

SURREY UNCOVERED

Surrey is perceived as a universally affluent and successful county. Amidst its natural beauty and shiny veneer, many communities and groups who experience poorer outcomes are overlooked.

This report sets out to pinpoint the inequalities that exist and to guide funders and philanthropists on future areas of support.

Community Foundation for Surrey

inspiring local giving for local need

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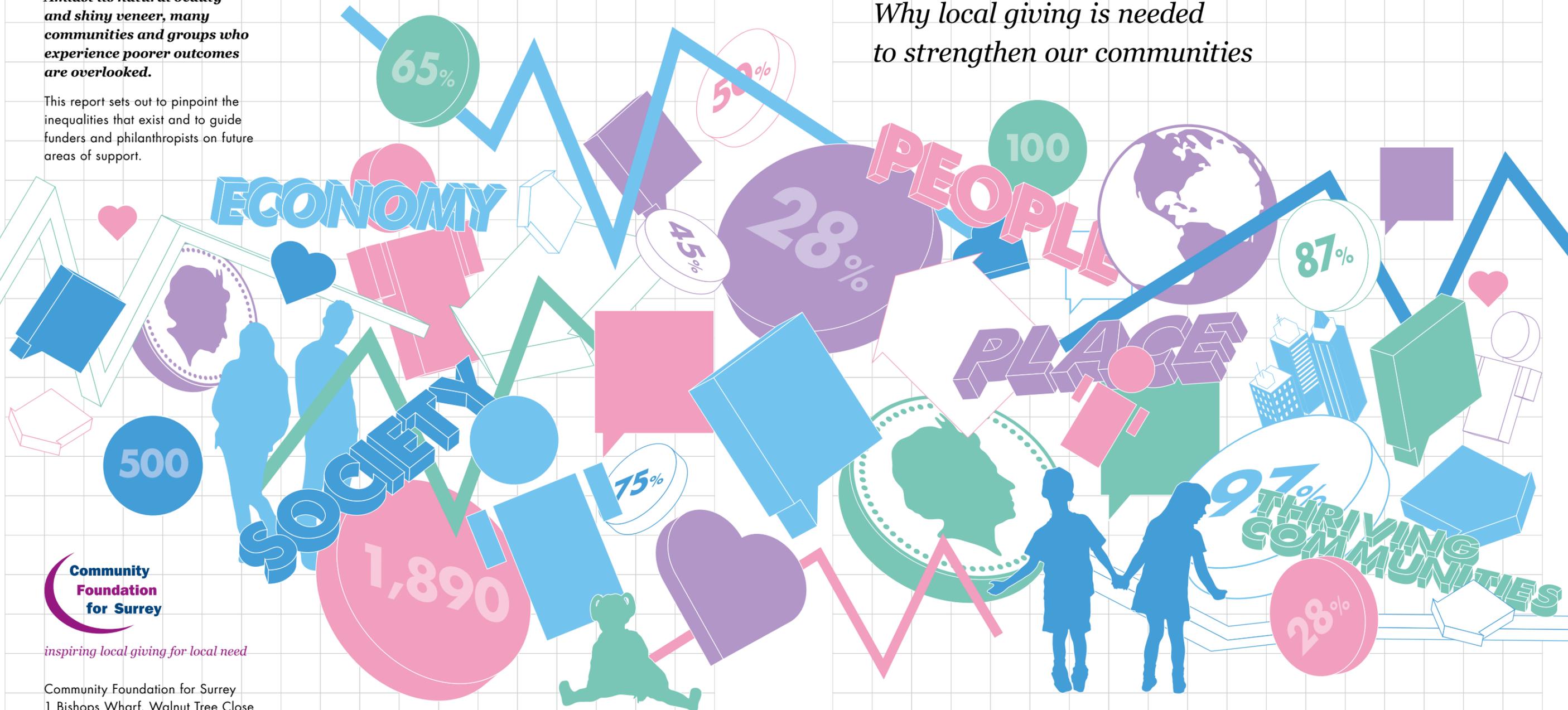
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SURREY UNCOVERED

Why local giving is needed to strengthen our communities

Surrey Uncovered
by Siân Sangarde-Brown

Community Foundation for Surrey

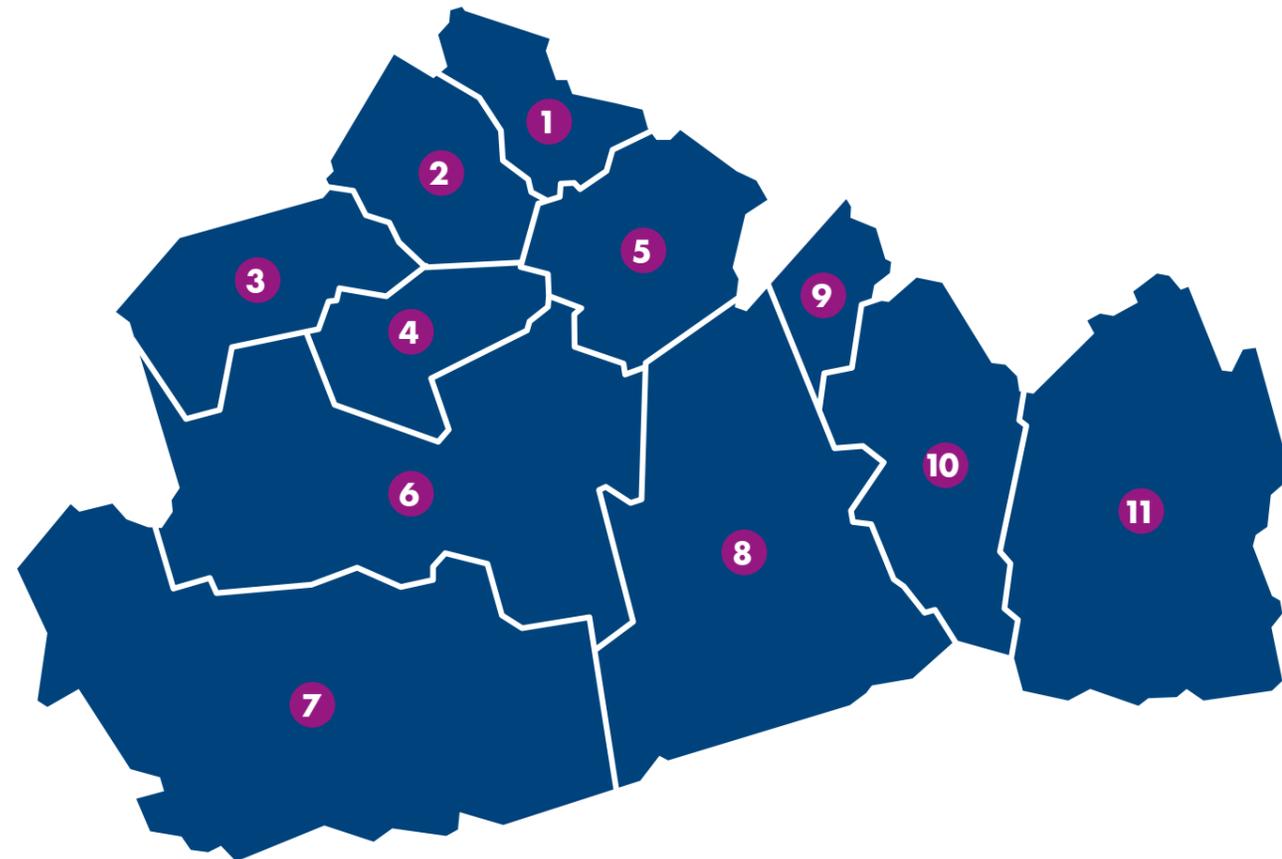


ABOUT SURREY

SURREY HAS:

- 11 BOROUGHES
- 206 WARDS
- 709 LOWER SUPER OUTPUT AREAS (LSOAs)

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Spelthorne | 4 Woking | 7 Waverley | 10 Reigate and Banstead |
| 2 Runnymede | 5 Elmbridge | 8 Mole Valley | 11 Tandridge |
| 3 Surrey Heath | 6 Guildford | 9 Epsom and Ewell | |



An LSOA averages approximately 1,600 people, and 650 households. LSOAs do not have names and are referenced by codes, e.g Guildford Westborough 012D

Percentages are rounded where appropriate. Numbers are real, except where only estimates have been available. A smoothed figure describes an approximation that attempts to capture a pattern.

How the data was collected

All data is the latest available at the time of writing from many sources. The 2011 Census has been used extensively. Further 2011 Census categorical data will continue to be released by the Office of National Statistics.

Surrey County Council's Surrey-i website has been used extensively during the preparation of this report and we have worked in partnership with Surrey County Council to create a bespoke

Community Foundation for Surrey section on Surrey-i. It includes issues, data and further information on LSOAs, Wards and Boroughs in the county, and will be regularly up-dated.

www.surreyi.gov.uk



SURREY UNCOVERED

This report is both thought provoking and surprising. The research uncovers the significant need in our local communities and, using the latest statistics, tells a story about the stark inequalities and social disadvantage throughout Surrey.

The report looks at the overall statistics for Surrey but, more importantly, drills down to the local level so that the very real need is not masked by adjacent affluent areas. It reveals the reality of living in Surrey for those that are struggling and need help - problems such as high child poverty, unemployment, isolated older people and a high proportion of low income and lone parent households. This data can also be viewed on the Community Foundation's bespoke section of Surrey-i, Surrey County Council's information website. Working in partnership with Surrey County Council, the data will be constantly up-dated and is easily accessible for each local area across Surrey providing a focus of the key needs across our county.

Key findings

Shockingly, in a number of areas across Surrey, more than 30% of children and young people live in poverty, some areas being significantly worse than the national average. For such an affluent county this is unacceptable, with long-term multiple consequences for the children and families affected. Yet there are proven solutions and experienced community and voluntary groups that can change lives, if they have the resources.

Equally surprising, 1 in 4 under 15 year-olds in Surrey is either overweight or obese. Surrey also has a significantly worse record for the number of hours that 5-18 year-olds take part in sport compared to the national average.

Other areas of concern include:

- A dozen wards have a higher rate of mental health issues amongst children and young people than the national average
- One in three children receiving free school meals leaves primary school with substandard Maths and English – twice as many as those children not receiving free school meals
- Approximately one child in 20 is disabled and the income of families with disabled children is more than 23% below the UK average income
- Since 2001, there has been a 22% increase in lone parents, above the 17% rise nationally
- Domestic abuse is higher than expected and cuts across all areas of society
- In one area of Surrey nearly 10% of homes have no central heating

- The number of people over 65 is expected to rise by nearly a third in the next 20 years, and there are increasing numbers of people suffering from dementia, increasing problems of fuel poverty and greater isolation and loneliness amongst older people

A vision for Surrey

These are problems on our doorstep and within our own local communities - problems that with support and help can be solved.

The Community Foundation for Surrey is dedicated to inspiring more people in the county to support their local communities. We have made a successful start, awarding £3.5 million in grants to support over 1,300 local community projects since the Foundation was established 8 years ago. The Foundation has also built over £6.5 million in permanent invested funds which continues to generate on-going income to improve people's lives - but there is much more to do.

Our vision is of local giving supporting local people; of permanent community resources and of local village and town funds. It is an inspiring vision where philanthropy significantly increases the resources available and ensures that funding gets right to where it is needed - to tackle community needs and to help the most vulnerable and isolated across our county.

We hope that you will find this report informative and that it will help to build a strong understanding about community needs. It provides a powerful case for increasing local philanthropy and underpins our primary purpose of inspiring local giving. It is a call to action for all those in Surrey that can help – giving locally and building permanent community resources that will continue to generate on-going income year after year to help transform lives.



Patrick Dowling
Professor Patrick Dowling
CBE FRS DL
Chairman

Wendy Varcoe
Wendy Varcoe
Executive Director

ABOUT OUR SPONSORS

The Community Foundation for Surrey would like to thank a donor for supporting the costs of the research and our generous sponsors enabling the Foundation to design and print Surrey Uncovered.



CCLA is pleased to support the publication of this important research which will bring into view matters which really should demand more of our attention. CCLA is already working very closely with the Community Foundation for Surrey and other members of UK Community Foundations on a major philanthropic campaign called 'Community First' - a programme supported by the Cabinet Office and led by the Community Development Foundation to help communities come together to identify their strengths and local priorities in order to plan for their future and become more resilient.

CCLA is one of the largest UK charity fund managers. We have half a century's experience in providing competitive and attractive investment management services that help our clients achieve their aims. Our products and services have a strong long-term performance record, are fairly priced, managed responsibly and in a manner consistent with our clients' ethics. Our people understand charities and public sector organisations, their particular needs and challenges. Our ownership ensures our stability and independence. CCLA is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.



ExxonMobil is proud to support the Community Foundation for Surrey's latest community needs report. Last year we invested just over £1.4 million in projects and initiatives in the UK & Ireland; we give a special focus to neighbourhoods where we have a business presence.

ExxonMobil has business activities in most countries around the world; wherever we operate, we try to contribute to the local community. Through the employment we offer and by investing in the neighbourhoods where we operate, we contribute to local prosperity and stability and also help to ensure these are good places for our employees, their families and our neighbours to live.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Edited by Davina Patel

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INTRODUCTION

Surrey is perceived as a universally affluent and successful county, and amidst its natural beauty and shiny veneer, many communities and groups who experience poorer outcomes are overlooked. This report sets out to pinpoint the inequalities that exist and to guide funders and philanthropists on future areas of support.

