

Statistical bulletin

# Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: May 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.

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# 1 . Main points

- Early estimates for April 2025 indicate that the number of payrolled employments was 30.3 million, a fall of 0.3% from April 2024; this is equivalent to 106,000 fewer employees.
- The largest increase was in the health and social work sector, a rise of 87,000 employees; the largest decrease was in the accommodation and food services sector, a fall of 107,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 33,000 employees (0.1%) in April 2025, when compared with March 2025; figures for April should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for March 2025 compared with February 2025 has been revised from a decrease of 78,000 reported in the previous bulletin to a decrease of 47,000; 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 April 2025 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.4% compared with April 2024.
- Annual growth in median pay in April 2025 was highest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (8.5%) and lowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector (4.6%).

## About the data in this bulletin

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

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

## 2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for April 2025 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a change of 0.3% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 106,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.1% in April 2025, a decrease of 33,000 people.

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

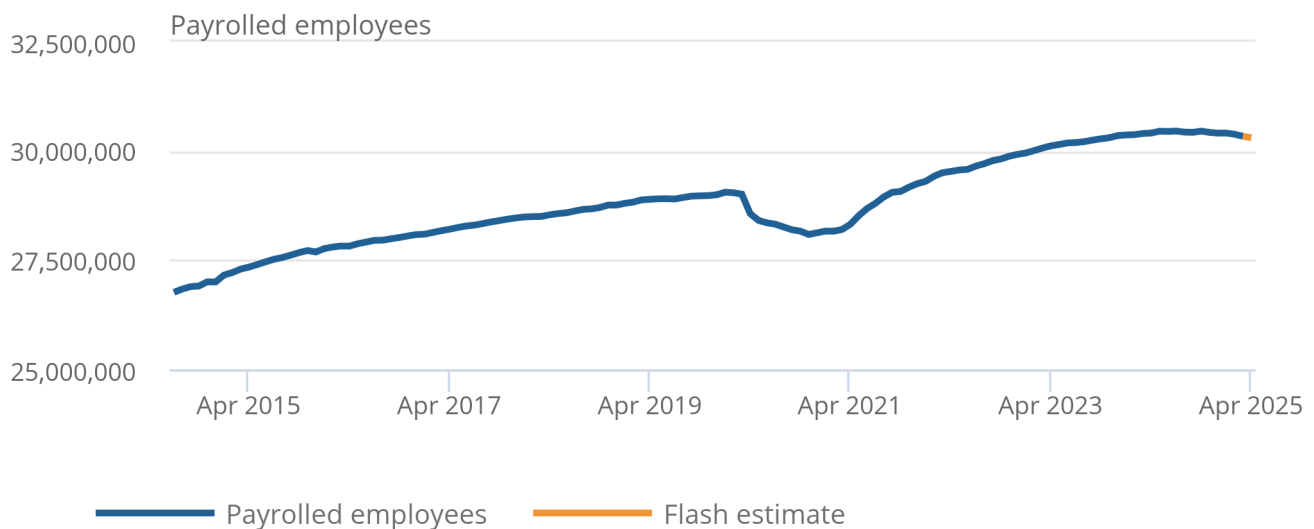
The number of payrolled employees in March 2025 decreased by 0.2% compared with the previous month. This figure has been revised upwards from the early estimate of a 0.3% decrease reported in the [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: April 2025 bulletin](#).

### Figure 1: The number of payrolled employees shows little change since January 2024

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

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Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to April 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 March 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is included purely for graphing purposes.

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

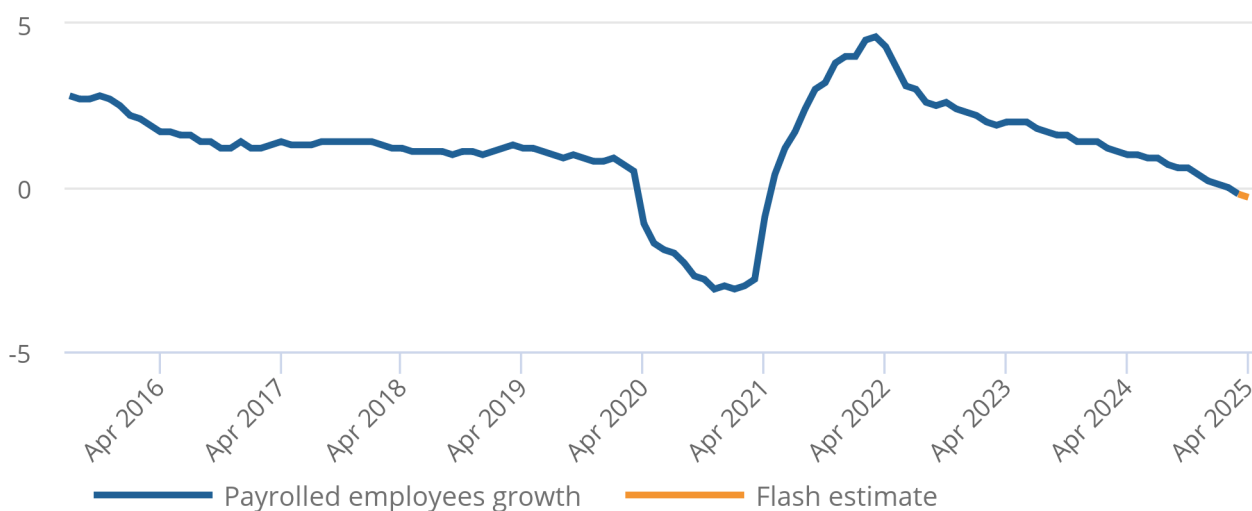
At the start of 2021, growth rates began to recover and remained high as the labour market recovered from the effects of the pandemic. From April 2022 the annual growth rate has been falling. Through 2022 this fall was partially caused by the comparison with the increase in employee numbers from March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

**Figure 2: Growth in the number of payrolled employees remains below pre-coronavirus (COVID-19) trends**

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

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



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

Notes:

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### 3 . Median monthly pay

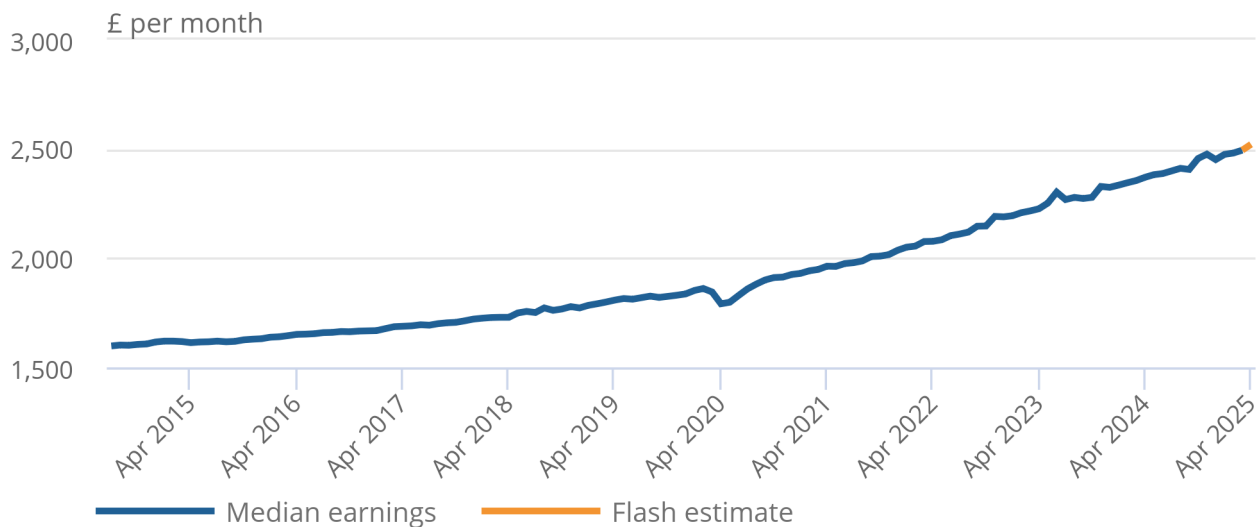
Early estimates for April 2025 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,521, an increase of 6.4% compared with the same period of the previous year.

**Figure 3: Median pay increased steadily throughout 2024**

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

#### Figure 3: Median pay increased steadily throughout 2024

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to April 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 March 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay. This is included purely for graphing purposes.

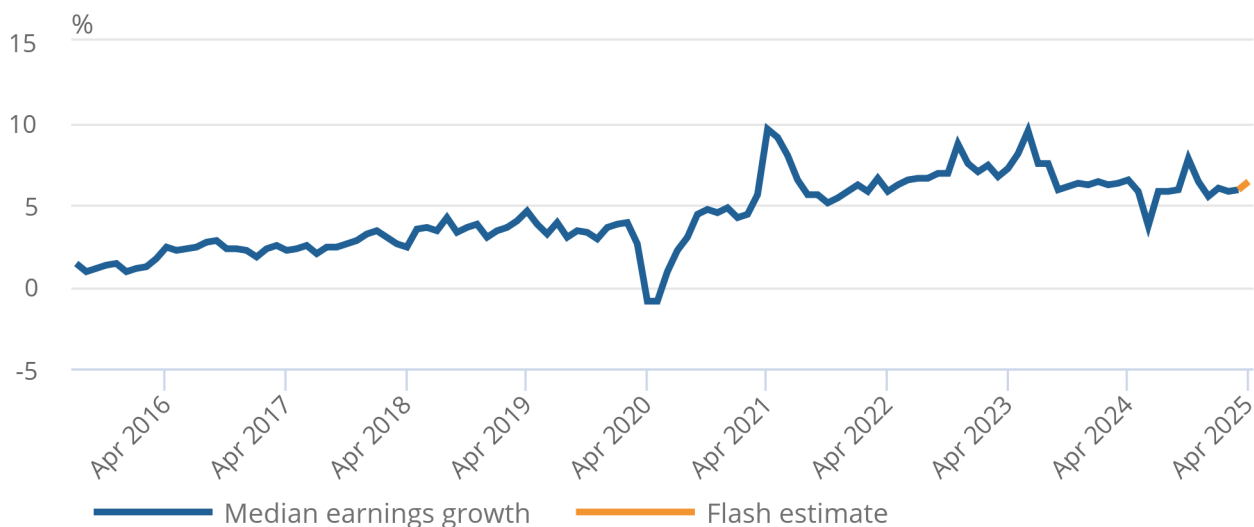
Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020, median pay growth became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

**Figure 4: Rates of growth in median pay have largely been lower in 2024 than the high rates seen in 2023**

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

## Figure 4: Rates of growth in median pay have largely been lower in 2024 than the high rates seen in 2023

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to April 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 March 2025 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 April 2025, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics \(NUTS\): NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions](#).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions ranged from 810,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,349,000 in London in April 2025 (Figure 5).

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

## Figure 5: Regional employee growth is falling in line with the UK average but with higher growth rates seen in Northern Ireland

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

### Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

Changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 1.1% increase in Northern Ireland, to a 0.9% decrease in London, when comparing April 2025 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 3.2% in payrolled employees compared with April 2024, and Causeway Coast and Glens experienced an increase of 1.6% (Figure 6).

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

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

### Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in April 2025 ranged from £2,170 on the Isle of Wight to £3,810 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,494 in Enfield to £3,810 in Wandsworth. Median pay in April 2025 for London as a whole was £2,960.

## Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

### Notes:

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

[Download the data](#)

## 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 April 2025 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 4.8% in accommodation and food service activities to positive 2.0% in health and social work.

