Briefing on the latest HMRC's Official Statistics on the self-employment support scheme

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Background and data notes

Self-Employed Income Support Scheme (SEISS)

Background and context

In response to Covid-19 the Government introduced two significant employment support schemes aimed at preventing large rises in unemployment and longer-term labour market scarring :

1. **Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS)** - for employees (PAYE)

2. **Self-Employment Income Support Scheme (SEISS)** - for the self-employed

This release covers analysis on the latest SEISS data. GLAE has analysis on the latest CJRS release, previous releases, and other labour market analysis on our **COVID-19 labour market analysis page.**

The SEISS is a one-off grant paid directly to those who are eligible. This differs from the CJRS, paid weekly depending on an employee's furlough status.

There have been two grants so far and this analysis compares total claims submitted to date between each grant:

- **Grant 1:** Taxable grant worth 80% of average monthly trading profits, paid out in a single instalment covering 3 months' worth of profits, and capped at £7,500 total. Closed for claims on 13 July 2020 for those who experienced disruption from March.

- **Grant 2:** On the 17 August 2020 applications for the second grant of SEISS opened. Taxable grant worth 70% of average monthly trading profits, paid out in a single instalment covering 3 months' worth of profits, and capped at £6,570 total. Covers those disrupted from 14th July (including those who had received Grant 1). Grant 2 closed on 19th October.

There have been five data releases so far, in this analysis we compare:

- **August** release – total cumulative claims as at 31st July for Grant 1 (final release covering Grant 1)

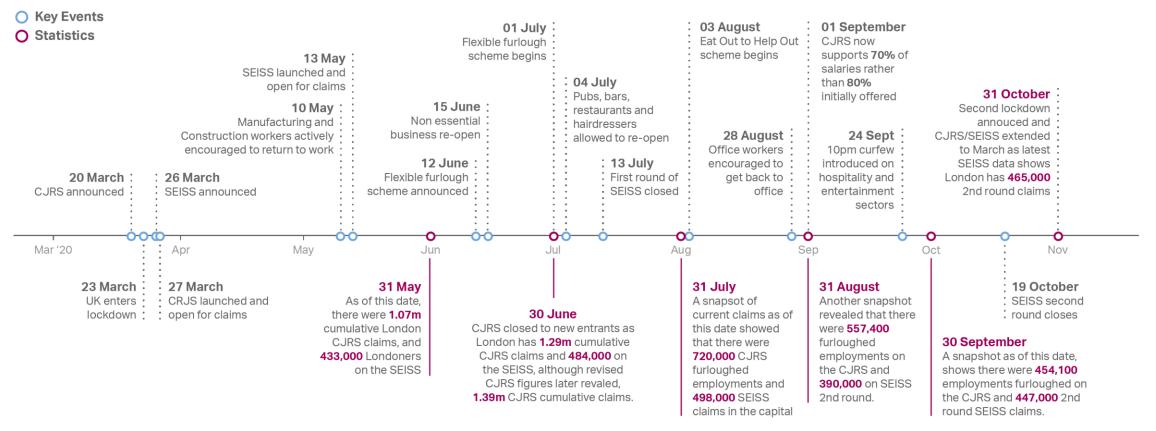- **November** release – total cumulative claims as at 31st October for Grant 2

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Data notes

- These official statistics published by HMRC are directly and primarily based on the data from SEISS claims and refer to all claims up until 31st October.

- It also combines these sources with other HMRC data such as **HMRC's Pay As You Earn (PAYE)** Real Time Information (RTI) system or **Self assessment data.**

- Because these statistics draw on administrative data, they provide a more comprehensive picture of the SEISS than other existing forms of data (i.e. surveys).

- Take up rates are calculated as a proportion of all those who are eligible based on their PAYE and Self-employment tax returns information.