The difference between rich and poor, and how different people live is at its most extreme in Surrey. Parts of the county including Elmbridge, Mole Valley and Waverley are amongst the top handful of wealthy areas in the UK. Hidden amongst them, are individuals and families living in poverty, mostly in small neighbourhoods either in the centre or on the edge of towns, or isolated at the end of country lanes. Central to the measurement of inequality is the difference between high and low, less or more, but it is the inequities that ensue that we are really trying to tackle. By dealing with the root causes, the inequities are ironed out and equality ideally follows. The pay gap sees families living cheek by jowl with others who live millionaire lifestyles. What effect does this have on the social fabric and cohesion in our county? The largest gap might be at the end of your road, or hidden in the next street. People in areas with the greatest disparity, often know hardly anything about their neighbours, and have little or no interaction. Income inequality amongst working-age people has risen faster in Britain than in any other rich nation since the mid-1970s. The annual average income of the UK's top 10% is about 12 times higher than that of the bottom 10%. This is a third higher than the average income gap of other developed nations. Many working families live in poverty, and over half of the new benefit cuts will affect such families.

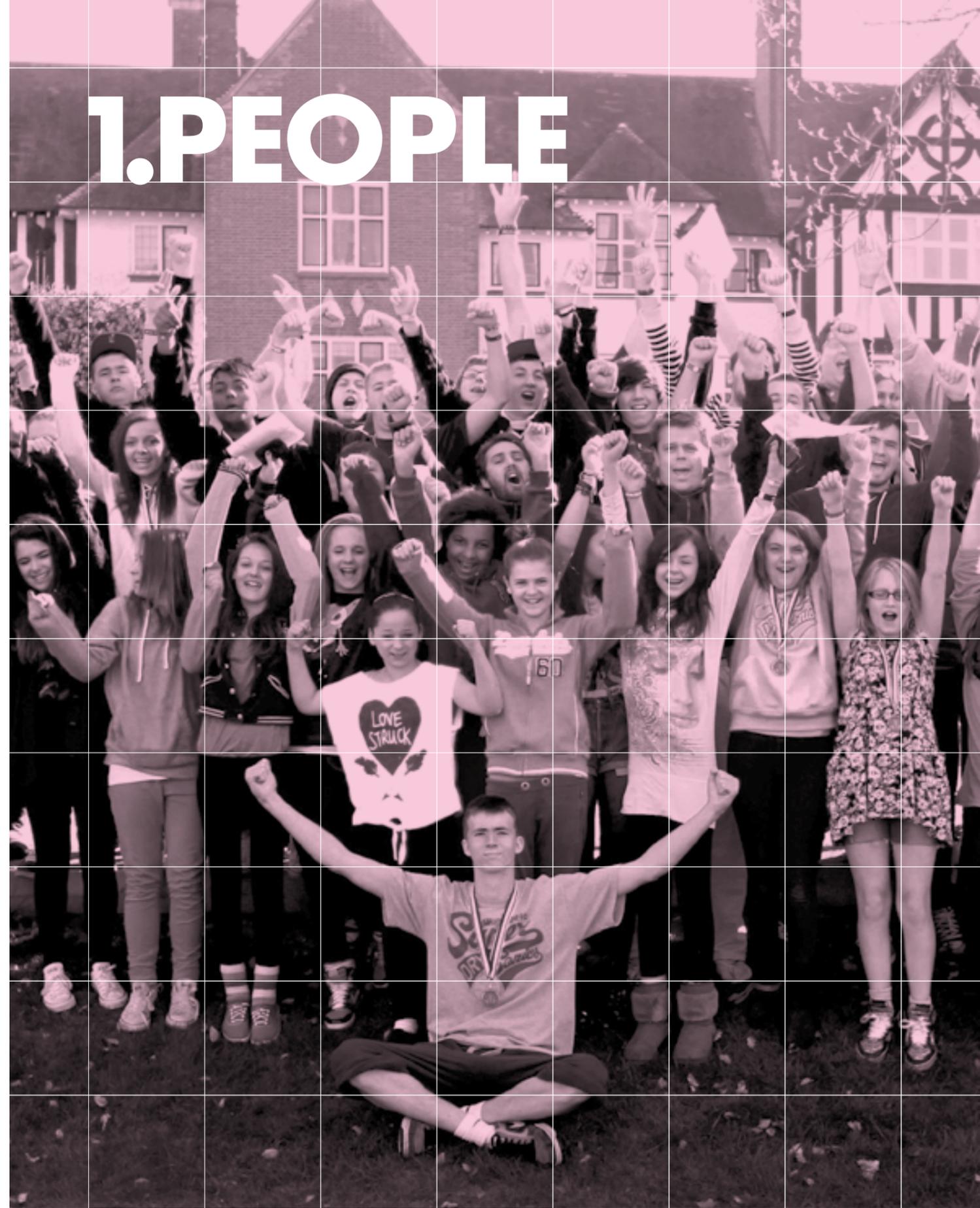
This county's inhabitants are major contributors to the UK's wealth, and only a few London boroughs have a higher GDP per capita. Weybridge has the second-highest number of millionaires in the UK and yet in one Weybridge ward there is deprivation, comparatively high unemployment and long-term illness. There is a cluster of households in Horton Park in Epsom and Ewell with the third highest average income per home in the UK. This is in Ruxley ward, one part of which is amongst Surrey's most deprived areas, where child poverty is double the county average of nearly 11%. Extreme wealth disparity has a negative impact on health and well-being, especially for those living in the midst of it. We are fortunate that access to essential services is universal, but it is apparent that the level to which a person takes advantage of these opportunities depends on their degree of self-reliance and resilience. The headline figures about Surrey are impressive, and so it's necessary to look in the nooks and crannies of statistics, to tell the story of people and places, and to make sure that they don't remain hidden in the aggregate figures. Let's begin.



Siân Sangarde-Brown
Author of *Surrey Uncovered*

Siân was a business and management teacher for twenty years, before becoming directly involved in community and third sector issues. She carried out the initial research which helped to establish the Community Foundation for Surrey. Other commissions have included a report on International Migration for Surrey County Council; training and infrastructure needs for Surrey's voluntary sector; work on public sector 'equality of access' for minority groups, and geographical and issue based 'needs analysis' that encourage local strategic solutions.

1. PEOPLE



Liquid Connection's Freestyle residential camp, one of the projects the Community Foundation for Surrey's donors have been able to support

PEOPLE

KEY FACTS & FIGURES IN SURREY:



There are approximately **10,500** children and young people with disabilities aged 0-19



5-18 year olds participate in significantly less sport than the national average



Approximately **27,000** children and young people, over **10%** of the 0-19 population, live in poverty in Surrey

28%
Growth of people aged 65+ living in Surrey by 2033

There are over **21,000** lone parents in Surrey, a **22.4%** rise since 2001



6.9%
Population growth in Surrey between 2001 & 2011 with the highest rates of growth in the 0-4, 15-19 and 65+ age ranges

CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE & FAMILIES

Most children in Surrey do well, but some are more at risk of not fulfilling their potential because of one or more life circumstances that prevents them from doing so.

Many are related to parental issues, but poverty is often found to be a contributory factor, especially when coupled with another issue.

Poverty is a relative concept. 'Poor' people are those who are considerably worse off than the majority of the population. Professor Peter Townsend, a leading authority on UK poverty, defines relative poverty as when someone's "resources are so seriously below those commanded by the average individual or family that they are, in effect, excluded from ordinary living patterns, customs and activities".

Poverty shapes children's development. By their second birthday, a child from a poorer family is already more likely to show a lower level of attainment than a child from a higher-income family.

"By the age of 5, disadvantaged children have a vocabulary almost one year behind that of children from middle income families."¹

Differences in the home learning environment, particularly at the age of three, are shown to be an important explanatory factor in vocabulary levels. It is reported that only 42% of poorer children are being read to every day compared to 79% of children from the richest families².

Leaving school with fewer qualifications translates into lower earnings over the course of a working life. Although work does not provide a guaranteed route out of poverty in the UK. 62% of children growing up in poverty live in a household where at least one member works³.

The overall rate of child poverty in Surrey is 10% with 27,240 of 0-19 year-olds (10.2%) living in poverty, and 10.6% of 0-16 years-olds. Spelthorne has the highest rate at 14%. However, at the local level child poverty is significantly higher with many LSOAs having over 30% of children living in poverty, which is above the national average.

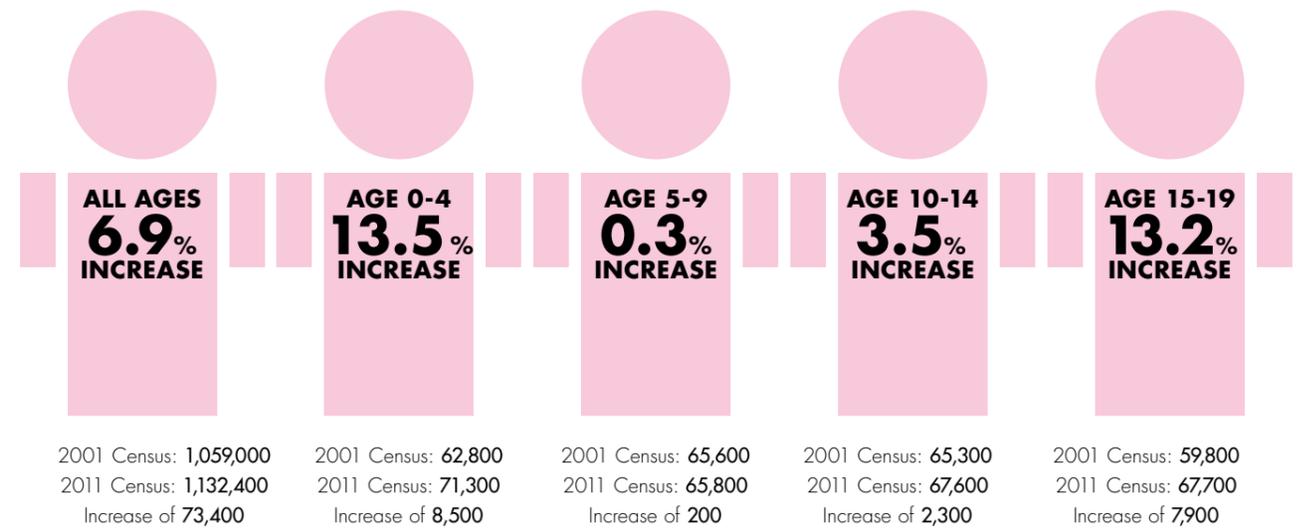
Out of 709 LSOAs only 19 have no child poverty. In one LSOA in Central Redhill, 37% 0-16 year-olds are living in poverty.

However, over 40% of youngsters living in poverty do not live in deprived areas.



Research from Save the Children details the effects of poverty on UK children's well-being, with parents cutting back on food (61%), skipping meals (26%), not replacing children's outgrown shoes (19%) and winter coats (14%), missing school trips (19%) and having to borrow to make ends meet (80%).

Numbers of under 20's in Surrey and % increase between 2001 and 2011 Census:



¹ The Sutton Trust 2010
² Joseph Rowntree Foundation 2010
³ HBAI, An analysis of the income distribution 1994/95 - 2010/11DWP (2012)

Every year, well over 1 in 3 children receiving free school meals leave primary school with substandard maths and English - around twice as many as children not on free school meals⁴. In Surrey 10,792 school pupils are eligible for free school meals⁵.

Surrey's Children, Schools and Families Directorate have identified the wards across as high need areas because of adult statistics in terms of:

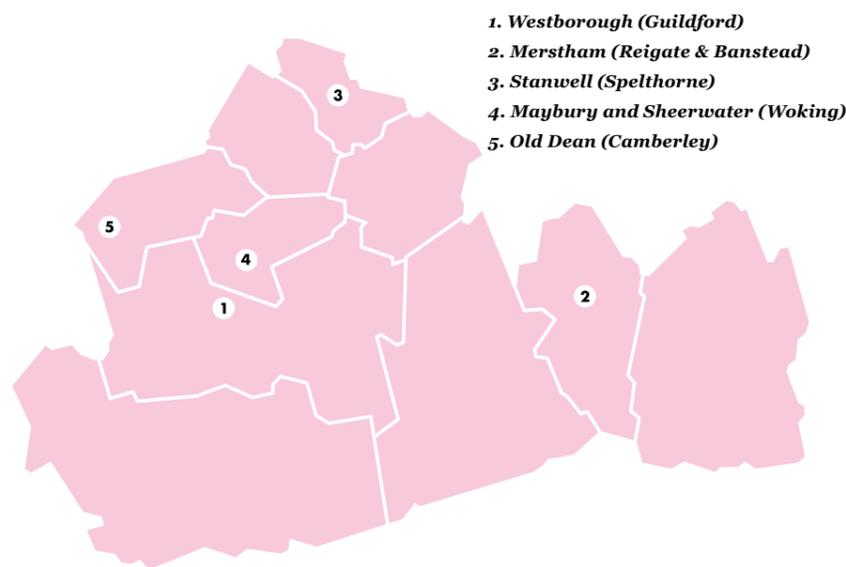
- Lower levels of breastfeeding
- Higher prevalence of smoking in adults
- Higher rates of adult and child mental health issues, particularly in mothers
- More families affected by domestic violence
- Higher levels of parental unemployment
- Lower education levels in adults.

Children from ethnic backgrounds

School Census data shows that in Surrey's schools there is an upward trend in the percentage and number of minority ethnic pupils. There is also great ethnic diversity, with nearly 190 languages spoken in Surrey's maintained schools in 2013.



The five wards where children's needs are highest are:



The proportion of children from Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities attaining 5 A*-C including Mathematics and English at GCSE is typically 6.5%; this is 55% less than their non Gypsy, Roma and Traveller peers.

