

Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK: October 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 September 2026 indicate that the number of payrolled employees was 30.3 million, which is a fall of 0.2% from September 2025; this is equivalent to 66,000 fewer employees.
- The largest increase was in the administrative and support services sector, with a rise of 66,000 employees; the largest decrease was in the wholesale and retail sector, with a fall of 71,000 employees.
- Payrolled employment increased by 13,000 employees (0.04%) in September 2026, compared with August 2026; figures for September should be treated as provisional estimates and are likely to be revised when more data are received next month.
- UK payrolled employee growth for August 2026 compared with July 2026 has been revised from a decrease of 26,000 reported in the last bulletin to an increase of 1,000; 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 September 2026 indicate that median monthly pay increased by 4.4%, compared with September 2025.
- Annual growth in median pay in September 2026 was highest in the other service activities sector, with an increase of 5.6%; it was lowest in the transportation and storage sector, with an increase of 1.8%.

About the data in this bulletin

Early estimates for September 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 September 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 66,000 employees over the 12-month period. Compared with the previous month, the number of payrolled employees was largely unchanged in September 2026, an increase of 13,000 people.

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

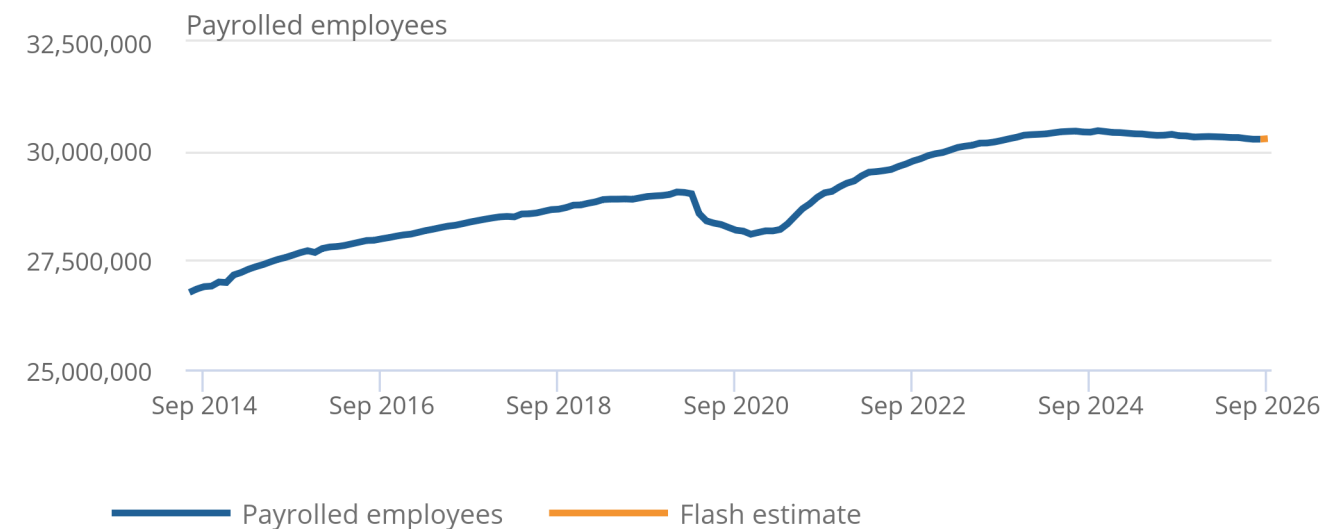
When comparing the number of payrolled employees in August 2026 with the previous month, the number showed no change, at 0.0%. This is revised up from the early estimate of a 0.1% decrease reported in our previous bulletin, [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information. UK: September 2026](#).

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

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

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

Payrolled employees, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to September 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 August 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, remaining high as the labour market recovered from the effects of the pandemic.

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

Figure 2: Growth in 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 September 2026

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

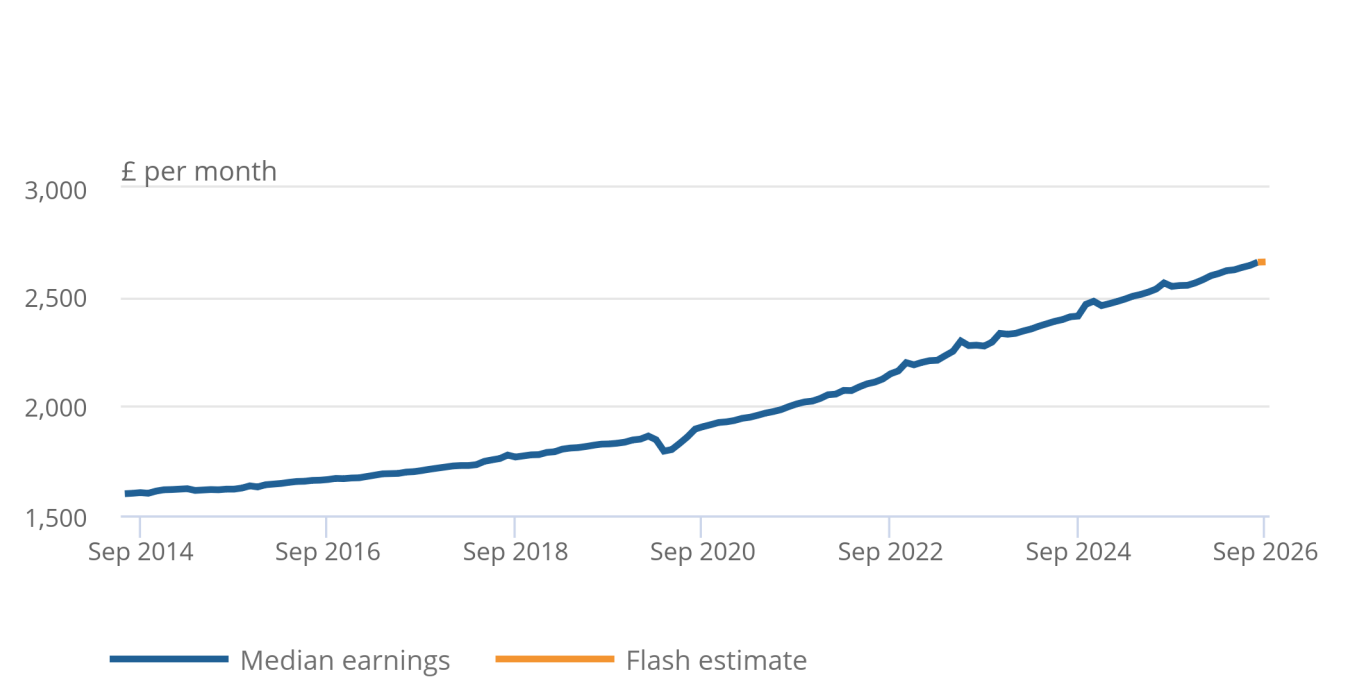
Early estimates for September 2026 indicate that median monthly pay was £2,660, an increase of 4.4% compared with the same period of the previous year.

Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

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

Figure 3: Median pay continues to increase

Median pay per month, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2014 to September 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 August 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay; this is included purely for graphing purposes.

Following a general trend of increasing pay growth between mid-2015 and mid-2018, pay growth tended to fluctuate around 3.6%, until 2020 when it became negative. This coincided with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and its 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 had been falling in recent months, although the latest flash estimate indicates a slight increase

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

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Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, July 2015 to September 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 August 2026 figure is not a flash estimate of median pay growth; this is included purely for graphing purposes.

4 . Regional data

The regional figures in this bulletin are based on where employees live and not the location of their place of work. Figures include data for September 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 4,352,000 in London in September 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 September 2026

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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Comparing September 2026 with the same period of the previous year for NUTS1 regions, changes in payrolled employees ranged from a 0.9% increase in Northern Ireland, to a 0.7% decrease in London.

Examining NUTS3 regions, Camden and City of London experienced a decrease of 1.7% in payrolled employees compared with September 2025, while Derry City and Strabane experienced an increase of 1.4% (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Growth in payrolled employees varies across the UK

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, NUTS3 level, September 2026

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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Median pay across the NUTS3 regions of the UK in September 2026 ranged from £2,310 in Isle of Wight to £4,022 in Wandsworth (Figure 7).

Inner London generally differs from Outer London, with median pay ranging from £2,642 in Enfield to £4,022 in Wandsworth. Median pay in September 2026 for London as a whole was £3,119.

Figure 7: Median pay varies across the UK

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

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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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 September 2026 with the same period of the previous year, percentage changes in payrolled employees ranged from negative 2.5% in information and communication to positive 2.8% in administrative and support services.

Figure 8: Employee growth has varied across sectors

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

Notes:

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

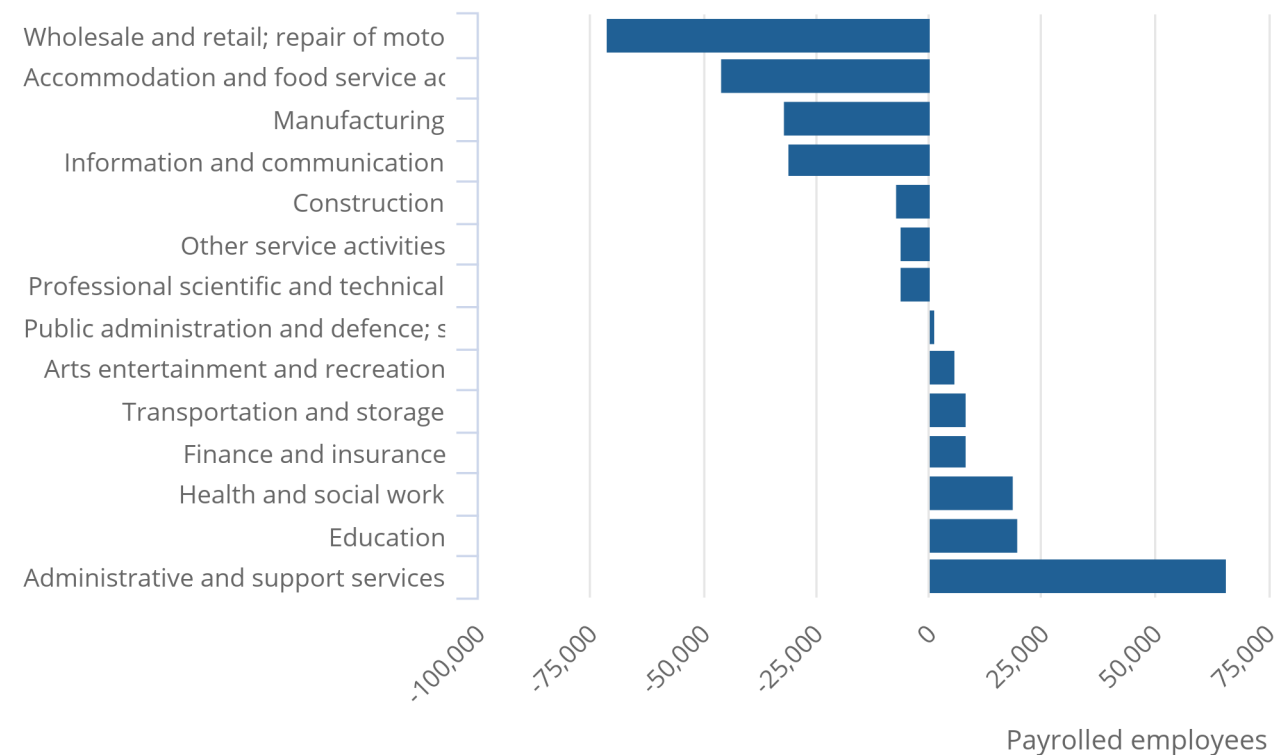
The increase in payrolled employees between September 2025 and September 2026 was largest in the administrative and support services sector (a rise of 66,000 employees), while the largest decrease was in the wholesale and retail sector (a fall of 71,000 employees).

Figure 9: Since September 2025, the administrative and support services sector has seen the greatest increase.

