# LOCAL DATA PROJECT | wbg WOMEN'S BUDGET GROUP

'HOW TO'

Local analysis for the briefing on Coronavirus Government Support

Our national briefing on Gender Differences in Access to Coronavirus Government Support has been produced as part of the Local Data Project.

Here we want to show you how to tailor the key information in the briefing to your local area.

You can find the national briefing and the template for your own local analysis on the Local Data Project website by clicking here.
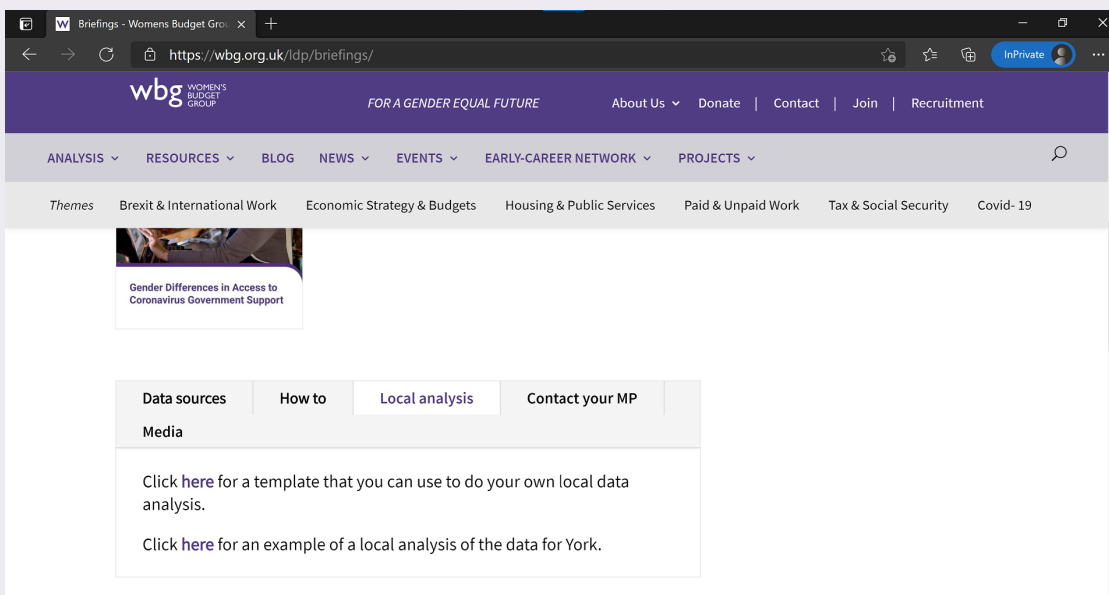
**Let's work through the different parts together.**

Let's start with the 'furlough' data.

First, we need to open the dataset for the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme statistics. We can find that here. When we download the spreadsheet, and open it up, it should look like this.
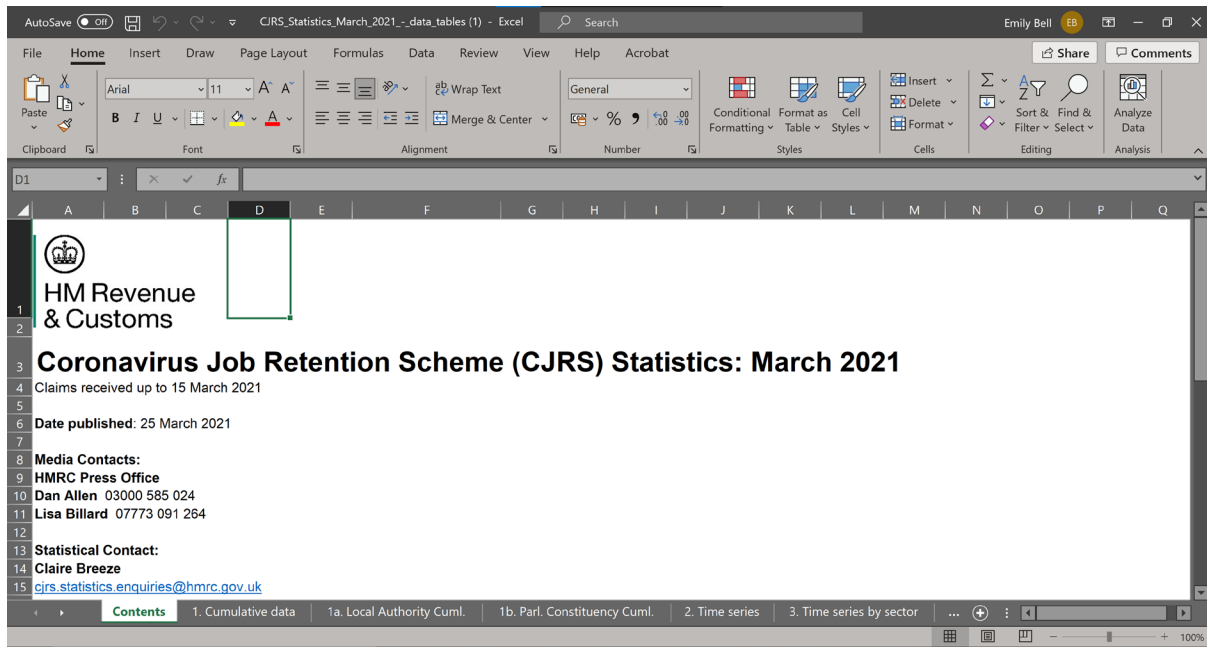
(If you have any problems finding the right spreadsheet, check out our explainer video: Accessing the data on coronavirus support.)

