

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: August 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).

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for July 2025 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.3 million, which is a fall of 0.5% from July 2024; this is equivalent to 164,000 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 8,000 employees (0.0%) in July 2025, compared with June 2025; figures for July should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for June 2025 compared with May 2025 has been revised from a decrease of 41,000 reported in our previous bulletin to a decrease of 26,000; this is because of the incorporation of additional real time information (RTI) submissions into the statistics, which takes place for every publication and reduces the need for imputation.
- Early estimates for July 2025 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.7%, compared with July 2024.
- Annual growth in median pay in July 2025 was highest in the public administration and defence sector, with an increase of 8.6%; it was lowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, with an increase of 4.0%.

About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for July 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 July 2025 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a decrease of 0.5% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 164,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees was largely unchanged in July 2025, a decrease of 8,000 employees.

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

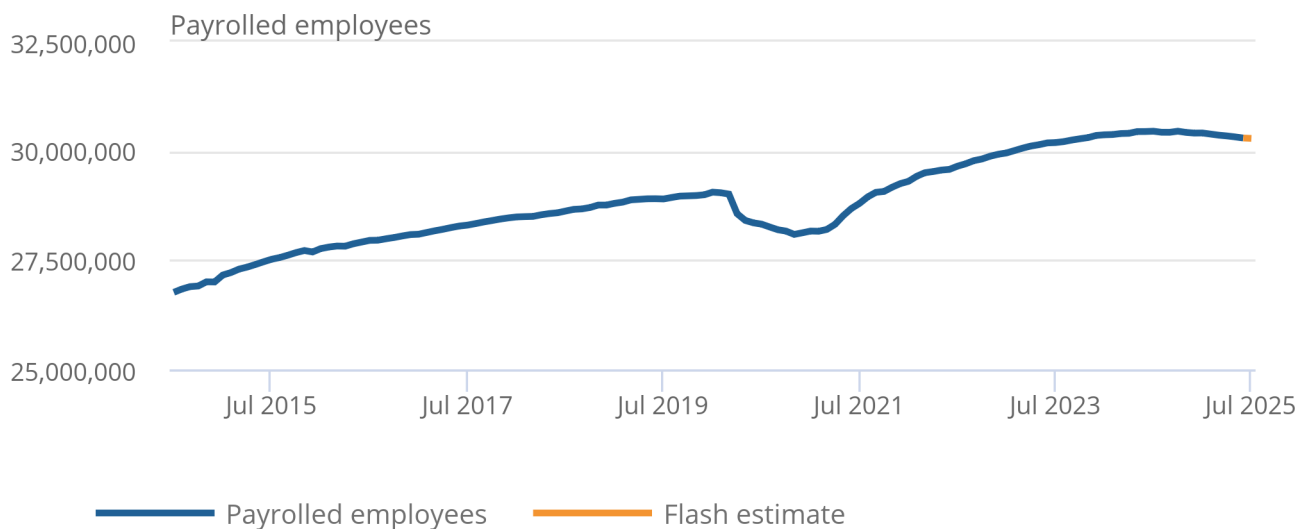
The number of payrolled employees in June 2025 decreased by 0.1% compared with the previous month. There is no change from the early estimate of a 0.1% decrease reported in the previous [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: July 2025 bulletin](#).

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

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

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Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to July 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 and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The June 2025 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. It slowed more substantially after March 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, and became negative in April 2020. At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover and remained high as the labour market recovered from the effects of the pandemic.

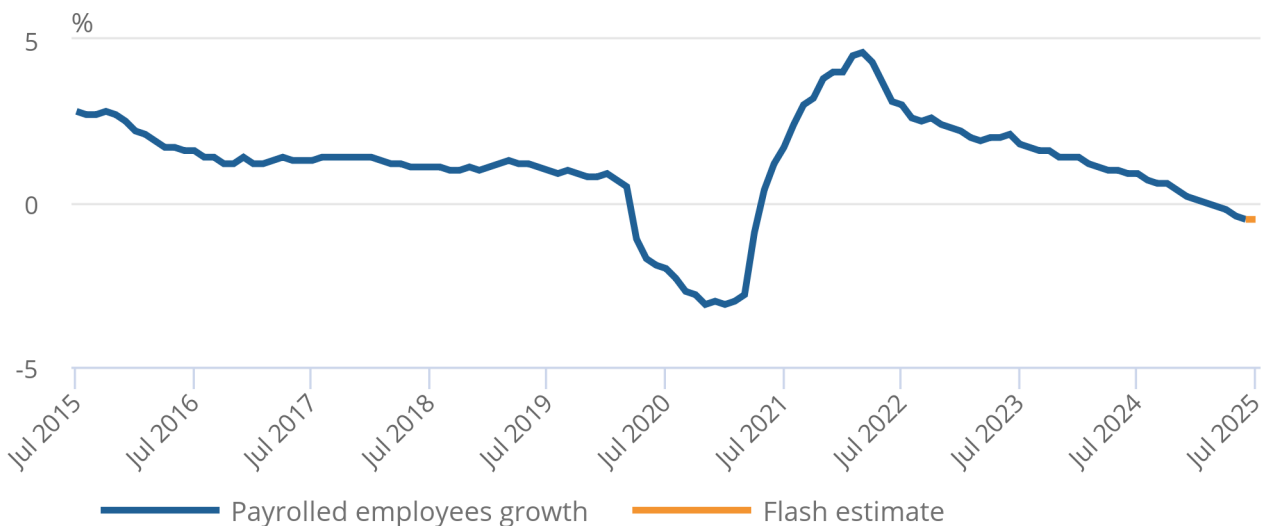
From April 2022, the annual growth rate has been falling. Through 2022, this fall was partially caused by the comparison with the increase in employee numbers from March 2021. The growth rate levelled off when we no longer compared against this higher baseline. However, growth rates then continued to 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 July 2025

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to July 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 June 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

