

Surrey Health and Wellbeing Board

HWB Strategy Scorecard June 2024

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The Health and Wellbeing Strategy



The Surrey Health and Wellbeing Strategy was refreshed in early 2022 in response to COVID-19, to ensure it had a greater focus on reducing health inequalities, so no-one is left behind. In the refreshed Strategy there was also a commitment to community capacity building, co-designing and co-producing responses to problems, and community led action; these principles for working with communities are crucial to our success.

Delivering the Strategy continues to play a crucial role in achieving the 'Community Vision for Surrey in 2030'. The strategy is published on the [Healthy Surrey website](#).

Partners in Surrey are measuring the long-term impact of the Health and Wellbeing Strategy on reducing health inequalities in Surrey using the Health and Wellbeing Strategy Index. The purpose of the Index is to measure progress against the Health and Wellbeing Strategy's Priorities, Outcomes, and meeting the needs of our Priority Populations (including the Key Neighbourhoods), where the data is available.

The Index combines appropriate physical, mental and wider determinants of health indicators into baskets at different geographic levels. These allow us to see improvements that come from working together in partnership. The Index is calculated on an annual basis but not all data is from the same year; the most recent data available is used for each indicator.

Alongside the Index are overarching indicators around life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and inequality in life expectancy, and indicators currently available for some of the Priority Populations at a Surrey-wide level.

These indicators and the Index are presented in an interactive dashboard available on the [surrey-i website](#).

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy Scorecard

This Scorecard presents a simple to read summary of the findings in the [HWB Strategy Index](#), outlining overall progress against the HWB Strategy to help gauge system-wide success (or otherwise) and support the direction of appropriate interventions related to the Priority Populations and Outcomes in the HWB Strategy where improvement is required.

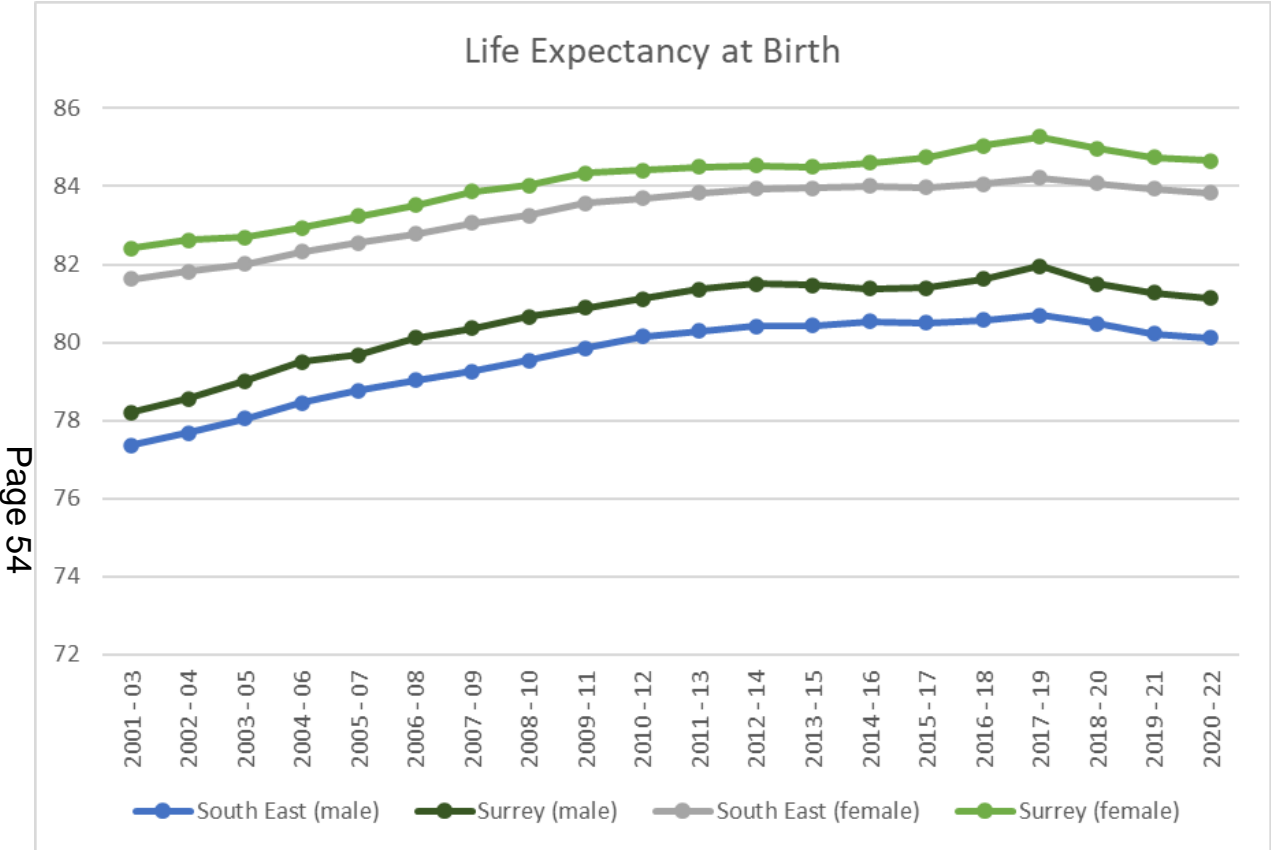
The Index section helps us understand needs at a place level and is currently published at a borough and district, Primary Care Network and ward level geographies, but this Scorecard also includes indicators for the whole county to present a Surrey-wide picture of progress.

The first results presented on the Scorecard are the published overarching indicators, which are a measure of the long-term impact of the Strategy. This is followed by results published for indicators for some of our Priority Populations of identity, where data is available. Both these sets of indicators are published at a county level to present a Surrey-wide picture.

The results published at a borough and district, Primary Care Network and ward level geographies* then follow and present progress against the HWB Strategy's Outcomes, grouped by the three Priorities. These help us understand progress and compare need at a more local level.

Note: A borough/district or PCN which is ranked in the bottom three on the overall Index is highlighted in orange text.
HWB Strategy Key Neighbourhoods are highlighted in pink text.

Overarching Indicators: Life Expectancy at Birth



Life expectancy at birth is a measure of how long a person will live in years. For males and females in Surrey life expectancy is better than the regional average.

The recent trend is downwards however, with a reduction of 0.62 years life expectancy for females between 2017-19 and 2020-22, and 0.82 years for males over the same period. This is a reversal of the longer-term upward trend and mirrors the regional picture.

	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2019-21	2020-22
South East (female)	84	83.98	84.06	84.21	84.07	83.94	83.84
Surrey (female)	84.61	84.75	85.05	85.27	84.97	84.74	84.65
South East (male)	80.54	80.51	80.57	80.7	80.48	80.22	80.12
Surrey (male)	81.38	81.4	81.63	81.96	81.5	81.28	81.14

