higher baseline. However, growth rates then continued to slow through 2023.

Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees remains below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) trends

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to January 2025

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to January 2025



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 December 2024 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

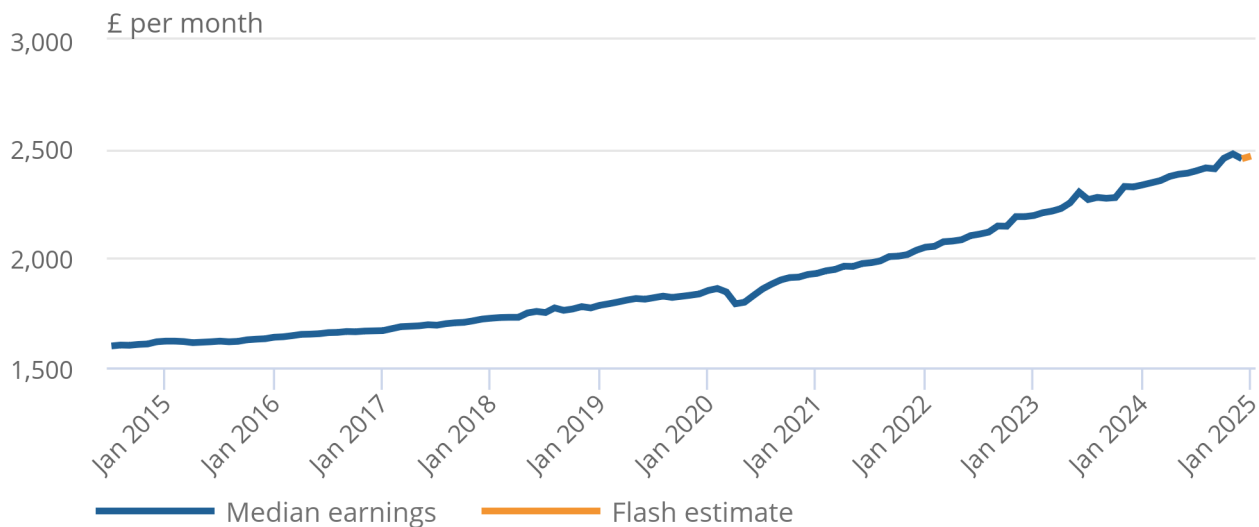
Early estimates for January 2025 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,467, an increase of 5.7% compared with the same period of the previous year (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Median pay has increased steadily throughout 2024

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to January 2025

Figure 3: Median pay has increased steadily throughout 2024

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to January 2025



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

Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020 median pay growth became positive again. Through 2022 the growth rate of median pay continued to increase in line with pre-pandemic trends, but with increasing volatility in late 2022 and into 2023. This pace of growth has slowed in 2024 (Figure 4).

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to January 2025

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to January 2025



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

4 . Regional data

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. They include data for January 2025, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics \(NUTS\): NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions](#).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions ranged from 807,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,378,000 in London in January 2025 (Figure 5).

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

Figure 5: Regional employee growth is falling in line with the UK but with higher growth rates seen in Northern Ireland

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to January 2025

Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

Comparing January 2025 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 1.0% increase in Northern Ireland, to a 0.1% decrease in Scotland.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 2.3% in payrolled employees in comparison with January 2024, and the Orkney Islands experienced an increase of 2.8% (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, January 2025

Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in January 2025 ranged from £2,116 on the Isle of Wight to £3,766 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,455 in Enfield to £3,766 in Wandsworth. Median pay in January 2025 for London as a whole was £2,917.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, January 2025

Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

5 . Industry data

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

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

Since January 2017, employee growth has not been even across sectors (Figure 8). Sectors such as construction, transportation and storage, and information and communication experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020. Sectors such as manufacturing, and wholesale and retail experienced lower growth than the UK overall.

All sectors highlighted experienced a decrease in employee growth around April 2020, with the smallest decrease being in health and social work. Public administration and defence, and health and social work saw early recoveries in their growth rates, as did administrative and support services, and education from early 2021 onwards.

When comparing early estimates for January 2025 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 2.6% in accommodation and food service activities, to positive 2.1% in health and social work.

Figure 8: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to January 2025

Notes:

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

Download the data

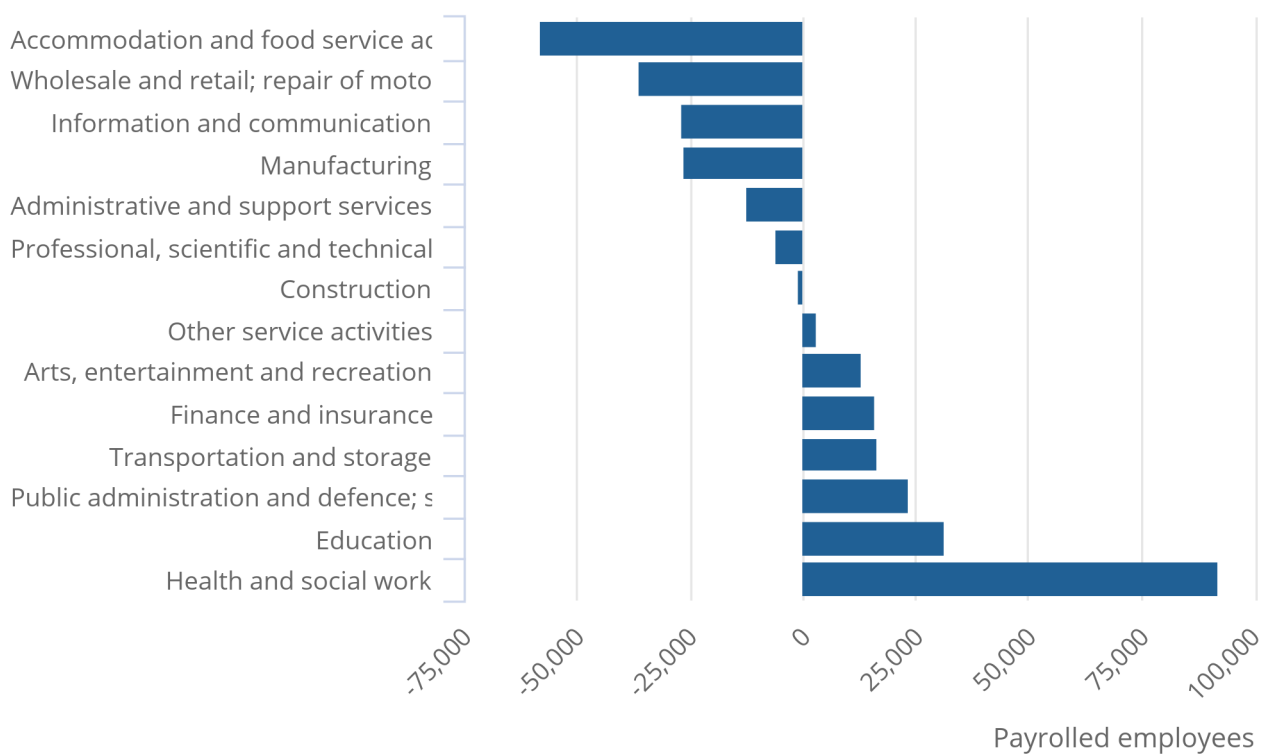
The increase in payrolled employees between January 2024 and January 2025 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 92,000 employees) and smallest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 58,000 employees).

Figure 9: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2024

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2024, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025

Figure 9: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2024

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2024, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025



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.

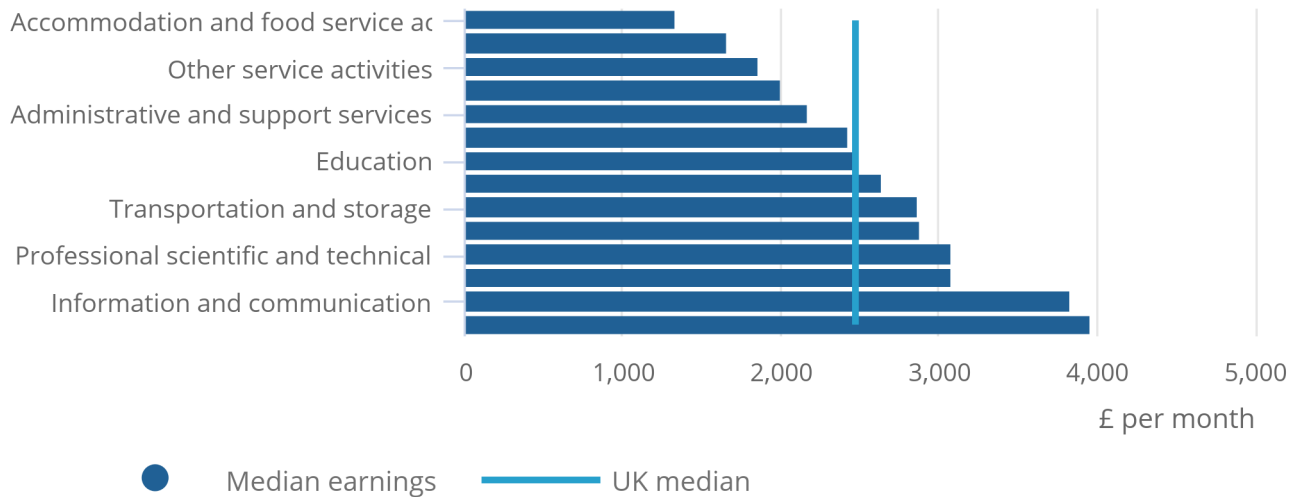
Median pay in January 2025 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,339 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £3,969 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025



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

Notes:

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

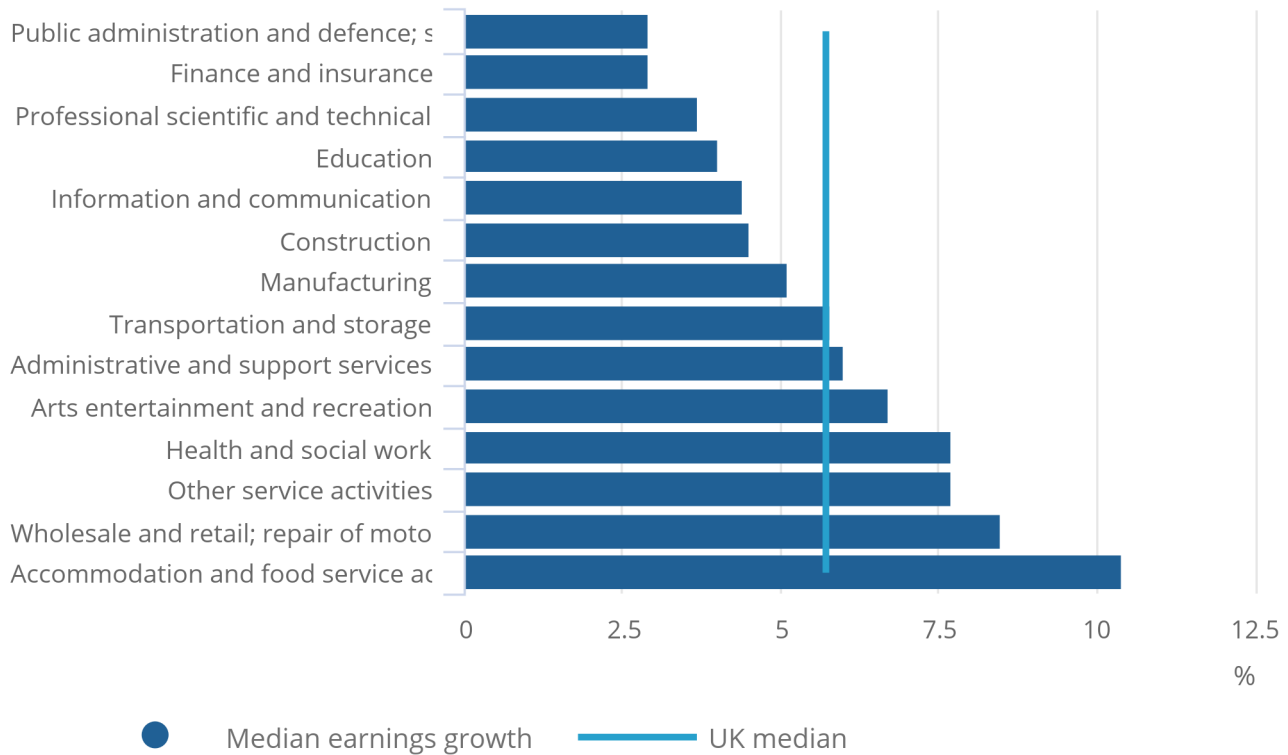
Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, at positive 10.4% (Figure 11), and slowest in the finance and insurance sector, at positive 2.9%. Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the accompanying datasets.

