Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

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

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Release date:
14 October 2025

Next release:
11 November 2025

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for September 2025 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.3 million, which is a fall of 0.3% from September 2024; this is equivalent to 100,000 fewer employees.
- The largest increase was in the health and social work sector, with a rise of 45,000 employees; the largest decrease was in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with a fall of 59,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 10,000 employees (0.0%) in September 2025, compared with August 2025; figures for September should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for August 2025 compared with July 2025 has been revised from a decrease of 8,000 reported in the previous bulletin to an increase of 10,000; this is because of the incorporation of additional real time information (RTI) submissions into the statistics, which takes place for every release and reduces the need for imputation.
- Early estimates for September 2025 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 5.5%, compared with September 2024.
- Annual growth in median pay in September 2025 was highest in the transportation and storage sector, with an increase of 8.0%; it was lowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, with an increase of 3.0%.

About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for September 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

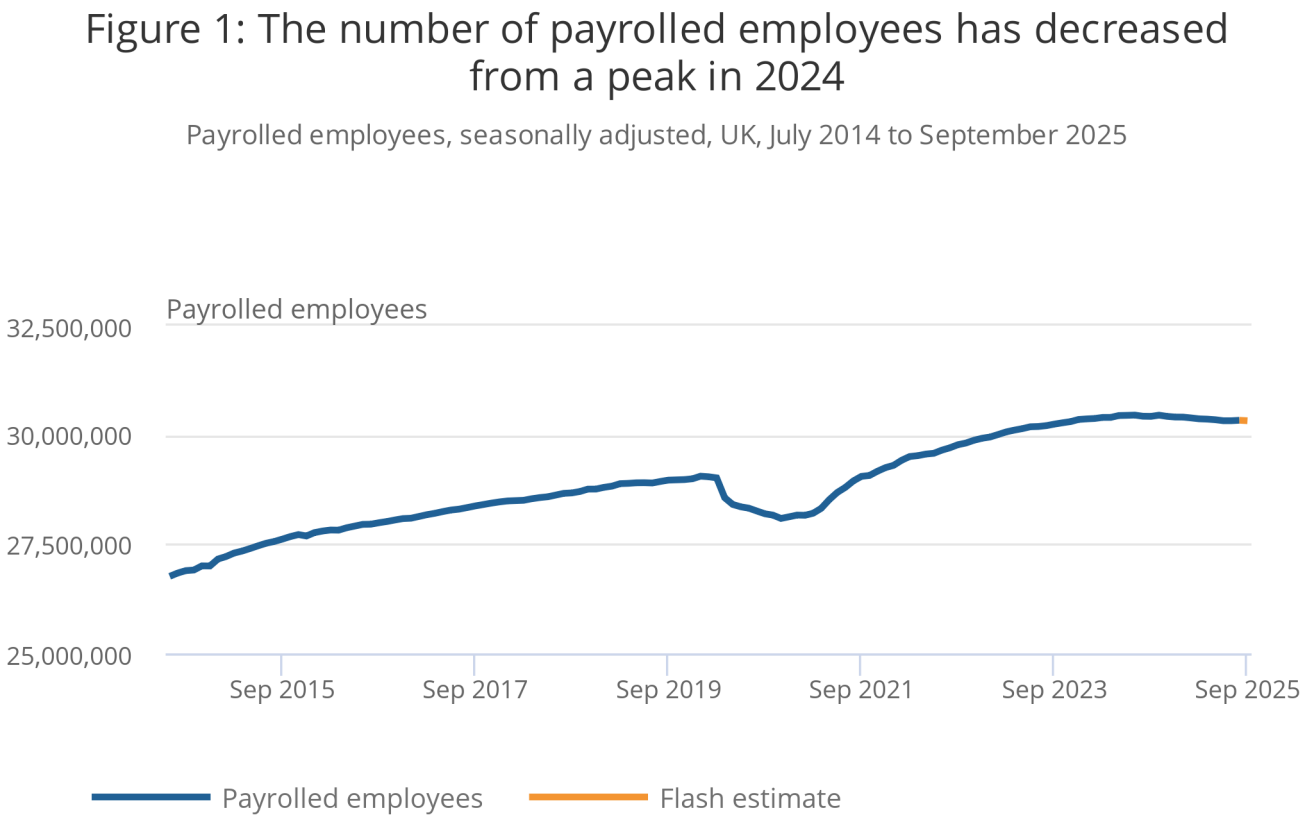
Early estimates for September 2025 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a decrease of 0.3% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 100,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees was largely unchanged in September 2025, a decrease of 10,000 people.

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

When comparing the number of payrolled employees in August 2025 with the previous month, the figure showed no change, at 0%. This is no change from the early estimate of a 0% change reported in our previous bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 2025.

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

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



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

Notes:

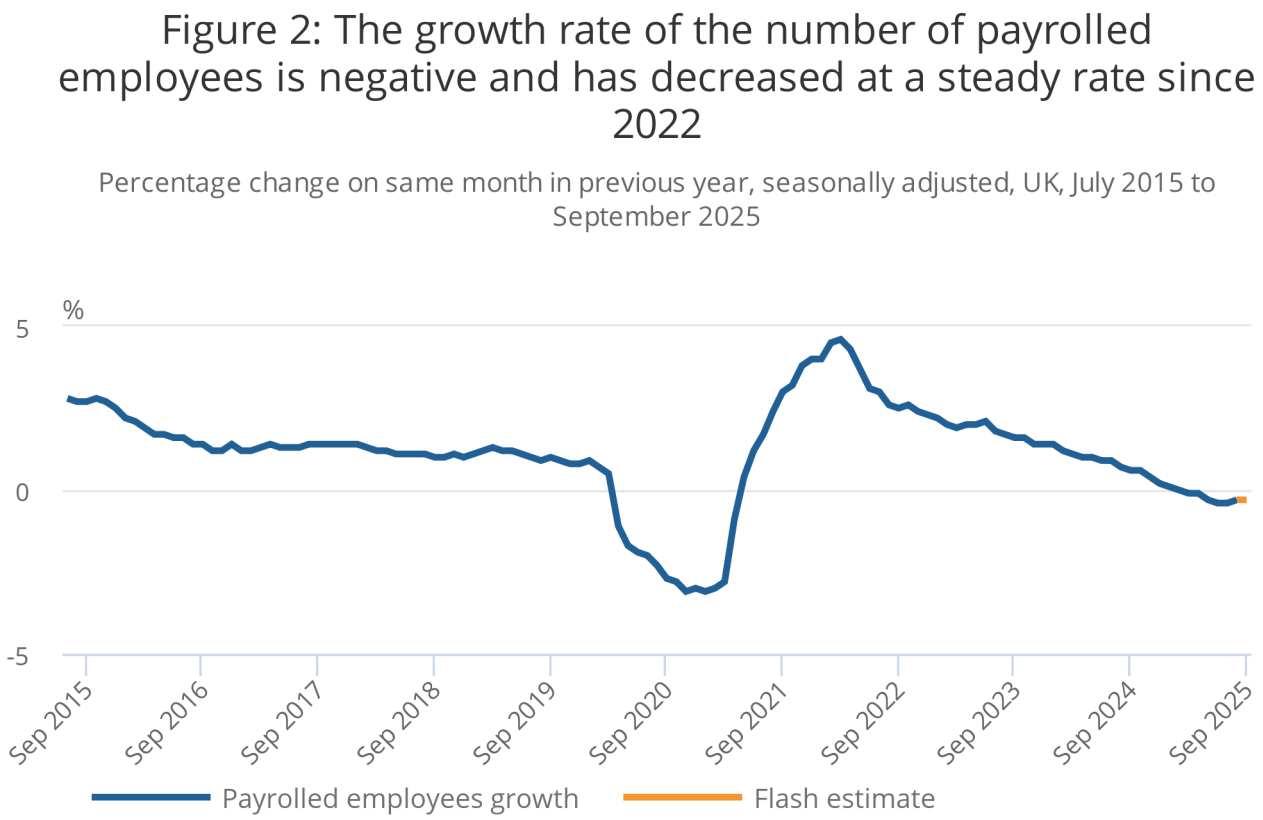
1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