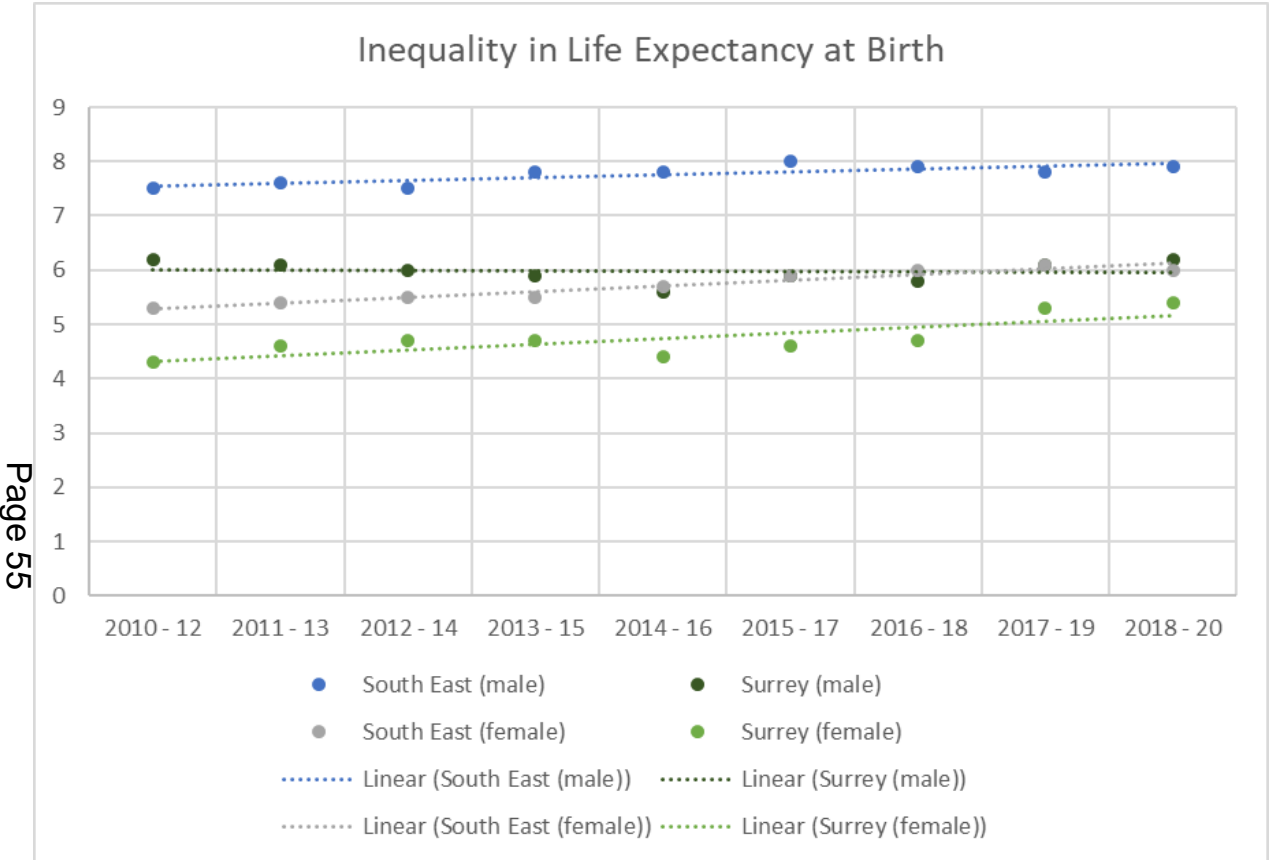
Change from previous reporting period

Increase
 Decrease

Good to be high ↑



Overarching Indicators: Inequality in Life Expectancy at Birth



Inequality in life expectancy at birth is a measure of the difference in life expectancy in years between someone living in the most deprived decile in the county and someone living in the least deprived decile.

This inequality is lower in Surrey for both males and females compared to the region and has fluctuated up and down by small margins over the past few years. There has been a 1-year increase in inequality since 2014-16 for females and 0.8-year increase for males over the same period. The longer-term trend in Surrey is an increase in inequality for females but no change for males.

	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20
South East (male)	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	8	7.9	7.8	7.9
Surrey (male)	6.2	6.1	6	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.2
South East (female)	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.9	6	6.1	6
Surrey (female)	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.4

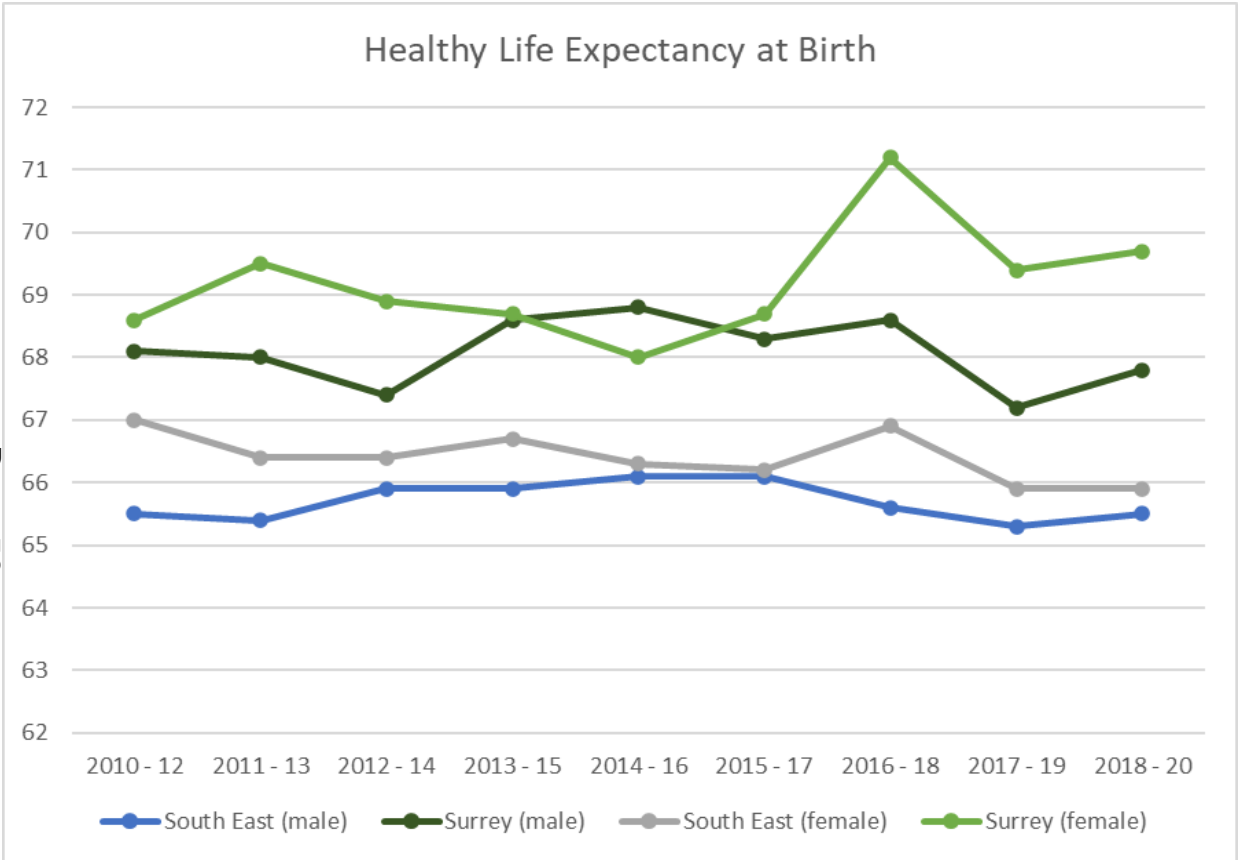
Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change

Good to be low ↓

Overarching Indicators: Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth

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Healthy life expectancy at birth is a measure of the average number of years a person would expect to live from birth in good health. This is better for males and females in Surrey than the regional average.

There has been some notable fluctuation in the past few years, with some strong increases followed by reductions. There was a spike in healthy life expectancy for females between 2014-16 and 2017-19, where it increased by 3.2 years from 2014-16 to 2016-18 before falling again. Conversely, males experienced a gentle decline in this period, with healthy life expectancy falling 1.6 years between 2014-16 and 2017-19.

The most recent trend in the available data is upwards, with an increase of 0.6 years healthy life expectancy for males and 0.3 years for females in Surrey between 2017-19 and 2018-20.

