

Statistical bulletin

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

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

Contact:
ONS Labour Market team and
HMRC RTI Statistics
labour.market@ons.gov.uk;
rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.
uk
+44 1633 455400

Release date:
10 June 2025

Next release:
17 July 2025

Table of contents

1. [Main points](#)
2. [Payrolled employees](#)
3. [Median monthly pay](#)
4. [Regional data](#)
5. [Industry data](#)
6. [Age data](#)
7. [Earnings and employment data](#)
8. [Glossary](#)
9. [Data sources and quality](#)
10. [Related links](#)
11. [Cite this statistical bulletin](#)

1 . Main points

- Early estimates for May 2025 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.2 million, a fall of 0.9% from May 2024; this is equivalent to 274,000 fewer employees.
- The earlier timing of the data extract for May 2025 means that these estimates are more uncertain than usual; additional caution is needed in interpreting these earlier estimates.
- The largest increase was in the health and social work sector, a rise of 62,000 employees; the largest decrease was in the accommodation and food service activities sector, a fall of 124,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 109,000 employees (0.4%) in May 2025 when compared with April 2025; figures for May should be treated as provisional estimates, and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for April 2025 compared with March 2025 has been revised from a decrease of 33,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 55,000; 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 May 2025 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.8% compared with May 2024.
- Annual growth in median pay in May 2025 was highest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with an increase of 7.5%, and lowest in the finance and insurance sector, with an increase of 3.5%.

About the data in this bulletin

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

Early estimates are subject to significant revisions as more returns are received by HMRC. The timing of the data extracts for May, (before the last day of the month), means that revisions are more likely. Estimates will be updated next month.

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 May 2025 indicate that there were 30.2 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a change of 0.9% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 274,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.4 % in May 2025, a decrease of 109,000 people.

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

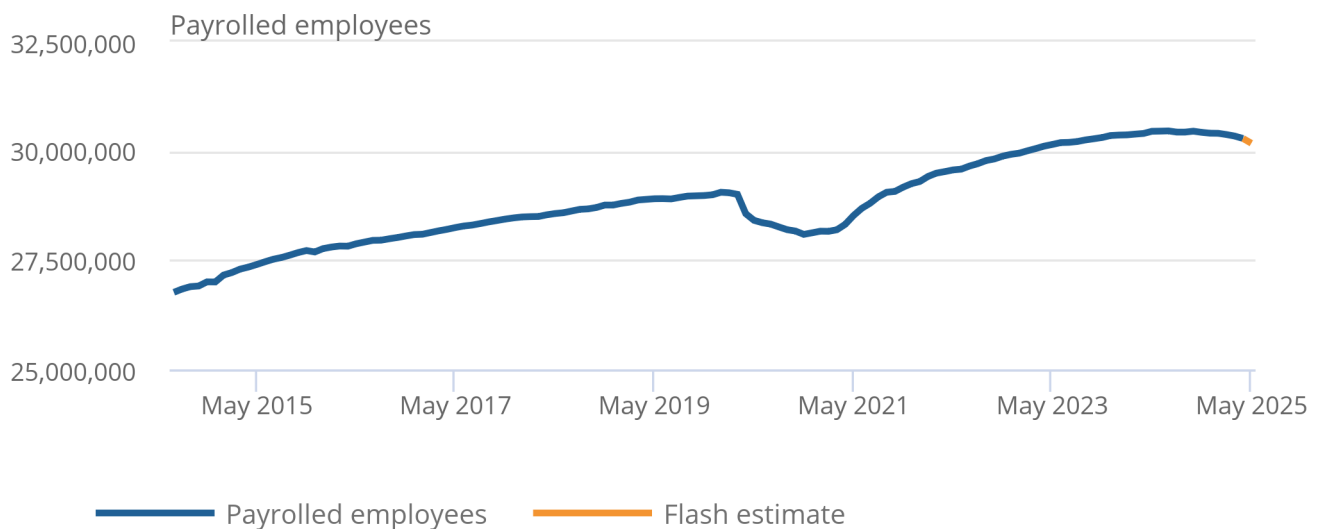
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in April 2025 with the previous month, the number decreased by 0.2%. This is revised down from the early estimate of a 0.1% decrease reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: May 2025](#).

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

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

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

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



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The April 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.

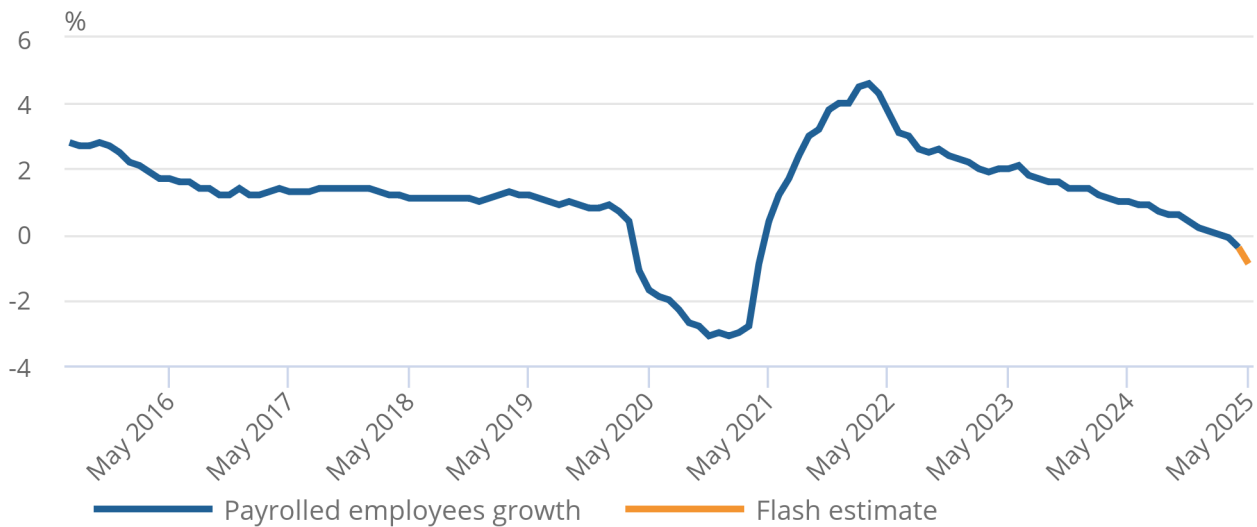
At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover and remained high as the labour market rebounded from the effects of the pandemic. From April 2022, the annual growth rate has been falling. Through 2022, this fall would have been partially caused by the comparison with the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, which levelled off as we no longer compared against this higher baseline. However, growth rates then continued to decrease throughout 2023 and 2024.

