Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 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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Next release:
20 October 2026

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for August 2026 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.2 million, which is a fall of 0.5% from August 2025; this is equivalent to 145,000 fewer employees.
- The largest increase was in the administrative and support services sector, with a rise of 72,000 employees; the largest decrease was in the wholesale and retail sector, with a fall of 76,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 26,000 employees (0.1%) in August 2026 compared with July 2026; figures for August should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for July 2026 compared with June 2026 has been revised from a decrease of 13,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 19,000; 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 August 2026 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 3.5% compared with August 2025.
- Annual growth in median pay in August 2026 was highest in the construction sector, with an increase of 5.5%; it was lowest in the education sector, with a decrease of 0.4%.

About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for August 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

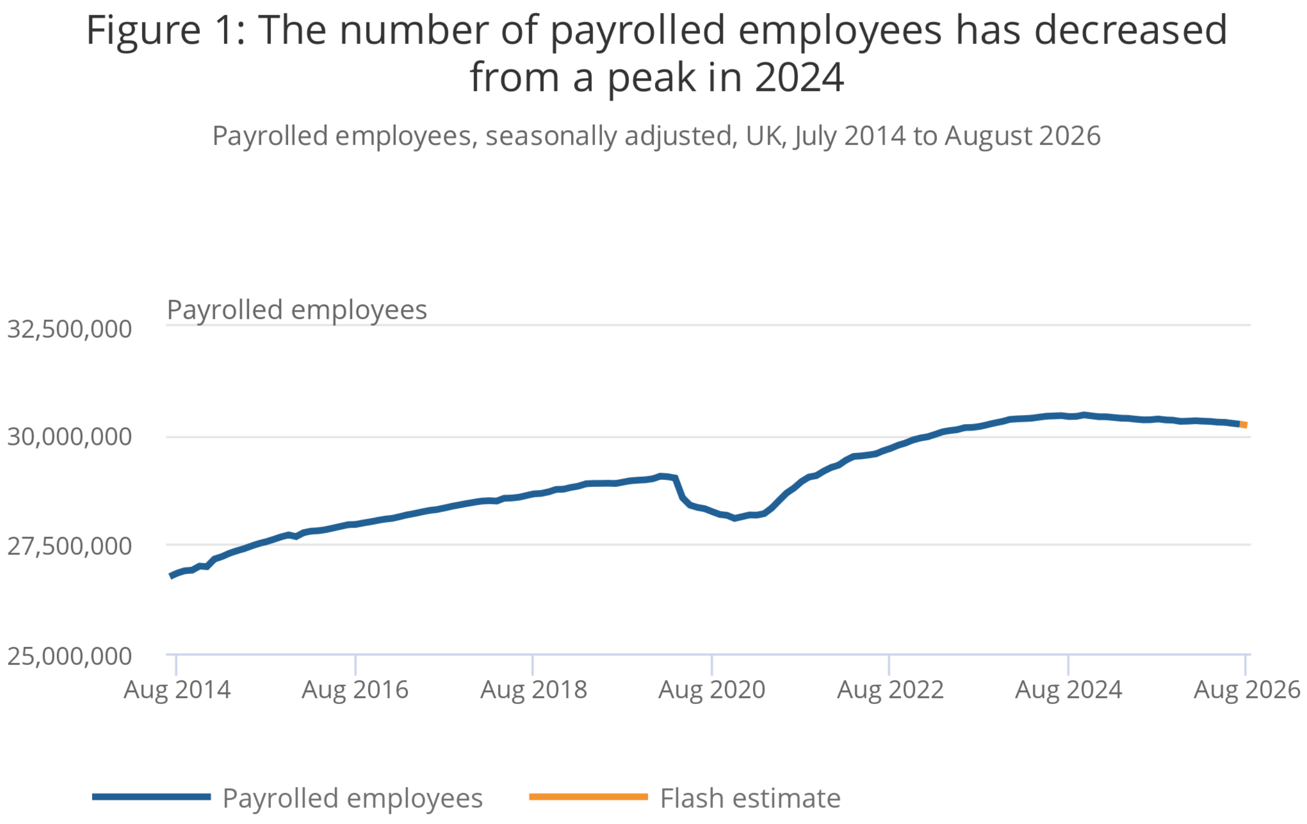
Early estimates for August 2026 indicate that there were 30.2 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a fall of 0.5% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 145,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.1% in August 2026, a decrease of 26,000 people.

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

When comparing the number of payrolled employees in July 2026 with the previous month, the number decreased by 0.1%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.0% change reported in our previous bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: August 2026.

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

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



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.

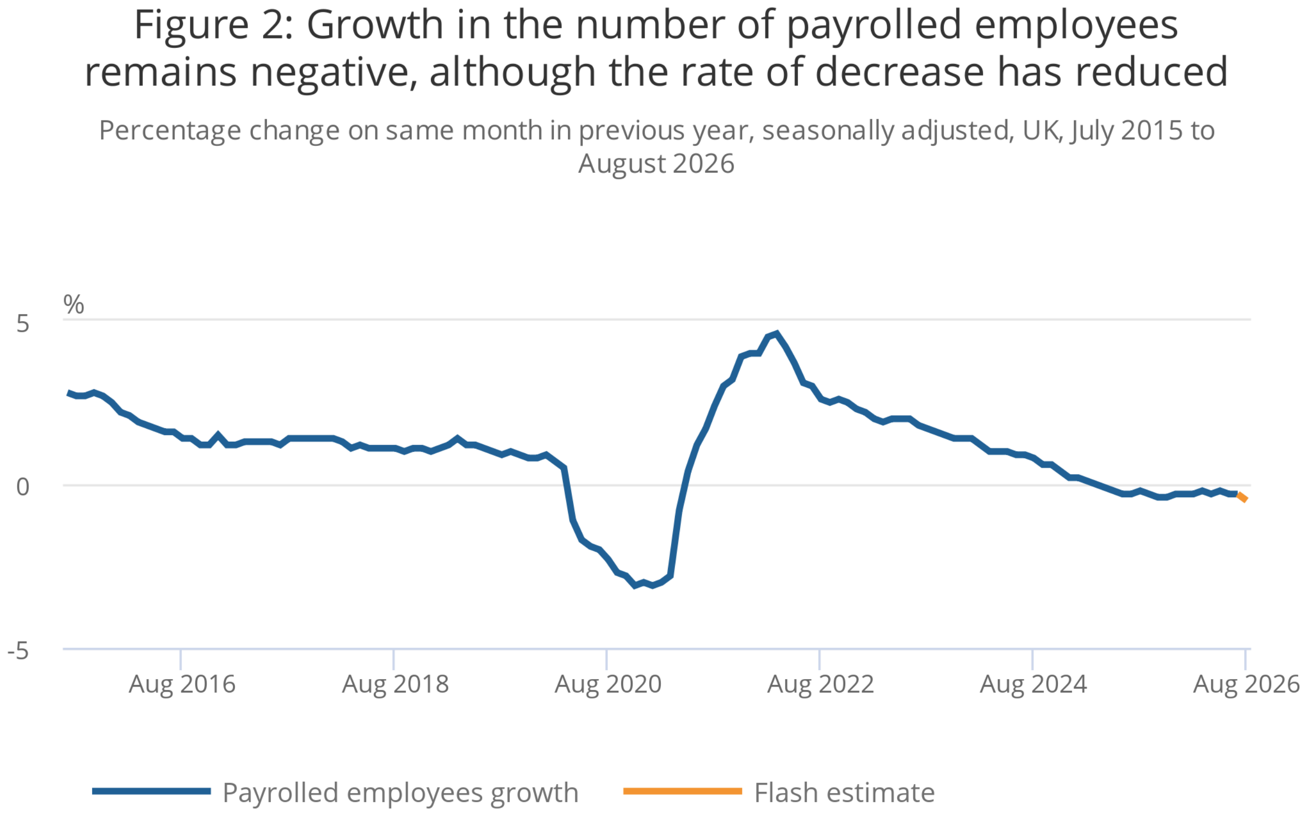
2. The July 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

Annual growth in the number of employees remained broadly within a range of 1.0% to 1.5% from mid-2016 until 2019. Growth rates before mid-2016 were higher than 1.5% (Figure 2). Starting around early 2019, employee growth began a slight downward trend. However, employee growth slowed more substantially past March 2020, coinciding with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, becoming negative in April 2020. At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover, and remained high as the labour market continued to recover from the effects of the pandemic.