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025



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

Notes:

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

6 . Age data

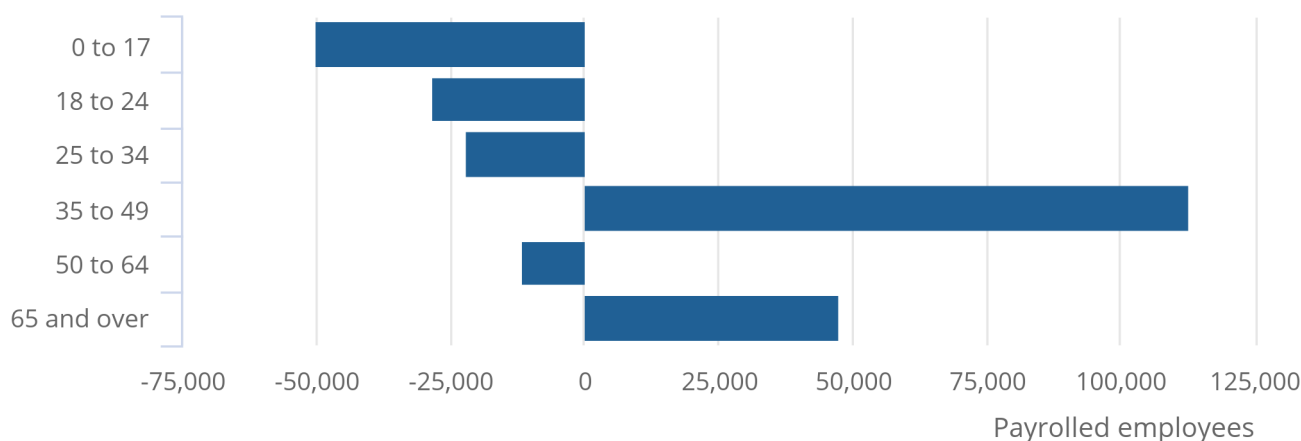
The age figures in this bulletin are calculated based on an individual's age at the time they receive a payment. Of the 30.4 million payrolled employees in the UK in January 2025, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years. Between January 2024 and January 2025, there was a decrease of 78,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 113,000.

Figure 12: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2024

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2024, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025

Figure 12: The 35 to 49 years age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since January 2024

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2024, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025



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.

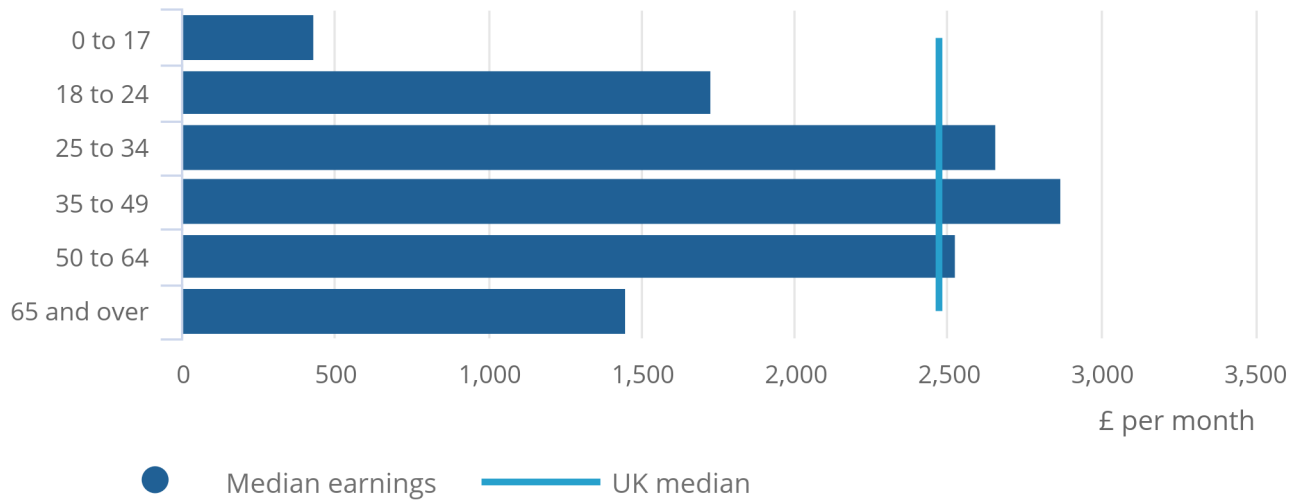
Median pay in January 2025 ranged from £432 for those aged under 18 years to £2,867 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2025



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

Notes:

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

7 . Earnings and employment data

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

Dataset | Released 18 February 2025

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

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

Dataset | Released 18 February 2025

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

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

Dataset | Released 18 February 2025

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

It is also possible for suitable applicants to access a sample of RTI data through HMRC's Datalab or through the ONS Integrated Data Service (IDS). These samples contain the full population of payrolled individuals but only contain selected variables and a shorter timeframe.

