

Statistical bulletin

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

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

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# 1 . Main points

- Early estimates for June 2025 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.3 million, which is a fall of 0.6% from June 2024; this is equivalent to 178,000 fewer employees.
- The largest increase was in the health and social work sector, with a rise of 67,000 employees; the largest decrease was in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with a fall of 108,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 41,000 employees (0.1%) in June 2025, compared with May 2025; figures for June should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for May 2025, compared with April 2025, has been revised from a decrease of 109,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 25,000; this is because of the incorporation of additional real time information (RTI) submissions into the statistics, which takes place every publication and reduces the need for imputation.
- Early estimates for June 2025 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.6%, compared with June 2024.
- Annual growth in median pay in June 2025 was highest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with an increase of 7.3%; it was lowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, with an increase of 3.4%.

## About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for June 2025 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees and 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.

As reported in the previous bulletin, the early data extract of May 2025 data increased the need for imputation in the production of the May 2025 flash estimate. The larger than average revision to May 2025 figures is likely partially owing to this process.

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

## 2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for June 2025 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), which is a decrease of 0.6% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 178,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.1% in June 2025, a decrease of 41,000 people.

This monthly change should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of June 2025. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 9: Data sources and quality](#).

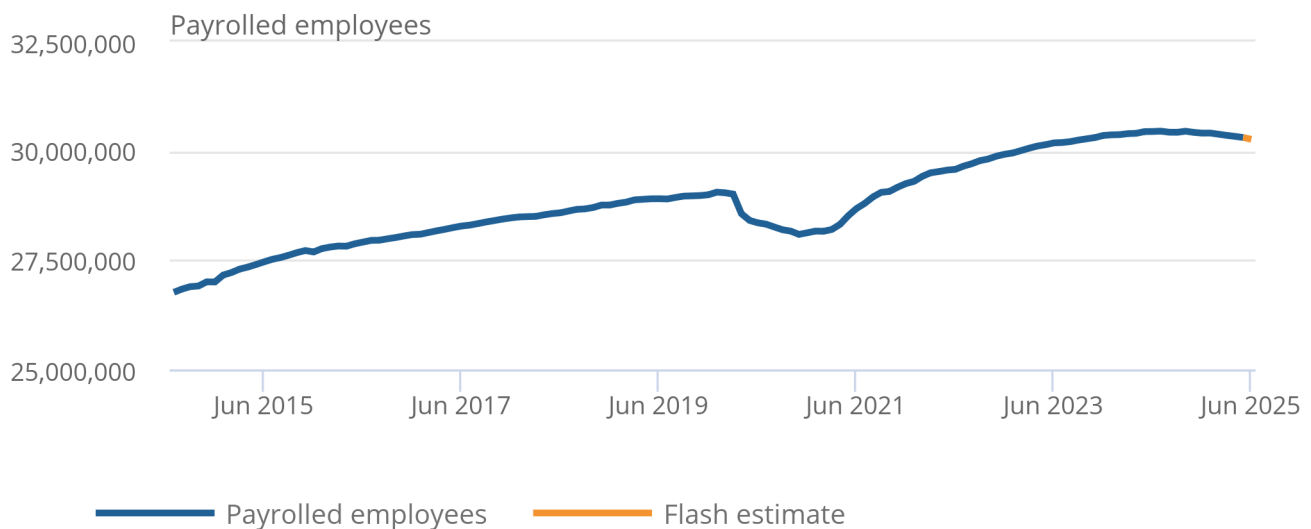
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in May 2025 with the previous month, the number decreased by 0.1%. This is revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.4% decrease reported in our previous [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2025 bulletin](#).

**Figure 1: The number of payrolled employees has decreased from a peak in 2024**

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

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



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

**Notes:**

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The May 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is only included 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). Employee growth began a slight downward trend around early 2019. However, employee growth slowed more substantially after March 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and became negative in April 2020. Growth rates began to recover at the start of 2021 and remained high as the labour market recovered from the effects of the pandemic.

The annual growth rate has been falling since 2022. This fall through 2022 was 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 decrease throughout 2023 and 2024.

**Figure 2: The growth rate of the number of payrolled employees is negative, having decreased at a steady rate since 2022**

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

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



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

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### 3 . Median monthly pay

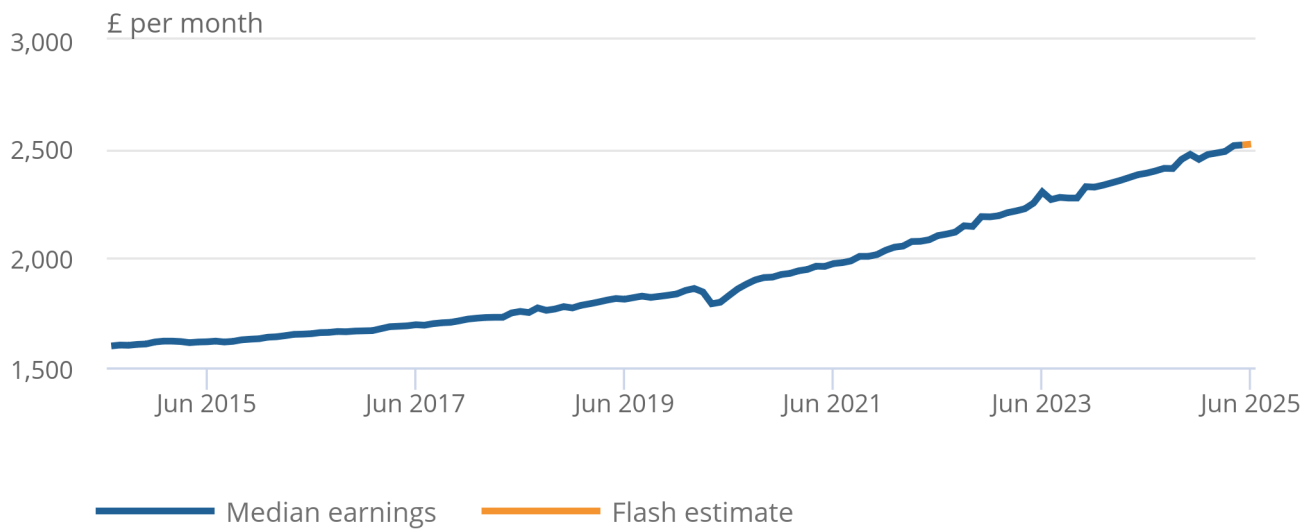
Early estimates for June 2025 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,522, which is an increase of 5.6% compared with the same period of the previous year.

**Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase**

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

#### Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

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



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

**Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The May 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is only included for graphing purposes.

Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth fluctuated around 3.6% until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. Median pay growth became positive again from June 2020. The growth rate of median pay throughout 2022 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: The rate of growth in median pay has remained relatively stable since 2023, after increasing throughout most of the previous decade**

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

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



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

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1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The May 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is only included 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. Figures include data for June 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 809,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,343,000 in London in June 2025 (Figure 5).

London and Northern Ireland experienced higher growth than the UK average between January 2017 and early 2020. 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: Employee growth is falling in all regions and only remains positive in Northern Ireland

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

### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

Comparing June 2025 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 0.5% increase in Northern Ireland to a 1.1% decrease in London.

For NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 3.3% in payrolled employees, compared with June 2024, and Shetland Islands experienced an increase of 1.8% (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, June 2025

### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in June 2025 ranged from £2,173 in Isle of Wight to £3,804 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,502 in Enfield to £3,804 in Wandsworth. Median pay in June 2025 for London as a whole was £2,961.

## Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

## 5 . Industry data

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

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

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

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

When comparing early estimates for June 2025 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 4.9% in accommodation and food service activities to positive 1.7% in arts, entertainment and recreation.

### **Figure 8: Employee growth has varied across sectors**

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

#### **Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.



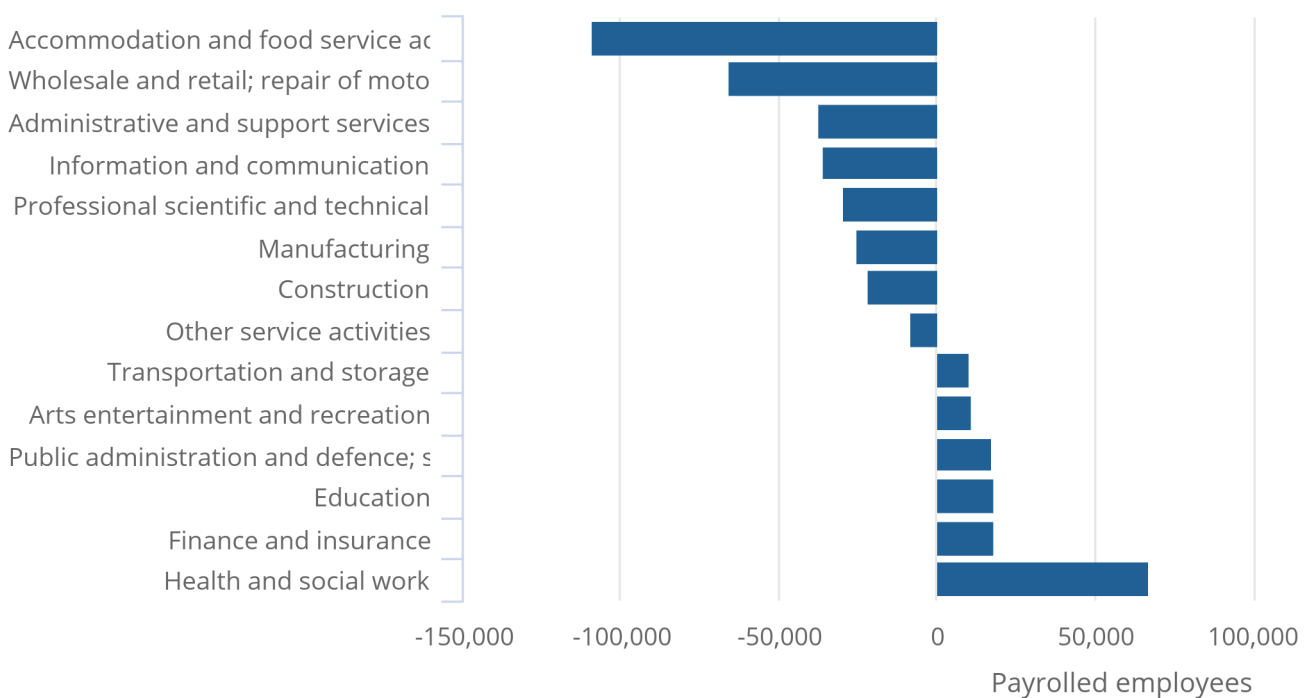
The increase in payrolled employees between June 2024 and June 2025 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 67,000 employees). The largest decrease was in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 108,000 employees).

**Figure 9: Many of the sectors show a decrease in payrolled employees since June 2024, while the health and social work sector has had the largest increase**

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

Figure 9: Many of the sectors show a decrease in payrolled employees since June 2024, while the health and social work sector has had the largest increase