The annual growth rate has been falling since April 2022, which was partially caused by the comparison with the increase in employee numbers from March 2021. After this period, employee numbers stabilised, as we no longer compared against this higher baseline. However, growth rates then continued to slow through 2023.

Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees remains negative, although the rate of decrease has reduced

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to August 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.

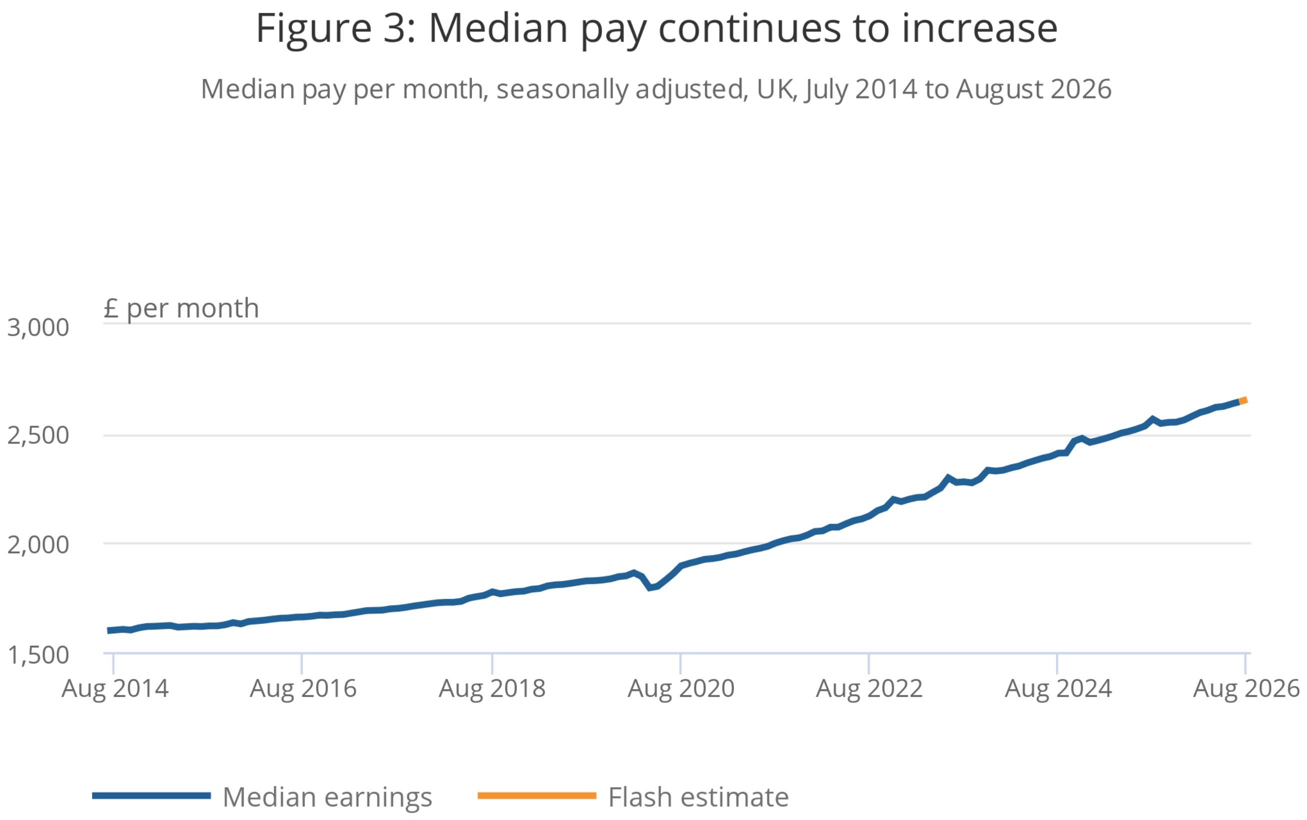
2. The July 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

Early estimates for August 2026 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,657, an increase of 3.5% 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 August 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.

2. The July 2026 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 its 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 late 2023 and remained close to 6.0% throughout 2024 and 2025. A series of lower 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 fallen in recent months, after a period of relative stability from 2023 to 2025

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to August 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.

2. The July 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth, this is included purely for graphing purposes.

4 . Regional data

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. They include data for August 2026, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 regions, and local administrative units (LAUs)].

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions ranged from 819,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,342,000 in London in August 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 LAUs, and NUTS1, NUTS2, and NUTS3 regions are available in the [accompanying datasets].

Figure 5: Across all regions, other than Northern Ireland, employee growth is negative

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

Notes:

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

Downloac

Comparing August 2026 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 0.8% increase in Northern Ireland, to a 1.0% decrease in London.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Camden and City of London experienced a decrease of 2.0% in payrolled employees in comparison with August 2025, and Causeway Coast and Glens experienced an increase of 1.1% (Figure 6).

There is greater variation at LAU level, with growth rates varying between negative 5.3% and positive 1.1%.

Figure 6: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Downloac

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in August 2026 ranged from £2,298 in Isle of Wight to £4,034 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,620 in Enfield to £4,034 in Wandsworth. Median pay in August 2026 for London as a whole was £3,118.

Median pay across the LAUs in August 2026 ranged from £2,205 in Arran and Cumbrae to £6,549 in City of London.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Downloac

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 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 August 2026 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 3.3% in accommodation and food service activities to positive 3.0% in administrative and support services.

Figure 8: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

Notes:

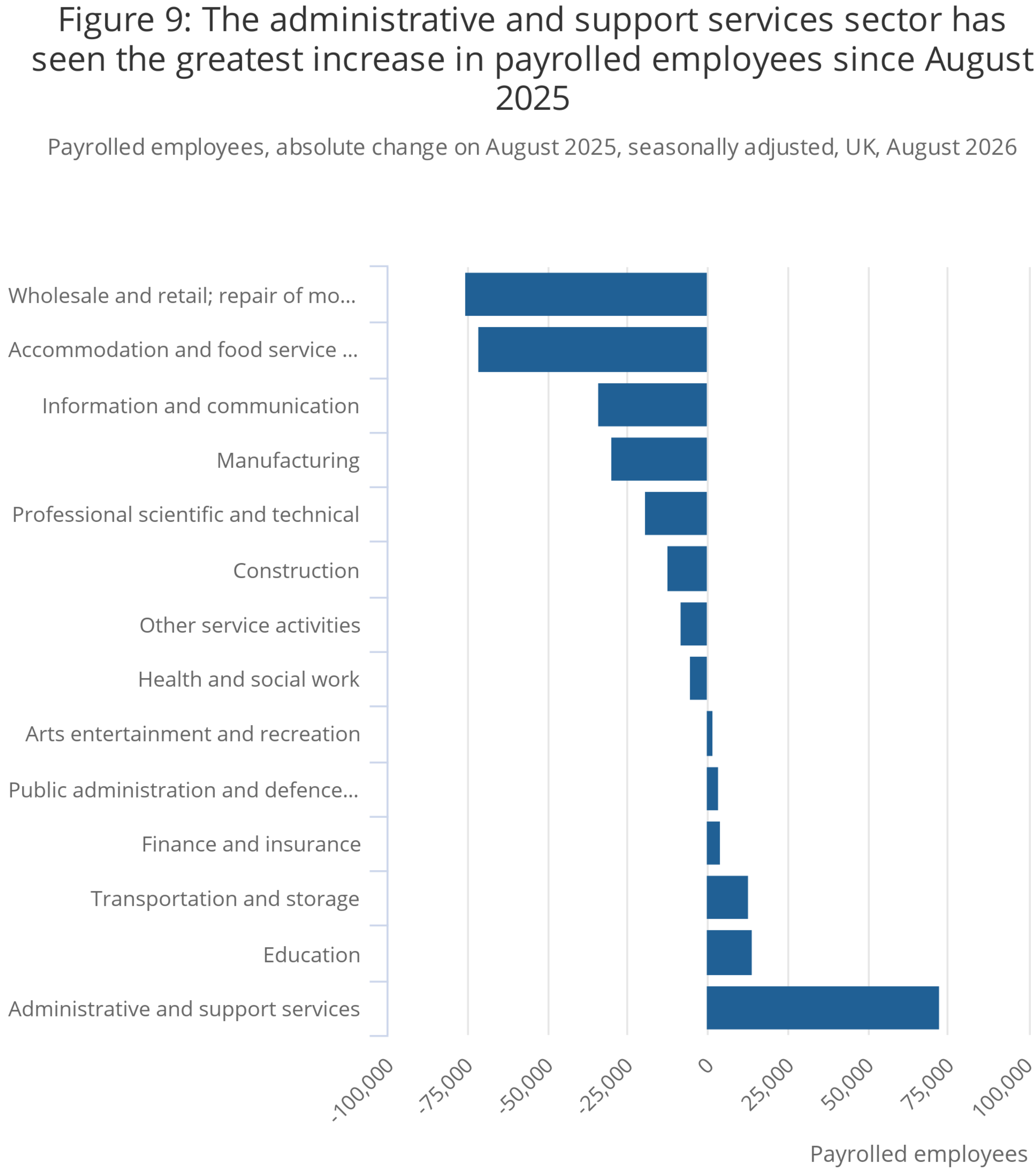
1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

Downloac

The increase in payrolled employees between August 2025 and August 2026 was largest in the administrative and support services sector (a rise of 72,000 employees) and smallest in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 76,000 employees).

Figure 9: The administrative and support services sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since August 2025

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



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

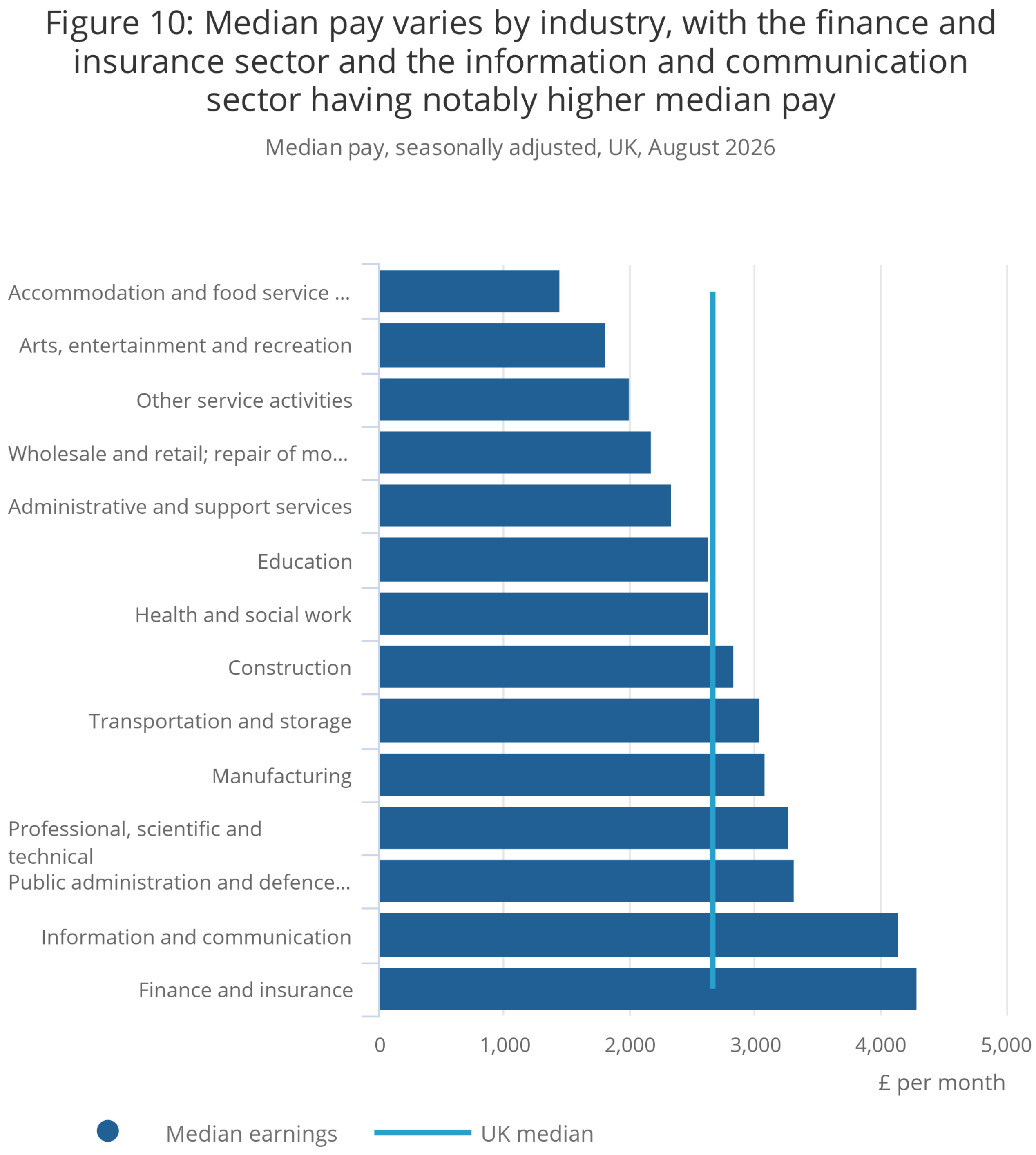
Notes:

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 August 2026 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,445 in the accommodation and food service activities sector, to £4,295 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, August 2026



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

Notes:

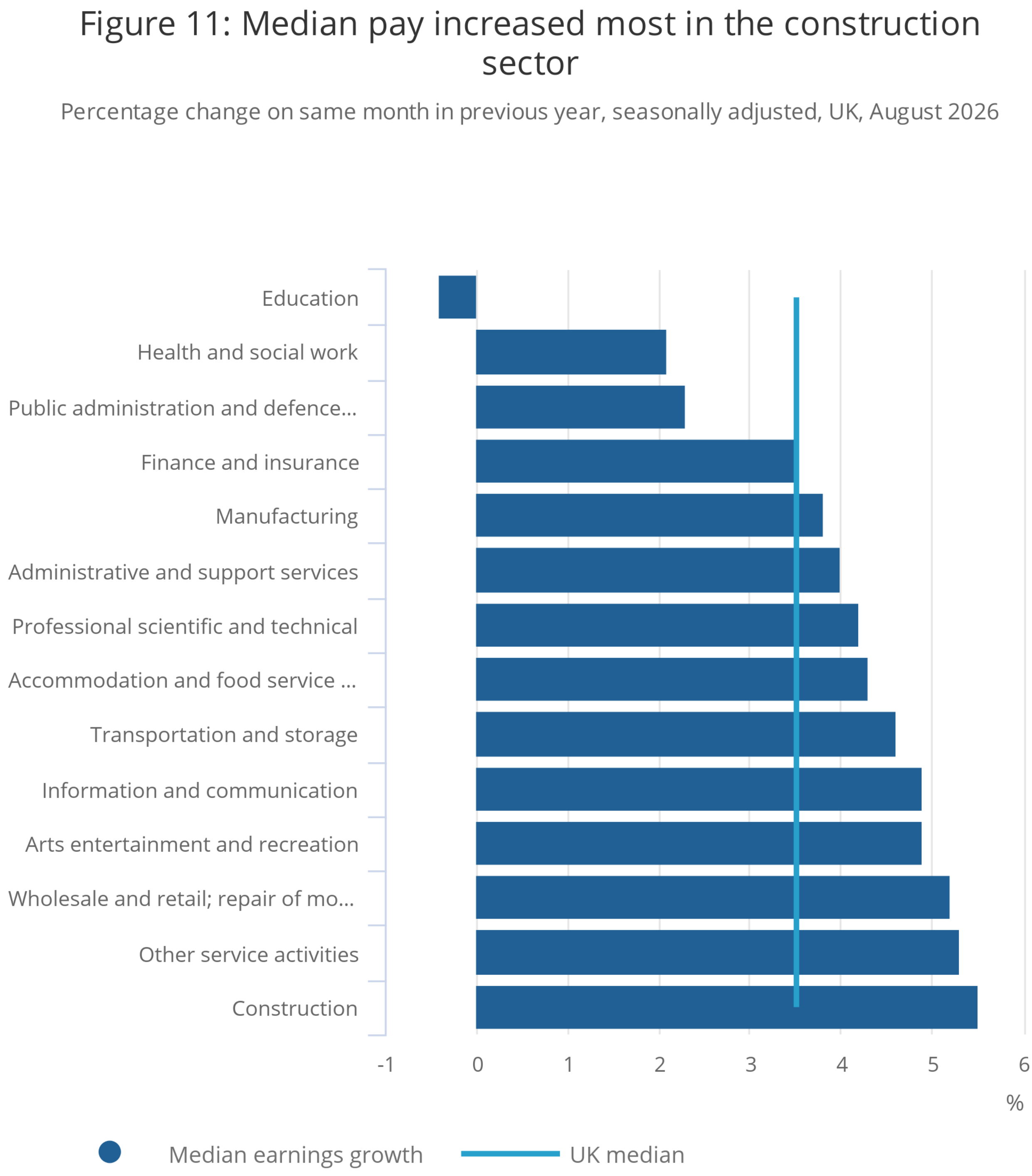
1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the construction sector, at positive 5.5% (Figure 11), and slowest in the education sector, at negative 0.4%. The negative growth in the education sector may reflect a base effect from differences in the timing of pay within the sector.

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

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the construction sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, August 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.

6 . Age data

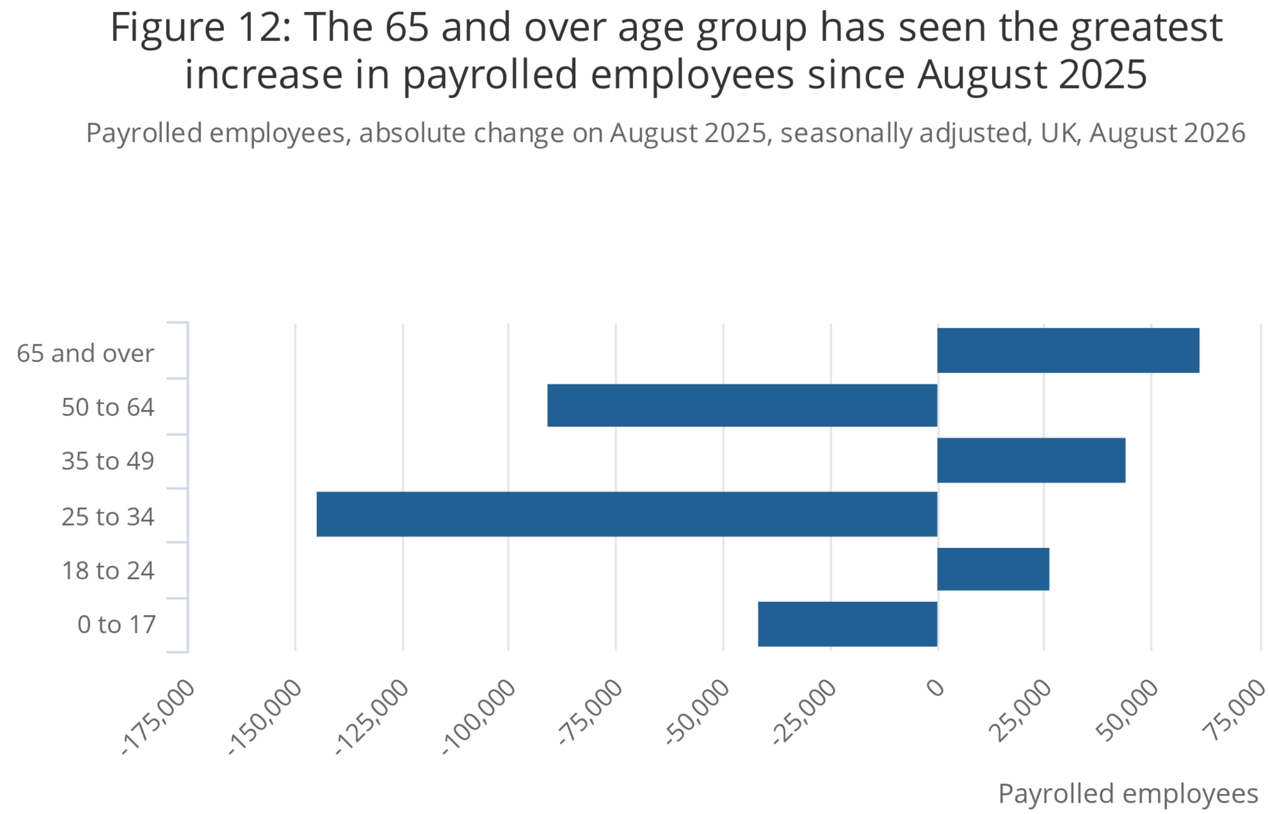
The age figures in this bulletin are calculated based on an individual's age at the time they receive a payment.

Of the 30.2 million payrolled employees in the UK in August 2026, 94.3% are aged 18 to 64 years.

Between August 2025 and August 2026, there was a decrease of 15,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 65 and over years increased by 62,000.

