

Statistical bulletin

# Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: February 2026

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

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Release date:  
17 February 2026

Next release:  
19 March 2026

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# 1 . Main points

- Early estimates for January 2026 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.3 million, which is a fall of 0.4% from January 2025; this is equivalent to 134,000 fewer employees.
- The largest increase was in the health and social work sector, with a rise of 39,000 employees; the largest decrease was in the wholesale and retail sector, with a fall of 65,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 11,000 employees (0.0%) in January 2026, compared with December 2025; figures for January should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for December 2025 compared with November 2025 has been revised from a decrease of 43,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 6,000; this is because of the incorporation of additional real time information (RTI) submissions into the statistics, which takes place every publication and reduces the need for imputation.
- Early estimates for January 2026 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 4.6%, compared with January 2025.
- Annual growth in median pay in January 2026 was highest in the wholesale and retail sector, with an increase of 6.2%; it was lowest in the finance and insurance sector, with an increase of 2.1%.

## About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for January 2026 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. These early estimates are, on average, based on around 85% of information being available. They are of lower quality and will be subject to revision in next month's bulletin when between 98% and 99% of data will be available. A [revisions triangle](#) is available for employees and median pay at the UK level.

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

## 2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for January 2026 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a change of 0.4% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 134,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees was largely unchanged in January 2026, a decrease of 11,000 people.

This monthly change should be treated as provisional, because it is based on an early estimate of January 2026. More information on revisions can be found in [Section 9: Data sources and quality](#).

When comparing the number of payrolled employees in December 2025 with the previous month, the number showed no change at 0.0%. This is revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.1% decrease reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: January 2026](#).

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to January 2026

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Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to January 2026



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

#### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and is therefore more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The December 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. However, employee growth slowed more substantially past March 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, becoming negative in April 2020. At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and remained high as the labour market 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, which levelled off as we no longer compared against this higher baseline. However, growth rates then continued to decrease throughout 2023, 2024, and 2025.

**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 January 2026

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to January 2026



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

**Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and is therefore more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The December 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

### 3 . Median monthly pay

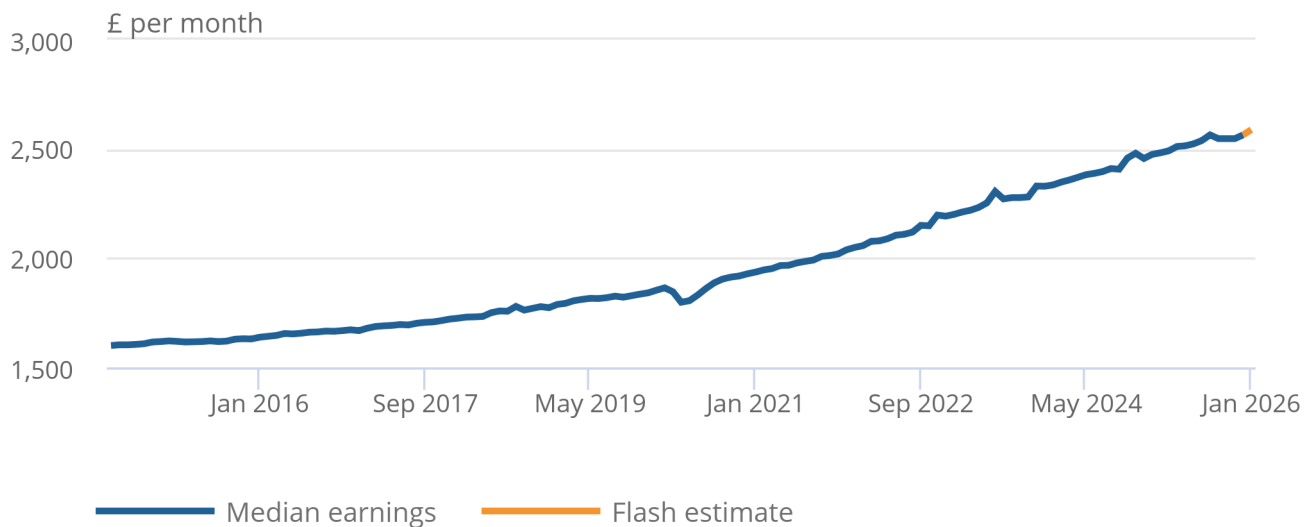
Early estimates for January 2026 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,588, an increase of 4.6% compared with the same period of the previous year.

**Figure 3: Outside of the flash estimate, median pay shows little change in recent months**

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to January 2026

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Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to January 2026



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

**Notes:**

1. The latest period is based on early data and is therefore more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The December 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, 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.

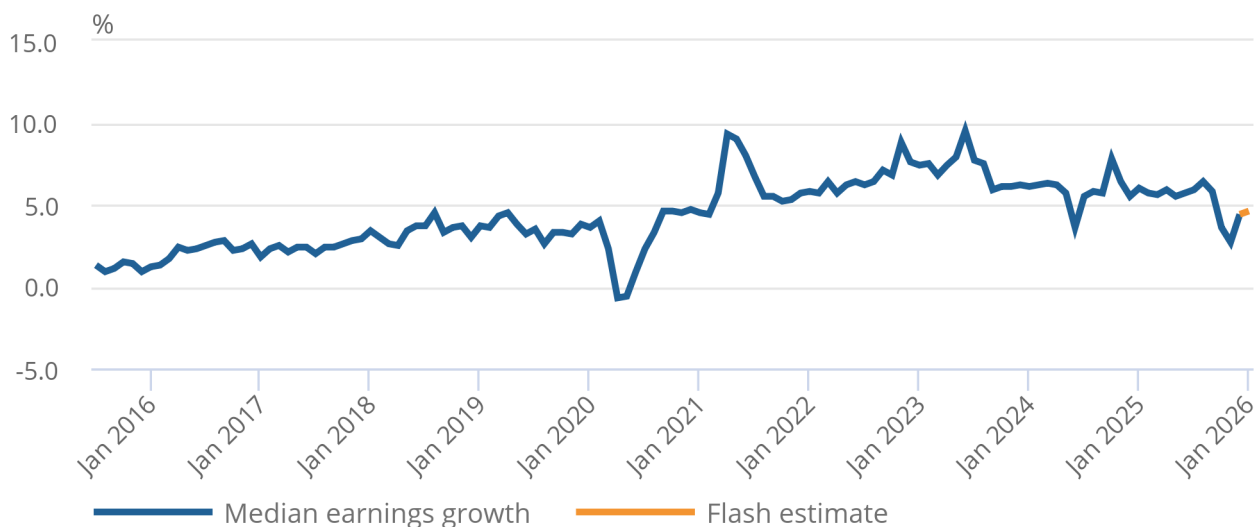
Throughout 2022, the growth rate of median pay continued to increase in line with pre-pandemic trends, but with increasing volatility in late 2022 and into 2023. This pace of growth has slowed in late 2023 and remained close to 6% throughout 2024 and 2025. A series of lower-than-average median pay growth figures were observed in late 2025, likely influenced by the timing of public sector pay settlements having differed from the previous year.

**Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay has reduced in recent months, from a relatively stable 6%**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to January 2026

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to January 2026



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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and is therefore more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The December 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, 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 January 2026, 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 819,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,354,000 in London in January 2026 (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 our [accompanying datasets](#).

**Figure 5: Employee growth is negative in all regions except Northern Ireland**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to January 2026

**Notes:**

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

Comparing January 2026 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 1.2% increase in Northern Ireland, to a 0.9% decrease in London.

All NUTS1 regions experienced a reduction in annual growth figures throughout 2023 and 2024. Throughout 2025, annual growth figures in Scotland, Wales, and the South West have shown little change in the growth rate, while other regions continued along previous trends.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 2.7% in payrolled employees compared with January 2025, and Mid Ulster experienced an increase of 2.3% (Figure 6).

**Figure 6: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK**

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, January 2026

**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 January 2026 ranged from £2,238 on the Isle of Wight, to £3,903 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,559 in Enfield to £3,903 in Wandsworth. Median pay in January 2026 for London as a whole was £3,031.

**Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK**

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, January 2026

**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 our [accompanying datasets](#).

The three largest sectors (health and social work, wholesale and retail, and education) account for around 39% of UK employees. These three sectors combined with professional, scientific and technical; administrative and support services; manufacturing; and accommodation and food service activities account for around 70% of UK employees.

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

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

When comparing early estimates for January 2026 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 2.6% in accommodation and food service activities to positive 1.1% in transportation and storage.

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

**Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to January 2026**

#### **Notes:**

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

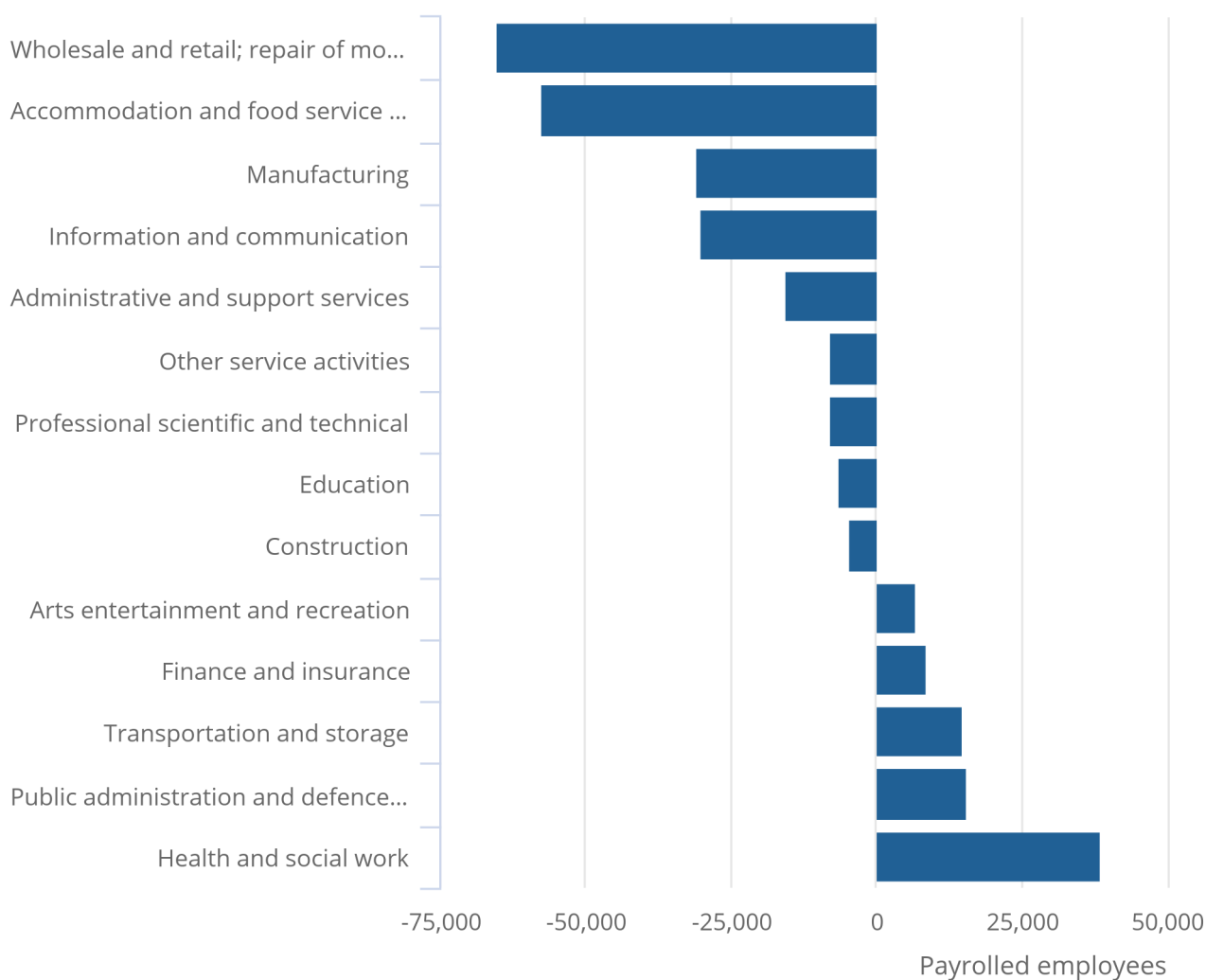
An increase of 39,000 payrolled employees in health and social work marked the largest sectoral rise between January 2025 and January 2026, while a fall of 65,000 in wholesale and retail was the largest decline.

**Figure 9: Since January 2025, many of the sectors show a decrease in payrolled employees while the health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase.**

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2026

Figure 9: Since January 2025, many of the sectors show a decrease in payrolled employees while the health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase.

