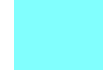


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Health and Wellbeing Strategy Index Scorecard- March 2025 update (from September 2024 results)

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.

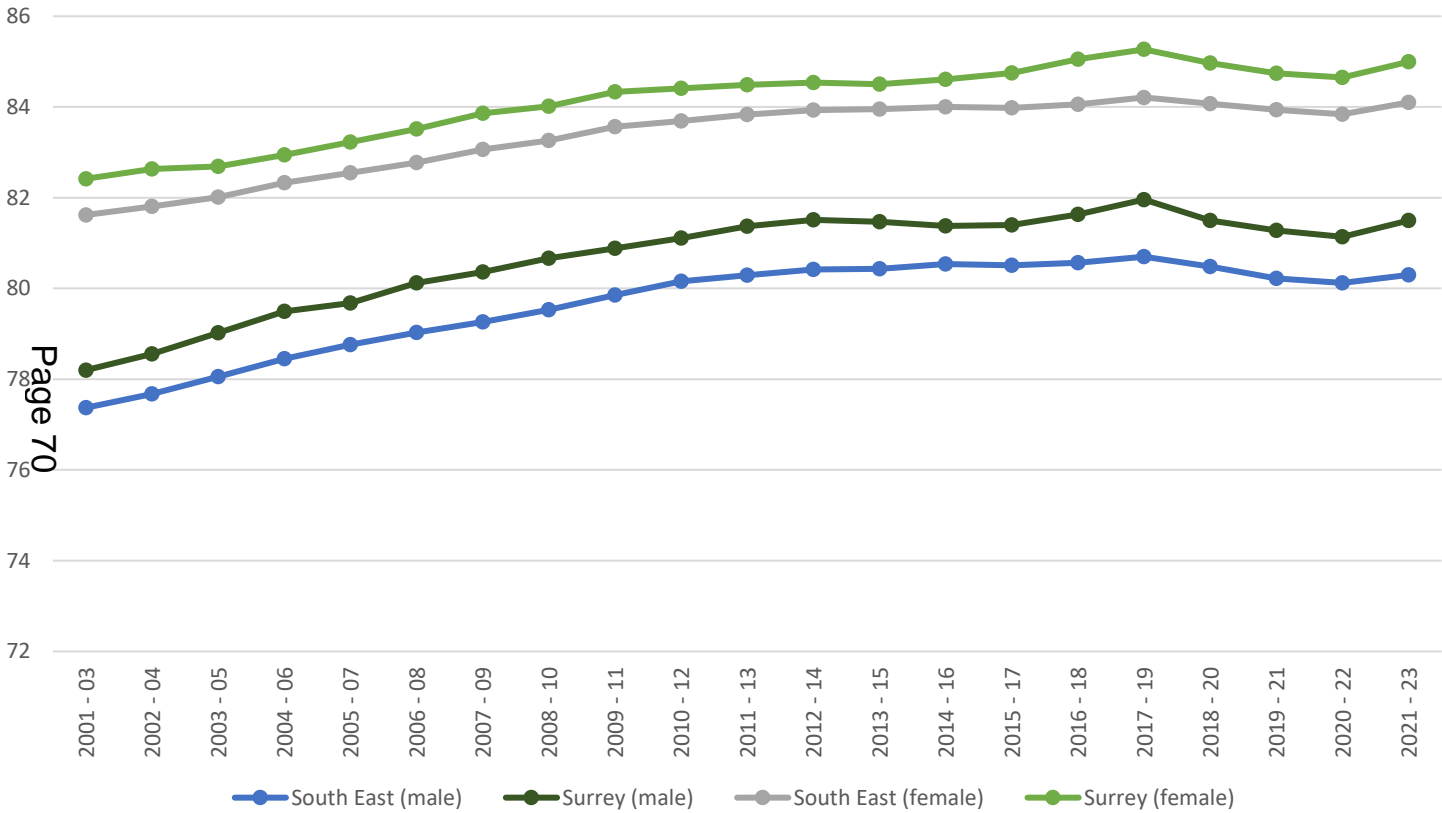
The results published at a borough and district, Primary Care Network and ward level geographies* then follow and present progress against the HWB Strategy's Outcomes, grouped by the three Priorities. These help us understand progress and compare need at a more local level.

Note: Spelthorne is highlighted in **brown text** as it has poorest results across 18 outcome indicators. SASSE 3 PCN is highlighted in **orange text** as it has poorest results across 7 outcome indicators. HWB Strategy Key Neighbourhoods are highlighted in **pink text**. Waiting for trend data highlighted in **yellow text**

Overarching Indicators: Life Expectancy at Birth



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. There has been an increase in life expectancy in Surrey for both females and males (in line with regional and national trends) in 2021-23. This has been the first increase since 2017-2019.

At ward level there is a 10-year difference for males and 12-year difference for females between the best and worst wards (based on previous ward geographies, where there were a total of 187 wards in Surrey).