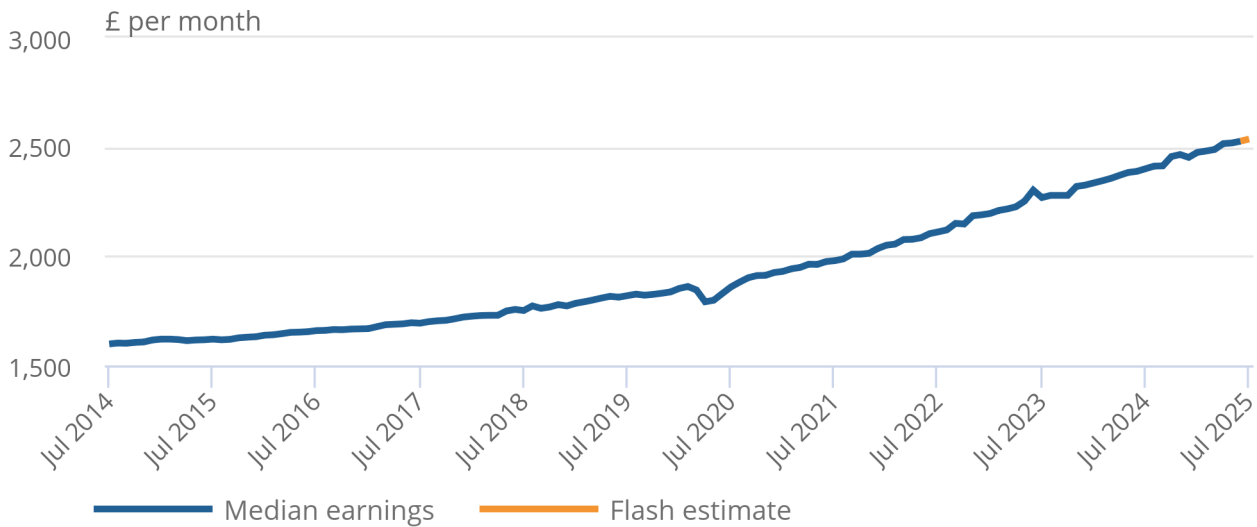
Early estimates for July 2025 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,536, an increase of 5.7% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

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

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

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to July 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.
1. The June 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay. 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. Figures include data for July 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 811,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,349,000 in London in July 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: Employee growth is falling in all regions and remains positive in Northern Ireland only

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

Notes:

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

Comparing July 2025 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 0.7% increase in Northern Ireland, to a 1.0% decrease in London.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 3.1% in payrolled employees compared with July 2024, and Shetland Islands experienced an increase of 2.2% (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, July 2025

Notes:

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

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in July 2025 ranged from £2,190 on the Isle of Wight to £3,820 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,510 in Enfield to £3,820 in Wandsworth. Median pay in July 2025 for London as a whole was £2,971.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

5 . Industry data

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

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

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

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

When comparing early estimates for July 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 1.6% 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 July 2025

Notes:

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

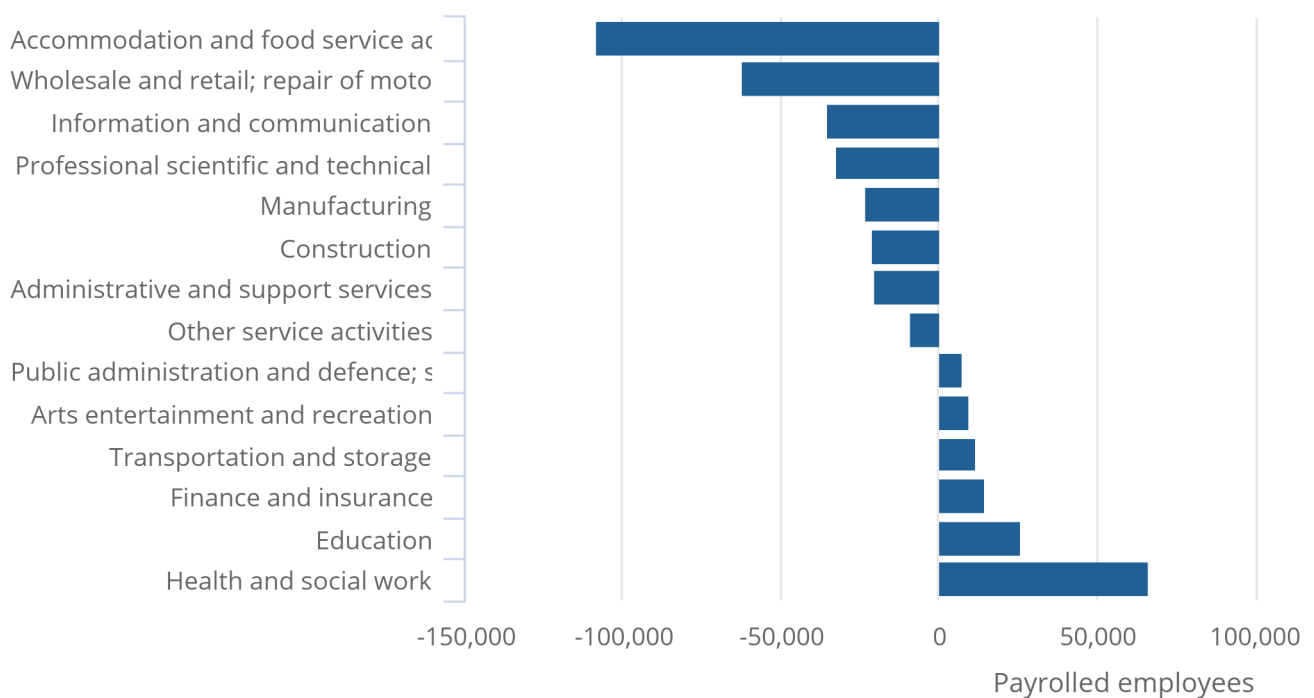
The increase in payrolled employees between July 2024 and July 2025 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 67,000 employees), while the largest fall was in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 108,000 employees).

