Office for National Statistics

Statistical bulletin

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 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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14 October 2025

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for August 2025 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.3 million, which is a fall of 0.4% from August 2024; this is equivalent to 127,000 fewer employees.
- The largest increase was in the health and social work sector, with a rise of 80,000 employees; the largest decrease was in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with a fall of 90,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 8,000 employees (0.0%) in August 2025, compared with July 2025; figures for August should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for July 2025 compared with June 2025 has been revised from a decrease of 8,000 reported in the last bulletin to a decrease of 6,000; this is because of the incorporation of additional real time information (RTI) submissions into the statistics, which takes place every publication and reduces the need for imputation.
- Early estimates for August 2025 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 6.6%, compared with August 2024.
- Annual growth in median pay in August 2025 was highest in the health and social work sector, with an increase of 11.0%; it was lowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, with an increase of 3.3%.

About the data in this bulletin

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

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

2 . Payrolled employees

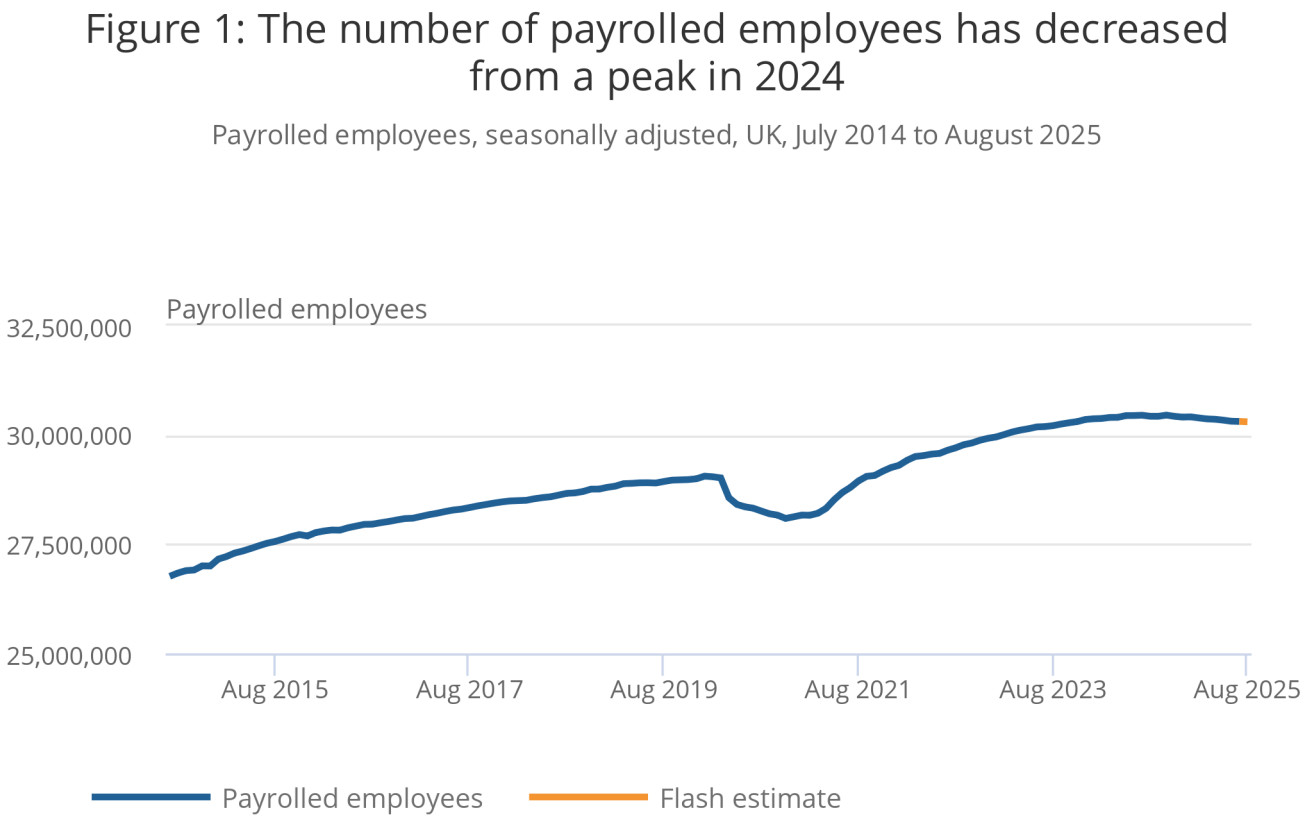
Early estimates for August 2025 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a decrease of 0.4% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 127,000 employees over the 12-month period. The number of payrolled employees was largely unchanged in August 2025, compared with the previous month, which is a decrease of 8,000 people.

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

The number of payrolled employees in July 2025 was largely unchanged, compared with the previous month. This is no change from the early estimate of a 0% change reported in our previous Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: August 2025 bulletin.

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to August 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 July 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is only included 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). Employee growth began a slight downward trend starting around early 2019. However, employee growth slowed more substantially after 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 August 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.

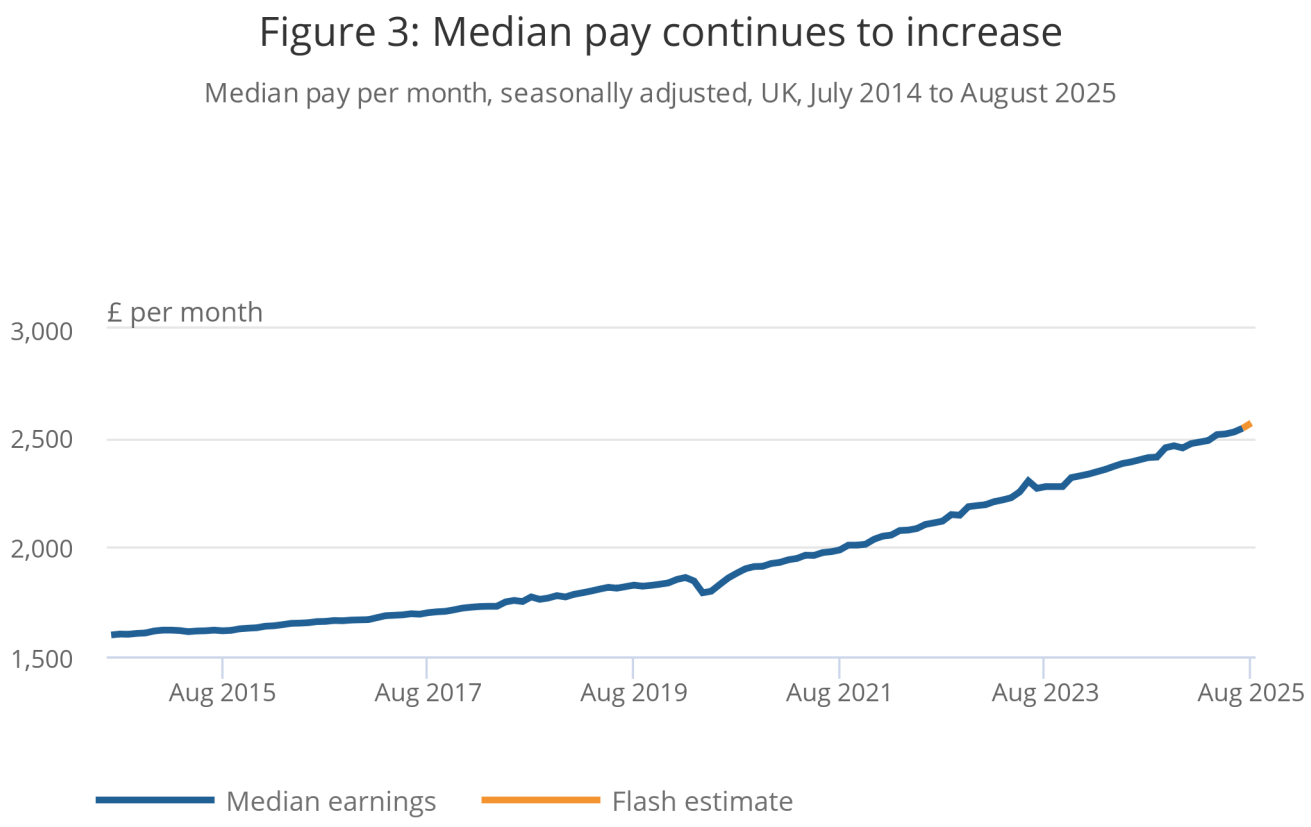
2. The July 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is included only for graphing purposes.

