

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: July 2026

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

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1 . Main points

- Early estimates for June 2026 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.3 million, which is a fall of 0.2% from June 2025; this is equivalent to 71,000 fewer employees.
- The largest increase was in the health and social work sector, with a rise of 39,000 employees; the largest decrease was in the accommodation and food service activities sector, with a fall of 79,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment decreased by 4,000 employees (0%) in June 2026, compared with May 2026; figures for June should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for May 2026 compared with April 2026 has been revised from an increase of 2,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 3,000; 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 June 2026 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 4.3%, compared with June 2025.
- Annual growth in median pay in June 2026 was highest in the health and social work sector, with an increase of 6.2%; it was lowest in the education sector, with an increase of 3.5%.

About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for June 2026 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of employees as well as median pay in the latest period. These early estimates are, on average, based on around 85% of information being available. They are of lower quality and will be subject to revision in next month's bulletin when between 98% and 99% of data will be available. A [revisions triangle](#) is available for employees and median pay at the UK level.

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

2 . Payrolled employees

Early estimates for June 2026 indicate that there were 30.3 million payrolled employees (Figure 1), a fall of 0.2% compared with the same period of the previous year. This is a decline of 71,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees was largely unchanged in June 2026, a decrease of 4,000 people.

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

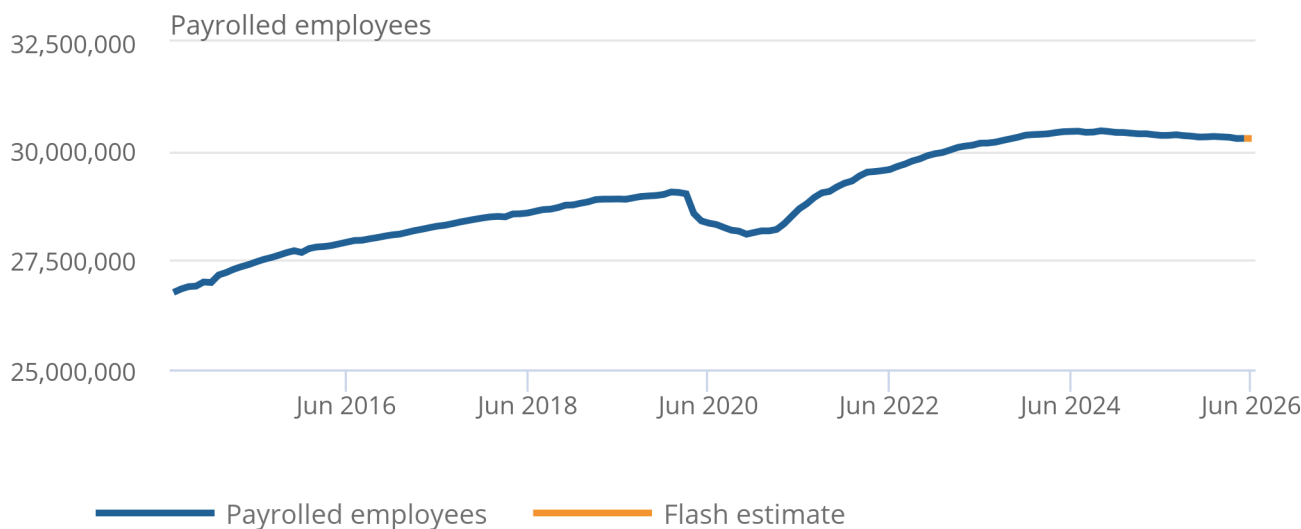
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in May 2026 with the previous month, the number showed no change at 0%. This is no change from the early estimate of a 0% change reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information. UK: June 2026](#).

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

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

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

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



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

Notes:

1. The latest period, highlighted in orange, is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The May 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees; this is included purely for graphing purposes.

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

From April 2022, the annual growth rate has been falling. Through 2022, this fall was partially caused by the comparison with the increase in employee numbers from March 2021, which levelled off, as we no longer compared against this higher baseline. However, growth rates then continued to decrease throughout 2023, 2024 and 2025.

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to June 2026

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to June 2026



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

Notes:

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

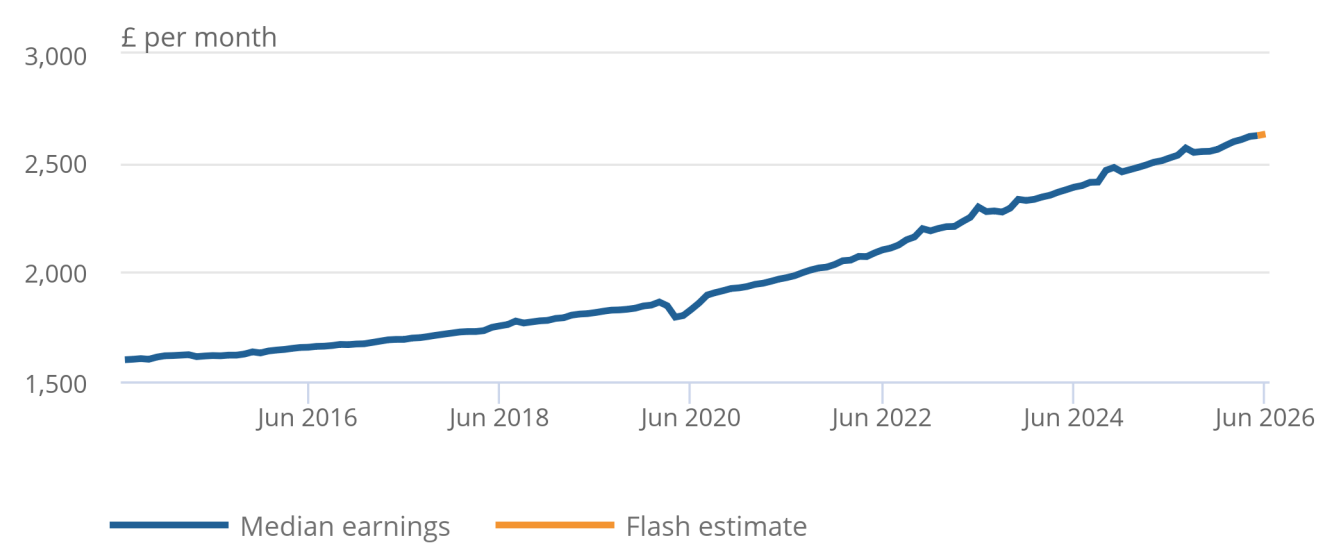
Early estimates for June 2026 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,632, an increase of 4.3% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to June 2026

Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to June 2026



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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The May 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees; this is included purely for graphing purposes.

Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and related economic and policy responses. From June 2020, median pay growth became positive again. Throughout 2022, the growth rate of median pay continued to increase in line with pre-pandemic trends, but with increasing volatility in late 2022 and into 2023. This pace of growth slowed in late 2023 and remained close to 6.0% throughout 2024 and 2025. A series of lower median pay growth figures were observed in late 2025, likely influenced by the timing of public sector pay settlements having differed from the previous year.

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay has fallen in recent months, after a period of relative stability from 2023 to 2025

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to June 2026

Figure 4: The rate of growth in median pay has fallen in recent months, after a period of relative stability from 2023 to 2025

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to June 2026



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

Notes:

1. The latest period is based on early data and therefore is more likely to be subject to slightly more substantial revisions.
2. The May 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of payrolled employees; 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 June 2026, and cover [Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics \(NUTS\): NUTS1, NUTS2 and NUTS3 regions](#).

Numbers of payrolled employees in the UK for the regions ranged from 821,000 in Northern Ireland, to 4,349,000 in London in June 2026 (Figure 5).

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

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

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

Notes:

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

Comparing June 2026 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 1.4% increase in Northern Ireland, to a 0.8% decrease in London.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Westminster experienced a decrease of 2.0% in payrolled employees compared with June 2025, and Mid Ulster experienced an increase of 2.1% (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, June 2026

Notes:

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

Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in June 2026 ranged from £2,283 in Isle of Wight to £3,991 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,611 in Enfield to £3,991 in Wandsworth. Median pay in June 2026 for London as a whole was £3,096.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

Notes:

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

5 . Industry data

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

The three largest sectors (health and social work, wholesale and retail, and education) account for around 39% of UK employees. These three sectors combined with professional, scientific and technical; administrative and support services; manufacturing; and accommodation and food service activities account for around 70% of UK employees.

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

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

When comparing early estimates for June 2026 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 3.6% in accommodation and food service activities to positive 1.5% 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 June 2026

Notes:

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

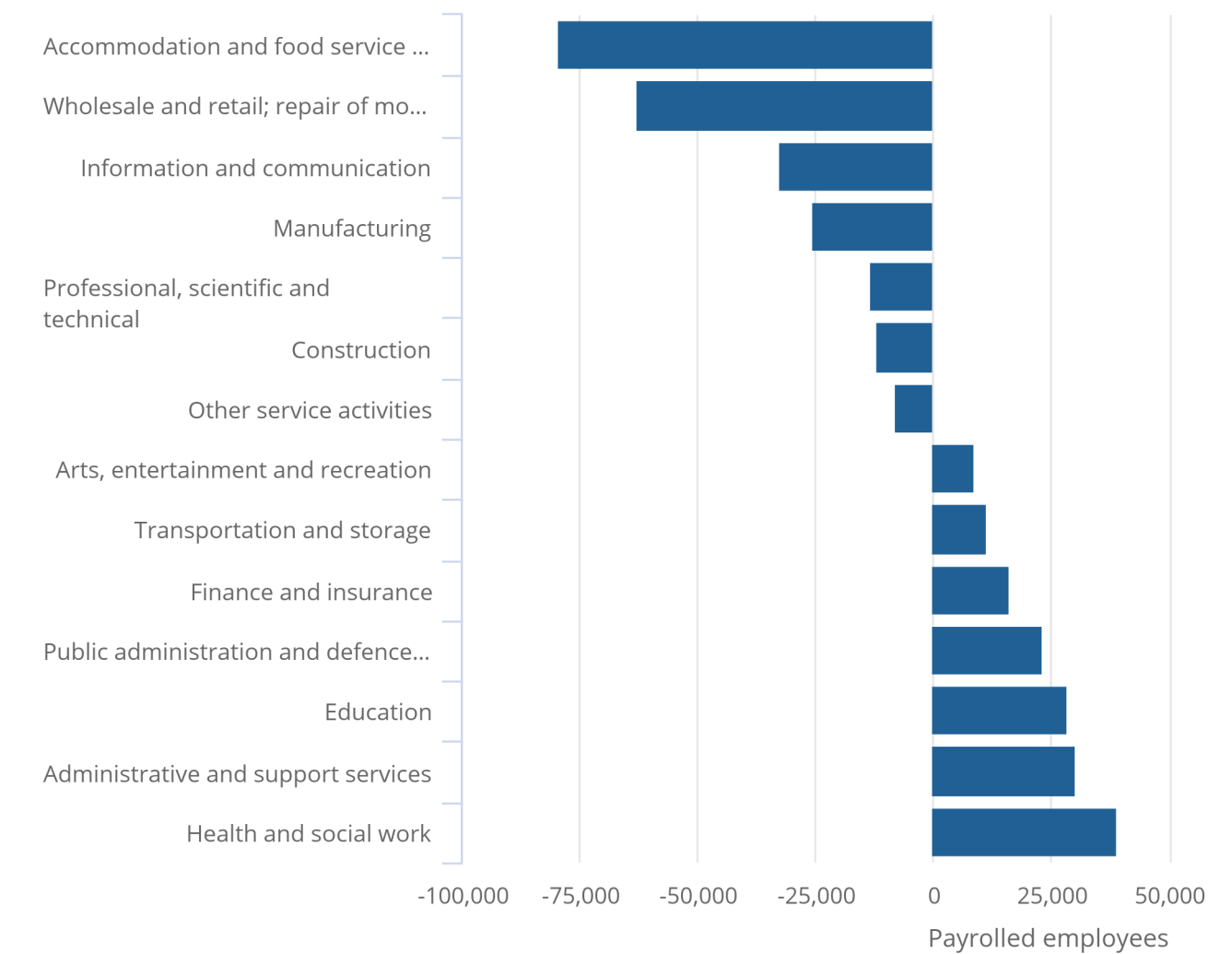
The increase in payrolled employees between June 2025 and June 2026 was largest in the health and social work sector (a rise of 39,000 employees), while the largest fall was in the accommodation and food service activities sector (a fall of 79,000 employees).