Figure 9: Since July 2024, many of the sectors have shown a decrease in payrolled employees, while the health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase

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

Figure 9: Since July 2024, many of the sectors have shown a decrease in payrolled employees, while the health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase

Payrolled employees, absolute change on July 2024, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 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.

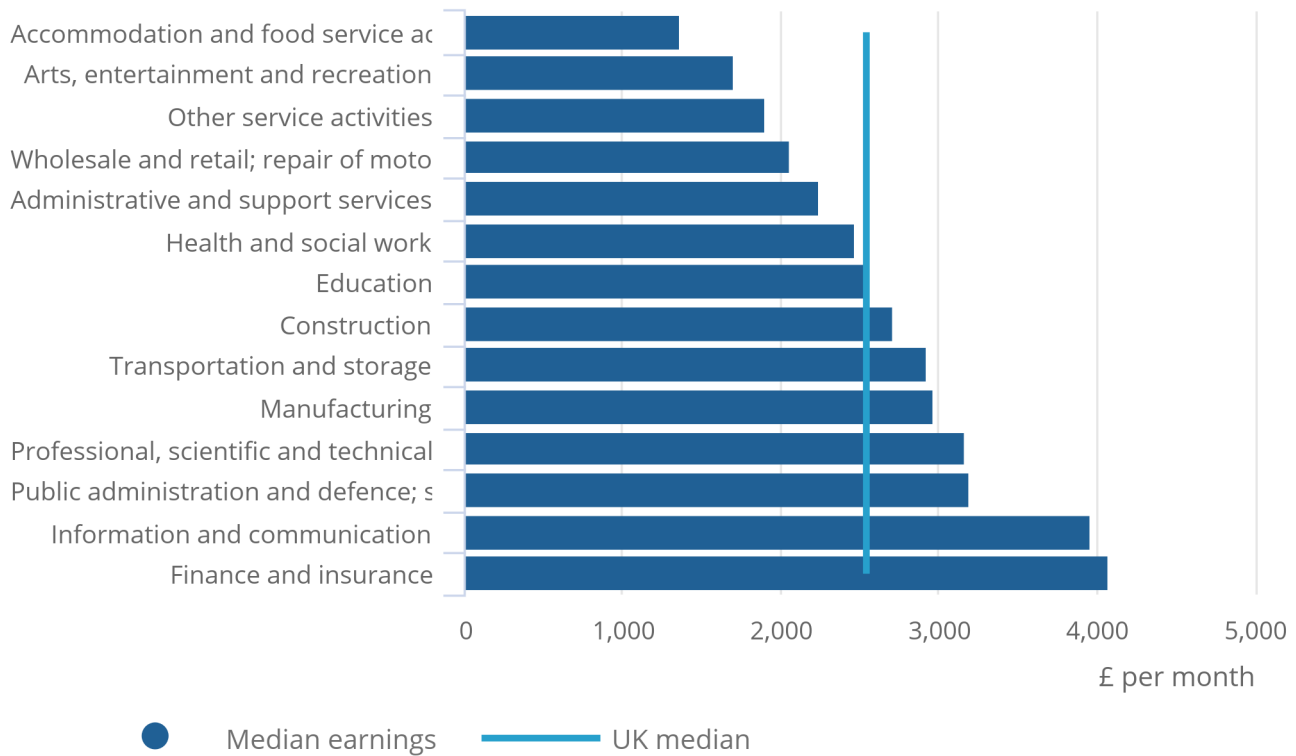
Median pay in July 2025 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,363 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £4,074 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry, with the finance and insurance sector and the information and communication sector having notably higher median pay

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2025

Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry, with the finance and insurance sector and the information and communication sector having notably higher median pay

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 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 public administration and defence sector, at positive 8.6% (Figure 11), and slowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, at positive 4.0%.

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

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the public administration and defence sector

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

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the public administration and defence sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 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 30.3 million payrolled employees in the UK in July 2025, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

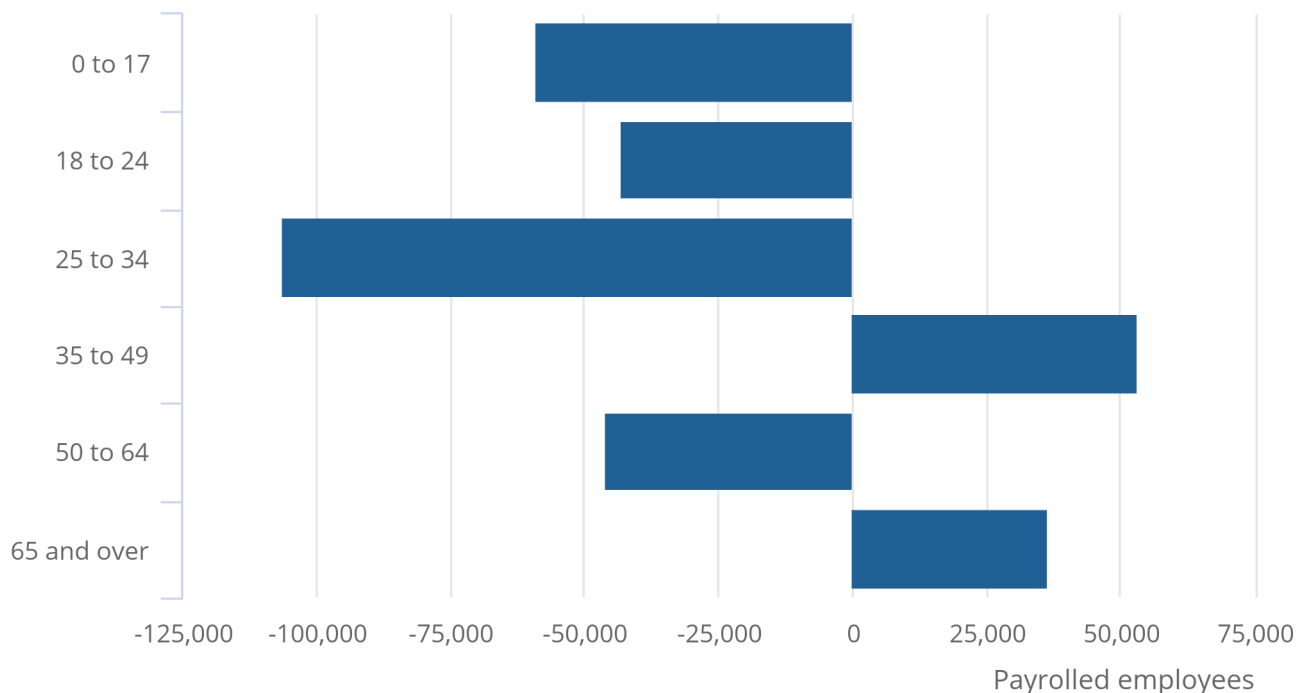
Between July 2024 and July 2025, there was a decrease of 102,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 53,000.