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2026



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

**Notes:**

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

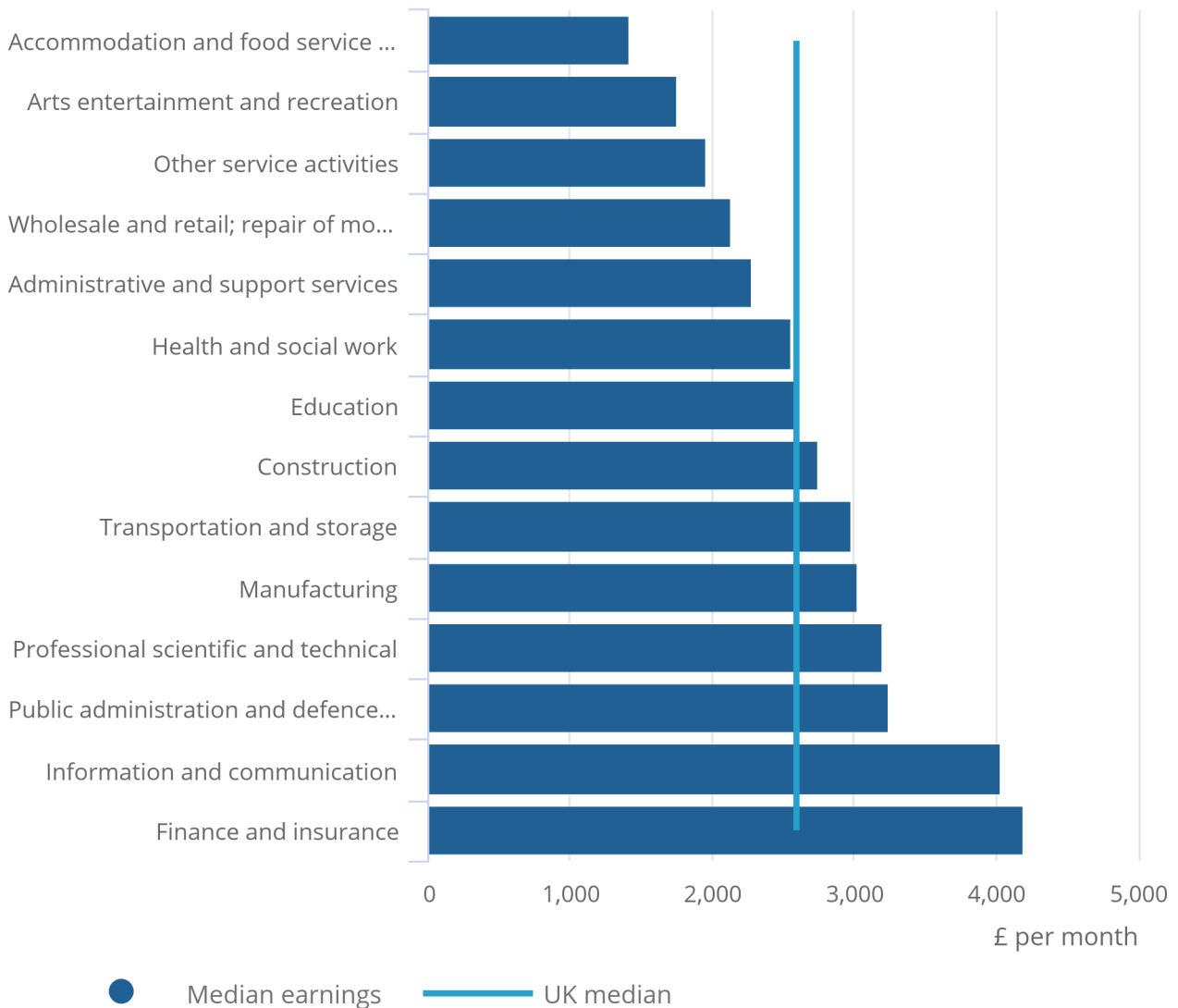
Median pay in January 2026 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,415 in the accommodation and food service activities sector, to £4,191 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

**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, January 2026

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, January 2026



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

**Notes:**

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

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the wholesale and retail sector, at positive 6.2% (Figure 11), and slowest in the finance and insurance sector, at positive 2.1%.

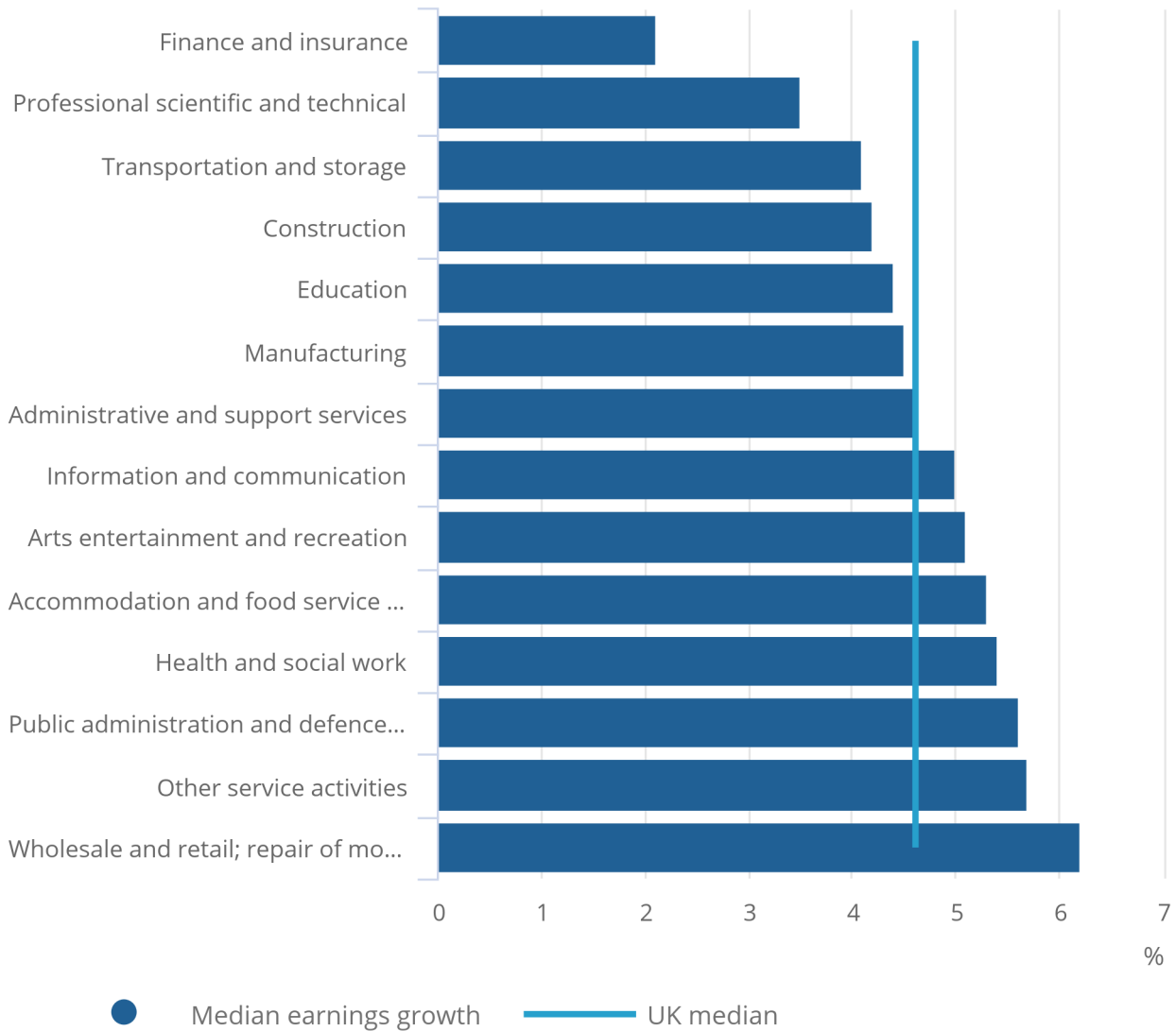
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in our [accompanying datasets](#).