There are lots of different tables in this dataset. The ones we're interested in are tables 11, 12, 13.
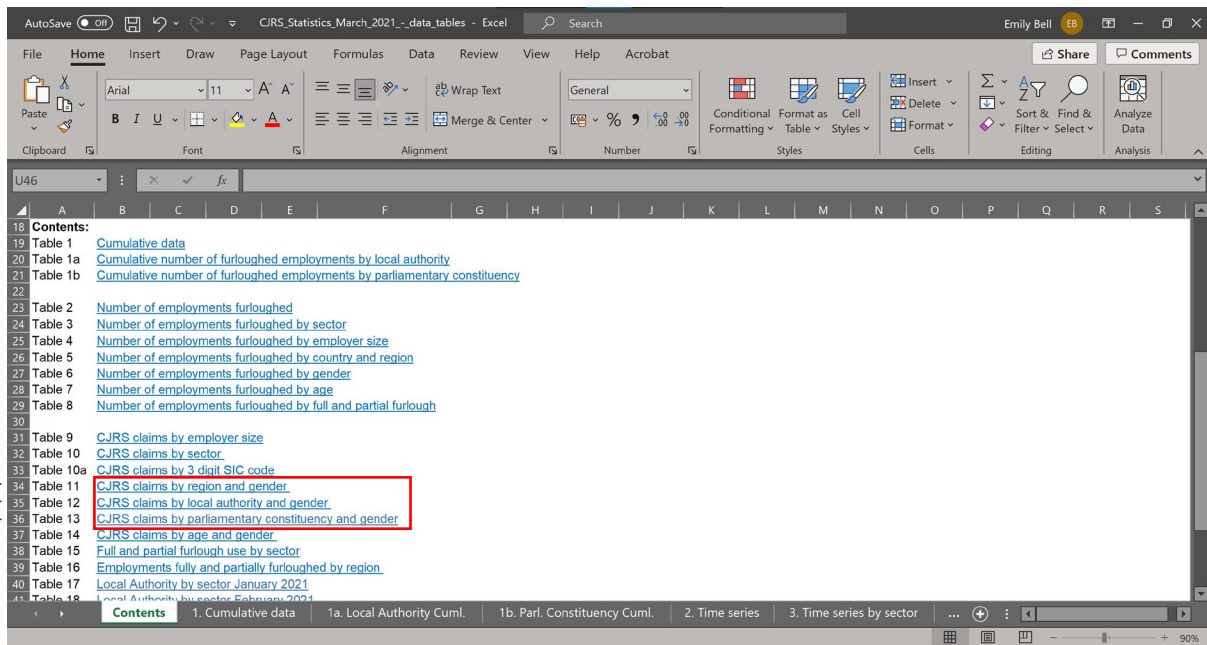
In table 11, we can find the information on furlough at the regional level. This is where you can find the information to complete the first lines of the key facts box.

Country / Region Codes	Country / Region	Female employments eligible for furlough	Male employments eligible for furlough	Total employments eligible for furlough	Female employments furloughed at 31 January	Female take up-rate at 31 January	Male employments furloughed at 31 January	Male take up-rate at 31 January	Unknown employments furloughed at 31 January	Total employments furlough 31 Janua
E92000001	England	12,617,900	12,479,600	25,097,500	2,011,700	16%	1,875,100	15%	-	3,886,9
E12000001	North East	562,200	548,500	1,110,800	81,300	14%	74,700	14%	-	156,0
E12000002	North West	1,641,700	1,613,700	3,255,400	248,200	15%	241,400	15%	-	489,6
E12000003	Yorkshire And The Humber	1,191,200	1,194,000	2,385,200	173,400	15%	163,600	14%	-	337,0
E12000004	East Midlands	1,095,100	1,103,000	2,198,100	162,000	15%	146,300	13%	-	308,3
E12000005	West Midlands	1,267,500	1,284,800	2,552,300	195,700	15%	184,600	14%	-	380,3
E12000006	East	1,434,600	1,417,400	2,852,000	229,900	16%	200,300	14%	-	430,3
E12000007	London	2,061,400	2,028,900	4,090,300	362,900	18%	372,700	18%	-	735,6
E12000008	South East	2,101,800	2,063,100	4,164,900	346,800	17%	306,400	15%	-	653,2
E12000009	South West	1,262,200	1,226,100	2,488,400	211,500	17%	185,100	15%	-	396,6
W92000004	Wales	663,000	636,300	1,299,200	95,300	14%	88,100	14%	-	183,4
S92000003	Scotland	1,230,000	1,194,500	2,424,500	193,100	16%	179,900	15%	-	373,0
N92000002	Northern Ireland	403,300	374,100	777,400	55,900	14%	53,100	14%	-	109,0
-	Unknown	256,000	321,300	577,300	41,400	-	43,500	-	246,300	331,3
Total		15,170,100	15,005,800	30,175,900	2,397,400	16%	2,239,700	15%	246,300	4,883,5

Note: We can ignore the 'unknown' categories. These are just where the data cannot be matched to a location, or where the gender of a claimant is unknown.

Key facts box

Women and Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ('furlough')

Across [region], women make up [x%] of those on furlough, despite women being only 47.3% of the overall UK workforce. Data from HMRC show that [#] women were furloughed at the end of February 2021, compared to [#] men. The total number of people on furlough in the region at the end of February 2021 was [#].

