

# Scotland's Labour Market Trends June 2025

This publication contains:

- monthly estimates of the number of payrolled employees and their median earnings and cover the period to May 2025. Data are sourced from the HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system where people are recorded through the Real Time Information (RTI) system
- Claimant Count estimates which cover the period to May 2025
- the ONS Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity. Estimates cover the period to February to April 2025

The statistics included in this release are official statistics in development. Official statistics in development may be new or existing statistics, and will be tested with users, in line with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

# Key Points

- early seasonally adjusted estimates for May 2025 from HMRC Pay As You Earn Real Time Information indicate that there were 2.44 million payrolled employees in Scotland, a decrease of 0.9% (-23,000) compared with May 2024. This compares with the UK where the number of payrolled employees also decreased by 0.9% over the same period
- early seasonally adjusted estimates for May 2025 from HMRC Pay As You Earn Real Time Information indicate that median monthly pay for payrolled employees in Scotland was £2,542, an increase of 5.3% compared with May 2024. This is lower than the growth in median monthly pay for the UK over the same period (5.8%). Changes over time are based on median monthly pay estimates rounded to the nearest pound
- In May 2025, the claimant count in Scotland was 106,900, an increase of 1,500 (1.4%) over the month but a decrease of 1,000 (-0.9%) over the year. The claimant count unemployment rate in May 2025 was 3.5%, compared with 4.5% for the UK as a whole

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for January to March 2025 onwards include the full impact of the recovery efforts made to the LFS data collection and sampling methods introduced by ONS from January 2024. These estimates are expected to be an improvement on how representative the data is with regards to current labour market conditions. However, an increased amount of volatility will remain in the LFS estimates from mid-2023 until the end of 2024. Therefore, ONS still advise caution when interpreting changes over time including these time periods and continue to recommend using the LFS estimates as part of the wider suite of labour market indicators, alongside Claimant Count and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information estimates.

Estimates sourced from the ONS Labour Force Survey are presented for February to April 2025, compared with the quarter before (November 2024 to January 2025). Please note percentage point changes are based on unrounded data.

- the estimates for February to April 2025 indicate that over the quarter, the economic inactivity rate decreased while the employment and unemployment rates increased
- the estimated unemployment rate (16 and over) in Scotland was 4.2%, up 0.4 percentage points over the quarter. Scotland's unemployment rate was below the UK rate of 4.6%
- the estimated employment rate (the proportion of people aged 16 to 64 in work) in Scotland was 75.0%, up 0.9 percentage points over the quarter. Scotland's employment rate was slightly lower than the UK rate of 75.1%
- the estimated economic inactivity rate (the proportion of people aged 16 to 64 years who were not working and not seeking or available to work) in Scotland

was 21.6%, down 1.3 percentage points over the quarter. Scotland's economic inactivity rate was above the UK rate of 21.3%

## Contents

<b>Key Points</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>About this publication</b> .....	<b>5</b>
An Official Statistics in Development Publication for Scotland .....	5
Source of data .....	5
Comparison over time.....	5
ONS Labour Force Survey .....	6
Previous revisions.....	6
Other sources .....	7
<b>1. HMRC payrolled employees</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>2. HMRC earnings</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>3. Claimant Count</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>4. Summary of labour market statistics</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Infographic summary of ONS Labour Force Survey Statistics</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>5. Employment estimates</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>6. Unemployment estimates</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>7. Economic Inactivity estimates</b> .....	<b>21</b>
<b>8. Labour market estimates for women and men</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>9. Glossary</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>10. Data and Methodology</b> .....	<b>26</b>
ONS Labour Force Survey .....	26
Revisions .....	26
Labour Market Transformation .....	27
HMRC RTI .....	27
Claimant Count.....	27
Where can labour market data for Scotland be accessed.....	28
Scottish Government Labour Market Statistics .....	28
<b>11. Tell us what you think</b> .....	<b>29</b>
Join our mailing list .....	29
Future publications .....	29
Crown Copyright .....	29
Next update .....	29

# About this publication

This publication contains the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity for Scotland and the UK by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The publication also includes the HMRC Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real-Time Information (RTI) and ONS Claimant Count statistics.

## An Official Statistics in Development Publication for Scotland

These statistics are official statistics in development. Official statistics in development may be new or existing statistics, and will be tested with users, in line with the standards of trustworthiness, quality, and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#).

Scottish Government statistics are regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) that all producers of official statistics should adhere to.

## Source of data

The information included in this publication are from three separate sources covering the time periods shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Labour market data source reference periods

Labour Force Survey Estimates (ONS)	February to April 2025			
PAYE RTI (HMRC) - employee counts - median monthly pay			1 to 30 April	
Early PAYE RTI (HMRC) - employee counts - median monthly pay				1 to 31 May
Claimant Count (ONS)				8 May
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May

## Comparison over time

Comparisons with the latest data over the year have been included within the commentary of this publication. Estimates for employment, unemployment and inactivity rates are compared over the quarter and over the year.

## ONS Labour Force Survey

Alongside the ONS labour market statistics release in May 2025, ONS published an [article on LFS quality](#), including coherence. This quality article coincided with the first period of LFS data that incorporates the full impact of some of the larger recovery efforts ONS made from January 2024.

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for January to March 2025 onwards include the full impact of the recovery efforts made to the LFS data collection and sampling methods introduced by ONS from January 2024. These estimates are expected to be an improvement on how representative the data is with regards to current labour market conditions. However, an increased amount of volatility will remain in the LFS estimates from mid-2023 until the end of 2024. Therefore, ONS still advise caution when interpreting changes over time including these time periods and continue to recommend using the LFS estimates as part of the wider suite of labour market indicators, alongside Claimant Count and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information estimates.

### Previous revisions

These are official statistics in development. In March 2025, ONS revised their Labour Force Survey seasonally adjusted data back to January to March 2019 due to a seasonal adjustment review. This follows a reweighting exercise in December 2024. On 3 December 2024, ONS published an [article](#) outlining how the estimates have been affected by reweighting. These estimates were included in the main [ONS release](#) from 17 December 2024.

The reweighted LFS estimates incorporate information on the size and composition of the UK population, based on 2022 mid-year estimates. For England, Wales and Northern Ireland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2021-based National Population projections, published in January 2024. For Scotland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2020-based National Population Projections, published in January 2023.

Given time constraints, ONS were only able to reweight LFS estimates from January to March 2019 onwards. Therefore, the reweighting exercise creates a discontinuity between December 2018 to February 2019 and January to March 2019 where there will be a step change in LFS estimates. However, the seasonally adjusted UK levels of employment, unemployment and economic inactivity by sex and age-band have been modelled back to June to August 2011 to ensure that headline rates and levels by sex and age-band (datasets [A02SA](#) and [A05SA](#)) can be assessed without a discontinuity.