Figure 9: Since June 2025, 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 June 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2026

Figure 9: Since June 2025, 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 June 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2026



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

Notes:

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

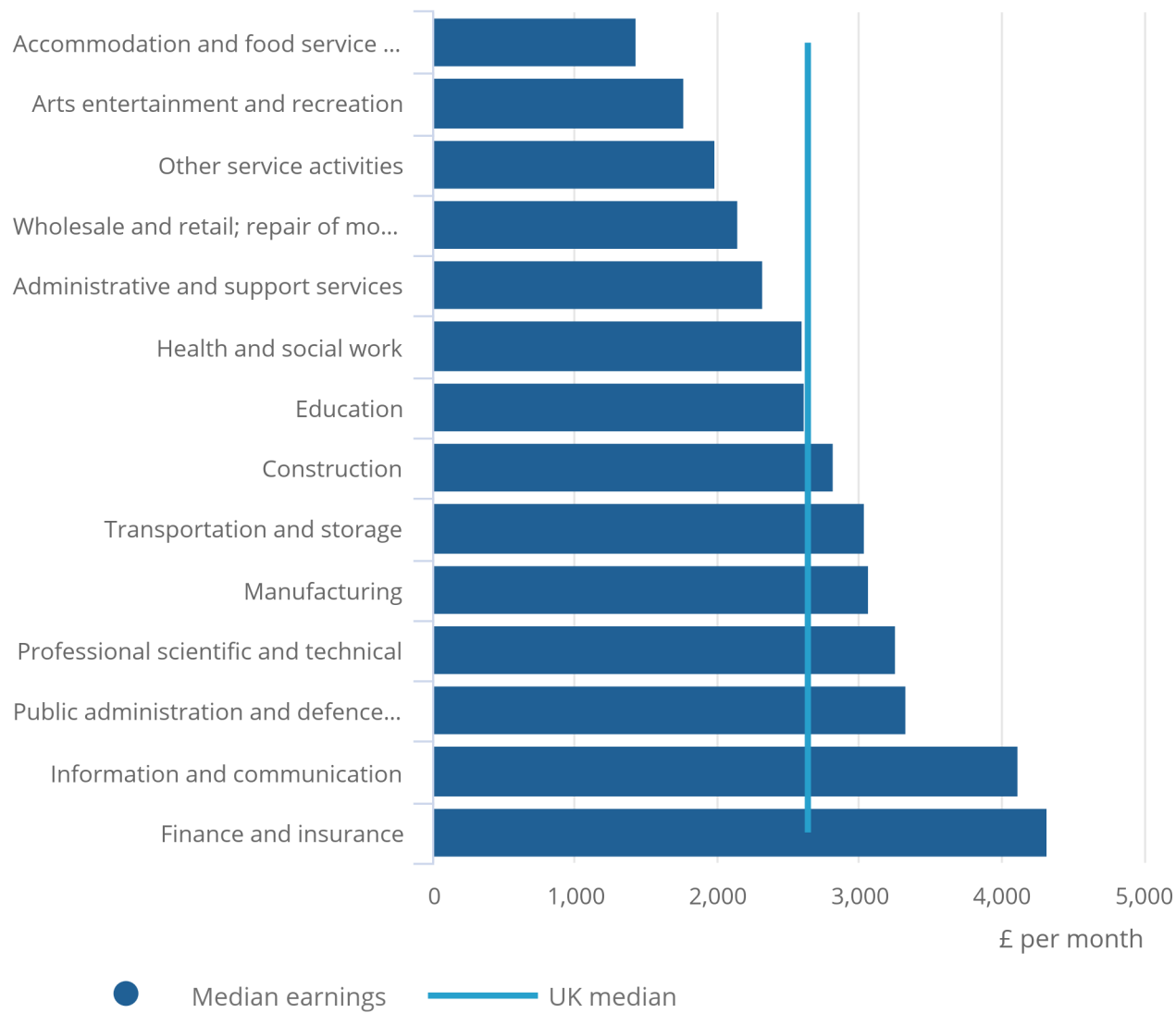
Median pay in June 2026 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,432 in the accommodation and food service activities sector to £4,330 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

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, June 2026

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, June 2026



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

Notes:

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

Compared with the same month in the previous year, median pay grew fastest in the health and social work sector, at positive 6.2% (Figure 11), and slowest in the education sector, at positive 3.5%.

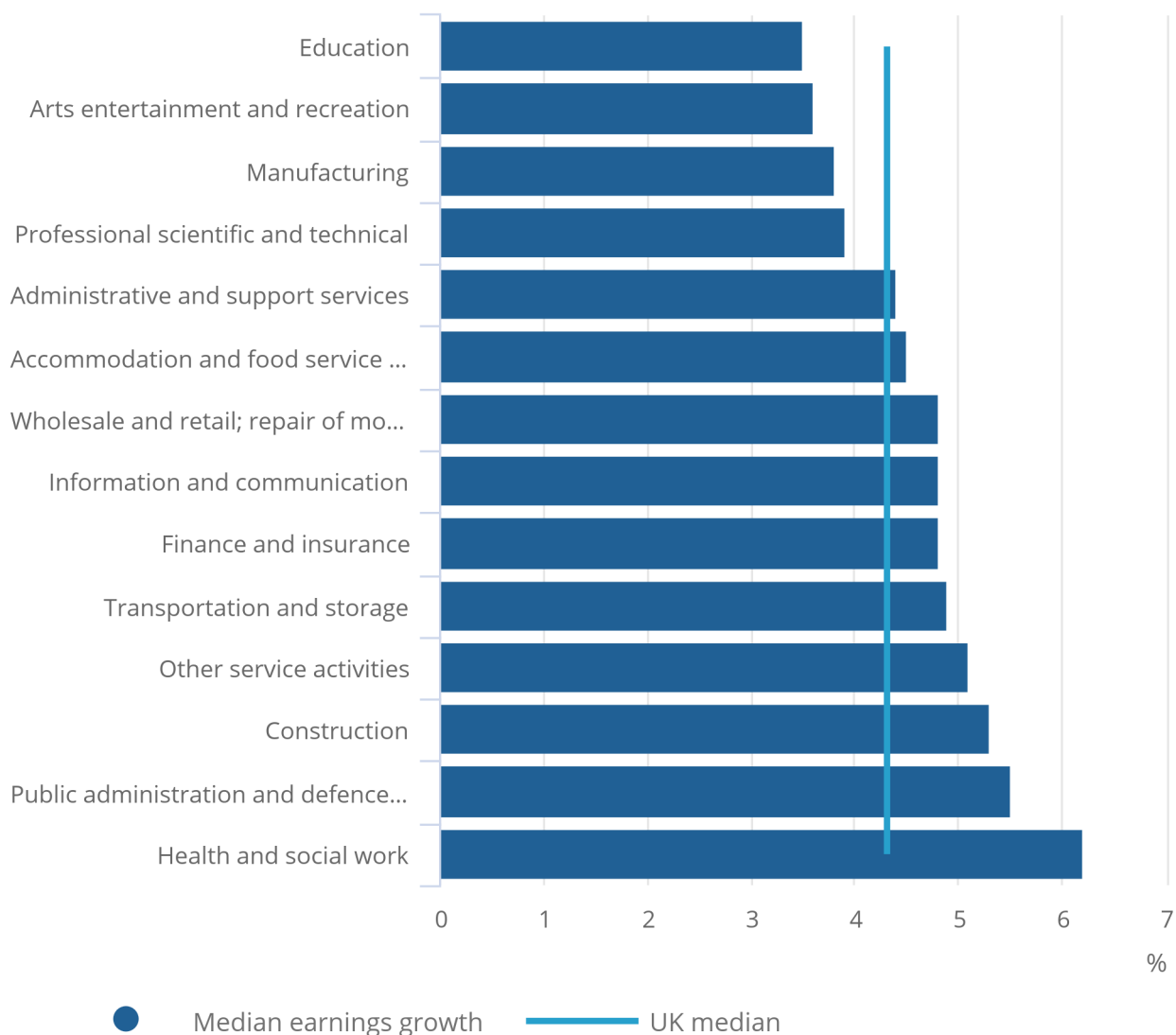
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2026