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

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



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

Notes:

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

3 . Median monthly pay

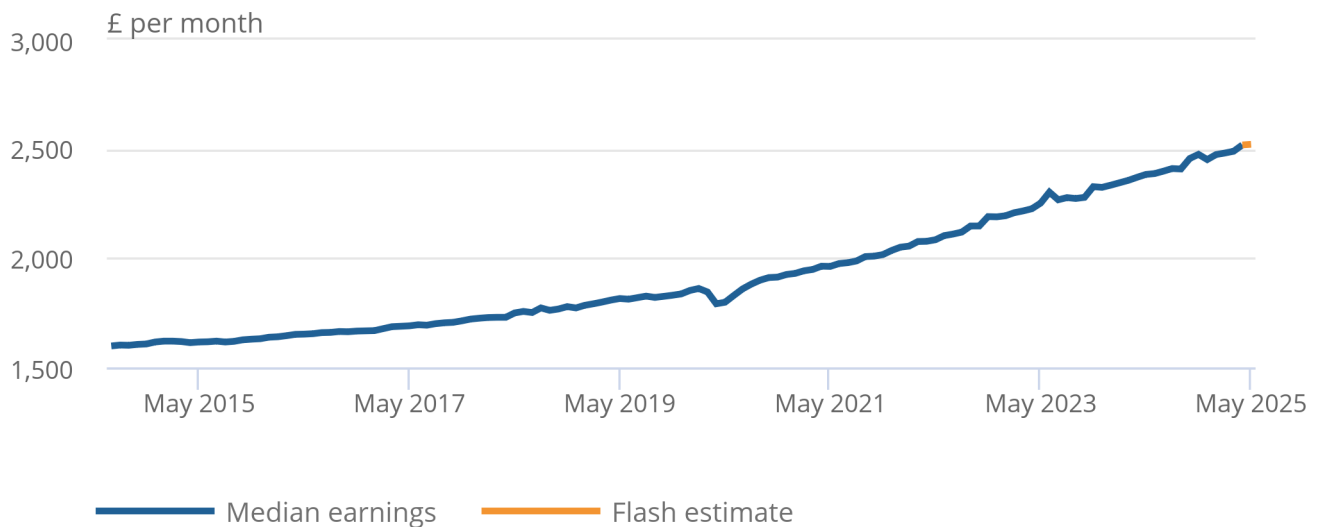
Early estimates for May 2025 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,521, an increase of 5.8% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

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

Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

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



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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The April 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay. This is included purely for graphing purposes.

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

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay has remained relatively stable since 2023 after increasing throughout most of the previous decade

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

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay has remained relatively stable since 2023 after increasing throughout most of the previous decade

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



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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The April 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay. This is included purely for graphing purposes.

4 . Regional data

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. They include data for May 2025, 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 810,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,317,000 in London in May 2025 (Figure 5).

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

Figure 5: Employee growth is falling in all regions and remains positive in Northern Ireland only

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

Notes:

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

Comparing May 2025 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 1.8% decrease in London.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 4.1% in payrolled employees compared with May 2024, and Causeway Coast and Glens experienced an increase of 2.0% (Figure 6).

There is greater variation at LAU level, with growth rates varying between negative 8.1% and positive 2.0%.

Figure 6: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, May 2025

Notes:

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

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

Inner London generally differed from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,510 in Enfield, to £3,820 in Wandsworth. Median pay in May 2025 for London as a whole was £2,962.

Median pay across the LAUs in May 2025 ranged from £2,137 in East Lindsey, to £5,951 in City of London.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

5 . Industry data

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

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

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

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

When comparing early estimates for May 2025 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 5.6% in accommodation and food service activities, to positive 1.8% in arts, entertainment and recreation.

Figure 8: Employee growth has been very different across sectors

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

Notes:

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

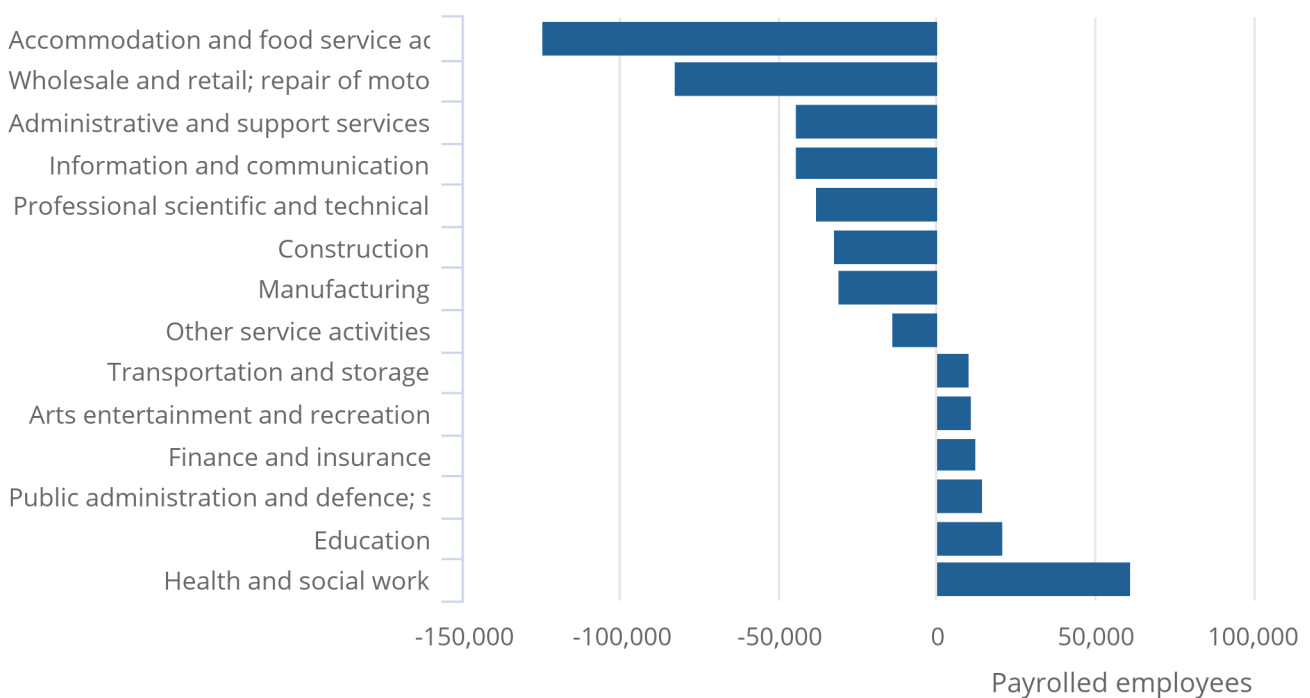
The increase in payrolled employees between May 2024 and May 2025 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 62,000 employees), while the largest fall was in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 124,000 employees).