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



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

**Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

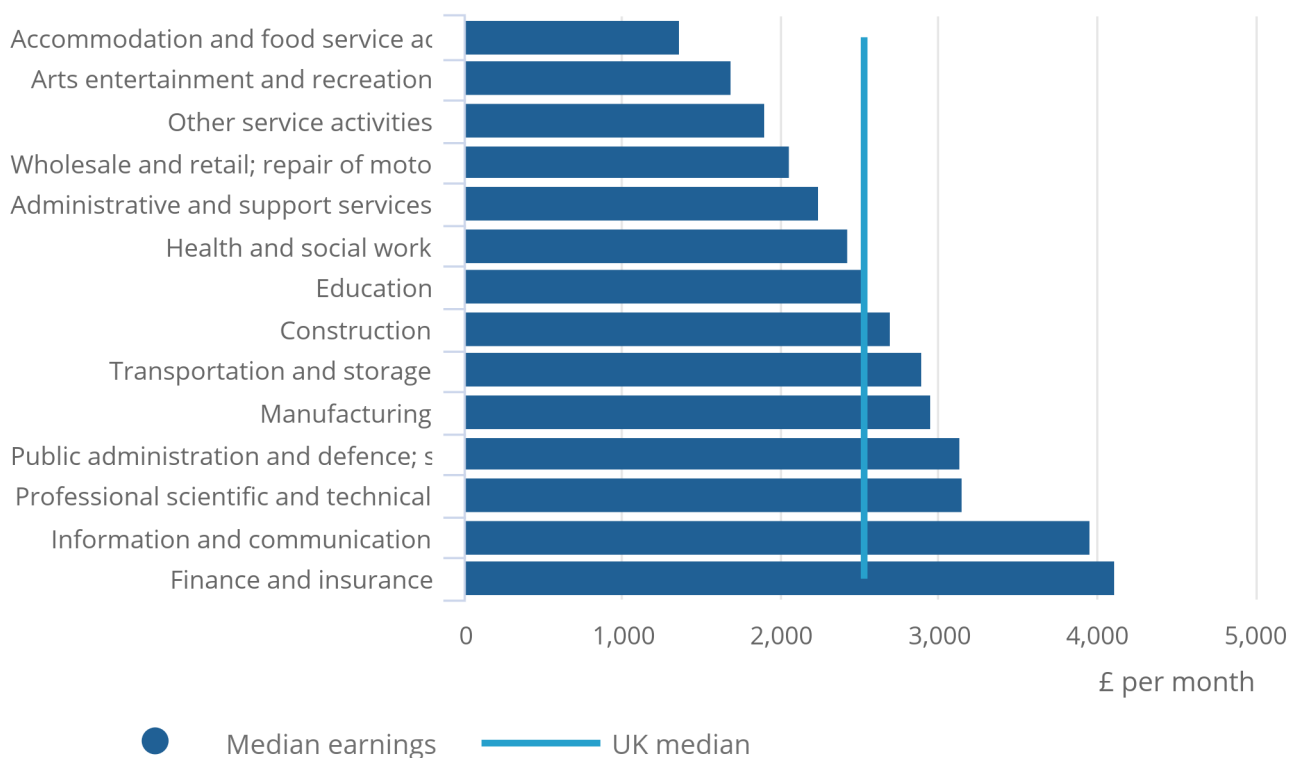
Median pay in June 2025 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,366 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £4,114 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

**Figure 10: The finance and insurance sector and the information and communication sector have notably higher median pay than other industries**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2025

Figure 10: The finance and insurance sector and the information and communication sector have notably higher median pay than other industries

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2025



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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it 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 7.3% (Figure 11). Median pay grew slowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, at positive 3.4%.

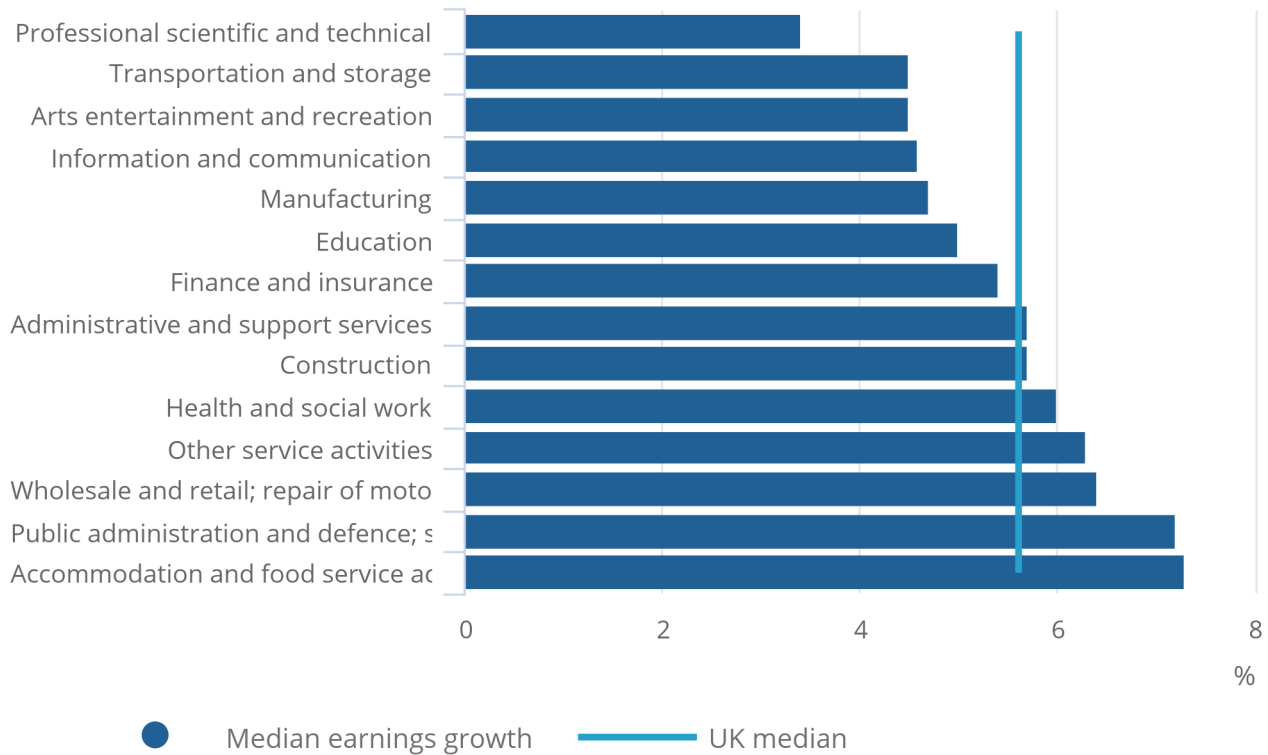
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the accompanying datasets.