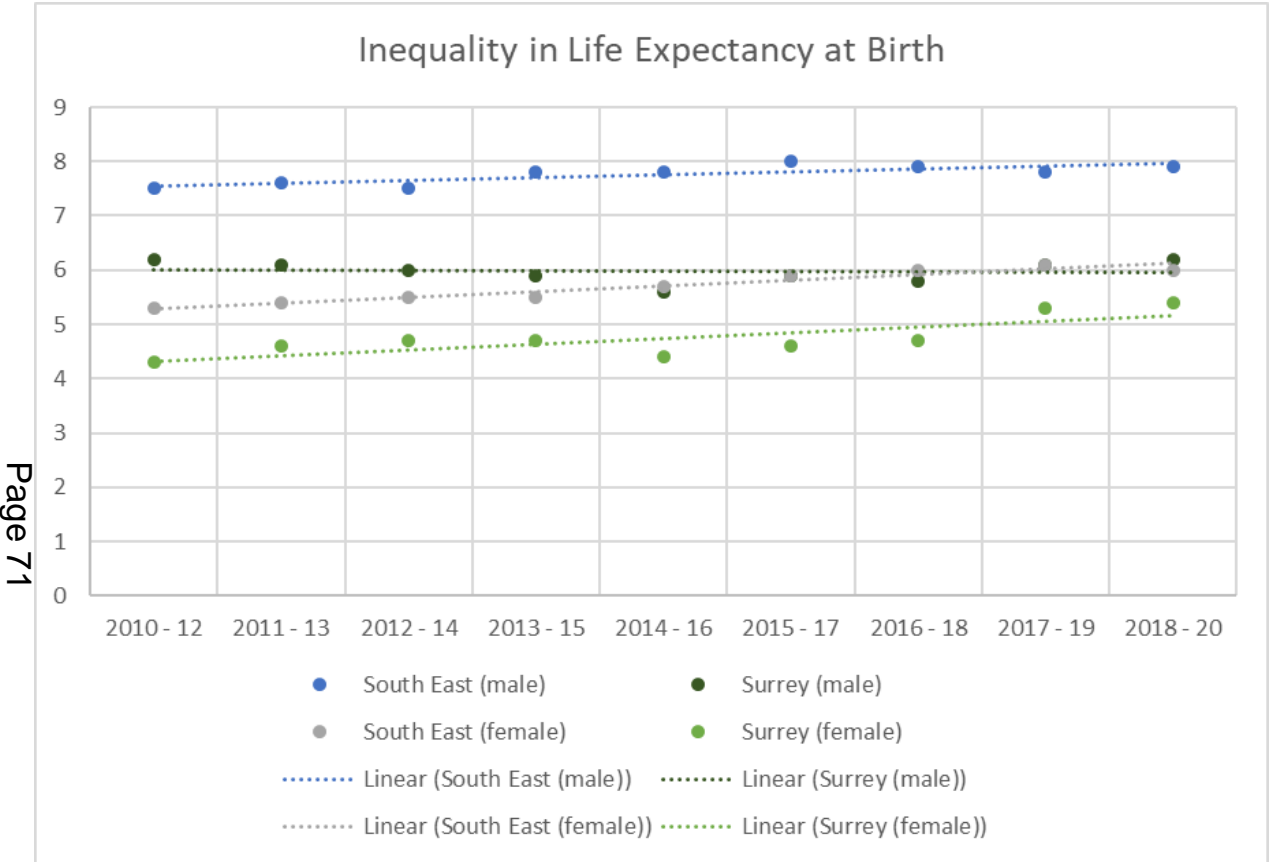
	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2019-21	2020-22	2021-23
South East (female)	84	83.98	84.06	84.21	84.07	83.94	83.84	84.1
Surrey (female)	84.61	84.75	85.05	85.27	84.97	84.74	84.65	85.0
South East (male)	80.54	80.51	80.57	80.7	80.48	80.22	80.12	80.3
Surrey (male)	81.38	81.4	81.63	81.96	81.5	81.28	81.14	81.5

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.

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	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

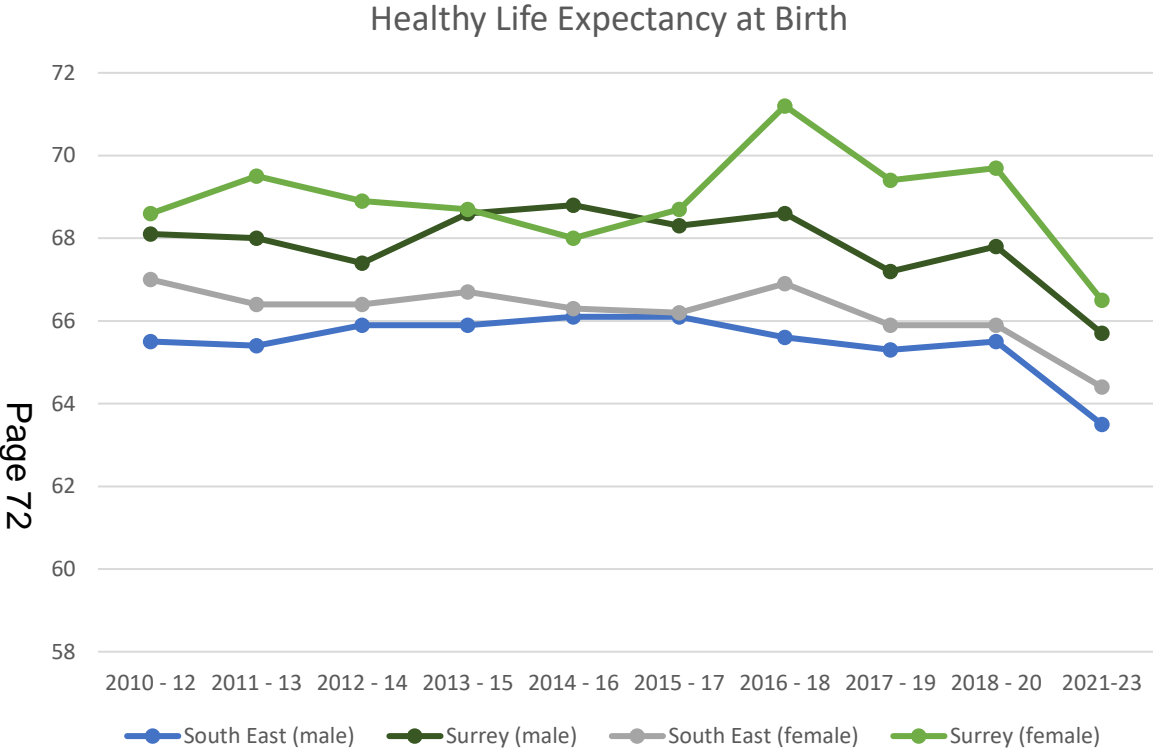
Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change

Good to be low



Overarching Indicators: Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth



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 fluctuations in past years for males and females.

The most recent trend in the available data is downwards, with a very sharp decrease of 2.1 years of healthy life expectancy for males and 3.2 years for females in Surrey between 2018-20 and 2021-23, in line with decreases in South East.