3 . Median monthly pay

Early estimates for August 2025 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,568. This is an increase of 6.6%, compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to August 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 July 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is included only 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 been 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 August 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 July 2025 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees. This is included only 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 August 2025, and cover Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS1, NUTS2, NUTS3 regions, and local administrative units (LAUs).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions ranged from 810,000 in Northern Ireland to 4,353,000 in London in August 2025 (Figure 5).

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

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, January 2017 to August 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 August 2025 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 0.4% increase in Northern Ireland to a 0.8% decrease in London.

Looking at NUTS3 regions, Westminster had a decrease of 2.9% in payrolled employees, compared with August 2024, and Mid Ulster had an increase of 1.3% (Figure 6).

There is greater variation at LAU level, with growth rates varying between negative 4.0% and positive 1.3%.

Figure 6: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics 3 (NUTS3) level, August 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 August 2025 ranged from £2,220 in Isle of Wight to £3,867 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,541 in Enfield to £3,867 in Wandsworth. Median pay in August 2025 for London as a whole was £3,026.

Median pay across the LAUs in August 2025 ranged from £2,119 in Arran and Cumbrae to £6,091 in City of London.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics 3 (NUTS3) level, August 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 administrative and support services, and education from early 2021 onwards.

When comparing early estimates for August 2025 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 4.1% in accommodation and food service activities to positive 1.8% in health and social work.

Figure 8: Employee growth has varied across sectors

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

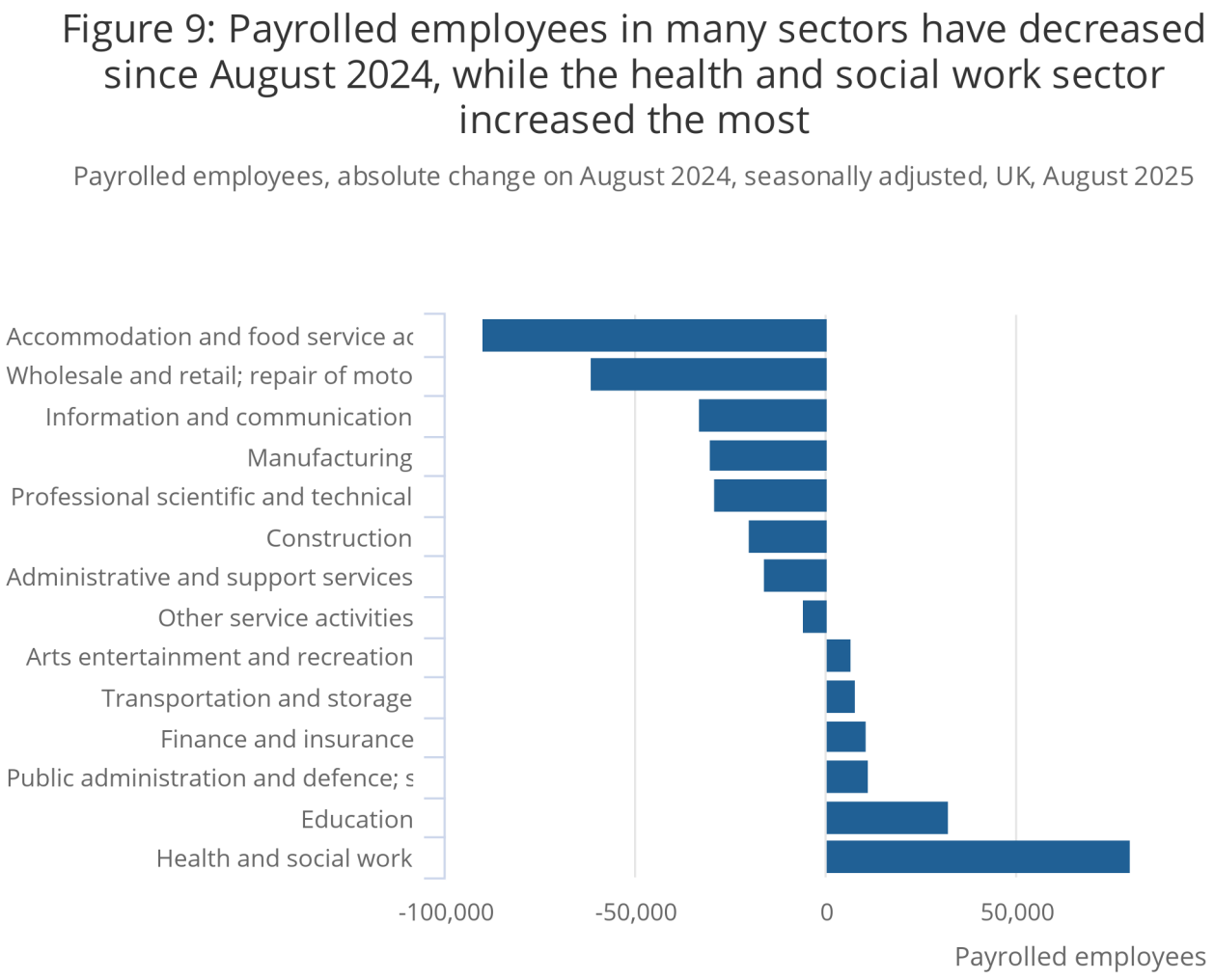
Notes:

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 August 2024 and August 2025 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 80,000 employees). The largest fall was in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 90,000 employees).