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2026

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2026



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

#### Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and is therefore 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 January 2026, 94.4% are aged 18 to 64 years.

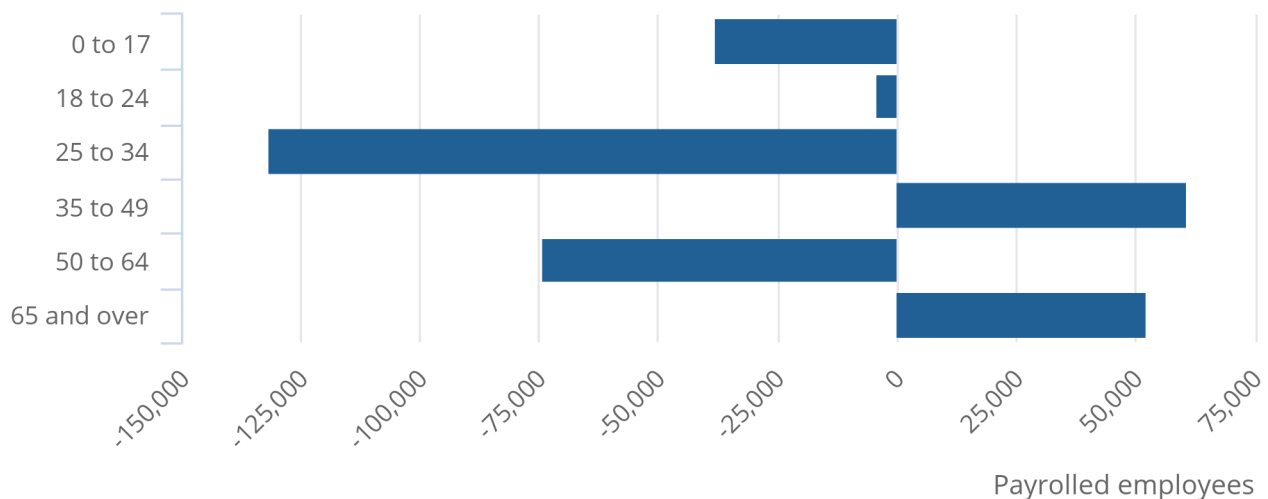
Between January 2025 and January 2026, there was a decrease of 42,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 61,000.

### Figure 12: The 25 to 34 years age group has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since January 2025

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2026

#### Figure 12: The 25 to 34 years age group has seen the greatest decrease in payrolled employees since January 2025

Payrolled employees, absolute change on January 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2026



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

#### Notes:

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

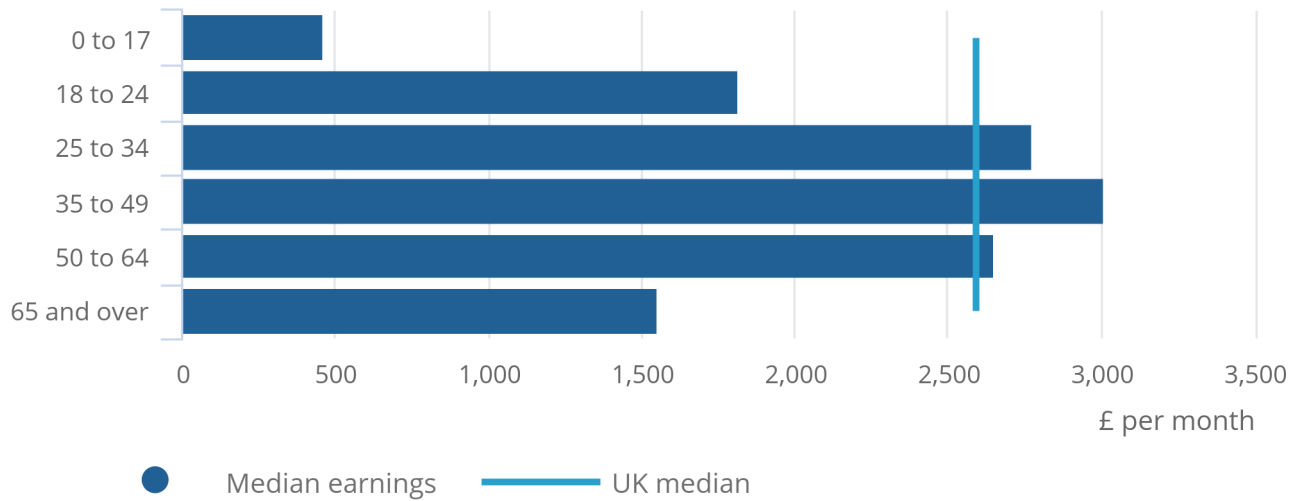
Median pay in January 2026 ranged from £460 for those aged under 18 years, to £3,011 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

### Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2026

### Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2026



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 . Data on earnings and employment

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

Dataset | Released 17 February 2026

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 17 February 2026

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 17 February 2026

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 HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Datalab. 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](#).