	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2021-23
South East (male)	65.5	65.4	65.9	65.9	66.1	66.1	65.6	65.3	65.5	63.5
Surrey (male)	68.1	68.0	67.4	68.6	68.8	68.3	68.6	67.2	67.8	65.7
South East (female)	67.0	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.3	66.2	66.9	65.9	65.9	64.4
Surrey (female)	68.6	69.5	68.9	68.7	68.0	68.7	71.2	69.4	69.7	66.5

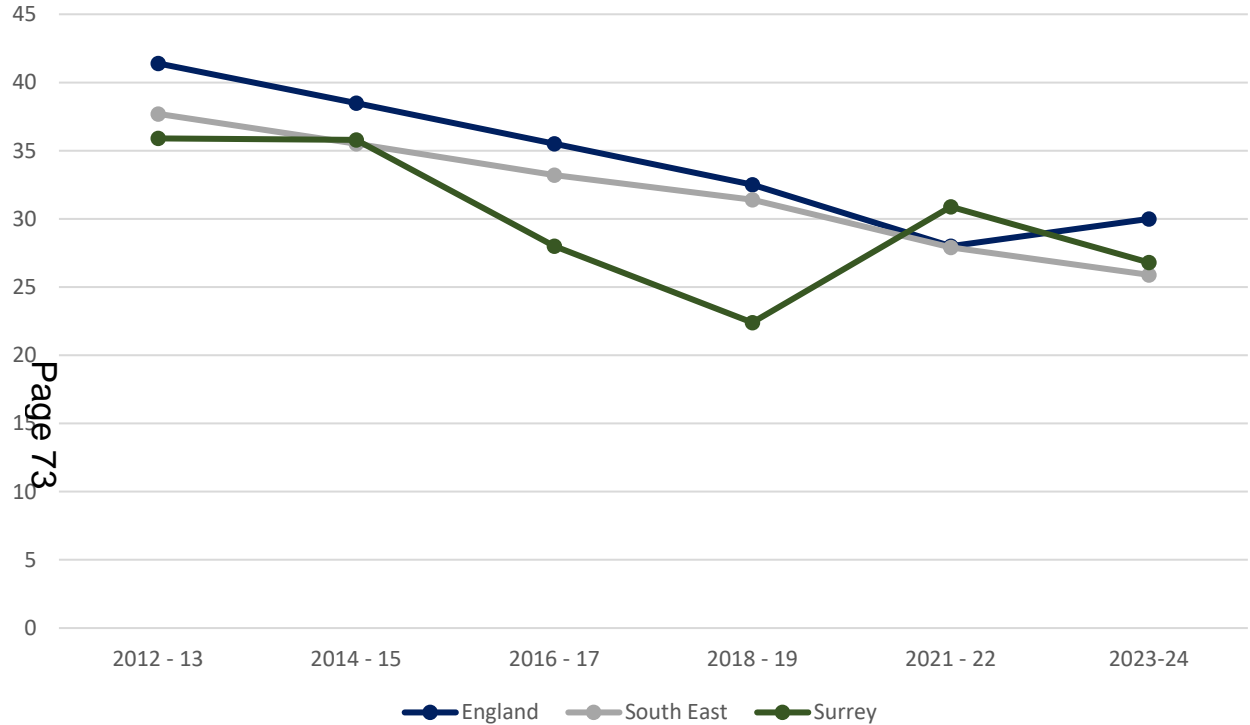
Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change

Good to be high ↑

Priority Populations: Adult Carers with Enough Social Contact

Adult Carers with Enough Social Contact

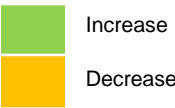


This is a measure of the percentage of adult carers (aged 18+) who have as much social contact as they would like.

Surrey has generally performed below the national and regional average on this survey-based measure. After a slight improvement in 2021-22, there has been a drop of 4.1% in Surrey, in line with the regional but against the national trend.

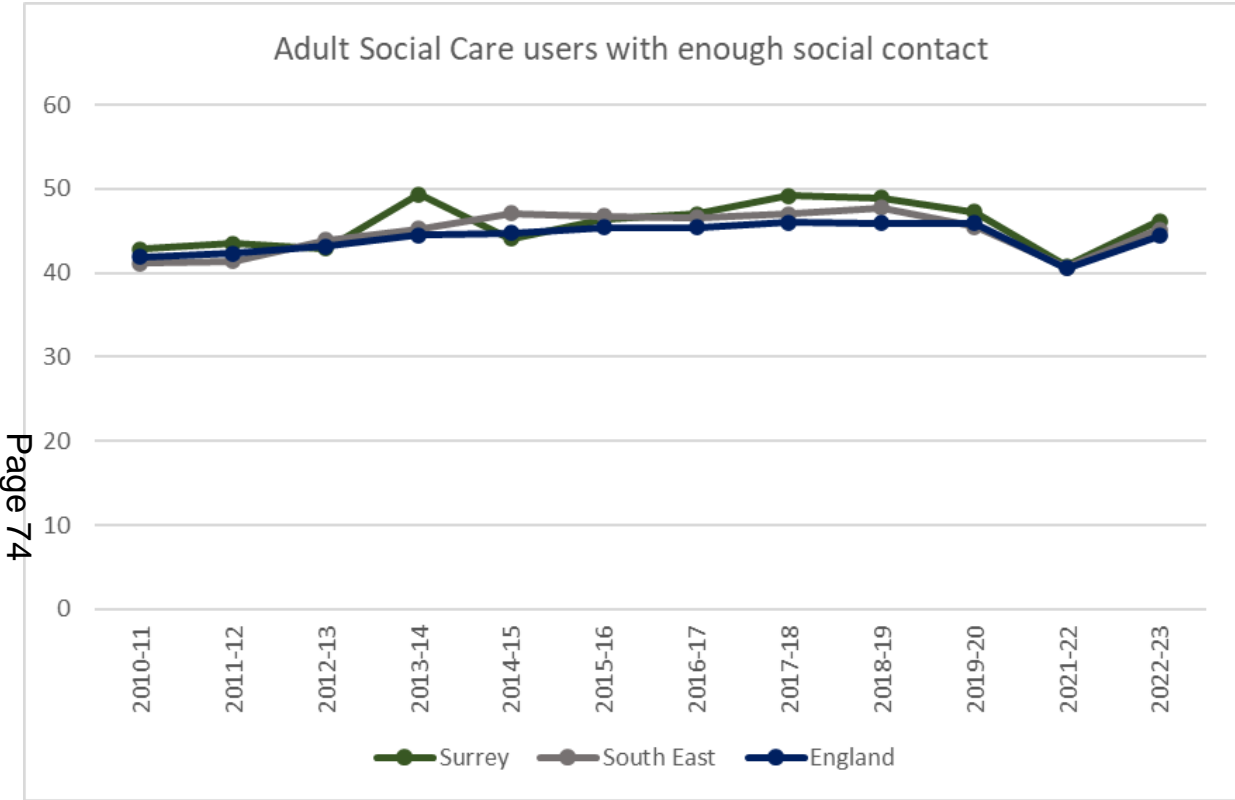
	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17	2018-19	2021-22	2023-24
England	41.4	38.5	35.5	32.5	28	30.0
South East	37.7	35.5	33.2	31.4	27.9	25.9
Surrey	35.9	35.8	28	22.4	30.9	26.8