Figure 9: Payrolled employees in many sectors have decreased since August 2024, while the health and social work sector increased the most

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

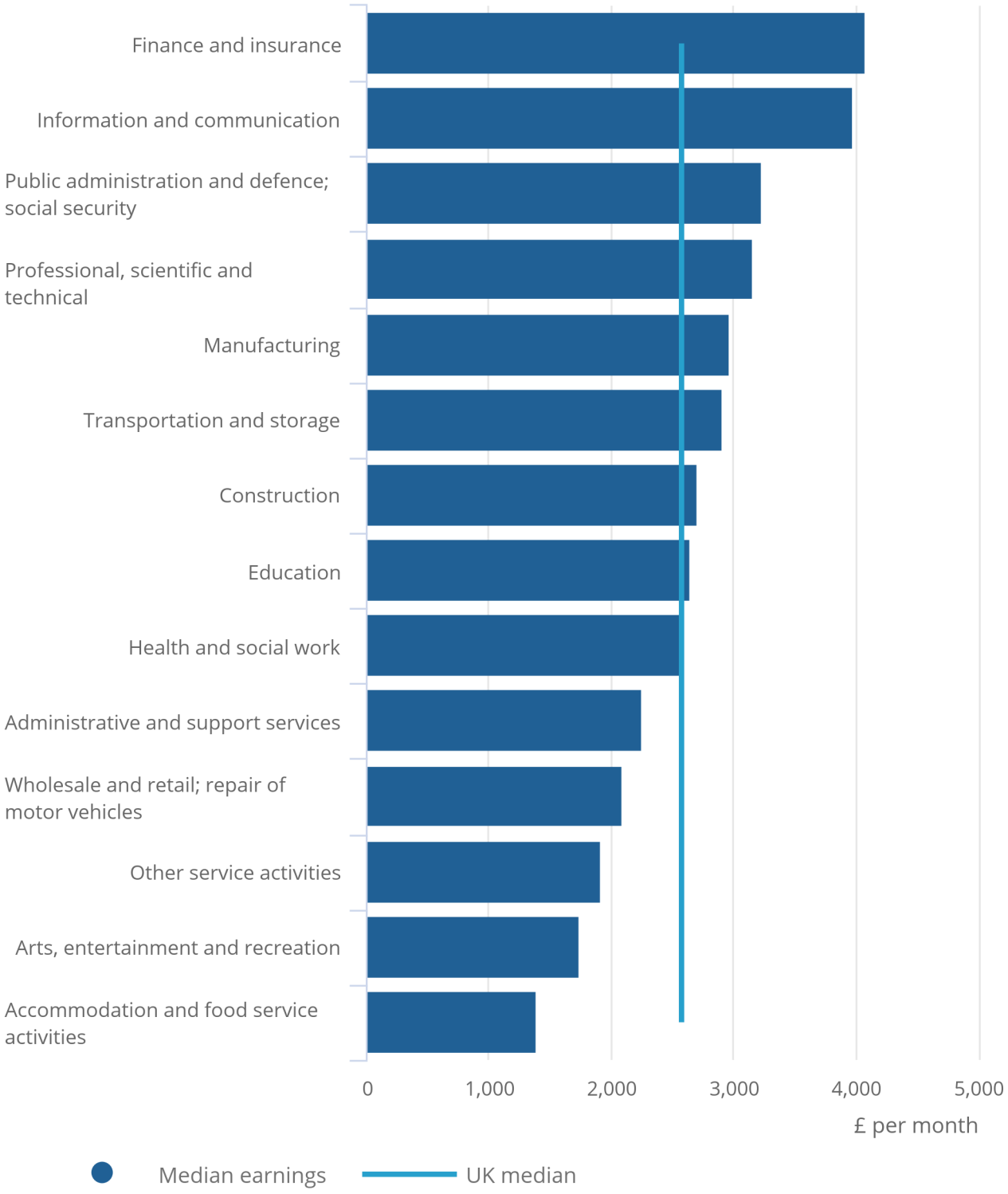
Median pay in August 2025 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,395 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £4,085 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

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

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, August 2025

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

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, August 2025



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

Notes:

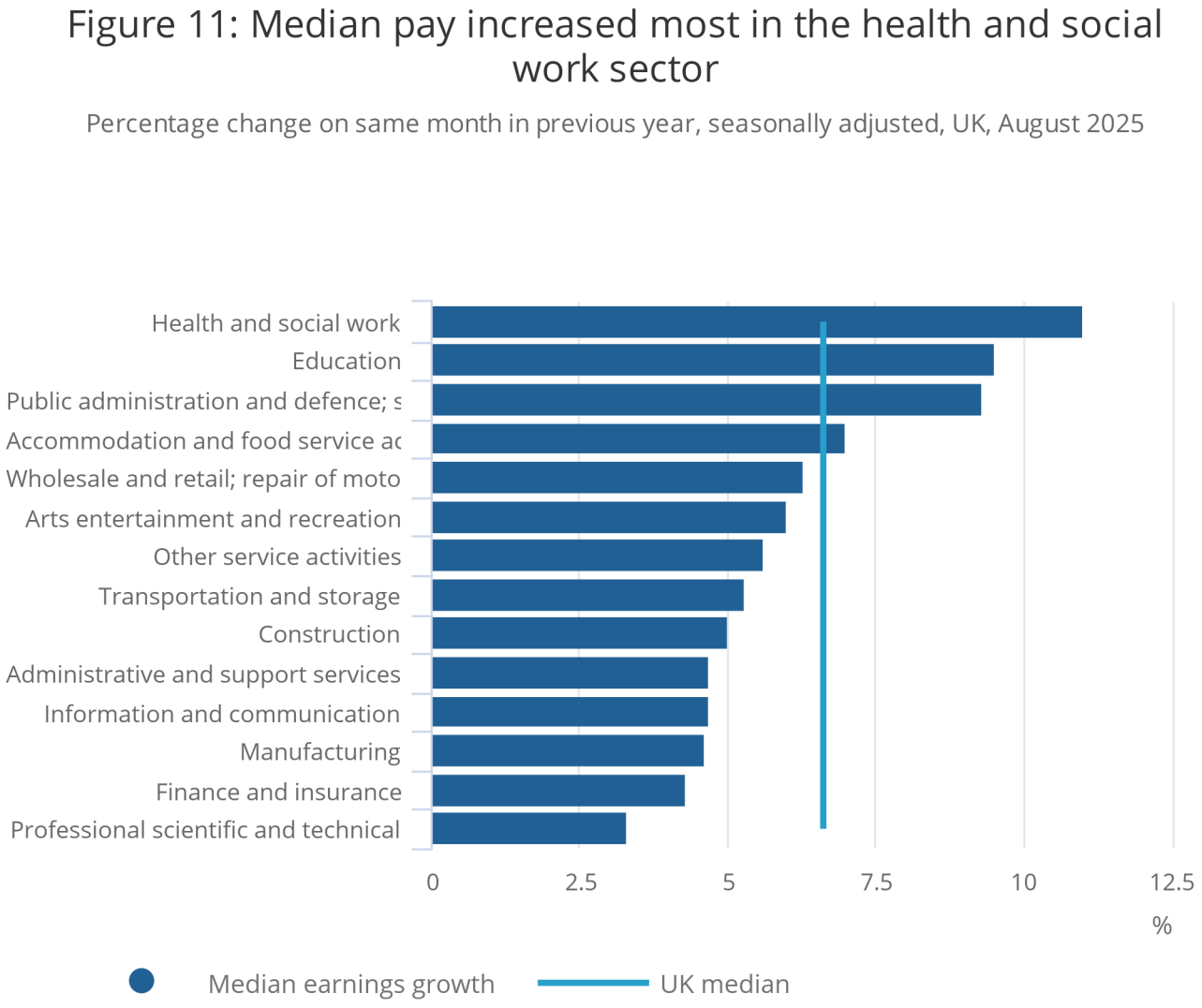
1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the health and social work sector, at positive 11.0% (Figure 11). It grew slowest in the professional, scientific and technical sector, at positive 3.3%.