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

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2026



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

Notes:

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

6 . Age data

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

Of the 30.3 million payrolled employees in the UK in June 2026, 94.3% are aged 18 to 64 years.

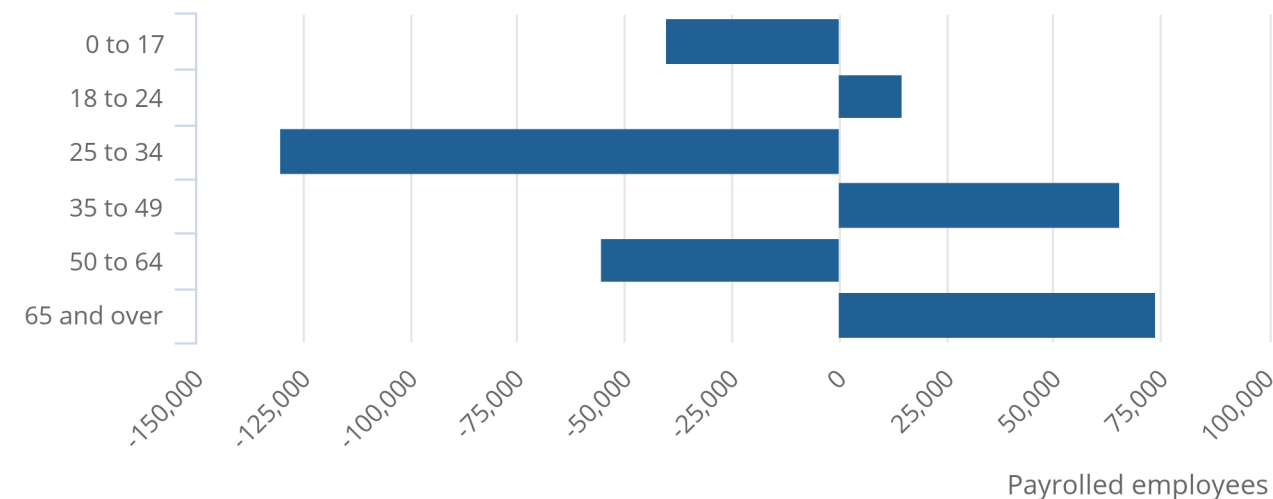
Between June 2025 and June 2026, there was a decrease of 25,000 payrolled employees aged under 25 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 65 years and over increased by 74,000.

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

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

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

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



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

Notes:

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

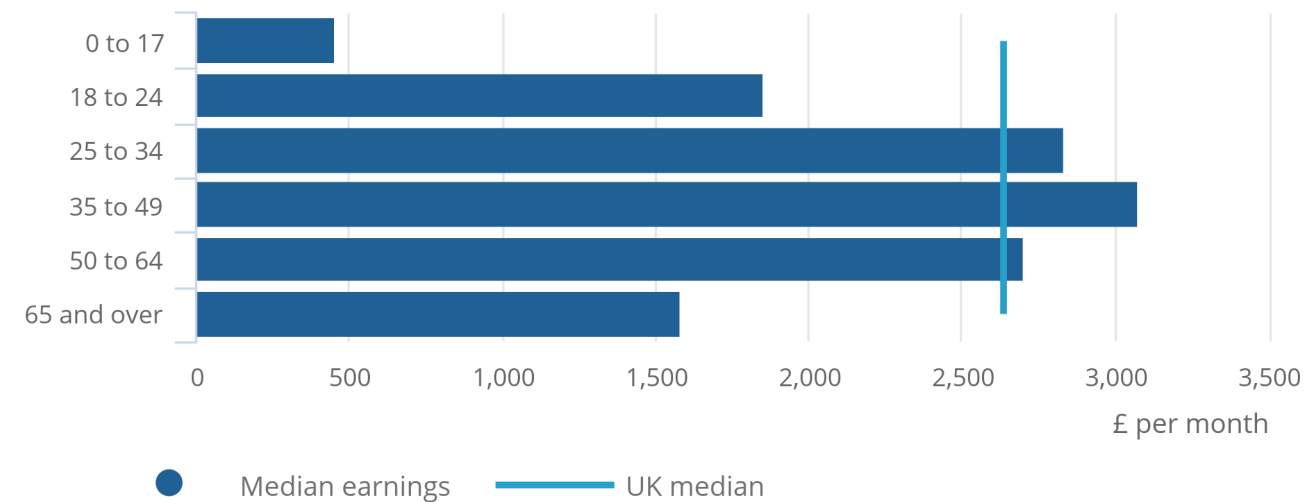
Median pay in June 2026 ranged from £457 for those aged under 18 years to £3,072 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2026

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, June 2026



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

Notes:

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

7 . Earnings and employment data

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

Dataset | Released 21 July 2026

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

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

Dataset | Released 21 July 2026

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

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

Dataset | Released 21 July 2026

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

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

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

8 . Glossary

Median monthly pay

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

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

National Minimum Wage and National Living Wage

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

Pay As You Earn

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

9 . Data sources and quality

Data source and collection

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

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). The OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) that all producers of official statistics should adhere to. You are welcome to contact us directly with any comments about how we meet these standards by emailing rtistatistics.enquiries@hmrc.gov.uk. Alternatively, you can contact the OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or via the OSR website.