### **Figure 8: Employee growth has been very different across sectors**

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

#### **Notes:**

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

**Download the data**

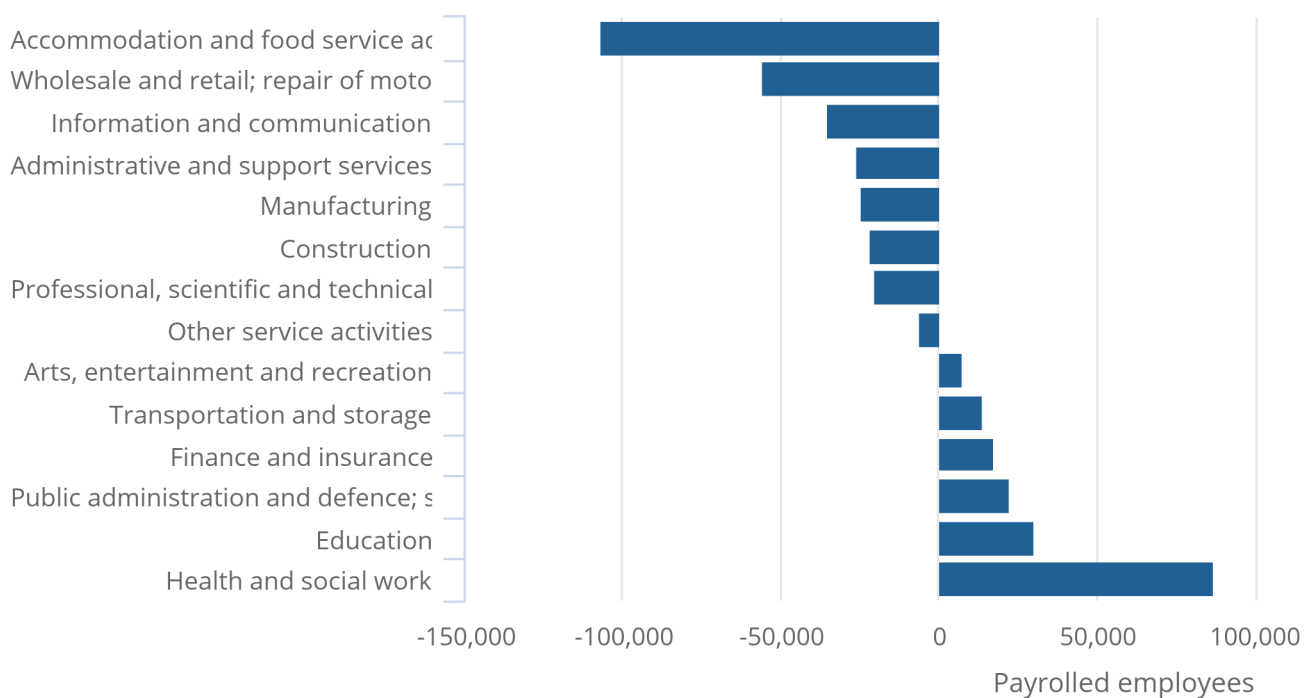
The increase in payrolled employees between April 2024 and April 2025 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 87,000 employees) and smallest in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 107,000 employees).

**Figure 9: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since April 2024**

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

Figure 9: The health and social work sector has seen the greatest increase in payrolled employees since April 2024

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

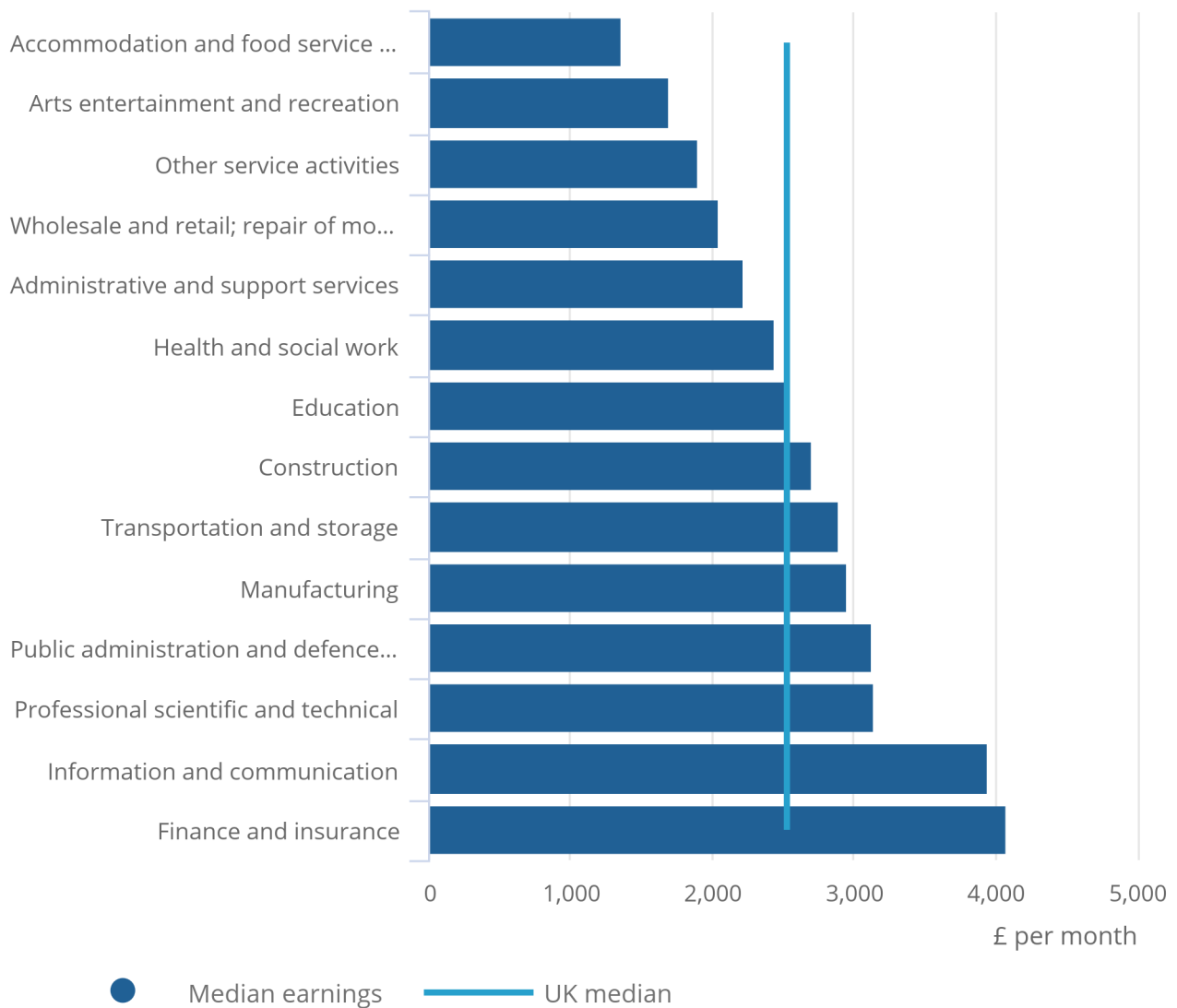
Median pay in April 2025 across the sectors given in Figure 10 ranged from £1,358 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £4,074 in finance and insurance.

## Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2025

### Figure 10: Median pay varies by industry

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 8.5%, and slowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, at positive 4.6% (Figure 11).