Children from these communities are more likely to live in poverty and in more insecure accommodation than the rest of the population. The community suffers poorer physical and mental health, and a young person is likely to achieve lower than average educational outcomes. Access to school is sporadic, depending on family, hence literacy and numeracy attainment is not universal.

Children in need

The number of children on a Child Protection Plan between February 2010 and September 2011 rose by 40% from 500 to 700.

Children become subject to protection plans due to a range of parenting issues. The diagram on the next page records the reasons from case conferences (involving 506 children) held between 1 October and 31 December 2010. These show that although education issues and

1. Westborough (Guildford)
2. Merstham (Reigate & Banstead)
3. Stanwell (Spelthorne)
4. Maybury and Sheerwater (Woking)
5. Old Dean (Camberley)

housing problems required support, they occurred as a result of parental issues, such as lack of engagement with the child or inability to maintain an adequate home environment⁶.

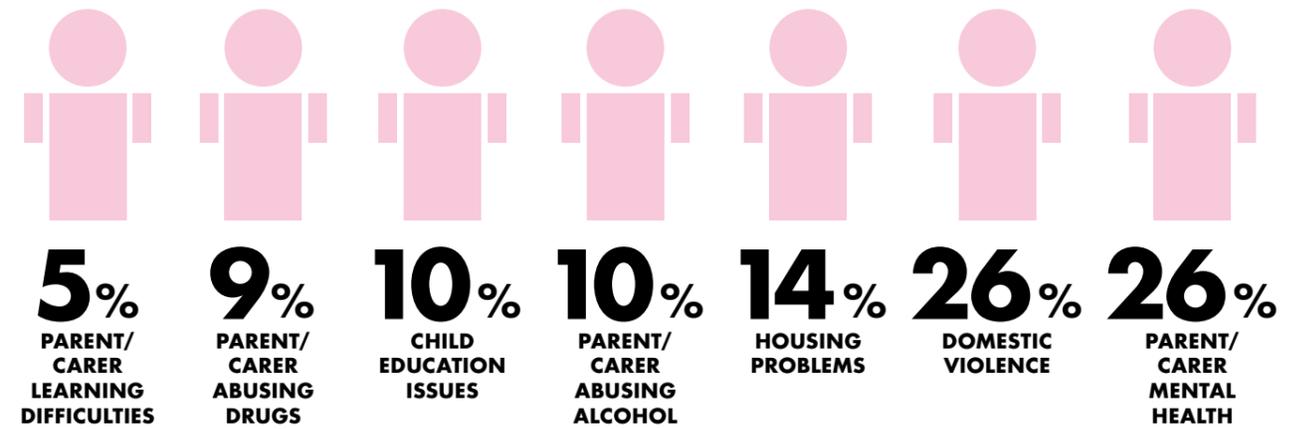
The number of vulnerable children requiring social care support as Children in Need has also risen by 20% from 1 October and 31 December 2010 from 2,725 to 3,301. These children are likely to have experienced abuse or neglect, family dysfunction, acute distress in the family, or have a significant disability or illness.

Parenting

Parents and carers have the largest impact on a child's outcomes. Evidence supports that the more a parent is involved and interested in a child's health, well-being and learning, the better the child's adjustment, achievement, social and cognitive development.

New parents are particularly receptive to new ideas, and patterns created during the critical early years of life impact on future life chances, health and well-being.

Children on a Child Protection Plan 2009/10:



Parental substance misuse

Substance misuse can cause considerable harm physically to the unborn baby. Research shows that alcohol is the most dangerous of the neurotoxins affecting the brain during pregnancy, more so than illegal substances.

Children are at risk from emotional and physical neglect as they grow up because of its potential impact on parental capacity.

They also risk developing emotional and social problems later in life. Parental drug and alcohol misuse creates multiple problems for children.

Research with young people aged 15-27 with parents suffering from substance misuse by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation found that they felt:

- Their parents were unable to provide consistent practical or emotional care
- The effects of drug and alcohol abuse were similar, but that drug abuse brought with it increased anxiety and social stigma, whilst the abuse of alcohol was more associated with violence and parental absence
- Many of their childhood had been shortened through having to assume early responsibility for their own and others' well-being

- Informal relationships - with extended family members, neighbours, friends and friends' families - were very important, but that such support was seldom reliable or unconditional.

Domestic violence

Research with children suggests domestic violence has implications for education, health, welfare and criminal justice.

Children and young people who live with domestic violence and abuse report feeling:

- Powerless, because they cannot stop the violence
- Confused, because it does not make sense
- Angry, because it should not be happening
- Guilty, because they think they have done something wrong
- Sad, because it is a loss
- Afraid, because they may be hurt or lose someone they love or that others may find out
- Alone, because they think it is happening only to them or they are not being believed.

Effects include physical harm by being caught up in the violence, and children, particularly teenagers, are vulnerable to being hurt through intervening in a violent incident.

Children learn through example, so may grow up thinking that violence is the way to resolve conflict.

In Surrey, nearly 12,000 incidents of domestic abuse were recorded by Surrey Police and approximately a third involved alcohol in 2011/12

Research suggests that outreach and support groups, where children and young people can meet others who have had similar experiences, are very much valued. The opportunity to move to the safety of a refuge generally outweighs the discomfort and disruption of moving away from home.

4 National Statistics (2010)

5 Families in Poverty Needs Assessment, Surrey County Council (2011)

6 Surrey-i

Family stability

Family stability is a key factor in a child's future well-being and achievement. Whatever the structure of the family, the most vital need for a child is continuous nurturing in a caring home.

In July 2011 the DfE estimated that there were approximately 950-1150 families in Surrey (1,921 children in total) facing multiple problems.

Research shows that deprivation has negative effects on all, and single parents are twice as likely to live in poverty and will also suffer from multiple disadvantages⁷.

We know that nearly 75% of under 19 year-olds living in poverty in Surrey live in a household with one parent. The number of children living in separated families that have no financial arrangements in place is over 50%. Research shows that when the separation has been amicable, more financial security is present⁸.

Lone parenting

Lone parents understandably tend to be resource short in both time and money compared to two parent families, and both impact on a child's development. Financial hardship can entail poor housing, health problems, poor nutrition and fewer material resources for nurturing children.

The cost of losing benefits and needing childcare often make it hard for lone parents to enter employment. This makes them more susceptible to falling into a cycle of part-time or low paid work and unemployment, with the result that the family live in poverty⁹.

Children of lone parents are more likely to be an 'only' child, have a mother aged under 25, have a sibling with a disability, live in social housing or be in the lowest income quintile¹⁰.

950 - 1,150

Estimated number of families with multiple problems*

370 - 450

Estimated number of families with multiple problems & a child with SEN or behaviour problems^

* Families with multiple problems (FMP) are defined as those who have 5 or more of the following disadvantages (FACS, 2004): No parent in the family is in work; family lives in poor quality or overcrowded housing; no parent has any qualifications; mother has mental health problems; at least one parent has a longstanding limiting illness, disability or infirmity; family has low income (below 60% of the median); family cannot afford a number of food and clothing items.

^ FMP and at least one child with Special Education Needs (SEN) or behaviour problems (excluded from school, involvement with the police or ran away from home)

Source: SCC/Surrey NHS Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

In 2011 women accounted for 92% of lone parents with dependent children. Single parents are at a greater risk of multiple disadvantages than couple parents, and children from single parent households may suffer increased negative outcomes.

In Surrey we have many military families, and service children have very different needs to most families and children. They invariably move school often and one of their parents is deployed elsewhere in the UK or overseas at regular intervals. The strain of separation and dislocation can be overwhelming. Families sometimes have to endure bereavement, or physical or mental damage to a parent as a result of deployment.

A family where a parent is disabled

There are many young people under the age of 18 in Surrey who are caring for family members. The average young carer is most likely to be:

- In a family with a lone parent
- Suffer from social or economic exclusion
- Only be aged 12 years old.

Young carers aged 16-18 years are twice as likely to be not in education, employment, or training (NEET) and almost a third care for someone with a mental health problem¹¹.

Many lone parents combine working and bringing up children without the need for assistance. For others circumstances can be difficult especially financially, emotionally and physically. Some are parenting alone because the other is working away from home, has died, or is in the armed forces.

21,227

lone parents in Surrey:

Up

22%

since 2001; above the 17% rise nationally

The 2011 Census revealed that nationally 8.8% of young carers cared for more than 50 hours a week.

A report for Surrey Young Carers in 2012 found that:

- There are currently an estimated 12,000 young carers under the age of 18 in Surrey with many thousands more 18-24 year-olds who have significant caring responsibilities remaining unrecognised and unsupported.
- 45% of young carers aged 16-17 reported that, due to their caring tasks, they had missed between 2-6 days education in the fortnight prior to the consultation.
- Schools and colleges had failed to identify their caring responsibilities.
- Over 70% of young carers aged 16-24 felt emotionally upset about the tasks they had to complete in the course of their caring role. Two thirds felt they had been abandoned and "did not matter" anymore. For just over 40% of them, for some of the time, "life did not seem worth living".

Parenting in some cases may be impaired and the young person is disadvantaged in terms of education, social life and future prospects. They are inevitably at risk from suffering mental health issues.

There are currently an estimated 12,000 young carers under the age of 18 in Surrey, with many thousands more 18-24 year olds who have significant caring responsibilities remaining unrecognised and unsupported

Parents with poor mental health

In a baby's first 18 months, the emotional circuits are forming the way it behaves, thinks, feels, and develops memories.

Around 14% of mothers in the UK experience Post Natal Depression (PND), and one study found that 4% of fathers experience depression in the first year. Having a partner who is depressed can act as a trigger.

A survey by Surrey-based charity, Cedar House Support Group, which supports those with PND highlights the need for free therapy with a specialised PND counsellor and peer support. 26% of women asked said they were advised to seek private counselling due to lengthy NHS waiting lists for counselling. 75% of women asked said they would attend a support group with other sufferers free of charge. And finally 97% of the women asked said they would find it helpful if the counsellors had experienced PND themselves. These statistics reflect a national representation¹².

Children & young people with a disability

The income of families with disabled children averages 23.5% below the UK average income, and only 16 % of mothers with disabled children work, compared to 61% of other mothers¹³.

However, it costs up to three times as much to raise a disabled child as it does to raise a child without disabilities¹⁴. It is estimated that in Surrey there are about 10,500 children and young people with disabilities aged 0-19.

The most common primary disability needs are listed as speech, language or communication difficulty, Autistic Spectrum Conditions and moderate learning difficulties¹⁵.

In January 2010, there were over 5,350 children and young people in Surrey with a Statement of Special Educational Needs. Pupils with special educational needs are more than nine times more likely to be expelled than their peers in England¹⁶.

Approximately

1 in 20

under the age of 16 is disabled. Only 8% of these families get help from their local services¹⁷

Westborough ward has above average lone parents, and households with one adult aged 65+. People living in social and private rented property is above average, as is overcrowding, and the number of households with no car is twice the average. 44% have no qualifications and over 12% of the population are claiming working age benefits. Over 14% have a limiting long-term illness or disability and 25% of children are living in poverty. Only 37% achieve 5 A*-C GCSEs (inc English and Maths) or equivalent, and 22 are NEET. The incidents of anti-social behaviour and domestic violence are substantially higher than the average

7 Ipsos MORI and Policy Exchange, Families in Britain: The impact of changing family structure and what the public think (April 2009)

8 Government's response to the Consultation on Strengthening Families, Promoting Parental Responsibility: the future of child maintenance (2011)

9 HM Treasury, Ending Child Poverty: Everybody's Business (2008)

10 DWP (2010) Families with children in Britain: Findings from the 2008 Families and Children Study (FACS).

11 Barnardo's

12 www.postnataldepression.com

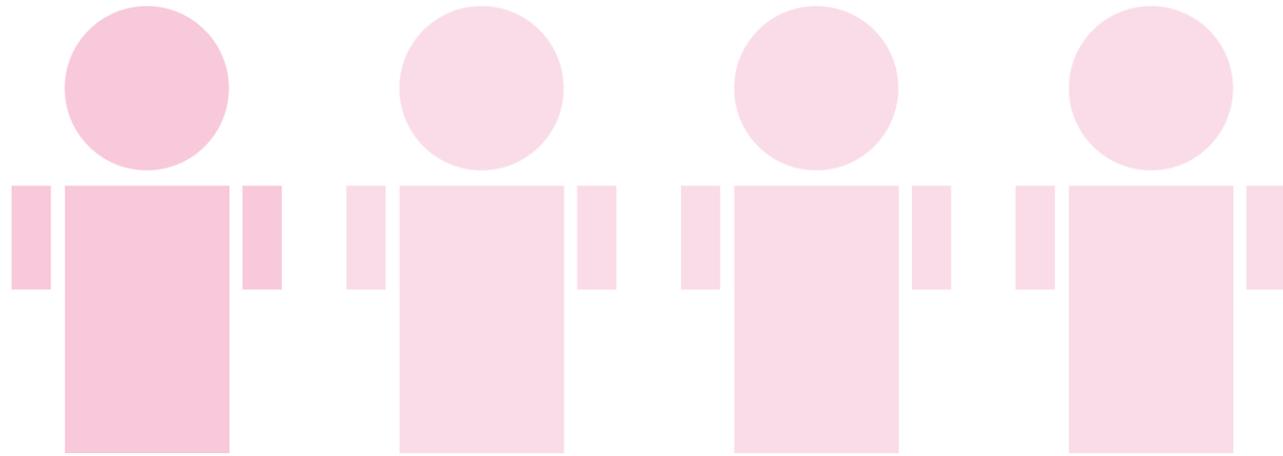
13 Contact a Family

14 Contact a Family

15 SCC Applewood, Equalities Impact Assessment (July 2012)

16 Contact a Family

17 Contact a Family



1 IN 4 CHILDREN IN SURREY ARE EITHER OVERWEIGHT OR OBESE.
Over **50,000** 2 to 15 year-olds in Surrey are either overweight or obese¹⁸

Children & young people with mental health issues

Government statistics show that one in 10 children aged 5-16 in the UK has a clinically diagnosable mental health problem. Half of people with lifelong mental health problems experience their first symptoms by the age of 14.