Reweighting takes account of more recent population estimates but does not address issues surrounding the increased volatility in the LFS data, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes.

The longer-term solution remains the replacement of the Labour Force Survey with the Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS). On 10 April 2025, ONS published a

[Labour market transformation article](#) providing an update on the transformation of labour market statistics.

## **Other sources**

This publication also contains HMRC PAYE Real Time Information (RTI) on payrolled employees and their median monthly earnings. These are classed as Official Statistics in Development.

The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) published [a review of the HMRC PAYE RTI statistics](#) in June 2023, and HMRC and ONS published an updated [response to the OSR recommendations](#) in December 2024.

The ONS have also published Claimant Count estimates which have also been included within this publication.

This release follows the ONS monthly releases of:

- [Labour market overview, UK Statistical bulletins](#)
- [Earnings and employment from Pay As You Earn Real Time Information, UK](#)
- [CC01 Regional labour market: Claimant Count by unitary and local authority](#)

# 1. HMRC payrolled employees

This information is based on monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data.

The latest early payrolled employee estimates for May 2025 indicate that there were 2.44 million payrolled employees in Scotland. Compared with the same month the year before, the number of payrolled employees decreased by 0.9% (-23,000). This compares with a decrease of 0.9% for the UK over the same period.

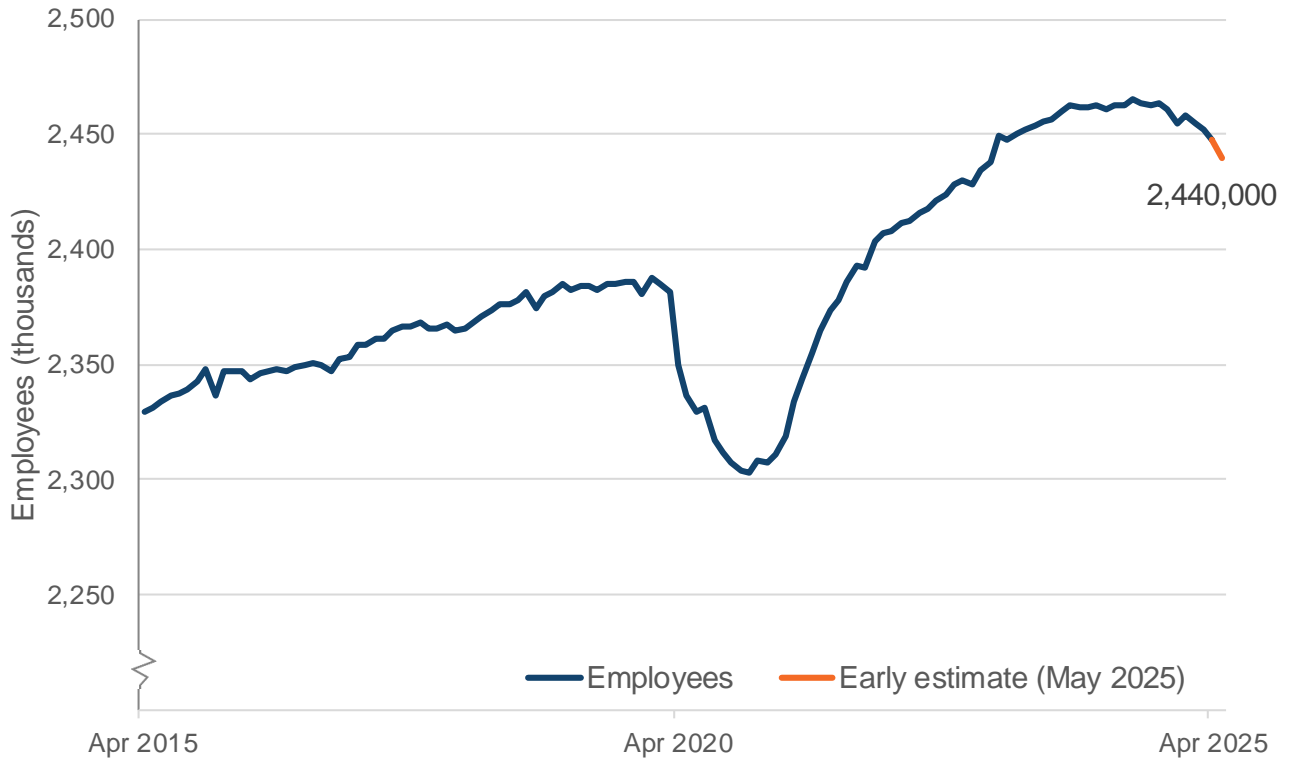
The estimated number of payrolled employees decreased by 8,000 employees (-0.3%) from April 2025 to May 2025. This monthly change should be treated as a provisional estimate and is likely to be revised when more data for May is received next month.

In December 2020, the lowest point following the start of the pandemic, there were 82,000 fewer payrolled employees in Scotland than prior to the pandemic (February 2020). However, the estimated number of payrolled employees has generally been increasing since December 2020 and has continued to be above the pre-coronavirus level (February 2020) since November 2021.

Estimates for May 2025 are provisional as they are based on around 85% of information being available. When comparing the number of payrolled employees in April 2025 with the same period the previous year, the number of payrolled employees in Scotland decreased by 0.5% (-13,000).

**Chart 1: The number of payrolled employees in Scotland declined between February and December 2020. However, it has continued to be above the pre-coronavirus level since November 2021, reaching a peak in July 2024. The number of payrolled employees remained relatively unchanged during 2024 but has been decreasing in 2025**