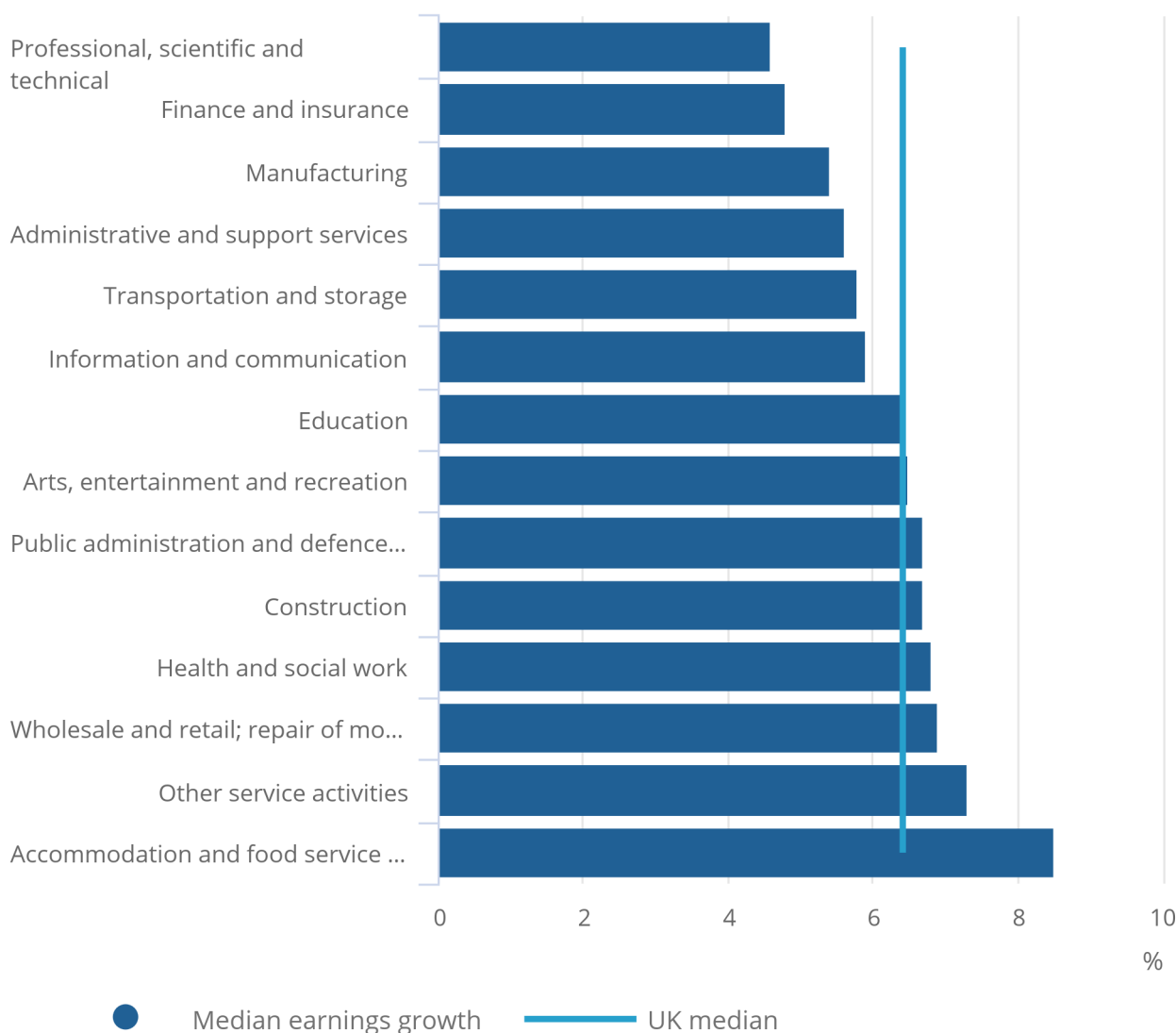
The accommodation and food services sector shows the lowest median earnings and the largest annual pay growth. This may be because of increases in the National Living Wage, and the largest annual decrease in payrolled employees. Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying 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, April 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, April 2025



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

Notes:

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



## 6 . Age data

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

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

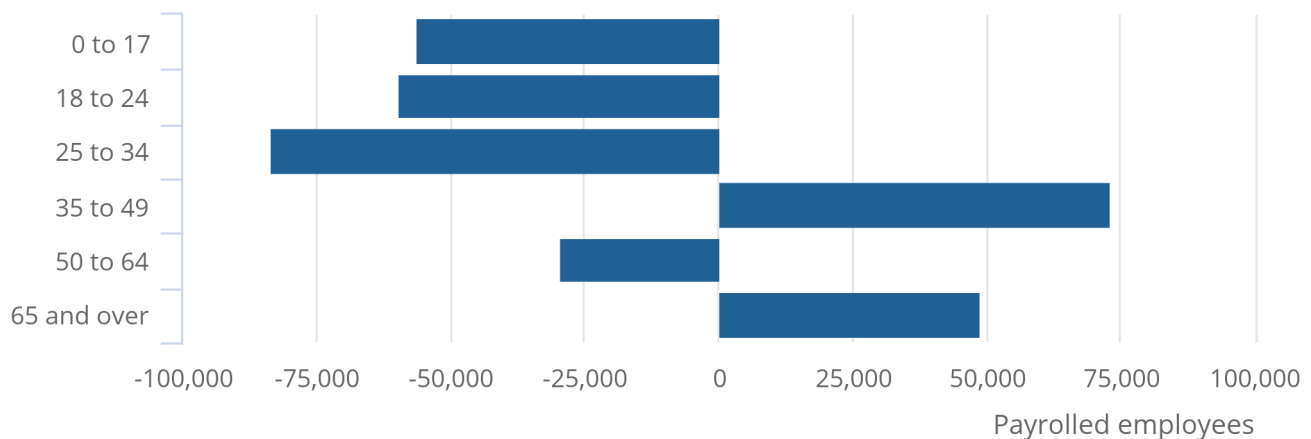
Between April 2024 and April 2025, there was a decrease of 116,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 73,000.