## 8 . Glossary

### Median monthly pay

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

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

### National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

### Pay As You Earn

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

## 9 . Data sources and quality

## Data source and collection

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

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



## Coverage

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

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to January 2026 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) and [rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk) if you would like to offer feedback on how the contents can be improved in the future.

## Methodology

Our [User guide to earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#) contains more information on the methods used in this bulletin.

## 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 [the HMRC 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 Office for National Statistics (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 refresh was most recently completed ahead of the December 2025 publication.

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 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 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.

Seasonal adjustment models are updated periodically to incorporate recent data trends. Updated models are expected to be implemented in the upcoming March 2026 publication.

## 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 [rtstatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:rtstatistics.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). Divergence across indicators for more than one period is not unusual. For further information please see [Trends and considerations around comparisons](#) in our Labour market overview.

## 10 . Related links

### [Labour market overview: February 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 February 2026

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

### [Employment in the UK: February 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 February 2026

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

### [Labour market in the regions of the UK: February 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 February 2026

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

### [Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: February 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 February 2026

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

### [Vacancies and jobs in the UK: February 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 17 February 2026

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 17 February 2026, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: February 2026](#).



PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1. Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
January 2015	27,157,755
January 2016	27,762,709
January 2017	28,092,355
January 2018	28,486,787
January 2019	28,799,562
January 2020	29,054,856
January 2021	28,165,117
January 2022	29,304,925
January 2023	29,957,919
January 2024	30,368,637
January 2025	30,412,727
February 2025	30,389,517
March 2025	30,371,712
April 2025	30,376,098
May 2025	30,363,845
June 2025	30,343,701
July 2025	30,347,518
August 2025	30,360,688
September 2025	30,334,322
October 2025	30,320,521
November 2025	30,294,817
December 2025	30,289,163
January 2026	30,278,600
Change on year	-134,127
Change %	-0.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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4. Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.
5. These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
6. PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
7. Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
8. Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipient's PAYE scheme is in.
9. These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

## MEDIAN PAY

### 2. Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
January 2015	1,618
January 2016	1,638
January 2017	1,668
January 2018	1,725
January 2019	1,788
January 2020	1,853
January 2021	1,936
January 2022	2,049
January 2023	2,200
January 2024	2,335
January 2025	2,475
February 2025	2,482
March 2025	2,491
April 2025	2,511
May 2025	2,514
June 2025	2,523
July 2025	2,538
August 2025	2,564
September 2025	2,547
October 2025	2,547
November 2025	2,547
December 2025	2,564
January 2026	2,588
Change on year	113
Change %	4.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
December 2014	2,238
December 2015	2,241
December 2016	2,297
December 2017	2,361
December 2018	2,430
December 2019	2,508
December 2020	2,650
December 2021	2,790
December 2022	2,961
December 2023	3,114
December 2024	3,269
January 2025	3,302
February 2025	3,325
March 2025	3,328
April 2025	3,321
May 2025	3,327
June 2025	3,328
July 2025	3,367
August 2025	3,422
September 2025	3,383
October 2025	3,399
November 2025	3,377
December 2025	3,410
Change on year	141
Change %	4.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
December 2014	60,430,464,953
December 2015	62,036,461,813
December 2016	64,508,593,430
December 2017	67,220,146,377
December 2018	69,876,414,714
December 2019	72,720,928,299
December 2020	74,533,532,742
December 2021	81,612,671,287
December 2022	88,610,955,760
December 2023	94,509,204,399
December 2024	99,409,930,138
January 2025	100,423,542,059
February 2025	101,048,811,930
March 2025	101,076,528,922
April 2025	100,892,189,680
May 2025	101,028,170,901
June 2025	100,973,596,591
July 2025	102,172,144,063
August 2025	103,898,573,812
September 2025	102,629,245,049
October 2025	103,058,453,078
November 2025	102,297,919,032
December 2025	103,278,449,294
Change on year	3,868,519,156
Change %	3.9