Timeline of key events and statistics

CJRS and SEISS Timeline

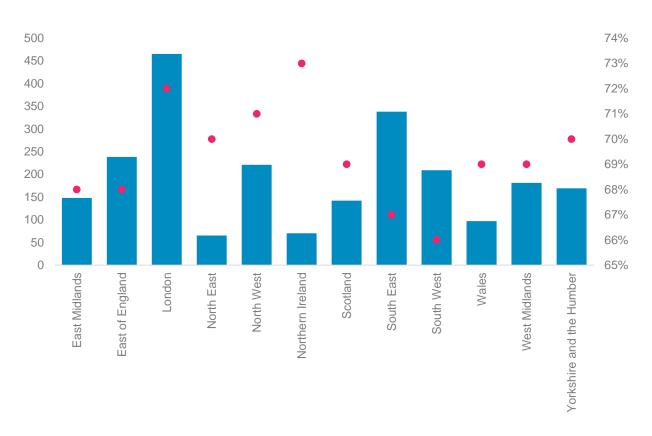Key Events & Statistics for London - March to November 2020

○ **Key Events**
○ **Statistics**

20 March
CJRS announced

23 March
UK enters lockdown

26 March
SEISS announced

27 March
CRJS launched and open for claims

13 May
SEISS launched and open for claims

10 May
Manufacturing and Construction workers actively encouraged to return to work

31 May
As of this date, there were **1.07m** cumulative London CJRS claims, and **433,000** Londoners on the SEISS

15 June
Non essential business re-open

12 June
Flexible furlough scheme announced

30 June
CJRS closed to new entrants as London has **1.29m** cumulative CJRS claims and **484,000** on the SEISS, although revised CJRS figures later revaled, **1.39m** CJRS cumulative claims.

01 July
Flexible furlough scheme begins

04 July
Pubs, bars, restaurants and hairdressers allowed to re-open

13 July
First round of SEISS closed

03 August
Eat Out to Help Out scheme begins

28 August
Office workers encouraged to get back to office

31 July
A snapsot of current claims as of this date showed that there were **720,000** CJRS furloughed employments and **498,000** SEISS claims in the capital

01 September
CJRS now supports **70%** of salaries rather than **80%** initially offered

24 Sept
10pm curfew introduced on hospitality and entertainment sectors

31 August
Another snapshot revealed that there were **557,400** furloughed employments on the CJRS and **390,000** on SEISS 2nd round.

31 October
Second lockdown annouced and CJRS/SEISS extended to March as latest SEISS data shows London has **465,000** 2nd round claims

19 October
SEISS second round closes

30 September
A snapshot as of this date, shows there were **454,100** employments furloughed on the CJRS and **447,000** 2nd round SEISS claims.

Mar '20   Apr   May   Jun   Jul   Aug   Sep   Oct   Nov

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There have been 465,000 SEISS claims in London for Grant 2

- There have been total of 465,000 SEISS claims for **London** in Grant 2 as at 31 October.

- This equates to a take-up rate for London of 72%, second only to Northern Ireland at 73%.

- There have been 2.35 million claims in the UK as a whole, with a take up rate of 69%.

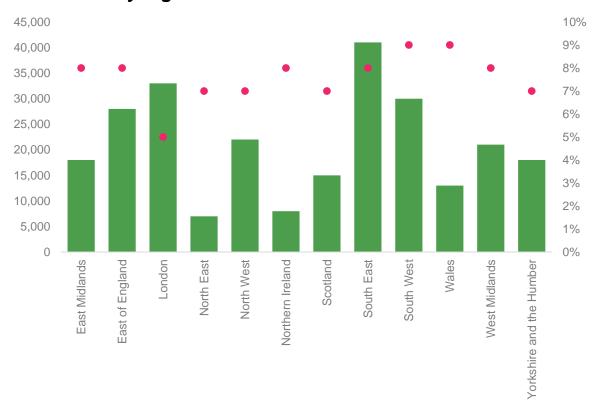- Across all regions there is relatively little variation in take-up rate, with the South West on the lowest at 66%.

Absolute claims (000s, LHS) and take-up rates (%, RHS) for SEISS

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London's take-up rate between Grant 1 and Grant 2 fell least

- **London's** take-up rate fell by the least, down 5pp to 72%, placing London with the second highest take-up rate

- The take up rate for the **UK** as a whole was down from 77% to 69% (8pp).