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

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

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

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



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

#### Notes:

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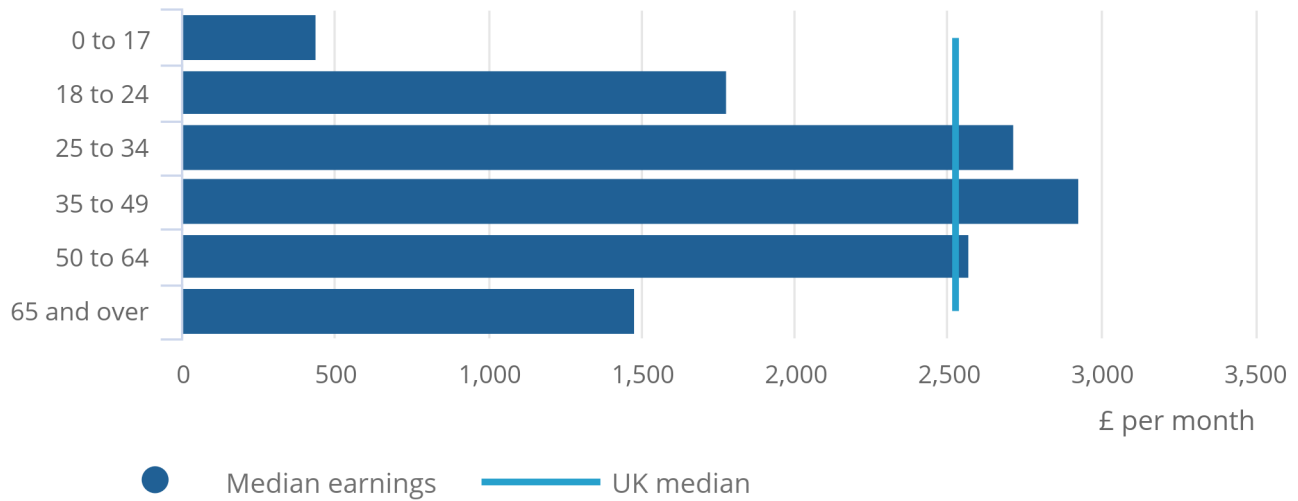
Median pay in April 2025 ranged from £438 for those aged 18 years and under to £2,927 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands.

### Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 2025

### Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, April 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 13 May 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 13 May 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 13 May 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 HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Datalab or through the Office for National Statistics (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 data used in earnings and employment from PAYE RTI methodology](#).

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards by emailing [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk) or [rtstatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk](mailto:rtstatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk). Alternatively, you can contact OSR by emailing [regulation@statistics.gov.uk](mailto: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 April 2025, 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 by email 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 [Impact of imputation changes in employment statistics from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information methodology](#).

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

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

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

## Seasonal adjustment

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

## Making our published spreadsheets accessible

Following the [Government Statistical Service \(GSS\) guidance on releasing statistics in spreadsheets](#), we will be amending our published tables over the coming months to improve usability, accessibility and machine readability of our published statistics. To help users change to the new formats, we will be publishing sample versions of a selection of our tables, these will not be updated each month with the latest available data. We have made available [an example of an accessible seasonally adjusted dataset for Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information](#). If you have any questions, feedback or comments, please email us at [labour.market@ons.gov.uk](mailto:labour.market@ons.gov.uk) or [rtstatistics.enquiries@hmr.gov.uk](mailto:rtstatistics.enquiries@hmr.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 our [Monthly earnings and employment estimates from PAYE RTI data: December 2019 methodology](#).

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: May 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 May 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 May 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 May 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: May 2025](#)

Bulletin | Released 13 May 2025

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

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

Bulletin | Released 13 May 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 13 May 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Earnings and employment from [Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: May 2025](#).

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
April 2015	27,340,918
April 2016	27,818,856
April 2017	28,206,508
April 2018	28,537,723
April 2019	28,891,689
April 2020	28,563,744
April 2021	28,320,499
April 2022	29,529,349
April 2023	30,115,581
April 2024	30,407,550
May 2024	30,449,844
June 2024	30,444,945
July 2024	30,453,605
August 2024	30,429,956
September 2024	30,425,092
October 2024	30,452,274
November 2024	30,423,441
December 2024	30,406,217
January 2025	30,408,215
February 2025	30,380,966
March 2025	30,334,308
April 2025	30,301,776
Change on year	-105,774
Change %	-0.3

Source: PAYE RTI

1. Figures for Apr 2025 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
2. These data are official statistics in development.
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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.
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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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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
April 2015	1,613
April 2016	1,651
April 2017	1,688
April 2018	1,729
April 2019	1,808
April 2020	1,791
April 2021	1,963
April 2022	2,077
April 2023	2,226
April 2024	2,370
May 2024	2,382
June 2024	2,387
July 2024	2,399
August 2024	2,411
September 2024	2,406
October 2024	2,456
November 2024	2,476
December 2024	2,451
January 2025	2,475
February 2025	2,481
March 2025	2,494
April 2025	2,521
Change on year	151
Change %	6.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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## MEAN PAY

### 3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Mean pay
March 2015	2,219
March 2016	2,245
March 2017	2,315
March 2018	2,388
March 2019	2,485
March 2020	2,514
March 2021	2,625
March 2022	2,835
March 2023	3,029
March 2024	3,165
April 2024	3,183
May 2024	3,191
June 2024	3,197
July 2024	3,202
August 2024	3,219
September 2024	3,221
October 2024	3,305
November 2024	3,287
December 2024	3,283
January 2025	3,299
February 2025	3,326
March 2025	3,347
Change on year	182
Change %	5.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
	Aggregate pay
March 2015	60,570,002,361
March 2016	62,460,047,969
March 2017	65,223,963,421
March 2018	68,056,667,658
March 2019	71,773,111,531
March 2020	72,931,728,274
March 2021	74,027,850,314
March 2022	83,635,903,844
March 2023	91,077,970,687
March 2024	96,221,183,696
April 2024	96,777,144,850
May 2024	97,156,731,459
June 2024	97,318,619,739
July 2024	97,510,323,903
August 2024	97,938,824,388
September 2024	98,001,656,419
October 2024	100,643,431,594
November 2024	100,001,244,041
December 2024	99,817,887,695
January 2025	100,320,921,218
February 2025	101,060,138,049
March 2025	101,527,867,950
Change on year	5,306,684,254
Change %	5.5

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

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
March 2015	518	908	1,619	2,622	3,959	5,350	11,229
March 2016	536	927	1,641	2,645	3,993	5,385	11,142
March 2017	553	951	1,676	2,690	4,066	5,487	11,391
March 2018	579	990	1,727	2,764	4,184	5,662	11,806
March 2019	605	1,028	1,790	2,847	4,299	5,832	12,183
March 2020	623	1,071	1,851	2,935	4,434	5,994	12,375
March 2021	678	1,135	1,938	3,056	4,624	6,265	12,785
March 2022	684	1,181	2,058	3,224	4,895	6,693	14,169
March 2023	725	1,270	2,204	3,427	5,216	7,102	14,693
March 2024	780	1,368	2,342	3,600	5,448	7,395	15,420
April 2024	782	1,379	2,354	3,613	5,470	7,425	15,521
May 2024	783	1,392	2,368	3,625	5,485	7,442	15,563
June 2024	786	1,400	2,378	3,634	5,495	7,454	15,578
July 2024	789	1,409	2,390	3,645	5,498	7,464	15,575
August 2024	791	1,417	2,400	3,657	5,505	7,463	15,570
September 2024	795	1,428	2,408	3,668	5,521	7,474	15,523
October 2024	800	1,441	2,429	3,709	5,589	7,537	15,763
November 2024	804	1,455	2,449	3,735	5,638	7,626	15,863
December 2024	808	1,464	2,463	3,759	5,658	7,646	15,953
January 2025	813	1,469	2,465	3,752	5,643	7,647	15,859
February 2025	819	1,471	2,466	3,760	5,645	7,631	15,924
March 2025	823	1,481	2,480	3,777	5,688	7,686	16,093
Change on year	43	113	138	177	240	291	673
Change %	5.5	8.3	5.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	4.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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## EMPLOYEE FLOWS