More information and how to apply for access to HMRC data can be found [on GOV.UK's About the HMRC Datalab page](#).

More information on RTI data available in the IDS can be found on the [IDS website](#).

8 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

Median monthly pay shows what a person in the middle of all employees would earn each month. The median pay is generally considered to be a more accurate reflection of the "average wage" because it discounts the extremes at either end of the scale.

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

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

The National Minimum Wage (NMW) is a minimum amount per hour that most workers in the UK are entitled to be payrolled. There are different rates of minimum wage depending on a worker's age and whether they are an apprentice. The NMW applies to employees aged 16 to 20 years. The government's National Living Wage (NLW) was introduced on 1 April 2016 and currently applies to employees aged 21 years and over. See current and previous rates for the NMW and NLW on [the GOV.UK website](#).

Pay As You Earn

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

9 . Data sources and quality

Data source and collection

The data for this release come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. More information on the quality of the data and the steps we take to quality assure it can be found in our [Quality assurance of administrative data used in earnings and employment from PAYE RTI methodology](#).

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



Coverage

This 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 January 2025 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.

HMRC is seeking views from users of statistical publications on proposed changes, including this release as a joint ONS and HMRC publication, in its latest statistics [consultation document](#).

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

Methodology

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

Pre-release data

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) grants pre-release access to [official statistics](#) publications. As this is a joint release, and in accordance with the HMRC policy, pre-release access has been granted to a number of people to enable the preparation of statistical publications and ministerial briefing. Further details, including a [list of those granted access to official statistics by HMRC](#), can be found on 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 developed an action plan for focusing on the six requirements and [published an update on progress on 9 December 2024](#).

This is a joint release between HMRC and the ONS.

Strengths of the data

As Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data cover the whole population, rather than a sample of people or companies, we are able to use these to produce estimates for geographic areas and other more detailed breakdowns of the population. The methods for producing such breakdowns are under development and we expect to include further statistics in a future release. These statistics can help inform decision-making across the country. They also have the potential to provide more timely estimates than existing measures.

These statistics also have the potential to replace some of those based on surveys, which could reduce the burden on businesses needing to fill in statistical surveys.

Industry Sector Classifications

The industrial sectors in this bulletin are based on the UK Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes, as defined by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). These codes have been determined from both the most recent Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and data from Companies House for each Pay As You Earn (PAYE) enterprise.

Large enterprises that cover multiple SIC codes are classified into a single SIC code based on the relative number of employees in each SIC code. Changes to the proportion of employees across SIC codes in large enterprises can result in the enterprise being reclassified to a different SIC code. To obtain the SIC code we link to the most recent quarterly versions of the IDBR. Once a year when we refresh data for the whole series, the IDBR link is refreshed using the most recent version available, and any reclassifications are then used for the entirety of the time series until the next year.

This means that sector level time series represent the current employers classified in each sector and are less likely to be distorted by employers being reclassified at the enterprise level because of small changes at the lower unit level. However, it also means that these time series may be revised between publications and, in the historical sections of the time series, employers are classified in sectors in which they were not classified at that point in time. However, this method should minimise discrepancies in the data caused by reclassifications and should more easily allow the tracking of job movements between sectors.

Imputation and revisions

RTI data used in this release are extracted in the weeks following the end of the latest reference month. For some individuals this means payments relating to work done in recent reference months are yet to be received. Rather than wait until all payment returns have been received, we produce timelier measures by imputing the values for missing returns.

For the latest reference month around 15% of the data are imputed. We refer to this as the "flash" or "early" estimate in the bulletin, as this figure is the most subject to revision as payment returns are received and the imputed payments replaced with actual data.

From our July 2022 publication, two changes were made to the imputation model. A seasonal factor was incorporated into the imputation model. The model was also made more responsive to recent changes to the labour market that would affect the likelihood of a payment existing. The latter change in particular should reduce the scale of revisions seen to the "flash" estimate, but cannot eliminate revisions completely.

Earlier months also contain some imputed data. Some payment frequencies mean that we have not received the relevant payment data more than a month after the reference period. Also, in some circumstances, returns might be submitted late. Therefore, earlier months are also subject to revision, but these revisions are likely to be much smaller because the level of imputation is smaller. The proportion of imputed data for a reference month two months before data extraction is around 1% to 2% of the data.

For the majority of months, post-flash revisions will occur in small amounts gradually each month as more submissions are received. However, all RTI submissions must be received before the end of the tax year. Therefore, for months close to the end of the tax year these submissions and associated minor revisions that would have accumulated through the year instead need to be received all at once in the final submissions of the tax year. The months of January and February will be most affected by this and see sharper non-flash revisions at the end of the tax year if the imputed submissions are not received by that point. From July 2022, changes were incorporated into the imputation model to try to control for these seasonal differences, as well as other seasonal factors that might affect whether submissions are received through different points of the year. Further information on the impact of the changes to the imputation model can be found in our [Impact of imputation changes in employment statistics from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information methodology](#).

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

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

Further information about the methodology used and comparisons with the ONS's [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) and [Average Weekly Earnings](#) can be found in [New methods for monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information \(PAYE RTI\) data](#).