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

Figure 9: Since September 2025, the administrative and support services sector has seen the greatest increase.

Payrolled employees, absolute change on September 2025, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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 September 2026 across the highlighted sectors ranged from £1,444 in the accommodation and food service activities sector, to £4,332 in finance and insurance (Figure 10).

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

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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, September 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 other service activities sector, at positive 5.6% (Figure 11), and slowest in the transportation and storage sector, at positive 1.8%.

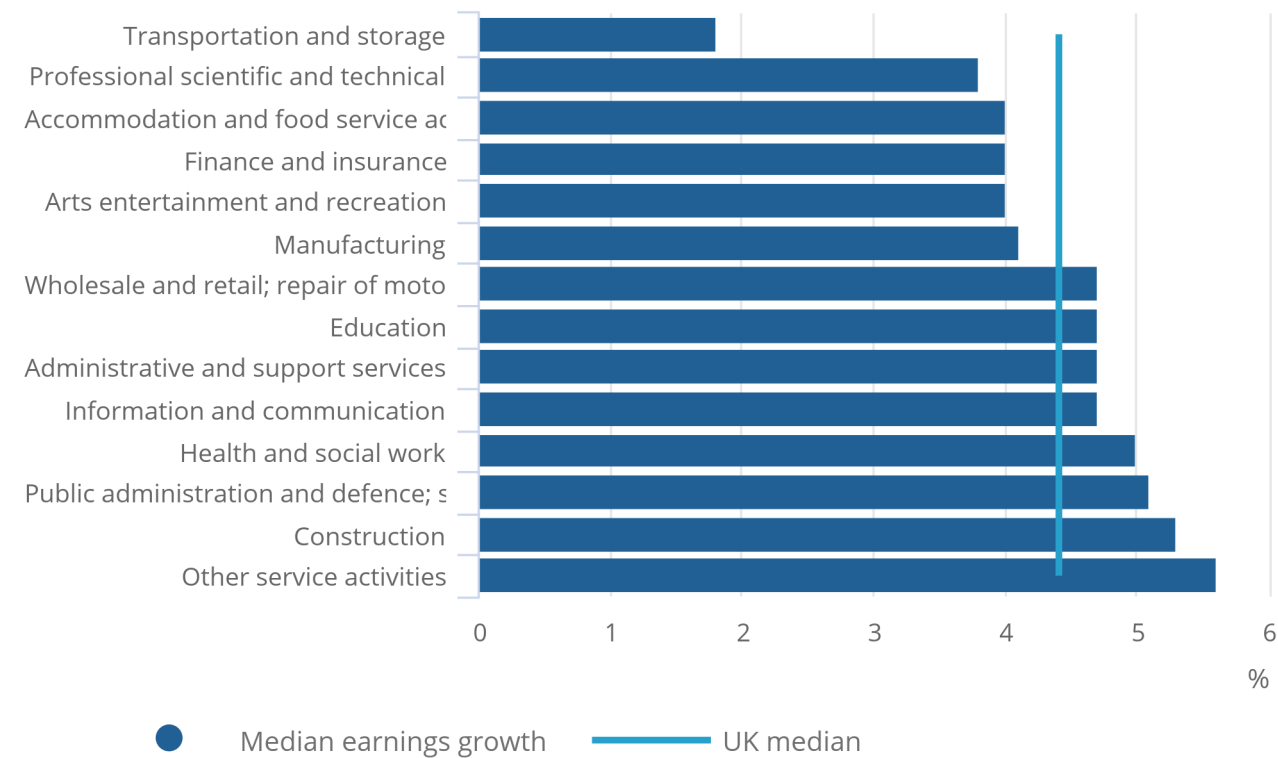
Estimates of mean pay for each sector are available in the [accompanying datasets](#).

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the other service activities sector

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

Figure 11: Median pay increased most in the other service activities sector

Percentage change on same month in previous year, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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 September 2026, 94.3% are aged 18 to 64 years.

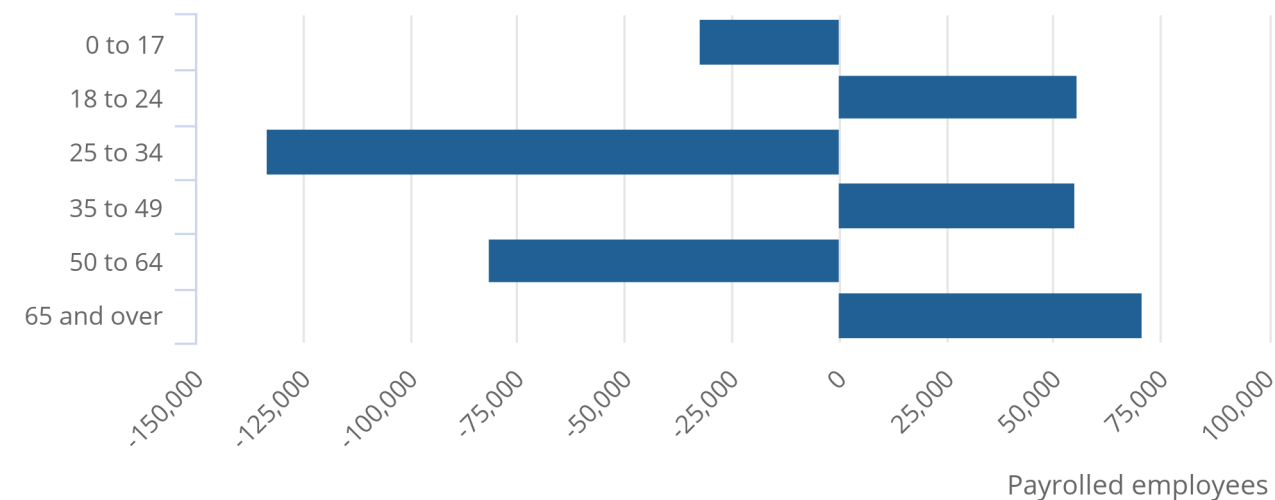
Between September 2025 and September 2026, there was an increase of 56,000 payrolled employees aged between 18 and 24 years. During the same period, payrolled employees aged 65 and over years increased by 71,000.