### 6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
March 2017	682,248	643,033
March 2018	654,954	650,304
March 2019	682,173	630,951
March 2020	660,706	693,244
March 2021	540,479	500,212
March 2022	716,087	635,536
March 2023	686,872	629,215
March 2024	643,744	617,246
April 2024	607,572	597,800
May 2024	651,159	608,865
June 2024	621,131	626,030
July 2024	602,346	593,686
August 2024	592,747	616,396
September 2024	604,262	609,126
October 2024	589,761	562,579
November 2024	589,828	618,661
December 2024	605,575	622,799
January 2025	618,019	616,021
February 2025	601,232	628,481
March 2025	595,677	642,335
Change on year	-48,067	25,089
Change %	-7.5	4.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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- Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
April 2015	1,045,743	2,971,666	2,191,279	2,000,596	2,358,442	2,603,949	3,793,427	3,865,088	2,287,700	1,203,152	2,329,138	690,739
April 2016	1,056,995	3,021,397	2,221,963	2,036,117	2,403,076	2,662,520	3,885,653	3,934,882	2,327,963	1,220,479	2,343,467	704,344
April 2017	1,065,205	3,060,443	2,247,139	2,070,226	2,439,995	2,711,314	3,947,962	3,989,382	2,361,879	1,238,168	2,358,284	716,512
April 2018	1,070,628	3,111,419	2,281,299	2,103,321	2,469,945	2,739,033	3,995,372	4,029,275	2,386,675	1,251,854	2,365,892	733,008
April 2019	1,072,605	3,147,243	2,309,286	2,125,221	2,491,336	2,776,701	4,085,954	4,078,618	2,412,827	1,262,286	2,382,852	746,760
April 2020	1,061,718	3,115,706	2,282,629	2,096,921	2,456,269	2,745,622	4,052,678	4,034,699	2,380,334	1,244,429	2,349,407	743,330
April 2021	1,061,919	3,110,742	2,275,889	2,095,080	2,447,792	2,727,125	3,943,493	3,995,457	2,366,821	1,235,037	2,318,817	742,327
April 2022	1,104,660	3,230,353	2,365,687	2,173,562	2,543,670	2,827,401	4,192,099	4,158,796	2,459,628	1,290,480	2,408,463	774,550
April 2023	1,121,126	3,288,608	2,396,918	2,199,295	2,593,310	2,880,693	4,333,406	4,248,169	2,502,333	1,312,982	2,449,669	789,072
April 2024	1,131,923	3,324,905	2,415,027	2,218,201	2,627,915	2,909,809	4,386,749	4,291,450	2,519,692	1,318,965	2,461,528	801,386
May 2024	1,133,106	3,330,632	2,417,943	2,220,626	2,630,736	2,913,258	4,394,715	4,296,548	2,525,643	1,320,131	2,463,035	803,471
June 2024	1,132,079	3,329,175	2,417,665	2,220,804	2,628,961	2,913,822	4,393,471	4,294,081	2,527,445	1,319,916	2,462,337	805,189
July 2024	1,131,803	3,329,752	2,417,449	2,221,364	2,629,684	2,914,921	4,395,383	4,294,601	2,528,218	1,319,952	2,464,471	806,008
August 2024	1,130,966	3,325,814	2,414,811	2,219,527	2,627,452	2,912,007	4,392,451	4,293,268	2,526,002	1,318,532	2,462,886	806,240
September 2024	1,130,904	3,325,410	2,413,914	2,218,894	2,627,881	2,911,303	4,392,147	4,292,260	2,525,386	1,317,925	2,462,849	806,218
October 2024	1,131,812	3,330,247	2,416,826	2,220,288	2,631,536	2,913,882	4,392,041	4,297,036	2,529,255	1,319,633	2,463,346	806,371
November 2024	1,130,682	3,325,910	2,416,243	2,219,028	2,627,222	2,912,341	4,383,389	4,295,135	2,525,814	1,319,633	2,461,176	806,867
December 2024	1,130,658	3,324,705	2,413,654	2,216,846	2,625,273	2,911,068	4,384,925	4,294,985	2,524,642	1,317,379	2,456,087	805,994
January 2025	1,130,033	3,326,240	2,413,308	2,217,728	2,625,519	2,911,464	4,382,956	4,294,022	2,522,268	1,317,729	2,458,467	808,481
February 2025	1,129,401	3,324,597	2,411,082	2,215,955	2,623,753	2,910,117	4,379,255	4,288,739	2,518,451	1,315,204	2,455,204	809,206
March 2025	1,128,331	3,319,692	2,408,186	2,212,857	2,618,967	2,906,973	4,364,895	4,283,296	2,514,607	1,313,644	2,451,902	810,960
April 2025	1,126,837	3,315,875	2,406,674	2,213,171	2,617,582	2,905,258	4,349,033	4,278,965	2,514,222	1,314,660	2,449,297	810,203
Change on year	-5,086	-9,030	-8,353	-5,030	-10,333	-4,551	-37,716	-12,485	-5,470	-4,305	-12,231	8,817
Change %	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.9	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	1.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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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
April 2015	1,532	1,521	1,516	1,519	1,531	1,655	1,942	1,731	1,519	1,515	1,655	1,498
April 2016	1,562	1,559	1,539	1,555	1,568	1,689	1,988	1,773	1,551	1,544	1,692	1,512
April 2017	1,591	1,595	1,570	1,592	1,604	1,729	2,030	1,812	1,592	1,584	1,715	1,545
April 2018	1,635	1,641	1,614	1,633	1,648	1,777	2,092	1,853	1,634	1,616	1,754	1,586
April 2019	1,705	1,711	1,691	1,704	1,713	1,857	2,171	1,938	1,707	1,695	1,836	1,670
April 2020	1,684	1,700	1,674	1,692	1,688	1,854	2,157	1,919	1,691	1,685	1,822	1,657
April 2021	1,825	1,851	1,821	1,852	1,851	2,027	2,367	2,100	1,853	1,855	2,005	1,810
April 2022	1,932	1,959	1,924	1,963	1,956	2,134	2,513	2,209	1,972	1,942	2,082	1,938
April 2023	2,076	2,106	2,067	2,106	2,107	2,284	2,658	2,361	2,115	2,105	2,277	2,060
April 2024	2,232	2,261	2,212	2,257	2,254	2,429	2,801	2,511	2,266	2,248	2,394	2,189
May 2024	2,246	2,275	2,228	2,270	2,265	2,444	2,810	2,527	2,284	2,251	2,412	2,231
June 2024	2,247	2,278	2,227	2,276	2,265	2,444	2,816	2,523	2,281	2,257	2,416	2,305
July 2024	2,266	2,295	2,247	2,291	2,283	2,465	2,839	2,541	2,293	2,268	2,430	2,240
August 2024	2,277	2,306	2,254	2,302	2,293	2,474	2,855	2,547	2,307	2,289	2,440	2,300
September 2024	2,265	2,298	2,253	2,304	2,288	2,478	2,851	2,548	2,311	2,288	2,452	2,248
October 2024	2,337	2,363	2,309	2,353	2,345	2,535	2,907	2,606	2,357	2,329	2,481	2,275
November 2024	2,320	2,349	2,302	2,335	2,331	2,511	2,902	2,596	2,360	2,362	2,533	2,290
December 2024	2,320	2,336	2,292	2,335	2,339	2,501	2,899	2,591	2,347	2,337	2,485	2,292
January 2025	2,334	2,362	2,308	2,361	2,352	2,535	2,926	2,604	2,361	2,352	2,495	2,307
February 2025	2,341	2,372	2,312	2,368	2,360	2,542	2,934	2,611	2,365	2,356	2,499	2,314
March 2025	2,352	2,381	2,327	2,382	2,375	2,545	2,943	2,620	2,372	2,367	2,541	2,410
April 2025	2,363	2,397	2,350	2,396	2,390	2,570	2,960	2,648	2,405	2,378	2,533	2,427