Payrolled Employees, Scotland, April 2015 to May 2025, seasonally adjusted

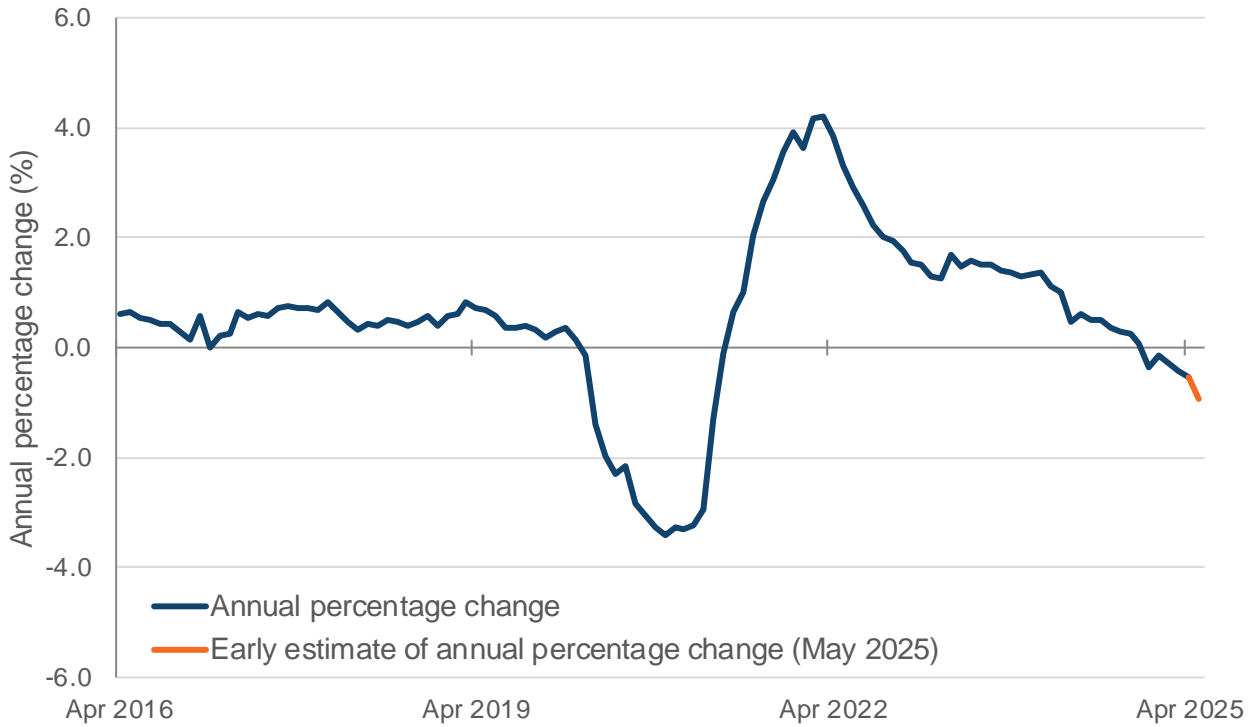


Source: PAYE RTI, all industries, seasonally adjusted, HMRC

Note: Early estimates for May 2025 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of payrolled employees as well as their median pay in the latest period. The figures are based on around 85% of information being available. They are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available.

**Chart 2: Annual growth in the number of payrolled employees in Scotland reached a peak in March 2022, however data for recent months show a decrease in payrolled employees compared to the same period in the previous year**

Annual Percentage Change in Payrolled Employees, Scotland, April 2016 to May 2025



Source: PAYE RTI, all industries, seasonally adjusted, HMRC

Note: Early estimates for May 2025 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of payrolled employees as well as their median pay in the latest period. The figures are based on around 85% of information being available. They are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available.

## 2. HMRC earnings

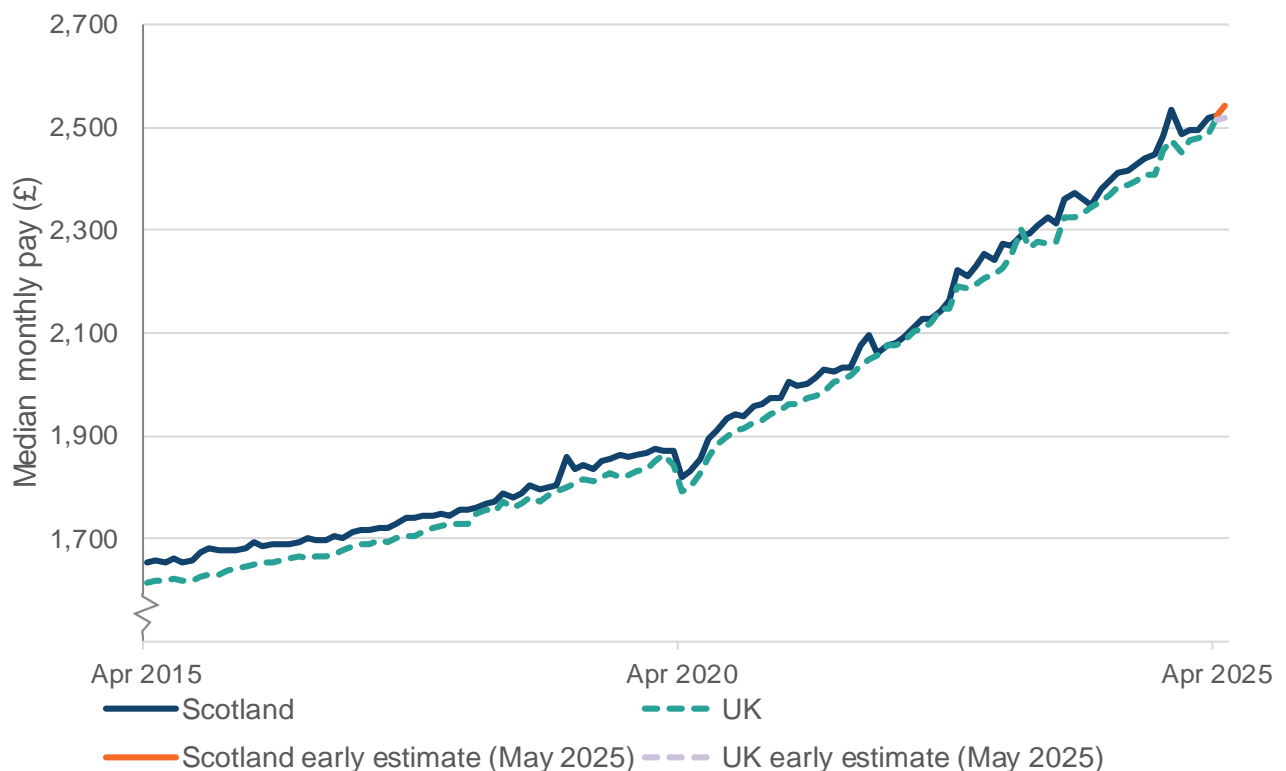
This information is based on monthly estimates of paid employees and their pay from HM Revenue and Customs' (HMRC's) Pay As You Earn (PAYE) Real Time Information (RTI) data.

Changes over time are based on median monthly pay estimates which are rounded to the nearest pound.

The latest early estimates for May 2025 indicate that median monthly pay for payrolled employees in Scotland was £2,542, an increase of 5.3% compared to the same period the previous year. This is lower than the annual growth in median monthly pay for payrolled employees in the UK over the same period (5.8%).