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

10 . Related links

[Labour market overview: February 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 February 2025

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

[Employment in the UK: February 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 February 2025

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

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: February 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 February 2025

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

[Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: February 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 February 2025

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

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: February 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 18 February 2025

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

11 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Payrolled employees
January 2015	27,158,206
January 2016	27,763,339
January 2017	28,092,821
January 2018	28,488,282
January 2019	28,800,498
January 2020	29,056,298
January 2021	28,166,774
January 2022	29,306,587
January 2023	29,957,823
January 2024	30,363,462
February 2024	30,365,744
March 2024	30,381,792
April 2024	30,385,729
May 2024	30,427,970
June 2024	30,421,575
July 2024	30,429,629
August 2024	30,404,791
September 2024	30,401,959
October 2024	30,431,734
November 2024	30,405,464
December 2024	30,391,523
January 2025	30,412,205
Change on year	48,743
Change %	0.2

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Jan 2025 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
2. These data are official statistics in development.
3. The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid remuneration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period, including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.
4. Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.
5. These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2. Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Median pay
January 2015	1,620
January 2016	1,638
January 2017	1,668
January 2018	1,725
January 2019	1,784
January 2020	1,852
January 2021	1,930
January 2022	2,050
January 2023	2,195
January 2024	2,335
February 2024	2,345
March 2024	2,355
April 2024	2,374
May 2024	2,384
June 2024	2,389
July 2024	2,400
August 2024	2,413
September 2024	2,409
October 2024	2,457
November 2024	2,477
December 2024	2,455
January 2025	2,467
Change on year	132
Change %	5.7

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Jan 2025 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.
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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Mean pay
December 2014	2,237
December 2015	2,239
December 2016	2,293
December 2017	2,360
December 2018	2,429
December 2019	2,505
December 2020	2,647
December 2021	2,790
December 2022	2,959
December 2023	3,115
January 2024	3,124
February 2024	3,139
March 2024	3,164
April 2024	3,185
May 2024	3,202
June 2024	3,204
July 2024	3,202
August 2024	3,224
September 2024	3,225
October 2024	3,310
November 2024	3,289
December 2024	3,285
Change on year	170
Change %	5.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
December 2014	60,409,949,451
December 2015	61,991,297,366
December 2016	64,398,296,366
December 2017	67,174,873,744
December 2018	69,846,190,564
December 2019	72,633,014,342
December 2020	74,460,718,645
December 2021	81,605,006,117
December 2022	88,563,336,726
December 2023	94,545,759,995
January 2024	94,842,223,720
February 2024	95,306,239,252
March 2024	96,135,920,980
April 2024	96,791,074,917
May 2024	97,415,239,520
June 2024	97,472,432,294
July 2024	97,420,526,626
August 2024	98,011,218,418
September 2024	98,052,491,902
October 2024	100,717,303,049
November 2024	100,006,972,220
December 2024	99,834,039,489
Change on year	5,288,279,494
Change %	5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