A YouGov survey of more than 2,000 young people across the UK found that 1 in 5 had symptoms of depression and almost a third (32%) of the 16-25 year-olds surveyed had thought about or attempted suicide. 29% of respondents said that they had self-harmed.

Worryingly more than half of all adults with mental health problems were diagnosed in childhood and less than half were treated appropriately at the time. Around 72% of children in care have behavioural or emotional problems - these are some of the most vulnerable people in our society. Around 95% of imprisoned young offenders have a mental health disorder; with many struggling with more than one.

The Old Dean, a ward in Camberley, has been recognised particularly for mental health issues for children and young people. The effect of poor mental health in young people

is likely to cause a number of issues such as lower attainment levels at all stages of education; higher numbers of children and young people needing social services support; and lower proportions of young people participating in education, training or employment (PETE).

Young offenders or young people at risk of offending

Home Office research shows that 42% of young people aged 10-17 who had experienced low or medium levels of supervision had offended.

The figure was only 20% for those who had experienced high levels of supervision. Providing support for the families of offenders is very important, particularly as 65% of boys with a convicted parent go on to offend themselves.

Childhood obesity

Childhood obesity continues to be one of the most important health issues facing children and families today.

Evidence suggests children with at least one obese parent are three to four times more likely to be obese themselves indicating the need to adopt a whole family approach.

The *Joint Strategic Needs Assessment* in Surrey has used *The National Child Measurement Programme* which measures and weighs children in Reception and Year 6, estimates that in 2009/10:

- 6.7% of 4-5 year-olds were obese and a further 12.1% were overweight
- 13.9% of 10-11 year-olds were obese and a further 14.1% were overweight

Both age groups show boys are more likely to be obese than girls.

Only 52% of Surrey's 5-18 year-olds participate in three hours of sport or PE a week, which is significantly worse than the English average¹⁹

The data showed few spikes at borough level, but when compared to the county averages:

- Spelthorne had 2% more 4-5 year-olds who were 'classed' obese
- Woking had 3% more 10-11 year-olds who were 'classed' obese
- Runnymede had nearly 3% more overweight 4-5 year-olds
- Epsom & Ewell had nearly 3% more, and Spelthorne over 3.5% more overweight 10-11 year-olds.

Bullying

Bullying is still a concern for children and young people in England. In 2009/10, 29% of children and young people in England experienced bullying, and this was the main reason that boys called ChildLine²⁰.

- Almost half (46%) of children and young people nationally say they have been bullied at school at some point in their lives²¹
- 38% of disabled children worried about being bullied²²
- 18% of children and young people who worried about bullying said they would not talk to their parents about it²³
- Over half (55%) of lesbian, gay and bisexual young people have experienced homophobic bullying at school²⁴
- A survey of pupils in England estimates that 4.4% of young people aged 11-15 are frequently absent from state school or home educated because of bullying²⁵.

Internet safety & cyber bullying

A new study from Netmums has found that many parents are not aware about what their children are doing online and about the actual length of time they are sitting in front of a screen.

The average age for British children to start going online is three, and children are spending double the amount of time online each day than realised by their parents.

Three quarters of parents believe their child spends under an hour a day online, when it is in fact two hours a day. 1 in 7 children are so 'hooked' on the internet they spend four hours or more in front of a screen. The 'two screen' phenomena is omnipresent, and many are connected through a screen at the same time as watching the television.

Awareness is dawning about the semi-transparent organisational structure of life online and the inappropriate sites and information that can be accessed by our children. Extreme sites such as those around anorexia and suicide, and grooming through social networking sites are all huge issues, but for many young people it is the abuse and speed with which it can happen that is more worrying.

- 38% of young people have been affected by cyberbullying, and girls are twice as likely to experience persistent cyberbullying as boys²⁶
- 26% have received abusive emails and 24% have received abusive text messages. 28% of children did not tell anyone about the abuse²⁷
- In a survey for Childnet in February 2013, the right to be educated about staying safe online was voted in the top 10 rights on both the primary and secondary surveys.

46%

of children and young people nationally say they have been bullied at school at some point in their lives²¹

¹⁸ Henry in Surrey Report (2010)

¹⁹ South East Public Health Observatory

²⁰ Department for Children, Schools and Families: TellUs Survey (2010)

²¹ NSPCC/ChildLine facts and figures

²² NSPCC/ChildLine facts and figures

²³ NSPCC/ChildLine facts and figures

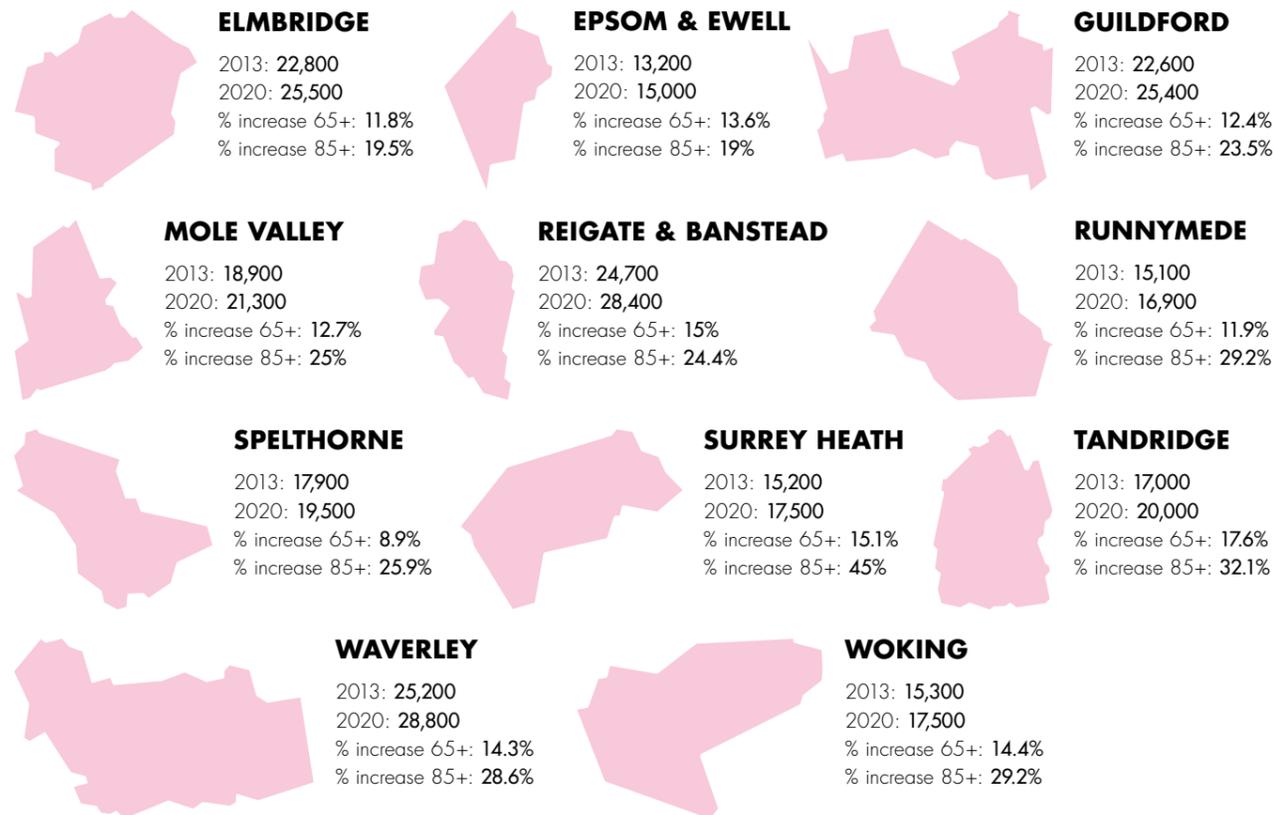
²⁴ Stonewall Guasp, The School Report: the experiences of young gay people in Britain's Schools (April 2012)

²⁵ Red balloon: Estimating the prevalence of young people absent from school due to bullying (2011)

²⁶ The Diana Award: Young People voices on cyber bullying (2011)

²⁷ The Diana Award: Young People voices on cyber bullying (2011)

**Estimated numbers of older people by Surrey borough: 2013-2020:
Projected 65+ & 85+ Population 2013 to 2020**



Source: Surrey JSNA Elderly People²⁸

OLDER PEOPLE

The number of people aged 85+ is continuing to grow and Surrey has seen a 25% rise since 2001. Spelthorne and Surrey Heath have experienced increases of around 40%. ONS estimates that those aged over 80 years will almost double by 2030.

- The number of over 65s living in Surrey will grow 28% by 2033. This is on top of the 13% increase already experienced between the last two census points. The government expects the number of over 65s to have doubled by 2050

- There are currently 30,000 over 85s in Surrey, who account for 2.6% of the population
- 195,000 or just over 17% of people living in Surrey are aged over 65
- While 1 in 6 is currently aged over 65, by 2050 1 in 4 will be
- Mole Valley currently has 21% of its population aged over 65, the highest in Surrey, and Woking the lowest at 15%
- Over 30% (223) of LSOAs have 20% of their population aged over 65, and 8%(56) have over 25%
- There are 15 LSOAs that have 30% of their population aged over 65, but some of these have communities for older people sited within them.

The issues raised by Britain's ageing society are many and varied, and our communities seem to be ill prepared for the dramatic changes they will bring.

Statistics show us that generally, people in Surrey live longer than the national average. This will impact quite significantly on the resources needed to care for people with age-related illnesses, as well as other support. With the continued increase in the cost of living, some people's savings and pensions will be inadequate to enable people to avoid "cliff-edge retirement" by working part-time or flexibly in their 60s and 70s.

The Department for Communities expects a 60% increase in households headed by somebody aged 65 or over.

In 2011 there were 15,100 people in Surrey with dementia; of which 14,830 people were over 65 and 294 people had early onset dementia. This number is predicted to rise to 19,000 by 2020³¹

What we do know is that in today's society there is not enough money for health. When the NHS was founded, nearly 50% of the population died by the age of 65; now the figure is less than 20%. Unbelievable as it seems to us, globally two thirds of all people who have ever reached the age of 65 are still alive today.

When older people do require services and support, the reasons vary:

- The effects of existing conditions, illnesses and impairments may have reached the point where existing support is no longer enough to ensure safety and well-being
- The development of new illnesses and conditions which are most commonly experienced in old age (e.g. dementia, Parkinson's disease)
- The impact of frailty, which can include limited mobility, risk of injury, sensory impairments and incontinence
- Loneliness, isolation and depression²⁹.

Disability & ill health

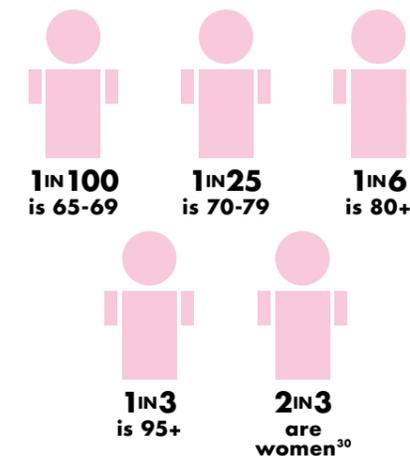
Disability in older people is expected to rise by 37% between 2010 and 2030 according to the ONS. The number of care home residents is likely to rise rapidly. Public and private spending on social services for older people is predicted to more than double over the same period.

Other health-related issues that are likely to affect older people and estimated figures for possible episodes this year are shown on the right. All of these figures are expected to increase by between 12-17% by 2020, except for dementia which might rise by over 20%.

Dementia

Dementia is one of the five most common chronic diseases closely associated with old age. Two thirds of people with dementia live in the community while one third live in a care home.

Characteristics of people with dementia:



The effect of an ageing population will impact on the numbers of people living with dementia, the health and social care needs of people with dementia, and the needs of their carers.

Estimated number of health-related issues for people aged over 65 during 2013:

- LIMITING LONG-TERM ILLNESS**
80,616
- DEPRESSION**
18,042
- SEVERE DEPRESSION**
5,802
- DEMENZA**
15,842
- MODERATE OR SEVERE HEARING IMPAIRMENT**
91,086
- UNABLE TO MANAGE AT LEAST ONE MOBILITY ACTIVITY**
39,926
- DIABETES**
25,730
- FALLS**
56,493
- FALLS LEADING TO HOSPITAL ADMISSION**
4,474
- MODERATE OR SEVERE VISUAL IMPAIRMENT**
18,575
Health condition caused by
- HEART ATTACK**
10,176
- STROKE**
4,801
- BRONCHITIS OR EMPHYSEMA**
3,485

Income deprivation & fuel poverty

Income deprivation is linked to health inequality and when considering how this affects older people in Surrey, the spotlight is thrown onto some areas that we do not normally focus on.

It is surprising to find part of Onslow in Guildford ranked 7th out of 709 LSOAs in the county for income deprivation affecting the elderly, although it wouldn't normally show up as an area of concern. As well as containing the University of Surrey, Onslow also contains a community of older people and a large area of social housing. Good neighbourhood schemes work well in these areas as they improve sociability and dissipate isolation, as well as other supportive opportunities.