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, absolute change on July 2024, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 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.

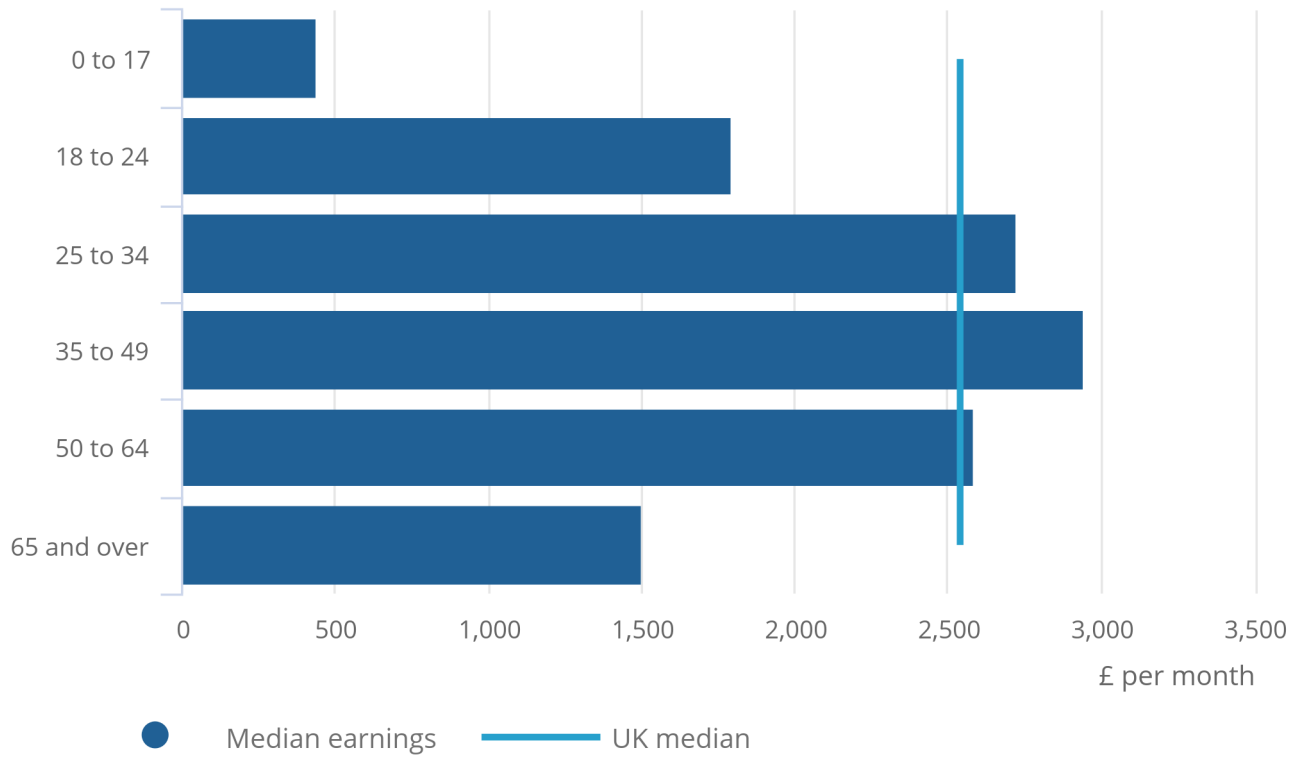
Median pay in July 2025 ranged from £436 for those aged under 18 years to £2,942 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Of those studied, median pay is higher overall in the central age bands.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2025

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 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 12 August 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.

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

Dataset | Released 12 August 2025

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

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

Dataset | Released 12 August 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.

It is also possible for suitable applicants to access a sample of RTI data through HMRC's Datalab

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

8 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

Pay figures 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 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. 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 July 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 email labour.market@ons.gov.uk or rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk if you would like to offer feedback on how this release 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](#).

Accredited official statistics

These accredited official statistics were [independently reviewed by the Office for Statistics Regulation](#) in July 2025. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in [the Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and should be labelled "accredited official statistics".

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 when payment returns are received and the imputed payments are 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 or rtistatistics.enquiries@hmr.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 is collected and processed in a different way, 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, the ONS has stated that RTI data give a more reliable view of employees. These data have shown a fall in the number of employees in 10 of the last 12 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 in the LFS, may partly 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 show trends later than 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, the ONS published an update on work to reconcile 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.