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

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

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

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

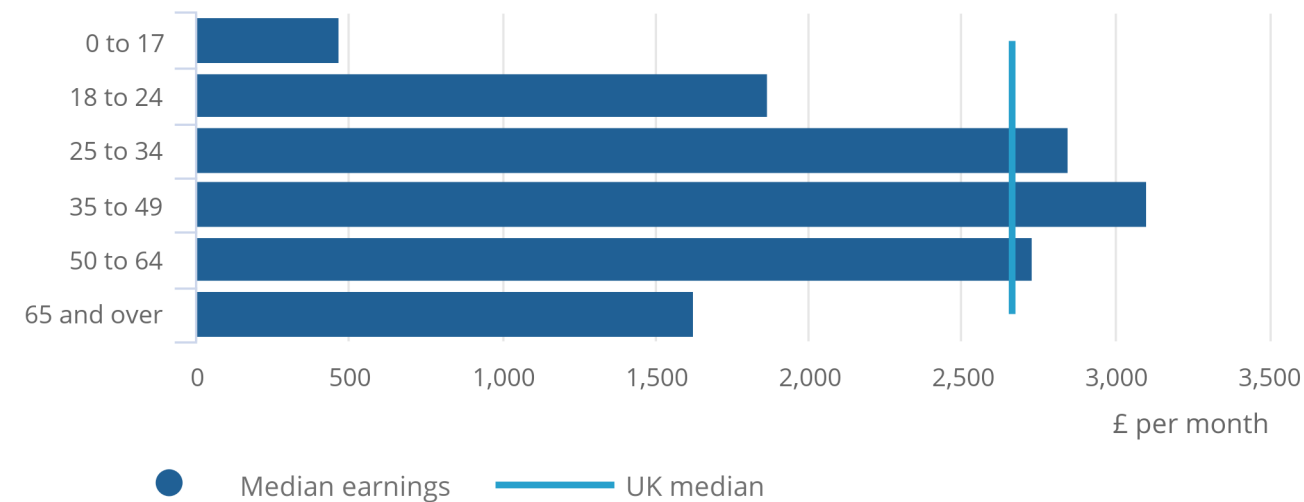
Median pay in September 2026 ranged from £466 for those aged under 18 years, to £3,105 for those aged 35 to 49 years (Figure 13). Overall, median pay is higher in the central age bands, of those studied.

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 2026

Figure 13: Median pay varies by age

Median pay, seasonally adjusted, UK, September 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 20 October 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 20 October 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 20 October 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, although they 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 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 OSR by emailing regulation@statistics.gov.uk or through the OSR website.



Coverage

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

The figures in this release are for the period July 2014 to September 2026 and are seasonally adjusted.

Upcoming changes

Following the UK's withdrawal from the EU, a replacement to the Eurostat geographical classification Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) regions has been created. We plan to replace the NUTS classification with the UK-managed classification of International Territorial Levels (ITLs) in our November release.

We are also planning to make some small changes to our imputation methodology by the end of 2026.

The content included in our bulletin will be reduced, although all data will still be available in our accompanying datasets.

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

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 [HMRC's website](#).

Accredited official statistics

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

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

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

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

Starting with the December 2020 release, 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 our [Labour Force Survey quality update: October 2026 article](#).

Release times consultation in market-sensitive publications

The ONS is reviewing the release times for its market sensitive economic statistics, such as Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, to consider whether the current arrangements continue to best serve the public good, support user needs and align with the principles set out in the Code of Practice for Statistics. ONS are running [a consultation](#) to gather evidence on the impact of different release times. The consultation asks how you use market-sensitive economic statistics, your views on potential release time options, and any other considerations ONS should take into account. Please note that this consultation will be closing on Friday 30 October 2026.

10 . Related links

[Labour market overview: October 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 20 October 2026

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

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

Bulletin | Released 20 October 2026

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

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

Bulletin | Released 20 October 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: October 2026](#)

Bulletin | Released 20 October 2026

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

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

Bulletin | Released 20 October 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
September 2014	26,893,246
September 2015	27,613,803
September 2016	27,987,828
September 2017	28,371,788
September 2018	28,666,415
September 2019	28,956,244
September 2020	28,184,570
September 2021	29,041,192
September 2022	29,769,702
September 2023	30,238,930
September 2024	30,429,258
September 2025	30,346,651
October 2025	30,341,984
November 2025	30,317,412
December 2025	30,323,825
January 2026	30,328,888
February 2026	30,323,315
March 2026	30,317,898
April 2026	30,306,307
May 2026	30,306,077
June 2026	30,283,676
July 2026	30,267,502
August 2026	30,268,214
September 2026	30,280,860
Change on year	-65,791
Change %	-0.2

Source: PAYE RTI

- Where relevant, Figures for September 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 an recipients'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.
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MEDIAN PAY

2 Median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Median pay
September 2014	1,604
September 2015	1,620
September 2016	1,664
September 2017	1,705
September 2018	1,767
September 2019	1,827
September 2020	1,906
September 2021	2,010
September 2022	2,148
September 2023	2,275
September 2024	2,412
September 2025	2,548
October 2025	2,552
November 2025	2,553
December 2025	2,564
January 2026	2,579
February 2026	2,597
March 2026	2,607
April 2026	2,620
May 2026	2,624
June 2026	2,635
July 2026	2,644
August 2026	2,659
September 2026	2,660
Change on year	112
Change %	4.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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- These data are accredited official statistics.
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- 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 an recipients's PAYE scheme is in.
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MEAN PAY

3 Mean monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Mean pay
August 2014	2,198
August 2015	2,230
August 2016	2,274
August 2017	2,342
August 2018	2,439
August 2019	2,492
August 2020	2,578
August 2021	2,734
August 2022	2,893
August 2023	3,072
August 2024	3,220
August 2025	3,414
September 2025	3,390
October 2025	3,395
November 2025	3,375
December 2025	3,408
January 2026	3,462
February 2026	3,459
March 2026	3,459
April 2026	3,479
May 2026	3,486
June 2026	3,512
July 2026	3,520
August 2026	3,522
Change on year	108
Change %	3.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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AGGREGATE PAY