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 June 2026 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

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

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

Methodology

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

Pre-release data

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

Accredited official statistics

The Office for Statistics Regulation independently reviewed these accredited official statistics in July 2025. They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) and should be labelled "accredited official statistics".

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

Strengths of the data

As 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, because this figure is the most subject to revision as payment returns are received and the imputed payments replaced with actual data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Seasonal adjustment

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

Differences compared with other labour market statistics

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

Each of these three sources are collected and processed in different ways, so we do expect differences in levels (for example, jobs versus people, differing reference periods). Divergence across indicators for more than one period is not unusual. For further information, please see [Section 3: Trends and considerations around comparisons](#) in our Labour market overview bulletin.

10 . Related links

[Labour market overview: July 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 July 2026

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

[Employment in the UK: July 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 July 2026

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

[Labour market in the regions of the UK: July 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 July 2026

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

[Average weekly earnings in Great Britain: July 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 July 2026

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

[Vacancies and jobs in the UK: July 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 21 July 2026

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

11 . Cite this statistical bulletin

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

1 Payrolled employee counts from PAYE RTI

	Payrolled employees
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Payrolled employees
June 2015	27,461,371
June 2016	27,911,134
June 2017	28,277,650
June 2018	28,578,792
June 2019	28,899,360
June 2020	28,347,040
June 2021	28,675,863
June 2022	29,573,336
June 2023	30,177,201
June 2024	30,445,436
June 2025	30,354,041
July 2025	30,356,195
August 2025	30,369,806
September 2025	30,348,128
October 2025	30,338,209
November 2025	30,316,873
December 2025	30,321,119
January 2026	30,330,747
February 2026	30,320,915
March 2026	30,312,797
April 2026	30,283,611
May 2026	30,286,445
June 2026	30,282,581
Change on year	-71,460
Change %	-0.2

Source: PAYE RTI

- Where relevant, Figures for June 2026 are early estimates and are more likely to be subject to more significant revisions.
- These data are accredited official statistics.
- The number of payrolled employees here is defined as the number of people receiving paid remuneration included in PAYE RTI within the reference period, including people who have not done work but are an employee - such as those on paid leave.
- 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.
- These statistics include only individuals paid through PAYE and do not cover other sources of income such as from pensions, self-employment or investments.
- PAYE covers occupational pension income as well as employment. In these tables pension income is excluded.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to regions and countries according to the residence of the recipient.
- Incomes and employments are allocated to industries according to the sector that a recipient's PAYE scheme is in.
- These data include imputation for payments not yet received by HMRC which would relate to the respective work periods.
- Figures have been rounded to the nearest £ or unit.
- Those employees placed on furlough through the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme and still in PAYE are included in these statistics.
- 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
June 2015	1,618
June 2016	1,656
June 2017	1,692
June 2018	1,754
June 2019	1,815
June 2020	1,829
June 2021	1,975
June 2022	2,102
June 2023	2,298
June 2024	2,389
June 2025	2,523
July 2025	2,535
August 2025	2,568
September 2025	2,548
October 2025	2,552
November 2025	2,553
December 2025	2,562
January 2026	2,580
February 2026	2,597
March 2026	2,607
April 2026	2,621
May 2026	2,625
June 2026	2,632
Change on year	109
Change %	4.3

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
May 2015	2,225
May 2016	2,268
May 2017	2,338
May 2018	2,409
May 2019	2,497
May 2020	2,479
May 2021	2,717
May 2022	2,849
May 2023	3,050
May 2024	3,201
May 2025	3,324
June 2025	3,336
July 2025	3,365
August 2025	3,404
September 2025	3,393
October 2025	3,399
November 2025	3,370
December 2025	3,410
January 2026	3,461
February 2026	3,461
March 2026	3,460
April 2026	3,481
May 2026	3,488
Change on year	164
Change %	4.9

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
May 2015	60,956,161,924
May 2016	63,213,189,963
May 2017	66,048,820,520
May 2018	68,813,127,143
May 2019	72,143,896,148
May 2020	70,402,750,477
May 2021	77,452,156,208
May 2022	84,196,222,294
May 2023	91,904,972,869
May 2024	97,425,407,779
May 2025	100,964,731,972
June 2025	101,255,097,507
July 2025	102,135,307,444
August 2025	103,372,862,655
September 2025	102,981,038,334
October 2025	103,110,594,187
November 2025	102,155,124,959
December 2025	103,386,783,656
January 2026	104,971,680,013
February 2026	104,928,452,635
March 2026	104,895,426,243
April 2026	105,415,599,878
May 2026	105,641,900,844
Change on year	4,677,168,872
Change %	4.6

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
May 2015	516	900	1,617	2,622	3,956	5,329	10,949
May 2016	541	930	1,651	2,656	4,009	5,402	11,151
May 2017	562	963	1,688	2,705	4,088	5,524	11,481
May 2018	586	998	1,736	2,775	4,209	5,726	11,942
May 2019	611	1,041	1,808	2,873	4,344	5,914	12,432
May 2020	609	1,049	1,814	2,878	4,383	5,956	12,331
May 2021	681	1,146	1,959	3,085	4,669	6,374	13,240
May 2022	690	1,190	2,080	3,253	4,940	6,788	14,355
May 2023	740	1,288	2,233	3,460	5,272	7,189	14,941
May 2024	782	1,393	2,369	3,626	5,482	7,443	15,549
May 2025	836	1,498	2,504	3,796	5,697	7,685	15,986
June 2025	843	1,504	2,515	3,803	5,693	7,686	15,948
July 2025	846	1,511	2,525	3,817	5,709	7,704	15,988
August 2025	850	1,521	2,542	3,846	5,754	7,746	16,110
September 2025	854	1,529	2,551	3,863	5,777	7,763	16,164
October 2025	858	1,535	2,555	3,870	5,786	7,768	16,175
November 2025	861	1,535	2,545	3,847	5,759	7,745	16,158
December 2025	865	1,537	2,549	3,854	5,763	7,752	16,172
January 2026	867	1,542	2,560	3,868	5,785	7,779	16,271
February 2026	872	1,552	2,581	3,904	5,828	7,815	16,289
March 2026	875	1,561	2,598	3,926	5,863	7,858	16,367
April 2026	881	1,569	2,611	3,948	5,891	7,896	16,447
May 2026	884	1,575	2,621	3,963	5,909	7,936	16,603
Change on year	48	77	117	167	212	251	617
Change %	5.7	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.9