2. The August 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, and became negative in April 2020. Growth rates began to recover at the start of 2021, and remained high as the labour market recovered from the effects of the pandemic. The annual growth rate has been falling since April 2022. This fall through 2022 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: The growth rate of the number of payrolled employees is negative and has decreased at a steady rate since 2022

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

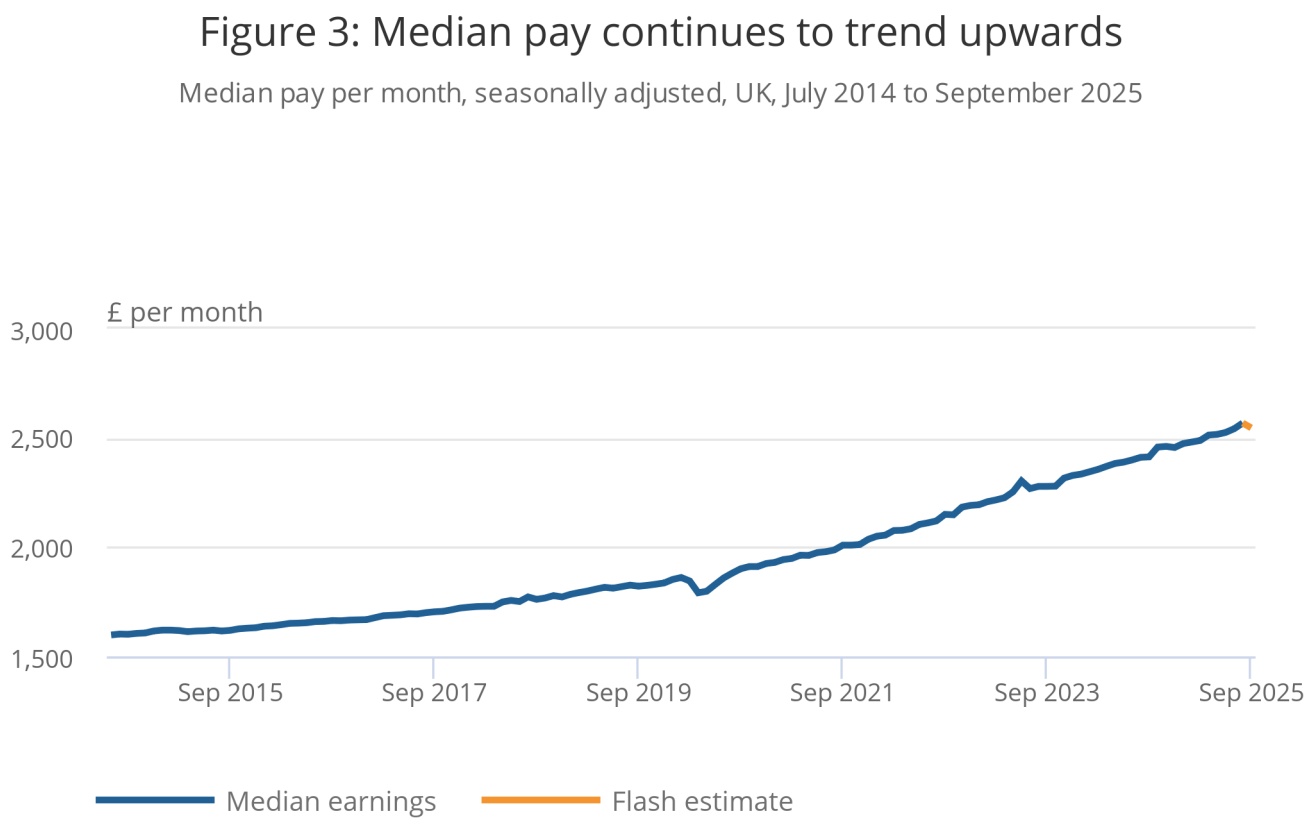
2. The August 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is included purely for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

Early estimates for September 2025 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,546, an increase of 5.5% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 3: Median pay continues to trend upwards

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



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

Notes:

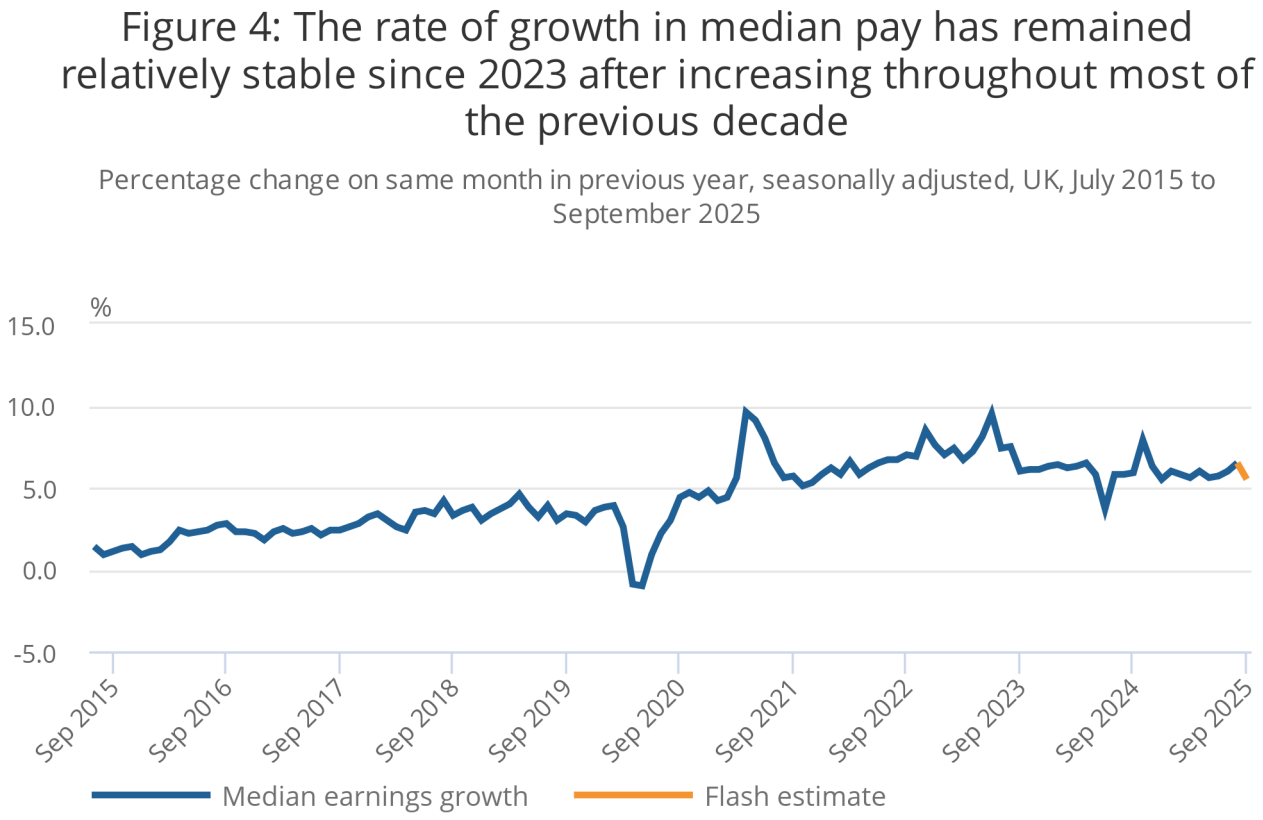
1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

2. The August 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 September 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 August 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. Figures include data for September 2025, and cover the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions.