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
December 2014	513	901	1,610	2,613	3,942	5,314	11,101
December 2015	530	915	1,630	2,635	3,980	5,356	11,101
December 2016	553	948	1,669	2,682	4,055	5,470	11,364
December 2017	574	982	1,715	2,744	4,149	5,605	11,700
December 2018	600	1,014	1,774	2,826	4,264	5,787	12,072
December 2019	621	1,056	1,835	2,910	4,399	5,962	12,367
December 2020	671	1,126	1,919	3,027	4,584	6,242	13,059
December 2021	678	1,163	2,022	3,163	4,790	6,548	13,752
December 2022	716	1,255	2,177	3,398	5,147	7,016	14,594
December 2023	765	1,348	2,310	3,561	5,378	7,300	15,168
December 2024	809	1,468	2,461	3,758	5,660	7,651	15,985
January 2025	814	1,473	2,463	3,752	5,643	7,650	15,882
February 2025	820	1,472	2,470	3,760	5,642	7,626	15,920
March 2025	824	1,481	2,482	3,776	5,682	7,671	16,030
April 2025	831	1,491	2,494	3,790	5,696	7,683	16,051
May 2025	837	1,500	2,506	3,799	5,702	7,692	15,999
June 2025	844	1,507	2,517	3,806	5,698	7,693	15,968
July 2025	846	1,513	2,527	3,819	5,712	7,711	15,986
August 2025	850	1,523	2,545	3,850	5,758	7,755	16,181
September 2025	855	1,532	2,554	3,864	5,778	7,770	16,194
October 2025	859	1,538	2,559	3,871	5,787	7,773	16,207
November 2025	862	1,537	2,544	3,847	5,759	7,745	16,125
December 2025	864	1,539	2,548	3,854	5,763	7,753	16,193
Change on year	55	71	87	96	103	102	208
Change %	6.8	4.8	3.5	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
December 2017	668,160	639,891
December 2018	666,971	665,623
December 2019	677,246	658,136
December 2020	606,617	569,019
December 2021	702,777	620,162
December 2022	677,499	633,919
December 2023	652,418	607,058
December 2024	598,180	620,119
January 2025	611,352	608,735
February 2025	594,201	617,411
March 2025	591,208	609,013
April 2025	599,732	595,346
May 2025	591,722	603,975
June 2025	575,213	595,357
July 2025	575,632	571,815
August 2025	586,741	573,571
September 2025	576,308	602,674
October 2025	564,602	578,403
November 2025	575,471	601,175
December 2025	592,226	597,880
Change on year	-5,954	-22,239
Change %	-1	-3.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees											
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
January 2015	1,042,158	2,948,968	2,177,114	1,982,600	2,332,036	2,587,508	3,755,816	3,841,841	2,272,664	1,199,271	2,333,664	684,114
January 2016	1,053,413	3,010,364	2,215,433	2,029,054	2,392,767	2,653,858	3,886,321	3,927,407	2,322,085	1,216,550	2,353,720	701,737
January 2017	1,056,875	3,043,551	2,240,448	2,059,978	2,427,213	2,692,635	3,949,627	3,976,096	2,353,161	1,229,026	2,352,702	711,041
January 2018	1,066,657	3,095,259	2,268,938	2,093,484	2,458,375	2,732,799	4,014,441	4,025,420	2,384,470	1,246,863	2,372,039	728,042
January 2019	1,069,707	3,131,623	2,295,841	2,114,998	2,484,450	2,763,175	4,081,480	4,066,872	2,405,785	1,258,177	2,384,757	742,698
January 2020	1,075,057	3,155,819	2,314,568	2,127,597	2,491,042	2,789,426	4,152,471	4,107,623	2,430,099	1,264,296	2,394,813	752,044
January 2021	1,053,999	3,088,109	2,260,784	2,078,156	2,426,447	2,715,016	3,921,911	3,973,518	2,361,951	1,230,494	2,315,878	738,855
January 2022	1,097,363	3,214,760	2,349,285	2,152,487	2,523,775	2,804,518	4,142,939	4,124,798	2,443,986	1,280,036	2,400,663	770,315
January 2023	1,115,373	3,272,897	2,388,435	2,191,230	2,577,867	2,864,228	4,303,053	4,226,628	2,491,746	1,303,884	2,438,359	784,219
January 2024	1,128,797	3,315,412	2,411,921	2,215,665	2,619,839	2,905,337	4,380,298	4,285,977	2,524,202	1,317,394	2,464,636	799,160
January 2025	1,129,555	3,331,442	2,411,597	2,214,618	2,627,393	2,908,526	4,393,304	4,292,121	2,520,857	1,318,061	2,456,554	808,698
February 2025	1,128,110	3,330,703	2,409,760	2,213,223	2,625,538	2,907,387	4,390,304	4,288,315	2,516,531	1,316,487	2,453,777	809,380
March 2025	1,127,450	3,329,359	2,408,634	2,213,004	2,624,423	2,906,160	4,385,077	4,285,550	2,514,713	1,315,343	2,451,898	810,101
April 2025	1,126,947	3,330,686	2,408,980	2,214,284	2,626,491	2,906,316	4,388,835	4,286,028	2,514,992	1,314,092	2,450,440	808,006
May 2025	1,126,028	3,329,025	2,408,171	2,214,287	2,625,042	2,904,609	4,384,755	4,285,059	2,515,387	1,313,100	2,449,227	809,154
June 2025	1,125,530	3,328,117	2,407,352	2,212,827	2,622,694	2,902,412	4,380,258	4,281,389	2,512,692	1,313,055	2,448,376	808,999
July 2025	1,125,493	3,328,890	2,407,638	2,213,018	2,622,330	2,903,629	4,378,714	4,281,599	2,512,373	1,313,513	2,449,628	810,694
August 2025	1,126,786	3,328,170	2,408,403	2,213,841	2,624,428	2,905,457	4,381,162	4,282,173	2,513,517	1,314,154	2,450,468	812,130
September 2025	1,125,461	3,324,531	2,406,159	2,211,668	2,621,121	2,903,944	4,375,228	4,279,050	2,510,741	1,312,194	2,450,373	813,853
October 2025	1,124,625	3,322,521	2,404,337	2,210,587	2,620,043	2,903,697	4,370,043	4,279,109	2,509,742	1,311,651	2,448,925	815,240
November 2025	1,123,763	3,315,743	2,402,796	2,208,449	2,619,156	2,902,796	4,363,729	4,276,146	2,508,756	1,309,921	2,447,304	816,256
December 2025	1,124,276	3,315,191	2,401,108	2,208,126	2,616,566	2,901,492	4,359,751	4,275,065	2,509,090	1,311,336	2,450,157	817,006
January 2026	1,124,025	3,315,980	2,400,492	2,206,908	2,615,834	2,899,544	4,353,778	4,272,234	2,509,015	1,311,423	2,450,706	818,662
Change on year	-5,530	-15,462	-11,105	-7,710	-11,559	-8,982	-39,526	-19,887	-11,842	-6,638	-5,848	9,964
Change %	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.2	1.2