Figure 12: The 65 and over age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since August 2025

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



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

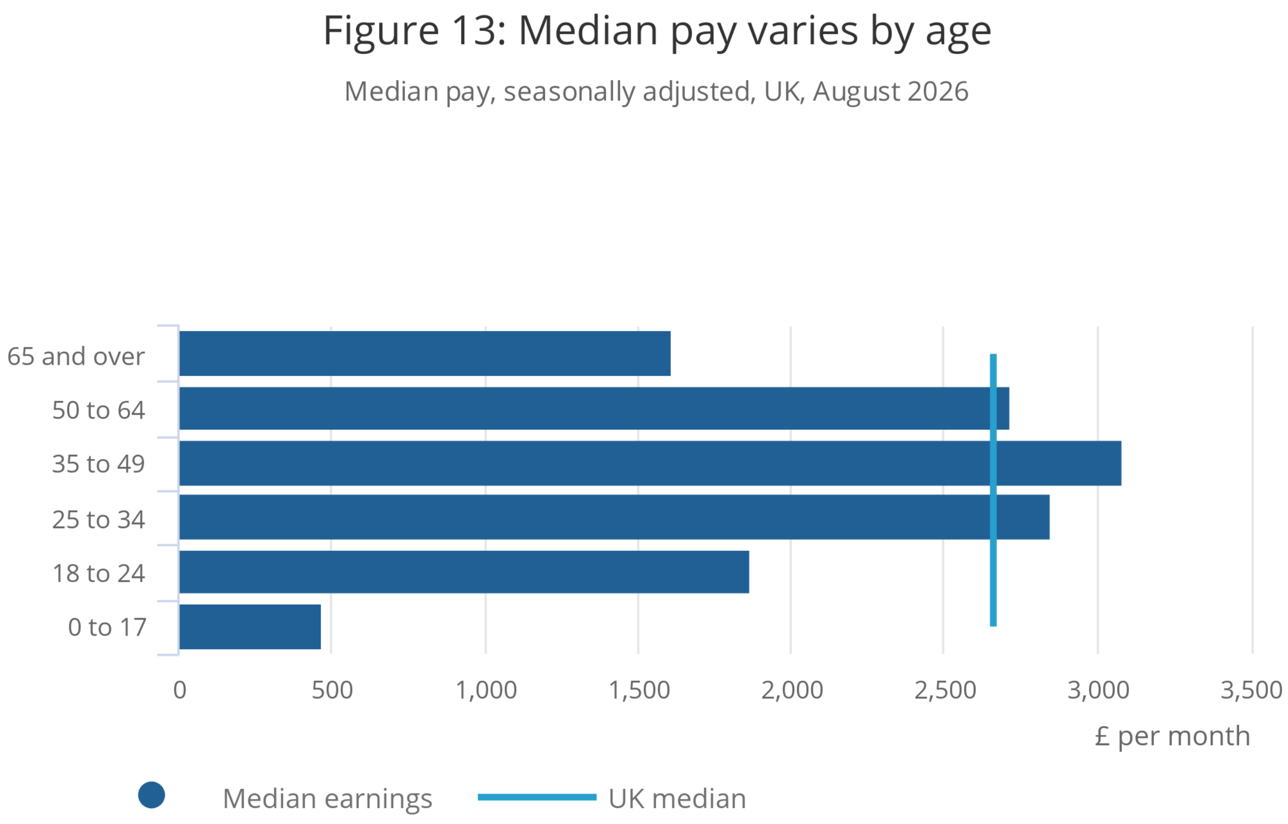
Notes:

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 August 2026 ranged from £468 for those aged under 18 years, to £3,086 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, August 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 . Earnings and employment data

[Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted]
Dataset | Released 15 September 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 15 September 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 15 September 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, although they 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 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 rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk. Alternatively, you can contact the OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.

HM Revenue & Customs

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 August 2026 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, a replacement to the Eurostat geographical classification Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (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 and rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk if you would like to offer feedback on how the contents can be improved in the future.

Methodology

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

Pre-release data

HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) grants pre-release access to official statistics publications. As this is a joint release, and in accordance with the HMRC policy, pre-release access has been granted to a number of people to enable the preparation of statistical publications and ministerial briefing. Further details, including a list of those granted access to official statistics by HMRC, can be found on HMRC's website.

The Bank of England (BoE) was granted exceptional pre-release access to this bulletin and accompanying tables at 10am on Monday 14 September 2026 so that the data were available for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held on that day. See our exchange of letters with the BoE for exceptional pre-release access to ONS publications so that data were available for discussion at the MPC.

Accredited official statistics

The OSR independently reviewed these accredited official statistics 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 ONS. These codes have been determined from both the most recent Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) and data from Companies House for each 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 this bulletin, because this figure is the most subject to revision as payment returns are received and the imputed payments replaced with actual data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

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. HMRC PAYE 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 please see Section 4: Latest indicators at a glance of our Labour market overview, UK: September 2026 bulletin.

10 . Related links

Labour market overview: September 2026
Bulletin | Released 15 September 2026
Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

Employment in the UK: September 2026
Bulletin | Released 15 September 2026
Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

Labour market in the regions of the UK: September 2026
Bulletin | Released 15 September 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.

Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: September 2026
Bulletin | Released 15 September 2026
Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 2026
Bulletin | Released 15 September 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 15 September 2026, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 2026

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
August 2014	26,838,732
August 2015	27,560,094
August 2016	27,953,963
August 2017	28,333,487
August 2018	28,656,043
August 2019	28,925,470
August 2020	28,247,710
August 2021	28,936,693
August 2022	29,698,079
August 2023	30,200,801
August 2024	30,427,928
August 2025	30,372,092
September 2025	30,350,095
October 2025	30,344,726
November 2025	30,317,302
December 2025	30,322,428
January 2026	30,332,401
February 2026	30,322,380
March 2026	30,315,816
April 2026	30,298,773
May 2026	30,294,727
June 2026	30,272,659
July 2026	30,253,340
August 2026	30,227,243
Change on year	-144,849
Change %	-0.5

Source: PAYE RTI

1.Where relevant, Figures for August 2026 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 renumeration 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.

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 recipients'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.

10. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.

11. Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.

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
August 2014	1,601
August 2015	1,620
August 2016	1,661
August 2017	1,700
August 2018	1,776
August 2019	1,826
August 2020	1,895
August 2021	1,999
August 2022	2,124
August 2023	2,280
August 2024	2,411
August 2025	2,567
September 2025	2,547
October 2025	2,552
November 2025	2,553
December 2025	2,563
January 2026	2,580
February 2026	2,597
March 2026	2,607
April 2026	2,621
May 2026	2,625
June 2026	2,636
July 2026	2,646
August 2026	2,657
Change on year	90
Change %	3.5

Source: PAYE RTI

1.Where relevant, Figures for August 2026 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.

2.These data are accredited official statistics.

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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 recipients'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.

10. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.

11. Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.