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
May 2017	684,990	648,052
May 2018	654,577	650,225
May 2019	654,207	654,381
May 2020	426,802	597,239
May 2021	737,208	564,454
May 2022	683,828	662,329
May 2023	650,309	629,676
May 2024	637,703	616,261
May 2025	583,037	604,207
June 2025	573,016	590,039
July 2025	571,088	568,934
August 2025	583,709	570,098
September 2025	574,255	595,933
October 2025	559,656	569,575
November 2025	569,911	591,247
December 2025	585,419	581,173
January 2026	599,247	589,619
February 2026	581,052	590,884
March 2026	587,843	595,961
April 2026	551,939	581,125
May 2026	599,257	596,423
Change on year	16,220	-7,784
Change %	2.8	-1.3

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											
			Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Period	North East	North West										
June 2015	1,048,523	2,978,934	2,196,007	2,007,255	2,366,037	2,617,405	3,819,895	3,883,946	2,298,780	1,207,386	2,343,211	693,992
June 2016	1,055,338	3,024,471	2,227,353	2,040,432	2,409,582	2,671,764	3,913,676	3,949,338	2,339,974	1,222,347	2,352,719	704,139
June 2017	1,061,880	3,066,788	2,253,420	2,075,291	2,439,716	2,712,862	3,975,728	3,999,813	2,369,559	1,237,859	2,365,978	718,754
June 2018	1,067,321	3,105,449	2,278,995	2,100,333	2,464,177	2,741,568	4,032,796	4,038,351	2,388,682	1,251,503	2,376,248	733,368
June 2019	1,068,962	3,138,427	2,304,829	2,120,075	2,483,479	2,775,579	4,111,922	4,085,471	2,416,461	1,259,653	2,389,613	744,890
June 2020	1,053,937	3,094,064	2,263,555	2,080,547	2,436,001	2,723,173	4,019,729	4,004,957	2,362,533	1,232,556	2,335,296	740,691
June 2021	1,073,933	3,145,226	2,300,432	2,113,660	2,467,819	2,758,213	4,001,272	4,047,111	2,407,400	1,254,957	2,351,188	754,654
June 2022	1,104,378	3,230,094	2,362,860	2,168,271	2,541,817	2,827,218	4,213,007	4,170,444	2,465,763	1,291,900	2,422,140	775,444
June 2023	1,122,851	3,293,447	2,398,613	2,200,182	2,598,880	2,886,326	4,346,408	4,263,684	2,510,358	1,312,439	2,453,917	790,095
June 2024	1,129,928	3,329,199	2,415,861	2,219,606	2,630,046	2,911,512	4,391,329	4,296,173	2,527,628	1,322,181	2,464,021	807,952
June 2025	1,125,654	3,327,959	2,407,076	2,212,579	2,622,238	2,904,169	4,385,150	4,284,878	2,513,362	1,312,228	2,449,508	809,240
July 2025	1,125,378	3,328,917	2,407,100	2,212,352	2,622,456	2,904,583	4,385,959	4,283,969	2,512,624	1,312,798	2,449,858	810,202
August 2025	1,126,297	3,329,792	2,408,218	2,213,537	2,624,821	2,906,263	4,389,158	4,283,634	2,513,469	1,313,973	2,449,458	811,186
September 2025	1,125,084	3,325,893	2,406,467	2,211,499	2,623,542	2,904,395	4,385,017	4,280,627	2,510,723	1,312,624	2,449,680	812,578
October 2025	1,124,333	3,324,835	2,405,634	2,210,947	2,623,247	2,904,045	4,380,463	4,280,170	2,510,427	1,312,230	2,447,726	814,151
November 2025	1,123,554	3,320,013	2,404,263	2,209,091	2,622,750	2,903,029	4,374,995	4,277,460	2,508,742	1,310,659	2,447,201	815,117
December 2025	1,124,464	3,319,960	2,404,583	2,209,992	2,621,202	2,902,853	4,373,041	4,278,657	2,509,902	1,312,073	2,448,724	815,666
January 2026	1,125,208	3,324,518	2,405,144	2,209,807	2,621,037	2,903,084	4,372,752	4,279,638	2,509,681	1,312,342	2,449,364	818,173
February 2026	1,124,653	3,324,035	2,403,942	2,209,869	2,620,726	2,903,408	4,369,023	4,279,367	2,508,136	1,311,463	2,447,153	819,141
March 2026	1,123,705	3,324,209	2,404,109	2,211,729	2,620,285	2,904,140	4,362,547	4,279,267	2,506,794	1,310,855	2,446,129	819,027
April 2026	1,122,148	3,316,769	2,401,758	2,210,898	2,616,693	2,903,402	4,352,749	4,276,348	2,507,410	1,309,625	2,445,361	820,451
May 2026	1,121,844	3,315,480	2,403,071	2,209,735	2,618,622	2,903,312	4,352,311	4,275,886	2,507,100	1,310,299	2,448,218	820,568
June 2026	1,121,858	3,314,439	2,402,414	2,210,867	2,618,953	2,900,979	4,349,326	4,278,190	2,507,452	1,309,935	2,447,379	820,790
Change on year	-3,796	-13,520	-4,662	-1,712	-3,285	-3,190	-35,824	-6,688	-5,910	-2,293	-2,129	11,550
Change %	-0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	1.4