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

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



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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

## 6 . Age data

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

Of the 30.3 million payrolled employees in the UK in June 2025, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

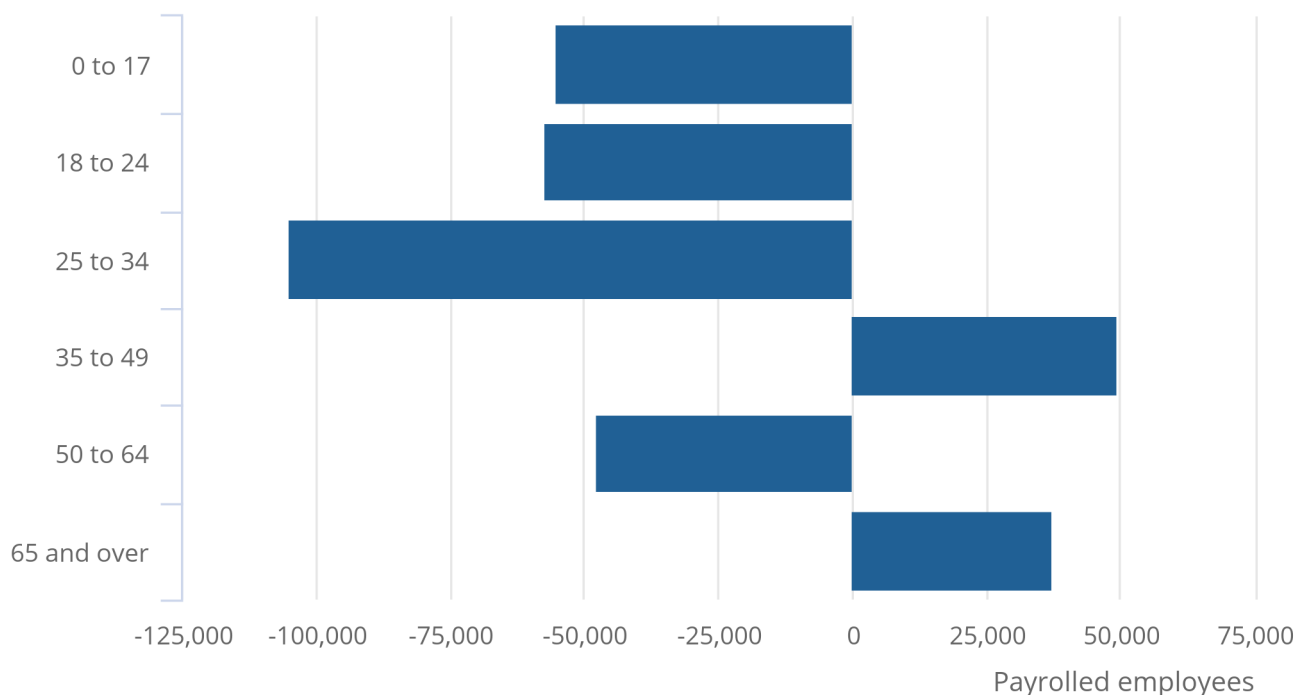
Between June 2024 and June 2025, there was a decrease of 113,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 49,000.

### Figure 12: The 35 to 49 years age group has had the largest increase in payrolled employees since June 2024

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

#### Figure 12: The 35 to 49 years age group has had the largest increase in payrolled employees since June 2024

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



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

#### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data. This means it is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

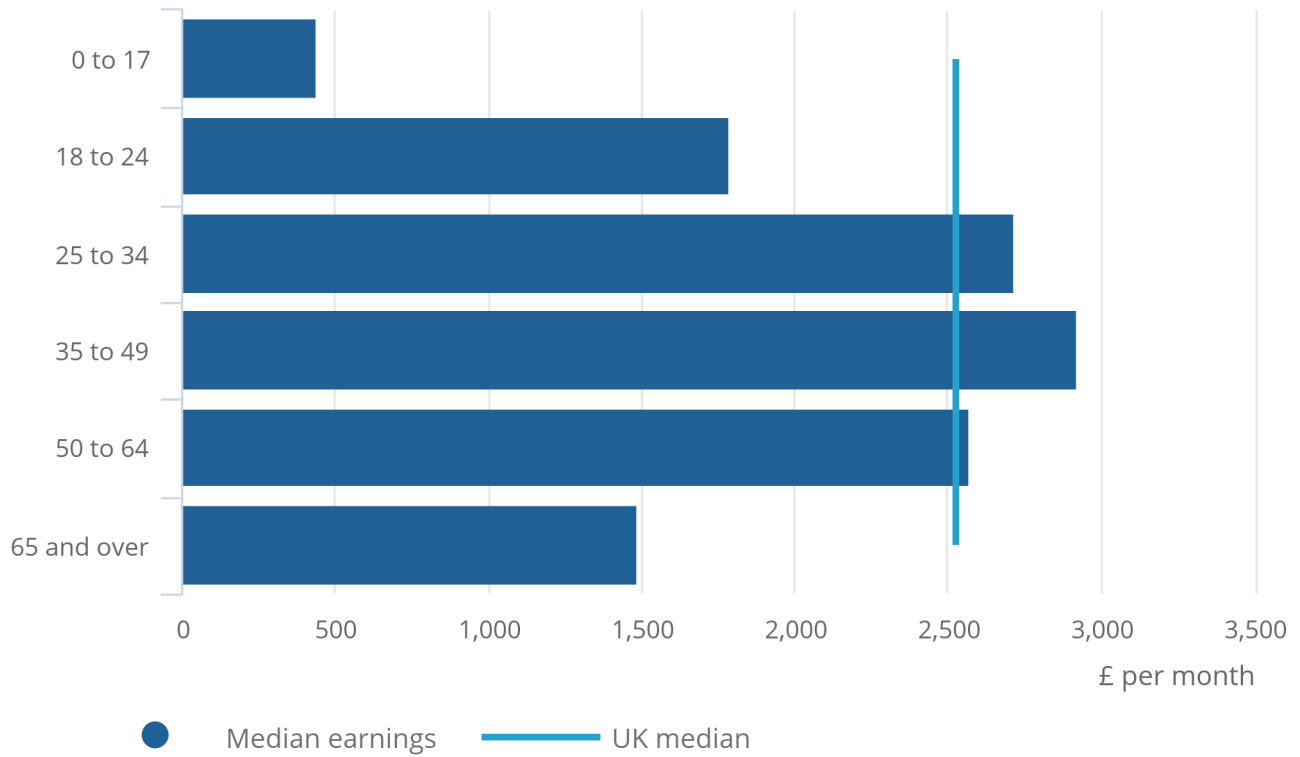
Median pay in June 2025 ranged from £437 for those aged under 18 years to £2,924 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

### Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2025

### Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 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 17 July 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 17 July 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 17 July 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's (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 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 [enquiriesrtistatistics@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:enquiriesrtistatistics@hmrc.gov.uk). Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing [regulation@statistics.gov.uk](mailto:regulation@statistics.gov.uk) or through the OSR website.

## Coverage

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

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to June 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.

Please contact us at [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk) 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 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.

## 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](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk) or [rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk).