10 . Related links

[Labour market overview: August 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 12 August 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 12 August 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 12 August 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 12 August 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 12 August 2025

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

11 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), released 12 August 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Earnings and employment from [Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: August 2025](#)

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
July 2014	26,762,956
July 2015	27,520,297
July 2016	27,951,919
July 2017	28,301,654
July 2018	28,623,340
July 2019	28,899,776
July 2020	28,323,300
July 2021	28,798,484
July 2022	29,649,856
July 2023	30,190,191
July 2024	30,449,807
August 2024	30,426,798
September 2024	30,425,912
October 2024	30,450,461
November 2024	30,422,961
December 2024	30,407,520
January 2025	30,409,605
February 2025	30,384,633
March 2025	30,359,586
April 2025	30,342,140
May 2025	30,320,581
June 2025	30,294,173
July 2025	30,285,820
Change on year	-163,987
Change %	-0.5

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Where relevant, Figures for July 2025 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
2. These data are accredited official statistics.
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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7. Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
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MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
July 2014	1,598
July 2015	1,620
July 2016	1,659
July 2017	1,693
July 2018	1,751
July 2019	1,819
July 2020	1,859
July 2021	1,979
July 2022	2,111
July 2023	2,268
July 2024	2,400
August 2024	2,412
September 2024	2,413
October 2024	2,456
November 2024	2,465
December 2024	2,452
January 2025	2,475
February 2025	2,481
March 2025	2,488
April 2025	2,515
May 2025	2,518
June 2025	2,526
July 2025	2,536
Change on year	136
Change %	5.7

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
June 2015	2,222
June 2016	2,269
June 2017	2,333
June 2018	2,424
June 2019	2,491
June 2020	2,496
June 2021	2,697
June 2022	2,858
June 2023	3,111
June 2024	3,202
July 2024	3,205
August 2024	3,223
September 2024	3,231
October 2024	3,295
November 2024	3,287
December 2024	3,283
January 2025	3,297
February 2025	3,321
March 2025	3,331
April 2025	3,322
May 2025	3,326
June 2025	3,316
Change on year	114
Change %	3.6

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
June 2015	61,031,346,168
June 2016	63,332,916,233
June 2017	65,966,090,270
June 2018	69,274,339,752
June 2019	72,015,261,187
June 2020	70,757,020,765
June 2021	77,363,675,461
June 2022	84,520,649,950
June 2023	93,909,576,825
June 2024	97,472,474,922
July 2024	97,581,082,152
August 2024	98,063,373,366
September 2024	98,307,373,878
October 2024	100,329,345,393
November 2024	100,013,342,613
December 2024	99,833,353,968
January 2025	100,253,153,594
February 2025	100,905,440,093
March 2025	101,113,417,156
April 2025	100,784,672,952
May 2025	100,843,425,430
June 2025	100,467,923,504
Change on year	2,995,448,582
Change %	3.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month, 3 month moving average UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted						
	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
June 2015	516	895	1,614	2,622	3,962	5,341	11,045
June 2016	543	929	1,652	2,657	4,014	5,405	11,186
June 2017	563	965	1,690	2,709	4,096	5,532	11,532
June 2018	589	1,002	1,743	2,783	4,219	5,749	11,994
June 2019	612	1,047	1,809	2,876	4,350	5,921	12,421
June 2020	610	1,043	1,803	2,854	4,358	5,942	12,295
June 2021	679	1,145	1,964	3,091	4,683	6,403	13,419
June 2022	694	1,192	2,086	3,257	4,951	6,795	14,343
June 2023	747	1,300	2,259	3,522	5,371	7,259	15,002
June 2024	785	1,400	2,379	3,634	5,497	7,453	15,587
July 2024	789	1,410	2,392	3,646	5,501	7,464	15,616
August 2024	791	1,419	2,402	3,659	5,509	7,472	15,587
September 2024	795	1,429	2,410	3,670	5,526	7,486	15,573
October 2024	800	1,442	2,430	3,710	5,591	7,543	15,768
November 2024	805	1,455	2,445	3,736	5,639	7,624	15,861
December 2024	808	1,464	2,458	3,757	5,655	7,639	15,917
January 2025	813	1,469	2,461	3,752	5,642	7,646	15,869
February 2025	819	1,471	2,468	3,760	5,642	7,627	15,909
March 2025	823	1,480	2,481	3,774	5,680	7,672	16,042
April 2025	832	1,491	2,493	3,787	5,696	7,682	16,058
May 2025	838	1,501	2,506	3,797	5,704	7,690	16,032
June 2025	845	1,509	2,518	3,804	5,703	7,688	15,992
Change on year	60	109	139	170	206	235	405
Change %	7.6	7.8	5.8	4.7	3.7	3.2	2.6

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
June 2017	676,490	642,243
June 2018	663,889	645,880
June 2019	657,078	655,518
June 2020	409,448	464,478
June 2021	750,093	586,059
June 2022	664,297	648,227
June 2023	659,765	619,134
June 2024	624,901	623,791
July 2024	601,295	594,482
August 2024	594,753	617,762
September 2024	606,493	607,379
October 2024	590,735	566,186
November 2024	589,381	616,881
December 2024	604,407	619,848
January 2025	614,625	612,540
February 2025	595,417	620,389
March 2025	590,022	615,069
April 2025	580,309	597,755
May 2025	590,778	612,337
June 2025	586,824	613,232
Change on year	-38,077	-10,559
Change %	-6.1	-1.7