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

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the health and social work sector

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

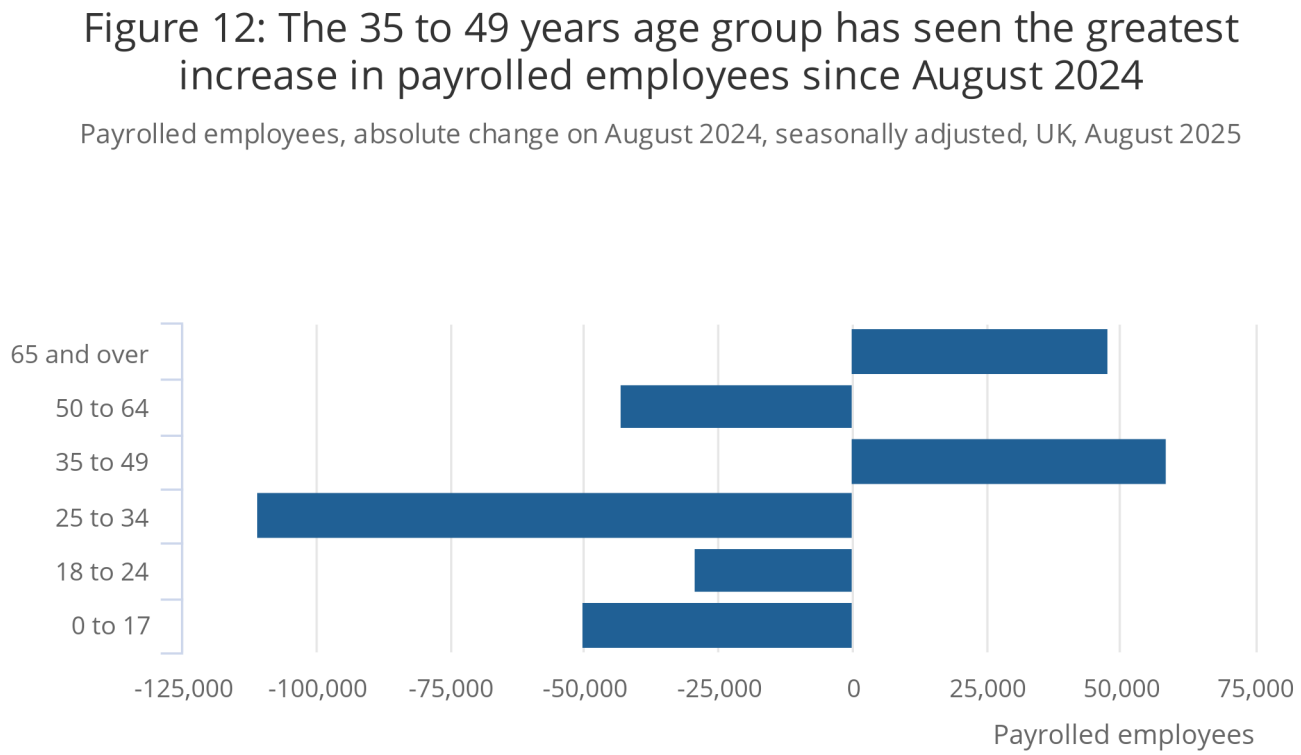
The age figures in this bulletin are calculated based on an individual's age at the time they receive a payment.

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

There was a decrease of 79,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years between August 2024 and August 2025. Payrolled employees aged 35 to 49 years increased by 59,000 during the same period.

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

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



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

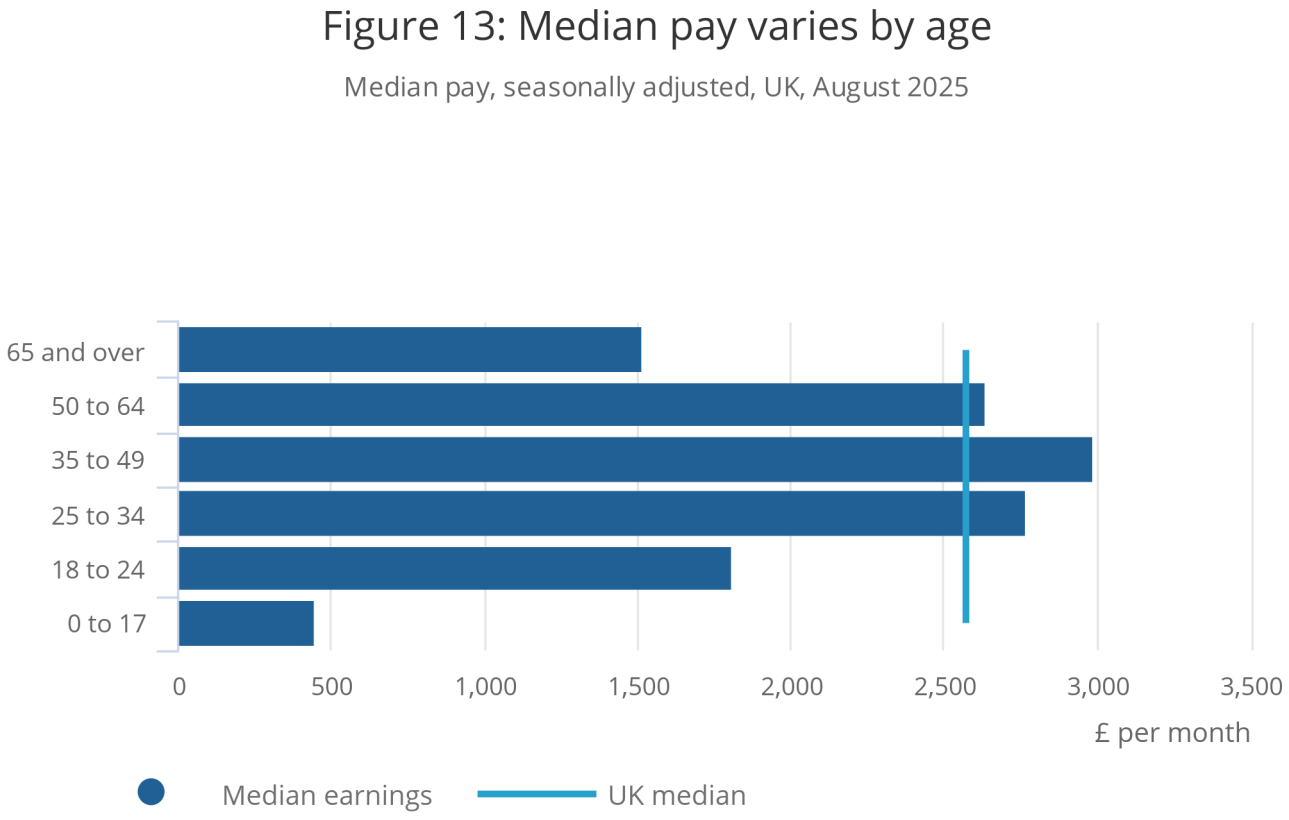
Notes:

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 August 2025 ranged from £447 for those aged under 18 years to £2,989 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, August 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 16 September 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 16 September 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 16 September 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 HM Revenue and Customs's (HMRC's) Datalab. More information and how to apply for access to HMRC data can be found on GOV.UK's About the HMRC Datalab page.

8 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

Pay figures given in this bulletin are based on gross pay

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

Pay As You Earn

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

9 . Data sources and quality

Data source and collection

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

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the Code of Practice for Statistics that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards by emailing 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 August 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 us at labour.market@ons.gov.uk or rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk if you would like to offer feedback on how the contents can be improved in the future.

Methodology

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

Pre-release data

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

The Bank of England was granted exceptional pre-release access to this bulletin and accompanying tables at 8:30am on Monday 15 September 2025 so that the data were available for the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting held on that day. See exchange of letters requesting exceptional pre-release access so that data are available for discussion at the MPC.

Accredited official statistics

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

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

Strengths of the data

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

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

Industry Sector Classifications

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

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

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

Imputation and revisions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Making our published spreadsheets accessible

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

Differences compared with other labour market statistics

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

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

We at the ONS continue to consider PAYE RTI to give the most reliable available view of employees. More information on coherence of our labour market data sources are available in Section 3: Trends and considerations around comparisons of our Labour market overview, UK, September 2025 bulletin.

10 . Related links

Labour market overview: September 2025
Bulletin | Released 16 September 2025
Estimates of employment, unemployment, economic inactivity and other employment-related statistics for the UK.

Employment in the UK: September 2025
Bulletin | Released 16 September 2025
Estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for the UK.

Labour market in the regions of the UK: September 2025
Bulletin | Released 16 September 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: September 2025
Bulletin | Released 16 September 2025
Estimates of growth in earnings for employees before tax and other deductions from pay.

Vacancies and jobs in the UK: September 2025
Bulletin | Released 16 September 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 16 September 2025, ONS website, statistical bulletin, Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: September 2025

PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
August 2014	26,838,200
August 2015	27,559,983
August 2016	27,955,548
August 2017	28,336,925
August 2018	28,662,071
August 2019	28,933,780
August 2020	28,257,489
August 2021	28,946,444
August 2022	29,704,545
August 2023	30,211,344
August 2024	30,426,740
September 2024	30,425,814
October 2024	30,452,424
November 2024	30,424,743
December 2024	30,407,246
January 2025	30,412,491
February 2025	30,388,014
March 2025	30,366,241
April 2025	30,357,586
May 2025	30,337,788
June 2025	30,313,201
July 2025	30,307,531
August 2025	30,299,787
Change on year	-126,953
Change %	-0.4

Source: PAYE RTI

1.Where relevant, Figures for August 2025 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.

2. These data are accredited official statistics.

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

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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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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
August 2014	1,602
August 2015	1,617
August 2016	1,660
August 2017	1,700
August 2018	1,772
August 2019	1,826
August 2020	1,881
August 2021	1,987
August 2022	2,119
August 2023	2,277
August 2024	2,410
September 2024	2,412
October 2024	2,455
November 2024	2,464
December 2024	2,454
January 2025	2,474
February 2025	2,481
March 2025	2,488
April 2025	2,515
May 2025	2,518
June 2025	2,527
July 2025	2,544
August 2025	2,568
Change on year	158
Change %	6.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
July 2014	2,188
July 2015	2,228
July 2016	2,275
July 2017	2,330
July 2018	2,417
July 2019	2,495
July 2020	2,534
July 2021	2,721
July 2022	2,877
July 2023	3,064
July 2024	3,201
August 2024	3,221
September 2024	3,232
October 2024	3,295
November 2024	3,287
December 2024	3,282
January 2025	3,297
February 2025	3,322
March 2025	3,333
April 2025	3,326
May 2025	3,337
June 2025	3,348
July 2025	3,375
Change on year	174
Change %	5.4

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
July 2014	58,561,307,710
July 2015	61,328,565,038
July 2016	63,583,955,977
July 2017	65,939,615,574
July 2018	69,185,143,096
July 2019	72,092,951,638
July 2020	71,764,626,486
July 2021	78,354,488,434
July 2022	85,304,664,477
July 2023	92,507,091,799
July 2024	97,458,829,652
August 2024	97,998,308,312
September 2024	98,328,684,144
October 2024	100,332,619,813
November 2024	99,996,428,700
December 2024	99,811,341,842
January 2025	100,257,385,468
February 2025	100,954,433,009
March 2025	101,198,895,226
April 2025	100,962,135,766
May 2025	101,245,329,454
June 2025	101,486,513,132
July 2025	102,278,112,056
Change on year	4,819,282,404
Change %	4.9