Change from previous reporting period



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

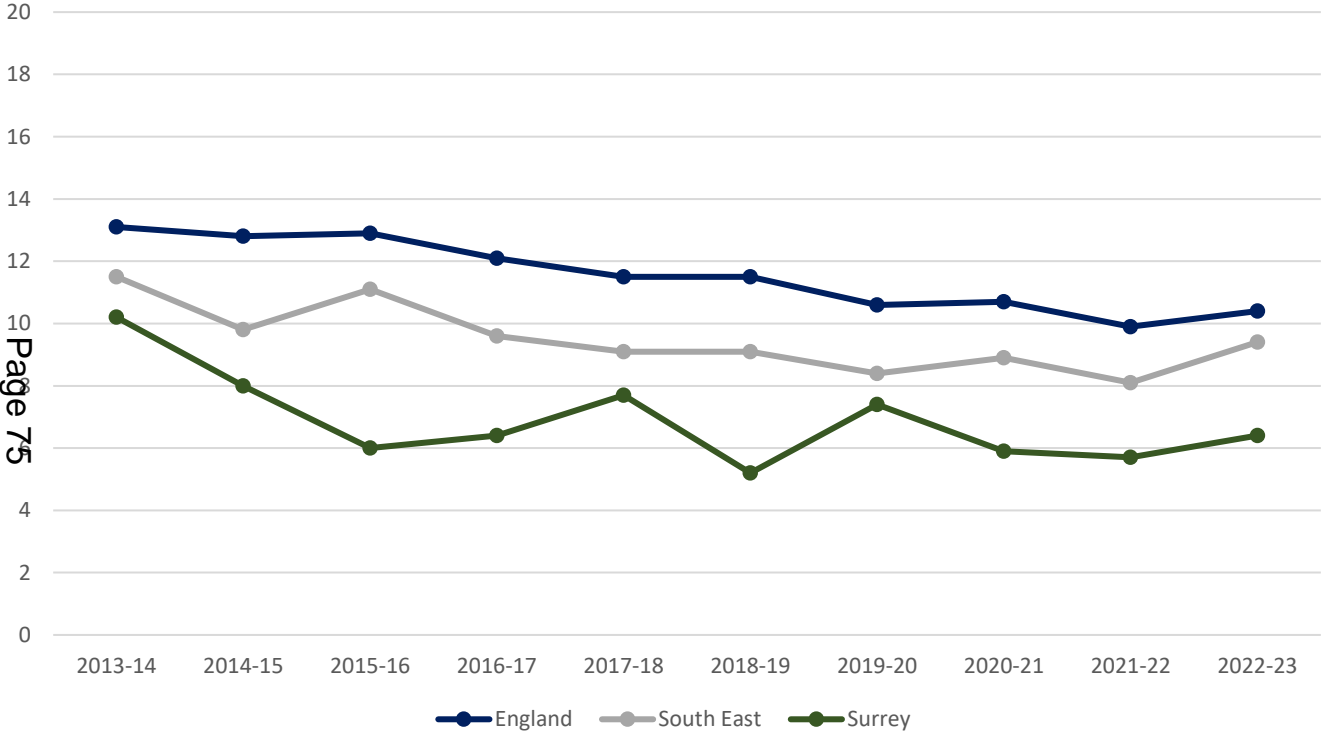
Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No change

Good to be high

Priority Populations: Employment Gap for those with a Physical or Mental Long Term Health Condition

Employment Gap for Physical or Mental Long Term Health Conditions



This is a measure of the percentage gap in the employment rate between those with a physical or mental long-term health condition (aged 16 to 64) and the overall employment rate. For example, if 80% of the wider population is employed compared to 70% of those with a physical or mental long-term health condition, the gap is 10%.

Despite improvements in Surrey since 2021/22, latest result shows an increase in the employment gap of .7%. However, this increase is in line with increases nationally and in the South East.

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
England	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.1	11.5	11.5	10.6	10.7	9.9	10.4
South East	11.5	9.8	11.1	9.6	9.1	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.1	9.4
Surrey	10.2	8.0	6.0	6.4	7.7	5.2	7.4	5.9	5.7	6.4

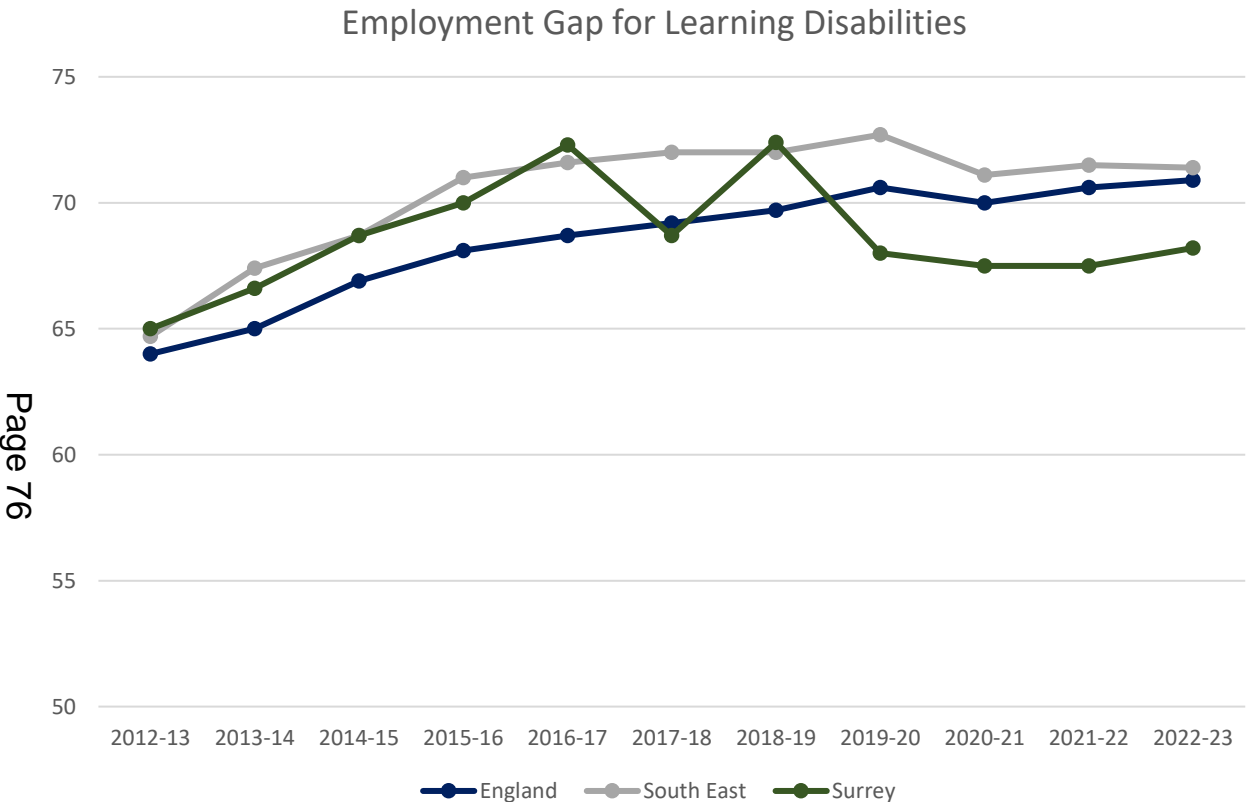
Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change

Good to be low



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%.