In addition to the general risks associated with deprivation, older people are at more risk of being admitted to hospital or dying if they suffer from "fuel poverty" in the winter months.

The Department of Energy and Climate Change report that on average while the wealthiest 10% of households devote almost 3% of their spending to energy, the poorest 10% spend 8% on energy in the home

Age UK have made some recommendations about the kind of services that might be run by community organisations and have positive outcomes in helping people remain in the community including:

- **Practical support at home**

The majority of older people want to remain in their own homes for as long as possible and practical support can have a positive impact. Befriending schemes, signposting of information, home adaptations and support with household chores can improve their quality of life greatly

- **Loneliness and isolation**

The causes of loneliness not only stems from physical isolation but lack of companionship. Group activities are particularly valuable in helping older people out of loneliness and isolation, especially when they take the form of preventive physical and mental well-being approaches

- **Information and advice**

Information and advice services that are designed to target the specific needs of identified groups, such as older people, are more effective than those that focus on the interests of agencies

- **Technology**

Fewer people aged 65+ have access to the internet than younger age groups, but numbers are increasing rapidly. Conversely, older people who do have home access use the internet more than other age groups, and are increasingly accessing information, advice, goods and services via the internet. Computer clubs can help older people remain safe online thorough providing training and support.

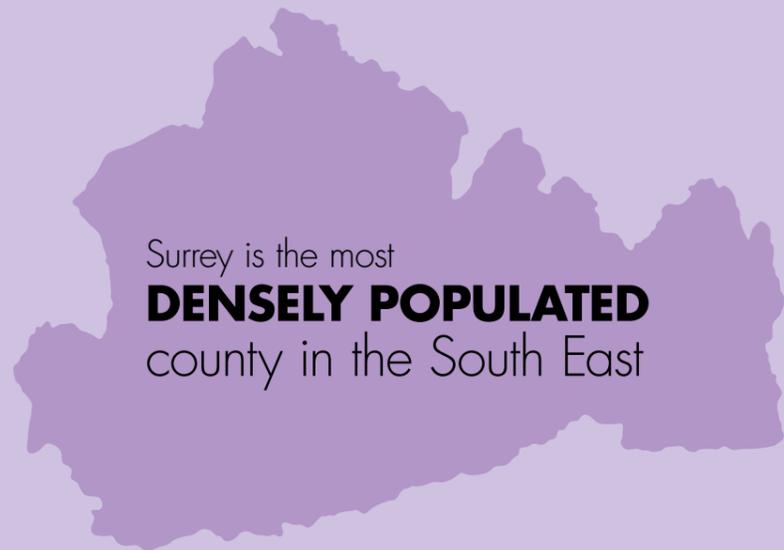
Part of Onslow in Guildford is ranked 7th out of 709 LSOAs in Surrey for income deprivation affecting the elderly

2.PLACE

Volunteers constructing a 'bug house' at Limpsfield Community Orchard, which has been supported by the Community Foundation for Surrey's donors

PLACE

KEY FACTS & FIGURES IN SURREY:



Surrey is the most **DENSELY POPULATED** county in the South East

Since 2011 there has been a **25%** increase in statutory homelessness, and a **24%** increase in households in temporary accommodation

73% OF SURREY is designated green belt

12,000

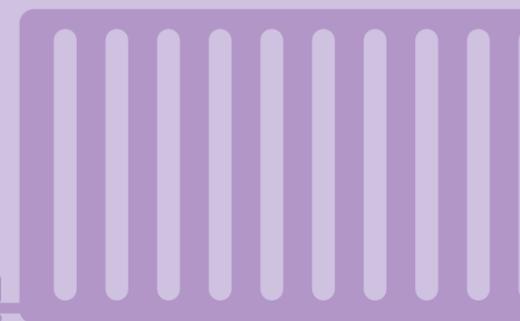


domestic violence incidents were reported in one year, and **1/3** involved alcohol



20% of Woking's population was born outside the UK compared to **8.7%** in Tandridge, representing the highest & lowest figures for the county

Nearly **10%** of residents in Mount Hermon West, Woking have no central heating



There is no doubt that Surrey is a great place to live, with many accolades attesting to this.

The ONS Life Satisfaction Survey 2011-12 ranked Surrey 15th nationally, and 13th when residents were asked how worthwhile they thought their life was¹. The Halifax Rural Areas Quality of Life Survey found Waverley to be first in Great Britain and Tandridge 17th against key indicators covering the labour market, housing, environment, education and health.

However, hidden within this affluence are pockets of need and deprivation that many are oblivious to.

ENVIRONMENT

Surrey covers 1,670km², which is equivalent to 8.7% of the total area of the South East region.

Surrey accounts for over 13% of the region's population, making it the most densely populated and the third most populated county in the South East. Dense urban areas exist inside the M25 to the north of the county and in the large towns of Guildford, Woking, Reigate, Redhill and Farnham. These urban areas cover just 34% of the county, but 83% of the population live in them.

Three quarters of the county is designated green belt compared with just 16% of the region as a whole.

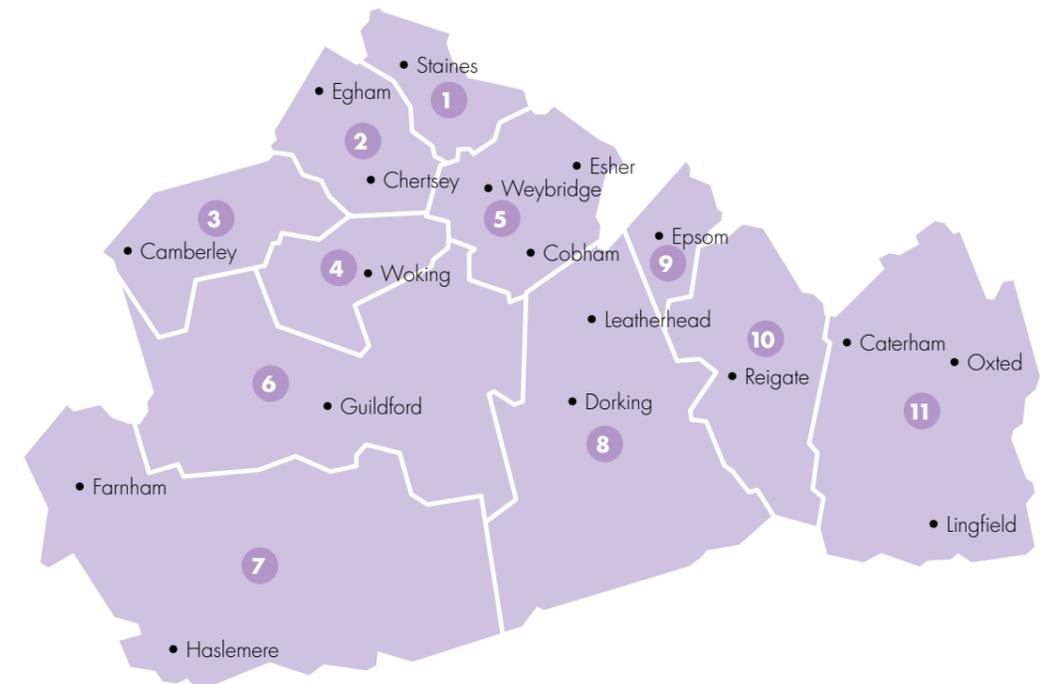
Around 64% of residents work within Surrey borders, with a further 20% commuting to London, 9% of whom commute to Outer London boroughs.

As can be seen in the diagram below, some areas are far more densely populated than others. Epsom and Ewell and Spelthorne are about six times more densely populated than Tandridge and Waverley.

The amount of land that is available for development is restricted. There is a housing shortage and our level of resource consumption is high, making waste and recycling major concerns.

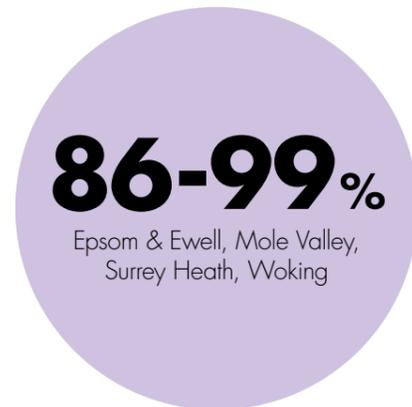
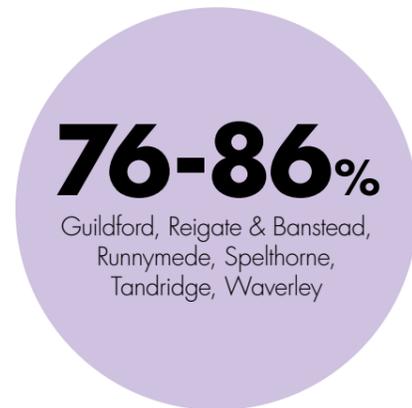
Surrey's Area and Population Density (persons per hectare) as shown in the 2011 Census:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 SPELTHORNE
21.3 persons | 2 RUNNYMEDE
10.3 persons | 3 SURREY HEATH
9.1 persons | 4 WOKING
15.6 persons |
| 5 ELMBRIDGE
13.8 persons | 6 GUILDFORD
5.1 persons | 7 WAVERLEY
3.5 persons | 8 MOLE VALLEY
3.3 persons |
| 9 EPSOM & EWELL
22 persons | 10 REIGATE & BANSTEAD
10.7 persons | 11 TANDRIDGE
3.3 persons | |



¹ ONS Subjective Well-being APS (Mar 2011-Apr 2012)

Percentage of population who live within 2km of a 20 hectare local authority recreation site:



Source: The South East Public Health Observatory

Surrey encompasses suburbs that border outer London and vast green areas of farmland, small towns and villages.

Surrey is the most wooded county in Great Britain with 22% woodland coverage compared to a national average of 12%. 73% of Surrey is designated green belt and 25% is designated as 'Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty'.

Surrey has two 'Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty' (AONB) - the Surrey Hills and a small part of the High Weald which starts in Tandridge. Surrey Hills is one of the most wooded AONBs in the country with 40% covered by woodland, and 25% is publicly accessible open green space. For the most part many people in Surrey live close to a sizeable green space.

Pollution

Surrey has a high average level of household car ownership at 87%, compared to the national average of 73%. Coupled with a rising population growth and the demand for smaller households, this puts undeniable pressure on Surrey's environment and its pollution levels.

As a whole, the county has marginally better air quality than the national average but poorer than the rest of the South East. Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Runnymede and Spelthorne have poor air quality in comparison to the rest of the South East. However, Waverley's air quality is 21% better than the national score².

High pollution episodes can trigger increased admissions to hospital and contribute to the premature death of those people that are more vulnerable to daily changes in levels of air pollutants.

Combatting transport's role in pollution is an increasing local and national priority. Since 2005, there has been a 7.8% reduction in carbon dioxide in absolute figures and 10% per capita reduction³.

Surrey's popularity as a place to live and work has negative impacts on its environment, which includes loss of land and habitat, impact on water quality and the effects of noise.

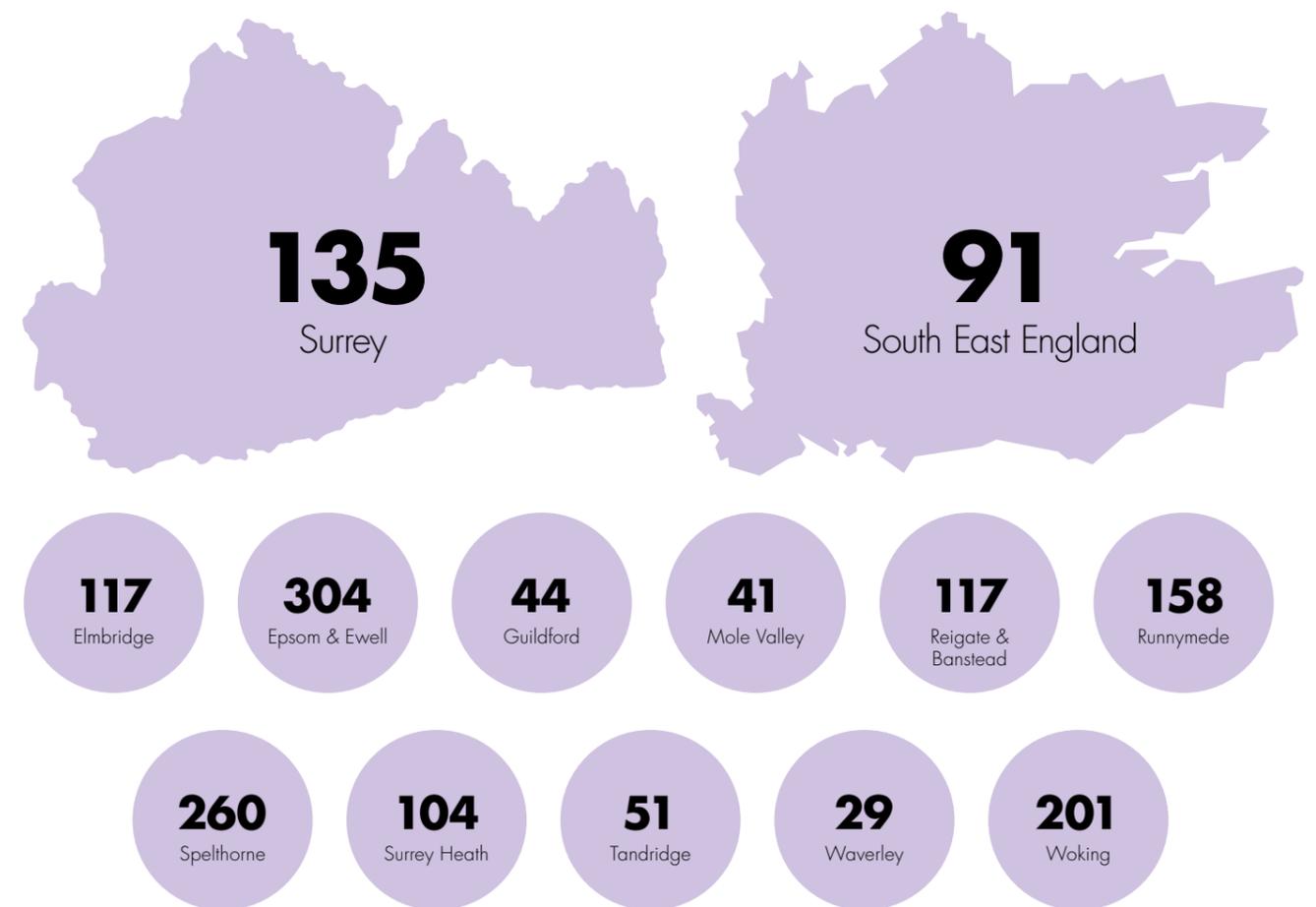
Getting around: Transport & infrastructure

Surrey shares its borders with Greater London, Kent, East Sussex, West Sussex, Hampshire and Berkshire. Its proximity to London, both Heathrow and Gatwick airports, and access to major arterial roads, frequent rail services into London and beyond, makes Surrey an attractive county both for business and for people to live in.

