

## Initial Findings from the RPI

Based on the indicators that are included in the current index, Epsom and Ewell is ranked first (1 is best, 11 is worst) for overall recovery progress in the county, followed by Woking, with Tandridge ranked 11<sup>th</sup> and Surrey Heath 10<sup>th</sup>. It is important to note, however, that there is variation in scores and ranking between the dimensions, and, in general, areas will rank well in one or two dimensions and low in others.

Epsom and Ewell currently ranks highest for recovery because of a combination of low Covid-19 infection and death rates (1.93 and 0.54 per 1,000 of the population respectively), a lower increase in Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance claimants (a 246.2% increase on the same quarter the previous year, which although still very high, is the lowest increase in the county), and the lowest fall in house sales (still a significant 80% reduction in sales, it is lower than the average drop of 85%). In comparison, Tandridge ranks 11<sup>th</sup> overall because of low scores across most indicators in the Place domain.

In terms of Place, Tandridge has consistently high increases in racially motivated crime and domestic abuse and an increase in youth related anti-social behaviour. These specific incident categories have been included in the index because of their association with behaviours specific to the pandemic and lockdown. For example, research by Women's Aid found that the nature and severity of domestic abuse escalated during lockdown for most victims, and that lockdown made it harder to seek specialist help. Likewise, the increase in anti-social behaviour is related to Covid-19 because of increased tensions or reduced tolerance during lockdown.

Over a quarter of employments eligible for furlough took up the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme in July in Surrey. The proportion of people taking up the scheme ranges from 32% in Spelthorne to 27% in Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, and Reigate and Banstead. The South East rate is 29%, and nationally it is 30%. Runnymede, Spelthorne, Surrey Heath and Tandridge are all above the South East rate.

Area	Employments furloughed	Eligible employments	Take-up rate
Surrey	157,200	559,000	28%
Elmbridge	16,600	61,700	27%
Epsom and Ewell	10,100	38,000	27%
Guildford	18,200	68,000	27%
Mole Valley	11,000	39,400	28%
Reigate and Banstead	19,000	71,700	27%
Runnymede	12,800	40,800	31%
Spelthorne	15,900	49,700	32%
Surrey Heath	12,800	44,500	29%
Tandridge	11,200	39,200	29%
Waverley	15,200	54,800	28%
Woking	14,400	51,400	28%
South East	1,216,600	4,250,700	29%
England	7,600,900	25,577,800	30%

The rate of people claiming Universal Credit and Job Seekers Allowance increased dramatically as a result of Covid-19. The Claimant Count for the period April to June 2020 increased by 277.8% in Surrey compared to the same period in 2019. All of Surrey's

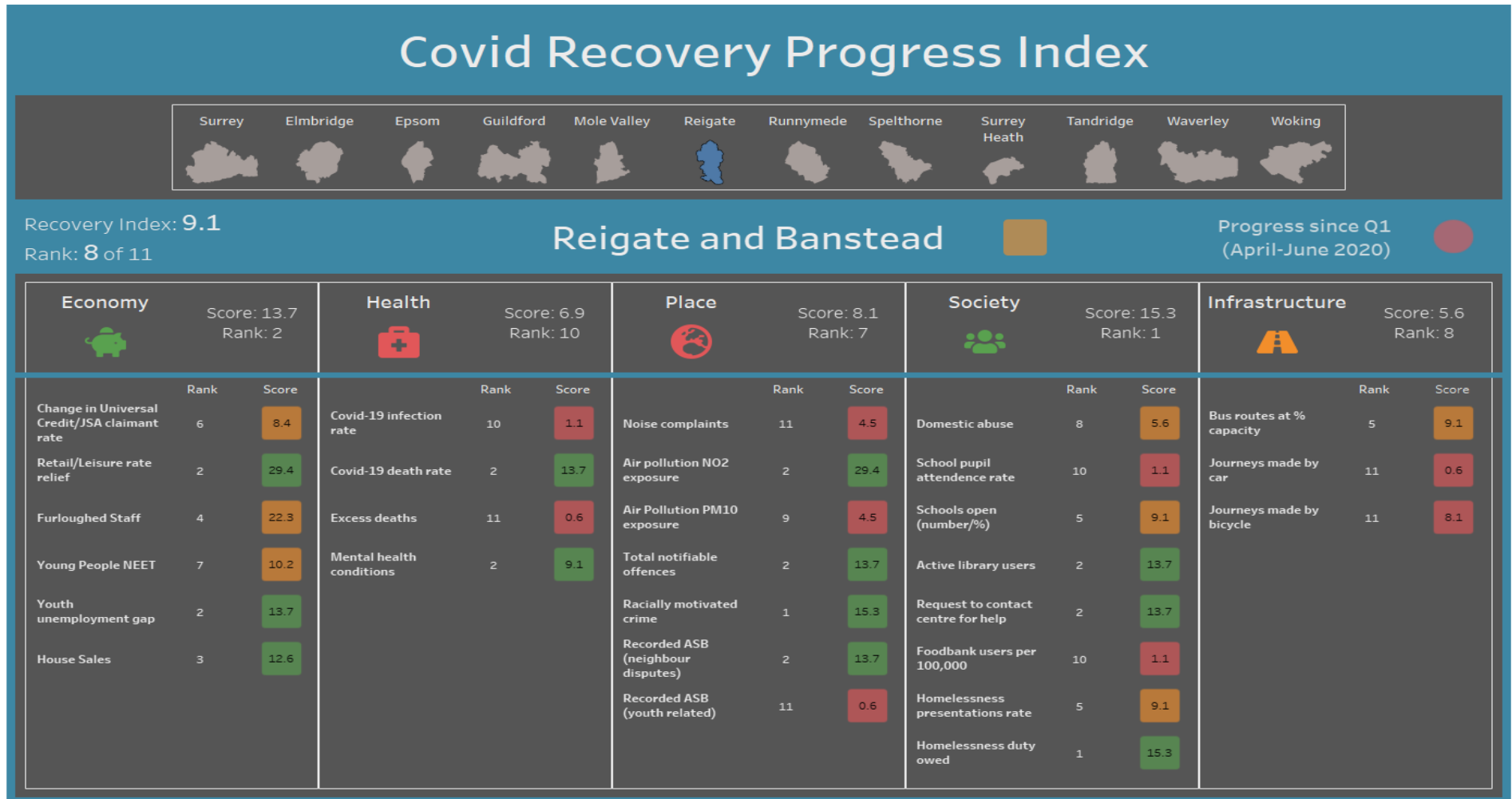
borough and districts recorded higher increases than the South East (170.4%) and national (120.9%) increases.