## Differences compared with other labour market statistics

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is our survey of households, while Workforce Jobs (WFJ) is based mainly on business surveys for employee jobs, with the LFS covering self-employed jobs. HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Indicators (RTI) data are derived from administrative tax records and only cover payrolled employees.

Each of these three sources are collected and processed in different ways, so we do expect differences in levels (for example, jobs versus people, differing reference periods). It is not unusual to see divergences in these indicators for more than one period.

In the [Labour Market overview](#), ONS have previously stated that RTI gives a more reliable read on employees and is showing a fall in the number of employees over the last few months.

RTI and WFJ have been broadly coherent over the last few years, although WFJ is showing an increase in more recent periods. A rise in second jobs as reported on LFS may in part explain some of the increase in WFJ as it is a measure of jobs, rather than the number of employed people. WFJ can also sometimes lag our other labour market indicators, as seen at the start of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Understanding coherence challenges around the employment indicators continues to be a priority. In April 2025, ONS published an update on our work on [reconciling estimates of employment from the LFS and WFJ](#). This work makes several adjustments to both LFS and WFJ estimates to try and account for known differences in concepts, coverage and measurement.

The ONS are also assessing how best to consider coherence between HMRC's PAYE RTI data and WFJ. PAYE RTI data are essentially focused on employees, so we recommend comparison with the employee jobs component of WFJ to align coverage of populations. One other important difference is that the PAYE RTI statistics published each month are a measure of people, rather than jobs, as in WFJ.

More information on coherence of our labour market data sources can also be found in our [LFS quality update: May 2025 article](#).

The strengths and weaknesses of these sources and other labour market data sources are shown in our [Comparison of labour market data sources methodology](#).

## 10 . Related links

### [Labour market overview: July 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 July 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 17 July 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 17 July 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: July 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 July 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 17 July 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
June 2015	27,462,148
June 2016	27,912,661
June 2017	28,280,560
June 2018	28,583,209
June 2019	28,905,011
June 2020	28,353,481
June 2021	28,681,655
June 2022	29,576,780
June 2023	30,183,502
June 2024	30,443,869
July 2024	30,451,651
August 2024	30,427,928
September 2024	30,426,154
October 2024	30,450,194
November 2024	30,423,754
December 2024	30,406,924
January 2025	30,408,349
February 2025	30,381,954
March 2025	30,355,240
April 2025	30,332,335
May 2025	30,306,869
June 2025	30,265,512
Change on year	-178,357
Change %	-0.6

Source: PAYE RTI

- Where relevant, figures for June 2025 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
- These data are official statistics in development
- 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.
- 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.
- These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
- 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.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
- These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
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- Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

## MEDIAN PAY

### 2. Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Median pay
June 2015	1,617
June 2016	1,654
June 2017	1,695
June 2018	1,756
June 2019	1,812
June 2020	1,829
June 2021	1,975
June 2022	2,103
June 2023	2,303
June 2024	2,389
July 2024	2,399
August 2024	2,411
September 2024	2,410
October 2024	2,452
November 2024	2,475
December 2024	2,452
January 2025	2,474
February 2025	2,481
March 2025	2,488
April 2025	2,515
May 2025	2,518
June 2025	2,522
Change on year	133
Change %	5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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## MEAN PAY

### 3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Mean pay
May 2015	2,222
May 2016	2,263
May 2017	2,333
May 2018	2,405
May 2019	2,491
May 2020	2,468
May 2021	2,710
May 2022	2,842
May 2023	3,047
May 2024	3,193
June 2024	3,197
July 2024	3,203
August 2024	3,221
September 2024	3,225
October 2024	3,305
November 2024	3,285
December 2024	3,281
January 2025	3,298
February 2025	3,322
March 2025	3,331
April 2025	3,328
May 2025	3,334
Change on year	141
Change %	4.4

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
May 2015	60,871,904,599
May 2016	63,091,620,608
May 2017	65,889,321,717
May 2018	68,687,113,739
May 2019	71,987,969,194
May 2020	70,119,810,468
May 2021	77,285,258,457
May 2022	84,015,811,411
May 2023	91,850,794,345
May 2024	97,207,052,504
June 2024	97,329,479,433
July 2024	97,537,258,298
August 2024	97,999,452,696
September 2024	98,124,476,455
October 2024	100,651,156,172
November 2024	99,952,663,855
December 2024	99,764,287,255
January 2025	100,272,948,317
February 2025	100,927,106,989
March 2025	101,127,220,002
April 2025	100,931,327,886
May 2025	101,028,857,249
Change on year	3,821,804,745
Change %	3.9

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
May 2015	515	899	1,615	2,621	3,955	5,329	10,947
May 2016	541	930	1,649	2,654	4,006	5,398	11,128
May 2017	561	962	1,687	2,703	4,086	5,520	11,470
May 2018	585	997	1,734	2,774	4,207	5,723	11,938
May 2019	610	1,040	1,805	2,871	4,341	5,908	12,428
May 2020	609	1,047	1,808	2,873	4,378	5,948	12,319
May 2021	680	1,143	1,955	3,081	4,666	6,369	13,225
May 2022	690	1,188	2,077	3,249	4,938	6,783	14,350
May 2023	739	1,286	2,230	3,458	5,271	7,185	14,931
May 2024	782	1,392	2,369	3,625	5,486	7,441	15,544
June 2024	785	1,400	2,379	3,633	5,496	7,453	15,575
July 2024	789	1,410	2,391	3,644	5,499	7,464	15,602
August 2024	791	1,417	2,401	3,656	5,505	7,469	15,586
September 2024	795	1,428	2,409	3,668	5,524	7,481	15,546
October 2024	800	1,441	2,431	3,710	5,591	7,545	15,782
November 2024	804	1,455	2,445	3,736	5,639	7,626	15,883
December 2024	808	1,464	2,458	3,759	5,657	7,644	15,957
January 2025	813	1,469	2,461	3,752	5,642	7,644	15,864
February 2025	819	1,471	2,468	3,760	5,643	7,626	15,904
March 2025	823	1,480	2,481	3,775	5,681	7,672	16,039
April 2025	832	1,492	2,494	3,788	5,698	7,685	16,062
May 2025	838	1,503	2,507	3,800	5,709	7,697	16,019
Change on year	56	111	138	175	223	256	475
Change %	7.2	8.0	5.8	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.1