£ per month, 3 month moving average							
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted							
Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
December 2014	512	901	1,610	2,613	3,942	5,312	11,094
December 2015	529	914	1,629	2,633	3,978	5,353	11,093
December 2016	552	946	1,666	2,679	4,052	5,465	11,355
December 2017	573	981	1,714	2,743	4,146	5,601	11,689
December 2018	599	1,014	1,773	2,824	4,263	5,784	12,063
December 2019	620	1,055	1,830	2,907	4,395	5,956	12,358
December 2020	670	1,121	1,916	3,024	4,581	6,241	13,039
December 2021	677	1,158	2,020	3,162	4,789	6,546	13,738
December 2022	715	1,251	2,175	3,396	5,148	7,015	14,577
December 2023	764	1,344	2,310	3,562	5,379	7,298	15,146
January 2024	769	1,356	2,324	3,580	5,404	7,320	15,207
February 2024	776	1,363	2,334	3,590	5,427	7,358	15,312
March 2024	780	1,371	2,344	3,601	5,447	7,397	15,421
April 2024	782	1,381	2,355	3,613	5,470	7,427	15,516
May 2024	785	1,395	2,369	3,625	5,486	7,448	15,592
June 2024	788	1,403	2,381	3,636	5,499	7,461	15,611
July 2024	791	1,412	2,393	3,647	5,502	7,470	15,604
August 2024	792	1,420	2,403	3,659	5,510	7,472	15,590
September 2024	796	1,431	2,411	3,669	5,523	7,479	15,531
October 2024	800	1,445	2,433	3,712	5,593	7,545	15,771
November 2024	805	1,457	2,448	3,740	5,644	7,630	15,862
December 2024	808	1,466	2,462	3,762	5,665	7,652	15,957
Change on year	44	122	152	200	286	354	811
Change %	5.8	9.1	6.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
December 2017	667,712	640,684
December 2018	666,542	666,336
December 2019	676,951	658,742
December 2020	606,485	569,695
December 2021	703,499	619,973
December 2022	680,644	632,952
December 2023	658,413	605,424
January 2024	649,009	633,562
February 2024	647,440	645,158
March 2024	641,331	625,283
April 2024	603,614	599,677
May 2024	654,865	612,624
June 2024	623,890	630,285
July 2024	605,023	596,969
August 2024	596,131	620,969
September 2024	610,556	613,388
October 2024	596,596	566,821
November 2024	597,133	623,403
December 2024	617,327	631,268
Change on year	-41,086	25,844
Change %	-6.2	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
January 2015	1,042,537	2,952,100	2,176,731	1,984,163	2,333,941	2,588,411	3,758,851	3,841,674	2,271,115	1,198,771	2,325,427	684,486
January 2016	1,055,943	3,016,070	2,216,606	2,031,441	2,396,634	2,656,146	3,874,727	3,927,001	2,320,800	1,217,841	2,347,190	702,942
January 2017	1,059,839	3,053,366	2,247,325	2,064,772	2,432,117	2,692,555	3,925,988	3,972,464	2,353,244	1,231,262	2,347,072	712,819
January 2018	1,069,745	3,106,001	2,276,229	2,098,426	2,463,998	2,732,659	3,988,622	4,022,498	2,384,643	1,249,410	2,366,243	729,806
January 2019	1,073,592	3,138,769	2,299,342	2,118,513	2,490,251	2,764,907	4,059,607	4,065,559	2,404,786	1,261,254	2,379,785	744,131
January 2020	1,077,881	3,162,392	2,318,042	2,131,365	2,497,000	2,789,955	4,135,355	4,106,824	2,428,401	1,267,239	2,388,317	753,528
January 2021	1,055,659	3,092,369	2,262,219	2,080,828	2,430,799	2,715,483	3,916,945	3,972,531	2,359,221	1,232,084	2,308,914	739,723
January 2022	1,098,582	3,216,950	2,350,132	2,155,096	2,528,319	2,805,287	4,141,865	4,124,111	2,441,531	1,281,444	2,392,674	770,597
January 2023	1,116,737	3,274,225	2,389,415	2,194,370	2,582,902	2,864,836	4,301,825	4,225,324	2,488,765	1,305,337	2,429,103	784,985
January 2024	1,129,464	3,315,558	2,412,560	2,216,072	2,621,639	2,902,852	4,380,526	4,282,845	2,521,290	1,320,156	2,461,933	798,566
February 2024	1,130,387	3,316,554	2,410,832	2,216,488	2,622,000	2,904,397	4,380,649	4,284,057	2,520,699	1,319,257	2,461,249	799,175
March 2024	1,130,862	3,319,288	2,411,705	2,216,320	2,622,690	2,907,436	4,382,019	4,286,211	2,523,164	1,320,574	2,461,610	799,915
April 2024	1,130,906	3,323,931	2,413,525	2,216,347	2,625,494	2,907,020	4,383,991	4,286,444	2,518,381	1,317,847	2,460,549	801,294
May 2024	1,132,295	3,329,309	2,416,026	2,219,552	2,628,760	2,910,639	4,390,205	4,292,201	2,524,551	1,319,528	2,461,708	803,197
June 2024	1,131,219	3,327,293	2,415,831	2,220,007	2,626,514	2,911,527	4,386,615	4,290,120	2,526,483	1,319,878	2,460,814	805,273
July 2024	1,131,052	3,327,634	2,415,601	2,221,076	2,627,436	2,913,017	4,386,671	4,291,619	2,527,043	1,319,969	2,462,760	805,751
August 2024	1,130,131	3,324,045	2,412,604	2,219,331	2,625,127	2,910,435	4,383,139	4,289,604	2,524,354	1,318,310	2,462,132	805,578
September 2024	1,130,429	3,323,469	2,411,116	2,219,433	2,625,650	2,909,643	4,382,960	4,289,194	2,524,137	1,318,229	2,461,871	805,828
October 2024	1,131,594	3,327,630	2,414,161	2,221,473	2,629,710	2,912,465	4,382,991	4,294,435	2,528,503	1,320,251	2,462,725	805,796
November 2024	1,130,394	3,323,720	2,413,720	2,220,862	2,625,895	2,910,987	4,375,226	4,292,833	2,525,031	1,320,354	2,460,464	805,979
December 2024	1,130,406	3,322,405	2,411,561	2,219,042	2,624,332	2,909,999	4,377,940	4,293,305	2,524,430	1,317,837	2,455,156	805,111
January 2025	1,130,408	3,324,456	2,412,535	2,222,159	2,628,503	2,910,931	4,377,903	4,294,344	2,525,007	1,319,354	2,459,927	806,678
Change on year	944	8,898	-25	6,087	6,864	8,079	-2,623	11,499	3,717	-802	-2,006	8,112
Change %	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	1.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
January 2015	1,541	1,532	1,513	1,528	1,539	1,655	1,945	1,731	1,518	1,528	1,659	1,500
January 2016	1,546	1,545	1,532	1,542	1,551	1,676	1,967	1,759	1,537	1,535	1,679	1,503
January 2017	1,575	1,577	1,553	1,569	1,581	1,703	2,013	1,787	1,570	1,567	1,703	1,535
January 2018	1,628	1,633	1,610	1,631	1,648	1,774	2,085	1,853	1,630	1,620	1,747	1,572
January 2019	1,677	1,691	1,661	1,688	1,692	1,832	2,149	1,910	1,684	1,672	1,799	1,649
January 2020	1,737	1,755	1,721	1,746	1,748	1,901	2,232	1,986	1,747	1,735	1,875	1,704
January 2021	1,809	1,831	1,796	1,827	1,827	1,989	2,328	2,061	1,821	1,825	1,963	1,787
January 2022	1,900	1,928	1,900	1,943	1,928	2,118	2,465	2,190	1,941	1,932	2,097	1,940
January 2023	2,053	2,077	2,038	2,077	2,071	2,256	2,634	2,338	2,079	2,061	2,230	2,045
January 2024	2,198	2,222	2,177	2,220	2,215	2,392	2,777	2,483	2,230	2,213	2,363	2,141
February 2024	2,206	2,227	2,182	2,231	2,227	2,403	2,784	2,490	2,239	2,223	2,352	2,156
March 2024	2,220	2,239	2,196	2,243	2,236	2,416	2,793	2,503	2,248	2,232	2,384	2,170
April 2024	2,234	2,263	2,217	2,258	2,257	2,433	2,804	2,515	2,274	2,249	2,396	2,194
May 2024	2,247	2,276	2,230	2,272	2,267	2,445	2,812	2,529	2,286	2,252	2,415	2,234
June 2024	2,251	2,282	2,231	2,277	2,269	2,447	2,821	2,527	2,281	2,258	2,417	2,317
July 2024	2,266	2,297	2,249	2,294	2,287	2,465	2,842	2,542	2,295	2,269	2,431	2,238
August 2024	2,277	2,307	2,256	2,305	2,295	2,476	2,857	2,548	2,309	2,290	2,441	2,306
September 2024	2,267	2,300	2,255	2,305	2,290	2,478	2,855	2,551	2,312	2,289	2,452	2,249
October 2024	2,340	2,363	2,312	2,353	2,347	2,536	2,909	2,609	2,361	2,331	2,482	2,277
November 2024	2,321	2,349	2,303	2,335	2,332	2,511	2,904	2,598	2,359	2,360	2,537	2,288
December 2024	2,321	2,340	2,293	2,338	2,340	2,506	2,901	2,593	2,346	2,340	2,486	2,288
January 2025	2,330	2,354	2,301	2,355	2,349	2,529	2,917	2,600	2,355	2,350	2,486	2,290
Change on year	132	132	124	135	134	137	140	117	125	137	123	149
Change %	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.0	4.7	5.6	6.2	5.2	7.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	January 2024	January 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	505,752	505,407	-345	-0.1
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	623,712	625,001	1,289	0.2
Cumbria	224,141	226,109	1,968	0.9
Greater Manchester	1,293,055	1,294,591	1,536	0.1
Lancashire	663,924	666,616	2,692	0.4
Cheshire	451,535	452,669	1,134	0.3
Merseyside	682,903	684,471	1,568	0.2
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	414,214	414,768	554	0.1
North Yorkshire	367,688	367,782	94	0.0
South Yorkshire	601,415	602,960	1,545	0.3
West Yorkshire	1,029,244	1,027,026	-2,218	-0.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	987,640	987,691	51	0.0
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	893,246	897,755	4,509	0.5
Lincolnshire	335,186	336,714	1,528	0.5
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	637,012	638,489	1,477	0.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	732,354	733,102	748	0.1
West Midlands (county)	1,252,272	1,256,912	4,640	0.4
East Anglia	1,144,111	1,146,306	2,195	0.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	910,817	915,119	4,302	0.5
Essex	847,924	849,506	1,582	0.2
Inner London - West	547,146	541,751	-5,395	-1.0
Inner London - East	1,237,874	1,234,132	-3,742	-0.3
Outer London - East and North East	918,820	923,952	5,132	0.6
Outer London - South	632,251	634,266	2,015	0.3
Outer London - West and North West	1,044,435	1,043,803	-632	-0.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,230,644	1,233,573	2,929	0.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,312,323	1,314,053	1,730	0.1
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	915,947	918,335	2,388	0.3
Kent	823,931	828,383	4,452	0.5
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,204,222	1,206,388	2,166	0.2
Dorset and Somerset	578,214	578,410	196	0.0
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	231,282	232,139	857	0.4
Devon	507,572	508,070	498	0.1
West Wales and The Valleys	802,568	801,245	-1,323	-0.2
East Wales	517,588	518,109	521	0.1
North Eastern Scotland	230,826	230,482	-344	-0.1
Highlands and Islands	207,403	208,418	1,015	0.5
Eastern Scotland	919,033	917,382	-1,651	-0.2
West Central Scotland	695,973	695,794	-179	0.0
Southern Scotland	408,699	407,852	-847	-0.2
Northern Ireland	798,566	806,678	8,112	1.0