In the [parliamentary constituency/local authority] of [x] the difference was even higher, with women making up [x%] of those on furlough. This is due to the composition of the local labour market. More women than men work in sectors that were shut-down like retail and hospitality or accommodation and food services. The city's reliance on [the service sector/retail/tourism] means that women have been disproportionately impacted.

Local economic recovery plans must take a gendered approach to ensure they target those hardest hit by the pandemic.

Let's look at an example now.

The [#] boxes are quite straightforward, so let's do those first. We'll work with the data from Yorkshire and the Humber.

> Across [region], women make up [x%] of those on furlough, despite women being only 47.3% of the overall UK workforce. Data from HMRC show that [#] women were furloughed at the end of February 2021, compared to [#] men. The total number of people on furlough in the region at the end of February 2021 was [#].

So, we should get:

> Across Yorkshire and the Humber region, women make up [x%] of those on furlough, despite women being only 47.3% of the overall UK workforce. Data from HMRC show that 171,100 women were furloughed at the end of February 2021, compared to 158,200 men. The total number of people on furlough in the region at the end of February 2021 was 329,300.

The only thing missing now is the percentage. An easy way to work this out is by using a percentage calculator, like this one.

So now we can complete the box:

> Across Yorkshire and the Humber region, women make up 52% of those on furlough, despite women being only 47.3% of the overall UK workforce. Data from HMRC show that 171,100 women were furloughed at the end of February 2021, compared to 158,200 men. The total number of people on furlough in the region at the end of February 2021 was 329,300.

Can you complete the box with data from your own region?

> Across [region], women make up [x%] of those on furlough, despite women being only 47.3% of the overall UK workforce. Data from HMRC show that [#] women were furloughed at the end of February 2021, compared to [#] men. The total number of people on furlough in the region at the end of February 2021 was [#].

_____

Next, let's move to a more local level.

> **Women and Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme ('furlough')**
>
> Across [region], women make up [x%] of those on furlough, despite women being only 47.3% of the overall UK workforce. Data from HMRC show that [#] women were furloughed at the end of February 2021, compared to [#] men. The total number of people on furlough in the region at the end of February 2021 was [#].
>
> In the [parliamentary constituency/local authority] of [x] the difference was even higher, with women making up [x%] of those on furlough. This is due to the composition of the local labour market. More women than men work in sectors that were shut-down like retail and hospitality or accommodation and food services. The city's reliance on [the service sector/retail/tourism] means that women have been disproportionately impacted.
>
> Local economic recovery plans must take a gendered approach to ensure they target those hardest hit by the pandemic.

You might decide to work with the data for local authority level (table 12) or parliamentary constituency (table 13). In our example, we're going to work with parliamentary constituency.

A1			fx	Table 13					

Table 13 — CJRS extension: furloughed employments by country, region, parliamentary constituency and gender

Figures for furloughing supported by the Job Retention Scheme as at 31 January and provisional figures for 28 February.

Based on claims made by the 15 March. The February figures are provisional and may be revised due to late and amended claims.

Country / Region / Parliamentary Constituency Codes	Country / Region / Parliamentary constituency	Female employments eligible for furlough	Male employments eligible for furlough	Total employments eligible for furlough	Female employments furloughed at 31 January	Female take up-rate at 31 January	Male employments furloughed at 31 January	Male take u ra 31 Janua
E92000001	England	12,617,900	12,479,600	25,097,500	2,011,700	16%	1,875,100	15
E12000001	North East	562,200	548,500	1,110,800	81,300	14%	74,700	14
E14000554	Berwick-upon-Tweed	15,400	14,400	29,900	3,200	20%	2,200	15
E14000569	Bishop Auckland	19,000	18,400	37,400	2,700	14%	2,400	13
E14000574	Blaydon	19,500	18,700	38,200	3,200	16%	2,700	14
E14000575	Blyth Valley	18,900	18,100	37,000	2,700	14%	2,300	13
E14000641	City of Durham	18,500	18,300	36,800	2,400	13%	2,300	12
E14000658	Darlington	20,900	21,100	42,000	2,900	14%	2,700	13
E14000677	Easington	16,600	16,600	33,200	2,200	13%	1,900	12
E14000709	Gateshead	20,200	20,400	40,600	3,200	16%	3,200	16

◀ ▶ ...	10. Sector	10a. SIC code	11. Region and gender	12. Local Authority and gender	13. Parl. Constituency gender	14. Age and ge ...

This time, let's use the information for York, and make sure we scroll across to find the most up-to-date information.

Now we can notice that the take-up rate for York Central is significantly higher than the take-up rate for the other constituencies on the page. This indicates that the information might be significant, so let's work out the percentage again.

5200 of 9600 = 54%

Note: You can also use the equation $x \div y \times 100$

So, this is higher than the regional figure, and we can surmise that York's reliance on tourism is probably one of the factors in this.

Top tip: Centre for Cities is the leading think tank dedicated to improving the economies of the UK's largest cities and towns. Although the data they work with is not disaggregated, it is a good place to get background information on what's happening in your local city. Their data visualisation tool is a really nice way to understand data, and to be able to compare with the other cities in your region.

If we go back to the text box, let's complete the information.

In the parliamentary constituency of York Central the difference was even higher, with women making up 54% of those on furlough. This is due to the composition of the local labour market. More women than men work in sectors that were shut-down like retail and hospitality or accommodation and food services. The city's reliance on tourism means that women have been disproportionately impacted.

In this section, you will have to use your local knowledge to pull out the most interesting and relevant information for your local area. Go back to the tables, and have a go.