The connectivity index is based on proximity to and presence of airports; number of rail stations; ports and motorway junctions. The resulting figure provides an indication of an area's connectivity, with figures over 100 indicating a higher than average level of connectivity.

All Surrey boroughs include rural populations. These vary from under 10% in Reigate & Banstead, Epsom & Ewell, Runnymede, Spelthorne and Woking to over 45% in Tandridge, Waverley and Mole Valley

Connectivity Index (2005). Figures over 100 indicate a higher level of connectivity:



Source: ONS

Proximity to the M25, major railway connections and airports makes many areas of Surrey particularly accessible both nationally and globally. Epsom & Ewell, Spelthorne and Woking are all at least twice the national average for connectivity, whilst the more rural boroughs score poorly, although the rail network to London is extensive in most parts of the county.

The majority of people, 59% of residents, travel around Surrey by car. Of all the trips to schools in Surrey, 38% are made by car⁴.

The major arterial roads in Surrey are currently operating close to or above

operational capacity, where flow breakdown is increasingly occurring, and results in congestion⁵.

Surrey's population density varies considerably across the county. Demand for travel is therefore expected to increase in densely populated areas.

Traffic flow on A-roads in Surrey is almost double the national average, hence transport related problems are a major concern for people living and working in the county.

While bus services in London had an overall satisfaction rate of 80% in

Approximately 13% of Surrey households have no access to a car, but this rises to 38% in the Sythwood area of Woking, and over 41% living in central Epsom

2009, the figure for Surrey was 52%. Congested roads and dispersed travel patterns present challenges for bus operation⁶.

² Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 Air Quality Score
³ Surrey Climate Change Strategy

⁴ The Surrey Local Economic Assessment
⁵ The Surrey Local Economic Assessment
⁶ Public Transport Statistics Bulletin GB: 2009 Edition; Department for Transport NHT (National Highways & Transport Network) Public Satisfaction Survey 2009

In 2010, a total of 5,331 people were reported as injured in road collisions in Surrey. Of these, 41 were killed and 520 were seriously injured. 43 children under the age of 16 were killed or seriously injured⁷.

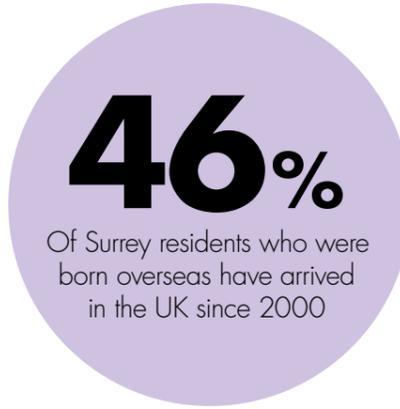
In rural areas public transport's viability is limited because of distances to amenities and lower population densities. This increases the risk of social exclusion and restricted opportunities for many children and young people living in these areas who have limited access to a car. Many community workers report that often people they are working with cannot reach services, or attend other events or activities that would be of benefit because of transport limitations.

Some boroughs and districts have community transport schemes run by community and voluntary groups that fill the gaps for older, vulnerable and disabled people. However, the survival of these groups is based on funding and volunteers.

Cultural diversity & community cohesion

In the UK, we do not have a method of gauging the diversity of our communities or the demographic evenness across geographical areas. However we do have empirical evidence from the Census data that highlights some recent trends.

- The proportion of Surrey's population who were born outside the UK increased from 10.6% in 2001 to 14.2% in 2011
- 4.8% were born in EU countries including the Republic of Ireland and 9.5% outside the EU
- 20% of Woking's population was born outside the UK compared to 8.7% in Tandridge, representing the highest and lowest figures for the county



- 46.7% of Surrey residents who were born overseas have arrived in the UK since 2000 whilst the figures in Runnymede and Guildford are over 57% and 56% respectively. The lowest proportion of recent arrivals is 36% in Tandridge. This may reflect the numbers of international students in Surrey studying at the University of Surrey in Guildford and Royal Holloway, University of London, in Egham.

Globalisation has brought new challenges and created a diversity of culture and ethnicity never experienced before. There is an increasing need to facilitate projects that help communities be more cohesive.

A local example of significant change is in Maybury and Sheerwater, where there has been a 38% increase in people of Islamic faith, but the increase in the whole borough of Woking is only 6%. Similarly the numbers

practising Hinduism has increased by 4% in one ward, but only 1% in the borough. Only three other wards in the South East match these figures, two in Slough and one in Wycombe. The statistics also reflect that there have been decreases of 2% in those who describe themselves as Christian and 5% in those who describe themselves as having no religion across Woking, but 29% and 14% decreases respectively in Maybury and Sheerwater.

Safety

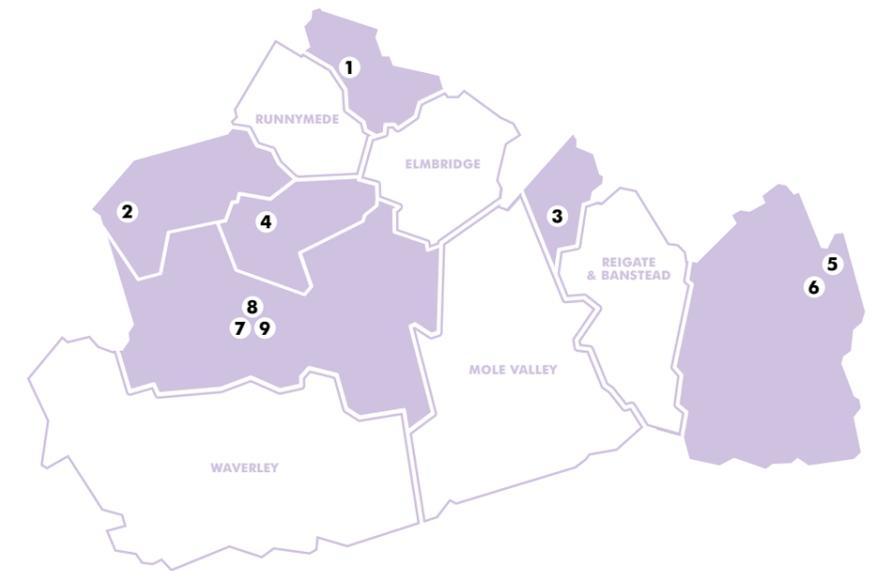
How safe people feel is a key aspect of a community's quality of life. Although there is a gradual improvement in peoples' perceptions and feelings of safety in Surrey, the gap between perceived and actual risk of crime is persistent and demonstrable. People over-estimate their risk of becoming a victim of crime.

When the fear of crime becomes disproportionate to the reality, it can have a devastating effect on a person's sense of freedom. They may feel that their personal safety is threatened and curtail their lifestyle, so diminishing their quality of life. People can restrict their social activities through an unwillingness to leave their home, and this can lead to increased stress, fear and anxiety. This cycle of fear has a cost to local communities as people become less willing to engage in community activities.

Overall Surrey's crime rate is 25% less than the England average. In 2012 there were 52 offences per 1,000 people. According to the UK Crime Statistics there were 265 robberies in Surrey during the year to February 2013, ranging from 9 per month to 34 another. The trend for anti-social behaviour and other crime is generally downwards. However, when looking at borough and ward levels compared to the South East region as a whole, areas of high crime levels do exist and are above the average.

Maybury and Sheerwater ward has one of the highest number of households, the highest household size, and the largest population of 10,574 people. It is the third most densely populated. 37% of its population is classed as White British although 60% were born in the UK. 18% have arrived since 2004. It has the highest unemployment figure and 48% have no qualifications. The ward has the second highest rate of premature death and number of claimants of working age benefits. 25% of children live in poverty

The wards with the highest levels of total crime for April 2013:



- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Staines (Spelthorne) | 6. Titsey (Tandridge) |
| 2. Camberley (Surrey Heath) | 7. Holy Trinity (Guildford) |
| 3. Epsom (Epsom & Ewell) | 8. Friary (Guildford) |
| 4. Goldsworth East (Woking) | 9. St Nicolas (Guildford) |
| 5. Tatsfield (Tandridge) | |

Source: Surrey-i

In April 2013, there were 4,251 notifiable offences in Surrey⁸. The borough of Spelthorne experienced the highest number of incidents of criminal behaviour in Surrey.

- The wards with the highest levels of total crime for April 2013 were Staines, Town ward (Camberley), Town ward (Epsom), Goldsworth East (Woking), Tatsfield and Titsey in Tandridge, Holy Trinity and Friary and St Nicolas (both Guildford town wards). Not surprisingly, most reported crimes take place in town centres⁹.
- Anti-social behaviour in Surrey sees a sharp increase over Halloween.

Domestic abuse

Available statistics on domestic abuse are likely to underestimate the extent of

abuse. Most statistics are gathered through cases that have either been self-referred or through agencies.

Local police figures indicate that Saturday and Sunday are when most calls regarding domestic abuse incidents are received. The rate of reported incidents varies by borough in Surrey, with the highest rates found in Spelthorne, Woking, Reigate & Banstead and Runnymede.

- 78% of new referrals to Surrey domestic abuse outreach services are suffering emotional abuse, and it is expected that most of this type of abuse goes unreported.

Sexual abuse was reported by only 3% of cases contacting Surrey's outreach services but this form of abuse carries with it an enormous stigma, so is believed

to go unreported by most contacts. It is known that in the UK, 54% of rapes are committed by current or former partners¹⁰.

Economic and financial abuse is one of the strongest and more effective tools that a perpetrator has and is the reason many cannot leave an abusive relationship¹¹.



7 Surrey CC website

8 Surrey -i

9 Surrey -i

10 SCC/ Surrey NHS JSNA Domestic Abuse

11 SCC/ Surrey NHS JSNA Domestic Abuse

Housing & well-being

Housing conditions affect people's health. Inadequate housing causes or contributes to many preventable diseases and injuries, including respiratory, nervous system and cardiovascular diseases and cancer. Health and well-being is strongly dependent upon a person being in secure, comfortable and adequately heated housing.

It is essential that there is enough affordable housing to meet need, which would reduce unsuitable or overcrowded accommodation, avert homelessness and reduce ill health where this is connected to the condition of the home.

The poor repair of homes is a common cause of home accidents, and use of proper building materials and maintenance could prevent indoor pollutants or mould, causing asthma, allergies or respiratory diseases¹².

All Surrey borough and district housing authorities have identified the need to increase the supply of affordable housing as a key priority¹³.

No home no job, no job no home. Without an address you cannot open a bank account or claim benefits, and you can only be a temporary patient at a doctor's surgery

The expanding risk of homelessness in the current climate is heavily concentrated on the poorest and most disadvantaged sections of the community. They lack the financial and/or social 'equity' that enables most people to deal with work or personal crises without becoming homeless.

Help and support to access or maintain accommodation is essential for someone who is already struggling with low income, mental illness, substance abuse, frailty or long-term health conditions.

People without a home find it immensely difficult to establish themselves and individualised help is essential.

Enabling people with care and support needs, to live as independently as possible in their own homes, is another essential service offered by both local authority and charitable organisations. With the drive for 'care in the community' for many vulnerable and older people,

ageing demographics and public spending cuts, the increase in need is rising.

Housing stock

The number of homes needed in Surrey is rising faster than the population. Whilst the number of households has been increasing, the average household size has been decreasing with approximately 28% households containing just one person.

The average house price in Surrey in March 2013 was £407,991, compared to £352,002 in 2009, but variations between districts are enormous.

In Surrey, just over 73% of households are owner occupied, and only 1% is part of a shared ownership scheme. Just under 25% of people live in rented accommodation; 11.4% in social rented and 13.4% in private rented housing.

Average House Price in December 2012:



Source: Land Registry of England and Wales, Crown copyright, Oct-Dec 2012

12 WHO

13 SCC/ Surrey NHS JSNA

Social housing is provided by the local authority or by housing associations. The amount of social housing provided by boroughs varies. Most of the social housing in Elmbridge, Reigate & Banstead, Mole Valley, Epsom & Ewell, Surrey Heath and Spelthorne is provided by housing associations. In Waverley, Woking, Tandridge, Guildford and Runnymede the majority is provided by the local authority.