The current employment gap of 68.2% in Surrey is significantly wider than the narrowest point seen in the trend (65% in 2012-13) but has narrowed since 2018-19 (when it was 72.4%). Little progress in the four years 2019 –2023 but the gap remains lower than the gap nationally and in the South East.

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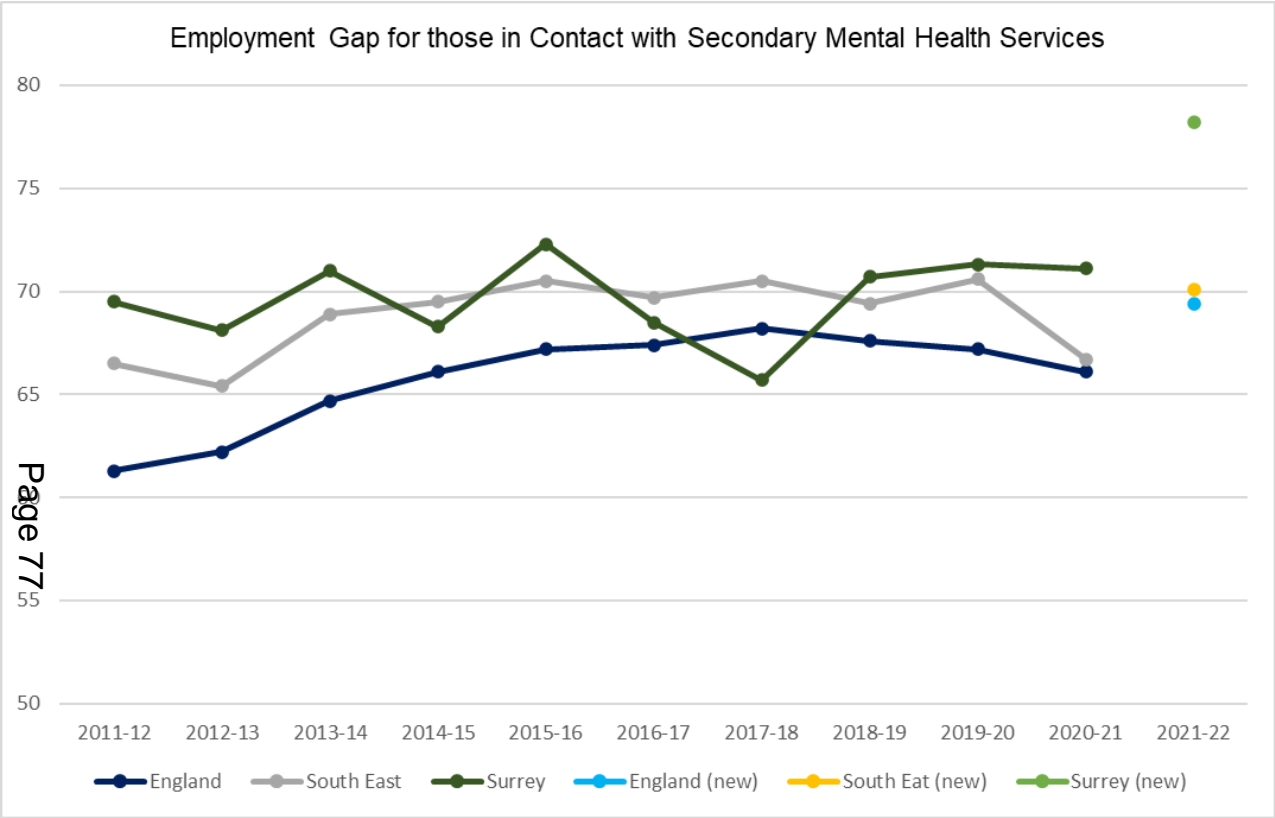
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
England	64	65	66.9	68.1	68.7	69.2	69.7	70.6	70	70.6	70.9
South East	64.7	67.4	68.7	71	71.6	72	72	72.7	71.1	71.5	71.4
Surrey	65	66.6	68.7	70	72.3	68.7	72.4	68	67.5	67.5	68.2

Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change

Good to be low ↓

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	68.3	72.3	68.5	65.7	70.7	71.3	71.1	78.2

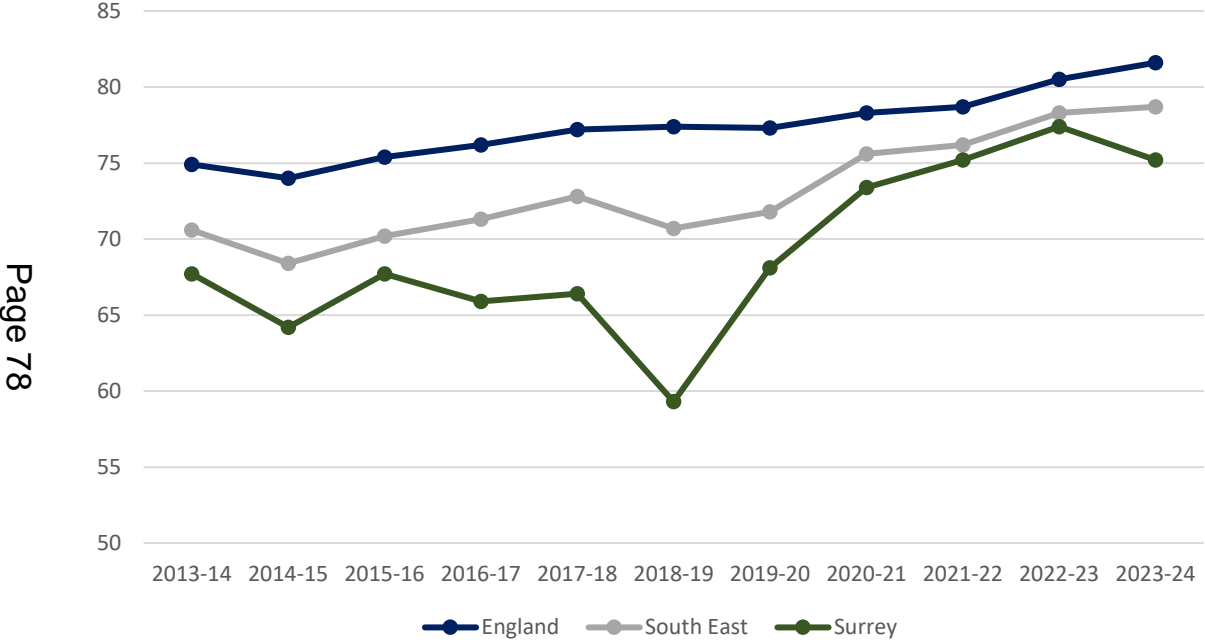
Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change
- New Definition