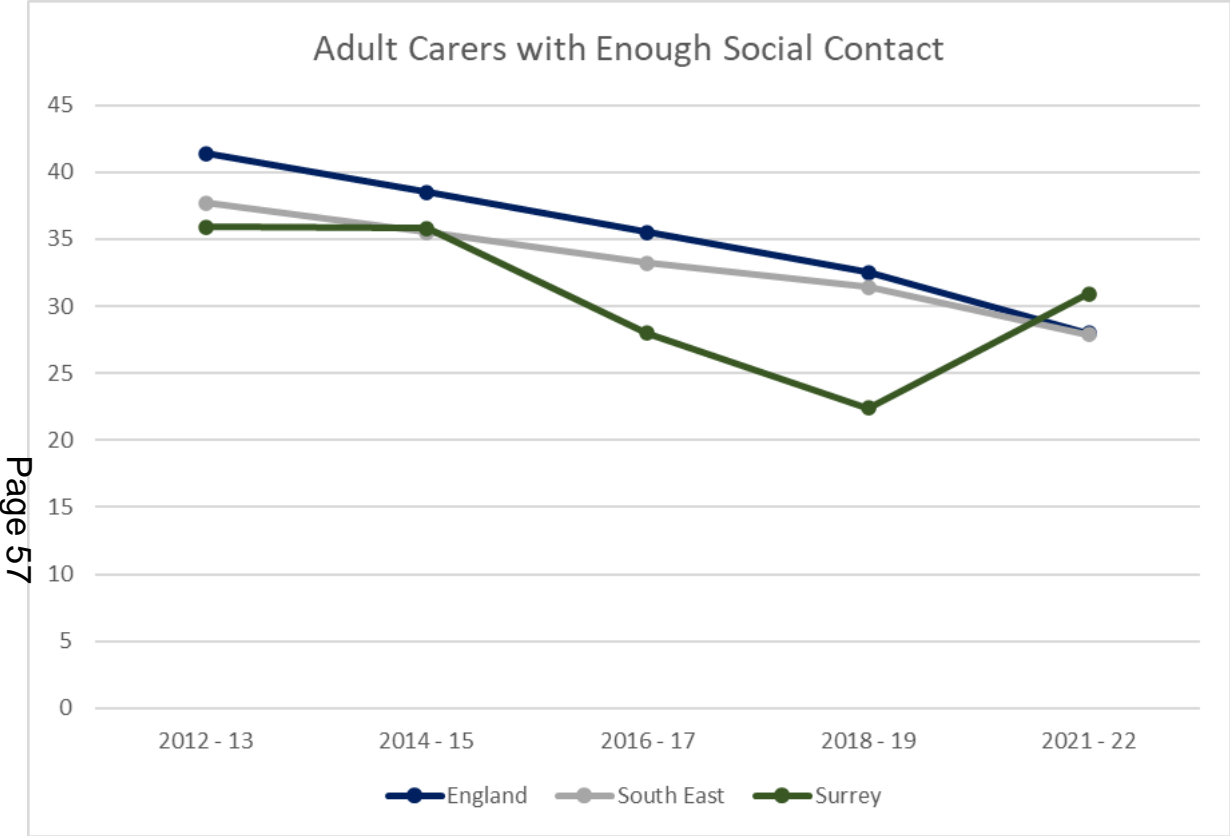
	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20
South East (male)	65.5	65.4	65.9	65.9	66.1	66.1	65.6	65.3	65.5
Surrey (male)	68.1	68	67.4	68.6	68.8	68.3	68.6	67.2	67.8
South East (female)	67	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.3	66.2	66.9	65.9	65.9
Surrey (female)	68.6	69.5	68.9	68.7	68	68.7	71.2	69.4	69.7

Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change

Good to be high ↑

Priority Populations: Adult Carers with Enough Social Contact



This is a measure of the percentage of adult carers (aged 18+) who have as much social contact as they would like.

Surrey has generally performed below the national average on this survey-based measure, although Surrey has gone against the continued downward trend seen regionally and nationally to be slightly above the national average in 2021-22 (this difference is reported as being not statistically significant).

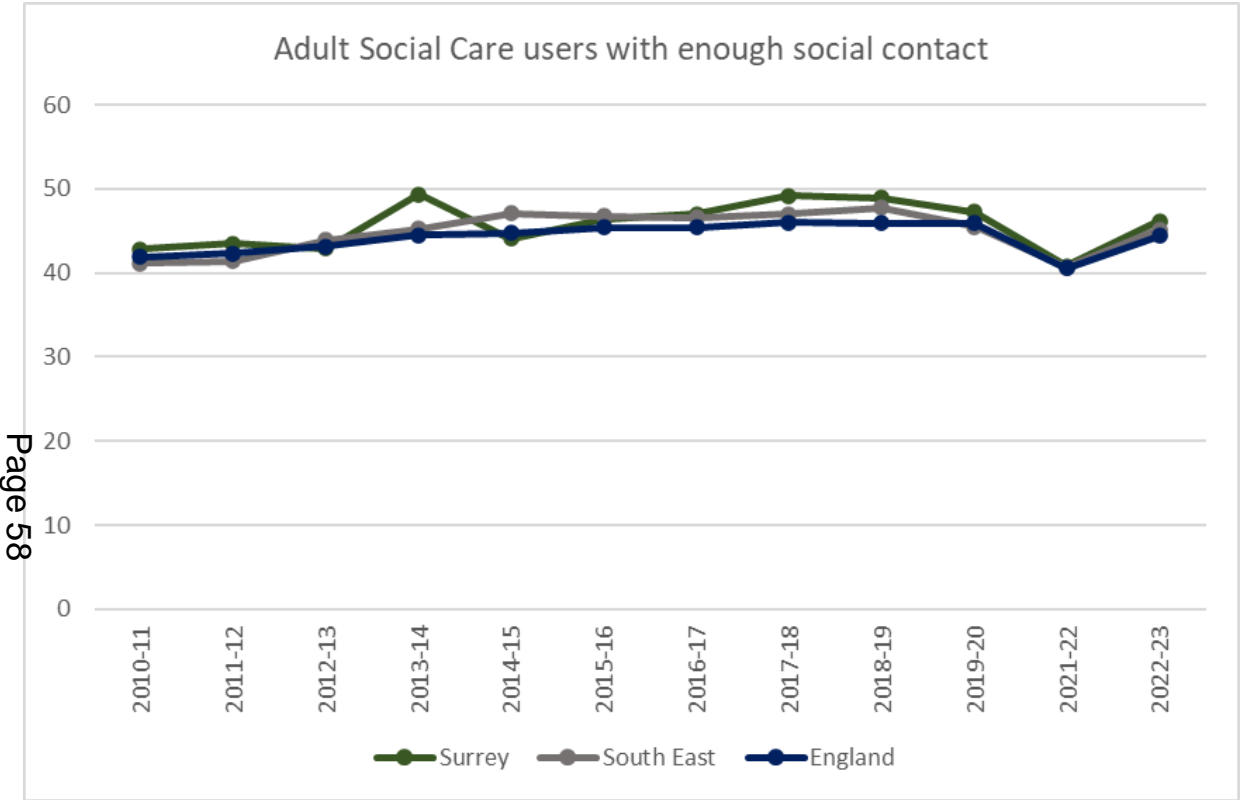
	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17	2018-19	2021-22
England	41.4	38.5	35.5	32.5	28
South East	37.7	35.5	33.2	31.4	27.9
Surrey	35.9	35.8	28	22.4	30.9

Change from previous reporting period

Increase
 Decrease

Good to be high

Priority Populations: Adult Social Care Users with Enough Social Contact



This is a measure of the percentage of adult social care service users (aged 18+) who have as much social contact as they would like.

Surrey has generally performed above the national average on this survey-based measure, although the difference is not statistically significant, and has followed the trend seen regionally and nationally. This has included a gradual increase in the percentage of Adult Social Care users who have as much social contact as they would like since 2010, but is marked by a recent decline, particularly during the Covid-19 pandemic. The performance shows signs of recovery in 2022-23 however.