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
July 2014	1,029,589	2,912,053	2,152,085	1,957,167	2,299,689	2,547,395	3,670,751	3,789,679	2,243,563	1,186,175	2,300,481	674,330
July 2015	1,050,247	2,991,284	2,202,706	2,014,648	2,375,332	2,623,924	3,827,393	3,890,582	2,301,893	1,209,507	2,336,535	696,246
July 2016	1,059,584	3,033,344	2,233,020	2,048,669	2,417,446	2,681,884	3,901,820	3,953,155	2,342,211	1,226,227	2,348,228	706,331
July 2017	1,065,465	3,079,314	2,261,811	2,080,312	2,447,222	2,716,596	3,957,151	3,998,699	2,370,497	1,241,699	2,361,736	721,153
July 2018	1,071,517	3,119,869	2,289,204	2,108,330	2,474,226	2,747,269	4,014,509	4,038,334	2,393,664	1,256,371	2,373,594	736,453
July 2019	1,071,971	3,148,649	2,311,196	2,124,339	2,487,378	2,776,839	4,093,576	4,077,906	2,414,908	1,262,250	2,382,281	748,484
July 2020	1,056,704	3,101,065	2,268,227	2,085,243	2,440,151	2,720,925	3,993,552	3,989,334	2,360,437	1,233,491	2,331,137	743,035
July 2021	1,078,842	3,164,500	2,313,321	2,124,563	2,483,071	2,765,700	4,021,911	4,055,102	2,411,888	1,264,009	2,354,557	761,020
July 2022	1,107,565	3,243,260	2,370,780	2,175,835	2,556,007	2,834,496	4,227,578	4,176,845	2,469,028	1,295,396	2,415,331	777,734
July 2023	1,123,887	3,296,223	2,401,794	2,202,746	2,603,636	2,886,913	4,346,918	4,260,502	2,509,670	1,315,425	2,451,807	790,669
July 2024	1,131,353	3,328,422	2,417,471	2,221,743	2,629,373	2,914,719	4,391,731	4,295,218	2,528,661	1,320,582	2,464,382	806,150
August 2024	1,130,590	3,325,171	2,415,017	2,219,744	2,627,324	2,912,162	4,390,248	4,292,962	2,526,049	1,318,814	2,462,611	806,107
September 2024	1,130,782	3,326,259	2,414,207	2,219,054	2,628,034	2,911,464	4,392,213	4,292,209	2,525,135	1,318,490	2,461,870	806,196
October 2024	1,131,796	3,331,106	2,416,730	2,220,066	2,631,762	2,913,320	4,392,344	4,296,035	2,527,804	1,319,795	2,463,224	806,479
November 2024	1,131,054	3,326,647	2,415,420	2,218,325	2,627,495	2,911,556	4,386,405	4,294,828	2,524,830	1,319,659	2,460,048	806,693
December 2024	1,131,280	3,326,289	2,413,255	2,216,538	2,625,606	2,910,529	4,387,672	4,294,748	2,523,541	1,317,166	2,454,666	806,228
January 2025	1,130,541	3,327,610	2,412,736	2,217,580	2,625,949	2,910,965	4,385,593	4,293,967	2,521,483	1,317,393	2,457,440	808,349
February 2025	1,129,632	3,325,841	2,410,661	2,215,853	2,624,192	2,909,675	4,381,986	4,289,231	2,518,024	1,315,153	2,455,123	809,262
March 2025	1,128,967	3,323,172	2,409,187	2,214,048	2,621,077	2,908,934	4,374,514	4,286,428	2,515,469	1,314,097	2,453,336	810,357
April 2025	1,128,481	3,321,743	2,407,571	2,216,041	2,622,531	2,908,573	4,362,897	4,283,785	2,515,402	1,314,117	2,450,251	810,749
May 2025	1,126,636	3,320,187	2,406,262	2,214,757	2,619,274	2,904,783	4,357,220	4,281,483	2,515,972	1,312,568	2,450,057	811,381
June 2025	1,125,563	3,318,654	2,405,161	2,213,340	2,616,585	2,901,382	4,351,918	4,276,647	2,513,136	1,312,283	2,449,036	810,467
July 2025	1,124,654	3,317,722	2,406,365	2,212,428	2,615,372	2,899,080	4,349,064	4,274,369	2,512,179	1,312,206	2,450,918	811,462
Change on year	-6,699	-10,700	-11,106	-9,315	-14,001	-15,639	-42,667	-20,849	-16,482	-8,376	-13,464	5,312
Change %	-0.6	-0.3	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	0.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
July 2014	1,523	1,512	1,493	1,510	1,518	1,635	1,924	1,713	1,496	1,498	1,646	1,490
July 2015	1,535	1,526	1,517	1,525	1,543	1,660	1,948	1,738	1,524	1,523	1,660	1,493
July 2016	1,568	1,567	1,548	1,564	1,575	1,701	2,002	1,781	1,557	1,551	1,690	1,521
July 2017	1,601	1,607	1,585	1,604	1,617	1,748	2,044	1,820	1,599	1,593	1,722	1,556
July 2018	1,652	1,666	1,637	1,666	1,677	1,807	2,121	1,876	1,654	1,639	1,772	1,614
July 2019	1,712	1,730	1,698	1,721	1,729	1,873	2,200	1,952	1,721	1,705	1,850	1,682
July 2020	1,758	1,777	1,743	1,775	1,773	1,926	2,218	1,990	1,759	1,748	1,896	1,742
July 2021	1,844	1,869	1,837	1,880	1,869	2,049	2,402	2,118	1,869	1,874	2,013	1,877
July 2022	1,973	1,999	1,962	2,003	2,001	2,182	2,549	2,252	2,013	1,979	2,127	1,954
July 2023	2,133	2,162	2,115	2,156	2,144	2,335	2,718	2,405	2,157	2,166	2,293	2,080
July 2024	2,264	2,295	2,246	2,291	2,282	2,464	2,839	2,541	2,295	2,271	2,430	2,236
August 2024	2,276	2,306	2,254	2,302	2,294	2,475	2,854	2,547	2,310	2,289	2,441	2,304
September 2024	2,274	2,301	2,258	2,312	2,292	2,482	2,863	2,551	2,314	2,289	2,454	2,251
October 2024	2,332	2,360	2,307	2,344	2,341	2,532	2,903	2,604	2,356	2,329	2,484	2,277
November 2024	2,319	2,347	2,300	2,342	2,332	2,511	2,900	2,595	2,352	2,363	2,522	2,291
December 2024	2,319	2,337	2,292	2,334	2,339	2,501	2,899	2,592	2,348	2,335	2,487	2,291
January 2025	2,333	2,363	2,309	2,361	2,352	2,535	2,925	2,604	2,363	2,351	2,495	2,304
February 2025	2,340	2,372	2,312	2,367	2,359	2,543	2,933	2,611	2,367	2,354	2,496	2,308
March 2025	2,349	2,378	2,323	2,378	2,370	2,543	2,936	2,615	2,368	2,363	2,519	2,405
April 2025	2,361	2,394	2,347	2,392	2,384	2,565	2,951	2,640	2,403	2,376	2,524	2,404
May 2025	2,372	2,404	2,356	2,400	2,391	2,572	2,955	2,649	2,409	2,380	2,540	2,374
June 2025	2,385	2,413	2,366	2,410	2,403	2,578	2,962	2,657	2,415	2,388	2,556	2,345
July 2025	2,393	2,426	2,379	2,422	2,413	2,590	2,971	2,666	2,420	2,394	2,575	2,377
Change on year	129	131	133	131	131	126	132	125	125	123	145	141
Change %	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.3