- Compared to falls in the furlough take-up rates since the peak in May, falls in take up rates between SEISS grants are modest – the largest only 9pp.

- In London, 90% of claims for Grant 1 also claimed for Grant 2 – with a further 15,000 new claims for Grant 2.

- 90% in London represented the highest share of claims for both grants among all regions, although there was little variation, with the lowest share in the South West, at 85%.

Absolute fall and **fall in take-up rates (RHS, pp)** between Grant 1 and Grant 2 by region

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Transportation and storage remains the industry with highest take-up rate

London SEISS take up rates by sector (LHS,%) for Grant 1 and Grant 2 and respective change (RHS, pp)
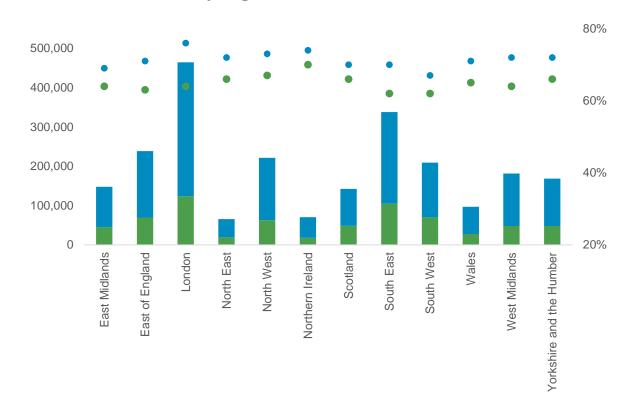

All sectors in **London** have lower SEISS take-up rates between Grant 1 and Grant 2 to date:

- Wholesale and retail trade is down the most, down 9pp to 64%

- Real estate activities is down 7pp to have the lowest take-up rate of any industry, at 51%

- Aside from Public Administration, Transport and storage is down by the least, down 2pp to 87% - retaining its position as the industry with the highest take-up rate

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London had the largest difference in take up rates between men and women

- **London** has a total of 123,600 female claims and 340,900 male claims for Grant 2.

- London has the highest take-up rate for males, at 76%. The South west has the lowest at 67%

- London has a take-up rate of 64% for females – close to the lowest rate, shared by the South East and South West at 62%.

- Across all regions, there were higher take up rate for males but the 12pp difference in London was the largest by far – an 8pp difference was the next largest.

- The difference in take-up rates between males and females remained similar between Grant 1 and Grant 2 for all regions.
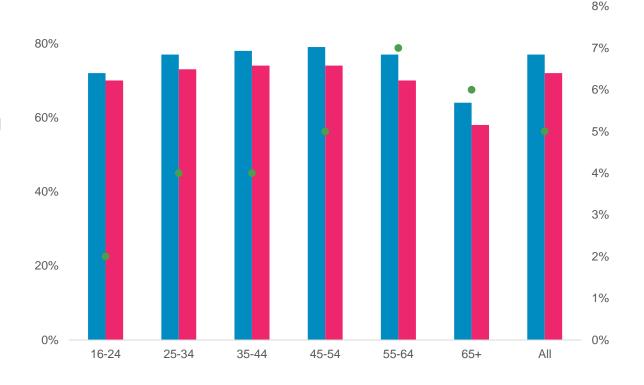
SEISS claims (LHS,000s) and respective take up rate (RHS, %) for females and males by region

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Take-up rates now similar across ages except those 65+

- In **London**, those aged 16-24 saw the smallest decline in take-up rates between Grant 1 and Grant 2 – only 2pp.

- Those 35-54 have the highest take-up rates, at 74%.

- Take-up rates for the 55-64 bracket fell by most, down 7pp – placing it with the 16-24 group among at a take-up rate of 70%. Only the 65+ group has a lower take up rate, at 58%.