Good to be low ↓

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

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.

Despite the percentage increase of 18.1% from 2018-19 to 2022-2023, Surrey is now performing 6.4% worse than the national average and 3.5% worse than the regional on this measure, with results having fallen by 2.2%.

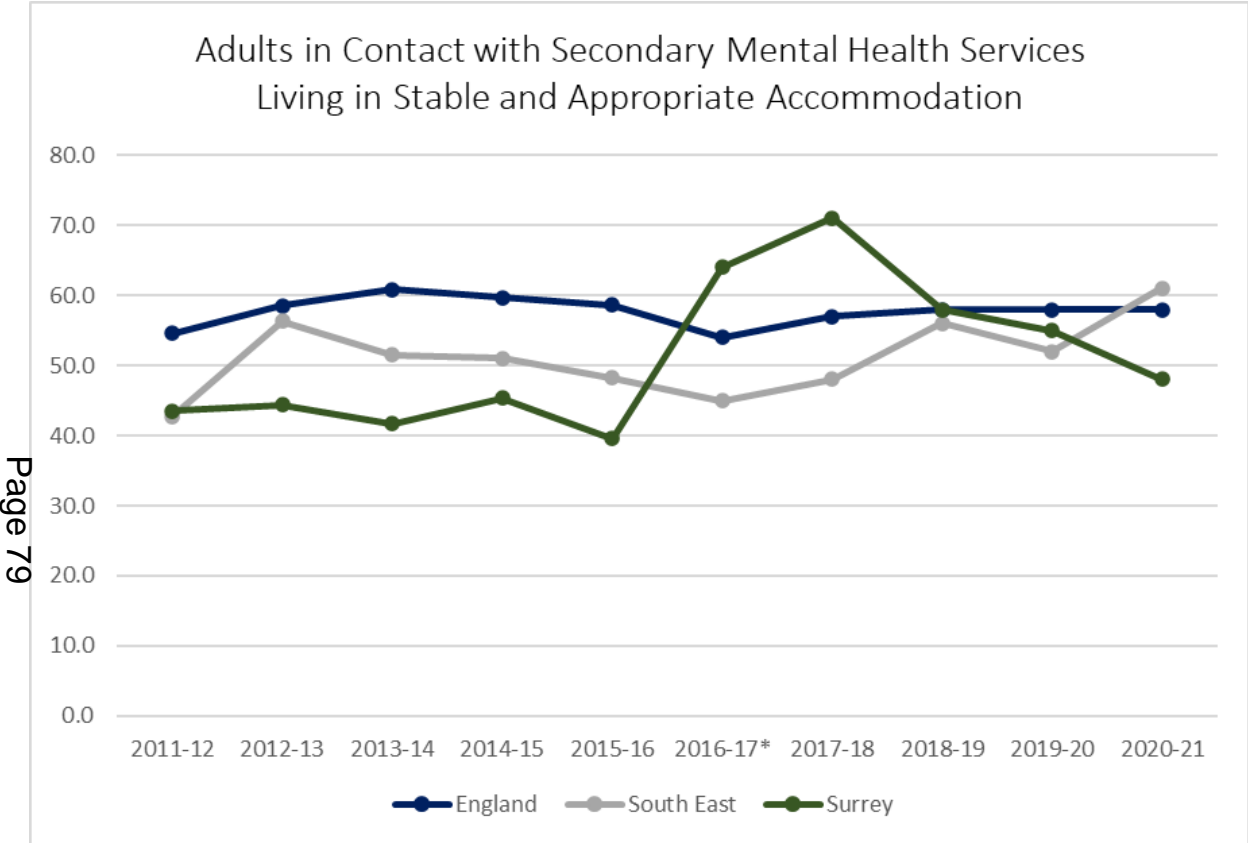
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
England	74.9	74	75.4	76.2	77.2	77.4	77.3	78.3	78.7	80.5	81.6
South East	70.6	68.4	70.2	71.3	72.8	70.7	71.8	75.6	76.2	78.3	78.7
Surrey	67.7	64.2	67.7	65.9	66.4	59.3	68.1	73.4	75.2	77.4	75.2

Change from previous reporting period

- Increase
- Decrease
- No Change

Good to be high ↑

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 Activity
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	69.2% (Nov 2022-23)	-0.7 69.9% (Nov 2021-22)	Best: Elmbridge 75.3% Worst: Epsom and Ewell 74.5%	Best: Guildford East PCN 73.5% Worst: SASSE 3 PCN 61.8%*	Best: Bellfields and Slyfield (Guildford) 76.97% Worst: Ashford North and Stanwell South (Spelthorne) 58.30%
Adults who are physically inactive (doing less than 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity in the past week)	Low	20.2% (Nov 2022-23)	+ 0.7% 19.5% (Nov 2021-22)	Best: Tandridge 21.7% Worst: Epsom and Ewell 17.2%	Best: East Elmbridge PCN 15.8% Worst: SASSE 3 PCN 25.5%*	Best: Thames Ditton (Elmbridge) 12.50% Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 30.72%
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	32.1% (December 2024)	-7.4 39.5% (December 2023)	Best: Elmbridge 37.2% Worst: Reigate and Banstead 24.0%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

*PCN level data is for November 2021-22
 **Response to the Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No data trend available

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 1,176* Worst: Spelthorne 1,911	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Rate of deaths from drug misuse (standardised rate per 100,000)	Low	2.3 (2020-22)	-0.2 2.5 (2019-20)	Best: Elmbridge 2.6** Worst: Woking 3.8	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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Change from previous reporting period



* The value cannot be calculated for three boroughs due to Frimley Health Foundation trust submitting no HSE data between June 2022 and March 2023. These are: Guildford, Surrey Heath and Waverley.