12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
July 2014	2,191
July 2015	2,231
July 2016	2,278
July 2017	2,333
July 2018	2,425
July 2019	2,499
July 2020	2,543
July 2021	2,730
July 2022	2,880
July 2023	3,070
July 2024	3,204
July 2025	3,366
August 2025	3,408
September 2025	3,389
October 2025	3,393
November 2025	3,375
December 2025	3,407
January 2026	3,461
February 2026	3,459
March 2026	3,460
April 2026	3,481
May 2026	3,488
June 2026	3,520
July 2026	3,529
Change on year	163
Change %	4.8
	Source: PAYE RTI

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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 recipients'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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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
July 2014	58,635,045,344
July 2015	61,385,421,117
July 2016	63,666,750,261
July 2017	66,013,996,407
July 2018	69,388,086,242
July 2019	72,204,472,741
July 2020	72,013,482,937
July 2021	78,587,010,703
July 2022	85,387,321,120
July 2023	92,655,844,009
July 2024	97,556,115,743
July 2025	102,159,976,527
August 2025	103,495,039,580
September 2025	102,868,771,092
October 2025	102,962,256,153
November 2025	102,324,505,667
December 2025	103,321,973,831
January 2026	104,976,795,801
February 2026	104,878,835,680
March 2026	104,897,528,516
April 2026	105,467,537,767
May 2026	105,672,212,420
June 2026	106,548,591,084
July 2026	106,760,752,184
Change on year	4,600,775,657
Change %	4.5

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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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

£ per month, 3 month moving average

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
July 2015	518	899	1,619	2,625	3,967	5,348	11,054
July 2016	544	934	1,657	2,662	4,020	5,421	11,234
July 2017	565	966	1,694	2,716	4,108	5,546	11,582
July 2018	593	1,007	1,755	2,795	4,231	5,775	12,046
July 2019	615	1,049	1,817	2,882	4,355	5,932	12,406
July 2020	623	1,060	1,833	2,887	4,387	5,984	12,388
July 2021	680	1,151	1,977	3,104	4,692	6,428	13,439
July 2022	695	1,203	2,102	3,281	4,978	6,832	14,375
July 2023	750	1,313	2,277	3,551	5,386	7,291	15,027
July 2024	789	1,411	2,390	3,645	5,501	7,471	15,614
July 2025	846	1,511	2,526	3,818	5,709	7,704	15,992
August 2025	850	1,521	2,542	3,847	5,755	7,747	16,107
September 2025	854	1,529	2,552	3,863	5,776	7,764	16,157
October 2025	858	1,536	2,557	3,869	5,784	7,769	16,171
November 2025	861	1,534	2,546	3,847	5,759	7,747	16,161
December 2025	864	1,536	2,550	3,855	5,764	7,754	16,184
January 2026	867	1,541	2,559	3,870	5,787	7,779	16,274
February 2026	871	1,552	2,581	3,903	5,828	7,815	16,288
March 2026	875	1,561	2,597	3,926	5,862	7,857	16,362
April 2026	880	1,568	2,610	3,946	5,888	7,891	16,437
May 2026	884	1,574	2,619	3,960	5,904	7,927	16,586
June 2026	888	1,581	2,630	3,974	5,919	7,955	16,707
July 2026	893	1,591	2,640	3,986	5,931	7,978	16,753
Change on year	47	80	114	168	222	274	761
Change %	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

		Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Inflows	Outflows
July 2017	675,668	655,190
July 2018	669,881	629,738
July 2019	645,241	650,912
July 2020	445,796	476,875
July 2021	699,280	584,041
July 2022	701,976	630,084
July 2023	653,843	649,672
July 2024	610,236	604,219
July 2025	572,972	570,529
August 2025	586,086	568,632
September 2025	573,379	595,376
October 2025	565,479	570,848
November 2025	567,265	594,689
December 2025	585,135	580,009
January 2026	599,142	589,169
February 2026	579,098	589,119
March 2026	586,324	592,888
April 2026	569,425	586,468
May 2026	590,038	594,084
June 2026	574,054	596,122
July 2026	576,987	596,306
Change on year	4,015	25,777
Change %	0.7	4.5

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,

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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 recipients'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.

10. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
August 2014	1,032,519	2,917,931	2,155,600	1,959,956	2,301,141	2,554,672	3,685,304	3,799,849	2,250,689	1,190,578	2,314,925	675,569
August 2015	1,050,308	2,989,401	2,201,164	2,014,455	2,375,604	2,627,961	3,842,694	3,899,252	2,305,921	1,210,569	2,346,099	696,664
August 2016	1,055,430	3,026,335	2,231,441	2,046,445	2,412,457	2,679,786	3,922,084	3,955,212	2,342,157	1,223,230	2,353,126	706,259
August 2017	1,062,996	3,075,196	2,258,262	2,079,435	2,445,315	2,716,728	3,984,818	4,006,031	2,373,045	1,240,531	2,370,212	720,917
August 2018	1,068,816	3,116,089	2,283,477	2,104,747	2,471,856	2,749,074	4,045,258	4,049,102	2,395,513	1,254,275	2,381,547	736,289
August 2019	1,069,783	3,140,453	2,306,407	2,120,379	2,482,700	2,777,717	4,121,880	4,088,923	2,417,015	1,260,809	2,391,708	747,696
August 2020	1,052,850	3,087,448	2,259,830	2,078,370	2,427,724	2,715,052	3,987,438	3,985,984	2,357,926	1,232,144	2,324,704	738,239
August 2021	1,083,179	3,175,022	2,320,773	2,128,672	2,488,022	2,776,058	4,058,010	4,081,986	2,422,793	1,268,064	2,373,321	760,792
August 2022	1,107,674	3,243,041	2,371,374	2,174,850	2,555,087	2,838,234	4,240,175	4,188,955	2,473,682	1,296,176	2,428,149	780,683
August 2023	1,122,623	3,294,171	2,399,177	2,200,766	2,600,923	2,888,979	4,351,991	4,267,188	2,512,401	1,312,138	2,457,999	792,446
August 2024	1,129,050	3,326,429	2,413,800	2,217,632	2,628,578	2,910,198	4,391,687	4,294,610	2,524,860	1,320,429	2,462,936	807,717
August 2025	1,126,245	3,328,133	2,407,969	2,214,036	2,624,094	2,906,800	4,386,969	4,285,675	2,514,033	1,314,832	2,450,889	812,416
September 2025	1,124,915	3,324,974	2,406,273	2,211,937	2,623,052	2,904,673	4,384,373	4,282,281	2,511,143	1,312,920	2,450,068	813,488
October 2025	1,124,491	3,324,957	2,405,625	2,211,334	2,623,422	2,904,527	4,382,131	4,281,368	2,510,922	1,312,306	2,449,154	814,488
November 2025	1,123,666	3,320,886	2,404,351	2,209,192	2,622,670	2,903,072	4,375,923	4,277,167	2,508,119	1,310,849	2,446,511	814,898
December 2025	1,124,441	3,321,155	2,404,891	2,209,868	2,622,179	2,903,343	4,374,760	4,278,327	2,509,245	1,311,365	2,447,556	815,298
January 2026	1,125,247	3,325,767	2,405,849	2,209,363	2,622,322	2,902,922	4,375,973	4,278,281	2,508,980	1,311,314	2,449,064	817,320
February 2026	1,124,754	3,325,356	2,404,672	2,209,131	2,622,564	2,903,250	4,373,350	4,277,604	2,507,263	1,310,295	2,445,888	818,252
March 2026	1,124,058	3,324,424	2,405,113	2,210,990	2,622,155	2,903,552	4,367,879	4,277,260	2,506,316	1,310,255	2,445,775	818,038
April 2026	1,122,301	3,319,812	2,403,273	2,210,939	2,618,806	2,903,793	4,362,160	4,275,949	2,506,675	1,308,906	2,446,613	819,546
May 2026	1,121,459	3,317,798	2,403,973	2,208,832	2,619,807	2,904,186	4,360,842	4,274,438	2,506,424	1,309,207	2,448,282	819,478
June 2026	1,120,748	3,314,435	2,402,036	2,207,780	2,618,600	2,900,732	4,356,503	4,274,730	2,504,566	1,308,037	2,445,207	819,285
July 2026	1,120,386	3,313,049	2,399,947	2,207,844	2,616,940	2,899,126	4,350,346	4,271,047	2,503,410	1,307,863	2,443,553	819,830
August 2026	1,120,076	3,310,280	2,398,145	2,206,983	2,615,058	2,895,628	4,342,482	4,268,333	2,501,850	1,307,556	2,441,670	819,181
Change on year	-6,169	-17,853	-9,824	-7,053	-9,036	-11,172	-44,487	-17,342	-12,183	-7,276	-9,219	6,765
Change %	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-1.0	-0.4	-0.5	-0.6	-0.4	0.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
August 2014	1,527	1,513	1,496	1,511	1,520	1,645	1,932	1,718	1,497	1,499	1,650	1,486
August 2015	1,535	1,528	1,514	1,527	1,537	1,661	1,951	1,739	1,523	1,519	1,655	1,492
August 2016	1,569	1,566	1,547	1,563	1,574	1,698	2,014	1,785	1,558	1,552	1,690	1,529
August 2017	1,605	1,608	1,588	1,607	1,620	1,749	2,068	1,829	1,602	1,596	1,731	1,558
August 2018	1,685	1,684	1,661	1,676	1,690	1,827	2,155	1,904	1,674	1,651	1,791	1,617
August 2019	1,719	1,727	1,697	1,719	1,724	1,877	2,217	1,957	1,721	1,704	1,857	1,684
August 2020	1,777	1,792	1,764	1,791	1,791	1,956	2,274	2,034	1,798	1,782	1,916	1,758
August 2021	1,855	1,880	1,845	1,887	1,878	2,064	2,427	2,135	1,886	1,887	2,033	1,830
August 2022	1,985	2,008	1,977	2,015	2,011	2,193	2,572	2,276	2,029	1,997	2,126	1,975
August 2023	2,140	2,160	2,117	2,160	2,152	2,342	2,728	2,427	2,173	2,146	2,305	2,093
August 2024	2,272	2,297	2,254	2,296	2,293	2,468	2,851	2,544	2,305	2,283	2,435	2,315
August 2025	2,447	2,464	2,416	2,456	2,462	2,629	3,021	2,705	2,471	2,460	2,592	2,376
September 2025	2,415	2,448	2,396	2,441	2,431	2,614	3,001	2,695	2,444	2,437	2,592	2,416
October 2025	2,414	2,448	2,397	2,443	2,432	2,610	2,994	2,697	2,445	2,428	2,586	2,401
November 2025	2,380	2,436	2,377	2,436	2,425	2,610	2,982	2,686	2,443	2,408	2,575	2,406
December 2025	2,424	2,458	2,406	2,458	2,445	2,619	2,996	2,700	2,470	2,449	2,589	2,406
January 2026	2,445	2,477	2,428	2,473	2,464	2,640	3,026	2,720	2,483	2,467	2,608	2,436
February 2026	2,456	2,492	2,442	2,491	2,481	2,655	3,041	2,739	2,497	2,481	2,617	2,501
March 2026	2,471	2,506	2,452	2,501	2,491	2,671	3,049	2,751	2,511	2,493	2,633	2,453
April 2026	2,477	2,513	2,463	2,507	2,499	2,685	3,070	2,763	2,517	2,496	2,653	2,457
May 2026	2,484	2,521	2,466	2,517	2,509	2,690	3,080	2,768	2,524	2,502	2,667	2,459
June 2026	2,497	2,528	2,481	2,527	2,521	2,704	3,101	2,783	2,533	2,514	2,675	2,482
July 2026	2,504	2,534	2,495	2,533	2,533	2,712	3,118	2,792	2,539	2,523	2,689	2,493
August 2026	2,503	2,545	2,492	2,541	2,546	2,722	3,118	2,795	2,552	2,532	2,686	2,509
Change on year	56	81	76	85	84	93	97	90	81	72	94	133
Change %	2.3	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.6	5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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9. These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.

10. Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	August 2025	August 2026	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	503,499	501,108	-2,391	-0.5
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	622,747	618,968	-3,779	-0.6
Cumbria	225,715	223,536	-2,179	-1.0
Greater Manchester	1,302,311	1,296,068	-6,243	-0.5
Lancashire	664,406	660,164	-4,242	-0.6
Cheshire	451,036	449,845	-1,191	-0.3
Merseyside	684,665	680,667	-3,998	-0.6
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	413,156	413,718	562	0.1
North Yorkshire	367,633	364,286	-3,347	-0.9
South Yorkshire	599,517	596,991	-2,526	-0.4
West Yorkshire	1,027,663	1,023,149	-4,514	-0.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	984,327	980,744	-3,583	-0.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	894,503	893,197	-1,306	-0.1
Lincolnshire	335,207	333,041	-2,166	-0.6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	636,216	635,135	-1,081	-0.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	730,432	728,868	-1,564	-0.2
West Midlands (county)	1,257,447	1,251,055	-6,392	-0.5
East Anglia	1,143,909	1,138,003	-5,906	-0.5
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	912,905	910,145	-2,760	-0.3
Essex	849,986	847,480	-2,506	-0.3
Inner London - West	542,253	534,120	-8,133	-1.5
Inner London - East	1,233,964	1,220,319	-13,645	-1.1
Outer London - East and North East	929,634	922,771	-6,863	-0.7
Outer London - South	634,192	629,835	-4,357	-0.7
Outer London - West and North West	1,046,926	1,035,436	-11,490	-1.1
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,231,612	1,225,917	-5,695	-0.5
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,311,994	1,305,323	-6,671	-0.5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	913,495	909,944	-3,551	-0.4
Kent	828,573	827,149	-1,424	-0.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,202,776	1,199,415	-3,361	-0.3
Dorset and Somerset	575,931	570,730	-5,201	-0.9
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	229,974	228,763	-1,211	-0.5
Devon	505,351	502,942	-2,409	-0.5
West Wales and The Valleys	797,770	792,530	-5,240	-0.7
East Wales	517,062	515,027	-2,035	-0.4
North Eastern Scotland	227,715	225,283	-2,432	-1.1
Highlands and Islands	207,861	207,124	-737	-0.4
Eastern Scotland	915,226	910,609	-4,617	-0.5
West Central Scotland	693,955	693,900	-55	0.0
Southern Scotland	406,132	404,754	-1,378	-0.3
Northern Ireland	812,416	819,181	6,765	0.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	August 2025	August 2026	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,444	2,498	54	2.2
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,452	2,510	58	2.4
Cumbria	2,470	2,535	65	2.6
Greater Manchester	2,462	2,540	78	3.2
Lancashire	2,394	2,466	72	3.0
Cheshire	2,566	2,645	79	3.1
Merseyside	2,489	2,566	77	3.1
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,393	2,459	66	2.8
North Yorkshire	2,435	2,503	68	2.8
South Yorkshire	2,396	2,476	80	3.3
West Yorkshire	2,426	2,504	78	3.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,459	2,538	79	3.2
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,488	2,564	76	3.1
Lincolnshire	2,397	2,487	90	3.8
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,553	2,631	78	3.1
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,457	2,538	81	3.3
West Midlands (county)	2,403	2,485	82	3.4
East Anglia	2,512	2,588	76	3.0
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,778	2,866	88	3.2
Essex	2,675	2,770	95	3.6
Inner London - West	3,744	3,895	151	4.0
Inner London - East	3,107	3,208	101	3.3
Outer London - East and North East	2,776	2,871	95	3.4
Outer London - South	3,064	3,173	109	3.6
Outer London - West and North West	2,796	2,898	102	3.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,857	2,945	88	3.1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,719	2,799	80	2.9
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,606	2,685	79	3.0
Kent	2,602	2,704	102	3.9
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,582	2,658	76	2.9
Dorset and Somerset	2,429	2,507	78	3.2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,265	2,349	84	3.7
Devon	2,357	2,430	73	3.1
West Wales and The Valleys	2,422	2,483	61	2.5
East Wales	2,515	2,587	72	2.9
North Eastern Scotland	2,721	2,792	71	2.6
Highlands and Islands	2,511	2,577	66	2.6
Eastern Scotland	2,614	2,701	87	3.3
West Central Scotland	2,595	2,705	110	4.2
Southern Scotland	2,557	2,648	91	3.6
Northern Ireland	2,376	2,509	133	5.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