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
May 2017	686,386	646,642
May 2018	666,284	638,355
May 2019	660,032	647,954
May 2020	433,314	587,758
May 2021	751,741	552,878
May 2022	690,440	656,571
May 2023	656,333	625,664
May 2024	651,266	611,590
June 2024	624,854	622,498
July 2024	601,514	593,732
August 2024	594,376	618,099
September 2024	606,571	608,345
October 2024	587,684	563,644
November 2024	590,322	616,762
December 2024	604,221	621,051
January 2025	615,111	613,686
February 2025	596,024	622,419
March 2025	590,760	617,474
April 2025	571,624	594,529
May 2025	594,526	619,992
Change on year	-56,740	8,402
Change %	-8.7	1.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
June 2015	1,048,812	2,985,479	2,200,191	2,010,570	2,369,207	2,617,394	3,815,737	3,881,248	2,297,786	1,207,441	2,333,974	694,312
June 2016	1,058,470	3,030,980	2,230,102	2,043,615	2,414,084	2,674,060	3,897,059	3,947,678	2,339,662	1,224,525	2,346,887	705,538
June 2017	1,065,765	3,074,219	2,257,944	2,079,178	2,445,211	2,715,679	3,953,104	3,997,365	2,369,161	1,240,967	2,361,452	720,515
June 2018	1,070,693	3,116,518	2,287,561	2,106,099	2,470,079	2,742,230	4,007,091	4,032,220	2,389,996	1,254,981	2,370,490	735,252
June 2019	1,072,582	3,149,237	2,312,326	2,125,550	2,489,280	2,777,082	4,090,067	4,078,228	2,416,631	1,263,589	2,383,946	746,493
June 2020	1,056,264	3,102,699	2,270,151	2,085,150	2,441,790	2,723,828	4,006,656	3,998,046	2,362,024	1,235,845	2,328,922	742,105
June 2021	1,074,978	3,152,041	2,305,022	2,117,696	2,473,121	2,758,529	3,998,748	4,040,600	2,404,901	1,257,296	2,343,576	755,148
June 2022	1,105,110	3,235,550	2,366,602	2,172,168	2,547,128	2,829,069	4,211,662	4,164,212	2,463,948	1,293,712	2,411,824	775,795
June 2023	1,123,503	3,297,426	2,401,737	2,202,910	2,602,448	2,885,928	4,345,960	4,257,869	2,509,274	1,316,262	2,450,269	789,916
June 2024	1,131,477	3,328,027	2,417,695	2,221,322	2,629,056	2,913,911	4,390,185	4,294,822	2,528,230	1,320,711	2,462,903	805,530
July 2024	1,131,224	3,328,851	2,417,492	2,221,654	2,629,898	2,915,009	4,391,864	4,295,295	2,528,880	1,320,613	2,464,655	806,216
August 2024	1,130,439	3,325,319	2,415,010	2,219,637	2,627,775	2,912,315	4,390,453	4,292,834	2,526,096	1,318,756	2,463,136	806,159
September 2024	1,130,603	3,326,246	2,414,176	2,219,097	2,628,288	2,911,380	4,392,440	4,291,972	2,525,107	1,318,393	2,462,293	806,161
October 2024	1,131,610	3,331,018	2,416,650	2,220,320	2,631,840	2,912,977	4,393,095	4,295,924	2,527,989	1,319,740	2,462,592	806,441
November 2024	1,130,966	3,327,095	2,415,729	2,218,452	2,627,871	2,911,704	4,386,245	4,294,306	2,524,774	1,319,534	2,460,396	806,682
December 2024	1,131,163	3,326,478	2,413,323	2,216,604	2,625,716	2,910,474	4,387,162	4,294,437	2,523,498	1,317,104	2,454,883	806,082
January 2025	1,130,452	3,327,622	2,412,734	2,217,425	2,625,798	2,910,780	4,385,145	4,293,428	2,521,316	1,317,323	2,458,109	808,216
February 2025	1,129,495	3,325,705	2,410,573	2,215,818	2,623,844	2,909,394	4,381,136	4,288,453	2,517,713	1,315,051	2,455,369	809,401
March 2025	1,128,818	3,323,054	2,408,969	2,214,066	2,620,623	2,908,679	4,373,161	4,285,539	2,515,146	1,313,909	2,452,722	810,554
April 2025	1,128,151	3,321,208	2,407,263	2,215,845	2,621,321	2,907,967	4,359,049	4,282,215	2,514,579	1,313,760	2,450,039	810,937
May 2025	1,126,365	3,319,295	2,405,583	2,214,368	2,617,929	2,903,824	4,353,025	4,279,645	2,515,193	1,312,015	2,448,341	811,286
June 2025	1,125,651	3,315,799	2,403,766	2,212,588	2,614,207	2,899,376	4,343,192	4,271,867	2,511,957	1,310,914	2,447,027	809,168
Change on year	-5,826	-12,228	-13,929	-8,734	-14,849	-14,535	-46,993	-22,955	-16,273	-9,797	-15,876	3,638
Change %	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	-0.5	-1.1	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7	-0.6	0.5