What do you want to include in your key facts box?

April 2021

Now, we'll move on to consider the data for the Self-Employment Income Support Scheme.

We can find the dataset in the same place as the data on furlough. This time, though, the spreadsheet is an .ods file rather than an .xls file. It will still open in Excel, so don't worry!
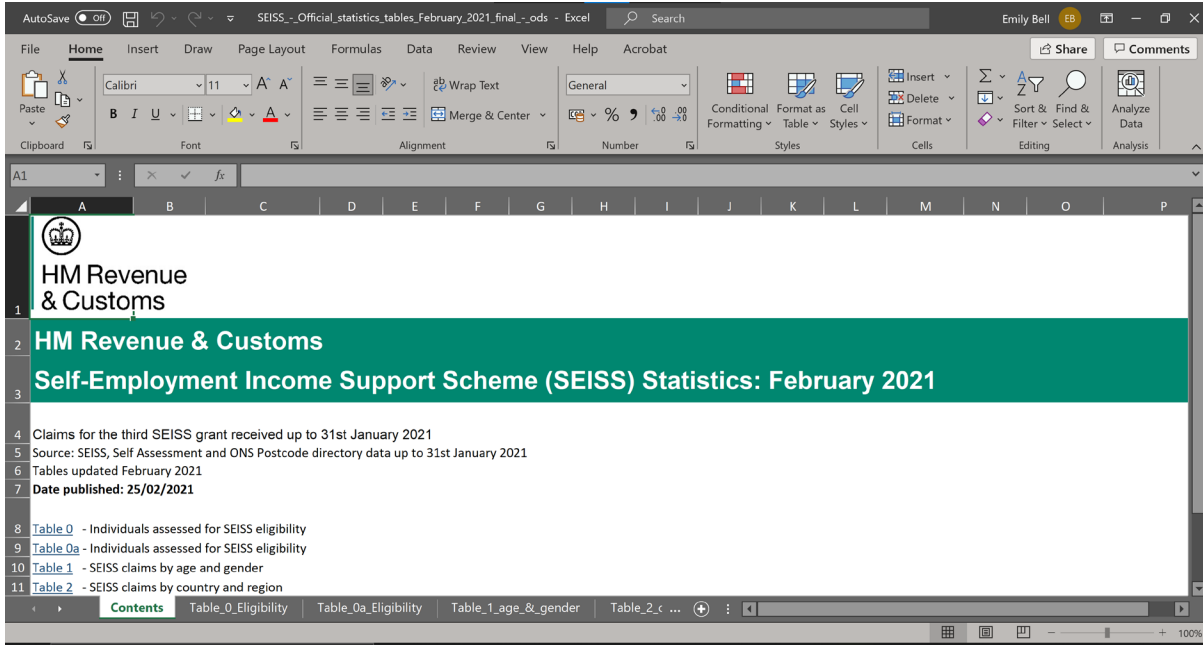
Again, there is a lot of useful information but we're mostly going to use tables 4 and 5.

Note: there have been different rounds of SEISS claims, so you can also find the information for that in tables 4a and 5a.
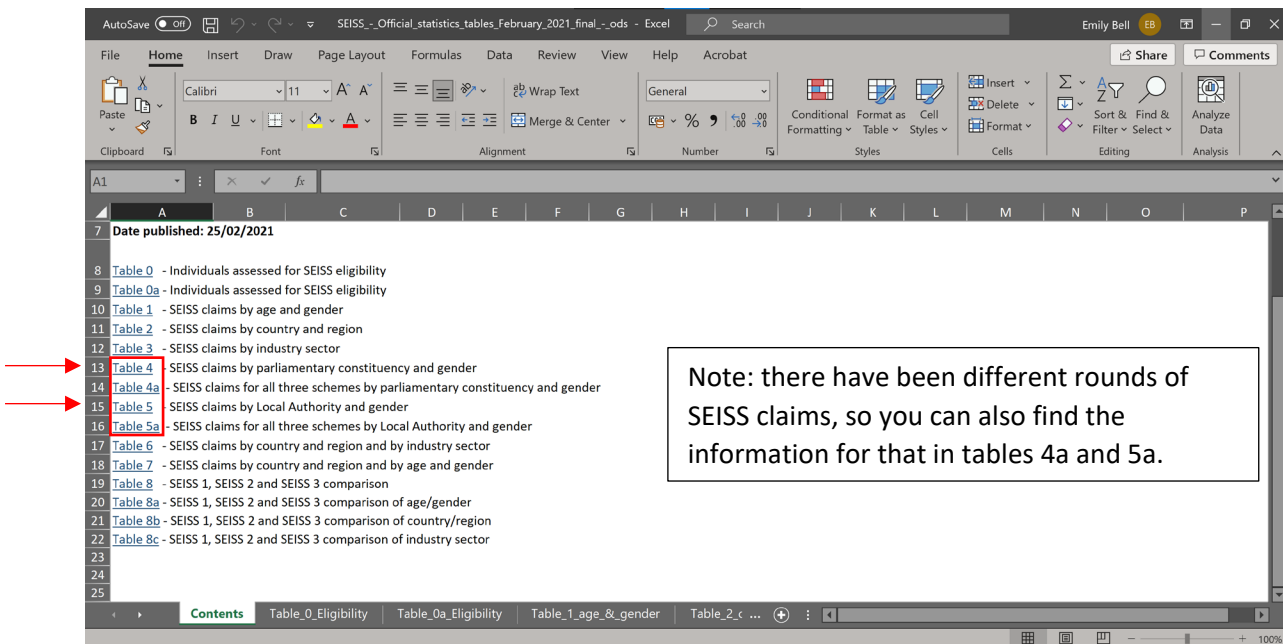
This time, we're only going to use table 4 to complete the key facts box.