				Payrolled employees
				UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	August 2025	August 2026	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	196,174	193,416	-2,758	-1.4
Mining and quarrying	43,592	41,842	-1,750	-4.0
Manufacturing	2,310,559	2,280,916	-29,643	-1.3
Energy production and supply	120,229	124,035	3,806	3.2
Water supply, sewerage and waste	210,291	215,527	5,236	2.5
Construction	1,339,384	1,327,352	-12,032	-0.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,281,257	4,205,706	-75,551	-1.8
Transportation and storage	1,401,017	1,413,613	12,596	0.9
Accommodation and food service activities	2,167,455	2,096,066	-71,389	-3.3
Information and communication	1,268,911	1,235,086	-33,825	-2.7
Finance and insurance	1,096,474	1,100,344	3,870	0.4
Real estate	475,887	477,901	2,014	0.4
Professional, scientific and technical	2,481,793	2,462,538	-19,255	-0.8
Administrative and support services	2,381,925	2,454,406	72,481	3.0
Public administration and defence; social security	1,581,128	1,584,791	3,663	0.2
Education	3,185,078	3,199,273	14,195	0.4
Health and social work	4,514,062	4,508,906	-5,156	-0.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	643,445	645,350	1,905	0.3
Other service activities	552,405	544,015	-8,390	-1.5
Households and Extraterritorial	121,026	116,161	-4,865	-4.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	August 2025	August 2026	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,304	2,413	109	4.7
Mining and quarrying	4,676	4,876	200	4.3
Manufacturing	2,974	3,087	113	3.8
Energy production and supply	4,535	4,710	175	3.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,200	3,328	128	4.0
Construction	2,687	2,834	147	5.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	2,076	2,183	107	5.2
Transportation and storage	2,913	3,047	134	4.6
Accommodation and food service activities	1,385	1,445	60	4.3
Information and communication	3,951	4,145	194	4.9
Finance and insurance	4,149	4,295	146	3.5
Real estate	2,539	2,622	83	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical	3,145	3,277	132	4.2
Administrative and support services	2,251	2,340	89	4.0
Public administration and defence; social security	3,239	3,315	76	2.3
Education	2,638	2,628	-10	-0.4
Health and social work	2,584	2,637	53	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,728	1,813	85	4.9
Other service activities	1,900	2,001	101	5.3
Households and Extraterritorial	1,236	1,270	34	2.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
August 2014	408,930	3,493,861	6,369,945	9,162,110	6,588,597	815,289
August 2015	432,166	3,601,077	6,563,882	9,287,938	6,842,714	832,317
August 2016	436,210	3,609,115	6,684,265	9,333,564	7,043,063	847,746
August 2017	438,493	3,589,202	6,771,745	9,379,725	7,285,497	868,826
August 2018	438,486	3,580,580	6,820,974	9,419,697	7,503,313	892,993
August 2019	434,073	3,519,162	6,867,284	9,446,016	7,688,117	970,818
August 2020	306,273	3,184,774	6,691,306	9,346,284	7,730,644	988,428
August 2021	455,080	3,400,209	6,749,886	9,432,079	7,879,911	1,019,528
August 2022	536,672	3,484,841	6,931,812	9,631,820	8,042,535	1,070,399
August 2023	515,362	3,485,351	7,065,578	9,842,825	8,142,914	1,148,772
August 2024	466,442	3,454,368	7,116,133	10,010,621	8,163,433	1,216,931
August 2025	433,997	3,438,673	7,022,943	10,099,281	8,121,306	1,255,891
September 2025	429,995	3,440,797	7,012,352	10,101,167	8,108,388	1,257,396
October 2025	428,569	3,445,594	7,002,277	10,107,775	8,101,020	1,259,490
November 2025	425,590	3,446,240	6,985,506	10,112,109	8,086,794	1,261,064
December 2025	424,831	3,447,518	6,976,760	10,122,966	8,082,299	1,268,054
January 2026	424,441	3,450,194	6,967,282	10,135,052	8,081,757	1,273,674
February 2026	422,464	3,446,953	6,955,816	10,142,587	8,075,209	1,279,351
March 2026	422,245	3,445,115	6,940,138	10,147,342	8,076,401	1,284,575
April 2026	417,014	3,453,466	6,930,630	10,142,596	8,064,968	1,290,098
May 2026	412,232	3,454,557	6,920,796	10,148,887	8,062,654	1,295,601
June 2026	408,182	3,455,974	6,907,034	10,148,121	8,053,211	1,300,136
July 2026	403,583	3,457,679	6,891,563	10,148,301	8,045,432	1,306,782
August 2026	392,361	3,464,943	6,878,448	10,143,636	8,030,430	1,317,425
Change on year	-41,636	26,270	-144,495	44,355	-90,876	61,534
Change %	-9.6	0.8	-2.1	0.4	-1.1	4.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
August 2014	273	1,077	1,731	1,909	1,722	723
August 2015	287	1,120	1,756	1,924	1,737	750
August 2016	292	1,174	1,798	1,963	1,763	782
August 2017	300	1,212	1,853	2,012	1,791	812
August 2018	313	1,264	1,930	2,090	1,851	862
August 2019	323	1,312	1,997	2,134	1,885	948
August 2020	360	1,354	2,042	2,191	1,931	1,035
August 2021	407	1,403	2,168	2,342	2,050	1,118
August 2022	408	1,510	2,323	2,498	2,170	1,202
August 2023	409	1,620	2,467	2,653	2,336	1,304
August 2024	428	1,731	2,595	2,801	2,457	1,396
August 2025	449	1,805	2,759	2,982	2,625	1,519
September 2025	449	1,807	2,740	2,964	2,616	1,512
October 2025	454	1,808	2,737	2,964	2,611	1,514
November 2025	456	1,801	2,728	2,944	2,594	1,511
December 2025	459	1,813	2,757	2,979	2,623	1,526
January 2026	460	1,815	2,772	3,009	2,642	1,548
February 2026	463	1,828	2,790	3,029	2,655	1,549
March 2026	467	1,834	2,806	3,041	2,665	1,556
April 2026	454	1,840	2,815	3,057	2,683	1,568
May 2026	462	1,842	2,821	3,061	2,695	1,579
June 2026	463	1,856	2,835	3,075	2,703	1,586
July 2026	465	1,863	2,839	3,085	2,711	1,604
August 2026	468	1,868	2,845	3,086	2,717	1,608
Change on year	19	63	86	104	92	89
Change %	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.5	5.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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