### Chart 3: Median pay for payrolled employees decreased sharply in April 2020 but has generally been increasing since July 2020

Median Monthly Pay, Scotland and UK, April 2015 to May 2025, seasonally adjusted

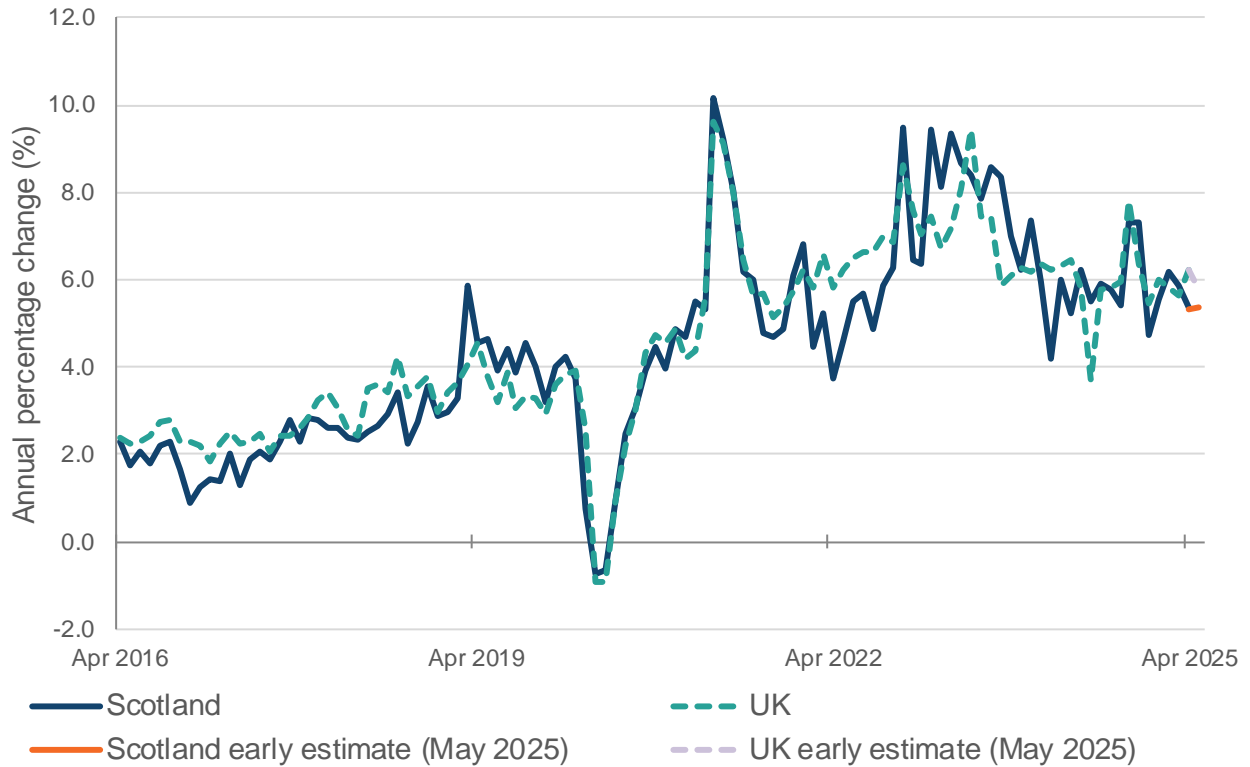


Source: PAYE RTI, all industries, seasonally adjusted, HMRC

Notes: Early estimates for May 2025 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of payrolled employees as well as their median pay in the latest period. The figures for May 2025 are based on around 85% of information being available. They are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available.

**Chart 4: Annual Growth in the median monthly pay for payrolled employees in Scotland is higher than the average growth prior to the pandemic**

Annual Percentage Change in Median Monthly Pay, Scotland and UK, April 2016 to May 2025



Source: PAYE RTI, all industries, seasonally adjusted, HMRC

Notes: Early estimates for May 2025 are provided to give an indication of the likely level of payrolled employees as well as their median pay in the latest period. The figures for May 2025 are based on around 85% of information being available. They are considered of lower quality and may be subject to revision in next month's release when between 98% to 99% of data will be available.

### 3. Claimant Count

This information is based on monthly estimates of the number of people claiming unemployment-related benefits.

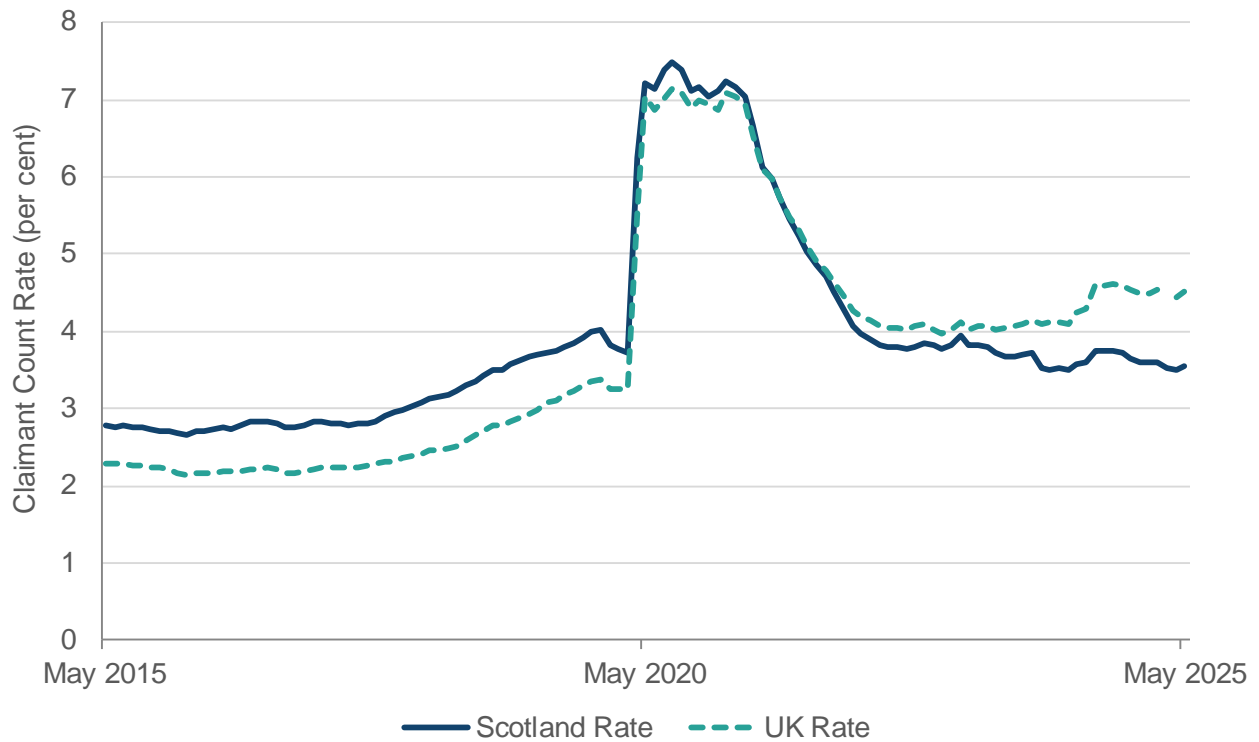
The Claimant Count includes Jobseeker's Allowance Claimants and those claimants of Universal Credit who were claiming principally for the reason of being unemployed (those in the "searching for work" conditionality regime). Those claiming such benefits may be wholly unemployed and seeking work, or may be employed but with low income and/or low hours, that make them eligible for unemployment-related benefit support. As part of the response to the pandemic, the rules around who could claim Universal Credit had changed, meaning an increased proportion of those claiming may actually still be in some kind of work.