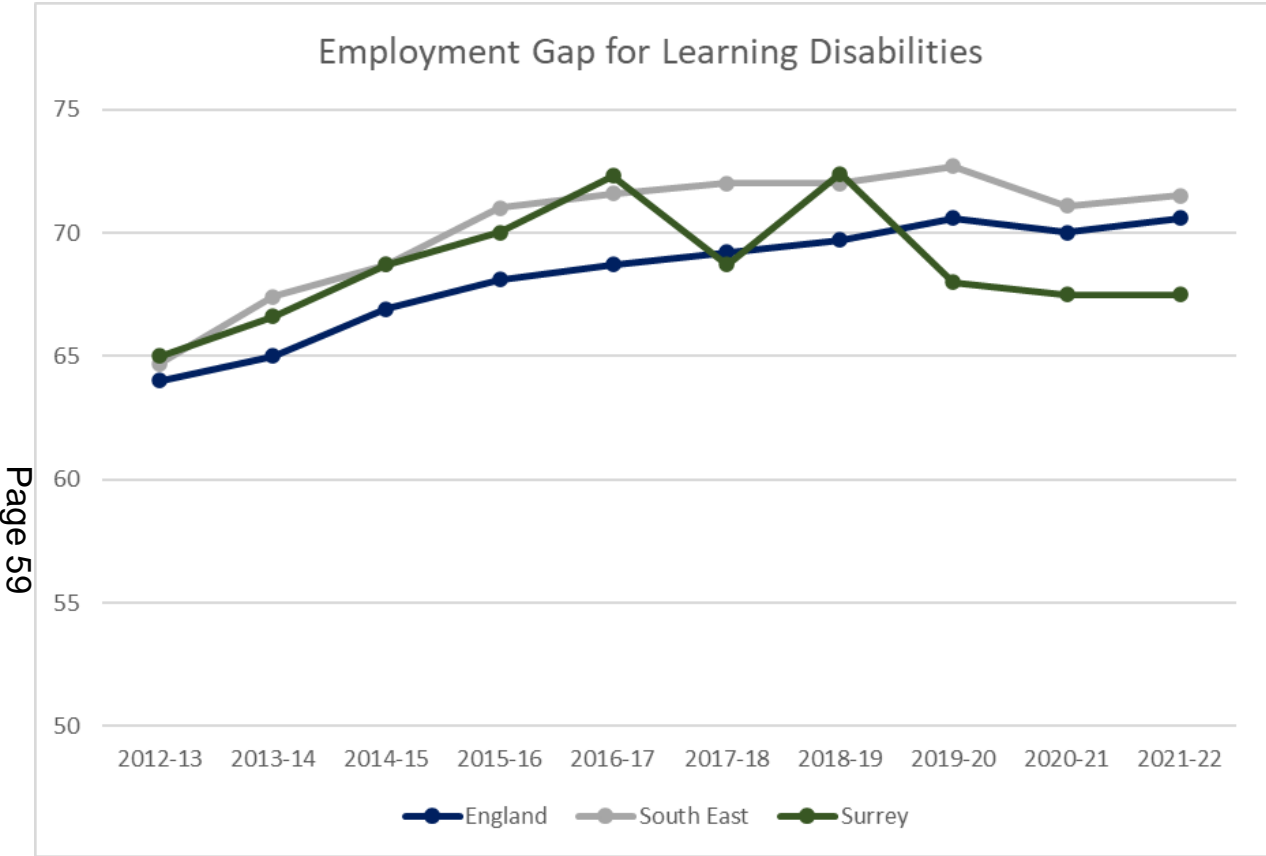
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
England	41.9	42.3	43.2	44.5	44.8	45.4	45.4	46.0	45.9	45.9	40.6	44.4
South East	41.2	41.4	43.9	45.3	47.1	46.8	46.6	47.0	47.8	45.5	40.7	45.2
Surrey	42.8	43.5	42.9	49.4	44.1	46.4	47.0	49.2	48.9	47.3	40.8	46.2

Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No change

Good to be high

Priority Populations: Employment Gap for Adults with a Learning Disability



This is a measure of the percentage gap in the employment rate between those who are in receipt of long-term support for people with a learning disability (aged 18 to 64) registered with adult social care and the overall employment rate. For example, if 80% of the wider population is employed compared to 10% of adults with a learning disability, the gap is 70%.

Surrey has moved from performing roughly in line with or worse than the national average on this measure, to performing better than the national and regional average (and a statistically significant difference). The current employment gap of 67.5% is bigger than the lowest point seen in the trend (65% in 2012-13) but has narrowed since 2018-19 (when it was 72.4%) by almost 5%.

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
England	64	65	66.9	68.1	68.7	69.2	69.7	70.6	70	70.6
South East	64.7	67.4	68.7	71	71.6	72	72	72.7	71.1	71.5
Surrey	65	66.6	68.7	70	72.3	68.7	72.4	68	67.5	67.5

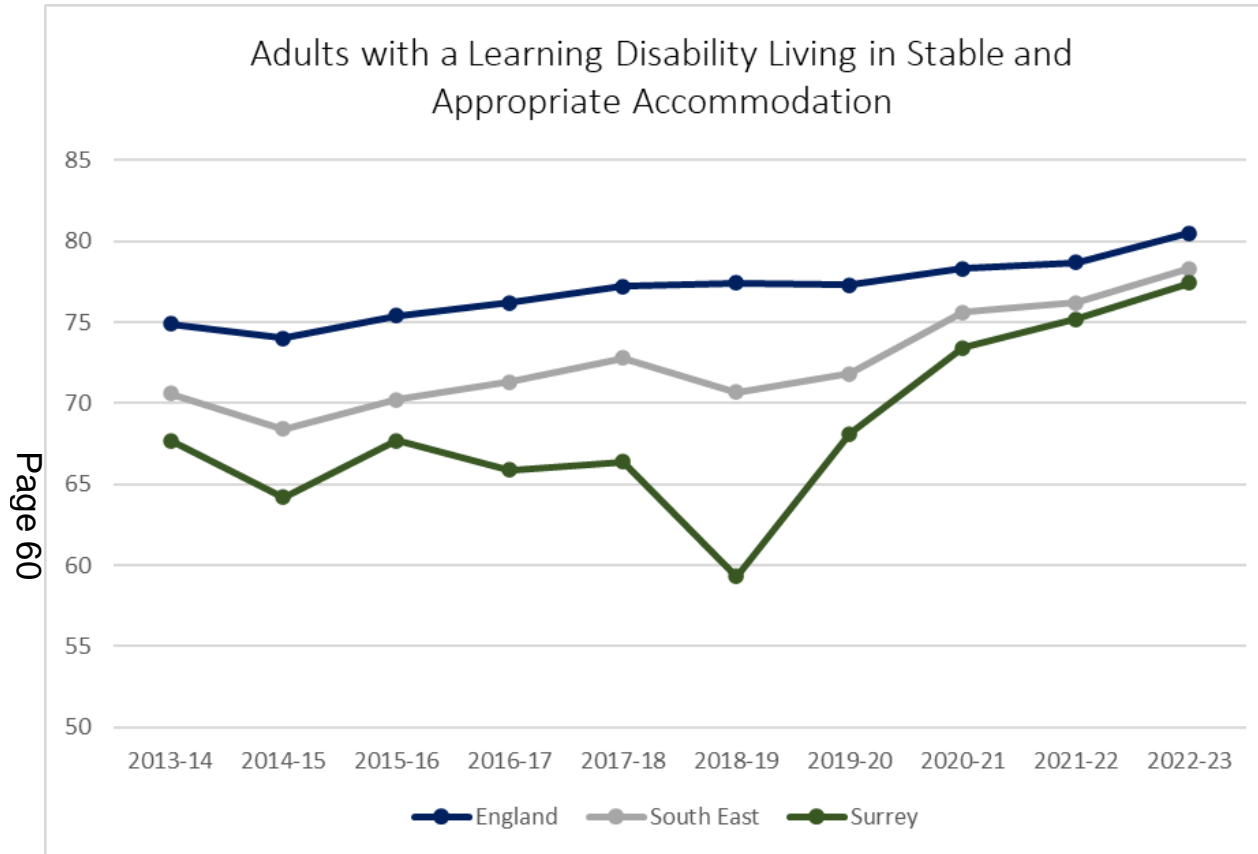
Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change

Good to be low ↓



Priority Populations: Adults with a Learning Disability Living in Stable and Appropriate Accommodation



This is a measure of the percentage of adults (aged 18 to 64) with a learning disability registered with adult social care who are living in stable and appropriate accommodation as a percentage of adults with a learning disability.