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
July 2015	518	898	1,617	2,624	3,965	5,345	11,052
July 2016	544	932	1,655	2,660	4,017	5,415	11,221
July 2017	564	965	1,693	2,714	4,105	5,542	11,570
July 2018	592	1,006	1,752	2,792	4,230	5,771	12,042
July 2019	614	1,049	1,816	2,881	4,353	5,927	12,398
July 2020	622	1,057	1,829	2,881	4,381	5,976	12,375
July 2021	679	1,148	1,973	3,100	4,688	6,423	13,434
July 2022	695	1,200	2,101	3,278	4,976	6,828	14,369
July 2023	749	1,311	2,276	3,548	5,385	7,287	15,025
July 2024	788	1,411	2,391	3,645	5,501	7,467	15,607
August 2024	791	1,419	2,402	3,658	5,508	7,472	15,587
September 2024	795	1,429	2,410	3,668	5,524	7,483	15,566
October 2024	800	1,442	2,431	3,710	5,592	7,546	15,761
November 2024	804	1,453	2,445	3,736	5,639	7,625	15,863
December 2024	808	1,462	2,457	3,756	5,654	7,639	15,917
January 2025	813	1,467	2,460	3,752	5,641	7,641	15,873
February 2025	819	1,472	2,468	3,760	5,642	7,624	15,911
March 2025	823	1,481	2,481	3,774	5,680	7,670	16,047
April 2025	832	1,491	2,493	3,787	5,696	7,682	16,071
May 2025	837	1,501	2,505	3,797	5,705	7,692	16,028
June 2025	844	1,509	2,518	3,806	5,704	7,693	15,993
July 2025	845	1,515	2,529	3,821	5,718	7,711	16,005
Change on year	57	104	138	176	217	244	398
Change %	7.2	7.4	5.8	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees	
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
Period	Inflows	Outflows
July 2017	675,823	655,312
July 2018	669,694	630,169
July 2019	645,357	651,003
July 2020	446,207	476,512
July 2021	700,172	583,131
July 2022	701,867	628,277
July 2023	653,006	645,715
July 2024	606,965	600,445
August 2024	595,848	618,576
September 2024	607,153	608,079
October 2024	592,069	565,459
November 2024	590,282	617,963
December 2024	603,771	621,268
January 2025	616,359	611,114
February 2025	595,715	620,192
March 2025	590,871	612,644
April 2025	585,952	594,607
May 2025	588,349	608,147
June 2025	578,035	602,622
July 2025	581,129	586,799
Change on year	-25,836	-13,646
Change %	-4.3	-2.3

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
August 2014	1,032,150	2,921,607	2,157,111	1,962,126	2,303,851	2,554,922	3,685,758	3,799,646	2,249,168	1,189,814	2,306,188	675,859
August 2015	1,051,338	2,996,251	2,204,923	2,017,582	2,379,144	2,628,352	3,834,432	3,897,187	2,304,827	1,210,930	2,337,510	697,506
August 2016	1,058,781	3,033,050	2,234,129	2,049,843	2,417,173	2,682,501	3,903,770	3,953,256	2,342,062	1,225,763	2,347,322	707,897
August 2017	1,066,456	3,084,364	2,264,766	2,083,905	2,451,547	2,718,296	3,961,341	4,002,466	2,373,083	1,243,440	2,364,573	722,687
August 2018	1,072,529	3,126,224	2,290,342	2,110,087	2,478,194	2,750,873	4,022,032	4,044,116	2,396,464	1,257,312	2,375,840	738,058
August 2019	1,073,653	3,151,335	2,312,720	2,125,738	2,489,447	2,779,779	4,102,953	4,083,263	2,417,317	1,264,091	2,384,572	748,911
August 2020	1,055,384	3,096,098	2,264,753	2,082,954	2,434,180	2,716,539	3,978,038	3,981,486	2,357,610	1,234,578	2,316,863	739,005
August 2021	1,084,685	3,181,435	2,323,914	2,133,317	2,494,359	2,778,140	4,057,484	4,078,206	2,420,532	1,269,351	2,364,179	760,841
August 2022	1,109,022	3,248,072	2,373,699	2,179,253	2,561,903	2,840,316	4,239,573	4,185,178	2,472,216	1,297,255	2,417,358	780,700
August 2023	1,123,716	3,297,697	2,402,076	2,203,550	2,605,362	2,888,868	4,353,592	4,263,376	2,511,452	1,315,138	2,454,065	792,451
August 2024	1,130,483	3,324,202	2,415,397	2,220,376	2,627,441	2,911,884	4,388,011	4,293,770	2,525,777	1,319,238	2,463,517	806,644
September 2024	1,130,621	3,325,837	2,414,587	2,219,781	2,627,614	2,911,163	4,390,019	4,292,933	2,525,000	1,318,567	2,463,041	806,651
October 2024	1,131,939	3,330,756	2,417,378	2,221,049	2,631,499	2,913,465	4,392,408	4,296,483	2,527,523	1,319,657	2,463,400	806,869
November 2024	1,131,539	3,327,688	2,415,655	2,218,275	2,627,600	2,911,202	4,387,742	4,294,239	2,524,636	1,319,021	2,460,510	806,637
December 2024	1,131,159	3,327,278	2,413,065	2,216,198	2,625,275	2,910,389	4,389,082	4,294,453	2,523,470	1,317,459	2,453,275	806,142
January 2025	1,130,977	3,327,691	2,412,113	2,216,333	2,625,615	2,911,130	4,390,155	4,293,948	2,521,934	1,316,277	2,458,443	807,875
February 2025	1,129,926	3,326,886	2,409,883	2,214,945	2,623,680	2,910,312	4,386,744	4,289,183	2,518,123	1,314,685	2,454,772	808,876
March 2025	1,129,530	3,324,719	2,408,818	2,213,482	2,621,213	2,909,494	4,379,571	4,286,865	2,515,861	1,313,741	2,452,860	810,088
April 2025	1,129,362	3,323,750	2,407,925	2,215,877	2,623,113	2,910,215	4,369,844	4,285,269	2,515,909	1,314,180	2,452,360	809,783
May 2025	1,127,932	3,321,995	2,406,837	2,214,640	2,620,110	2,906,922	4,364,841	4,283,696	2,516,601	1,312,687	2,451,068	810,458
June 2025	1,127,331	3,320,516	2,405,750	2,212,986	2,617,315	2,904,626	4,359,913	4,279,365	2,514,015	1,312,495	2,449,547	809,341
July 2025	1,127,033	3,320,469	2,406,035	2,212,408	2,616,530	2,904,419	4,356,565	4,277,376	2,513,506	1,313,023	2,449,522	810,646
August 2025	1,127,812	3,319,581	2,406,579	2,211,700	2,617,001	2,904,979	4,352,754	4,275,123	2,513,899	1,313,093	2,447,158	810,109
Change on year	-2,671	-4,621	-8,818	-8,676	-10,440	-6,905	-35,257	-18,647	-11,878	-6,145	-16,359	3,465
Change %	-0.2	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.2	-0.8	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	0.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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12. Pay figures are based on gross earnings.

REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
August 2014	1,526	1,514	1,496	1,512	1,520	1,644	1,927	1,716	1,497	1,500	1,647	1,488
August 2015	1,532	1,525	1,515	1,525	1,534	1,657	1,950	1,734	1,518	1,517	1,652	1,489
August 2016	1,569	1,568	1,548	1,565	1,576	1,699	2,003	1,784	1,559	1,554	1,688	1,528
August 2017	1,605	1,612	1,589	1,609	1,624	1,750	2,055	1,825	1,608	1,598	1,727	1,562
August 2018	1,680	1,689	1,656	1,677	1,691	1,826	2,140	1,893	1,674	1,651	1,787	1,620
August 2019	1,720	1,737	1,700	1,725	1,729	1,879	2,211	1,953	1,727	1,710	1,855	1,683
August 2020	1,774	1,793	1,760	1,789	1,787	1,946	2,263	2,015	1,788	1,779	1,913	1,747
August 2021	1,852	1,878	1,841	1,885	1,875	2,056	2,417	2,120	1,876	1,883	2,028	1,820
August 2022	1,986	2,013	1,978	2,018	2,014	2,193	2,562	2,269	2,031	2,000	2,127	1,971
August 2023	2,140	2,166	2,117	2,163	2,154	2,343	2,722	2,423	2,178	2,149	2,309	2,088
August 2024	2,273	2,303	2,252	2,300	2,290	2,472	2,852	2,546	2,306	2,282	2,441	2,304
September 2024	2,273	2,300	2,259	2,312	2,292	2,482	2,861	2,550	2,314	2,290	2,454	2,251
October 2024	2,330	2,362	2,307	2,341	2,342	2,531	2,902	2,604	2,349	2,326	2,483	2,278
November 2024	2,316	2,346	2,300	2,335	2,330	2,510	2,899	2,595	2,356	2,359	2,518	2,291
December 2024	2,318	2,334	2,291	2,340	2,338	2,501	2,900	2,591	2,350	2,334	2,490	2,292
January 2025	2,332	2,362	2,308	2,359	2,351	2,534	2,924	2,603	2,362	2,350	2,495	2,304
February 2025	2,340	2,372	2,312	2,366	2,358	2,542	2,932	2,610	2,367	2,354	2,496	2,308
March 2025	2,349	2,378	2,323	2,378	2,370	2,544	2,935	2,616	2,369	2,365	2,519	2,405
April 2025	2,363	2,393	2,347	2,392	2,384	2,565	2,951	2,640	2,402	2,378	2,524	2,402
May 2025	2,374	2,404	2,357	2,402	2,392	2,572	2,957	2,649	2,409	2,383	2,541	2,372
June 2025	2,389	2,415	2,368	2,413	2,407	2,580	2,965	2,658	2,417	2,394	2,557	2,348
July 2025	2,407	2,439	2,389	2,435	2,425	2,605	2,986	2,679	2,435	2,416	2,584	2,372
August 2025	2,450	2,472	2,413	2,462	2,456	2,632	3,026	2,706	2,468	2,455	2,599	2,371
Change on year	177	169	161	162	166	160	174	160	162	173	158	67
Change %	7.8	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.2	6.5	6.1	6.3	7.0	7.6	6.5	2.9

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	August 2024	August 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	506,342	504,709	-1,633	-0.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	624,141	623,102	-1,039	-0.2
Cumbria	225,217	225,763	546	0.2
Greater Manchester	1,297,722	1,295,403	-2,319	-0.2
Lancashire	664,723	664,711	-12	0.0
Cheshire	451,469	451,012	-457	-0.1
Merseyside	685,070	682,692	-2,378	-0.3
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	414,310	413,744	-566	-0.1
North Yorkshire	368,206	367,208	-998	-0.3
South Yorkshire	601,888	600,270	-1,618	-0.3
West Yorkshire	1,030,993	1,025,358	-5,635	-0.5
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	988,408	983,977	-4,431	-0.4
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	895,725	892,413	-3,312	-0.4
Lincolnshire	336,244	335,310	-934	-0.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	637,636	635,222	-2,414	-0.4
Shropshire and Staffordshire	732,416	729,821	-2,595	-0.4
West Midlands (county)	1,257,389	1,251,958	-5,431	-0.4
East Anglia	1,146,700	1,144,364	-2,336	-0.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	915,577	912,332	-3,245	-0.4
Essex	849,607	848,283	-1,324	-0.2
Inner London - West	545,412	537,837	-7,575	-1.4
Inner London - East	1,237,029	1,224,531	-12,498	-1.0
Outer London - East and North East	923,722	920,354	-3,368	-0.4
Outer London - South	635,206	630,729	-4,477	-0.7
Outer London - West and North West	1,046,641	1,039,304	-7,337	-0.7
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,233,745	1,228,893	-4,852	-0.4
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,314,918	1,308,563	-6,355	-0.5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	917,386	911,601	-5,785	-0.6
Kent	827,721	826,065	-1,656	-0.2
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,207,730	1,202,176	-5,554	-0.5
Dorset and Somerset	578,196	575,438	-2,758	-0.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	231,863	229,896	-1,967	-0.8
Devon	507,988	506,389	-1,599	-0.3
West Wales and The Valleys	801,100	796,707	-4,393	-0.5
East Wales	518,138	516,386	-1,752	-0.3
North Eastern Scotland	230,969	227,803	-3,166	-1.4
Highlands and Islands	208,321	207,480	-841	-0.4
Eastern Scotland	919,221	914,765	-4,456	-0.5
West Central Scotland	696,215	691,837	-4,378	-0.6
Southern Scotland	408,791	405,273	-3,518	-0.9
Northern Ireland	806,644	810,109	3,465	0.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	August 2024	August 2025	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,264	2,445	181	8.0
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,276	2,452	176	7.7
Cumbria	2,302	2,471	169	7.3
Greater Manchester	2,304	2,471	167	7.2
Lancashire	2,224	2,393	169	7.6
Cheshire	2,420	2,572	152	6.3
Merseyside	2,313	2,493	180	7.8
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,225	2,397	172	7.7
North Yorkshire	2,265	2,437	172	7.6
South Yorkshire	2,241	2,394	153	6.8
West Yorkshire	2,271	2,427	156	6.9
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,293	2,464	171	7.5
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,331	2,490	159	6.8
Lincolnshire	2,242	2,400	158	7.0
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,402	2,559	157	6.5
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,286	2,456	170	7.4
West Midlands (county)	2,244	2,407	163	7.3
East Anglia	2,353	2,510	157	6.7
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,609	2,782	173	6.6
Essex	2,519	2,676	157	6.2
Inner London - West	3,535	3,740	205	5.8
Inner London - East	2,934	3,107	173	5.9
Outer London - East and North East	2,608	2,779	171	6.6
Outer London - South	2,892	3,068	176	6.1
Outer London - West and North West	2,648	2,801	153	5.8
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,698	2,861	163	6.0
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,551	2,716	165	6.5
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,446	2,603	157	6.4
Kent	2,452	2,602	150	6.1
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,424	2,579	155	6.4
Dorset and Somerset	2,260	2,424	164	7.3
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,110	2,260	150	7.1
Devon	2,192	2,353	161	7.3
West Wales and The Valleys	2,249	2,428	179	8.0
East Wales	2,351	2,529	178	7.6
North Eastern Scotland	2,563	2,724	161	6.3
Highlands and Islands	2,338	2,503	165	7.1
Eastern Scotland	2,460	2,622	162	6.6
West Central Scotland	2,443	2,601	158	6.5
Southern Scotland	2,391	2,563	172	7.2
Northern Ireland	2,304	2,371	67	2.9