The proportion of social housing per borough ranges from nearly 13% in Runnymede and Guildford and falls to 8% in Epsom & Ewell. Social housing makes up over 30% of households in over 10% of Surrey's LSOAs.

In 27 LSOAs, over 40% of accommodation is social housing; the highest is 63% in one LSOA in Goldsworth Park, Woking. Two LSOAs have over 75% rented accommodation if private rentals are included, one in Westborough, Guildford and the other in Englefield Green West, Runnymede. The whole ward of Old Dean, which is made up of three LSOAs, ranks 18th for the highest level of rented accommodation in Surrey. The ward has only one access point off a main road on the outskirts of Camberley.

No central heating & fuel poverty

A small number of people in Surrey, only 1.6%, have no central heating. At district level, Woking has the greatest proportion at 2.3%.

The three LSOAs where most residents have no central heating are in Woking: 9.2% in Mount Hermon West, and over 6% in two LSOAs in Goldsworth Park East

2011 Census Data LSOA for highest levels of Rented Accommodation:

Ward/ Area:	Social rented:	Private rented:
WOKING 005B	63.12%	8.64%
GUILDFORD 012D	62.21%	14.19%
WOKING 004F	59.49%	9.25%
MOLE VALLEY 011D	58.6%	8.02%
REIGATE & BANSTEAD 008A	57.91%	5.67%
GUILDFORD 007C	55.88%	8.01%
SURREY HEATH 004C	50.72%	4.52%
GUILDFORD 012C	50.08%	15.58%
RUNNYMEDE 006D	48.61%	10.65%
REIGATE & BANSTEAD 010E	46.47%	7.05%
EPSOM & EWELL 002C	46.24%	6.18%
RUNNYMEDE 002F	45.56%	30.85%
MOLE VALLEY 003D	45.47%	7.75%
EPSOM & EWELL 007A	45.03%	11.55%
SURREY HEATH 004A	44.96%	7.56%
WAVERLEY 002E	43.95%	9.96%
REIGATE & BANSTEAD 015E	43.75%	6.08%
OLD DEAN	42.68%	6.11%
WAVERLEY 005C	42.29%	5.14%
RUNNYMEDE 002D	42.24%	21.2%
ELMBRIDGE 008A	42.24%	11.28%
ELMBRIDGE 014F	41.93%	11.96%
GUILDFORD 009B	41.37%	12.35%
WOKING 009C	41.28%	11.46%
REIGATE & BANSTEAD 010A	40.15%	29.85%
REIGATE & BANSTEAD 005C	40.03%	5.54%

Source: Surrey-i

It is difficult to imagine being affected by cold housing but the rising cost of energy is making this a reality for many more households. Having to make a choice between food and heat is now a reality for many and decreased dexterity through cold increases the chance of accidents at home.

Other impacts include:

- Children's educational attainment, emotional well-being and resilience
- Adolescents are at risk of increased mental health issues
- Adults' physical health, well-being and self-assessed general health, in particular for vulnerable adults and those with existing health conditions
- Older people suffer higher mortality risk, physical health and mental health issues¹⁴.

Overcrowding

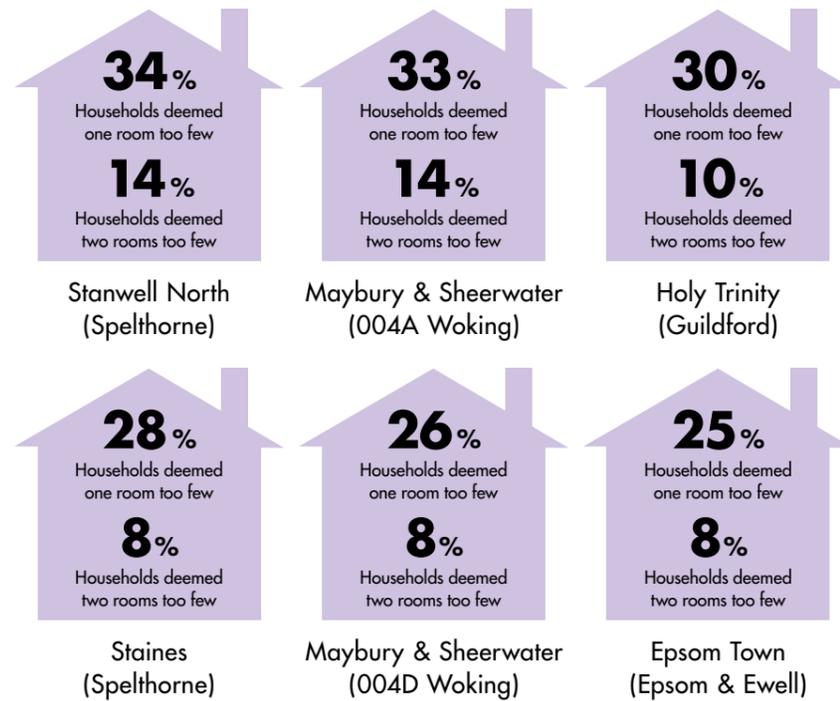
The occupancy rating provides a measure of whether a household's accommodation is overcrowded or under occupied, taking into account, the total number of rooms, the ages of the household members and their relationships to each other.

Holy Trinity in Guildford and 2 LSOAs in Woking experience extreme overcrowding.

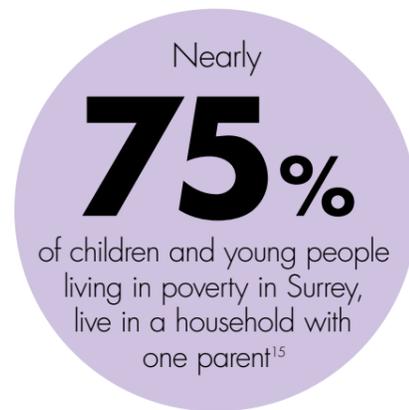
Who lives in these homes?

We have average size families; slightly fewer people live alone; slightly less lone parent families and more married couples. 'Married couples with dependent children' households are significantly higher in most boroughs than the South East average. Services in these areas experience far greater demand, and sometimes the voluntary and community groups that spring up in these neighbourhoods, for example play groups, need extra support in order to be successful.

LSOAs with the highest level of overcrowding:



Source: 2011 Census

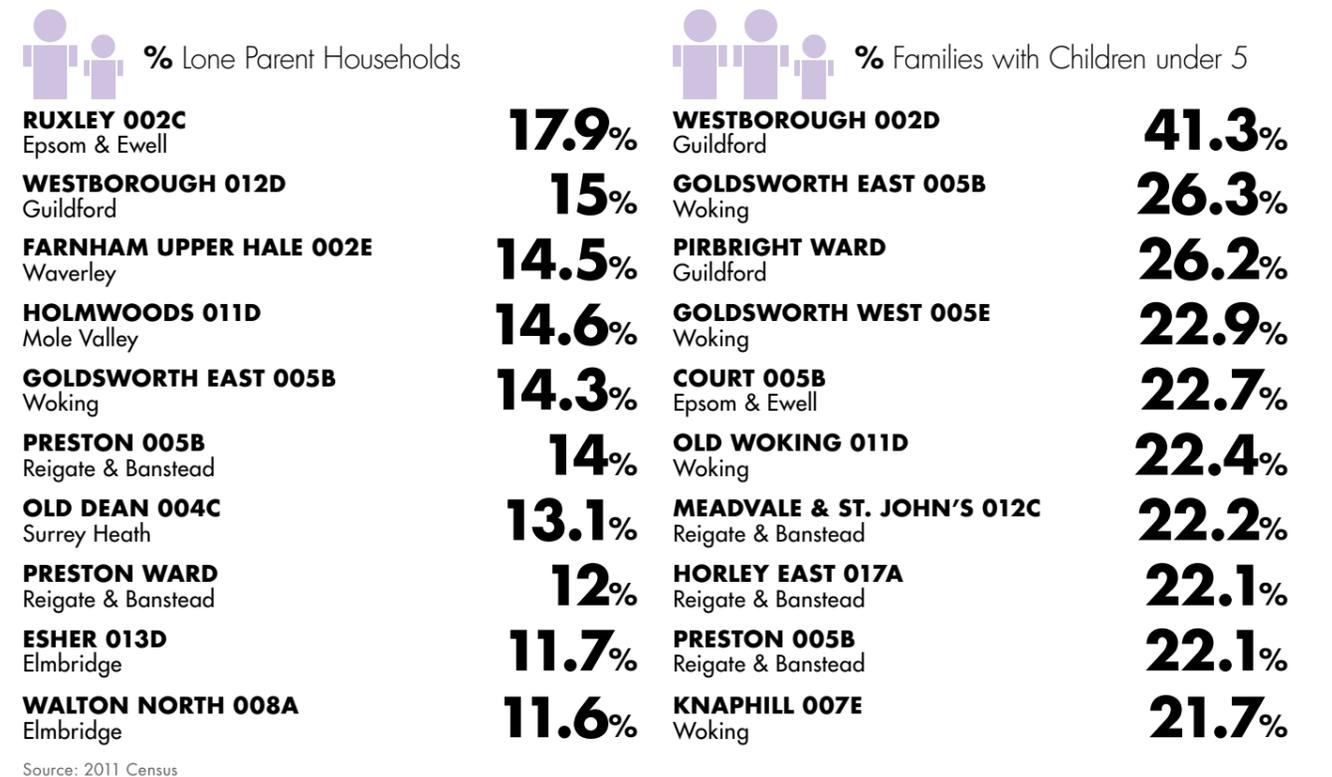


Considering that currently only 17% of the Surrey population is over 65, areas have significant concentrations of this age group (see diagram on next page). Many LSOAs with high social housing have larger numbers of older people living in them, as well as certain areas where the figures are skewed because there is an elderly community sited there. The former



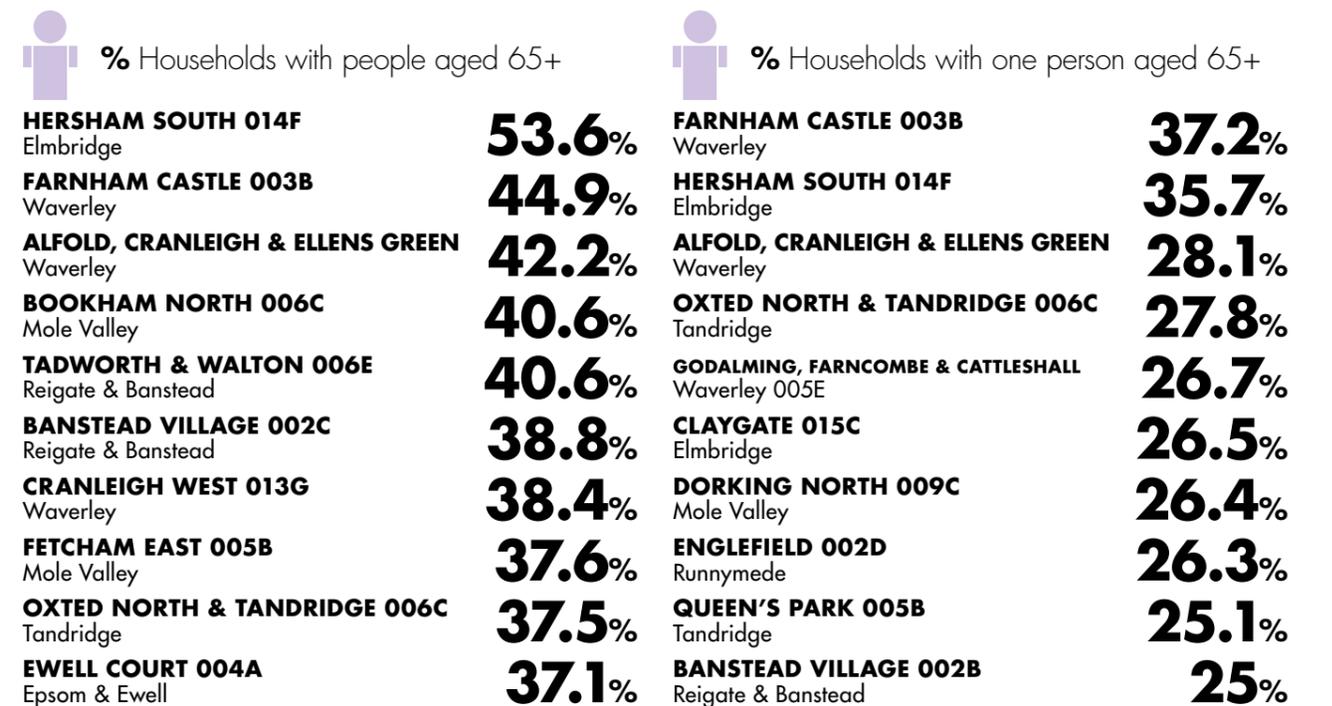
often leads to isolation and loneliness, and the latter does not necessarily prevent these very same problems from occurring.

LSOA/Ward with highest levels of Lone Parent Families & Families with Children under 5:



Source: 2011 Census

LSOAs with highest levels of Households with People aged 65+ and one person households aged 65+:



Source: 2011 Census

¹⁴ Friends of the Earth, The Health Impact of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty

¹⁵ HMRC (2010) 2008 NI 116 data Personal Tax Credits / Child Poverty Statistics

3. SOCIETY

Many vulnerable groups of people in Surrey, including frail older people and those suffering with dementia or poor mental health, need housing, and there is much unmet need. Other groups particularly needing support with housing include people with learning, physical or sensory disabilities, people with HIV/AIDS, people who misuse drugs or alcohol, women escaping domestic abuse, travellers, teenage parents, young people leaving care, offenders and those at risk of offending, and homeless families with support needs.