Figure 9: Since May 2024, many of the sectors show a decrease in payrolled employees while the health and social work sector shows the greatest increase

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

Figure 9: Since May 2024, many of the sectors show a decrease in payrolled employees while the health and social work sector shows the greatest increase

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



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

Notes:

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

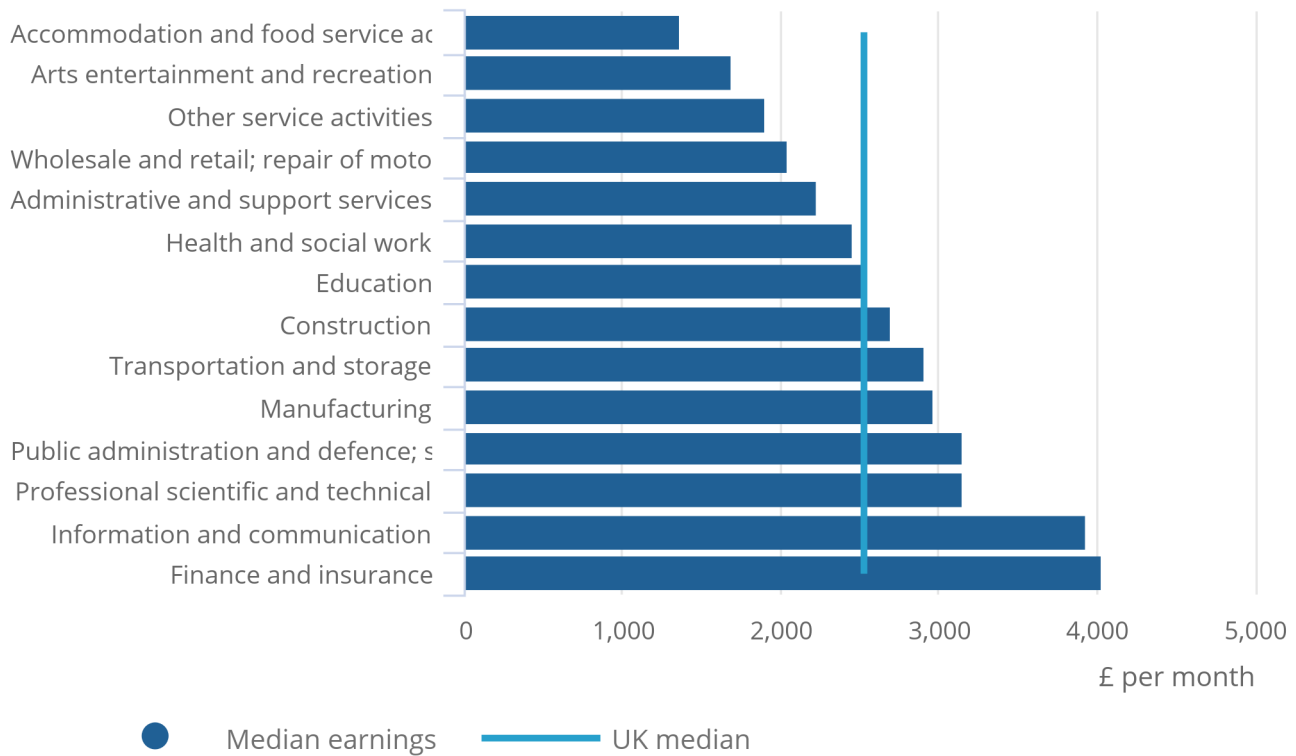
Median pay in May 2025 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,370 in the accommodation and food service activities sector, to £4,032 in the finance and insurance sector(Figure 10).

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, May 2025

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

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 2025



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

Notes:

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

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the accommodation and food service activities sector, at positive 7.5% (Figure 11), and slowest in the finance and insurance sector, at positive 3.5%.

The accommodation and food services sector shows the lowest median earnings and the largest annual pay growth, which may be because of increases in the National Living Wage. Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

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

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

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

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



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

Notes:

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

6 . Age data

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

Of the 30.2 million payrolled employees in the UK in May 2025, 94.5% are aged 18 to 64 years.