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			
	July 2024	July 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	506,291	503,354	-2,937	-0.6
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	625,062	621,300	-3,762	-0.6
Cumbria	225,296	225,780	484	0.2
Greater Manchester	1,300,318	1,293,257	-7,061	-0.5
Lancashire	665,405	664,666	-739	-0.1
Cheshire	451,799	451,047	-752	-0.2
Merseyside	685,605	682,972	-2,633	-0.4
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	414,808	414,322	-486	-0.1
North Yorkshire	368,294	367,575	-719	-0.2
South Yorkshire	602,575	599,815	-2,760	-0.5
West Yorkshire	1,031,793	1,024,653	-7,140	-0.7
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	988,976	984,194	-4,782	-0.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	896,315	892,826	-3,489	-0.4
Lincolnshire	336,452	335,408	-1,044	-0.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	638,052	635,997	-2,055	-0.3
Shropshire and Staffordshire	733,073	730,204	-2,869	-0.4
West Midlands (county)	1,258,247	1,249,171	-9,076	-0.7
East Anglia	1,147,976	1,141,753	-6,223	-0.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	916,044	911,046	-4,998	-0.5
Essex	850,699	846,282	-4,417	-0.5
Inner London - West	546,279	538,014	-8,265	-1.5
Inner London - East	1,237,783	1,224,356	-13,427	-1.1
Outer London - East and North East	924,399	919,339	-5,060	-0.5
Outer London - South	635,857	630,211	-5,646	-0.9
Outer London - West and North West	1,047,412	1,037,145	-10,267	-1.0
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,234,083	1,229,026	-5,057	-0.4
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,315,104	1,307,892	-7,212	-0.5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	917,999	911,297	-6,702	-0.7
Kent	828,032	826,154	-1,878	-0.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,208,893	1,201,734	-7,159	-0.6
Dorset and Somerset	578,662	575,322	-3,340	-0.6
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	232,016	229,467	-2,549	-1.1
Devon	509,090	505,656	-3,434	-0.7
West Wales and The Valleys	801,826	795,530	-6,296	-0.8
East Wales	518,756	516,675	-2,081	-0.4
North Eastern Scotland	231,021	228,108	-2,913	-1.3
Highlands and Islands	208,037	207,815	-222	-0.1
Eastern Scotland	919,280	915,833	-3,447	-0.4
West Central Scotland	697,021	693,170	-3,851	-0.6
Southern Scotland	409,023	405,993	-3,030	-0.7
Northern Ireland	806,150	811,462	5,312	0.7

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			
	July 2024	July 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,258	2,390	132	5.8
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,269	2,396	127	5.6
Cumbria	2,293	2,430	137	6.0
Greater Manchester	2,293	2,420	127	5.5
Lancashire	2,213	2,342	129	5.8
Cheshire	2,411	2,544	133	5.5
Merseyside	2,303	2,437	134	5.8
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,220	2,346	126	5.7
North Yorkshire	2,257	2,427	170	7.5
South Yorkshire	2,236	2,358	122	5.5
West Yorkshire	2,264	2,394	130	5.7
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,287	2,417	130	5.7
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,320	2,449	129	5.6
Lincolnshire	2,238	2,369	131	5.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,390	2,530	140	5.9
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,283	2,416	133	5.8
West Midlands (county)	2,235	2,364	129	5.8
East Anglia	2,342	2,468	126	5.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,602	2,735	133	5.1
Essex	2,507	2,639	132	5.3
Inner London - West	3,520	3,699	179	5.1
Inner London - East	2,927	3,052	125	4.3
Outer London - East and North East	2,602	2,728	126	4.8
Outer London - South	2,889	3,025	136	4.7
Outer London - West and North West	2,640	2,771	131	5.0
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,685	2,826	141	5.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,548	2,665	117	4.6
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,436	2,567	131	5.4
Kent	2,441	2,572	131	5.4
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,419	2,540	121	5.0
Dorset and Somerset	2,252	2,379	127	5.6
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,099	2,215	116	5.5
Devon	2,178	2,306	128	5.9
West Wales and The Valleys	2,231	2,348	117	5.2
East Wales	2,331	2,457	126	5.4
North Eastern Scotland	2,548	2,714	166	6.5
Highlands and Islands	2,330	2,469	139	6.0
Eastern Scotland	2,448	2,586	138	5.6
West Central Scotland	2,435	2,583	148	6.1
Southern Scotland	2,381	2,543	162	6.8
Northern Ireland	2,236	2,377	141	6.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	July 2024	July 2025	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
			Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	192,576	192,721	145	0.1
Mining and quarrying	49,209	47,918	-1,291	-2.6
Manufacturing	2,336,451	2,313,673	-22,778	-1.0
Energy production and supply	112,140	116,033	3,893	3.5
Water supply, sewerage and waste	202,152	209,071	6,919	3.4
Construction	1,343,574	1,322,672	-20,902	-1.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,335,931	4,274,077	-61,854	-1.4
Transportation and storage	1,380,473	1,392,256	11,783	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	2,190,348	2,082,062	-108,286	-4.9
Information and communication	1,289,202	1,254,308	-34,894	-2.7
Finance and insurance	1,112,343	1,127,453	15,110	1.4
Real estate	463,260	467,780	4,520	1.0
Professional, scientific and technical	2,451,894	2,419,467	-32,427	-1.3
Administrative and support services	2,481,830	2,461,683	-20,147	-0.8
Public administration and defence; social security	1,562,680	1,570,204	7,524	0.5
Education	3,238,499	3,264,564	26,065	0.8
Health and social work	4,403,039	4,469,682	66,643	1.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	633,857	643,891	10,034	1.6
Other service activities	555,714	547,369	-8,345	-1.5
Households and Extraterritorial	114,635	108,936	-5,699	-5.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	July 2024	July 2025	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,146	2,357	211	9.8
Mining and quarrying	4,576	4,611	35	0.8
Manufacturing	2,830	2,966	136	4.8
Energy production and supply	4,305	4,546	241	5.6
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,050	3,192	142	4.7
Construction	2,565	2,708	143	5.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,949	2,066	117	6.0
Transportation and storage	2,786	2,930	144	5.2
Accommodation and food service activities	1,284	1,363	79	6.2
Information and communication	3,775	3,970	195	5.2
Finance and insurance	3,906	4,074	168	4.3
Real estate	2,444	2,531	87	3.6
Professional, scientific and technical	3,044	3,166	122	4.0
Administrative and support services	2,136	2,241	105	4.9
Public administration and defence; social security	2,946	3,200	254	8.6
Education	2,410	2,540	130	5.4
Health and social work	2,316	2,465	149	6.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,627	1,708	81	5.0
Other service activities	1,804	1,907	103	5.7
Households and Extraterritorial	1,175	1,212	37	3.1