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions ranged from 815,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,360,000 in London, in September 2025 (Figure 5).

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Downloac

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

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 2.9% in payrolled employees, compared with September 2024, and Mid Ulster experienced an increase of 1.8% (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, September 2025

Notes:

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

Downloac

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in September 2025 ranged from £2,218 on the Isle of Wight to £3,853 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,537 in Enfield to £3,853 in Wandsworth. Median pay in September 2025 for London as a whole was £2,992.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

Downloac

5 . Industry data

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

The three largest sectors (health and social work, wholesale and retail, and education) account for around 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 the administrative and support services sector, and education, from early 2021 onwards.

When comparing early estimates for September 2025 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 2.7% in accommodation and food service activities, to positive 1.3% in finance and insurance.

Figure 8: Employee growth has varied across sectors

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

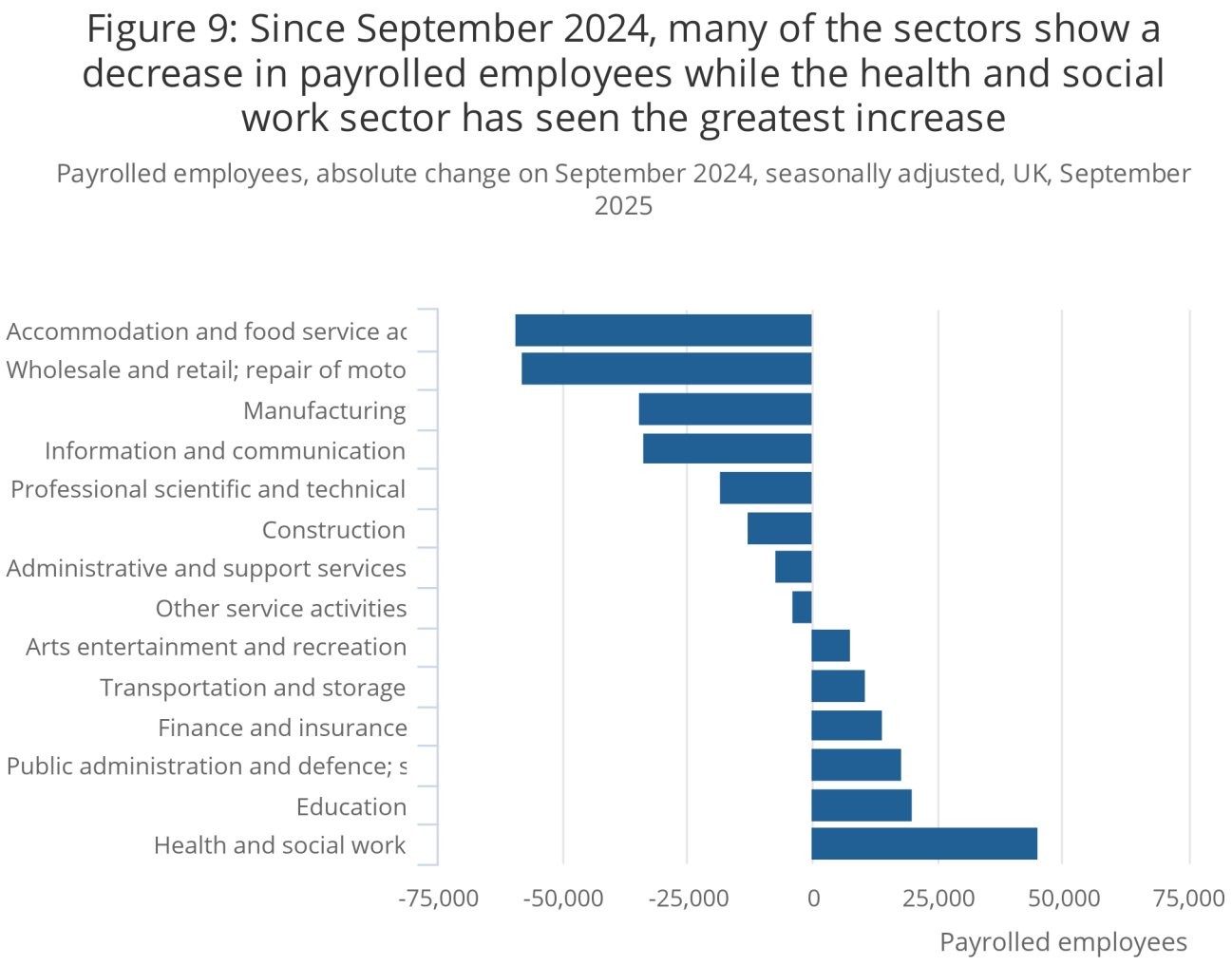
Notes:

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 September 2024 and September 2025 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 45,000 employees), while the largest fall was in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 59,000 employees).

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

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



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

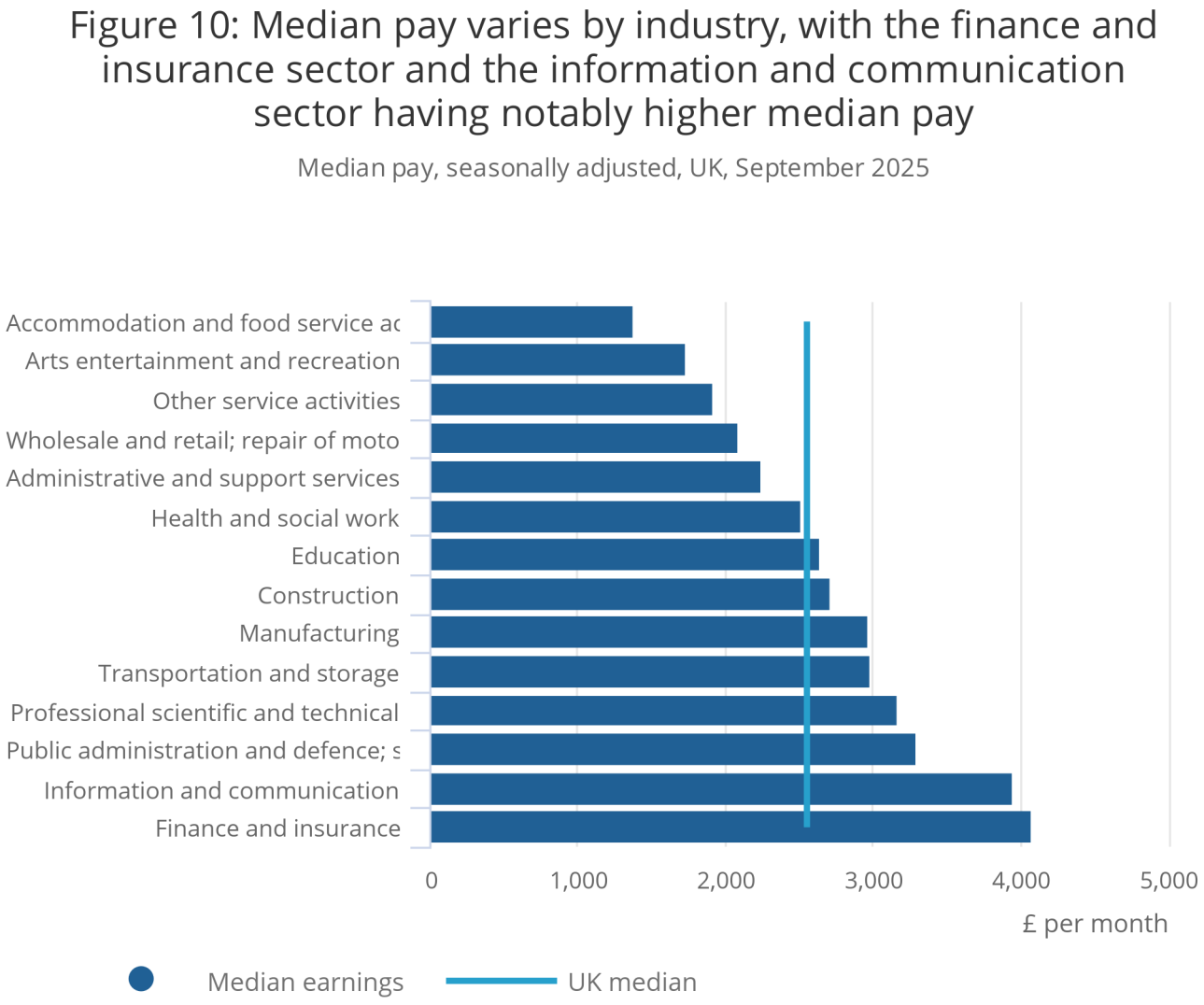
Notes:

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 September 2025 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,380 in the accommodation and food service activities sector, to £4,073 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

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

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2025



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

Notes:

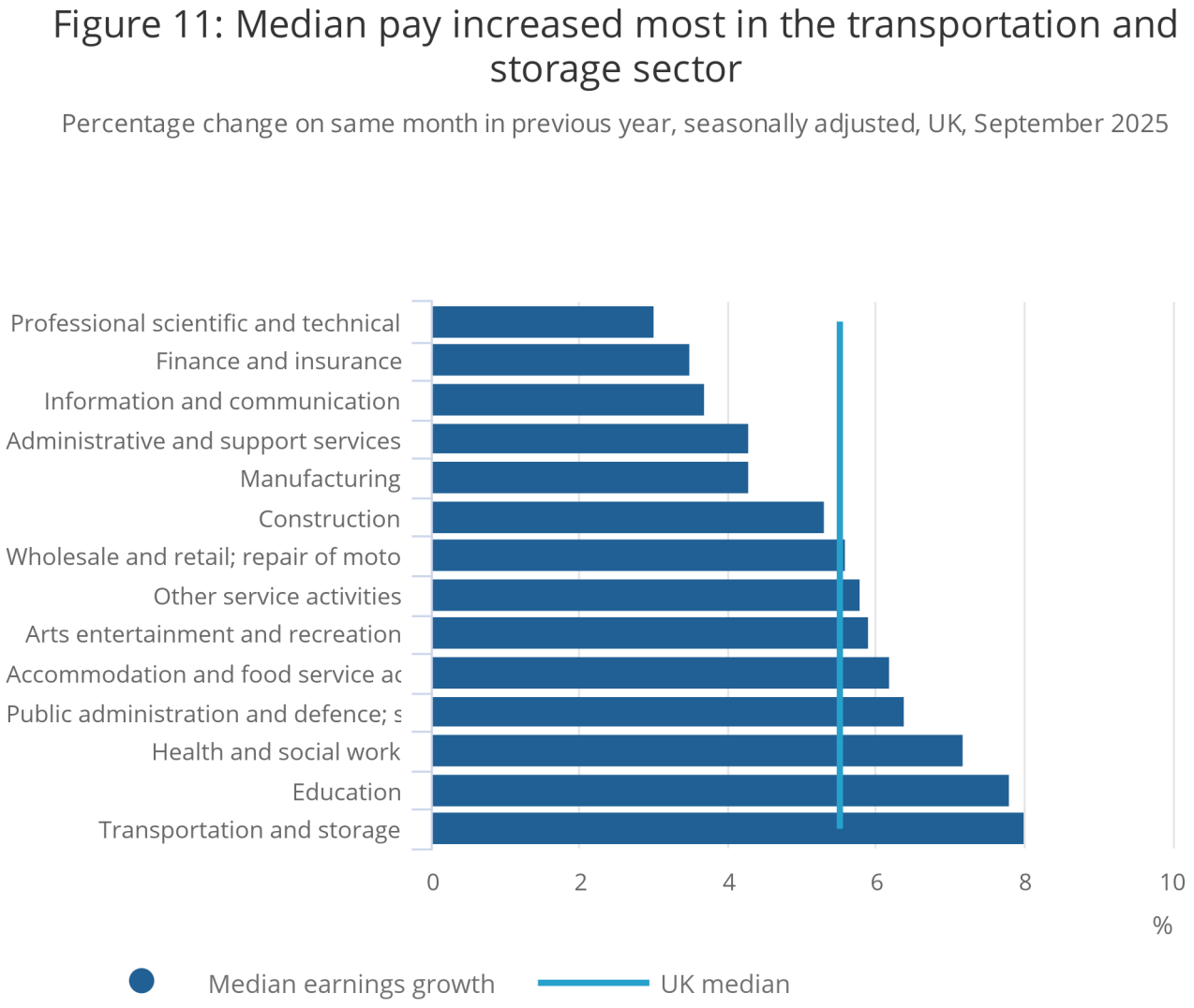
1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the transportation and storage sector, at positive 8.0% (Figure 11), and slowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, at positive 3.0%.

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

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the transportation and storage sector

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

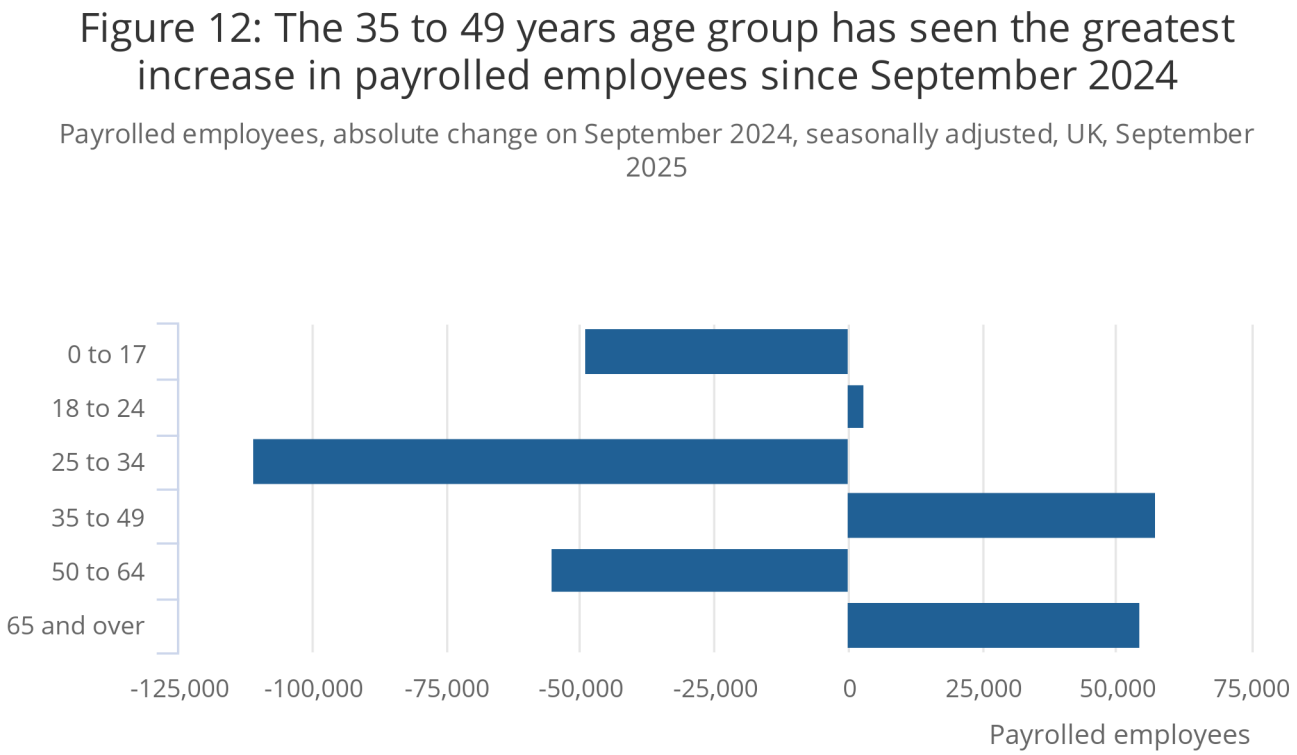
The age figures in this bulletin are calculated based on an individual's age at the time they receive a payment.