4 Aggregate monthly pay from PAYE RTI

	£ per month
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted
Period	Aggregate pay
August 2014	58,998,173,371
August 2015	61,468,130,937
August 2016	63,577,427,966
August 2017	66,351,253,669
August 2018	69,900,315,222
August 2019	72,092,280,210
August 2020	72,813,794,661
August 2021	79,124,225,832
August 2022	85,933,298,251
August 2023	92,778,518,870
August 2024	97,995,511,629
August 2025	103,705,248,633
September 2025	102,882,489,914
October 2025	102,996,046,707
November 2025	102,321,859,515
December 2025	103,334,129,782
January 2026	105,011,213,739
February 2026	104,899,085,848
March 2026	104,875,443,503
April 2026	105,426,578,759
May 2026	105,643,184,989
June 2026	106,350,979,210
July 2026	106,532,659,358
August 2026	106,593,826,979
Change on year	2,888,578,346
Change %	2.8

Source: PAYE RTI

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PAY DISTRIBUTION

5 Monthly pay by percentile from PAYE RTI

£ per month, 3 month moving average							
UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted							
Period	10th percentile	25th percentile	50th percentile	75th percentile	90th percentile	95th percentile	99th percentile
August 2015	519	901	1,619	2,625	3,967	5,347	11,061
August 2016	547	938	1,660	2,668	4,031	5,437	11,277
August 2017	567	969	1,698	2,721	4,115	5,561	11,623
August 2018	594	1,009	1,766	2,808	4,250	5,779	12,057
August 2019	617	1,050	1,822	2,888	4,362	5,930	12,400
August 2020	635	1,077	1,862	2,927	4,435	6,038	12,521
August 2021	679	1,154	1,988	3,119	4,712	6,447	13,481
August 2022	699	1,212	2,114	3,302	5,017	6,865	14,398
August 2023	752	1,320	2,287	3,568	5,413	7,304	15,028
August 2024	791	1,418	2,400	3,657	5,509	7,470	15,554
August 2025	850	1,521	2,543	3,847	5,756	7,748	16,124
September 2025	854	1,529	2,552	3,863	5,777	7,766	16,186
October 2025	858	1,535	2,557	3,870	5,786	7,772	16,211
November 2025	861	1,533	2,546	3,848	5,759	7,746	16,162
December 2025	864	1,535	2,550	3,855	5,764	7,756	16,182
January 2026	867	1,541	2,559	3,870	5,787	7,782	16,271
February 2026	871	1,552	2,581	3,903	5,828	7,818	16,286
March 2026	874	1,561	2,596	3,925	5,861	7,854	16,356
April 2026	880	1,567	2,610	3,945	5,887	7,888	16,423
May 2026	883	1,573	2,619	3,959	5,902	7,923	16,560
June 2026	887	1,579	2,629	3,972	5,917	7,950	16,669
July 2026	892	1,590	2,638	3,984	5,929	7,969	16,699
August 2026	897	1,597	2,649	3,999	5,947	7,980	16,708
Change on year	47	76	106	152	191	232	584
Change %	5.5	5.0	4.2	4.0	3.3	3.0	3.6

Source: PAYE RTI

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EMPLOYEE FLOWS

6 Inflows and outflows from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted	
	Inflows	Outflows
August 2017	680,347	644,683
August 2018	678,714	640,940
August 2019	664,652	631,600
August 2020	530,485	597,078
August 2021	710,067	562,510
August 2022	695,869	640,054
August 2023	644,322	621,128
August 2024	600,437	619,451
August 2025	587,789	567,622
September 2025	567,826	600,649
October 2025	566,278	570,945
November 2025	568,679	593,251
December 2025	585,484	579,071
January 2026	597,320	592,257
February 2026	582,314	587,887
March 2026	586,785	592,202
April 2026	573,535	585,126
May 2026	591,214	591,444
June 2026	572,518	594,919
July 2026	572,564	588,738
August 2026	576,254	575,542
Change on year	-11,535	7,920
Change %	-2.0	1.4

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL PAYROLLED EMPLOYEES (NUTS1)