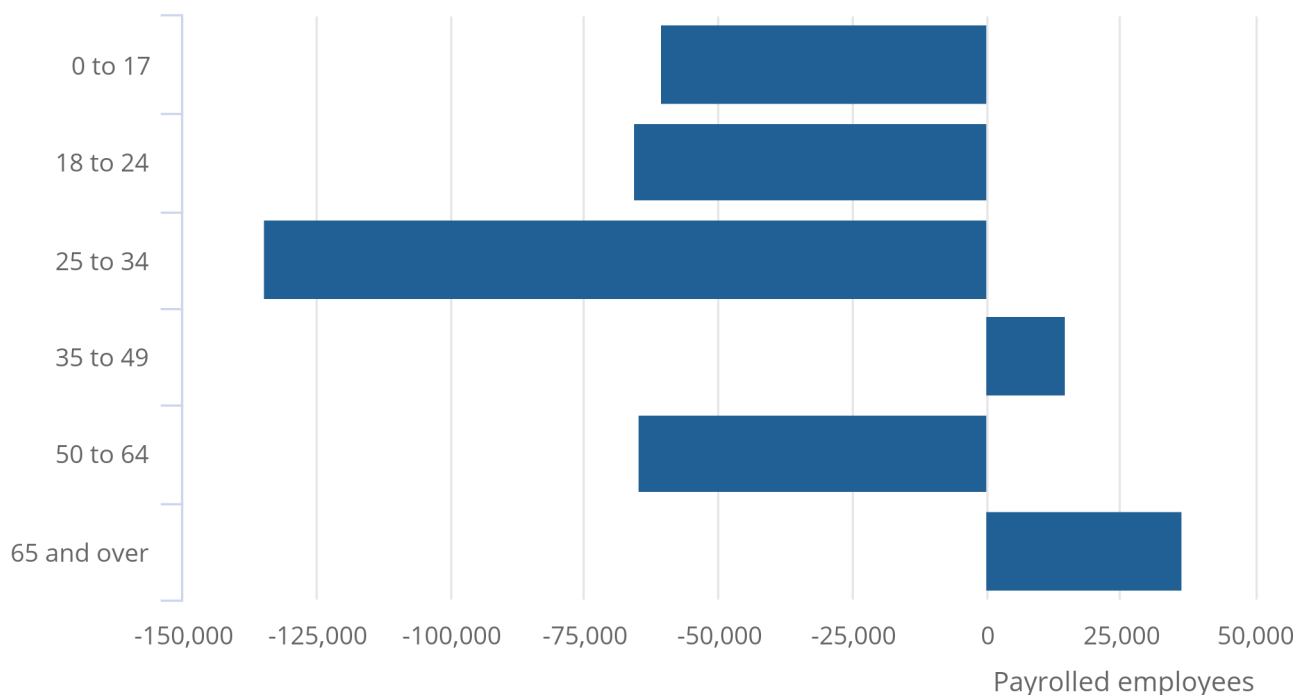
Between May 2024 and May 2025, there was a decrease of 126,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 65 years and over increased by 37,000.

Figure 12: The 65 years and over age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since May 2024

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

Figure 12: The 65 years and over age group has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since May 2024

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



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

Notes:

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

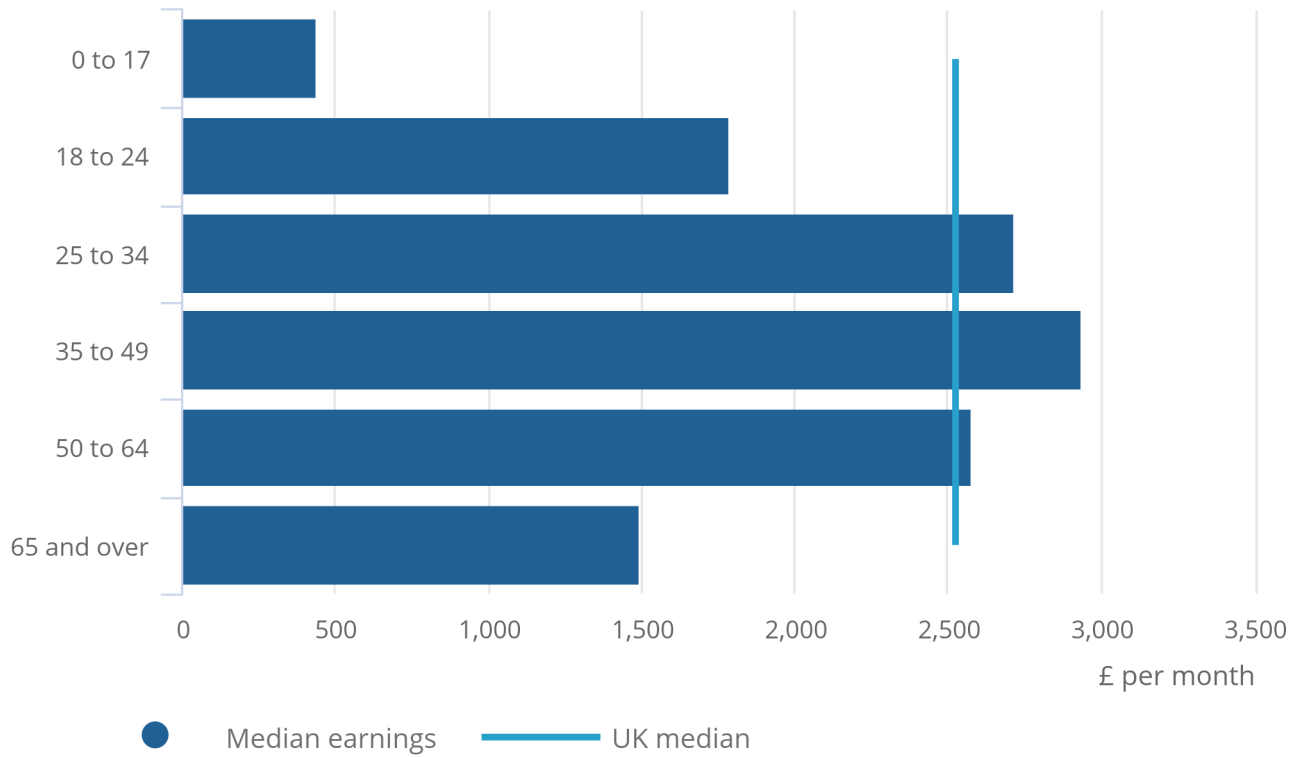
Median pay in May 2025 ranged from £442 for those aged under 18 years, to £2,934 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay was higher in the central age bands.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 2025

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, May 2025



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

Notes:

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

7 . Earnings and employment data

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

Dataset | Released 10 June 2025

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

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

Dataset | Released 10 June 2025

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

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

Dataset | Released 10 June 2025

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

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

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

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

8 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

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

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

Pay As You Earn

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

9 . Data sources and quality

Data source and collection

The data for this release come from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) system. They cover the whole population rather than a sample of people or companies, and they will allow for more detailed estimates of the population. More information on the quality of the data and the steps we take to quality assure it can be found in our [Quality assurance of administrative 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 enquiriesrtstatistics@hmrc.gov.uk. Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.