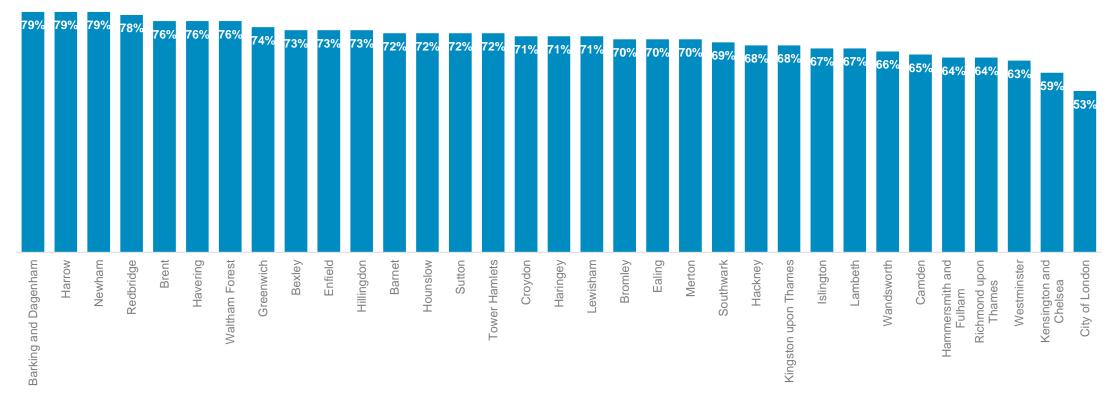- There was minimal variation in take-up rates between males and females by age bracket.

SEISS take up rate by age (LHS,%) for London in Grant 1 and Grant 2 and respective change (RHS, pp)

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Barking & Dagenham, Harrow and Newham remain the local authorities with highest SEISS take up rates in the capital
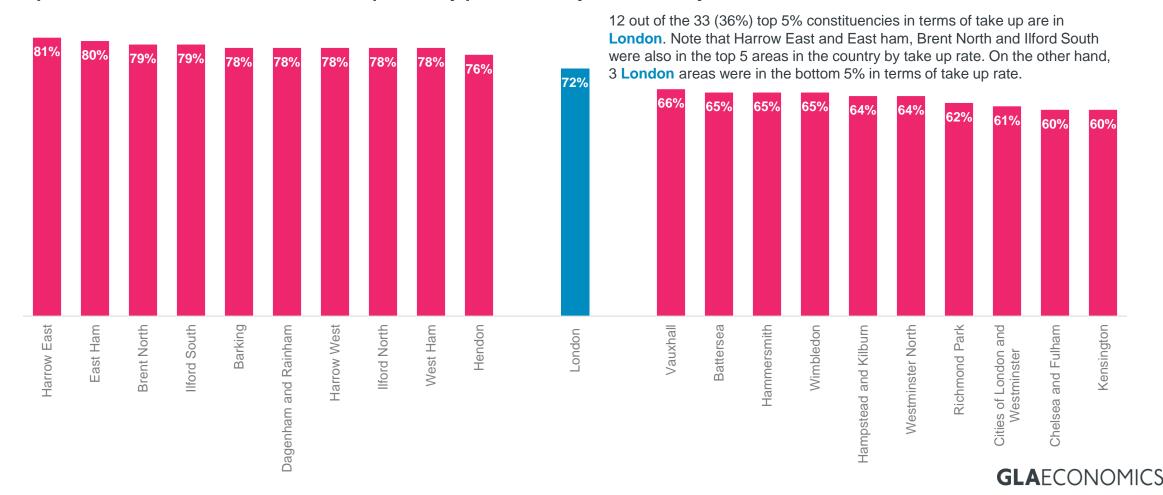
SEISS take up rates by local authority