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
July 2014	408,401	3,478,848	6,351,613	9,152,109	6,560,432	811,552
July 2015	431,767	3,599,443	6,552,578	9,283,055	6,822,859	830,595
July 2016	438,912	3,611,942	6,679,334	9,334,126	7,032,758	854,848
July 2017	438,763	3,589,584	6,762,510	9,375,626	7,265,658	869,512
July 2018	438,320	3,585,013	6,815,750	9,415,039	7,481,667	887,551
July 2019	436,124	3,524,182	6,861,176	9,441,262	7,673,226	963,806
July 2020	319,146	3,223,176	6,719,068	9,354,842	7,728,084	978,984
July 2021	431,111	3,358,501	6,732,846	9,414,011	7,856,019	1,005,996
July 2022	527,379	3,487,363	6,924,681	9,620,649	8,030,605	1,059,179
July 2023	515,550	3,486,567	7,062,160	9,836,136	8,146,811	1,142,968
July 2024	474,997	3,465,463	7,123,352	10,003,534	8,166,586	1,215,875
August 2024	469,269	3,455,119	7,120,360	10,009,962	8,157,668	1,214,420
September 2024	465,198	3,457,058	7,119,595	10,019,368	8,155,414	1,209,278
October 2024	462,871	3,460,100	7,117,450	10,028,560	8,163,082	1,218,398
November 2024	460,335	3,451,985	7,101,532	10,029,194	8,159,646	1,220,269
December 2024	456,827	3,448,142	7,088,008	10,037,287	8,155,553	1,221,702
January 2025	454,122	3,444,504	7,078,806	10,048,718	8,157,493	1,225,962
February 2025	450,560	3,429,702	7,065,304	10,057,846	8,151,983	1,229,238
March 2025	446,681	3,418,609	7,051,070	10,060,299	8,150,030	1,232,896
April 2025	444,662	3,428,824	7,043,173	10,053,824	8,135,932	1,235,726
May 2025	439,283	3,426,117	7,029,375	10,054,649	8,134,636	1,236,521
June 2025	432,962	3,412,048	7,019,453	10,058,702	8,129,848	1,241,161
July 2025	416,074	3,422,447	7,017,318	10,056,964	8,120,578	1,252,440
Change on year	-58,923	-43,016	-106,034	53,430	-46,008	36,565
Change %	-12.4	-1.2	-1.5	0.5	-0.6	3.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
July 2014	272	1,072	1,722	1,903	1,717	719
July 2015	288	1,112	1,752	1,926	1,735	752
July 2016	290	1,168	1,804	1,963	1,763	772
July 2017	298	1,211	1,851	2,003	1,785	810
July 2018	311	1,259	1,911	2,059	1,831	862
July 2019	321	1,309	1,998	2,128	1,885	941
July 2020	338	1,306	2,021	2,163	1,910	1,019
July 2021	402	1,390	2,145	2,326	2,040	1,118
July 2022	403	1,502	2,309	2,484	2,158	1,200
July 2023	410	1,617	2,463	2,648	2,337	1,308
July 2024	427	1,723	2,593	2,789	2,455	1,385
August 2024	427	1,733	2,606	2,803	2,467	1,402
September 2024	426	1,741	2,611	2,802	2,464	1,412
October 2024	429	1,734	2,645	2,865	2,522	1,442
November 2024	432	1,753	2,658	2,856	2,511	1,440
December 2024	430	1,752	2,650	2,845	2,509	1,433
January 2025	432	1,735	2,670	2,873	2,528	1,454
February 2025	433	1,757	2,685	2,879	2,541	1,461
March 2025	433	1,770	2,692	2,894	2,551	1,469
April 2025	439	1,781	2,705	2,915	2,558	1,476
May 2025	450	1,788	2,711	2,923	2,565	1,490
June 2025	440	1,785	2,717	2,927	2,569	1,491
July 2025	436	1,791	2,726	2,942	2,584	1,499
Change on year	9	68	133	153	129	114
Change %	2.1	3.9	5.1	5.5	5.3	8.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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