Change on year	131	136	138	139	136	141	159	137	139	130	139	238
Change %	5.9	6	6.2	6.2	6	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.1	5.8	5.8	10.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	April 2024	April 2025	Change on year	Change %
				UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Tees Valley and Durham	506,138	503,957	-2,181	-0.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	625,785	622,880	-2,905	-0.5
Cumbria	224,828	226,403	1,575	0.7
Greater Manchester	1,298,550	1,292,374	-6,176	-0.5
Lancashire	665,142	664,087	-1,055	-0.2
Cheshire	452,177	450,534	-1,643	-0.4
Merseyside	684,208	682,478	-1,730	-0.3
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	414,224	413,359	-865	-0.2
North Yorkshire	368,315	367,552	-763	-0.2
South Yorkshire	601,510	600,279	-1,231	-0.2
West Yorkshire	1,030,978	1,025,483	-5,495	-0.5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	987,652	983,719	-3,933	-0.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	894,693	893,901	-792	-0.1
Lincolnshire	335,857	335,551	-306	-0.1
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	636,935	635,813	-1,122	-0.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	733,199	729,948	-3,251	-0.4
West Midlands (county)	1,257,781	1,251,821	-5,960	-0.5
East Anglia	1,146,557	1,145,251	-1,306	-0.1
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	913,447	912,979	-468	-0.1
Essex	849,805	847,028	-2,777	-0.3
Inner London - West	546,736	538,555	-8,181	-1.5
Inner London - East	1,237,915	1,223,844	-14,071	-1.1
Outer London - East and North East	921,958	917,994	-3,964	-0.4
Outer London - South	633,135	630,643	-2,492	-0.4
Outer London - West and North West	1,047,005	1,037,996	-9,009	-0.9
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,233,350	1,229,389	-3,961	-0.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,314,101	1,310,362	-3,739	-0.3
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	916,732	912,746	-3,986	-0.4
Kent	827,267	826,468	-799	-0.1
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,204,116	1,202,562	-1,554	-0.1
Dorset and Somerset	577,116	575,811	-1,305	-0.2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	231,088	229,874	-1,214	-0.5
Devon	507,371	505,975	-1,396	-0.3
West Wales and The Valleys	801,345	797,639	-3,706	-0.5
East Wales	517,621	517,021	-600	-0.1
North Eastern Scotland	230,817	229,022	-1,795	-0.8
Highlands and Islands	207,971	207,275	-696	-0.3
Eastern Scotland	918,753	913,528	-5,225	-0.6
West Central Scotland	695,527	693,585	-1,942	-0.3
Southern Scotland	408,459	405,888	-2,571	-0.6
Northern Ireland	801,386	810,203	8,817	1.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	April 2024	April 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,225	2,357	132	5.9
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,239	2,366	127	5.7
Cumbria	2,264	2,398	134	5.9
Greater Manchester	2,259	2,391	132	5.8
Lancashire	2,185	2,315	130	5.9
Cheshire	2,373	2,525	152	6.4
Merseyside	2,275	2,414	139	6.1
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,184	2,323	139	6.4
North Yorkshire	2,216	2,370	154	6.9
South Yorkshire	2,198	2,333	135	6.1
West Yorkshire	2,233	2,366	133	6
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,258	2,398	140	6.2
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,281	2,420	139	6.1
Lincolnshire	2,201	2,348	147	6.7
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,362	2,505	143	6.1
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,251	2,392	141	6.3
West Midlands (county)	2,205	2,338	133	6
East Anglia	2,312	2,452	140	6.1
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,567	2,721	154	6
Essex	2,470	2,615	145	5.9
Inner London - West	3,492	3,687	195	5.6
Inner London - East	2,887	3,045	158	5.5
Outer London - East and North East	2,566	2,714	148	5.8
Outer London - South	2,859	3,009	150	5.2
Outer London - West and North West	2,606	2,754	148	5.7
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,658	2,809	151	5.7
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,518	2,650	132	5.2
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,407	2,549	142	5.9
Kent	2,418	2,548	130	5.4
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,379	2,528	149	6.3
Dorset and Somerset	2,218	2,357	139	6.3
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,076	2,200	124	6
Devon	2,157	2,289	132	6.1
West Wales and The Valleys	2,213	2,341	128	5.8
East Wales	2,310	2,442	132	5.7
North Eastern Scotland	2,520	2,643	123	4.9
Highlands and Islands	2,284	2,432	148	6.5
Eastern Scotland	2,408	2,552	144	6
West Central Scotland	2,395	2,539	144	6
Southern Scotland	2,345	2,488	143	6.1
Northern Ireland	2,189	2,427	238	10.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	April 2024	April 2025	Change on year	Change %
			UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	192,749	192,826	77	0
Mining and quarrying	49,323	48,686	-637	-1.3
Manufacturing	2,343,294	2,318,655	-24,639	-1.1
Energy production and supply	111,681	115,170	3,489	3.1
Water supply, sewerage and waste	200,880	206,678	5,798	2.9
Construction	1,339,953	1,318,468	-21,485	-1.6
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,350,318	4,294,639	-55,679	-1.3
Transportation and storage	1,377,479	1,391,487	14,008	1
Accommodation and food service activities	2,205,609	2,099,021	-106,588	-4.8
Information and communication	1,295,902	1,260,613	-35,289	-2.7
Finance and insurance	1,109,243	1,126,748	17,505	1.6
Real estate	460,483	467,731	7,248	1.6
Professional, scientific and technical	2,449,216	2,428,866	-20,350	-0.8
Administrative and support services	2,490,120	2,464,445	-25,675	-1
Public administration and defence; social security	1,527,195	1,549,772	22,577	1.5
Education	3,223,507	3,254,217	30,710	1
Health and social work	4,380,455	4,467,517	87,062	2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	631,809	639,162	7,353	1.2
Other service activities	553,477	548,002	-5,475	-1
Households and Extraterritorial	114,857	109,072	-5,785	-5