Surrey is performing 3% worse than the national average, .9% worse than the regional average on this measure, despite the percentage increase of 18.1% since 2018-19.

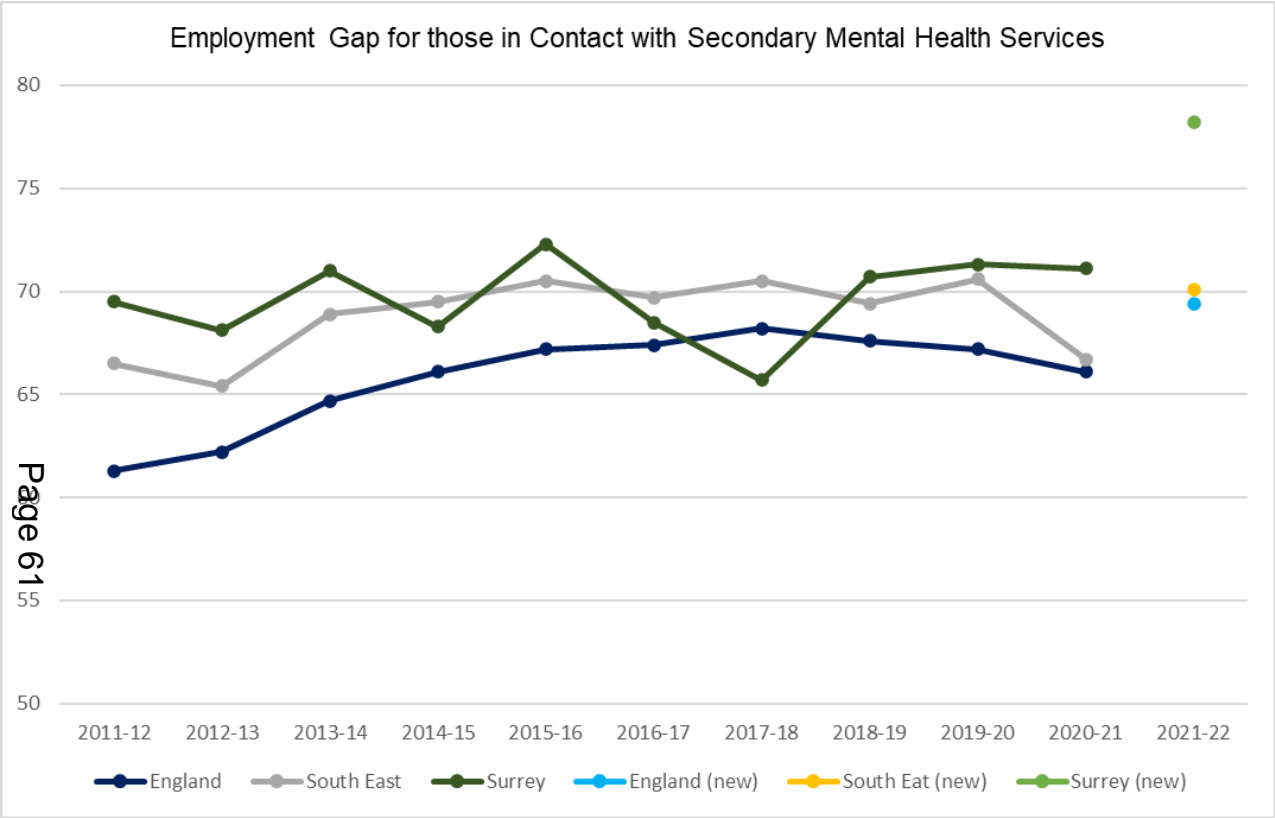
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
England	74.9	74	75.4	76.2	77.2	77.4	77.3	78.3	78.7	80.5
South East	70.6	68.4	70.2	71.3	72.8	70.7	71.8	75.6	76.2	78.3
Surrey	67.7	64.2	67.7	65.9	66.4	59.3	68.1	73.4	75.2	77.4

Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change

Good to be high ↑

Priority Populations: Employment Gap for Adults in Contact with Secondary Mental Health Services



This is a measure of the percentage gap in the employment rate between those who are in contact with secondary mental health services (aged 18 to 69) and the overall employment rate (aged 16-64). For example, if 80% of the wider population is employed compared to 10% of adults in contact with secondary mental health services, the gap is 70%.

This indicator was previously the employment gap for adults in contact with secondary mental health services **and** on the Care Programme Approach (CPA) but changed in 2021-22 to be **all** those contact with secondary mental health services because the CPA was superseded by the Community Mental Health Framework. Since 2018-2019, Surrey's progress has been significantly worse compared to nationally and regionally and is over 8% worse compared to both on the new indicator.

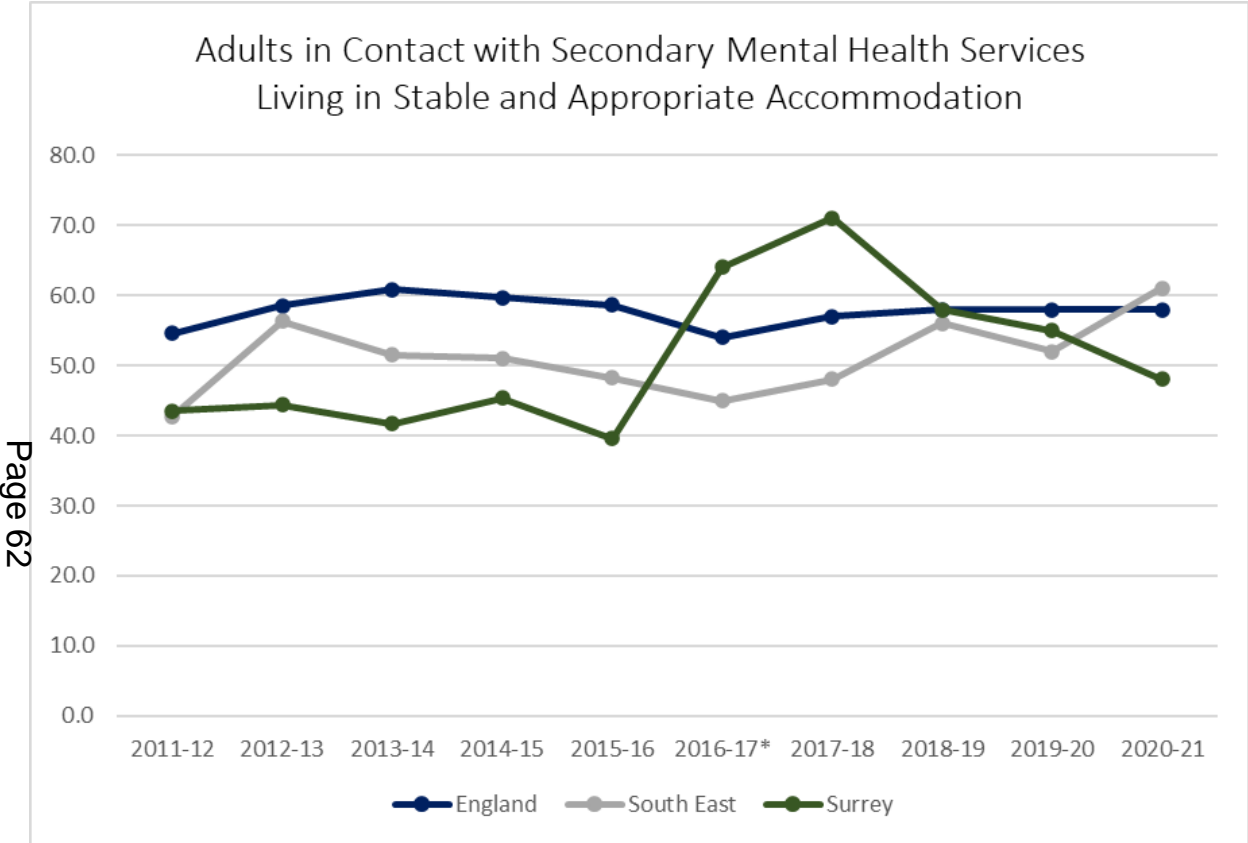
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
England	61.3	62.2	64.7	66.1	67.2	67.4	68.2	67.6	67.2	66.1	69.4
South East	66.5	65.4	68.9	69.5	70.5	69.7	70.5	69.4	70.6	66.7	70.1
Surrey	69.5	68.1	71.0	68.3	72.3	68.5	65.7	70.7	71.3	71.1	78.2

Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change
- New Definition

Good to be low ↓

Priority Populations: Adults in Contact with Secondary Mental Health Services in Stable and Appropriate Accommodation



This is a measure of the percentage of adults who are receiving secondary mental health services on the Care Programme Approach (CPA) recorded as living independently, with or without support, out of all adults who are receiving secondary mental health services and are on the CPA (aged 18 to 69).

There has been some notable fluctuation in the past few years, with a 31.4% increase from 2015-16 to 2017-18, followed by a 23.0% reduction to the current reporting period of 2020-21.

Surrey's current progress is 13% worse than the regional average and 10% worse than the national average.

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Change from previous reporting period
England	54.6	58.5	60.8	59.7	58.6	54.0	57.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	No Change
South East	42.7	56.3	51.5	51.0	48.2	45.0	48.0	56.0	52.0	61.0	Increase
Surrey	43.5	44.4	41.7	45.3	39.6	64.0	71.0	58.0	55.0	48.0	Decrease

Good to be high ↑

* There is a reported data quality issue with this value

Priority 1: Supporting People to Lead Healthy Lives by Preventing Physical Ill Health and Promoting Physical Wellbeing
Outcome 1: People Have a Healthy Weight and are Active

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Adults who are physically active (doing at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity in the past week)	High	69.9% (Nov 2021-22)	+3.1 66.8% (Nov 2020-21)	Best: Elmbridge 74.9% Worst: Epsom and Ewell 62.3%	Data not available at this geography	Best: Godalming Charterhouse (Waverley) 12.0% Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 30.7%*
Adults who are physically inactive (doing less than 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity in the past week)	Low	19.5% (Nov 2021-22)	- 1.6 21.1% (Nov 2020-21)	Best: Tandridge 16.3% Worst: Epsom and Ewell 22.8%	Data not available at this geography	Best: Holy Trinity (Guildford) 77.4% Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 55.2%*
Children who are physically active (doing an average of 60+ minutes of moderate intensity activity per day)	High	46.1% (Academic Year 2022-23)	-2.8 48.9% (Academic Year 2021-22)	Best: Mole Valley 55.0% Worst: Surrey Heath 36.0%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who reported eating five or more portions of fruit and/or vegetables yesterday**	High	39.5% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Epsom and Ewell 47.8% Worst: Spelthorne 26.8%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period



*These are modelled estimates
 ** Responses to the Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Priority 1: Supporting People to Lead Healthy Lives by Preventing Physical Ill Health and Promoting Physical Wellbeing
Outcome 2: Substance Misuse is Low (page 1 of 2)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (standardised rate per 100,000)	Low	1,511 (2021-22)	+251 1,260 (2020-21)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 1,287 Worst: Spelthorne 1,888	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Page 24 Hospital admissions for alcohol attributable harm (Standardised emergency admission ratio - SAR)*	Low	83.83 (2016 to 19)	Only one reporting period is available for this indicator	Best: Elmbridge 71.51 Worst: Guildford 96.98	Best: East Elmbridge 70.43** Worst: GRIPC 111.65**	Best: Hinchley Wood and Weston Green (Elmbridge) 51.54** Worst: Stoke (Guildford) 146.30**
Deaths from drug misuse (standardised rate per 100,000)	Low	2.5 (April 2018-March 20)	No change 2.5 (April 17- March 19)	Best: Guildford 1.3 Worst: Woking 3.3	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* This is an old indicator which has been replaced by a new reporting method. The SAR is a ratio of the actual number of emergency admissions in the area to the number expected if the area had the same age specific admission rates as England, multiplied by 100. An SAR of 100 indicates that the area has average emergency admission rate, higher than 100 indicates that the area has higher than average emergency admission rate, lower than 100 indicates lower than average emergency admission rate.

** These are custom area rates aggregated from MSOA averages.

Change from previous reporting period

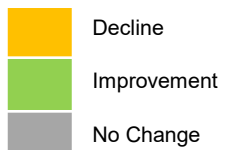
	Decline
	Improvement
	No Change

Priority 1: Supporting People to Lead Healthy Lives by Preventing Physical Ill Health and Promoting Physical Wellbeing
Outcome 2: Substance Misuse is Low (page 2 of 2)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Smoking status at the time of delivery*	Low	5.7% (2022-23)	-0.1 5.8% (2021-22)	Best: Reigate and Banstead 5.6% Worst: Surrey Heath 6.6%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Smoking prevalence in adults (18+) with long term mental health conditions	Low	22.0% (2022-23)	+2.0 20.0% (2021-22)	Best: Mole Valley 11.2% Worst: Runnymede 35.4%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Smoking prevalence in adults (18-64) in routine and manual occupations	Low	30.0% (2022)	+10.4 19.6% (2021)	Data not available for all areas at this geography	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* The number of mothers known to be smokers at the time of delivery as a percentage of all maternities with known smoking status. A maternity is defined as a pregnant woman who gives birth to one or more live or stillborn babies of at least 24 weeks gestation, where the baby is delivered by either a midwife or doctor at home or in an NHS hospital

Change from previous reporting period



Priority 1: Supporting People to Lead Healthy Lives by Preventing Physical Ill Health and Promoting Physical Wellbeing

Outcome 4: Serious conditions and diseases are prevented (page 1 of 2)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Proportion of people with learning disabilities (aged 14+) having complete range of physical health checks in the 12 last months	High	80.2% (February 2024)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Surrey Heath 86.7% Worst: Elmbridge 56.8%	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Under 75 mortality rate from colorectal cancer (all persons)*	Low	10.4 (2020-22)	-0.1 10.5 (2019-21)	Best: Elmbridge 7.4 Worst: Woking 14.2	Best: South Tandridge 82.1 Worst: SASSE Network 3 122.9	Best: Farnham Bourne (Waverley) 45.5 Worst: Walton North (Elmbridge) 154.5
Under 75 mortality rate from breast cancer (females)*	Low	17.5 (2020-22)	-0.9 18.6 (2019-21)	Best: Guildford 13.6 Worst: Woking 25.6	Best: Banstead Healthcare 81.2 Worst: SASSE Network 2 125.1	Best: Beare Green (Mole Valley) 50.7 Worst: Lovelace (Guildford) 205.4
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (all persons)**	Low	101.9 (2020-22)	-0.1 102.0 (2019-21)	Best: Elmbridge 92.9 Worst: Woking 112.7	Best: East Elmbridge 94.8 Worst: COCO 138.9	Best: Ewhurst (Waverley) 25.2 Worst: Okewood (Mole Valley) 137.9

* Results for PCNs and Wards show the number of new cases of cancer, not deaths under 75. Figures are presented as indirectly age-sex standardised registration ratios (number of new cases as a percentage of expected new cases), calculated relative to England, for 2012-15.

** Results presented for PCNs and Wards are the age standardised estimates of deaths from all cancers for people aged under 75 (standardised mortality ratio) for 2016-19. The ratio is calculated by dividing the observed total deaths in the area by the expected deaths (applying age-specific death rates for England) and multiplying by 100. A score of 100 means the observed deaths are as expected.