7 Regional payrolled employees from PAYE RTI

Period	Payrolled employees											
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
September 2014	1,034,168	2,923,373	2,160,329	1,964,504	2,306,372	2,561,799	3,697,988	3,807,170	2,254,989	1,190,513	2,315,660	676,381
September 2015	1,051,273	2,994,128	2,204,961	2,018,194	2,379,087	2,634,238	3,855,952	3,907,669	2,310,031	1,211,726	2,347,698	698,846
September 2016	1,055,888	3,029,582	2,233,300	2,049,398	2,415,332	2,683,024	3,927,176	3,961,049	2,345,519	1,225,225	2,354,872	707,462
September 2017	1,064,080	3,079,815	2,261,138	2,082,702	2,449,557	2,720,570	3,991,929	4,009,891	2,374,506	1,242,222	2,373,084	722,292
September 2018	1,067,615	3,117,434	2,285,316	2,105,898	2,473,441	2,749,604	4,048,715	4,049,362	2,396,036	1,253,981	2,381,203	737,810
September 2019	1,071,063	3,143,767	2,309,032	2,122,478	2,485,930	2,780,802	4,130,341	4,091,528	2,419,202	1,261,382	2,392,524	748,194
September 2020	1,051,446	3,081,181	2,256,617	2,073,806	2,421,128	2,712,231	3,960,008	3,979,068	2,357,362	1,232,712	2,320,313	738,697
September 2021	1,086,769	3,188,473	2,327,743	2,133,590	2,498,154	2,784,187	4,083,119	4,095,712	2,429,140	1,269,833	2,382,598	761,872
September 2022	1,110,363	3,252,478	2,376,671	2,178,547	2,559,170	2,845,447	4,256,756	4,200,554	2,478,606	1,299,107	2,432,274	779,729
September 2023	1,123,874	3,298,806	2,401,725	2,205,246	2,605,649	2,892,335	4,358,080	4,271,969	2,515,059	1,312,899	2,459,036	794,252
September 2024	1,129,646	3,329,716	2,413,477	2,217,605	2,628,483	2,908,835	4,394,874	4,293,073	2,523,941	1,320,275	2,462,033	807,299
September 2025	1,125,163	3,324,707	2,406,210	2,211,879	2,622,624	2,904,217	4,383,323	4,282,163	2,510,634	1,312,741	2,449,640	813,349
October 2025	1,124,722	3,324,590	2,405,428	2,211,310	2,622,920	2,904,218	4,381,459	4,281,285	2,510,594	1,312,228	2,448,872	814,359
November 2025	1,123,946	3,321,009	2,404,062	2,209,287	2,622,327	2,902,963	4,376,569	4,276,847	2,508,061	1,311,036	2,446,517	814,787
December 2025	1,124,661	3,321,742	2,404,711	2,209,954	2,621,840	2,903,000	4,376,396	4,277,692	2,509,054	1,311,654	2,447,744	815,376
January 2026	1,125,005	3,325,716	2,405,231	2,209,394	2,621,706	2,902,440	4,376,266	4,277,314	2,508,750	1,311,486	2,448,443	817,137
February 2026	1,124,531	3,325,987	2,404,575	2,209,389	2,622,550	2,902,780	4,375,528	4,276,256	2,507,442	1,310,344	2,445,635	818,299
March 2026	1,123,690	3,326,536	2,404,847	2,210,804	2,621,975	2,902,863	4,370,704	4,275,205	2,506,815	1,309,879	2,446,741	817,840
April 2026	1,122,960	3,322,409	2,403,176	2,210,078	2,619,805	2,904,184	4,367,220	4,275,692	2,506,740	1,308,759	2,446,733	818,550
May 2026	1,122,295	3,321,010	2,403,749	2,208,809	2,620,586	2,904,017	4,367,925	4,275,229	2,506,470	1,309,058	2,448,097	818,833
June 2026	1,121,523	3,317,685	2,401,362	2,207,553	2,619,610	2,900,505	4,363,699	4,275,212	2,504,559	1,307,821	2,445,498	818,651
July 2026	1,121,299	3,316,181	2,399,496	2,208,007	2,618,097	2,900,097	4,358,064	4,271,695	2,503,421	1,307,738	2,444,273	819,134
August 2026	1,121,745	3,315,195	2,398,748	2,208,843	2,618,409	2,900,435	4,355,616	4,272,207	2,504,132	1,309,058	2,444,416	819,408
September 2026	1,121,556	3,318,448	2,398,254	2,209,865	2,621,009	2,903,019	4,352,018	4,273,613	2,506,727	1,309,805	2,445,914	820,631
Change on year	-3,607	-6,259	-7,956	-2,014	-1,615	-1,198	-31,305	-8,550	-3,907	-2,936	-3,726	7,282
Change %	-0.3	-0.2	-0.3	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.9

Source: PAYE RTI

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REGIONAL MEDIAN PAY (NUTS1)

8 Regional median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month											
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted											
	North East	North West	Yorkshire and The Humber	East Midlands	West Midlands	East	London	South East	South West	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
September 2014	1,528	1,516	1,497	1,513	1,521	1,647	1,932	1,721	1,500	1,501	1,649	1,493
September 2015	1,537	1,528	1,516	1,527	1,531	1,660	1,956	1,741	1,522	1,517	1,658	1,493
September 2016	1,571	1,571	1,550	1,566	1,581	1,702	2,018	1,787	1,562	1,556	1,695	1,526
September 2017	1,607	1,611	1,592	1,613	1,624	1,755	2,072	1,833	1,607	1,600	1,740	1,562
September 2018	1,662	1,674	1,640	1,672	1,677	1,821	2,140	1,896	1,668	1,650	1,780	1,625
September 2019	1,707	1,728	1,688	1,722	1,727	1,880	2,212	1,957	1,720	1,709	1,858	1,692
September 2020	1,785	1,806	1,778	1,799	1,798	1,962	2,308	2,039	1,806	1,809	1,935	1,769
September 2021	1,863	1,896	1,866	1,900	1,889	2,078	2,453	2,152	1,901	1,884	2,025	1,852
September 2022	2,015	2,038	2,016	2,036	2,029	2,221	2,615	2,310	2,050	2,023	2,145	1,971
September 2023	2,133	2,160	2,119	2,157	2,154	2,340	2,727	2,429	2,175	2,147	2,323	2,103
September 2024	2,264	2,305	2,256	2,309	2,292	2,484	2,856	2,554	2,310	2,289	2,444	2,263
September 2025	2,412	2,447	2,396	2,439	2,433	2,615	3,001	2,695	2,445	2,435	2,593	2,425
October 2025	2,413	2,447	2,397	2,442	2,432	2,611	2,994	2,697	2,445	2,427	2,586	2,401
November 2025	2,381	2,435	2,378	2,435	2,424	2,610	2,983	2,686	2,443	2,422	2,574	2,405
December 2025	2,425	2,459	2,407	2,459	2,445	2,619	2,998	2,701	2,471	2,449	2,589	2,408
January 2026	2,443	2,477	2,427	2,473	2,464	2,640	3,023	2,721	2,483	2,465	2,608	2,436
February 2026	2,456	2,491	2,442	2,490	2,481	2,654	3,041	2,739	2,497	2,479	2,617	2,501
March 2026	2,471	2,505	2,453	2,500	2,490	2,670	3,050	2,751	2,511	2,491	2,633	2,452
April 2026	2,477	2,512	2,463	2,506	2,498	2,685	3,070	2,763	2,517	2,495	2,653	2,458
May 2026	2,484	2,520	2,465	2,517	2,508	2,689	3,079	2,767	2,524	2,500	2,666	2,458
June 2026	2,497	2,528	2,480	2,527	2,521	2,703	3,098	2,782	2,533	2,514	2,674	2,473
July 2026	2,506	2,533	2,494	2,534	2,532	2,710	3,116	2,792	2,538	2,523	2,687	2,484
August 2026	2,511	2,549	2,495	2,545	2,544	2,721	3,120	2,799	2,551	2,543	2,686	2,495
September 2026	2,524	2,556	2,505	2,552	2,540	2,718	3,119	2,802	2,552	2,560	2,698	2,508
Change on year	112	109	109	113	107	103	118	107	107	125	105	83
Change %	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4	3.9	3.9	4	4.4	5.1	4.0	3.4