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	April 2024	April 2025	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,146	2,293	147	6.8
Mining and quarrying	4,567	4,697	130	2.8
Manufacturing	2,798	2,949	151	5.4
Energy production and supply	4,282	4,496	214	5
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,018	3,121	103	3.4
Construction	2,540	2,709	169	6.7
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,917	2,049	132	6.9
Transportation and storage	2,740	2,898	158	5.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,252	1,358	106	8.5
Information and communication	3,724	3,945	221	5.9
Finance and insurance	3,888	4,074	186	4.8
Real estate	2,408	2,527	119	4.9
Professional, scientific and technical	3,006	3,144	138	4.6
Administrative and support services	2,107	2,224	117	5.6
Public administration and defence; social security	2,933	3,130	197	6.7
Education	2,378	2,530	152	6.4
Health and social work	2,290	2,445	155	6.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,592	1,696	104	6.5
Other service activities	1,770	1,900	130	7.3
Households and Extraterritorial	1,150	1,204	54	4.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
April 2015	421,284	3,578,919	6,497,814	9,246,193	6,764,042	832,667
April 2016	439,016	3,606,801	6,642,661	9,312,737	6,975,617	842,024
April 2017	442,264	3,591,534	6,741,595	9,363,194	7,206,262	861,659
April 2018	440,405	3,575,299	6,804,388	9,403,505	7,430,128	883,998
April 2019	443,641	3,543,143	6,865,787	9,450,104	7,641,196	947,819
April 2020	377,759	3,356,822	6,756,237	9,386,849	7,710,991	975,086
April 2021	299,446	3,189,525	6,685,473	9,359,858	7,792,392	993,805
April 2022	520,241	3,496,095	6,890,639	9,572,166	8,000,154	1,050,053
April 2023	520,000	3,496,273	7,037,619	9,792,996	8,136,059	1,132,634
April 2024	491,595	3,479,109	7,114,177	9,964,183	8,163,410	1,195,076
May 2024	489,615	3,481,202	7,124,208	9,985,896	8,167,844	1,201,079
June 2024	484,248	3,475,775	7,122,849	9,992,136	8,163,604	1,206,331
July 2024	475,941	3,466,056	7,125,328	10,003,088	8,165,132	1,218,060
August 2024	469,268	3,457,506	7,121,377	10,009,398	8,157,165	1,215,242
September 2024	464,116	3,455,131	7,120,525	10,020,197	8,156,563	1,208,560
October 2024	462,093	3,457,740	7,117,798	10,027,683	8,167,839	1,219,121
November 2024	459,141	3,452,248	7,098,895	10,028,198	8,163,666	1,221,293
December 2024	455,127	3,448,318	7,085,284	10,036,177	8,158,720	1,222,591
January 2025	452,708	3,444,173	7,074,880	10,049,113	8,160,591	1,226,749
February 2025	449,574	3,427,517	7,060,047	10,059,030	8,154,811	1,229,987
March 2025	446,982	3,412,308	7,040,348	10,053,177	8,147,867	1,233,626
April 2025	435,399	3,419,632	7,031,034	10,037,496	8,134,282	1,243,932
Change on year	-56,196	-59,477	-83,143	73,313	-29,128	48,856
Change %	-11.4	-1.7	-1.2	0.7	-0.4	4.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
April 2015	282	1,104	1,744	1,922	1,733	739
April 2016	290	1,162	1,792	1,952	1,756	776
April 2017	303	1,200	1,835	1,991	1,780	803
April 2018	311	1,237	1,879	2,040	1,815	843
April 2019	322	1,302	1,971	2,119	1,885	914
April 2020	304	1,222	1,949	2,102	1,857	965
April 2021	378	1,381	2,112	2,285	2,019	1,100
April 2022	417	1,464	2,258	2,437	2,129	1,172
April 2023	412	1,593	2,420	2,603	2,286	1,266
April 2024	422	1,699	2,557	2,756	2,432	1,372
May 2024	425	1,713	2,576	2,771	2,439	1,387
June 2024	426	1,698	2,579	2,770	2,441	1,379
July 2024	426	1,723	2,592	2,791	2,456	1,384
August 2024	427	1,734	2,606	2,804	2,468	1,402
September 2024	423	1,741	2,609	2,790	2,453	1,410
October 2024	429	1,734	2,644	2,870	2,527	1,443
November 2024	432	1,752	2,659	2,861	2,512	1,439
December 2024	429	1,753	2,650	2,843	2,509	1,433
January 2025	432	1,734	2,671	2,874	2,529	1,454
February 2025	433	1,757	2,685	2,880	2,541	1,461
March 2025	433	1,772	2,698	2,901	2,554	1,471
April 2025	438	1,776	2,714	2,927	2,568	1,477
Change on year	16	77	157	171	136	105
Change %	3.8	4.5	6.1	6.2	5.6	7.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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