Self-employed women and SEISS

By March 2020, there were 1.5 million self-employed women in the UK, who made up 34.8% of all self-employed workers (those whose main source of income came from being self-employed).

In the [region], by the end of January 2021 only [x%] of all SEISS claims had been made by women (compared to the UK average of 28.8%). [#], self-employed women had made claims totalling just over [£x million]. This compares with [x] claims made by men (totalling £x million).

This figure is lower than the proportion of self-employed women, hinting at issues many women faced in accessing the self-employment income support scheme.

Of those eligible, fewer women than men made a SEISS claim in the [region]: only [x%] of eligible women claimed, compared to [x%] of eligible men. [The figures in the parliamentary constituency/local authority of x are even more stark, with only x% of eligible women making claims, compared to x% of eligible men.]

Women also claimed smaller amounts, at an average of [£2,100] for [the region] compared with [£2,800] for men. These smaller claim amounts correspond to the fact that self-employed women's earnings are lower than men's.

First though, to make the spreadsheet easier to manage, let's use a couple of tools.

We can 'freeze panes' so that when we scroll, the top row and first column both stay in place. Make sure you click your cursor in the right place, though.

We can also hide the first two columns so that we can see more across the page.

First, select the columns that you want to hide. [Click on the letter at the top of the column.] Here I have selected A and B. Then right click your mouse to open up the options, and choose 'hide'.
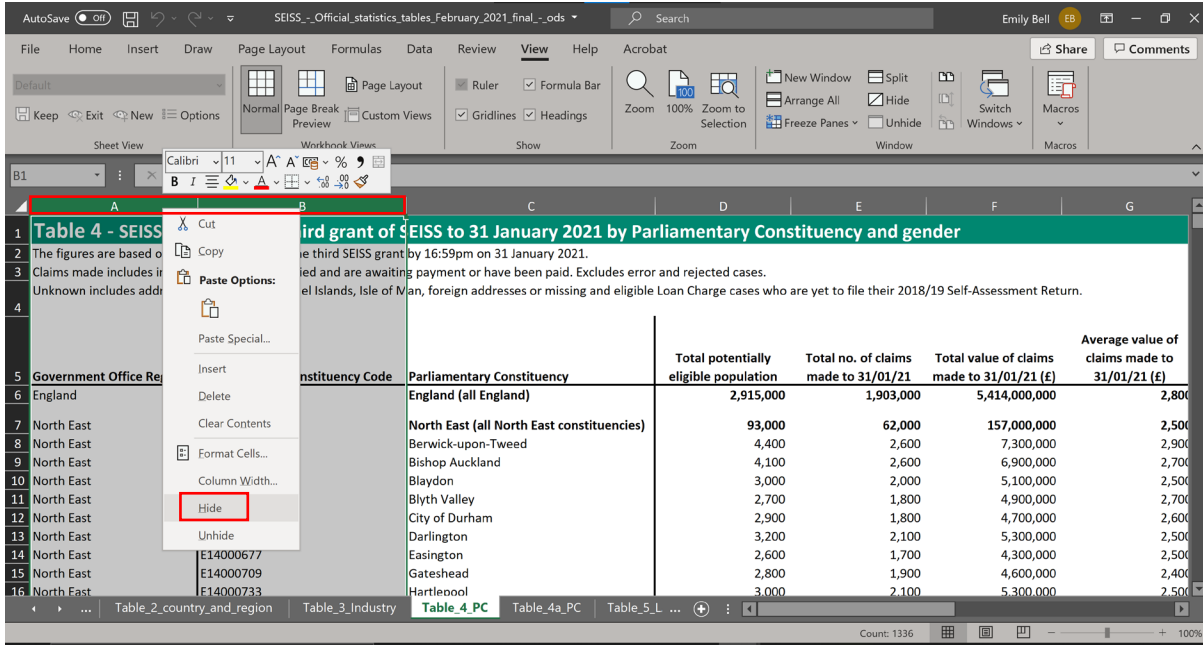
Now when we scroll, we should see something like this.
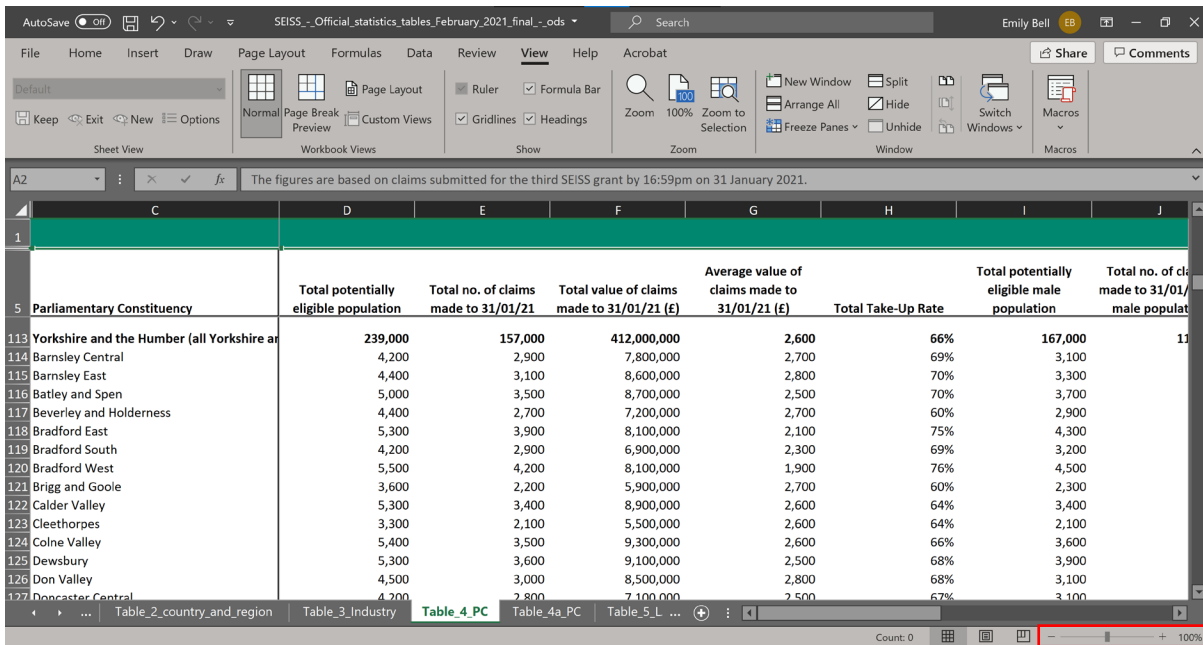
We can also choose to make the text smaller if we want to see all the way along the rows.