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

Between September 2024 and September 2025, there was a decrease of 46,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 58,000.

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

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



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

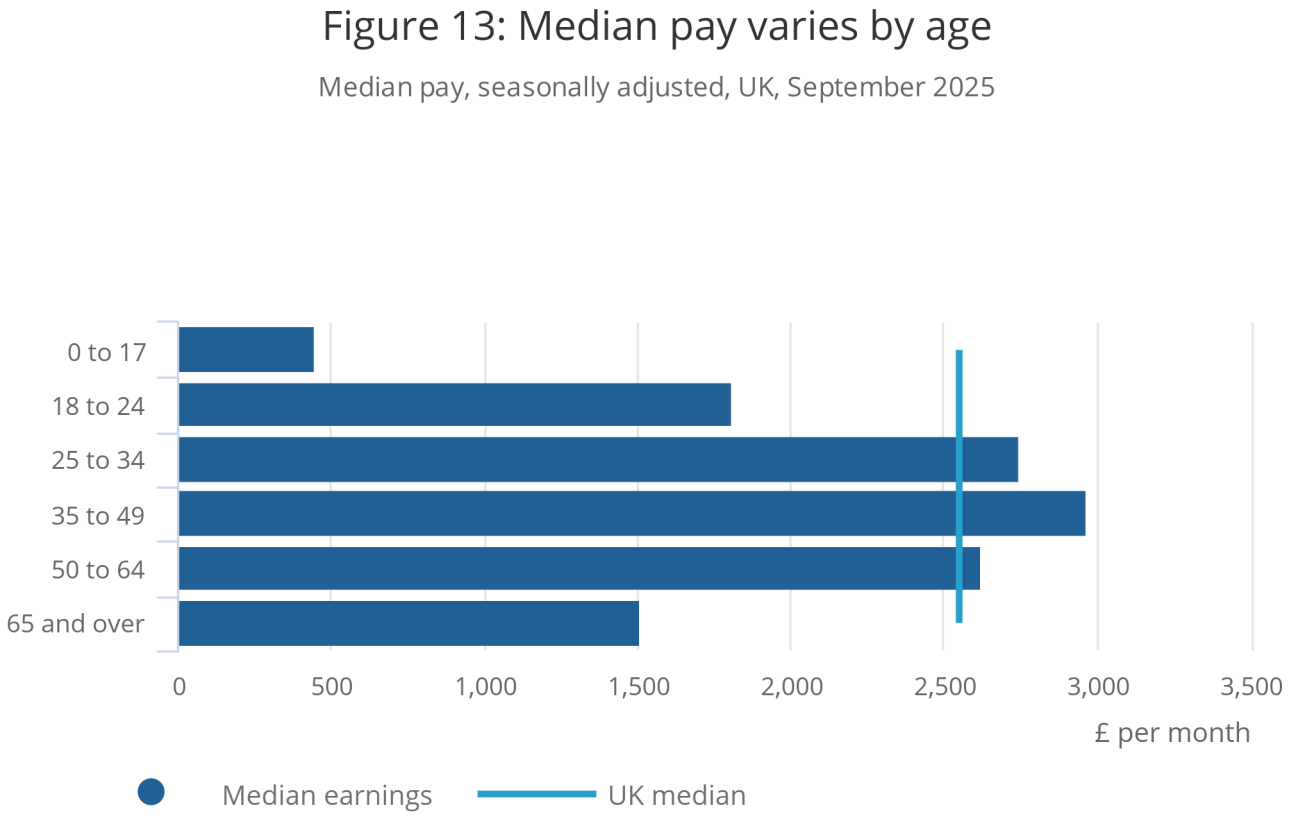
Notes:

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 September 2025 ranged from £447 for those aged under 18 years to £2,962 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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 . Data on earnings and employment

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, non-seasonally adjusted
Dataset | Released 14 October 2025
Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas and local authorities, monthly, non-seasonally adjusted.

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, revision triangle
Dataset | Released 14 October 2025
Revisions of earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, monthly.

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, seasonally adjusted
Dataset | Released 14 October 2025
Earnings and employment statistics from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI), UK, NUTS 1, 2 and 3 areas and local authorities, monthly, seasonally adjusted.

It is also possible for suitable applicants to access a sample of RTI data through the HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Datalab or through the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Integrated Data Service (IDS). These samples include the full population of payrolled individuals, but only cover 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 the 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.

A comprehensive overview of the background and methodology of the PAYE RTI statistics can be found in the User guide to earnings and employment from PAYE RTI methodology.

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards by emailing RTI Statistics. 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 September 2025 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

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

Please email labour.market@ons.gov.uk or rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk if you would like to offer feedback on how this bulletin can be improved in the future.

Methodology

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

Pre-release data

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

Accredited official statistics

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

This is a joint release between HMRC and the Office for National Statistic (ONS).

Strengths of the data

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

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

Industry Sector Classifications

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

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

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

Imputation and revisions

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

For the latest reference month around 15% of the data are imputed. We refer to this as the "flash" or "early" estimate in 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 PAYE RTI 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 other labour market statistics

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is our survey of households, while workforce jobs (WFJ) is based mainly on business surveys for employee jobs, with the LFS covering self-employed jobs. HMRC PAYE RTI data are derived from administrative tax records and only cover payrolled employees.

Each of these three sources is collected and processed in different ways, so we do expect differences in levels (for example, jobs versus people, differing reference periods). It is not unusual to see divergences in these indicators for more than one period.

In the Labour market overview bulletin, ONS have previously stated that RTI data give a more reliable reading on employees and that is has shown a fall in the number of employees over the last few months.

Understanding coherence challenges around the employment indicators continues to be a priority. In April 2025, we published an update on our work on reconciling estimates of employment from the LFS and WFJ. This work makes several adjustments to both LFS and WFJ estimates to try and account for known differences in concepts, coverage and measurement.

LFS reweighting has improved the coherence picture, as strong population growth in recent years is now incorporated into our estimates of all three labour market statuses.

10 . Related links

Labour market overview: October 2025
Bulletin | Released 14 October 2025
Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

Employment in the UK: October 2025
Bulletin | Released 14 October 2025
Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

Labour market in the regions of the UK: October 2025
Bulletin | Released 14 October 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: October 2025
Bulletin | Released 14 October 2025
Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: October 2025
Bulletin | Released 14 October 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 14 October 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: October 2025.

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
September 2014	26,893,063
September 2015	27,613,925
September 2016	27,989,129
September 2017	28,374,237
September 2018	28,672,029
September 2019	28,964,584
September 2020	28,194,875
September 2021	29,050,520
September 2022	29,775,135
September 2023	30,246,549
September 2024	30,424,280
October 2024	30,450,944
November 2024	30,424,165
December 2024	30,408,315
January 2025	30,406,954
February 2025	30,388,173
March 2025	30,367,536
April 2025	30,360,579
May 2025	30,346,647
June 2025	30,324,395
July 2025	30,324,418
August 2025	30,334,044
September 2025	30,324,232
Change on year	-100,048
Change %	-0.3

Source: PAYE RTI

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2. These data are accredited official statistics.