Priority 1: Supporting People to Lead Healthy Lives by Preventing Physical Ill Health and Promoting Physical Wellbeing
Outcome 4: Serious conditions and diseases are prevented (page 2 of 2)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Diabetes prevalence	Low	6.02% (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.4 5.8% (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Elmbridge 4.84% Worst: Spelthorne 7.52%	Best: East Elmbridge 4.52% Worst: SASSE Network 1 7.5%	Best: Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon (Elmbridge) 3.82% Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 8.83%
Chlamydia detection rate (per 100,000 females aged 15 to 24)*	High	1,781 (2023)	+420 1,361 (2022)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 2,562 Worst: Mole Valley 745	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Hypertension prevalence (all ages)	Low	13.6% (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.5 13.1% (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Guildford 11.8% Worst: Mole Valley 15.8%	Best: GRIPC 10.5% Worst: Banstead Healthcare 16.1%	Data not available at this geography
MMR vaccination (proportion of children receiving two doses aged 5)**	High	83.5% (April 2022 - March 23)	-0.4 83.9% (April 2021 - March 22)	Data to follow in future update	Best: West Byfleet 85.9% Worst: Woking Wise 75.9%	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No Change

* The chlamydia detection rate among under 25-year-olds is a measure of chlamydia control activity, aimed at reducing the incidence of reproductive sequelae of chlamydia infection and interrupting transmission. An increased detection rate is indicative of increased control activity; the detection rate is not a measure of morbidity

** PCN level data is for January to December 2023

Priority 1: Supporting People to Lead Healthy Lives by Preventing Physical Ill Health and Promoting Physical Wellbeing
Outcome 5: People are supported to live well independently for as long as possible

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Emergency hospital admission rates of people with dementia	Low	5.2% (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.2 5.0% (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Surrey Heath 1.3% Worst: Elmbridge 9.7%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No Change

Priority 2: Supporting People’s Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing by Preventing Mental Ill Health and Promoting Emotional Wellbeing
Outcome 1: Adults, children and young people at risk of and with depression, anxiety and other mental health issues access the right early help and resources (page 1 of 2)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Average anxiety score (out of 10)*	Low	3.36 (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.42 2.94 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Woking 2.76 Worst: Spelthorne 5.16	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Average feeling worthwhile score (out of 10)*	High	7.75 (April 2022 - March 23)	-0.10 7.85 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Mole Valley 8.46 Worst: Spelthorne 6.61	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Average life satisfaction score (out of 10)*	High	7.62 (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.04 7.58 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Woking 8.21 Worst: Spelthorne 7.2	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Average happiness (out of 10)*	High	7.48 (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.09 7.39 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Surrey Heath 7.89 Worst: Reigate and Banstead 7.07	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Suicides (standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 10+)**	Low	9.5 (2020-22)	-0.5 10.0 (2019-21)	Best: Spelthorne 5.6 Worst: Mole Valley 13.7	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No Change

* Some of the data at borough level for this indicator is considered unreliable

**Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent per 100,000 population. Data source is Office for National Statistics Annual Mortality Extract (produced for OHID) and accessed via [Public Health Fingertips](#)

Priority 2: Supporting People’s Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing by Preventing Mental Ill Health and Promoting Emotional Wellbeing
Outcome 1: Adults, children and young people at risk of and with depression, anxiety and other mental health issues access the right early help and resources (page 2 of 2)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Access to Community Mental Health Services for adults and older adults with serious mental illness	High	21,885 (March 2023 - February 2024)	+2,920 18,965 (May 2022 - April 2023)	Data to follow in future update	Data to follow in future update	Data not available at this geography
Number of young people aged under 18 supported through NHS funded mental health with at least one contact	High	23,135 (March 2023 - February 2024)	+560 22,570 (May 2022 - April 2023)	Data to follow in future update	Data to follow in future update	Data not available at this geography
Patients who felt the healthcare professional recognised or understood any mental health needs during their last general practice appointment	High	84.7% (2023)	Data to follow in future update	Data to follow in future update	Best: West of Waverley 91.7% Worst: SASSE Network 3 75.6%	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of people with serious mental illness having complete range of physical health checks in the 12 last months	High	63.4% (April 2022- March 2023)	+11.9 51.5% (April 2021- March 2022)	Data to follow in future update	Data to follow in future update	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of patients on the GP register with mental health issues (all ages)*	Neutral	0.77% (April 2022- March 2023)	+0.03 0.74% (April 2021- March 2022)	Data to follow in future update	Best: Woking Wise 0.56% Worst: Care Collaborative (Redhill) 0.95%	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period

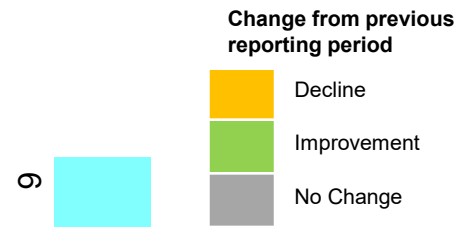
- Decline
- Improvement
- No Change

* The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on practice disease registers. Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF), NHS England

Priority 2: Supporting People’s Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing by Preventing Mental Ill Health and Promoting Emotional Wellbeing
Outcome 2: The emotional well-being of parents and caregivers, babies and children is supported

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
The proportion of school pupils receiving special educational needs support whose primary need is social, emotional and mental health		22.5% (June 2024)	Trend data not currently available	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography
The proportion of school pupils with an EHCP whose primary need is social, emotional and mental health		16.9% (June 2024)	Trend data not currently available	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography
Proportion of children receiving a 12-month review with their Health Visitor	High	69.4% (March 2024)	+7.9 61.5% (December 2023)	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography
Proportion of children receiving 2-and-a-half-year check with their Health Visitor	High	64.2% (January-March 2024)	-6.3 70.5% (October-December 2023)	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography

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Priority 2: Supporting People’s Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing by Preventing Mental Ill Health and Promoting Emotional Wellbeing
Outcomes 3: Isolation is prevented and those that feel isolated are supported

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
In my local area there are places people can meet up and socialise*	High	76.7% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Epsom and Ewell 85.1% Worst: Spelthorne 64.5%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
If I needed help, there are people in the local area who could be there for me*	High	79.2% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Surrey Heath 86.5% Worst: Woking 72.5%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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* Responses to new Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Change from previous reporting period

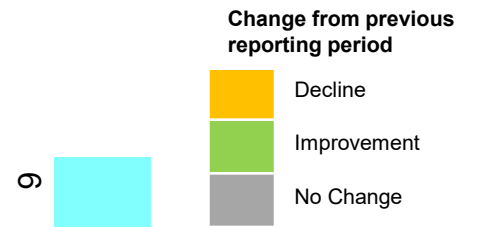
- Decline
- Improvement
- No Change

Priority 2: Supporting People’s Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing by Preventing Mental Ill Health and Promoting Emotional Wellbeing
Outcomes 4: Environments and communities in which people live, work and learn build good mental health

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
I feel like I belong to my local area*	High	81.1% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Mole Valley 89.1% Worst: Spelthorne 72.2%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents doing any unpaid work to help their community or the people who live in it in the last year*	High	37.8% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Waverley 46.2% Worst: Spelthorne 33.0%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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* Responses to new Joint Neighbourhood Survey



Priority 3: Supporting People to Reach Their Potential by Addressing the Wider Determinants of Health
Outcome 1: People's basic needs (food security, poverty, housing) are met (page 1 of 2)



Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Proportion of children (aged 0-19) in relative low-income families	Low	9.5% (April 2021 - March 22)	+0.1 9.4% (April 2020 - March 21)	Best: Elmbridge 6.9% Worst: Woking 12.6%	Best: Guildford East 5.57% Worst: Woking Wise 2 14.47%	Best: Woldingham (Tandridge) 0.9% Worst: Canalside (Woking) 28.4%
Proportion of households in fuel poverty	Low	8.3% (2022)	+1 7.3% (2021)	Best: Surrey Heath 6.8% Worst: Waverley 9.3%	Best: Five areas* report 7% Worst: Four areas** report 10%	Best: Four areas# report 5% Worst: Westborough (Guildford) 15%
Proportion of households owed a homelessness duty	Low	7.0% (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.2 6.8% (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Surrey Heath 3.9% Worst: Spelthorne 9.2%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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* COCO, Surrey Heath, West Byfleet, Woking Wise 1 and Woking Wise 3 PCNs