Here we have the figures for the region even though we are using the table for Parliamentary constituency. That's because regions are always listed at the start of the section. This can save you opening multiple tables.

So, let's go back to the key facts box and put in the information we need. Again, let's start with the simple substitutions.

Most of the information can be found on this view – so there are a lot of arrows!

Parliamentary Constituency	Total potentially eligible male population	Total no. of claims made to 31/01/21 by male population	Total value of claims made to 31/01/21 by male population (£)	Average value of claims made to 31/01/21 for male population (£)	Male Take-Up Rate	Total potentially eligible female population	Total no. of claims made to 31/01/21 by female population	Total value of claims made to 31/01/21 by female population (£)	Average value of claims made to 31/01/21 for female population (£)	Female Take-Up Rate
Yorkshire and the Humber (all Yorkshire a	167,000	112,000	319,000,000	2,800	67%	72,000	44,000	93,000,000	2,100	62%
Barnsley Central	3,100	2,200	6,600,000	3,000	70%	1,100	700	1,300,000	1,800	66%
Barnsley East	3,300	2,300	7,300,000	3,100	70%	1,100	700	1,300,000	1,800	63%
Batley and Spen	3,700	2,600	7,000,000	2,600	72%	1,300	900	1,700,000	2,000	64%
Beverley and Holderness	2,900	1,700	5,300,000	3,000	61%	1,600	900	1,900,000	2,000	60%
Bradford East	4,300	3,300	7,000,000	2,100	77%	1,000	600	1,100,000	1,800	63%
Bradford South	3,200	2,300	5,700,000	2,500	72%	1,000	600	1,100,000	1,800	62%
Bradford West	4,500	3,600	7,000,000	1,900	79%	1,000	600	1,100,000	1,900	61%
Brigg and Goole	2,300	1,400	4,100,000	3,000	60%	1,400	800	1,700,000	2,000	61%
Calder Valley	3,400	2,200	6,300,000	2,900	65%	1,900	1,200	2,500,000	2,100	63%
Cleethorpes	2,100	1,400	4,000,000	2,900	64%	1,200	800	1,500,000	1,900	65%
Colne Valley	3,600	2,400	6,700,000	2,800	67%	1,800	1,200	2,600,000	2,300	63%
Dewsbury	3,900	2,700	7,200,000	2,700	70%	1,300	900	1,800,000	2,100	60%
Don Valley	3,100	2,100	6,800,000	3,200	68%	1,300	900	1,700,000	2,000	66%
Doncaster Central	3,100	2,100	5,700,000	2,700	68%	1,200	700	1,300,000	1,900	63%
Doncaster North	2,900	2,000	6,000,000	2,900	69%	1,200	800	1,500,000	1,900	65%
East Yorkshire	3,700	2,200	6,600,000	3,000	60%	1,900	1,100	2,400,000	2,100	58%
Elmet and Rothwell	2,600	1,600	5,300,000	3,300	63%	1,500	900	2,200,000	2,400	61%
Great Grimsby	1,900	1,200	3,400,000	2,800	63%	800	500	800,000	1,600	64%
Halifax	3,300	2,400	6,000,000	2,500	72%	1,200	700	1,500,000	2,000	64%
Haltemprice and Howden	2,300	1,400	4,300,000	3,100	61%	1,500	900	2,000,000	2,200	62%
Harrogate and Knaresborough	3,100	2,000	6,600,000	3,300	64%	1,900	1,200	3,000,000	2,500	63%
Hemsworth	2,800	1,900	5,900,000	3,100	67%	1,100	700	1,300,000	2,000	63%
Huddersfield	2,700	1,900	4,800,000	2,600	71%	1,000	600	1,200,000	1,900	64%

Tabs: ... Table_2_country_and_region | Table_3_Industry | **Table_4_PC** | Table_4a_PC | Table_5_I ...

Count: 0   70%

By March 2020, there were 1.5 million self-employed women in the UK, who made up 34.8% of all self-employed workers (those whose main source of income came from being self-employed).