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4. Values for the month are an average of employee counts in each day of the month. It is a measure of people who are payrolled employees, as opposed to a measure of employee jobs.

5. These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.

6. PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.

7. Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.

8. Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.

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

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
September 2014	1,601
September 2015	1,619
September 2016	1,664
September 2017	1,704
September 2018	1,761
September 2019	1,821
September 2020	1,901
September 2021	2,009
September 2022	2,150
September 2023	2,278
September 2024	2,413
October 2024	2,458
November 2024	2,461
December 2024	2,456
January 2025	2,474
February 2025	2,481
March 2025	2,488
April 2025	2,513
May 2025	2,516
June 2025	2,525
July 2025	2,542
August 2025	2,568
September 2025	2,546
Change on year	133
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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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
August 2014	2,195
August 2015	2,228
August 2016	2,270
August 2017	2,337
August 2018	2,431
August 2019	2,488
August 2020	2,570
August 2021	2,727
August 2022	2,889
August 2023	3,069
August 2024	3,217
September 2024	3,229
October 2024	3,294
November 2024	3,283
December 2024	3,268
January 2025	3,298
February 2025	3,318
March 2025	3,329
April 2025	3,319
May 2025	3,330
June 2025	3,332
July 2025	3,374
August 2025	3,422
Change on year	205
Change %	6.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
August 2014	58,917,052,429
August 2015	61,402,361,082
August 2016	63,463,101,399
August 2017	66,212,455,513
August 2018	69,665,104,431
August 2019	71,993,013,588
August 2020	72,619,663,078
August 2021	78,949,375,093
August 2022	85,811,384,043
August 2023	92,720,285,337
August 2024	97,871,789,237
September 2024	98,231,887,798
October 2024	100,317,404,109
November 2024	99,872,138,205
December 2024	99,374,902,132
January 2025	100,275,147,235
February 2025	100,827,576,279
March 2025	101,094,173,685
April 2025	100,768,423,426
May 2025	101,063,250,563
June 2025	101,039,597,148
July 2025	102,316,605,429
August 2025	103,805,612,576
Change on year	5,933,823,339
Change %	6.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

£ per month, 3 month moving average

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
August 2015	519	900	1,618	2,624	3,964	5,344	11,053
August 2016	546	936	1,658	2,666	4,027	5,431	11,264
August 2017	566	969	1,697	2,719	4,112	5,557	11,607
August 2018	593	1,008	1,761	2,803	4,247	5,774	12,045
August 2019	616	1,050	1,821	2,887	4,360	5,929	12,389
August 2020	634	1,074	1,859	2,924	4,430	6,033	12,508
August 2021	678	1,151	1,984	3,114	4,707	6,442	13,478
August 2022	698	1,211	2,115	3,303	5,016	6,863	14,394
August 2023	751	1,317	2,286	3,566	5,412	7,306	15,048
August 2024	791	1,418	2,402	3,659	5,508	7,470	15,590
September 2024	795	1,429	2,410	3,670	5,525	7,476	15,554
October 2024	800	1,442	2,430	3,709	5,591	7,534	15,724
November 2024	804	1,453	2,445	3,736	5,641	7,618	15,827
December 2024	808	1,462	2,457	3,755	5,654	7,640	15,928
January 2025	813	1,466	2,460	3,751	5,640	7,642	15,890
February 2025	819	1,472	2,468	3,758	5,641	7,628	15,933
March 2025	823	1,481	2,480	3,773	5,680	7,668	16,027
April 2025	832	1,491	2,492	3,786	5,696	7,682	16,056
May 2025	837	1,501	2,505	3,797	5,704	7,695	16,022
June 2025	844	1,507	2,518	3,806	5,703	7,699	15,993
July 2025	846	1,514	2,530	3,823	5,719	7,722	16,024
August 2025	849	1,526	2,548	3,853	5,764	7,765	16,208
Change on year	58	108	146	194	256	295	618
Change %	7.3	7.6	6.1	5.3	4.6	3.9	4

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

		Payrolled employees
		UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Inflows	Outflows
August 2017	680,529	644,757
August 2018	679,478	640,098
August 2019	665,197	630,507
August 2020	530,561	595,779
August 2021	709,545	561,229
August 2022	693,505	639,159
August 2023	639,580	619,624
August 2024	593,469	618,835
September 2024	604,569	607,642
October 2024	591,129	564,465
November 2024	590,146	616,925
December 2024	602,599	618,449
January 2025	616,020	617,381
February 2025	597,256	616,037
March 2025	590,613	611,250
April 2025	588,885	595,842
May 2025	592,762	606,694
June 2025	578,278	600,530
July 2025	577,915	577,892
August 2025	590,813	581,187
Change on year	-2,656	-37,648
Change %	-0.4	-6.1

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
September 2014	1,033,900	2,926,950	2,161,459	1,966,520	2,309,236	2,561,927	3,699,409	3,807,125	2,253,384	1,189,790	2,306,530	676,832
September 2015	1,052,619	3,000,548	2,208,314	2,021,164	2,382,892	2,634,943	3,847,075	3,906,115	2,308,593	1,212,198	2,339,354	700,109
September 2016	1,059,287	3,036,594	2,236,159	2,052,942	2,420,183	2,685,442	3,908,290	3,958,852	2,345,462	1,227,487	2,349,137	709,294
September 2017	1,067,362	3,089,577	2,268,245	2,087,426	2,455,596	2,721,593	3,967,783	4,006,344	2,374,757	1,244,782	2,366,711	724,060
September 2018	1,071,432	3,126,564	2,291,138	2,110,707	2,479,913	2,751,972	4,025,984	4,045,793	2,396,706	1,256,786	2,375,763	739,271
September 2019	1,074,810	3,153,544	2,314,679	2,127,868	2,492,535	2,783,077	4,111,714	4,088,047	2,419,180	1,264,227	2,385,425	749,478
September 2020	1,053,882	3,088,689	2,260,544	2,078,627	2,427,475	2,713,828	3,951,914	3,977,391	2,356,713	1,234,469	2,312,168	739,173
September 2021	1,088,352	3,193,983	2,329,797	2,138,055	2,504,762	2,786,631	4,082,440	4,093,184	2,427,245	1,270,744	2,373,275	762,051
September 2022	1,111,611	3,256,024	2,378,569	2,182,959	2,565,531	2,847,337	4,255,682	4,198,814	2,477,290	1,299,954	2,421,249	780,115
September 2023	1,124,538	3,300,978	2,403,985	2,207,459	2,609,642	2,891,659	4,359,509	4,269,322	2,514,095	1,315,697	2,455,248	794,415
September 2024	1,130,618	3,325,893	2,414,274	2,219,630	2,627,461	2,911,198	4,389,828	4,292,538	2,525,031	1,318,736	2,462,664	806,409
October 2024	1,131,855	3,330,625	2,416,941	2,220,893	2,631,439	2,913,453	4,392,411	4,296,106	2,527,592	1,319,848	2,463,081	806,699
November 2024	1,131,450	3,327,784	2,415,492	2,218,178	2,627,620	2,911,188	4,387,932	4,293,767	2,524,518	1,319,008	2,460,627	806,603
December 2024	1,131,016	3,327,137	2,413,108	2,216,086	2,625,454	2,910,480	4,389,675	4,293,959	2,523,413	1,316,982	2,454,767	806,238
January 2025	1,130,840	3,326,561	2,411,379	2,216,236	2,625,356	2,910,799	4,389,603	4,293,389	2,521,590	1,316,888	2,456,799	807,513
February 2025	1,129,540	3,326,520	2,410,038	2,214,922	2,623,930	2,910,359	4,387,705	4,289,541	2,517,472	1,314,677	2,455,124	808,345
March 2025	1,128,803	3,324,627	2,408,750	2,214,248	2,622,952	2,908,867	4,381,693	4,286,539	2,514,897	1,313,690	2,452,719	809,750
April 2025	1,128,256	3,324,236	2,407,814	2,215,623	2,624,324	2,909,357	4,375,791	4,285,860	2,514,612	1,313,628	2,451,835	809,242
May 2025	1,127,329	3,322,629	2,407,229	2,215,418	2,622,622	2,907,290	4,371,263	4,284,517	2,515,492	1,312,375	2,450,075	810,408
June 2025	1,126,866	3,321,381	2,406,148	2,213,783	2,620,063	2,905,324	4,366,804	4,280,431	2,512,900	1,312,225	2,448,987	809,482
July 2025	1,126,793	3,321,444	2,406,192	2,213,696	2,619,236	2,905,985	4,365,165	4,279,552	2,512,544	1,312,457	2,449,759	811,596
August 2025	1,127,970	3,319,954	2,406,829	2,214,755	2,620,677	2,907,847	4,366,601	4,279,492	2,513,735	1,313,103	2,450,093	812,989
September 2025	1,127,806	3,317,895	2,407,187	2,213,408	2,619,102	2,908,037	4,359,708	4,278,394	2,514,294	1,311,936	2,451,738	814,726
Change on year	-2,812	-7,998	-7,087	-6,222	-8,359	-3,161	-30,120	-14,144	-10,737	-6,800	-10,926	8,317
Change %	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.4	1