11 local authorities had a SEISS take up rate relatively higher than the overall **London** take up rate (72%), with Barking & Dagenham, Harrow and Newham amongst the highest all of which have a take up rate of 79%.
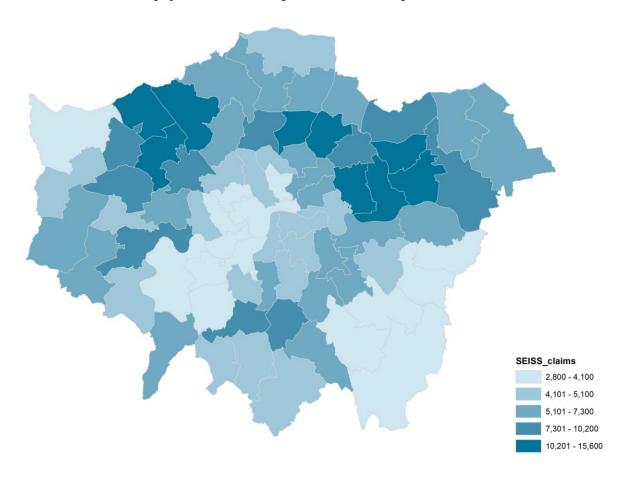

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Latest data shows that over a third of the areas with the highest take up rates across the UK are in London

Top and bottom 10 London SEISS take up rates by parliamentary constituency

12 out of the 33 (36%) top 5% constituencies in terms of take up are in **London**. Note that Harrow East and East ham, Brent North and Ilford South were also in the top 5 areas in the country by take up rate. On the other hand, 3 **London** areas were in the bottom 5% in terms of take up rate.

Harrow East 81%
East Ham 80%
Brent North 79%
Ilford South 79%
Barking 78%
Dagenham and Rainham 78%
Harrow West 78%
Ilford North 78%
West Ham 78%
Hendon 76%
London 72%
Vauxhall 66%
Battersea 65%
Hammersmith 65%
Wimbledon 65%
Hampstead and Kilburn 64%
Westminster North 64%
Richmond Park 62%
Cities of London and Westminster 61%
Chelsea and Fulham 60%
Kensington 60%

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West ham, East ham and Brent North have the highest SEISS claims levels in terms of constituency

SEISS claims by parliamentary constituency

SEISS_claims

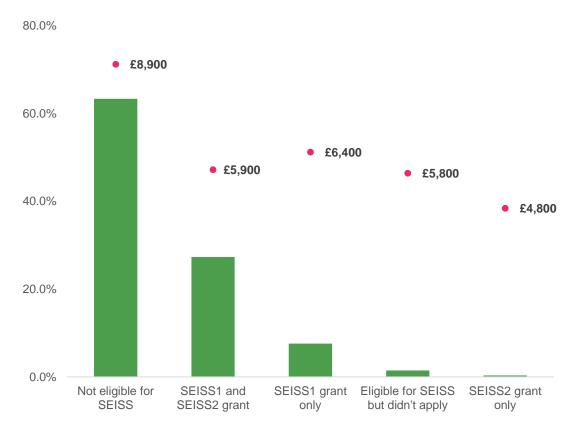|	
	2,800 - 4,100
	4,101 - 5,100
	5,101 - 7,300
	7,301 - 10,200
	10,201 - 15,600

West Ham had the highest number of SEISS claims again for Grant 2 with 15,600 claims (78% take up).

This is followed by East ham with 14,800 (80% take up) and Brent North with 12,900 (76% take up)

Chelsea and Fulham (2,900) and Kensington (3,000), had the fewest number of claims (excluding Cities of London and Westminster) both of which had a 60% take up rate. This is followed by Westminster North with 3,200 claims (64% take up)

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Roughly 35% of registered businesses who claimed Eat Out to Help Out also claimed for SEISS

Share of registered UK businesses (LHS) on SEISS who claimed **Eat Out to Help Out and average claim per business (RHS)**

Of the 49,353 businesses that made a claim for Eat Out to Help Out (EOHO), 12,141 are registered for self-assessment (SA) and provided their SA trading reference when they registered for the scheme.

There were 4,275 registered businesses that claimed for SEISS as well as the EHO scheme.

The proportion of businesses who claimed for both Grants (27.3%) as well as EOHO was higher than those who claimed for only Grant 1 (7.6%) or Grant 2 (0.3%).

The average discount for business who claimed both grants was £5,900 compared to £6,400 for businesses that claimed Grant 1 and £4,800 for business that claimed Grant 2.

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