** The value cannot be calculated for eight boroughs and districts as the number of cases is too small. These are: Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Mole Valley, Runnymede, Spelthorne, Surrey Heath, Tandridge, and Waverley

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	4.6% (2023-24)	-1.1 5.7% (2022-23)	Best: Best 7 areas*** 4.4% Worst: Surrey Heath 5.6%	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	11.3% (2023)	-18.7 30.0% (2022)	Best: Woking 8.8%**** Worst: Spelthorne 14.1%****	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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Change from previous reporting period



Decline



Improvement



No data trend available

* 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

** Values are not published for four boroughs and districts due to data quality issues

*** Best 7 areas include: Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead, Spelthorne, Tandridge, Woking.

**** Data quality issues, number of case identified too small to calculate values for Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Guildford, Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead, Runnymede, Surrey Heath, and Tandridge

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)	+6.3 73.9% (February 2023)	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, per 100,000)*	Low	10.5 (2021 -2023)	+0.1 10.4 (2019-21)	Best: Elmbridge 7.6 Worst: Reigate and Banstead 14.2	Best: South Tandridge PCN*** 82.1 Worst: SASSE 3 PCN 122.9	Best: Farnham Bourne (Waverley)*** 45.5 Worst: Walton North (Elmbridge) 154.5
Under 75 mortality rate from breast cancer (females, per 100,000)*	Low	17.0 (2021 -2023)	-1.6 18.6 (2019-21)	Best: Tandridge 14.3 Worst: Epsom and Ewell 20.5	Best: Banstead Healthcare PCN *** 81.2 Worst: SASSE 2 PCN 125.1	Best: Beare Green (Mole Valley) *** 50.7 Worst: Lovelace (Guildford) 205.4
Under 75 mortality rate from cancer (all persons, per 100,000)**	Low	100.2 (2021-2023)	-1.7 101.9 (2020-22)	Best: Elmbridge 90.7 Worst: Reigate and Banstead 109.5	Best: East Elmbridge **** PCN 94.8 Worst: COCO 138.9	Best: Ewhurst (Waverley) **** 25.2 Worst: Okewood (Mole Valley) 137.9

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Change from previous reporting period



* 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.

*** PCN and Ward level data of for 2019-2021

**** PCN and Ward level data is for 2021-2023



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)	+0.22 5.8% (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Elmbridge 4.84% Worst: Spelthorne 7.52%	Best: East Elmbridge PCN 4.52% Worst: SASSE 1 PCN 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 3359 Worst: Waverley 1311	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Hypertension prevalence (all ages)	Low	14.0% (April 2023 - March 24)	+0.4 13.6% (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Guildford 12.1% Worst: Mole Valley 16.1%	Best: GRIPC PCN 11.0% Worst: SASSE 1 PCN 16.6%	Data not available at this geography
MMR vaccination (proportion of children receiving two doses aged 5)**	High	83.7% (April 2023 - March 24)	+0.2 83.5% (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Waverley 85.1% Worst: Elmbridge 77.0%	Best: West Byfleet PCN 85.9% Worst: Woking Wise 1 PCN 75.9%	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period



* 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 and D&B level data is for April 2022 – March 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

* The rate of people admitted to hospital emergency departments for any reason who have dementia (per 1,000 of the population)

Change from previous reporting period



Priority 2: Supporting People’s Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing by Preventing Mental Ill Health and Raising 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
Suicide rate (standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 10+)**	Low	8.8 (from April 2023)	-0.7 9.5 (2020 - 2022)	Best: Tandridge 6.7 Worst: Mole Valley 9.8	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No data trend available

* 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
Proportion of adults (18+) accessing Community Mental Health Services with two or more care contacts	High	1.9% (Dec 2023 - Nov 2024)	+0.1 1.8% (March 2023 - February 2024)	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of young people aged under 18 supported through NHS funded mental health with at least one contact	High	5.0% (Dec 2023 - Nov 2024)	-0.4 5.5% (March 2023 - February 2024)	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography	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)	+2.8 81.9% (2022)	Best: Waverley 89.3% Worst: Surrey Heath 81.0%	Best: West of Waverley PCN 91.7% Worst: SASSE 3 PCN 75.6%	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of people with severe mental illness having complete range of physical health checks in the 12 last months	High	61.3% (October 2023-September 2024)	-2.1 63.4% (April 2022- March 2023)	Best: Reigate and Banstead 66.7% Worst: Elmbridge 52.7%	Best: Cobham and Oxshott 75.0% Worst: Integrated Care Partnership PCN 36.4%	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of patients on the GP register with mental health issues (all ages)*	High**	0.75% (April 2023-March 2024)	-0.02 0.77% (April 2022- March 2023)	Best: Mole Valley 0.94% Worst: Surrey Heath 0.63%	Best: Care Collaborative (Redhill) PCN 0.95% Worst: Woking Wise 1 PCN 0.56%	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No data trend available

* 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. D&B and PCN data is from 2022-2023. District and Borough data is from April 2022 – March 2023.

** Currently 'Good to be high' in order to encourage GP recognition of patients' severe mental illness.

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	Low*	22.5% (June 2024)	+1 21.5% (July 2023)	Best :Reigate and Banstead 17.9% Worst: Surrey Heath 26.4%	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
The proportion of school pupils with an EHCP whose primary need is social, emotional and mental health	Low*	16.9% (June 2024)	+0.5 16.4% (July 2023)	Best: Elmbridge 9.8% Worst: Surrey Heath 29.8%	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of children receiving a 12-month review with their Health Visitor	High	66.2% (October - December 2024)	+0.1 66.1% (July-September 2024)	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	84.1% (October - December 2024)	+11.6 72.5% (July-September 2024)	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period



* Good to be low given the focus to meet need early, support healthy child development and readiness to learn, and to prevent needs escalating to SEN supporting/EHCP space.