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
September 2014	1,527	1,514	1,498	1,512	1,522	1,644	1,929	1,718	1,497	1,500	1,645	1,489
September 2015	1,536	1,527	1,517	1,527	1,534	1,660	1,951	1,739	1,524	1,518	1,656	1,494
September 2016	1,570	1,572	1,552	1,568	1,582	1,700	2,007	1,784	1,563	1,559	1,694	1,528
September 2017	1,607	1,616	1,591	1,616	1,627	1,756	2,056	1,833	1,612	1,605	1,741	1,565
September 2018	1,664	1,673	1,645	1,672	1,676	1,817	2,122	1,892	1,670	1,652	1,780	1,622
September 2019	1,709	1,729	1,694	1,722	1,725	1,874	2,199	1,953	1,723	1,710	1,861	1,687
September 2020	1,782	1,808	1,776	1,800	1,799	1,960	2,284	2,032	1,809	1,811	1,934	1,769
September 2021	1,865	1,901	1,871	1,902	1,892	2,077	2,433	2,152	1,911	1,890	2,027	1,851
September 2022	2,016	2,043	2,015	2,040	2,032	2,218	2,592	2,305	2,053	2,031	2,147	1,968
September 2023	2,138	2,166	2,118	2,163	2,159	2,341	2,712	2,427	2,178	2,159	2,328	2,099
September 2024	2,283	2,304	2,264	2,311	2,299	2,483	2,854	2,556	2,316	2,296	2,456	2,247
October 2024	2,326	2,362	2,306	2,341	2,341	2,530	2,907	2,605	2,359	2,327	2,483	2,278
November 2024	2,316	2,349	2,300	2,336	2,328	2,510	2,900	2,595	2,342	2,359	2,519	2,291
December 2024	2,319	2,336	2,292	2,342	2,340	2,503	2,900	2,592	2,352	2,335	2,488	2,291
January 2025	2,332	2,362	2,308	2,358	2,350	2,534	2,923	2,602	2,362	2,351	2,496	2,304
February 2025	2,340	2,372	2,312	2,367	2,358	2,542	2,933	2,610	2,367	2,355	2,496	2,307
March 2025	2,349	2,378	2,323	2,378	2,369	2,544	2,935	2,615	2,369	2,364	2,519	2,404
April 2025	2,361	2,392	2,346	2,392	2,383	2,564	2,950	2,639	2,403	2,377	2,523	2,401
May 2025	2,372	2,402	2,356	2,401	2,390	2,571	2,956	2,647	2,409	2,382	2,540	2,371
June 2025	2,387	2,412	2,365	2,411	2,403	2,577	2,964	2,655	2,416	2,392	2,556	2,350
July 2025	2,402	2,433	2,385	2,431	2,419	2,600	2,984	2,674	2,430	2,413	2,583	2,365
August 2025	2,452	2,472	2,416	2,464	2,458	2,633	3,029	2,708	2,470	2,454	2,600	2,369
September 2025	2,430	2,442	2,404	2,441	2,441	2,614	2,992	2,693	2,446	2,440	2,600	2,401
Change on year	147	138	140	130	142	131	138	137	130	144	144	154
Change %	6.4	6	6.2	5.6	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.4	5.6	6.3	5.9	6.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

				Payrolled employees
				UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	September 2024	September 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	506,327	504,412	-1,915	-0.4
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	624,291	623,394	-897	-0.1
Cumbria	225,262	225,748	486	0.2
Greater Manchester	1,298,495	1,293,885	-4,610	-0.4
Lancashire	665,538	664,834	-704	-0.1
Cheshire	451,605	450,982	-623	-0.1
Merseyside	684,993	682,446	-2,547	-0.4
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	413,933	414,209	276	0.1
North Yorkshire	368,284	367,154	-1,130	-0.3
South Yorkshire	601,891	599,796	-2,095	-0.3
West Yorkshire	1,030,166	1,026,028	-4,138	-0.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	987,669	983,983	-3,686	-0.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	895,745	894,246	-1,499	-0.2
Lincolnshire	336,217	335,178	-1,039	-0.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	637,807	636,658	-1,149	-0.2
Shropshire and Staffordshire	731,939	730,142	-1,797	-0.2
West Midlands (county)	1,257,715	1,252,302	-5,413	-0.4
East Anglia	1,145,977	1,145,521	-456	0
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	915,397	912,784	-2,613	-0.3
Essex	849,824	849,732	-92	0
Inner London - West	545,100	537,318	-7,782	-1.4
Inner London - East	1,237,183	1,226,567	-10,616	-0.9
Outer London - East and North East	924,691	924,557	-134	0
Outer London - South	635,309	631,427	-3,882	-0.6
Outer London - West and North West	1,047,545	1,039,839	-7,706	-0.7
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,233,349	1,229,906	-3,443	-0.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,314,839	1,309,253	-5,586	-0.4
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	916,707	912,041	-4,666	-0.5
Kent	827,643	827,194	-449	-0.1
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,206,578	1,202,462	-4,116	-0.3
Dorset and Somerset	578,610	575,500	-3,110	-0.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	231,739	230,374	-1,365	-0.6
Devon	508,104	505,958	-2,146	-0.4
West Wales and The Valleys	800,830	795,896	-4,934	-0.6
East Wales	517,906	516,041	-1,865	-0.4
North Eastern Scotland	230,883	227,365	-3,518	-1.5
Highlands and Islands	208,187	207,834	-353	-0.2
Eastern Scotland	919,314	916,901	-2,413	-0.3
West Central Scotland	695,760	693,536	-2,224	-0.3
Southern Scotland	408,521	406,102	-2,419	-0.6
Northern Ireland	806,409	814,726	8,317	1