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												
			Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Period	North East	North West										
June 2015	1,533	1,524	1,516	1,522	1,537	1,667	1,947	1,736	1,522	1,522	1,655	1,495
June 2016	1,566	1,565	1,542	1,560	1,570	1,691	2,007	1,778	1,551	1,549	1,688	1,514
June 2017	1,597	1,604	1,582	1,601	1,611	1,742	2,057	1,823	1,596	1,587	1,723	1,553
June 2018	1,651	1,662	1,639	1,660	1,673	1,809	2,119	1,883	1,659	1,644	1,769	1,608
June 2019	1,701	1,721	1,689	1,715	1,719	1,866	2,196	1,949	1,716	1,702	1,840	1,677
June 2020	1,727	1,744	1,714	1,740	1,737	1,891	2,189	1,962	1,741	1,733	1,855	1,713
June 2021	1,840	1,861	1,831	1,869	1,861	2,040	2,410	2,117	1,866	1,864	2,005	1,825
June 2022	1,951	1,982	1,946	1,992	1,985	2,168	2,542	2,248	1,999	2,011	2,115	1,944
June 2023	2,181	2,191	2,155	2,189	2,186	2,371	2,748	2,463	2,210	2,160	2,293	2,086
June 2024	2,250	2,281	2,230	2,279	2,272	2,447	2,824	2,530	2,284	2,263	2,416	2,333
June 2025	2,383	2,411	2,364	2,411	2,405	2,581	2,965	2,659	2,418	2,390	2,552	2,365
July 2025	2,398	2,427	2,382	2,422	2,413	2,592	2,982	2,673	2,425	2,409	2,574	2,368
August 2025	2,443	2,462	2,411	2,453	2,462	2,626	3,018	2,703	2,470	2,450	2,589	2,375
September 2025	2,416	2,446	2,396	2,441	2,431	2,614	3,000	2,695	2,445	2,432	2,592	2,421
October 2025	2,413	2,447	2,399	2,443	2,433	2,612	2,997	2,697	2,445	2,427	2,589	2,405
November 2025	2,374	2,442	2,375	2,436	2,418	2,610	2,978	2,686	2,442	2,431	2,572	2,405
December 2025	2,426	2,457	2,407	2,460	2,446	2,618	2,998	2,700	2,471	2,448	2,587	2,400
January 2026	2,445	2,476	2,428	2,472	2,465	2,640	3,025	2,720	2,483	2,466	2,608	2,438
February 2026	2,457	2,491	2,442	2,491	2,482	2,655	3,040	2,739	2,497	2,481	2,617	2,503
March 2026	2,472	2,506	2,453	2,502	2,491	2,671	3,049	2,751	2,512	2,493	2,634	2,453
April 2026	2,478	2,513	2,464	2,507	2,500	2,687	3,072	2,765	2,518	2,496	2,655	2,459
May 2026	2,485	2,521	2,466	2,518	2,510	2,691	3,081	2,769	2,524	2,499	2,668	2,459
June 2026	2,496	2,525	2,477	2,526	2,519	2,699	3,096	2,780	2,534	2,506	2,672	2,480
Change on year	113	114	113	115	114	118	131	121	116	116	120	115
Change %	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS2)

9 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2025	June 2026	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	503,480	501,768	-1,712	-0.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	622,174	620,090	-2,084	-0.3
Cumbria	225,641	224,185	-1,456	-0.6
Greater Manchester	1,302,038	1,297,523	-4,515	-0.3
Lancashire	664,682	661,403	-3,279	-0.5
Cheshire	451,101	450,218	-883	-0.2
Merseyside	684,497	681,110	-3,387	-0.5
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	413,276	413,836	560	0.1
North Yorkshire	367,737	365,646	-2,091	-0.6
South Yorkshire	599,228	597,746	-1,482	-0.2
West Yorkshire	1,026,836	1,025,186	-1,650	-0.2
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	983,951	982,071	-1,880	-0.2
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	893,270	894,879	1,609	0.2
Lincolnshire	335,358	333,917	-1,441	-0.4
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	636,069	636,445	376	0.1
Shropshire and Staffordshire	730,023	729,983	-40	0.0
West Midlands (county)	1,256,147	1,252,525	-3,622	-0.3
East Anglia	1,142,874	1,140,498	-2,376	-0.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	911,781	912,339	558	0.1
Essex	849,513	848,142	-1,371	-0.2
Inner London - West	542,383	535,040	-7,343	-1.4
Inner London - East	1,233,459	1,221,839	-11,620	-0.9
Outer London - East and North East	928,362	924,707	-3,655	-0.4
Outer London - South	634,201	631,064	-3,137	-0.5
Outer London - West and North West	1,046,744	1,036,677	-10,067	-1.0
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,231,487	1,228,285	-3,202	-0.3
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,311,677	1,309,105	-2,572	-0.2
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	913,163	912,206	-957	-0.1
Kent	828,551	828,594	43	0.0
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,202,536	1,201,809	-727	-0.1
Dorset and Somerset	575,203	572,598	-2,605	-0.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	230,103	229,433	-670	-0.3
Devon	505,519	503,612	-1,907	-0.4
West Wales and The Valleys	795,844	793,493	-2,351	-0.3
East Wales	516,384	516,442	58	0.0
North Eastern Scotland	228,116	225,510	-2,606	-1.1
Highlands and Islands	207,644	207,877	233	0.1
Eastern Scotland	914,480	913,453	-1,027	-0.1
West Central Scotland	693,292	694,904	1,612	0.2
Southern Scotland	405,975	405,634	-341	-0.1
Northern Ireland	809,240	820,790	11,550	1.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS2)

10 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2025	June 2026	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,374	2,487	113	4.8
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,390	2,500	110	4.6
Cumbria	2,420	2,532	112	4.6
Greater Manchester	2,407	2,521	114	4.7
Lancashire	2,330	2,454	124	5.3
Cheshire	2,533	2,637	104	4.1
Merseyside	2,423	2,541	118	4.9
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,337	2,460	123	5.3
North Yorkshire	2,374	2,493	119	5.0
South Yorkshire	2,346	2,462	116	4.9
West Yorkshire	2,379	2,489	110	4.6
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,401	2,523	122	5.1
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,435	2,550	115	4.7
Lincolnshire	2,358	2,475	117	5.0
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,513	2,629	116	4.6
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,403	2,525	122	5.1
West Midlands (county)	2,350	2,471	121	5.1
East Anglia	2,458	2,572	114	4.6
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,721	2,849	128	4.7
Essex	2,624	2,750	126	4.8
Inner London - West	3,680	3,866	186	5.1
Inner London - East	3,048	3,182	134	4.4
Outer London - East and North East	2,711	2,852	141	5.2
Outer London - South	3,007	3,152	145	4.8
Outer London - West and North West	2,752	2,880	128	4.7
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,807	2,938	131	4.7
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,657	2,784	127	4.8
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,555	2,678	123	4.8
Kent	2,556	2,687	131	5.1
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,536	2,648	112	4.4
Dorset and Somerset	2,368	2,495	127	5.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,209	2,332	123	5.6
Devon	2,299	2,422	123	5.4
West Wales and The Valleys	2,347	2,464	117	5.0
East Wales	2,451	2,568	117	4.8
North Eastern Scotland	2,674	2,779	105	3.9
Highlands and Islands	2,446	2,568	122	5.0
Eastern Scotland	2,567	2,684	117	4.6
West Central Scotland	2,565	2,685	120	4.7
Southern Scotland	2,510	2,640	130	5.2
Northern Ireland	2,365	2,480	115	4.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES

11 Industry payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	June 2025	June 2026	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	196,722	194,129	-2,593	-1.3
Mining and quarrying	43,979	42,350	-1,629	-3.7
Manufacturing	2,315,876	2,290,567	-25,309	-1.1
Energy production and supply	119,446	124,047	4,601	3.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	209,548	215,388	5,840	2.8
Construction	1,339,200	1,327,424	-11,776	-0.9
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,291,673	4,228,950	-62,723	-1.5
Transportation and storage	1,400,744	1,411,961	11,217	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	2,180,019	2,100,613	-79,406	-3.6
Information and communication	1,273,738	1,241,469	-32,269	-2.5
Finance and insurance	1,096,567	1,112,685	16,118	1.5
Real estate	473,752	477,899	4,147	0.9
Professional, scientific and technical	2,483,181	2,470,159	-13,022	-0.5
Administrative and support services	2,386,326	2,416,506	30,180	1.3
Public administration and defence; social security	1,571,256	1,594,327	23,071	1.5
Education	3,169,741	3,198,112	28,371	0.9
Health and social work	4,487,266	4,526,385	39,119	0.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	641,385	650,074	8,689	1.4
Other service activities	552,480	544,375	-8,105	-1.5
Households and Extraterritorial	121,142	115,161	-5,981	-4.9

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	June 2025	June 2026	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,290	2,386	96	4.2
Mining and quarrying	4,799	4,789	-10	-0.2
Manufacturing	2,955	3,067	112	3.8
Energy production and supply	4,647	4,591	-56	-1.2
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,175	3,312	137	4.3
Construction	2,674	2,816	142	5.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	2,052	2,151	99	4.8
Transportation and storage	2,895	3,038	143	4.9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,370	1,432	62	4.5
Information and communication	3,931	4,120	189	4.8
Finance and insurance	4,133	4,330	197	4.8
Real estate	2,520	2,597	77	3.1
Professional, scientific and technical	3,131	3,253	122	3.9
Administrative and support services	2,233	2,331	98	4.4
Public administration and defence; social security	3,156	3,329	173	5.5
Education	2,531	2,620	89	3.5
Health and social work	2,455	2,608	153	6.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,714	1,776	62	3.6
Other service activities	1,885	1,981	96	5.1
Households and Extraterritorial	1,218	1,266	48	3.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES BY AGE

13 Payrolled employees by age from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
June 2015	428,043	3,589,064	6,534,687	9,273,115	6,804,131	832,330
June 2016	439,206	3,614,699	6,668,410	9,326,013	7,010,905	851,901
June 2017	438,906	3,588,525	6,756,226	9,373,602	7,248,950	871,440
June 2018	438,909	3,575,888	6,811,403	9,408,392	7,461,136	883,065
June 2019	440,945	3,528,497	6,858,147	9,439,731	7,665,001	967,039
June 2020	342,902	3,280,244	6,712,418	9,343,150	7,699,790	968,537
June 2021	401,590	3,319,043	6,718,495	9,391,980	7,836,035	1,008,720
June 2022	521,355	3,484,092	6,905,107	9,596,297	8,011,273	1,055,212
June 2023	515,102	3,499,041	7,055,286	9,819,846	8,143,663	1,144,263
June 2024	477,997	3,470,476	7,119,514	9,992,431	8,173,627	1,211,391
June 2025	443,108	3,441,686	7,038,953	10,076,160	8,117,178	1,236,957
July 2025	439,192	3,439,612	7,031,981	10,085,665	8,115,027	1,244,719
August 2025	434,932	3,441,351	7,024,641	10,098,418	8,116,181	1,254,282
September 2025	430,741	3,442,649	7,012,618	10,100,426	8,104,430	1,257,265
October 2025	428,264	3,446,800	6,999,900	10,105,840	8,098,039	1,259,366
November 2025	424,637	3,445,378	6,985,736	10,111,550	8,088,055	1,261,518
December 2025	423,515	3,444,537	6,976,150	10,123,058	8,084,912	1,268,946
January 2026	422,471	3,446,276	6,967,003	10,133,708	8,086,139	1,275,151
February 2026	420,567	3,442,545	6,954,937	10,141,210	8,080,599	1,281,057
March 2026	420,600	3,439,239	6,938,120	10,145,647	8,083,061	1,286,130
April 2026	413,603	3,443,088	6,924,629	10,137,759	8,072,095	1,292,437
May 2026	408,942	3,446,758	6,917,329	10,144,354	8,070,241	1,298,821
June 2026	403,009	3,456,645	6,908,609	10,141,828	8,061,914	1,310,577
Change on year	-40,099	14,959	-130,344	65,668	-55,264	73,620
Change %	-9.0	0.4	-1.9	0.7	-0.7	6.0

Source: PAYE RTI

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MEDIAN PAY BY AGE

14 Median monthly pay by age from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month					
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted					
	0 to 17	18 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 49	50 to 64	65 and over
June 2015	285	1,110	1,754	1,928	1,738	746
June 2016	290	1,168	1,792	1,958	1,760	774
June 2017	300	1,208	1,850	2,002	1,786	803
June 2018	310	1,261	1,916	2,062	1,831	862
June 2019	323	1,307	1,994	2,122	1,884	922
June 2020	332	1,278	1,992	2,134	1,887	1,013
June 2021	408	1,401	2,140	2,310	2,029	1,101
June 2022	408	1,493	2,293	2,469	2,149	1,190
June 2023	412	1,628	2,513	2,709	2,372	1,319
June 2024	428	1,711	2,577	2,779	2,446	1,381
June 2025	447	1,786	2,715	2,925	2,569	1,492
July 2025	451	1,796	2,724	2,946	2,584	1,499
August 2025	449	1,805	2,757	2,974	2,621	1,517
September 2025	449	1,808	2,740	2,964	2,614	1,511
October 2025	454	1,809	2,738	2,967	2,611	1,515
November 2025	456	1,799	2,725	2,949	2,598	1,510
December 2025	459	1,814	2,759	2,977	2,622	1,527
January 2026	460	1,815	2,772	3,009	2,641	1,547
February 2026	463	1,829	2,791	3,029	2,655	1,549
March 2026	467	1,835	2,807	3,041	2,666	1,557
April 2026	456	1,838	2,814	3,059	2,685	1,568
May 2026	460	1,841	2,822	3,064	2,696	1,577
June 2026	457	1,850	2,831	3,072	2,704	1,578
Change on year	10	64	116	147	135	86
Change %	2.2	3.6	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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