In the [region], by the end of January 2021 only [x%] of all SEISS claims had been made by women (compared to the UK average of 28.8%). [#], self-employed women had made claims totalling just over [£x million]. This compares with [x] claims made by men (totalling £x million).

This figure is lower than the proportion of self-employed women, hinting at issues many women faced in accessing the self-employment income support scheme.

Of those eligible, fewer women than men made a SEISS claim in the [region]: only [x%] of eligible women claimed, compared to [x%] of eligible men. [The figures in the parliamentary constituency/local authority of x are even more stark, with only x% of eligible women making claims, compared to x% of eligible men.]

Women also claimed smaller amounts, at an average of [£2,100] for [the region] compared with [£2,800] for men. These smaller claim amounts correspond to the fact that self-employed women's earnings are lower than men's.

Now, our key facts reads

In the Yorkshire and the Humber region, by the end of January 2021 only [x%] of all SEISS claims had been made by women (compared to the UK average of 28.8%). 44,000, self-employed women had made claims totalling £93 million. This compares with 112,000 claims made by men (totalling £319 million).

This figure is lower than the proportion of self-employed women, hinting at issues many women faced in accessing the self-employment income support scheme.

Of those eligible, fewer women than men made a SEISS claim in the Yorkshire and the Humber region: only 62% of eligible women claimed, compared to 67% of eligible men. The figures in the parliamentary constituency of x are even more stark, with only x% of eligible women making claims, compared to x% of eligible men.

We can also see that the average claim amounts are the same as the template.

Women also claimed smaller amounts, at an average of £2,100 for the region compared with £2,800 for men. These smaller claim amounts correspond to the fact that self-employed women's earnings are lower than men's.

So, we just need to input the numbers for York, and do one calculation.

Here are the figures for York to complete our box.

Parliamentary Constituency	Total potentially eligible male population	Total no. of claims made to 31/01/21 by male population	Total value of claims made to 31/01/21 by male population (£)	Average value of claims made to 31/01/21 for male population (£)	Male Take-Up Rate	Total potentially eligible female population	Total no. of claims made to 31/01/21 by female population	Total value of claims made to 31/01/21 by female population (£)	Average value of claims made to 31/01/21 for female population (£)	Female Take-Up Rate
York Central	2,800	1,900	5,800,000	3,000	70%	1,400	900	2,000,000	2,400	60%
York Outer	2,600	1,700	5,800,000	3,400	66%	1,600	900	2,300,000	2,500	60%
East Midlands (all East Midlands constitue	147,000	95,000	295,000,000	3,100	65%	70,000	42,000	89,000,000	2,100	60%
Amber Valley	2,600	1,700	5,200,000	3,000	65%	1,300	800	1,700,000	2,000	66%
Ashfield	3,000	2,000	6,100,000	3,000	67%	1,200	800	1,400,000	1,800	62%
Bassetlaw	2,900	1,900	5,800,000	3,100	64%	1,500	900	1,800,000	1,900	64%
Bolsover	3,000	1,900	5,800,000	3,000	65%	1,300	800	1,600,000	2,000	63%
Boston and Skegness	3,500	2,200	6,300,000	2,900	62%	1,700	1,000	2,200,000	2,100	61%
Bosworth	3,200	2,000	6,800,000	3,400	63%	1,900	1,100	2,600,000	2,200	62%
Broxtowe	2,500	1,700	5,300,000	3,100	67%	1,200	700	1,700,000	2,200	59%
Charnwood	3,200	2,100	7,400,000	3,400	66%	1,600	1,000	2,300,000	2,300	64%
Chesterfield	2,600	1,800	5,000,000	2,800	67%	1,100	700	1,400,000	1,900	64%
Corby	4,100	2,600	8,700,000	3,400	63%	2,000	1,200	2,400,000	2,000	59%
Daventry	3,600	2,200	7,600,000	3,500	61%	2,000	1,200	2,700,000	2,300	59%
Derby North	2,400	1,600	4,600,000	2,800	67%	1,100	700	1,400,000	2,100	62%
Derby South	3,400	2,500	6,100,000	2,400	73%	1,000	600	1,200,000	2,000	60%
Derbyshire Dales	3,200	1,700	5,300,000	3,000	54%	1,900	1,100	2,500,000	2,300	57%
Erewash	2,800	1,900	6,000,000	3,200	67%	1,300	800	1,700,000	2,000	63%
Gainsborough	2,900	1,600	5,000,000	3,100	56%	1,600	900	2,000,000	2,100	57%
Gedling	3,000	2,100	6,500,000	3,200	69%	1,300	800	1,800,000	2,100	64%
Grantham and Stamford	3,500	2,100	7,100,000	3,300	61%	2,000	1,200	2,600,000	2,200	59%
Harborough	3,100	2,000	6,400,000	3,200	65%	1,700	1,000	2,400,000	2,400	60%
High Peak	3,100	2,000	5,800,000	2,900	64%	1,700	1,000	2,200,000	2,200	60%
Kettering	3,400	2,200	7,500,000	3,400	65%	1,600	900	2,000,000	2,100	60%

Table_2_country_and_region | Table_3_Industry | **Table_4_PC** | Table_4a_PC | Table_5_L … Count: 0   70%

Because the difference is more noticeable in York Central, let's just stick to one constituency.

You might want to adapt the information for your area if you find something more significant to comment on.