In May 2024, the Department for Work and Pensions rolled out an increase in the administrative earnings threshold for full work search conditionality. This change affected around 180,000 claimants in the UK over the summer of 2024, increasing the Claimant Count over that time. This policy change, along with two previous increases to the administrative earnings threshold in September 2022 and January 2023, represent discontinuities in the Claimant Count series.

In May 2025, the claimant count in Scotland was 106,900, an increase of 1,500 (1.4%) over the month but a decrease of 1,000 (-0.9%) over the year. The claimant count unemployment rate in May 2025 was 3.5%, compared with 4.5% for the UK as a whole.

**Chart 5: The claimant count rate for Scotland and the UK showed a large increase at the start of the pandemic, reaching a peak in August 2020 before starting to decrease. The claimant count rates for Scotland and the UK were fairly constant between mid-2022 and 2023 although the gap has widened through 2024 and into 2025**

Claimant Count rate, seasonally adjusted, Scotland and UK, May 2015 to May 2025



Source: Claimant count, ONS

## 4. Summary of labour market statistics

Employment, unemployment and economic inactivity estimates are presented for February to April 2025, compared with the quarter before (November 2024 to January 2025) and compared with the year before (February to April 2024).

Data is obtained from a sample survey and is therefore subject to some error. Changes over the quarter and year have been included within the commentary of this publication but caution in their use is advised by ONS due to the increased volatility in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates.

The latest LFS estimates show that there are no statistically significant changes over the quarter or year in the headline labour market rate estimates for Scotland.

**Table 1: Labour Market Statistics, Scotland and UK, February to April 2025**

	Rate (%)	CI	Percentage point			Level (thousands)						
			Change on quarter	CI	Change on year	CI	Level	CI	Change on quarter	CI	Change on year	CI
<b>Employment<sup>1</sup></b>												
Scotland	75.0	(± 1.6)	0.9	(± 2.2)	2.1	(± 2.7)	2,686	(± 57)	53	(± 76)	95	(± 87)
UK	75.1	(± 0.5)	0.1	(± 0.4)	0.7	(± 0.8)	34,011	(± 221)	89	(± 192)	667	(± 333)
<b>Unemployment<sup>2</sup></b>												
Scotland	4.2	(± 0.8)	0.4	(± 1.1)	-0.6	(± 1.4)	117	(± 22)	14	(± 30)	-11	(± 36)
UK	4.6	(± 0.3)	0.2	(± 0.3)	0.2	(± 0.4)	1,640	(± 98)	94	(± 106)	115	(± 149)
<b>Inactivity<sup>3</sup></b>												
Scotland	21.6	(± 1.6)	-1.3	(± 2.1)	-1.8	(± 2.5)	736	(± 69)	-44	(± 92)	-60	(± 107)
UK	21.3	(± 0.5)	-0.2	(± 0.4)	-0.9	(± 0.7)	9,187	(± 195)	-80	(± 174)	-303	(± 296)

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

Note 1: Levels all persons aged 16 and over; rates all persons aged 16 to 64; denominator all persons aged 16 to 64.

Note 2: Levels and rates all persons aged 16 and over; denominator all economically active persons aged 16 and over.

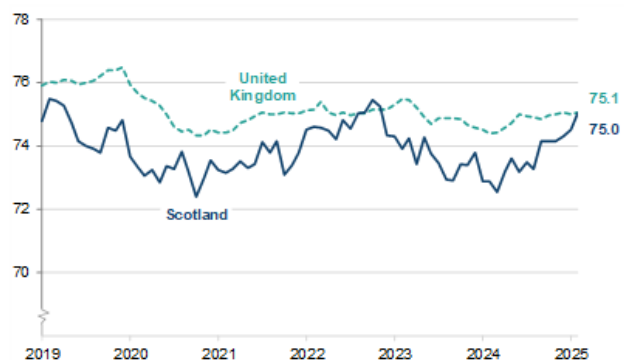
Note 3: Levels and rates all persons aged 16 to 64, denominator all persons aged 16 to 64.

# Infographic summary of ONS Labour Force Survey Statistics

## February to April 2025

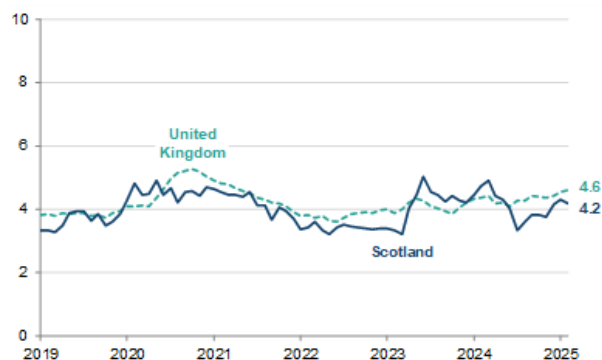
### Employment rate

75.0%



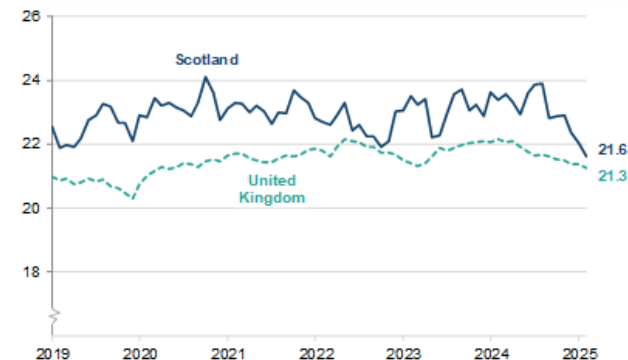
### Unemployment rate

4.2%



### Economic Inactivity rate

21.6%



#### Quarterly Change

**Scotland** 0.9 pp ↑ **UK** 0.1 pp ↑ **Scotland** 0.4 pp ↑ **UK** 0.2 pp ↑ **Scotland** -1.3 pp ↓ **UK** -0.2 pp ↓

#### Annual Change

**Scotland** 2.1 pp ↑ **UK** 0.7 pp ↑ **Scotland** -0.6 pp ↓ **UK** 0.2 pp ↑ **Scotland** -1.8 pp ↓ **UK** -0.9 pp ↓

Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

The latest LFS estimates show that there are no statistically significant changes over the quarter or year in the headline labour market rate estimates for Scotland