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
Proportion of residents who agree there are places people can meet up and socialise in their local area*	High	75.8% (December 2024)	-0.9 76.7% (December 2023)	Best: Mole Valley 85.5% Worst: Spelthorne 69.6%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who agree there are people in the local area who would be there for them if they needed help *	High	79.5% (December 2024)	+0.3 79.2% (December 2023)	Best: Surrey Heath 83.9% Worst: Woking 73.7%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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* Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Change from previous reporting period

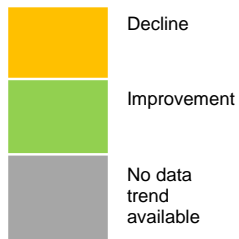


Priority 2: Supporting People’s Mental Health and Emotional Wellbeing by Preventing Mental Ill Health and Promoting Emotional Wellbeing
Outcomes 4: Environments and communities in which people live, work and learn build good mental health

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
Proportion of residents who agree with the statement “I feel like I belong to my local area”*	High	79.4% (December 2024)	-1.7 81.1% (December 2023)	Best: Waverley 84.9% Worst: Runnymede 73.5%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who reported doing any unpaid work to help their community or the people who live in it in the last year*	High	36.5% (December 2024)	-1.2 37.8% (December 2023)	Best: Guildford 41.6% Worst: Spelthorne 28.8%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Change from previous reporting period



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	8.40% (2023)	-0.07 8.5% (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Elmbridge 6.31% Worst: Spelthorne 11.12%	Best: Windsor PCN 4.48% Worst: Woking Wise 2 PCN 12.64%	Best: Englefield Green East (Runnymede) 0.74% Worst: Bellfields & Slyfield (Guildford) 21.47%
Proportion of households in fuel poverty	Low	8.26% (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%
Rate of households owed a homelessness duty (per 1,000 households)	Low	3.2 (April 2023 - March 24)	-3.8 7.0 (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Surrey Heath 1.3 Worst: Reigate and Banstead 3.9	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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Change from previous reporting period



* 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)

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	11.3% (December 2024)	-5.1 16.4% (December 2023)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 3.2% Worst: Spelthorne 21.6%	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	15.0% (December 2024)	+0.6 14.4% (December 2023)	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	34.3% (December 2024)	+3.9 30.4% (December 2023)	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

** The results for best and worst boroughs are from 2023 as the number of respondents asked this question in 2024 was too low to provide a meaningful result at this geography

Change from previous reporting period



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	27.2% (2024)	-0.1 27.3% (2023)	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	26.6% (2024)	-5.2 31.8% (2023)	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	17.8 (2024)	17.4 (2023)	Best: Spelthorne 16.5 Worst: Mole Valley 26.1	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	76.7% (December 2024)	-2.8 79.5% (December 2023)	Best: Guildford 83.3% Worst: Epsom and Ewell 72.8%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period



* This is the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard. 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.

** This is the points gap in average Attainment 8 score. For example, the average point score in 2023 for disadvantaged pupils was 33.4 compared to 50.8 for non-disadvantaged pupils, which equates to a gap of 17.4.

*** Responses to 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

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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	0.03% (October 2024)	+0.03 0.0% (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Woking 0.01% Worst: Spelthorne 0.06%	Best: numerous PCNs at 0.0% Worst: SASSE 1 PCN 0.03%	Best: numerous Wards at 0.0% Worst: Egham Hythe (Runnymede) 0.11%
Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)*	Low	2.35% (November 2024)	+0.41 2.0% (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Waverley 1.95% Worst: Spelthorne 3.43%	Best: Woking Wise 1 PCN, 1.60% Worst: SASSE 3 PCN 4.09%	Best: Chaldon (Tandridge) 0.48% Worst: Ashford Town (Spelthorne) 4.72%
Youth unemployment (young people aged 18-24 receiving Jobseekers Allowance or Universal Credit)**	Low	2.86% (December 2024)	+1.05 1.81% (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Guildford 1.66% Worst: Spelthorne 4.90%	Best: Windsor PCN 0.80% Worst: SASSE 3 PCN 6.75%	Best: 14 Wards at 0.0% Worst: Whyteleafe (Tandridge) 9.21%
Proportion of young people aged 16-18 participating in training, education or employment*** (TBC)	High	97.6% (June 2024)	Trend data not currently available	Best: Epsom and Ewell 95.6% Worst: Spelthorne 90.7%	Data not currently available at this geography	Best: 12 Wards at 100% Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 93.0%

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Change from previous reporting period

- Decline
- Improvement
- No data trend available

* Proportion of the resident population aged 16+
 ** Proportion of the resident population aged 18-24
 *** Proportion of young people who have reached the compulsory school leaving age whose situation is known

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
Rate of domestic abuse incidents and crimes (per 1,000 population)	Low	7.5 (April 2023 - March 24)	-0.8 8.3 (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 6.4 Worst: Reigate and Banstead 8.4	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Rate of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 1,000 population)	Low	11.7 (December 2023 - November 2024)	-1.4 13.1 (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Waverley 8.0 Worst: Epsom and Ewell 16.7	Best: East Elmbridge PCN 7.0 Worst: SASSE 3 PCN 19.4	Best: Farnham Bourne (Waverley) 1.8 Worst: Staines (Spelthorne) 40.7
Rate of violent and sexual offences (per 1,000 population)	Low	24.3 (December 2023 - November 2024)	+0.7 23.6 (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Waverley 16.2 Worst: Guildford 31.3	Best: West of Waverley PCN 13.9 Worst: Central and North Guildford PCN 47.7	Best: Ashstead Lane & Common (Mole Valley) 7.6 Worst: Bellfields and Slyfield (Guildford) 111.8
Proportion of residents who would feel safe walking alone after dark in their neighbourhood*	High	82.5% (December 2024)	+1.4 81.1% (December 2023)	Best: Surrey Heath 89.0% Worst: Spelthorne 73.1%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

Change from previous reporting period



* Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey

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	6.9% (Nov 2023)	-1.2 8.1% (Nov 2022)	Best: Elmbridge 13.0% Worst: Five areas** report 0%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Walking at least once per month for travel*	High	48.8% (Nov 2023)	+4.6 44.2% (Nov 2022)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 56.9% Worst: Surrey Heath 39.7%	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 PCN 15.2% Worst: Banstead Healthcare PCN 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 PCN 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, Mole Valley 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	90.0% (December 2024)	-1.8 91.8% (December 2023)	Best: Elmbridge 99.0% Worst: Surrey Heath 81.0%	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	85.4% (December 2024)	-2.5 87.9% (December 2023)	Best: Woking 94.9% Worst: Surrey Heath 79.0%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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Change from previous reporting period



* Responses to new Joint Neighbourhood Survey

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