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			
	September 2025	September 2026	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	503,030	501,474	-1,556	-0.3
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	622,133	620,082	-2,051	-0.3
Cumbria	225,289	224,988	-301	-0.1
Greater Manchester	1,300,905	1,299,581	-1,324	-0.1
Lancashire	663,631	661,633	-1,998	-0.3
Cheshire	450,741	450,480	-261	-0.1
Merseyside	684,141	681,765	-2,376	-0.3
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	413,027	413,434	407	0.1
North Yorkshire	367,039	364,837	-2,202	-0.6
South Yorkshire	599,152	596,806	-2,346	-0.4
West Yorkshire	1,026,991	1,023,178	-3,813	-0.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	983,596	982,298	-1,298	-0.1
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	893,444	894,619	1,175	0.1
Lincolnshire	334,840	332,948	-1,892	-0.6
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	636,175	636,186	11	0.0
Shropshire and Staffordshire	729,708	731,141	1,433	0.2
West Midlands (county)	1,256,741	1,253,682	-3,059	-0.2
East Anglia	1,142,125	1,140,025	-2,100	-0.2
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	912,907	913,266	359	0.0
Essex	849,186	849,729	543	0.1
Inner London - West	540,768	534,828	-5,940	-1.1
Inner London - East	1,232,766	1,223,041	-9,725	-0.8
Outer London - East and North East	929,557	926,138	-3,419	-0.4
Outer London - South	634,109	630,384	-3,725	-0.6
Outer London - West and North West	1,046,122	1,037,628	-8,494	-0.8
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	1,230,564	1,228,306	-2,258	-0.2
Surrey, East and West Sussex	1,310,708	1,307,664	-3,044	-0.2
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	912,835	910,563	-2,272	-0.2
Kent	828,055	827,080	-975	-0.1
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	1,201,887	1,200,734	-1,153	-0.1
Dorset and Somerset	574,842	572,632	-2,210	-0.4
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	229,667	229,040	-627	-0.3
Devon	504,237	504,321	84	0.0
West Wales and The Valleys	796,382	794,434	-1,948	-0.2
East Wales	516,359	515,371	-988	-0.2
North Eastern Scotland	227,266	225,695	-1,571	-0.7
Highlands and Islands	207,690	207,254	-436	-0.2
Eastern Scotland	914,330	912,322	-2,008	-0.2
West Central Scotland	694,207	695,229	1,022	0.1
Southern Scotland	406,148	405,413	-735	-0.2
Northern Ireland	813,349	820,631	7,282	0.9

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			
	September 2025	September 2026	Change on year	Change %
Tees Valley and Durham	2,404	2,525	121	5.0
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	2,422	2,526	104	4.3
Cumbria	2,452	2,572	120	4.9
Greater Manchester	2,439	2,548	109	4.5
Lancashire	2,362	2,481	119	5
Cheshire	2,561	2,655	94	3.7
Merseyside	2,457	2,578	121	4.9
East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	2,359	2,478	119	5.0
North Yorkshire	2,411	2,532	121	5.0
South Yorkshire	2,383	2,480	97	4.1
West Yorkshire	2,410	2,517	107	4.4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	2,438	2,556	118	4.8
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	2,466	2,575	109	4.4
Lincolnshire	2,381	2,508	127	5.3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	2,534	2,652	118	4.7
Shropshire and Staffordshire	2,432	2,548	116	4.8
West Midlands (county)	2,381	2,497	116	4.9
East Anglia	2,496	2,596	100	4
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	2,764	2,874	110	4
Essex	2,664	2,784	120	4.5
Inner London - West	3,739	3,896	157	4.2
Inner London - East	3,088	3,215	127	4.1
Outer London - East and North East	2,753	2,876	123	4.5
Outer London - South	3,058	3,173	115	3.8
Outer London - West and North West	2,791	2,911	120	4.3
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	2,848	2,959	111	3.9
Surrey, East and West Sussex	2,693	2,805	112	4.2
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	2,590	2,694	104	4.0
Kent	2,592	2,710	118	4.6
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	2,557	2,672	115	4.5
Dorset and Somerset	2,393	2,525	132	5.5
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	2,246	2,358	112	5.0
Devon	2,332	2,450	118	5.1
West Wales and The Valleys	2,388	2,522	134	5.6
East Wales	2,494	2,617	123	4.9
North Eastern Scotland	2,719	2,799	80	2.9
Highlands and Islands	2,495	2,588	93	3.7
Eastern Scotland	2,610	2,713	103	3.9
West Central Scotland	2,602	2,707	105	4.0
Southern Scotland	2,556	2,656	100	3.9
Northern Ireland	2,425	2,508	83	3.4

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			
	September 2025	September 2026	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	195,848	194,104	-1,744	-0.9
Mining and quarrying	43,489	41,795	-1,694	-3.9
Manufacturing	2,308,317	2,276,310	-32,007	-1.4
Energy production and supply	120,735	124,733	3,998	3.3
Water supply, sewerage and waste	210,920	216,031	5,111	2.4
Construction	1,340,241	1,333,384	-6,857	-0.5
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	4,278,235	4,206,969	-71,266	-1.7
Transportation and storage	1,403,051	1,411,323	8,272	0.6
Accommodation and food service activities	2,164,262	2,118,259	-46,003	-2.1
Information and communication	1,266,178	1,235,065	-31,113	-2.5
Finance and insurance	1,097,635	1,106,230	8,595	0.8
Real estate	476,475	479,412	2,937	0.6
Professional, scientific and technical	2,482,090	2,476,265	-5,825	-0.2
Administrative and support services	2,388,648	2,454,555	65,907	2.8
Public administration and defence; social security	1,583,396	1,584,670	1,274	0.1
Education	3,177,081	3,197,143	20,062	0.6
Health and social work	4,493,097	4,511,799	18,702	0.4
Arts, entertainment and recreation	643,320	649,050	5,730	0.9
Other service activities	552,679	546,668	-6,011	-1.1
Households and Extraterritorial	120,953	117,097	-3,856	-3.2