pp = percentage points  
10 June 2025

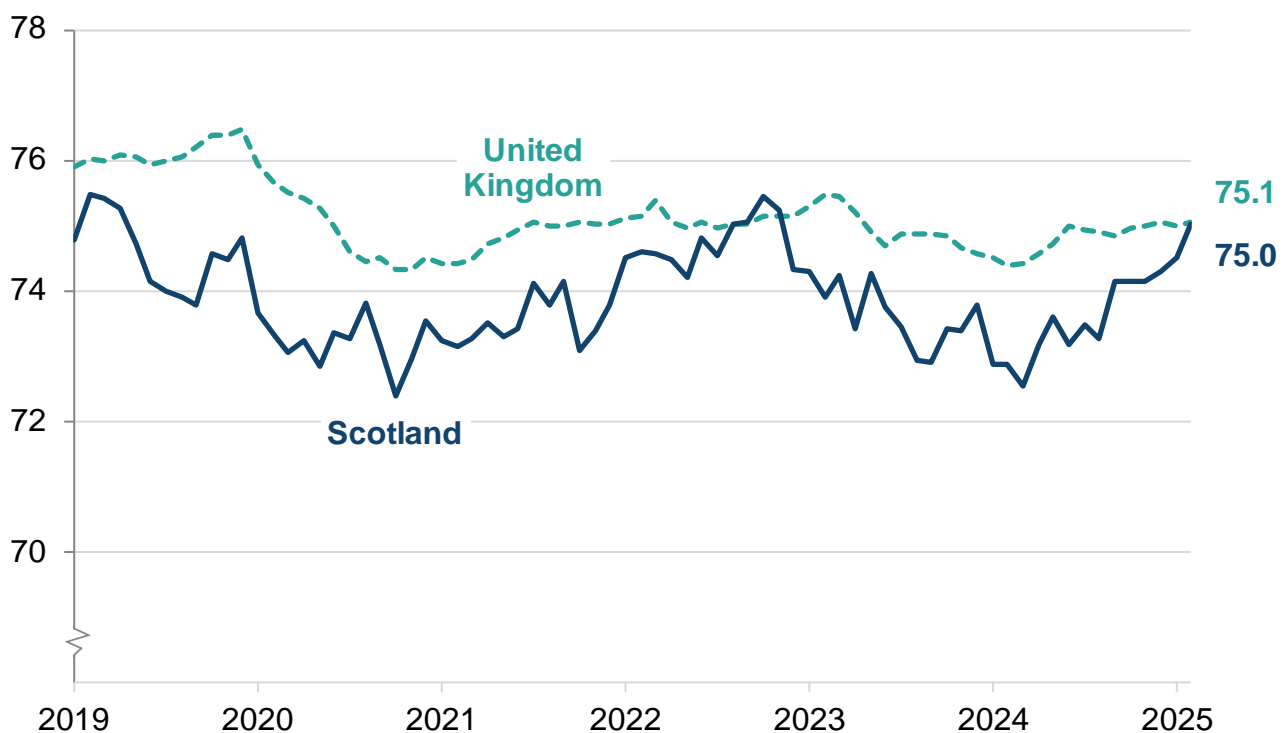
## 5. Employment estimates

The estimated employment rate for people aged 16 to 64 years in Scotland was 75.0% in February to April 2025. This is 0.9 percentage points up over the quarter and 2.1 percentage points up over the year.

The estimated UK employment rate was 75.1% in February to April 2025. This is 0.1 percentage points up on the quarter and 0.7 percentage points up over the year.

### Chart 6: The employment rate for Scotland was slightly lower than the UK

Employment rates for persons aged 16 to 64, Scotland and the UK, January to March 2019 through to February to April 2025



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

### Chart 7: Scotland had the 2nd highest employment rate across the countries of the UK

Employment rate and annual change for persons aged 16 to 64, UK countries, February to April 2025 compared to February to April 2024.



Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Note: Annual change shown in percentage points

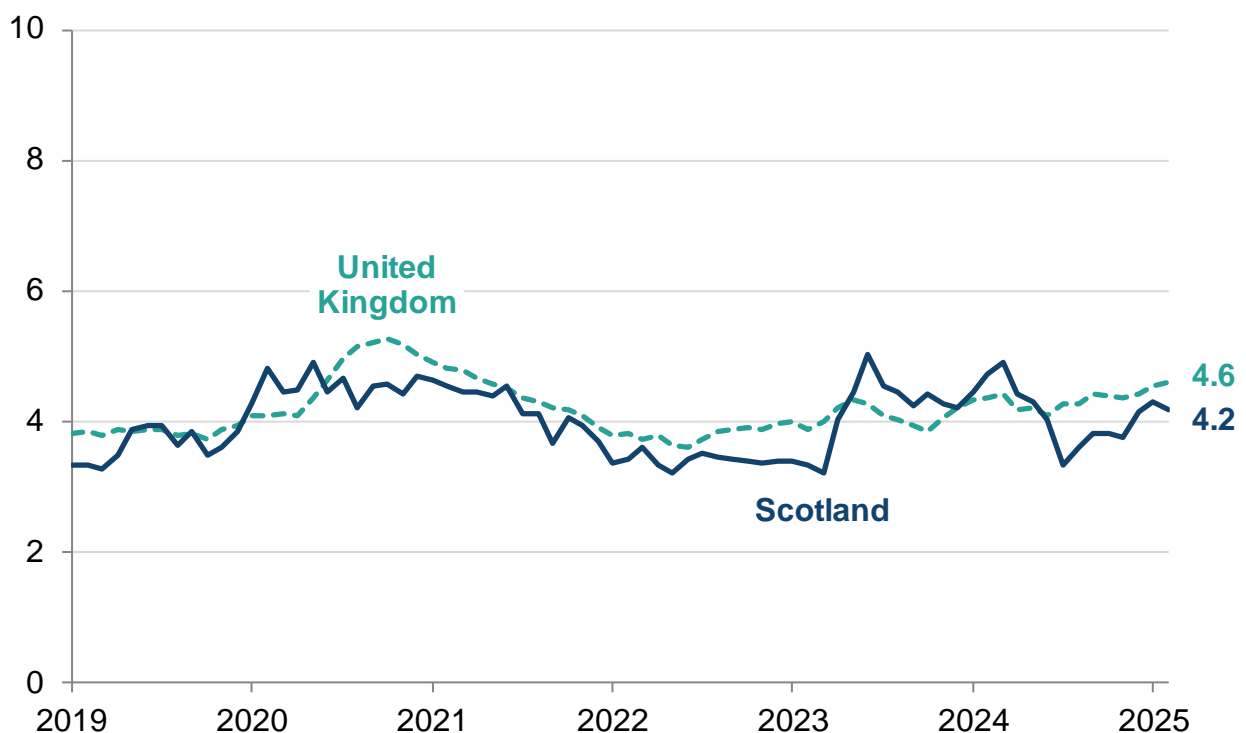
## 6. Unemployment estimates

The estimated unemployment rate for people aged 16 years and over in Scotland was 4.2% in February to April 2025. This is 0.4 percentage points up over the quarter but 0.6 percentage points down over the year.