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	September 2024	September 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,274	2,422	148	6.5
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,283	2,428	145	6.4
Cumbria	2,315	2,458	143	6.2
Greater Manchester	2,309	2,442	133	5.8
Lancashire	2,223	2,368	145	6.5
Cheshire	2,432	2,566	134	5.5
Merseyside	2,311	2,453	142	6.1
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,230	2,380	150	6.7
North Yorkshire	2,297	2,406	109	4.7
South Yorkshire	2,244	2,389	145	6.5
West Yorkshire	2,279	2,423	144	6.3
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,306	2,436	130	5.6
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,338	2,462	124	5.3
Lincolnshire	2,251	2,383	132	5.9
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,405	2,548	143	5.9
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,291	2,431	140	6.1
West Midlands (county)	2,253	2,389	136	6
East Anglia	2,363	2,498	135	5.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,623	2,764	141	5.4
Essex	2,530	2,663	133	5.3
Inner London - West	3,560	3,732	172	4.8
Inner London - East	2,947	3,084	137	4.6
Outer London - East and North East	2,619	2,753	134	5.1
Outer London - South	2,909	3,059	150	5.2
Outer London - West and North West	2,659	2,788	129	4.9
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,715	2,846	131	4.8
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,560	2,689	129	5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,460	2,597	137	5.6
Kent	2,462	2,583	121	4.9
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,438	2,564	126	5.2
Dorset and Somerset	2,264	2,392	128	5.7
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,122	2,247	125	5.9
Devon	2,202	2,332	130	5.9
West Wales and The Valleys	2,252	2,398	146	6.5
East Wales	2,356	2,498	142	6
North Eastern Scotland	2,577	2,722	145	5.6
Highlands and Islands	2,354	2,501	147	6.2
Eastern Scotland	2,470	2,611	141	5.7
West Central Scotland	2,459	2,612	153	6.2
Southern Scotland	2,408	2,569	161	6.7
Northern Ireland	2,247	2,401	154	6.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

				Payrolled employees
				UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	September 2024	September 2025	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	193,068	192,976	-92	0
Mining and quarrying	49,090	47,327	-1,763	-3.6
Manufacturing	2,334,796	2,300,073	-34,723	-1.5
Energy production and supply	112,863	117,128	4,265	3.8
Water supply, sewerage and waste	203,621	209,223	5,602	2.8
Construction	1,341,858	1,328,867	-12,991	-1
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,330,148	4,272,142	-58,006	-1.3
Transportation and storage	1,382,456	1,393,249	10,793	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2,170,527	2,111,295	-59,232	-2.7
Information and communication	1,285,461	1,251,764	-33,697	-2.6
Finance and insurance	1,115,325	1,129,550	14,225	1.3
Real estate	465,244	472,170	6,926	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical	2,451,361	2,432,927	-18,434	-0.8
Administrative and support services	2,474,571	2,467,173	-7,398	-0.3
Public administration and defence; social security	1,543,914	1,561,727	17,813	1.2
Education	3,237,008	3,256,918	19,910	0.6
Health and social work	4,425,858	4,470,891	45,033	1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	636,095	643,785	7,690	1.2
Other service activities	555,673	552,017	-3,656	-0.7
Households and Extraterritorial	115,345	113,031	-2,314	-2

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	September 2024	September 2025	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,180	2,292	112	5.1
Mining and quarrying	4,616	4,466	-150	-3.2
Manufacturing	2,848	2,971	123	4.3
Energy production and supply	4,391	4,485	94	2.1
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,068	3,201	133	4.3
Construction	2,577	2,713	136	5.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,971	2,081	110	5.6
Transportation and storage	2,761	2,981	220	8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,299	1,380	81	6.2
Information and communication	3,814	3,955	141	3.7
Finance and insurance	3,937	4,073	136	3.5
Real estate	2,452	2,548	96	3.9
Professional, scientific and technical	3,070	3,163	93	3
Administrative and support services	2,150	2,243	93	4.3
Public administration and defence; social security	3,092	3,291	199	6.4
Education	2,446	2,637	191	7.8
Health and social work	2,352	2,521	169	7.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,639	1,735	96	5.9
Other service activities	1,814	1,920	106	5.8
Households and Extraterritorial	1,178	1,210	32	2.7

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

						Payrolled employees
						UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
September 2014	408,498	3,503,491	6,383,538	9,170,960	6,607,471	819,105
September 2015	433,576	3,609,406	6,579,422	9,297,612	6,859,999	833,910
September 2016	440,416	3,607,388	6,693,606	9,336,106	7,064,099	847,514
September 2017	440,587	3,591,889	6,780,551	9,385,778	7,304,802	870,629
September 2018	438,756	3,574,145	6,826,151	9,418,934	7,518,875	895,168
September 2019	434,367	3,516,200	6,874,071	9,455,843	7,707,157	976,946
September 2020	300,548	3,176,725	6,674,111	9,329,122	7,727,176	987,192
September 2021	467,064	3,418,807	6,776,516	9,452,536	7,908,625	1,026,971
September 2022	536,353	3,482,472	6,952,281	9,658,625	8,066,955	1,078,447
September 2023	512,575	3,484,983	7,076,478	9,863,450	8,152,769	1,156,293
September 2024	463,178	3,451,655	7,118,846	10,021,135	8,159,557	1,209,908
October 2024	462,319	3,456,027	7,115,806	10,029,221	8,169,047	1,218,524
November 2024	460,308	3,453,559	7,101,577	10,030,675	8,158,324	1,219,722
December 2024	457,911	3,451,097	7,091,919	10,036,215	8,150,635	1,220,537
January 2025	455,989	3,449,161	7,081,142	10,048,560	8,148,229	1,223,873
February 2025	453,715	3,438,950	7,068,486	10,056,647	8,143,806	1,226,570
March 2025	450,832	3,431,303	7,056,644	10,060,329	8,138,538	1,229,889
April 2025	449,923	3,441,009	7,050,181	10,060,132	8,126,580	1,232,754
May 2025	445,858	3,441,857	7,041,093	10,061,580	8,122,827	1,233,431
June 2025	440,195	3,432,992	7,030,809	10,064,317	8,119,333	1,236,749
July 2025	431,454	3,425,039	7,024,202	10,075,073	8,121,124	1,247,526
August 2025	423,835	3,426,572	7,015,300	10,086,099	8,124,045	1,258,191
September 2025	414,409	3,454,540	7,007,902	10,078,757	8,104,298	1,264,326
Change on year	-48,769	2,885	-110,944	57,622	-55,259	54,418
Change %	-10.5	0.1	-1.6	0.6	-0.7	4.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
September 2014	269	1,084	1,728	1,908	1,722	724
September 2015	288	1,120	1,755	1,925	1,734	753
September 2016	297	1,176	1,804	1,963	1,764	788
September 2017	303	1,213	1,856	2,013	1,793	817
September 2018	313	1,266	1,929	2,070	1,829	861
September 2019	321	1,317	1,995	2,128	1,879	953
September 2020	367	1,351	2,055	2,203	1,944	1,047
September 2021	400	1,412	2,179	2,362	2,059	1,122
September 2022	410	1,520	2,349	2,532	2,202	1,220
September 2023	414	1,620	2,472	2,654	2,337	1,310
September 2024	426	1,743	2,614	2,794	2,467	1,413
October 2024	429	1,732	2,643	2,866	2,522	1,443
November 2024	432	1,750	2,657	2,853	2,510	1,439
December 2024	431	1,752	2,651	2,850	2,504	1,433
January 2025	433	1,738	2,670	2,871	2,527	1,453
February 2025	434	1,755	2,684	2,878	2,540	1,462
March 2025	432	1,771	2,691	2,893	2,551	1,469
April 2025	441	1,780	2,706	2,916	2,558	1,475
May 2025	450	1,788	2,711	2,921	2,566	1,488
June 2025	442	1,791	2,718	2,928	2,572	1,491
July 2025	450	1,805	2,737	2,954	2,596	1,506
August 2025	448	1,808	2,770	2,988	2,632	1,516
September 2025	447	1,808	2,745	2,962	2,625	1,512
Change on year	21	65	131	168	158	99
Change %	4.9	3.7	5	6	6.4	7

Source: PAYE RTI

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