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
January 2015	1,542	1,530	1,513	1,528	1,538	1,655	1,948	1,732	1,518	1,528	1,659	1,500
January 2016	1,547	1,544	1,532	1,542	1,550	1,678	1,977	1,762	1,536	1,535	1,679	1,502
January 2017	1,575	1,575	1,552	1,568	1,580	1,703	2,022	1,788	1,568	1,566	1,703	1,535
January 2018	1,626	1,631	1,608	1,630	1,647	1,775	2,097	1,853	1,627	1,618	1,745	1,570
January 2019	1,681	1,692	1,665	1,689	1,694	1,838	2,164	1,916	1,691	1,674	1,800	1,649
January 2020	1,736	1,752	1,717	1,743	1,747	1,904	2,247	1,988	1,748	1,732	1,874	1,705
January 2021	1,811	1,832	1,802	1,831	1,830	1,997	2,339	2,071	1,829	1,827	1,966	1,788
January 2022	1,900	1,927	1,898	1,943	1,927	2,118	2,475	2,189	1,941	1,928	2,097	1,940
January 2023	2,054	2,080	2,043	2,080	2,073	2,262	2,643	2,347	2,091	2,057	2,233	2,047
January 2024	2,195	2,220	2,174	2,218	2,213	2,391	2,777	2,482	2,228	2,204	2,362	2,142
January 2025	2,331	2,363	2,308	2,360	2,352	2,534	2,920	2,604	2,361	2,351	2,493	2,305
February 2025	2,340	2,374	2,315	2,370	2,361	2,543	2,930	2,611	2,373	2,356	2,500	2,313
March 2025	2,349	2,381	2,326	2,381	2,372	2,545	2,934	2,618	2,374	2,366	2,520	2,401
April 2025	2,364	2,396	2,349	2,393	2,384	2,565	2,949	2,642	2,404	2,377	2,522	2,399
May 2025	2,371	2,401	2,354	2,400	2,390	2,569	2,955	2,647	2,407	2,381	2,537	2,372
June 2025	2,384	2,411	2,365	2,410	2,403	2,577	2,965	2,655	2,416	2,389	2,553	2,352
July 2025	2,397	2,432	2,383	2,428	2,418	2,598	2,983	2,674	2,433	2,410	2,578	2,367
August 2025	2,449	2,471	2,415	2,461	2,457	2,631	3,022	2,708	2,470	2,456	2,595	2,372
September 2025	2,414	2,444	2,396	2,440	2,433	2,613	2,999	2,691	2,440	2,432	2,593	2,410
October 2025	2,417	2,450	2,401	2,444	2,438	2,618	2,999	2,700	2,448	2,432	2,585	2,418
November 2025	2,373	2,425	2,374	2,426	2,412	2,597	2,979	2,686	2,440	2,410	2,572	2,405
December 2025	2,425	2,458	2,408	2,457	2,449	2,621	3,004	2,705	2,471	2,450	2,589	2,416
January 2026	2,447	2,486	2,429	2,475	2,467	2,644	3,031	2,728	2,483	2,462	2,612	2,443
Change on year	116	123	121	115	115	110	111	124	122	111	119	138
Change %	5	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.3	3.8	4.8	5.2	4.7	4.8	6

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrollled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	January 2025	January 2026	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Tees Valley and Durham	504,849	502,565	-2,284	-0.5
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	624,706	621,459	-3,247	-0.5
Cumbria	226,262	225,434	-828	-0.4
Greater Manchester	1,300,590	1,296,383	-4,207	-0.3
Lancashire	666,219	662,488	-3,731	-0.6
Cheshire	452,059	450,497	-1,562	-0.3
Merseyside	686,313	681,179	-5,134	-0.7
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	413,362	412,613	-749	-0.2
North Yorkshire	367,720	365,898	-1,822	-0.5
South Yorkshire	601,619	597,533	-4,086	-0.7
West Yorkshire	1,028,897	1,024,448	-4,449	-0.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	984,603	981,200	-3,403	-0.3
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	894,894	891,583	-3,311	-0.4
Lincolnshire	335,122	334,125	-997	-0.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	636,831	635,082	-1,749	-0.3
Shropshire and Staffordshire	731,151	729,446	-1,705	-0.2
West Midlands (county)	1,259,412	1,251,306	-8,106	-0.6
East Anglia	1,144,241	1,139,738	-4,503	-0.4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	914,103	911,732	-2,371	-0.3
Essex	850,182	848,074	-2,108	-0.2
Inner London - West	544,180	536,066	-8,114	-1.5
Inner London - East	1,237,129	1,223,676	-13,453	-1.1
Outer London - East and North East	927,304	923,935	-3,369	-0.4
Outer London - South	636,087	630,872	-5,215	-0.8
Outer London - West and North West	1,048,604	1,039,228	-9,376	-0.9
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,233,412	1,226,024	-7,388	-0.6
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,314,627	1,308,326	-6,301	-0.5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	916,153	911,793	-4,360	-0.5
Kent	827,929	826,091	-1,838	-0.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,204,903	1,201,755	-3,148	-0.3
Dorset and Somerset	577,286	573,773	-3,513	-0.6
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	231,329	229,854	-1,475	-0.6
Devon	507,339	503,633	-3,706	-0.7
West Wales and The Valleys	800,301	796,201	-4,100	-0.5
East Wales	517,760	515,222	-2,538	-0.5
North Eastern Scotland	230,008	226,803	-3,205	-1.4
Highlands and Islands	207,800	208,364	564	0.3
Eastern Scotland	916,487	915,071	-1,416	-0.2
West Central Scotland	694,821	694,057	-764	-0.1
Southern Scotland	407,438	406,411	-1,027	-0.3
Northern Ireland	808,698	818,662	9,964	1.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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8. Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	January 2025	January 2026	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,325	2,444	119	5.1
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,334	2,449	115	4.9
Cumbria	2,367	2,496	129	5.4
Greater Manchester	2,360	2,476	116	4.9
Lancashire	2,284	2,403	119	5.2
Cheshire	2,481	2,596	115	4.6
Merseyside	2,376	2,511	135	5.7
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,284	2,400	116	5.1
North Yorkshire	2,291	2,433	142	6.2
South Yorkshire	2,291	2,408	117	5.1
West Yorkshire	2,324	2,446	122	5.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,353	2,465	112	4.8
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,385	2,502	117	4.9
Lincolnshire	2,313	2,431	118	5.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,458	2,570	112	4.6
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,344	2,472	128	5.5
West Midlands (county)	2,308	2,414	106	4.6
East Anglia	2,411	2,530	119	4.9
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,670	2,793	123	4.6
Essex	2,568	2,699	131	5.1
Inner London - West	3,624	3,773	149	4.1
Inner London - East	3,005	3,122	117	3.9
Outer London - East and North East	2,678	2,795	117	4.4
Outer London - South	2,969	3,080	111	3.7
Outer London - West and North West	2,714	2,830	116	4.3
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,755	2,876	121	4.4
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,611	2,728	117	4.5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,501	2,627	126	5
Kent	2,511	2,629	118	4.7
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,482	2,596	114	4.6
Dorset and Somerset	2,318	2,441	123	5.3
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,169	2,288	119	5.5
Devon	2,251	2,380	129	5.7
West Wales and The Valleys	2,314	2,426	112	4.8
East Wales	2,414	2,534	120	5
North Eastern Scotland	2,621	2,715	94	3.6
Highlands and Islands	2,394	2,512	118	4.9
Eastern Scotland	2,503	2,625	122	4.9
West Central Scotland	2,489	2,613	124	5
Southern Scotland	2,450	2,573	123	5
Northern Ireland	2,305	2,443	138	6