Of those eligible, fewer women than men made a SEISS claim in the Yorkshire and the Humber region: only 62% of eligible women claimed, compared to 67% of eligible men. The figures in the parliamentary constituency of York Central are even more stark, with only 60% of eligible women making claims, compared to 70% of eligible men.

Finally, then, let's go back and do the calculation that is missing. The part of the text reads

In the [region], by the end of January 2021 only [x%] of all SEISS claims had been made by women

We need to scroll back across the screen to find the total number of SEISS claims.

C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	
Parliamentary Constituency	**Total potentially eligible population**	**Total no. of claims made to 31/01/21**	**Total value of claims made to 31/01/21 (£)**	**Average value of claims made to 31/01/21 (£)**	**Total Take-Up Rate**	**Total potentially eligible male population**	**Total no. of claims made to 31/01/21 by male population**	**Total value of claims made to 31/01/21 by male population (£)**	**Average value of claims made to 31/01/21 for male population (£)**	**Male Take-Up Rate**	**Total po... eligibl... popu...**
Yorkshire and the Humber (all Yorkshire a...	239,000	157,000	412,000,000	2,600	66%	167,000	112,000	319,000,000	2,800	67%	
Barnsley Central	4,200	2,900	7,800,000	2,700	69%	3,100	2,200	6,600,000	3,000	70%	
Barnsley East	4,400	3,100	8,600,000	2,800	70%	3,300	2,300	7,300,000	3,100	70%	
Batley and Spen	5,000	3,500	8,700,000	2,500	70%	3,700	2,600	7,000,000	2,600	72%	
Beverley and Holderness	4,400	2,700	7,200,000	2,700	60%	2,900	1,700	5,300,000	3,000	61%	
Bradford East	5,300	3,900	8,100,000	2,100	75%	4,300	3,300	7,000,000	2,100	77%	
Bradford South	4,200	2,900	6,900,000	2,300	69%	3,200	2,300	5,700,000	2,500	72%	
Bradford West	5,500	4,200	8,100,000	1,900	76%	4,500	3,600	7,000,000	1,900	79%	
Brigg and Goole	3,600	2,200	5,900,000	2,700	60%	2,300	1,400	4,100,000	3,000	60%	
Calder Valley	5,300	3,400	8,900,000	2,600	64%	3,400	2,200	6,300,000	2,900	65%	
Cleethorpes	3,300	2,100	5,500,000	2,600	64%	2,100	1,400	4,000,000	2,900	64%	
Colne Valley	5,400	3,500	9,300,000	2,600	66%	3,600	2,400	6,700,000	2,800	67%	
Dewsbury	5,300	3,600	9,100,000	2,500	68%	3,900	2,700	7,200,000	2,700	70%	
Don Valley	4,500	3,000	8,500,000	2,800	68%	3,100	2,100	6,800,000	3,200	68%	
Doncaster Central	4,200	2,800	7,100,000	2,500	67%	3,100	2,100	5,700,000	2,700	68%	
Doncaster North	4,200	2,800	7,500,000	2,600	68%	2,900	2,000	6,000,000	2,900	69%	
East Yorkshire	5,600	3,300	9,000,000	2,700	59%	3,700	2,200	6,600,000	3,000	60%	
Elmet and Rothwell	4,000	2,500	7,500,000	3,000	62%	2,600	1,600	5,300,000	3,300	63%	
Great Grimsby	2,700	1,700	4,100,000	2,400	64%	1,900	1,200	3,400,000	2,800	63%	
Halifax	4,500	3,100	7,500,000	2,400	70%	3,300	2,400	6,000,000	2,500	72%	
Haltemprice and Howden	3,700	2,300	6,300,000	2,800	61%	2,300	1,400	4,300,000	3,100	61%	
Harrogate and Knaresborough	5,000	3,200	9,600,000	3,000	64%	3,100	2,000	6,600,000	3,300	64%	
Hemsworth	4,000	2,600	7,200,000	2,800	65%	2,800	1,900	5,900,000	3,100	67%	
Huddersfield	3,700	2,500	6,000,000	2,400	69%	2,700	1,900	4,800,000	2,500	71%	

Tabs: Table_2_country_and_region | Table_3_Industry | **Table_4_PC** | Table_4a_PC | Table_5_L ...

The calculation we need to make is what percentage the total number of female claims comprises out of the total number of claims overall: 44,000 out of 157,000.

Let's use the equation from before:

$$x \div y \times 100$$

44000 ÷ 157000 x 100 = 28.0254

So our complete key facts box reads:

Self-employed women and SEISS

By March 2020, there were 1.5 million self-employed women in the UK, who made up 34.8% of all self-employed workers (those whose main source of income came from being self-employed).

In the Yorkshire and the Humber region, by the end of January 2021 only 28% of all SEISS claims had been made by women (compared to the UK average of 28.8%). 44,000, self-employed women had made claims totalling £93 million. This compares with 112,000 claims made by men (totalling £319 million).

This figure is lower than the proportion of self-employed women, hinting at issues many women faced in accessing the self-employment income support scheme.

Of those eligible, fewer women than men made a SEISS claim in the Yorkshire and the Humber region: only 62% of eligible women claimed, compared to 67% of eligible men. The figures in the parliamentary constituency of York Central are even more stark, with only 60% of eligible women making claims, compared to 70% of eligible men.

Women also claimed smaller amounts, at an average of £2,100 for the region compared with £2,800 for men. These smaller claim amounts correspond to the fact that self-employed women's earnings are lower than men's.

How about in your region? Can you complete the box with the most relevant figures for your local area? What does it show?