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
June 2015	1,532	1,521	1,515	1,522	1,536	1,663	1,945	1,733	1,519	1,522	1,653	1,492
June 2016	1,564	1,563	1,538	1,560	1,571	1,689	1,993	1,776	1,552	1,550	1,687	1,516
June 2017	1,597	1,604	1,583	1,604	1,613	1,739	2,041	1,822	1,600	1,590	1,722	1,556
June 2018	1,651	1,663	1,639	1,664	1,675	1,809	2,115	1,883	1,659	1,648	1,768	1,611
June 2019	1,702	1,716	1,688	1,713	1,717	1,860	2,179	1,943	1,711	1,701	1,837	1,674
June 2020	1,727	1,741	1,713	1,739	1,735	1,886	2,173	1,957	1,739	1,731	1,854	1,709
June 2021	1,839	1,859	1,830	1,868	1,860	2,039	2,392	2,114	1,867	1,860	2,003	1,823
June 2022	1,949	1,983	1,945	1,990	1,984	2,164	2,538	2,240	1,999	2,008	2,113	1,941
June 2023	2,177	2,196	2,152	2,191	2,184	2,369	2,735	2,458	2,211	2,161	2,290	2,081
June 2024	2,249	2,281	2,229	2,276	2,267	2,446	2,819	2,525	2,283	2,260	2,416	2,318
July 2024	2,265	2,296	2,247	2,291	2,283	2,464	2,840	2,541	2,293	2,269	2,430	2,240
August 2024	2,276	2,306	2,253	2,302	2,294	2,474	2,854	2,547	2,309	2,289	2,441	2,301
September 2024	2,274	2,301	2,258	2,313	2,292	2,482	2,861	2,551	2,314	2,288	2,453	2,251
October 2024	2,332	2,359	2,307	2,346	2,341	2,532	2,900	2,605	2,353	2,329	2,480	2,277
November 2024	2,319	2,348	2,301	2,335	2,331	2,511	2,902	2,595	2,361	2,362	2,536	2,290
December 2024	2,319	2,337	2,291	2,334	2,340	2,501	2,900	2,592	2,347	2,336	2,486	2,291
January 2025	2,333	2,362	2,308	2,361	2,352	2,534	2,926	2,604	2,362	2,352	2,494	2,303
February 2025	2,340	2,372	2,312	2,368	2,359	2,542	2,933	2,610	2,366	2,355	2,495	2,307
March 2025	2,349	2,378	2,323	2,379	2,370	2,543	2,936	2,615	2,367	2,364	2,519	2,404
April 2025	2,362	2,394	2,348	2,393	2,385	2,566	2,951	2,641	2,404	2,377	2,523	2,403
May 2025	2,373	2,405	2,357	2,401	2,392	2,573	2,955	2,649	2,410	2,382	2,538	2,372
June 2025	2,386	2,413	2,365	2,411	2,401	2,576	2,961	2,652	2,415	2,390	2,546	2,344
Change on year	137	132	136	135	134	130	142	127	132	130	130	26
Change %	6.1	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.8	5.4	1.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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- Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
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- Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2024	June 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	506,126	503,550	-2,576	-0.5
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	625,351	622,101	-3,250	-0.5
Cumbria	225,301	225,833	532	0.2
Greater Manchester	1,300,305	1,292,287	-8,018	-0.6
Lancashire	665,249	664,876	-373	-0.1
Cheshire	451,960	450,774	-1,186	-0.3
Merseyside	685,212	682,030	-3,182	-0.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	414,713	413,903	-810	-0.2
North Yorkshire	368,600	366,532	-2,068	-0.6
South Yorkshire	602,522	599,056	-3,466	-0.6
West Yorkshire	1,031,860	1,024,275	-7,585	-0.7
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	988,823	983,753	-5,070	-0.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	896,124	892,737	-3,387	-0.4
Lincolnshire	336,375	336,098	-277	-0.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	637,759	635,107	-2,652	-0.4
Shropshire and Staffordshire	733,200	730,192	-3,008	-0.4
West Midlands (county)	1,258,097	1,248,907	-9,190	-0.7
East Anglia	1,147,803	1,142,512	-5,291	-0.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	915,555	910,563	-4,992	-0.5
Essex	850,553	846,302	-4,251	-0.5
Inner London - West	546,071	537,301	-8,770	-1.6
Inner London - East	1,237,853	1,222,347	-15,506	-1.3
Outer London - East and North East	923,970	917,501	-6,469	-0.7
Outer London - South	635,057	629,688	-5,369	-0.8
Outer London - West and North West	1,047,234	1,036,356	-10,878	-1.0
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,233,774	1,227,814	-5,960	-0.5
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,314,903	1,306,809	-8,094	-0.6
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	918,261	911,664	-6,597	-0.7
Kent	827,884	825,580	-2,304	-0.3
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,208,237	1,201,821	-6,416	-0.5
Dorset and Somerset	578,711	575,128	-3,583	-0.6
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	231,957	229,523	-2,434	-1.0
Devon	509,325	505,486	-3,839	-0.8
West Wales and The Valleys	802,135	795,204	-6,931	-0.9
East Wales	518,576	515,709	-2,867	-0.6
North Eastern Scotland	230,907	228,036	-2,871	-1.2
Highlands and Islands	208,019	207,321	-698	-0.3
Eastern Scotland	918,620	914,473	-4,147	-0.5
West Central Scotland	696,636	691,429	-5,207	-0.7
Southern Scotland	408,721	405,769	-2,952	-0.7
Northern Ireland	805,530	809,168	3,638	0.5

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			
	June 2024	June 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,241	2,377	136	6.1
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,256	2,393	137	6.1
Cumbria	2,276	2,423	147	6.5
Greater Manchester	2,280	2,406	126	5.5
Lancashire	2,200	2,334	134	6.1
Cheshire	2,395	2,532	137	5.7
Merseyside	2,291	2,425	134	5.8
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,199	2,339	140	6.4
North Yorkshire	2,219	2,376	157	7.1
South Yorkshire	2,218	2,351	133	6.0
West Yorkshire	2,250	2,380	130	5.8
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,272	2,406	134	5.9
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,298	2,435	137	6.0
Lincolnshire	2,220	2,359	139	6.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,371	2,513	142	6.0
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,264	2,400	136	6.0
West Midlands (county)	2,220	2,351	131	5.9
East Anglia	2,329	2,459	130	5.6
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,586	2,719	133	5.1
Essex	2,487	2,624	137	5.5
Inner London - West	3,510	3,670	160	4.6
Inner London - East	2,908	3,044	136	4.7
Outer London - East and North East	2,584	2,721	137	5.3
Outer London - South	2,876	3,011	135	4.7
Outer London - West and North West	2,627	2,759	132	5.0
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,667	2,808	141	5.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,534	2,655	121	4.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,420	2,552	132	5.5
Kent	2,428	2,555	127	5.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,398	2,535	137	5.7
Dorset and Somerset	2,234	2,369	135	6.0
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,091	2,210	119	5.7
Devon	2,171	2,299	128	5.9
West Wales and The Valleys	2,219	2,346	127	5.7
East Wales	2,317	2,449	132	5.7
North Eastern Scotland	2,546	2,663	117	4.6
Highlands and Islands	2,311	2,441	130	5.6
Eastern Scotland	2,435	2,563	128	5.3
West Central Scotland	2,425	2,558	133	5.5
Southern Scotland	2,370	2,510	140	5.9
Northern Ireland	2,318	2,344	26	1.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