During the pandemic transport usage has fallen but traffic levels are beginning to rise again. Car usage has fallen dramatically, with drop in average traffic flow in April to just 29% of the previous month's figure. Figures are now rebounding however to 66% of the March figures. The number of bus services in operation dropped by 37% during April and May, and passenger numbers have fallen to 11% compared to the same period last year.

Incidents of domestic abuse were notably higher in March to May 2020 compared to the same months the previous two years. The volume of incidents across the entire county was 12.8% higher in the period than the same time the previous year. Lockdown in the UK began on the 23rd March.

Elmbridge and Tandridge recorded the largest increases (31.7% and 24.5% respectively) in Surrey in March to May 2020 compared to the same period in 2019. Waverley and Woking both recorded small reductions (8.6% and 1.8% respectively).

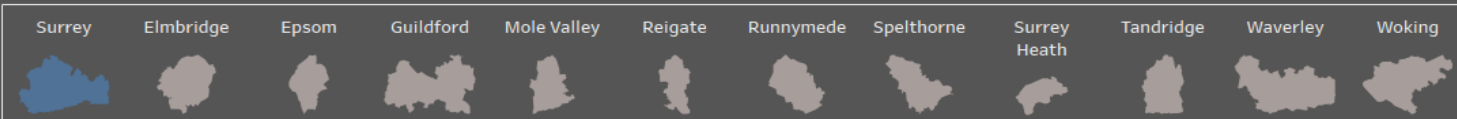
Example of a District / Borough Level Scorecard (Reigate & Banstead) \*



\*This example includes mock data as we are still missing data at the D&B level for some indicators: Rate relief: Retail, Hospitality and Leisure Discount, Air pollution- NO2 exposure, Air pollution- PM10 concentration, Homelessness

## County Level Scorecard

## Covid Recovery Progress Index



## Surrey County

Economy 		Health 		Place 		Society 		Infrastructure 	
	Value		Value		Value		Value		Value
Change in Universal Credit/JSA claimant rate	277.8	Covid-19 infection rate	3.2	Noise complaints		Domestic abuse	12.8	% Bus passenger journeys compared to same time last year (13th June 2020)	19.1
Furloughed Staff	28.0	Covid-19 death rate	0.9	Air pollution NO2 exposure		Active library users		% Bus routes in operation (13th June 2020)	65.2
Young People NEET		Excess deaths		Air Pollution PM10 exposure		Foodbank users per 100,000		% Traffic Flow Below Pre-Pandemic Average (8th June 2020)	34.0
Youth unemployment gap		Mental health conditions		Total notifiable offences	-14.8	% Average pupil attendance (June - all schools)	15.0		
House Sales	-89.0			Racially motivated crime	10.8	% Average proportion of schools open (June - all schools)	78.0		
Estimated number of hereditaments eligible for expanded retail discount	8,129.0			Recorded ASB (neighbour disputes)		% households assessed as owed a homelessness duty (January to March 2020)	98.0		
Estimated value of expanded retail discount (£)	218.96M			Recorded ASB (youth related)	13.7	Households initially assessed as threatened with homelessness or homeless (.)	939.0		
						Volume of calls made to Community Support helpline	7,893.0		