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	January 2025	January 2026	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	196,588	195,637	-951	-0.5
Mining and quarrying	45,505	43,374	-2,131	-4.7
Manufacturing	2,331,160	2,300,427	-30,733	-1.3
Energy production and supply	116,777	121,591	4,814	4.1
Water supply, sewerage and waste	207,979	213,401	5,422	2.6
Construction	1,339,779	1,335,292	-4,487	-0.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,315,413	4,250,303	-65,110	-1.5
Transportation and storage	1,395,308	1,410,343	15,035	1.1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,183,198	2,125,914	-57,284	-2.6
Information and communication	1,283,791	1,253,711	-30,080	-2.3
Finance and insurance	1,097,394	1,105,992	8,598	0.8
Real estate	468,442	474,388	5,946	1.3
Professional, scientific and technical	2,471,110	2,463,543	-7,567	-0.3
Administrative and support services	2,405,422	2,390,039	-15,383	-0.6
Public administration and defence; social security	1,581,617	1,597,332	15,715	1
Education	3,180,305	3,173,998	-6,307	-0.2
Health and social work	4,475,481	4,514,028	38,547	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	642,742	649,573	6,831	1.1
Other service activities	552,133	544,498	-7,635	-1.4
Households and Extraterritorial	122,582	115,213	-7,369	-6

Source: PAYE RTI

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## INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

### 12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	January 2025	January 2026	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,228	2,364	136	6.1
Mining and quarrying	4,505	4,827	322	7.1
Manufacturing	2,896	3,025	129	4.5
Energy production and supply	4,502	4,532	30	0.7
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,115	3,256	141	4.5
Construction	2,634	2,744	110	4.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	2,010	2,134	124	6.2
Transportation and storage	2,864	2,981	117	4.1
Accommodation and food service activities	1,344	1,415	71	5.3
Information and communication	3,842	4,033	191	5
Finance and insurance	4,105	4,191	86	2.1
Real estate	2,484	2,575	91	3.7
Professional, scientific and technical	3,089	3,196	107	3.5
Administrative and support services	2,184	2,284	100	4.6
Public administration and defence; social security	3,079	3,252	173	5.6
Education	2,474	2,584	110	4.4
Health and social work	2,426	2,557	131	5.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,673	1,758	85	5.1
Other service activities	1,850	1,956	106	5.7
Households and Extraterritorial	1,209	1,261	52	4.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
January 2015	412,855	3,548,998	6,449,351	9,215,946	6,702,837	827,767
January 2016	439,491	3,607,527	6,623,306	9,319,313	6,934,064	839,008
January 2017	441,319	3,593,799	6,717,756	9,347,033	7,139,823	852,625
January 2018	443,073	3,580,696	6,801,209	9,402,093	7,379,536	880,181
January 2019	441,249	3,548,921	6,852,633	9,445,743	7,595,160	915,856
January 2020	436,549	3,500,064	6,873,893	9,470,193	7,760,460	1,013,696
January 2021	290,999	3,165,399	6,667,371	9,330,570	7,735,465	975,314
January 2022	495,737	3,447,960	6,840,787	9,516,152	7,964,584	1,039,705
January 2023	521,360	3,484,563	7,000,916	9,732,756	8,108,211	1,110,112
January 2024	498,453	3,484,563	7,105,843	9,927,818	8,168,172	1,183,788
January 2025	454,805	3,449,370	7,081,911	10,051,059	8,151,184	1,224,398
February 2025	452,196	3,437,805	7,069,361	10,057,545	8,145,540	1,227,070
March 2025	449,091	3,430,419	7,059,113	10,061,400	8,141,292	1,230,396
April 2025	453,032	3,450,718	7,060,395	10,062,729	8,118,417	1,230,807
May 2025	449,304	3,449,476	7,050,041	10,066,944	8,116,541	1,231,539
June 2025	444,557	3,440,530	7,039,033	10,071,326	8,113,290	1,234,966
July 2025	437,235	3,435,485	7,030,872	10,082,318	8,116,260	1,245,348
August 2025	431,189	3,434,389	7,022,896	10,094,751	8,121,132	1,256,330
September 2025	425,526	3,434,284	7,007,706	10,097,904	8,112,225	1,256,677
October 2025	422,502	3,436,271	6,993,348	10,101,367	8,106,377	1,260,656
November 2025	418,824	3,435,273	6,973,306	10,107,803	8,096,696	1,262,915
December 2025	417,700	3,435,120	6,963,737	10,113,383	8,089,089	1,270,134
January 2026	416,741	3,445,448	6,950,265	10,112,103	8,077,043	1,277,002
Change on year	-38,064	-3,922	-131,646	61,044	-74,141	52,604
Change %	-8.4	-0.1	-1.9	0.6	-0.9	4.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
January 2015	280	1,104	1,752	1,925	1,740	736
January 2016	289	1,148	1,784	1,940	1,749	765
January 2017	297	1,193	1,818	1,966	1,761	793
January 2018	304	1,232	1,883	2,036	1,809	834
January 2019	324	1,291	1,957	2,095	1,855	884
January 2020	335	1,337	2,040	2,161	1,908	967
January 2021	369	1,366	2,094	2,248	1,978	1,079
January 2022	401	1,446	2,227	2,406	2,108	1,154
January 2023	415	1,575	2,396	2,567	2,244	1,248
January 2024	416	1,664	2,535	2,720	2,392	1,344
January 2025	434	1,732	2,663	2,871	2,528	1,453
February 2025	436	1,758	2,683	2,881	2,541	1,461
March 2025	437	1,769	2,683	2,895	2,552	1,469
April 2025	442	1,776	2,700	2,913	2,559	1,476
May 2025	447	1,784	2,701	2,919	2,565	1,487
June 2025	444	1,784	2,708	2,925	2,569	1,491
July 2025	452	1,799	2,724	2,948	2,591	1,506
August 2025	450	1,807	2,759	2,987	2,632	1,516
September 2025	444	1,810	2,733	2,961	2,612	1,516
October 2025	456	1,809	2,733	2,971	2,609	1,522
November 2025	454	1,801	2,723	2,933	2,571	1,506
December 2025	459	1,814	2,754	2,983	2,622	1,527
January 2026	460	1,814	2,774	3,011	2,648	1,553
Change on year	26	82	111	140	120	100
Change %	6	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.7	6.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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