The estimated UK unemployment rate was 4.6% in February to April 2025. This is 0.2 percentage points up on the quarter and 0.2 percentage points up over the year.

### Chart 8: The unemployment rate for Scotland was lower than the UK

Unemployment rates for persons aged 16 and over, Scotland and the UK, January to March 2019 to February to April 2025



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

### Chart 9: Scotland had the 2nd lowest unemployment rate across the countries of the UK

Unemployment Rate and annual change for persons aged 16 and over, UK countries, February to April 2025 compared to February to April 2024.



Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Note: Annual change shown in percentage points

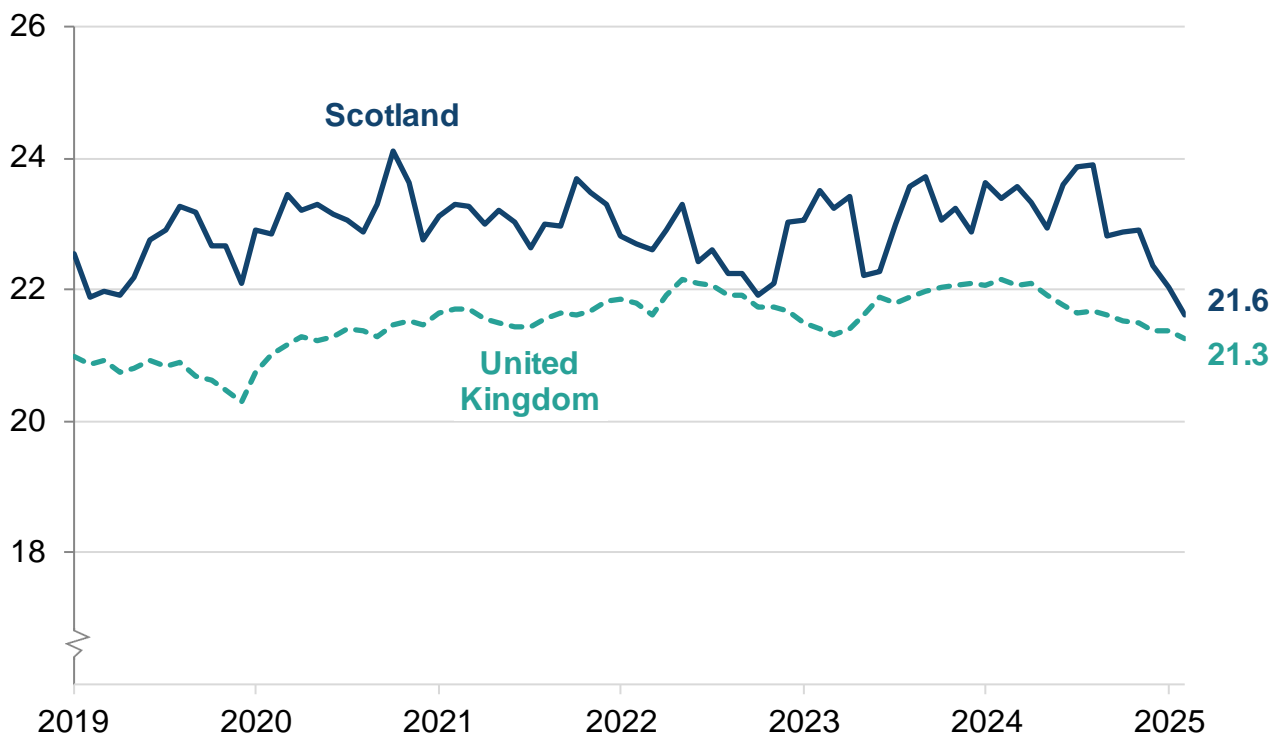
## 7. Economic Inactivity estimates

The estimated economic inactivity rate for people aged 16 to 64 years in Scotland was 21.6% in February to April 2025. This is 1.3 percentage points down over the quarter and 1.8 percentage points down over the year.

The estimated UK economic inactivity rate was 21.3% in February to April 2025. This is 0.2 percentage points down on the quarter and 0.9 percentage points down over the year.

### Chart 10: The economic inactivity rate for Scotland was higher than the UK

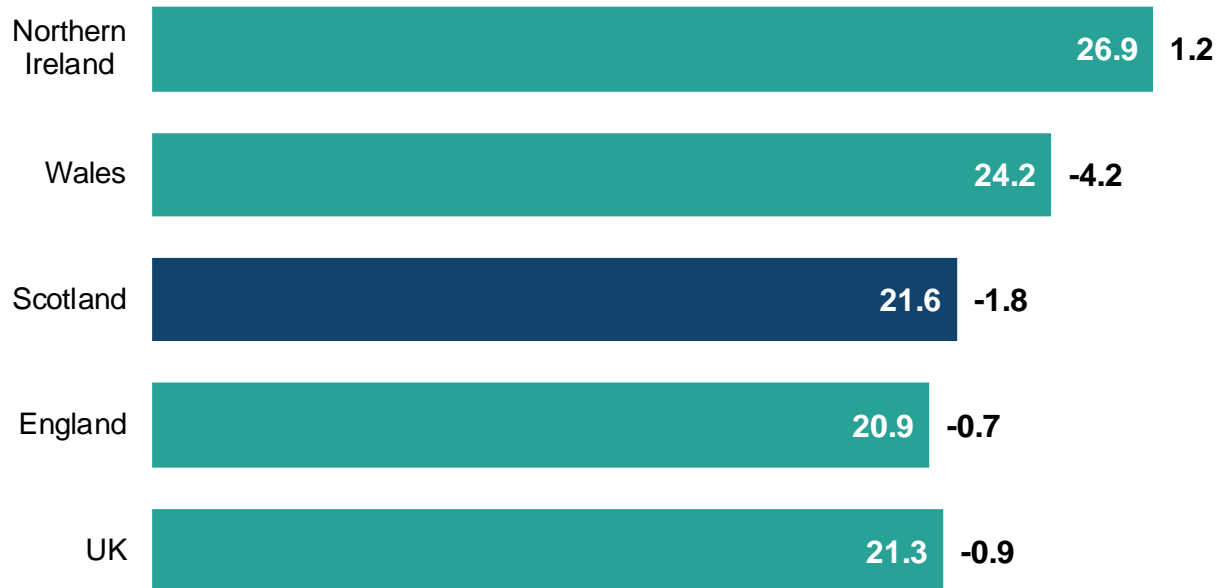
Economic inactivity rate for persons aged 16 to 64, Scotland and the UK, January to March 2019 through to February to April 2025



Source: Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted, ONS

### Chart 11: Scotland had the 2nd lowest economic inactivity rate across the countries of the UK

Economic Inactivity rate and annual change for persons aged 16 to 64, UK countries, February to April 2025 compared to February to April 2024.



Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS

Note: Annual change shown in percentage points

## 8. Labour market estimates for women and men

As a result of issues affecting the Labour Force Survey (LFS), labour market estimates by sex are not included at this time. Further information on the quality of the LFS can be found in our recent [Scottish Government's Quality Assessment of the Office for National Statistics Labour Force Survey and Annual Population Survey data for Scotland](#) report (see [Annex 1](#) of the paper for more details on LFS estimates by sex).

## 9. Glossary

**Rates:** Rates represent the proportion of the population or subgroup with a certain characteristic. They allow changes in the labour market to be interpreted in a wider context by accounting for changes in the population or the number of people who are economically active. Rates can be calculated for different age groups.

For headline employment, economic activity and economic inactivity, the reference population is those aged 16 to 64. For unemployment, the reference population is the active population aged 16 and over. Thus, people aged 65 and over who continue to be economically active are included in the base while those who are economically inactive will not.

**Economically active:** The population who are either in employment or unemployed.

**Economically inactive:** People not in employment and who do not meet the criteria for unemployment. This group includes:

- those who want a job but who have not been seeking work in the last 4 weeks
- those who want a job and are seeking work but not available to start
- those who do not want a job

For example, students not working or seeking work and those in retirement.

**Employment:** There are two main ways of looking at employment: the number of people with jobs or the number of jobs. These two concepts represent different things as one person can have more than one job. The number of people in employment is measured via the Labour Force Survey and consist of those aged 16 and over. Employment measures the number of people who did at least one hour of paid work or had a job they were temporarily away from. People who do unpaid work in a family business and people on Government-supported training and employment programs are also included. This is in accordance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition.

**Unemployment:** The ILO definition of unemployment covers people who are 16 years and over:

- without a job, have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks and are available to start work in the next fortnight

or

- out of work, have accepted a job and are waiting to start it in the next two weeks

**Employment rate:** The proportion of people aged between 16 and 64 years who are in employment.

**Unemployment rate:** The proportion of economically active people aged 16 and over who are unemployed.

**Economic inactivity rate:** The number of economically inactive people expressed as a percentage of the relevant population.

## 10. Data and Methodology

All estimates presented are sourced from the Labour Force Survey, a survey of households collected and published by the Office for National Statistics with the exception of those in sections 1, 2 and 3.

### ONS Labour Force Survey

Alongside the ONS labour market statistics release in May 2025, ONS published an [article on LFS quality](#), including coherence. This quality article coincided with the first period of LFS data that incorporates the full impact of some of the larger recovery efforts ONS made from January 2024.

Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates for January to March 2025 onwards include the full impact of the recovery efforts made to the LFS data collection and sampling methods introduced by ONS from January 2024. These estimates are expected to be an improvement on how representative the data is with regards to current labour market conditions. However, an increased amount of volatility will remain in the LFS estimates from mid-2023 until the end of 2024. Therefore, ONS still advise caution when interpreting changes over time including these time periods and continue to recommend using the LFS estimates as part of the wider suite of labour market indicators, alongside Claimant Count and Pay As You Earn Real Time Information estimates.

### Revisions

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The reweighted LFS estimates incorporate information on the size and composition of the UK population, based on 2022 mid-year estimates. For England, Wales and Northern Ireland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2021-based National Population projections, published in January 2024. For Scotland, they are projected forward using scaling factors from 2020-based National Population Projections, published in January 2023.

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Reweighting takes account of more recent population estimates but does not address issues surrounding the increased volatility in the LFS data, resulting from smaller achieved sample sizes. An increased amount of volatility will remain in the estimates between mid-2023 and the end of 2024.

The longer-term solution remains the replacement of the Labour Force Survey with the Transformed Labour Force Survey (TLFS).

## **Labour Market Transformation**

ONS are transforming the LFS. They have published a series of [Labour market transformation articles](#) providing updates on the transformation of labour market statistics.

## **HMRC RTI**

This release covers people paid through the HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE) system where their pay is reported through the Real Time Information (RTI) system.

Information presented in this release are monthly estimates of the number of payrolled employees and their median earnings. It includes UK and geographical regions (NUTS1) early estimates of payrolled employment and median pay for the most recent month.

Statistics in this release are based on people who are employed in at least one job paid through HMRC's PAYE system and the monthly estimates reflect the average for each day of the calendar month.

The publication and background information can be accessed on the [ONS website](#).

## **Claimant Count**

The Claimant Count consists of claimants of Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) and some Universal Credit (UC) Claimants. The UC claimants that are included are 1) those that were recorded as not in employment (May 2013-April 2015), and 2) those claimants of Universal Credit who are required to search for work, i.e. within the Searching for Work conditionality regime as defined by the Department for Work & Pensions (from April 2015 onwards). The denominator for the claimant count rate is the claimant count plus workforce jobs. Estimates included in this publication are seasonally adjusted.

In May 2024, the Department for Work and Pensions rolled out an increase in the administrative earnings threshold for full work search conditionality. This change affected around 180,000 claimants in the UK over the summer of 2024, increasing the Claimant Count over that time. This policy change, along with two previous increases to the administrative earnings threshold in September 2022 and January 2023, represent discontinuities in the Claimant Count series.

## Where can labour market data for Scotland be accessed

Labour Force Survey estimates for Scotland are also published on [Nomis](#)

This release follows the ONS monthly release of [Regional Labour Market Statistics in the UK](#)

A range of Labour Market Statistics for Scotland are also published by the [Office for National Statistics](#)

### Scottish Government Labour Market Statistics

- [Scotland's Labour Market Insights](#) (published on 30 April 2025) is a quarterly publication summarising employment, unemployment and economic inactivity estimates sourced from a range of official labour market statistics for Scotland and the UK.
- The [Labour market data for 16 to 24 year olds in Scotland](#) is sourced from the ONS Annual Population Survey, January to December 2024 (last published on 16 April 2025).

Other SG labour market publications from the ONS Annual Population Survey:

- [Disabled people in the labour market in Scotland: January to December 2022](#)
- [Job-related training in Scotland: January to December 2022](#)
- [Labour Market Statistics for Scotland by Ethnicity: January to December 2021](#)
- [Scotland's Labour Market: People, Places and Regions – Protected Characteristics. Statistics from the Annual Population Survey 2021](#)

Other SG labour market publications

- [Quarterly Public Sector Employment Q1 2025](#)
- [Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2024](#)
- [Topical publications](#)

# 11. Tell us what you think

We are always interested to hear from our users about how our statistics are used, and how they can be improved.

## Join our mailing list

If you would like to receive notification about statistical publications, or find out about consultations on our statistics please join the [ScotStat mailing list](#).

## Future publications

Details of future publications can be found on our [forthcoming publications](#) page.

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## Next update

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