Coverage

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

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to May 2025 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, a replacement to the Eurostat geographical classification NUTS regions has been created. The UK-managed classification of International Territorial Levels (ITLs) will replace the NUTS classification in future publications.

Please contact us at labour.market@ons.gov.uk if you would like to offer feedback on how the contents can be improved in the future.

Methodology

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

Pre-release data

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

Status of Official Statistics in Development

Official statistics in development are [official statistics that are undergoing a development](#). They were previously called "experimental statistics". In June 2023, the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) published an [assessment report of HM Revenue and Customs \(HMRC\) and Office for National Statistics \(ONS\) statistics on earnings and employment from Pay as You Earn Real Time Information \(PAYE RTI\)](#). HMRC and the ONS developed an action plan for focusing on the six requirements and [published an update on progress on 9 December 2024](#).

This is a joint release between HMRC and the ONS.

Strengths of the data

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

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

Industry Sector Classifications

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

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

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

Imputation and revisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

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

Further information about the methodology used and comparisons with the ONS's [Labour Force Survey \(LFS\)](#) and [Average Weekly Earnings](#) can be found in [New methods for monthly earnings and employment estimates from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information \(PAYE RTI\) data: December 2019](#).

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

10 . Related links

[Labour market overview: June 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 10 June 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 10 June 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 10 June 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 10 June 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 10 June 2025

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

11 . Cite this statistical bulletin

Office for National Statistics (ONS) and HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC), released 10 June 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: June 2025](#).

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
May 2015	27,399,689
May 2016	27,874,340
May 2017	28,246,709
May 2018	28,565,957
May 2019	28,904,691
May 2020	28,410,129
May 2021	28,519,750
May 2022	29,563,987
May 2023	30,147,233
May 2024	30,448,453
June 2024	30,451,877
July 2024	30,456,938
August 2024	30,430,378
September 2024	30,429,977
October 2024	30,450,868
November 2024	30,424,832
December 2024	30,405,021
January 2025	30,402,313
February 2025	30,374,094
March 2025	30,338,948
April 2025	30,283,952
May 2025	30,174,813
Change on year	-273,640
Change %	-0.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Median pay
May 2015	1,616
May 2016	1,652
May 2017	1,690
May 2018	1,749
May 2019	1,815
May 2020	1,798
May 2021	1,962
May 2022	2,084
May 2023	2,252
May 2024	2,383
June 2024	2,387
July 2024	2,398
August 2024	2,410
September 2024	2,408
October 2024	2,456
November 2024	2,475
December 2024	2,451
January 2025	2,474
February 2025	2,481
March 2025	2,489
April 2025	2,518
May 2025	2,521
Change on year	138
Change %	5.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Mean pay
April 2015	2,228
April 2016	2,266
April 2017	2,322
April 2018	2,393
April 2019	2,493
April 2020	2,476
April 2021	2,715
April 2022	2,837
April 2023	3,034
April 2024	3,193
May 2024	3,192
June 2024	3,196
July 2024	3,202
August 2024	3,220
September 2024	3,221
October 2024	3,305
November 2024	3,285
December 2024	3,281
January 2025	3,299
February 2025	3,324
March 2025	3,337
April 2025	3,343
Change on year	150
Change %	4.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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

AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Aggregate pay
April 2015	60,904,548,383
April 2016	63,049,980,553
April 2017	65,497,223,522
April 2018	68,280,423,209
April 2019	72,026,477,569
April 2020	70,719,695,741
April 2021	76,885,614,032
April 2022	83,753,233,803
April 2023	91,355,161,621
April 2024	97,072,994,916
May 2024	97,184,294,545
June 2024	97,315,113,806
July 2024	97,520,300,568
August 2024	97,995,601,872
September 2024	98,016,968,560
October 2024	100,631,072,984
November 2024	99,935,776,017
December 2024	99,773,896,644
January 2025	100,288,874,033
February 2025	100,976,368,749
March 2025	101,236,062,283
April 2025	101,248,690,174
Change on year	4,175,695,258
Change %	4.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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
April 2015	517	904	1,617	2,621	3,956	5,332	11,062
April 2016	539	928	1,645	2,651	4,002	5,394	11,163
April 2017	558	958	1,682	2,698	4,075	5,503	11,429
April 2018	581	992	1,727	2,766	4,194	5,686	11,862
April 2019	608	1,034	1,797	2,861	4,322	5,868	12,313
April 2020	615	1,057	1,830	2,907	4,411	5,978	12,337
April 2021	680	1,141	1,949	3,071	4,650	6,317	12,992
April 2022	688	1,186	2,067	3,236	4,918	6,736	14,291
April 2023	732	1,277	2,215	3,440	5,251	7,145	14,813
April 2024	781	1,379	2,355	3,613	5,471	7,425	15,518
May 2024	782	1,392	2,368	3,625	5,487	7,442	15,566
June 2024	784	1,400	2,378	3,633	5,496	7,453	15,579
July 2024	789	1,410	2,391	3,644	5,498	7,462	15,578
August 2024	791	1,417	2,402	3,657	5,506	7,466	15,575
September 2024	795	1,428	2,409	3,668	5,522	7,477	15,527
October 2024	800	1,441	2,431	3,710	5,589	7,541	15,765
November 2024	804	1,455	2,445	3,735	5,637	7,625	15,862
December 2024	808	1,465	2,459	3,759	5,656	7,644	15,952
January 2025	813	1,469	2,461	3,752	5,642	7,645	15,855
February 2025	820	1,471	2,468	3,760	5,644	7,628	15,915
March 2025	824	1,480	2,481	3,775	5,685	7,677	16,070
April 2025	832	1,493	2,494	3,789	5,705	7,696	16,154
Change on year	51	114	139	176	234	271	636
Change %	6.5	8.3	5.9	4.9	4.3	3.6	4.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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

EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
April 2017	678,453	644,204
April 2018	650,108	611,563
April 2019	686,967	672,201
April 2020	465,778	908,918
April 2021	629,812	506,479
April 2022	710,645	676,301
April 2023	688,041	632,448
April 2024	615,343	600,482
May 2024	660,283	610,752
June 2024	629,040	625,616
July 2024	601,021	595,960
August 2024	592,738	619,298
September 2024	607,124	607,525
October 2024	586,621	565,730
November 2024	590,399	616,435
December 2024	602,151	621,962
January 2025	612,858	615,566
February 2025	593,631	621,850
March 2025	585,179	620,325
April 2025	555,093	610,089
Change on year	-60,250	9,607
Change %	-9.8	1.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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
May 2015	1,046,822	2,978,491	2,195,045	2,005,933	2,364,569	2,610,891	3,803,741	3,872,912	2,293,159	1,204,890	2,331,491	691,745
May 2016	1,058,553	3,027,862	2,227,429	2,040,900	2,409,493	2,667,309	3,892,568	3,941,287	2,333,833	1,223,141	2,346,507	705,458
May 2017	1,065,275	3,068,927	2,252,507	2,075,912	2,443,196	2,713,188	3,949,165	3,995,082	2,365,915	1,239,826	2,358,881	718,837
May 2018	1,070,525	3,114,953	2,285,716	2,105,297	2,471,127	2,740,273	4,002,648	4,030,073	2,388,383	1,253,850	2,368,633	734,480
May 2019	1,072,968	3,149,464	2,311,864	2,126,385	2,491,384	2,777,169	4,084,805	4,078,357	2,416,283	1,263,938	2,384,521	747,555
May 2020	1,057,073	3,105,801	2,272,535	2,087,175	2,444,491	2,727,730	4,020,527	4,008,617	2,366,979	1,239,358	2,337,026	742,816
May 2021	1,068,499	3,133,985	2,291,714	2,106,484	2,461,964	2,744,648	3,972,484	4,019,065	2,387,146	1,250,868	2,334,225	748,671
May 2022	1,104,871	3,234,078	2,367,503	2,173,340	2,546,100	2,829,065	4,203,920	4,161,049	2,462,320	1,293,761	2,411,671	776,309
May 2023	1,122,197	3,293,892	2,399,458	2,201,419	2,598,557	2,882,841	4,337,214	4,252,505	2,506,277	1,315,729	2,447,618	789,526
May 2024	1,132,942	3,330,561	2,417,824	2,220,604	2,630,906	2,912,884	4,394,830	4,295,509	2,525,730	1,320,401	2,462,894	803,367
June 2024	1,132,194	3,329,835	2,417,890	2,221,172	2,629,569	2,914,230	4,394,728	4,295,650	2,527,848	1,320,649	2,462,785	805,326
July 2024	1,131,796	3,330,184	2,417,580	2,221,470	2,630,111	2,915,304	4,395,781	4,294,998	2,528,371	1,320,149	2,465,163	806,031
August 2024	1,130,984	3,326,086	2,414,895	2,219,456	2,627,819	2,912,276	4,392,607	4,292,490	2,525,804	1,318,413	2,463,406	806,143
September 2024	1,131,204	3,326,257	2,414,284	2,219,543	2,628,425	2,911,307	4,393,020	4,292,393	2,525,839	1,318,299	2,462,907	806,500
October 2024	1,131,797	3,330,185	2,416,596	2,220,350	2,631,521	2,913,729	4,391,642	4,296,395	2,529,075	1,319,741	2,463,426	806,410
November 2024	1,130,746	3,326,283	2,416,196	2,219,303	2,627,533	2,912,350	4,383,483	4,294,867	2,525,938	1,319,770	2,461,429	806,935
December 2024	1,130,656	3,325,117	2,413,625	2,217,089	2,625,486	2,910,872	4,384,746	4,294,650	2,524,647	1,317,378	2,454,521	806,235
January 2025	1,129,788	3,326,023	2,413,061	2,217,675	2,625,078	2,910,626	4,381,040	4,292,964	2,521,936	1,317,365	2,458,288	808,469
February 2025	1,129,058	3,324,278	2,410,876	2,215,852	2,623,308	2,909,104	4,376,490	4,287,562	2,518,179	1,315,162	2,455,021	809,205
March 2025	1,128,588	3,321,430	2,408,341	2,212,920	2,618,834	2,907,472	4,366,018	4,284,549	2,514,587	1,313,460	2,452,275	810,474
April 2025	1,126,486	3,316,894	2,404,383	2,212,573	2,616,865	2,903,422	4,344,735	4,275,693	2,512,602	1,312,220	2,447,855	810,224
May 2025	1,122,355	3,306,390	2,399,673	2,206,427	2,608,107	2,891,410	4,317,334	4,258,925	2,507,474	1,306,945	2,440,086	809,685
Change on year	-10,587	-24,171	-18,151	-14,177	-22,799	-21,474	-77,496	-36,584	-18,256	-13,456	-22,808	6,318
Change %	-0.9	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7	-1.8	-0.9	-0.7	-1.0	-0.9	0.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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
May 2015	1,532	1,522	1,509	1,521	1,533	1,657	1,941	1,732	1,515	1,513	1,656	1,498
May 2016	1,559	1,557	1,538	1,557	1,569	1,686	1,983	1,772	1,550	1,551	1,685	1,515
May 2017	1,594	1,602	1,579	1,598	1,608	1,737	2,038	1,820	1,595	1,586	1,717	1,546
May 2018	1,645	1,655	1,632	1,654	1,666	1,803	2,108	1,878	1,654	1,632	1,760	1,606
May 2019	1,701	1,718	1,688	1,711	1,716	1,866	2,180	1,944	1,713	1,693	1,842	1,681
May 2020	1,694	1,712	1,681	1,701	1,702	1,856	2,154	1,926	1,697	1,688	1,830	1,665
May 2021	1,827	1,851	1,818	1,857	1,849	2,025	2,375	2,104	1,854	1,866	1,999	1,805
May 2022	1,939	1,967	1,930	1,976	1,966	2,145	2,523	2,219	1,977	1,962	2,091	1,939
May 2023	2,110	2,143	2,101	2,135	2,129	2,322	2,697	2,403	2,154	2,128	2,272	2,070
May 2024	2,246	2,276	2,229	2,271	2,266	2,444	2,812	2,528	2,285	2,253	2,413	2,233
June 2024	2,247	2,279	2,226	2,276	2,265	2,443	2,817	2,523	2,282	2,257	2,416	2,305
July 2024	2,265	2,295	2,247	2,291	2,282	2,464	2,839	2,541	2,292	2,269	2,430	2,242
August 2024	2,275	2,305	2,253	2,301	2,293	2,474	2,853	2,547	2,308	2,289	2,441	2,296
September 2024	2,271	2,299	2,255	2,306	2,289	2,480	2,857	2,550	2,312	2,288	2,450	2,252
October 2024	2,337	2,364	2,309	2,353	2,345	2,535	2,908	2,606	2,357	2,329	2,482	2,276
November 2024	2,318	2,347	2,301	2,335	2,330	2,510	2,901	2,595	2,360	2,363	2,535	2,290
December 2024	2,319	2,336	2,291	2,335	2,339	2,501	2,899	2,590	2,347	2,336	2,486	2,291
January 2025	2,333	2,362	2,308	2,361	2,352	2,535	2,926	2,604	2,361	2,352	2,494	2,304
February 2025	2,340	2,372	2,312	2,368	2,360	2,543	2,934	2,611	2,366	2,355	2,495	2,311
March 2025	2,349	2,379	2,325	2,380	2,371	2,543	2,938	2,617	2,367	2,365	2,519	2,410
April 2025	2,363	2,397	2,351	2,395	2,389	2,570	2,956	2,646	2,406	2,379	2,523	2,406
May 2025	2,378	2,407	2,361	2,403	2,396	2,580	2,962	2,656	2,413	2,382	2,542	2,385
Change on year	132	131	132	132	130	136	150	128	128	129	129	152
Change %	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.7	5.3	6.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	May 2024	May 2025	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Tees Valley and Durham	506,634	501,749	-4,885	-1.0
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	626,308	620,607	-5,701	-0.9
Cumbria	224,985	225,692	707	0.3
Greater Manchester	1,301,905	1,288,500	-13,405	-1.0
Lancashire	665,993	662,945	-3,048	-0.5
Cheshire	452,303	449,654	-2,649	-0.6
Merseyside	685,376	679,600	-5,776	-0.8
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	414,477	412,949	-1,528	-0.4
North Yorkshire	368,500	366,397	-2,103	-0.6
South Yorkshire	602,655	598,325	-4,330	-0.7
West Yorkshire	1,032,193	1,022,002	-10,191	-1.0
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	988,189	981,232	-6,957	-0.7
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	896,105	890,100	-6,005	-0.7
Lincolnshire	336,311	335,095	-1,216	-0.4
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	637,832	633,977	-3,855	-0.6
Shropshire and Staffordshire	733,403	728,570	-4,833	-0.7
West Midlands (county)	1,259,671	1,245,560	-14,111	-1.1
East Anglia	1,147,315	1,140,107	-7,208	-0.6
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	915,108	908,066	-7,042	-0.8
Essex	850,462	843,237	-7,225	-0.8
Inner London - West	546,958	534,571	-12,387	-2.3
Inner London - East	1,240,198	1,214,352	-25,846	-2.1
Outer London - East and North East	924,399	911,698	-12,701	-1.4
Outer London - South	634,958	627,419	-7,539	-1.2
Outer London - West and North West	1,048,316	1,029,294	-19,022	-1.8
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,233,810	1,223,361	-10,449	-0.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,314,746	1,303,298	-11,448	-0.9
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	918,765	909,032	-9,733	-1.1
Kent	828,188	823,235	-4,953	-0.6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,206,933	1,199,143	-7,790	-0.6
Dorset and Somerset	578,333	573,798	-4,535	-0.8
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	231,971	229,366	-2,605	-1.1
Devon	508,493	505,166	-3,327	-0.7
West Wales and The Valleys	801,865	793,076	-8,789	-1.1
East Wales	518,537	513,869	-4,668	-0.9
North Eastern Scotland	230,835	227,795	-3,040	-1.3
Highlands and Islands	207,993	206,801	-1,192	-0.6
Eastern Scotland	918,885	911,256	-7,629	-0.8
West Central Scotland	696,408	689,607	-6,801	-1.0
Southern Scotland	408,773	404,627	-4,146	-1.0
Northern Ireland	803,367	809,685	6,318	0.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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

REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	May 2024	May 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,241	2,373	132	5.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,252	2,385	133	5.9
Cumbria	2,282	2,393	111	4.9
Greater Manchester	2,272	2,403	131	5.8
Lancashire	2,196	2,324	128	5.8
Cheshire	2,391	2,525	134	5.6
Merseyside	2,285	2,425	140	6.1
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,193	2,333	140	6.4
North Yorkshire	2,264	2,390	126	5.6
South Yorkshire	2,215	2,346	131	5.9
West Yorkshire	2,245	2,380	135	6.0
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,270	2,406	136	6.0
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,299	2,432	133	5.8
Lincolnshire	2,217	2,351	134	6.0
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,378	2,513	135	5.7
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,266	2,399	133	5.9
West Midlands (county)	2,218	2,345	127	5.7
East Anglia	2,327	2,463	136	5.8
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,583	2,735	152	5.9
Essex	2,486	2,622	136	5.5
Inner London - West	3,503	3,691	188	5.4
Inner London - East	2,900	3,048	148	5.1
Outer London - East and North East	2,580	2,728	148	5.7
Outer London - South	2,868	3,017	149	5.2
Outer London - West and North West	2,618	2,764	146	5.6
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,675	2,816	141	5.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,531	2,657	126	5.0
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,430	2,562	132	5.4
Kent	2,427	2,562	135	5.6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,401	2,527	126	5.2
Dorset and Somerset	2,237	2,367	130	5.8
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,096	2,215	119	5.7
Devon	2,172	2,299	127	5.8
West Wales and The Valleys	2,214	2,340	126	5.7
East Wales	2,312	2,443	131	5.7
North Eastern Scotland	2,544	2,665	121	4.8
Highlands and Islands	2,321	2,427	106	4.6
Eastern Scotland	2,432	2,557	125	5.1
West Central Scotland	2,416	2,552	136	5.6
Southern Scotland	2,364	2,493	129	5.5
Northern Ireland	2,233	2,385	152	6.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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

INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	May 2024	May 2025	Change on year	Change %
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	193,271	190,967	-2,304	-1.2
Mining and quarrying	49,295	48,212	-1,083	-2.2
Manufacturing	2,340,720	2,310,333	-30,387	-1.3
Energy production and supply	111,844	115,408	3,564	3.2
Water supply, sewerage and waste	201,500	207,164	5,664	2.8
Construction	1,342,143	1,309,976	-32,167	-2.4
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,350,786	4,268,365	-82,421	-1.9
Transportation and storage	1,380,008	1,390,701	10,693	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2,207,971	2,083,595	-124,376	-5.6
Information and communication	1,294,996	1,250,984	-44,012	-3.4
Finance and insurance	1,111,019	1,123,860	12,841	1.2
Real estate	461,904	464,585	2,681	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical	2,450,885	2,413,168	-37,717	-1.5
Administrative and support services	2,497,800	2,453,488	-44,312	-1.8
Public administration and defence; social security	1,533,932	1,548,832	14,900	1.0
Education	3,231,140	3,252,616	21,476	0.7
Health and social work	4,387,178	4,449,172	61,994	1.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	631,930	643,447	11,517	1.8
Other service activities	555,579	542,140	-13,439	-2.4
Households and Extraterritorial	114,552	107,800	-6,752	-5.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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

INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	May 2024	May 2025	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,141	2,315	174	8.1
Mining and quarrying	4,570	4,653	83	1.8
Manufacturing	2,824	2,964	140	5.0
Energy production and supply	4,332	4,416	84	1.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,008	3,125	117	3.9
Construction	2,546	2,703	157	6.2
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,936	2,043	107	5.5
Transportation and storage	2,751	2,911	160	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,275	1,370	95	7.5
Information and communication	3,736	3,941	205	5.5
Finance and insurance	3,896	4,032	136	3.5
Real estate	2,419	2,535	116	4.8
Professional, scientific and technical	3,021	3,160	139	4.6
Administrative and support services	2,117	2,229	112	5.3
Public administration and defence; social security	2,964	3,155	191	6.4
Education	2,397	2,528	131	5.5
Health and social work	2,292	2,460	168	7.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,615	1,693	78	4.8
Other service activities	1,785	1,906	121	6.8
Households and Extraterritorial	1,158	1,208	50	4.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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

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
May 2015	424,356	3,585,831	6,514,398	9,256,492	6,782,308	836,305
May 2016	438,588	3,609,628	6,660,736	9,324,157	6,994,516	846,715
May 2017	441,486	3,590,207	6,749,982	9,371,661	7,228,507	864,866
May 2018	439,716	3,576,817	6,809,535	9,411,376	7,445,772	882,740
May 2019	442,783	3,539,544	6,862,319	9,446,423	7,655,939	957,683
May 2020	358,628	3,328,050	6,719,716	9,352,176	7,690,788	960,772
May 2021	340,313	3,255,974	6,710,100	9,385,761	7,824,290	1,003,313
May 2022	521,819	3,492,701	6,900,509	9,589,840	8,008,415	1,050,702
May 2023	515,306	3,493,754	7,046,002	9,808,569	8,144,663	1,138,938
May 2024	489,434	3,481,682	7,124,789	9,984,899	8,166,297	1,201,351
June 2024	486,032	3,475,877	7,125,414	9,994,044	8,163,801	1,206,708
July 2024	476,068	3,465,738	7,126,410	10,005,588	8,165,242	1,217,892
August 2024	469,010	3,456,185	7,123,392	10,010,463	8,156,481	1,214,848
September 2024	464,194	3,458,139	7,121,912	10,020,163	8,156,080	1,209,490
October 2024	462,303	3,457,027	7,118,616	10,027,525	8,166,414	1,218,983
November 2024	459,584	3,451,309	7,100,542	10,029,357	8,162,877	1,221,163
December 2024	455,411	3,447,398	7,085,838	10,036,589	8,157,509	1,222,275
January 2025	452,737	3,444,249	7,073,786	10,047,085	8,158,286	1,226,170
February 2025	449,484	3,429,025	7,058,195	10,055,827	8,152,468	1,229,095
March 2025	447,006	3,414,509	7,042,263	10,055,298	8,147,807	1,232,065
April 2025	439,581	3,415,842	7,023,071	10,038,198	8,132,152	1,235,108
May 2025	428,857	3,416,287	6,990,141	9,999,686	8,101,853	1,237,989
Change on year	-60,577	-65,395	-134,648	14,787	-64,444	36,638
Change %	-12.4	-1.9	-1.9	0.1	-0.8	3.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
May 2015	283	1,101	1,750	1,922	1,734	737
May 2016	282	1,166	1,793	1,951	1,758	774
May 2017	298	1,202	1,840	1,997	1,790	804
May 2018	308	1,253	1,902	2,056	1,832	859
May 2019	328	1,299	1,983	2,122	1,892	925
May 2020	326	1,227	1,954	2,099	1,869	999
May 2021	378	1,383	2,117	2,293	2,024	1,100
May 2022	403	1,469	2,270	2,449	2,138	1,179
May 2023	412	1,608	2,448	2,632	2,312	1,292
May 2024	424	1,716	2,576	2,773	2,439	1,387
June 2024	426	1,698	2,579	2,771	2,441	1,379
July 2024	426	1,722	2,592	2,791	2,456	1,384
August 2024	427	1,735	2,606	2,803	2,467	1,401
September 2024	425	1,741	2,610	2,790	2,460	1,411
October 2024	429	1,732	2,644	2,871	2,526	1,443
November 2024	432	1,752	2,659	2,862	2,511	1,439
December 2024	429	1,752	2,650	2,843	2,509	1,432
January 2025	432	1,733	2,670	2,874	2,528	1,454
February 2025	433	1,757	2,685	2,880	2,541	1,461
March 2025	433	1,771	2,693	2,896	2,553	1,469
April 2025	440	1,782	2,711	2,921	2,563	1,478
May 2025	442	1,784	2,719	2,934	2,576	1,492
Change on year	18	68	143	161	137	105
Change %	4.2	4.0	5.6	5.8	5.6	7.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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