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	August 2024	August 2025	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	192,905	192,640	-265	-0.1
Mining and quarrying	49,168	47,522	-1,646	-3.3
Manufacturing	2,335,383	2,304,985	-30,398	-1.3
Energy production and supply	112,547	116,337	3,790	3.4
Water supply, sewerage and waste	202,833	209,076	6,243	3.1
Construction	1,343,391	1,323,487	-19,904	-1.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,331,605	4,269,980	-61,625	-1.4
Transportation and storage	1,382,730	1,390,587	7,857	0.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2,174,759	2,085,155	-89,604	-4.1
Information and communication	1,286,905	1,253,711	-33,194	-2.6
Finance and insurance	1,114,062	1,124,579	10,517	0.9
Real estate	463,566	469,248	5,682	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical	2,449,568	2,420,840	-28,728	-1.2
Administrative and support services	2,474,776	2,458,749	-16,027	-0.6
Public administration and defence; social security	1,553,476	1,565,047	11,571	0.7
Education	3,242,382	3,274,834	32,452	1.0
Health and social work	4,411,286	4,491,248	79,962	1.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	634,844	641,385	6,541	1.0
Other service activities	555,185	549,416	-5,769	-1.0
Households and Extraterritorial	115,369	110,962	-4,407	-3.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	August 2024	August 2025	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,213	2,333	120	5.4
Mining and quarrying	4,629	4,499	-130	-2.8
Manufacturing	2,842	2,973	131	4.6
Energy production and supply	4,394	4,495	101	2.3
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,045	3,192	147	4.8
Construction	2,580	2,708	128	5.0
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	1,961	2,084	123	6.3
Transportation and storage	2,770	2,916	146	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	1,304	1,395	91	7.0
Information and communication	3,794	3,973	179	4.7
Finance and insurance	3,916	4,085	169	4.3
Real estate	2,446	2,545	99	4.0
Professional, scientific and technical	3,062	3,164	102	3.3
Administrative and support services	2,150	2,251	101	4.7
Public administration and defence; social security	2,960	3,235	275	9.3
Education	2,420	2,649	229	9.5
Health and social work	2,349	2,608	259	11.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,639	1,737	98	6.0
Other service activities	1,814	1,915	101	5.6
Households and Extraterritorial	1,177	1,226	49	4.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Payrolled employees

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
August 2014	408,784	3,495,279	6,369,929	9,161,521	6,587,807	814,879
August 2015	431,524	3,602,911	6,564,154	9,287,866	6,841,739	831,789
August 2016	435,470	3,608,222	6,685,026	9,335,196	7,044,308	847,327
August 2017	437,665	3,590,860	6,772,693	9,381,241	7,286,045	868,421
August 2018	437,847	3,584,193	6,821,995	9,422,088	7,503,735	892,212
August 2019	433,125	3,523,190	6,868,898	9,449,262	7,689,291	970,014
August 2020	305,436	3,189,332	6,692,143	9,349,826	7,733,030	987,722
August 2021	454,641	3,400,252	6,752,859	9,437,134	7,883,124	1,018,434
August 2022	536,481	3,483,036	6,935,054	9,635,679	8,045,287	1,069,008
August 2023	515,254	3,481,089	7,070,669	9,847,512	8,147,711	1,149,108
August 2024	467,169	3,446,992	7,121,468	10,012,172	8,163,465	1,215,473
September 2024	463,829	3,453,226	7,119,340	10,020,612	8,159,552	1,209,256
October 2024	462,527	3,460,051	7,116,421	10,029,543	8,165,446	1,218,437
November 2024	460,514	3,455,238	7,102,109	10,029,527	8,157,585	1,219,770
December 2024	458,135	3,451,837	7,091,070	10,035,444	8,150,218	1,220,542
January 2025	456,124	3,451,757	7,079,990	10,050,185	8,150,392	1,224,044
February 2025	453,220	3,437,921	7,066,451	10,059,310	8,144,404	1,226,709
March 2025	449,603	3,427,836	7,053,324	10,061,600	8,143,273	1,230,604
April 2025	448,330	3,437,611	7,047,254	10,058,484	8,131,169	1,234,738
May 2025	443,877	3,434,071	7,035,024	10,059,750	8,129,899	1,235,167
June 2025	436,388	3,422,570	7,026,235	10,063,512	8,125,351	1,239,145
July 2025	427,583	3,417,408	7,018,440	10,070,299	8,124,808	1,248,992
August 2025	416,930	3,417,811	7,010,900	10,070,672	8,120,286	1,263,187
Change on year	-50,239	-29,181	-110,568	58,500	-43,179	47,714
Change %	-10.8	-0.8	-1.6	0.6	-0.5	3.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

£ per month

UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted

Period	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
August 2014	276	1,074	1,729	1,907	1,722	722
August 2015	287	1,120	1,753	1,922	1,732	747
August 2016	292	1,173	1,800	1,961	1,762	782
August 2017	300	1,212	1,852	2,009	1,792	813
August 2018	314	1,257	1,925	2,083	1,855	864
August 2019	322	1,318	2,004	2,132	1,890	951
August 2020	357	1,352	2,041	2,186	1,929	1,032
August 2021	403	1,395	2,154	2,338	2,048	1,117
August 2022	407	1,510	2,321	2,496	2,174	1,205
August 2023	408	1,622	2,465	2,651	2,340	1,306
August 2024	427	1,734	2,603	2,801	2,464	1,402
September 2024	426	1,741	2,612	2,801	2,463	1,411
October 2024	429	1,733	2,645	2,862	2,523	1,442
November 2024	432	1,751	2,657	2,853	2,510	1,439
December 2024	430	1,752	2,649	2,850	2,503	1,432
January 2025	433	1,734	2,670	2,872	2,527	1,454
February 2025	434	1,756	2,684	2,878	2,540	1,461
March 2025	431	1,770	2,692	2,893	2,552	1,469
April 2025	441	1,780	2,706	2,915	2,559	1,476
May 2025	450	1,789	2,712	2,923	2,568	1,490
June 2025	442	1,792	2,720	2,929	2,574	1,493
July 2025	450	1,806	2,741	2,956	2,599	1,508
August 2025	447	1,807	2,767	2,989	2,635	1,517
Change on year	20	73	164	188	171	115
Change %	4.7	4.2	6.3	6.7	6.9	8.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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