### 11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	June 2024	June 2025	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	193,129	192,735	-394	-0.2
Mining and quarrying	49,308	48,116	-1,192	-2.4
Manufacturing	2,338,963	2,314,289	-24,674	-1.1
Energy production and supply	112,067	115,802	3,735	3.3
Water supply, sewerage and waste	201,588	208,687	7,099	3.5
Construction	1,341,758	1,320,623	-21,135	-1.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,345,526	4,279,974	-65,552	-1.5
Transportation and storage	1,380,834	1,391,644	10,810	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2,196,735	2,088,280	-108,455	-4.9
Information and communication	1,291,985	1,256,114	-35,871	-2.8
Finance and insurance	1,112,125	1,130,451	18,326	1.6
Real estate	462,650	468,324	5,674	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical	2,451,780	2,422,432	-29,348	-1.2
Administrative and support services	2,487,333	2,450,031	-37,302	-1.5
Public administration and defence; social security	1,542,107	1,559,409	17,302	1.1
Education	3,235,112	3,253,182	18,070	0.6
Health and social work	4,397,434	4,464,454	67,020	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	633,141	644,054	10,913	1.7
Other service activities	555,493	547,424	-8,069	-1.5
Households and Extraterritorial	114,798	109,488	-5,310	-4.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

### 12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	June 2024	June 2025	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,142	2,312	170	7.9
Mining and quarrying	4,581	4,600	19	0.4
Manufacturing	2,821	2,953	132	4.7
Energy production and supply	4,270	4,572	302	7.1
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,046	3,164	118	3.9
Construction	2,549	2,694	145	5.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,937	2,061	124	6.4
Transportation and storage	2,773	2,899	126	4.5
Accommodation and food service activities	1,273	1,366	93	7.3
Information and communication	3,787	3,962	175	4.6
Finance and insurance	3,904	4,114	210	5.4
Real estate	2,425	2,528	103	4.2
Professional, scientific and technical	3,045	3,150	105	3.4
Administrative and support services	2,121	2,242	121	5.7
Public administration and defence; social security	2,930	3,142	212	7.2
Education	2,404	2,525	121	5.0
Health and social work	2,298	2,436	138	6.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,619	1,692	73	4.5
Other service activities	1,792	1,905	113	6.3
Households and Extraterritorial	1,162	1,223	61	5.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
June 2015	427,127	3,591,176	6,534,771	9,273,747	6,802,909	832,418
June 2016	438,726	3,613,648	6,669,679	9,326,970	7,011,523	852,116
June 2017	438,411	3,588,909	6,756,332	9,375,304	7,249,890	871,713
June 2018	438,619	3,578,910	6,811,779	9,410,800	7,460,245	882,856
June 2019	440,385	3,528,618	6,859,021	9,444,018	7,666,152	966,817
June 2020	342,387	3,278,078	6,713,359	9,348,711	7,702,619	968,328
June 2021	401,437	3,312,563	6,720,226	9,399,357	7,839,898	1,008,173
June 2022	522,374	3,479,499	6,907,272	9,600,482	8,013,448	1,053,704
June 2023	515,508	3,494,842	7,056,345	9,824,392	8,148,589	1,143,826
June 2024	483,061	3,474,774	7,122,126	9,991,453	8,165,620	1,206,835
July 2024	475,417	3,464,264	7,123,148	10,004,378	8,167,378	1,217,066
August 2024	469,226	3,454,912	7,120,645	10,010,347	8,157,929	1,214,869
September 2024	464,684	3,456,919	7,120,138	10,019,420	8,155,561	1,209,433
October 2024	462,302	3,459,809	7,120,499	10,027,249	8,162,347	1,217,987
November 2024	460,641	3,452,671	7,100,981	10,028,482	8,160,378	1,220,600
December 2024	456,815	3,448,003	7,087,946	10,036,913	8,155,501	1,221,746
January 2025	453,982	3,444,501	7,078,432	10,048,065	8,157,353	1,226,015
February 2025	450,548	3,429,794	7,064,404	10,056,749	8,151,372	1,229,087
March 2025	446,970	3,418,326	7,049,561	10,059,243	8,148,649	1,232,491
April 2025	443,726	3,424,605	7,037,369	10,052,160	8,138,419	1,236,057
May 2025	438,605	3,422,234	7,024,469	10,051,198	8,133,671	1,236,691
June 2025	427,776	3,417,553	7,017,130	10,040,787	8,117,932	1,244,333
Change on year	-55,285	-57,221	-104,996	49,334	-47,688	37,498
Change %	-11.4	-1.6	-1.5	0.5	-0.6	3.1

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
June 2015	284	1,108	1,748	1,925	1,735	746
June 2016	290	1,165	1,794	1,955	1,758	773
June 2017	300	1,206	1,845	1,999	1,784	804
June 2018	309	1,255	1,913	2,059	1,831	863
June 2019	318	1,302	1,987	2,119	1,878	919
June 2020	324	1,275	1,988	2,131	1,885	1,012
June 2021	403	1,391	2,129	2,307	2,032	1,101
June 2022	403	1,489	2,284	2,465	2,149	1,191
June 2023	410	1,625	2,504	2,705	2,375	1,323
June 2024	427	1,707	2,583	2,775	2,445	1,382
July 2024	426	1,722	2,592	2,791	2,457	1,385
August 2024	427	1,733	2,606	2,803	2,468	1,402
September 2024	425	1,741	2,611	2,796	2,463	1,411
October 2024	428	1,734	2,645	2,867	2,522	1,443
November 2024	432	1,751	2,659	2,858	2,512	1,440
December 2024	429	1,752	2,650	2,846	2,509	1,433
January 2025	432	1,734	2,670	2,873	2,528	1,454
February 2025	433	1,756	2,684	2,878	2,540	1,461
March 2025	433	1,770	2,692	2,893	2,551	1,469
April 2025	439	1,781	2,706	2,918	2,558	1,476
May 2025	450	1,789	2,712	2,923	2,566	1,489
June 2025	437	1,788	2,717	2,924	2,567	1,489
Change on year	10	81	134	149	122	107
Change %	2.3	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.0	7.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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