** Central and North Guildford, Dorking, South Tandridge and West of Waverley PCNs

Burpham (Guildford), Horley East and Salfords (Reigate and Banstead), Heatherside (Surrey Heath) and St. Paul's (Surrey Heath)

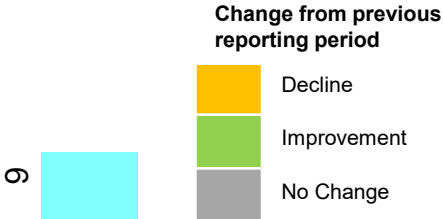
Change from previous reporting period

	Decline
	Improvement
	No Change

Priority 3: Supporting People to Reach Their Potential by Addressing the Wider Determinants of Health
Outcome 1: People's basic needs (food security, poverty, housing) are met (page 2 of 2)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Proportion of residents who have struggled to pay any essential bills in the last 6 months?*	Low	16.4% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Woking 13.4% Worst: Reigate and Banstead 21.9%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who have had to access a food bank or community food provision in the last 6 months?*	Low	14.4% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Tandridge 5.1% Worst: Spelthorne 23.8%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who have had to access additional borrowing (e.g. loans or credit cards) in the last 6 months?*	Low	30.4% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Waverley 20.5% Worst: Spelthorne 38.1%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* Responses to new Joint Neighbourhood Survey



Priority 3: Supporting People to Reach Their Potential by Addressing the Wider Determinants of Health
Outcome 2: Children, young people and adults are empowered in their communities



Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Attainment gap between non-/disadvantaged pupils: Early years foundation stage good level of development*	Low	27.3% (2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Tandridge 16.4% Worst: Mole Valley 33.7%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Attainment gap between non-/disadvantaged pupils: Key stage 2 reading, writing and maths*	Low	31.8% (2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Reigate and Banstead 24.7% Worst: Waverley 38.4%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Attainment gap between non-/disadvantaged pupils: Key stage 4 (attainment 8 score)*	Low	20.3% (2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Tandridge 14.0% Worst: Surrey Heath 25.4%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who would be willing to work with others to improve their local area**	High	79.5% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Elmbridge 85.4% Worst: Woking 76.6%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No Change

* For example, if 76% of non-disadvantaged pupils attain a good level of early years development, compared to 49% of disadvantaged pupils, the gap is 27%. Disadvantage includes looked after children, adopted children and children eligible for Free School Meals in the last 6 years. Children with an EHCP are not included unless they meet the above criteria.

** Responses to new Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Priority 3: Supporting People to Reach Their Potential by Addressing the Wider Determinants of Health
Outcome 3: People access training and employment opportunities within a sustainable economy

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Job seekers claimants claiming for over 12 months*	Low	0.0% (April 2022 - March 23)	-0.1 0.1% (April 2021 - March 22)	All boroughs are either 0.0 or 0.1%	Best: numerous PCNs at 0.0% Worst: GRIPC 0.04%	Best: numerous Wards at 0.0% Worst: Longcross, Lyne and Chertsey South (Runnymede) 1.8%
Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)*	Low	2.0% (April 2022 - March 23)	-0.8 2.8% (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Waverley 1.7% Worst: Spelthorne 2.9%	Best: Guildford East 1.4% Worst: SASSE Network 3 3.7%	Best: Englefield Green East (Runnymede) 0.4% Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 4.9%
Youth unemployment (young people aged 18-24 receiving Jobseekers Allowance or Universal Credit)**	Low	1.81% (April 2022 - March 23)	-1.6 2.87% (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Guildford 1.4% Worst: Spelthorne 4.1%	Best: Guildford East 1.2% Worst: SASSE Network 3 5.4%	Best: 12 Wards at 0.0% Worst: Egham Hythe (Runnymede) 7.0%
Rate of young people aged 16-18 participating in training, education or employment	High	75.4% (June 2024)	Trend data not currently available	Data to follow in future update	Data not available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No Change

* Proportion of the resident population aged 16+
 ** Proportion of the resident population aged 18-24

Priority 3: Supporting People to Reach Their Potential by Addressing the Wider Determinants of Health



Outcome 4: People are safe and feel safe

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Domestic abuse*	Low	8.3 (April 2022 - March 23)	-1.5 9.8 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Waverley 5.3 Worst: Runnymede 9.1	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography
Anti-social behaviour*	Low	13.1 (April 2022 - March 23)	-3.1 16.2 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Waverley 8.8 Worst: Spelthorne 18.6	Best: West of Waverley 6.4 Worst: SASSE Network 3 32.7	Best: Black Heath and Womersley (Waverley) 0.6 Worst: Holy Trinity (Guildford) 37.1
Violent and sexual offences*	Low	23.6 (April 2022 - March 23)	-0.7 24.3 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Waverley 17.3 Worst: Spelthorne 27.9	Best: West of Waverley 12.8 Worst: SASSE Network 3 23.4	Best: Shamley Green and Cranleigh North (Waverley) 1.6 Worst: Friary and St. Nicolas (Guildford) 66.8
Proportion of residents who would feel safe walking alone after dark in their neighbourhood**	High	81.1% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Guildford 89.3% Worst: Epsom and Ewell 70.4%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* Rate of incidents and crimes per 1000 people in the population

** Responses to new Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Change from previous reporting period

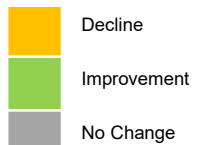
- Decline
- Improvement
- No Change

Priority 3: Supporting People to Reach Their Potential by Addressing the Wider Determinants of Health
Outcome 5: The benefits of healthy environments for people are valued and maximised (page 1 of 2)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Cycling at least once per month for travel*	High	8.1% (Nov 2022)	+2.0 6.1% (Nov 2021)	Best: Elmbridge 15.3% Worst: Four areas** report 0%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Walking at least once per month for travel**	High	44.2% (Nov 2022)	+8.4 35.8% (Nov 2021)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 49.5% Worst: Surrey Heath 35.4%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Travel to work by bicycle or on foot***	High	7.4% (Census 2021)	-3.4 10.8% (Census 2011)	Best: Guildford 10.1% Worst: Tandridge 5.0%	Best: GRIPC 15.2% Worst: Banstead Healthcare 4.3%	Best: Westborough (Guildford) 22.3% Worst: Normandy (Guildford) 2.1%
Travel to work by rail or bus***	High	5.6% (Census 2021)	-11.2 16.8% (Census 2011)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 8.4% Worst: Waverley 2.9%	Best: Integrated Care Partnership 8.6% Worst: Farnham 2.5%	Best: Whyteleafe (Tandridge) 13.1% Worst: Alfold, Cranleigh Rural and Ellens Green (Waverley) 1.4%

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Change from previous reporting period



* Active Lives Survey by Sport England

** Reigate and Banstead, Runnymede, Surrey Heath and Tandridge

*** Proportion of people travelling to work as a percentage of the usual resident population aged 16+

Priority 3: Supporting People to Reach Their Potential by Addressing the Wider Determinants of Health
Outcome 5: The benefits of healthy environments for people are valued and maximised (page 2 of 2)



Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Proportion of residents who report having avoided/minimised throwing away food in the last 6 months*	High	91.8% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Elmbridge 94.1% Worst: Spelthorne 90.1%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who report having minimised the amount of energy used at home in the last 6 months*	High	87.9% (April - December 2023)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Mole Valley 89.8% Worst: Epsom and Ewell 85.4%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No Change

* Responses to new Joint Neighbourhood Survey