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			
	January 2024	January 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,190	2,324	134	6.1
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,203	2,332	129	5.9
Cumbria	2,212	2,363	151	6.8
Greater Manchester	2,221	2,350	129	5.8
Lancashire	2,144	2,275	131	6.1
Cheshire	2,339	2,471	132	5.6
Merseyside	2,228	2,371	143	6.4
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,142	2,278	136	6.3
North Yorkshire	2,185	2,289	104	4.8
South Yorkshire	2,151	2,284	133	6.2
West Yorkshire	2,196	2,314	118	5.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,215	2,347	132	6.0
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,241	2,377	136	6.1
Lincolnshire	2,159	2,312	153	7.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,324	2,452	128	5.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,211	2,340	129	5.8
West Midlands (county)	2,163	2,308	145	6.7
East Anglia	2,276	2,407	131	5.8
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,545	2,665	120	4.7
Essex	2,441	2,564	123	5.0
Inner London - West	3,447	3,626	179	5.2
Inner London - East	2,857	3,001	144	5.0
Outer London - East and North East	2,551	2,677	126	4.9
Outer London - South	2,826	2,963	137	4.8
Outer London - West and North West	2,574	2,719	145	5.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,626	2,752	126	4.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,494	2,604	110	4.4
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,386	2,501	115	4.8
Kent	2,381	2,508	127	5.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,360	2,480	120	5.1
Dorset and Somerset	2,188	2,312	124	5.7
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,045	2,162	117	5.7
Devon	2,122	2,244	122	5.7
West Wales and The Valleys	2,177	2,313	136	6.2
East Wales	2,267	2,408	141	6.2
North Eastern Scotland	2,494	2,614	120	4.8
Highlands and Islands	2,254	2,384	130	5.8
Eastern Scotland	2,371	2,496	125	5.3
West Central Scotland	2,373	2,484	111	4.7
Southern Scotland	2,306	2,444	138	6.0
Northern Ireland	2,141	2,290	149	7.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	January 2024	January 2025	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	191,960	194,700	2,740	1.4
Mining and quarrying	49,462	48,628	-834	-1.7
Manufacturing	2,351,961	2,325,899	-26,062	-1.1
Energy production and supply	110,684	114,647	3,963	3.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	200,035	205,886	5,851	2.9
Construction	1,338,226	1,337,383	-843	-0.1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,357,739	4,321,363	-36,376	-0.8
Transportation and storage	1,370,193	1,386,807	16,614	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	2,204,344	2,146,330	-58,014	-2.6
Information and communication	1,302,417	1,275,756	-26,661	-2.0
Finance and insurance	1,103,153	1,119,172	16,019	1.5
Real estate	456,022	467,517	11,495	2.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,447,682	2,441,821	-5,861	-0.2
Administrative and support services	2,480,488	2,467,940	-12,548	-0.5
Public administration and defence; social security	1,524,606	1,547,875	23,269	1.5
Education	3,217,623	3,248,878	31,255	1.0
Health and social work	4,364,955	4,457,147	92,192	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	628,994	642,237	13,243	2.1
Other service activities	547,715	550,538	2,823	0.5
Households and Extraterritorial	115,200	111,680	-3,520	-3.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	January 2024	January 2025	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,091	2,226	135	6.5
Mining and quarrying	4,587	4,500	-87	-1.9
Manufacturing	2,740	2,880	140	5.1
Energy production and supply	4,231	4,399	168	4.0
Water supply, sewerage and waste	2,954	3,106	152	5.1
Construction	2,527	2,640	113	4.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,851	2,008	157	8.5
Transportation and storage	2,711	2,869	158	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,213	1,339	126	10.4
Information and communication	3,670	3,832	162	4.4
Finance and insurance	3,856	3,969	113	2.9
Real estate	2,360	2,488	128	5.4
Professional, scientific and technical	2,978	3,087	109	3.7
Administrative and support services	2,049	2,172	123	6.0
Public administration and defence; social security	3,000	3,088	88	2.9
Education	2,372	2,466	94	4.0
Health and social work	2,249	2,423	174	7.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,563	1,667	104	6.7
Other service activities	1,733	1,867	134	7.7
Households and Extraterritorial	1,129	1,194	65	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
January 2015	413,346	3,548,037	6,449,373	9,216,592	6,703,120	827,738
January 2016	440,012	3,605,728	6,623,614	9,320,064	6,934,865	839,057
January 2017	441,905	3,596,433	6,717,234	9,346,826	7,137,826	852,597
January 2018	443,496	3,581,778	6,801,566	9,402,606	7,378,695	880,143
January 2019	440,947	3,548,227	6,852,778	9,446,415	7,596,106	916,026
January 2020	435,957	3,499,597	6,874,052	9,471,014	7,761,696	1,013,982
January 2021	291,336	3,164,475	6,668,174	9,331,297	7,735,991	975,503
January 2022	495,965	3,449,182	6,840,730	9,516,289	7,965,097	1,039,324
January 2023	521,520	3,485,828	6,999,145	9,733,308	8,108,481	1,109,541
January 2024	499,655	3,486,116	7,103,865	9,926,670	8,165,328	1,181,827
February 2024	497,136	3,476,061	7,103,375	9,939,293	8,164,275	1,185,604
March 2024	494,537	3,471,802	7,107,249	9,953,355	8,163,741	1,191,108
April 2024	491,515	3,479,477	7,109,244	9,958,988	8,154,219	1,192,287
May 2024	488,482	3,479,098	7,119,103	9,980,322	8,161,506	1,199,458
June 2024	485,850	3,471,454	7,116,871	9,985,092	8,157,162	1,205,145
July 2024	473,713	3,460,565	7,119,358	9,997,297	8,161,527	1,217,169
August 2024	466,400	3,450,780	7,115,939	10,003,820	8,153,965	1,213,887
September 2024	461,764	3,449,081	7,115,122	10,013,270	8,154,390	1,208,331
October 2024	459,481	3,452,191	7,113,203	10,021,208	8,166,681	1,218,971
November 2024	456,371	3,447,042	7,095,467	10,022,083	8,163,279	1,221,221
December 2024	452,404	3,445,451	7,084,815	10,028,926	8,157,163	1,222,765
January 2025	449,867	3,457,790	7,081,878	10,039,664	8,153,783	1,229,223
Change on year	-49,788	-28,326	-21,987	112,994	-11,545	47,396
Change %	-10.0	-0.8	-0.3	1.1	-0.1	4.0