Source: PAYE RTI

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INDUSTRY MEDIAN PAY

12 Industry median monthly pay from PAYE RTI

Period	£ per month			
	UK, all industries, seasonally adjusted			
	September 2025	September 2026	Change on year	Change %
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,284	2,448	164	7.2
Mining and quarrying	4,687	4,871	184	3.9
Manufacturing	2,981	3,104	123	4.1
Energy production and supply	4,553	4,684	131	2.9
Water supply, sewerage and waste	3,209	3,369	160	5.0
Construction	2,698	2,840	142	5.3
Wholesale and retail; repair of motor vehicles	2,087	2,185	98	4.7
Transportation and storage	3,011	3,066	55	1.8
Accommodation and food service activities	1,389	1,444	55	4
Information and communication	3,960	4,145	185	4.7
Finance and insurance	4,164	4,332	168	4.0
Real estate	2,542	2,626	84	3.3
Professional, scientific and technical	3,162	3,281	119	3.8
Administrative and support services	2,253	2,360	107	4.7
Public administration and defence; social security	3,217	3,381	164	5.1
Education	2,593	2,715	122	4.7
Health and social work	2,517	2,644	127	5.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,735	1,804	69	4.0
Other service activities	1,908	2,014	106	5.6
Households and Extraterritorial	1,223	1,260	37	3.0

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
September 2014	407,778	3,502,213	6,383,129	9,171,964	6,608,381	819,781
September 2015	432,723	3,607,960	6,579,007	9,298,663	6,860,770	834,680
September 2016	440,375	3,607,785	6,692,911	9,335,791	7,062,833	848,134
September 2017	440,669	3,590,136	6,779,046	9,385,929	7,304,541	871,466
September 2018	439,113	3,572,914	6,823,809	9,417,780	7,517,189	895,609
September 2019	435,770	3,515,840	6,869,407	9,453,783	7,704,302	977,142
September 2020	303,045	3,177,562	6,667,635	9,326,135	7,723,046	987,148
September 2021	470,837	3,420,677	6,770,966	9,448,039	7,903,346	1,027,326
September 2022	539,085	3,484,354	6,947,832	9,655,880	8,063,439	1,079,111
September 2023	514,551	3,486,095	7,072,566	9,860,946	8,149,204	1,155,568
September 2024	463,988	3,454,210	7,116,416	10,022,114	8,161,295	1,211,234
September 2025	429,563	3,440,371	7,010,903	10,101,209	8,108,019	1,256,586
October 2025	427,750	3,442,985	7,001,032	10,108,506	8,101,935	1,259,776
November 2025	425,176	3,445,337	6,985,112	10,113,198	8,087,729	1,260,860
December 2025	424,763	3,447,127	6,976,878	10,123,860	8,082,788	1,268,408
January 2026	424,248	3,449,405	6,967,607	10,133,185	8,080,608	1,273,835
February 2026	423,273	3,448,381	6,956,809	10,141,960	8,073,818	1,279,075
March 2026	423,534	3,448,299	6,943,950	10,146,669	8,071,799	1,283,647
April 2026	419,216	3,459,806	6,933,260	10,144,986	8,061,357	1,287,682
May 2026	415,484	3,461,798	6,925,792	10,152,756	8,057,417	1,292,829
June 2026	412,327	3,464,904	6,910,528	10,150,397	8,048,346	1,297,175
July 2026	407,724	3,466,478	6,895,700	10,152,393	8,041,354	1,303,853
August 2026	402,334	3,462,025	6,887,072	10,164,091	8,038,179	1,314,512
September 2026	397,092	3,496,160	6,877,624	10,156,077	8,026,730	1,327,177
Change on year	-32,471	55,789	-133,279	54,868	-81,289	70,591
Change %	-7.6	1.6	-1.9	0.5	-1.0	5.6

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
September 2014	272	1,084	1,734	1,909	1,725	725
September 2015	288	1,125	1,757	1,927	1,733	753
September 2016	298	1,177	1,805	1,966	1,764	787
September 2017	302	1,215	1,857	2,015	1,793	815
September 2018	313	1,267	1,932	2,072	1,835	863
September 2019	322	1,313	2,000	2,128	1,887	956
September 2020	365	1,361	2,057	2,206	1,945	1,045
September 2021	398	1,409	2,181	2,360	2,058	1,121
September 2022	409	1,525	2,357	2,530	2,197	1,215
September 2023	412	1,631	2,474	2,657	2,326	1,305
September 2024	430	1,733	2,602	2,789	2,463	1,414
September 2025	450	1,808	2,740	2,960	2,614	1,511
October 2025	455	1,809	2,737	2,962	2,610	1,514
November 2025	456	1,799	2,728	2,947	2,594	1,511
December 2025	459	1,812	2,758	2,983	2,623	1,526
January 2026	460	1,818	2,771	3,006	2,641	1,547
February 2026	463	1,828	2,790	3,028	2,654	1,549
March 2026	468	1,834	2,806	3,040	2,665	1,556
April 2026	455	1,840	2,815	3,056	2,683	1,568
May 2026	462	1,842	2,820	3,060	2,694	1,579
June 2026	463	1,855	2,834	3,074	2,702	1,587
July 2026	465	1,862	2,838	3,084	2,711	1,605
August 2026	471	1,870	2,848	3,094	2,722	1,617
September 2026	466	1,868	2,845	3,105	2,732	1,625
Change on year	16	60	105	145	118	114
Change %	3.6	3.3	3.8	4.9	4.5	7.5

Source: PAYE RTI

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