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
January 2015	280	1,103	1,751	1,924	1,740	736
January 2016	289	1,149	1,784	1,939	1,748	765
January 2017	297	1,194	1,818	1,965	1,760	793
January 2018	304	1,232	1,882	2,035	1,809	833
January 2019	324	1,281	1,948	2,089	1,854	884
January 2020	334	1,337	2,037	2,161	1,908	966
January 2021	369	1,354	2,082	2,243	1,977	1,079
January 2022	400	1,447	2,228	2,406	2,108	1,154
January 2023	414	1,563	2,390	2,562	2,244	1,251
January 2024	414	1,664	2,535	2,723	2,392	1,347
February 2024	416	1,629	2,480	2,732	2,401	1,356
March 2024	420	1,685	2,554	2,747	2,413	1,363
April 2024	422	1,698	2,561	2,759	2,435	1,377
May 2024	424	1,715	2,577	2,773	2,441	1,389
June 2024	426	1,700	2,584	2,778	2,447	1,385
July 2024	426	1,724	2,594	2,788	2,459	1,388
August 2024	427	1,737	2,608	2,804	2,470	1,406
September 2024	423	1,742	2,607	2,792	2,455	1,415
October 2024	428	1,734	2,646	2,873	2,530	1,447
November 2024	432	1,753	2,659	2,863	2,513	1,443
December 2024	429	1,751	2,648	2,847	2,510	1,440
January 2025	432	1,726	2,661	2,867	2,524	1,453
Change on year	18	62	126	144	132	106
Change %	4.3	3.7	5.0	5.3	5.5	7.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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