Homelessness

We often use the term 'homeless' to apply to people 'sleeping rough'. Most government statistics relate to the statutory homeless (i.e. those households which meet specific criteria of priority need set out in legislation, and to whom a homelessness duty has been accepted by a local authority).

These statistics are often underestimated and do not include those who are 'hidden homeless' - people who have not applied to be classified as homeless, or have been judged to be 'not in priority'.

Not all homeless people are entitled to housing, even on a temporary basis. In England, someone must become 'statutory homeless'. It is then common to have to wait to be allocated permanent

accommodation, so meanwhile temporary accommodation would be provided.

To become 'statutory homeless' requires:

- An entitlement to public funds (depending on immigration status)
- Having some sort of connection to the area
- Being able to prove unintentional homelessness, and
- Having a priority need (such as pregnancy, dependent children, being vulnerable as a result of old age, mental illness or physical disability or other special reason, or someone homeless due to a disaster).

Since 2002, the priority need category has been extended to:

- Young people aged 16 or 17 and those aged 18-20 who were previously in care
- Those made vulnerable as a result of time spent in care, in custody or in HM Forces, or as a result of having to flee their home because of violence or the threat of violence.

Only once you have passed these stringent tests will one be considered 'statutory homeless' and only then do local authorities have a duty to house you. This is known as 'the main homelessness duty'.

There has been a 25% increase in statutory homelessness and a 24% increase in households in temporary accommodation from the previous year ending March 2011.

A single homeless person is unlikely to be in 'priority need', unless deemed to be particularly vulnerable. Local authorities should still provide advice and information on homelessness and homelessness prevention; although *Crisis* reports that this often doesn't happen.

Figures are collected on the number of households in 'temporary accommodation' on the last day of each quarter, as arranged by local housing authorities. In most cases, the authority is discharging a main homelessness duty to secure suitable accommodation until a settled home becomes available for the applicant household.

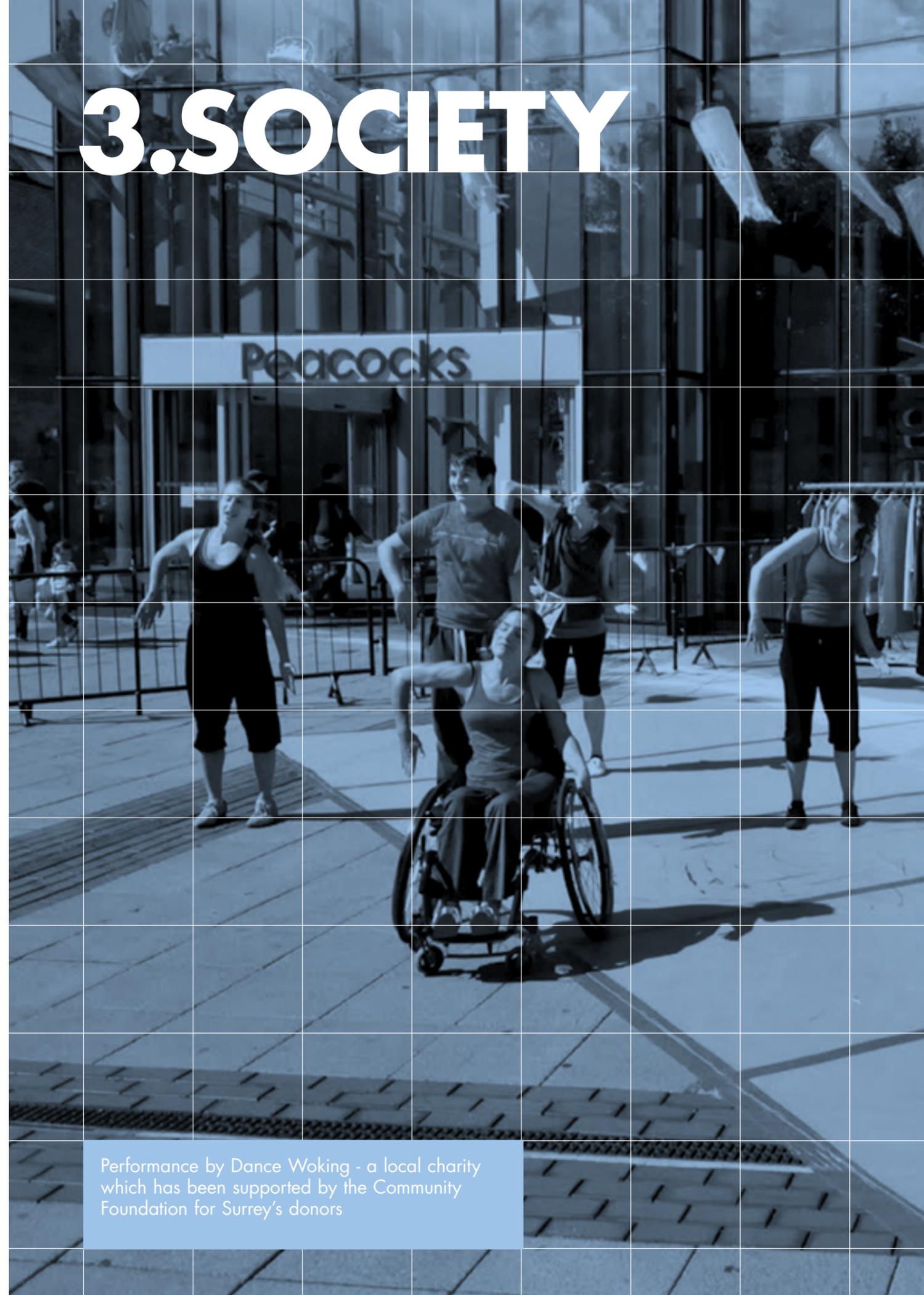
However, the numbers also include households provided with accommodation pending a decision on their homelessness application, households pending a review or appeal to the county court of the decision on their case, or possible referral to another local authority, and households found to be intentionally homeless and in priority need who were being accommodated for such period as would give them a reasonable opportunity to find accommodation for themselves.

The government estimates the number of rough sleepers in the open including stairwells and doorways, but this does not include people in hostels or shelters.

Numbers of Statutory Homeless, Households in Temporary Accommodation and Rough Sleepers:

	Statutory Homeless (Total for 31 March 2011)	Households in Temporary Accommodation (31 March 2011)	Street Estimate of Rough Sleepers (Autumn 2012)	Families with children in B&B accommodated by the authority (31st December 2102)	Total
ELMBRIDGE	8	22	3	0	33
EPSOM & EWELL	5	32	4	5	46
GUILDFORD	6	9	10	1	26
MOLE VALLEY	13	18	2	1	34
REIGATE & BANSTEAD	22	24	6	5	57
RUNNYMEDE	47	23	6	0	76
SPELTHORNE	2	7	3	0	12
SURREY HEATH	60	50	1	5	116
TANDRIDGE	10	16	1	0	27
WAVERLEY	2	2	0	0	4
WOKING	17	28	2	4	51
Total across Surrey	192	231	38	21	

Source: Dept of Local Government and Communities



Performance by Dance Woking - a local charity which has been supported by the Community Foundation for Surrey's donors

SOCIETY

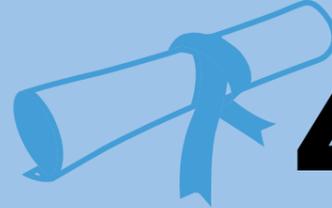
KEY FACTS & FIGURES IN SURREY:



87% of adults are not exercising at the recommended levels

An estimated **25%** of adults in Surrey drink above the recommended daily limit, **5%** higher than England's average. Runnymede shares **1ST** place in England

In some neighbourhoods **up to 40%** of adults have no qualifications



In Surrey there are an estimated **12,000** young carers. **7,500** carers are over 65

WAVERLEY has a **higher** rate of suicide compared to the average for England

At the age of 3 a child living in poverty can already be **9 MONTHS** behind in school readiness



Surrey is full of vital places and communities. We have an extraordinary array of services. It is rich in diversity and culture and most children flourish from the sheer assortment of activities on offer.

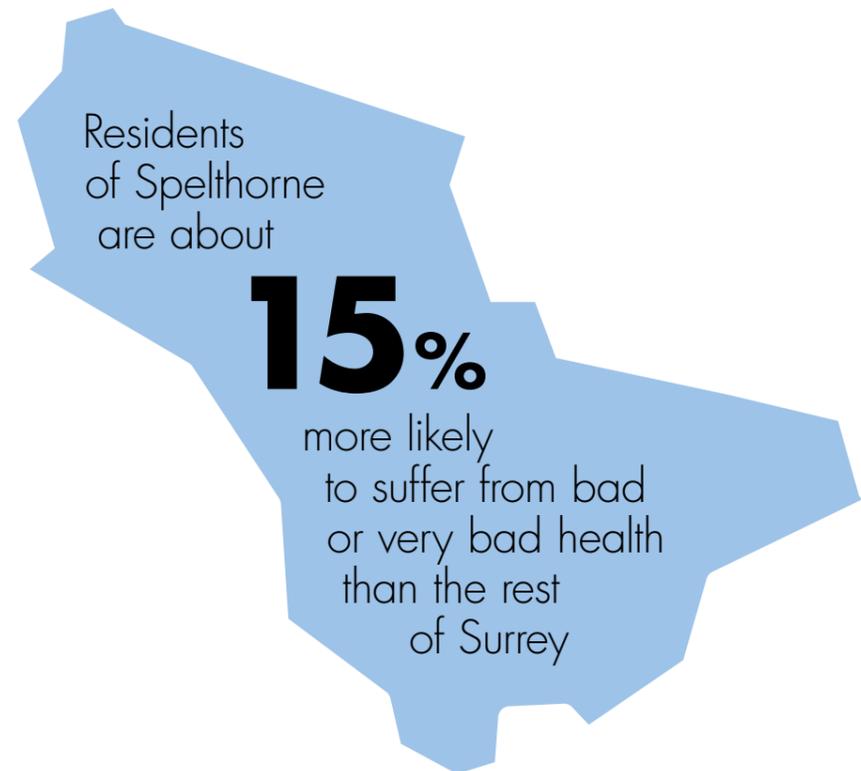
We have highly successful educational institutions and schools, good hospitals and emergency services, and first class sports facilities.

Higher than average numbers of volunteers give their time and energy and are truly inspirational in what they achieve. They are from all backgrounds and some of the most effective have already travelled the path that they are trying to smooth for others. Some use resources they can ill afford to contribute, but what is common to all is the sense of worth that is reflected back to them.

Many people can afford to buy extra services as and when they need, but this leaves those that live in more restrained circumstances feeling any hardship more deeply and with less resource for contingencies. Inequality is more extreme, and for those who live in proximity to wealth, the feeling of segregation is evident.

An individual's need is often multi-faceted and life events often come along in tandem. Many problems abound and are long-term, and many live in a chaotic fashion.

Over 11,000 in Surrey live in social housing in deprived areas, with precarious employment. 22,000 older people with high care needs live in social housing



HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Compared to national and regional averages, Surrey residents are in 'good health'. 86% of the population say they are in good or very good health. Just 3.5% say they are in bad or very bad health, although this still accounts for over 39,000 people.

However the figures are very different in local areas. Three in every seven LSOAs in Surrey have above average bad or very bad health figures. The areas in the diagram on the right have figures that are more than double the county average. The best health and the wealthiest areas have a direct correlation.

There are several different ways of thinking about health and well-being.

A negative definition would be the absence of physical illness, disease and mental distress. A holistic definition would be the result of a combination of physical, social, intellectual and emotional factors, which reflects much of what this report is about.

% bad or very bad health:	
SUNBURY COMMON 008E (SPELTHORNE)	8.35%
MERSTHAM 008A (REIGATE & BANSTEAD)	8.18%
SHEERWATER 004F (WOKING)	8.18%
STAINES SOUTH 007C (SPELTHORNE)	7.08%
LOWER KINGSWOOD 007C (REIGATE & BANSTEAD)	7.34%
THORPE 004B (RUNNYMEDE)	7.05%
BOOKHAM NORTH 006A (MOLE VALLEY)	7.03%
HORLEY CENTRAL 018D (REIGATE & BANSTEAD)	7.01%

Source: Surrey 2011 Census

However, for this section's purpose we will use a positive definition and regard health and well-being as the achievement and maintenance of physical fitness and mental stability. Let's consider some of the issues that affect the individual and hence their community.

Due to the pockets of increased need that exist in the county, there are some marked health inequalities between areas, sometimes from street to street.

Merstham ward has one of the highest rates of premature death, and 17% of people have their day to day activities limited by long-term illness or disability. 35% live in rented accommodation and 20% have no car. 38% have no qualifications and 18% of children live in poverty

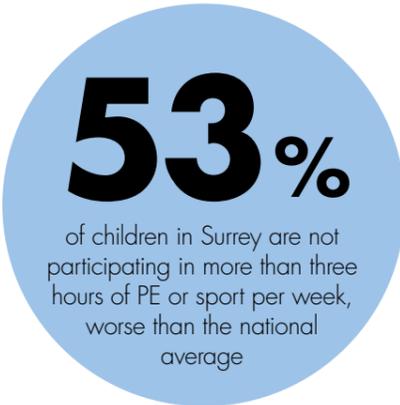
Physical activity

Taking part in physical exercise helps control weight, improves mood, boosts energy, and promotes better sleep patterns.

From a public health perspective, helping inactive people to increase their activity level will produce the greatest reduction in risk of ill health and premature death.

Achieving the recommended levels of activity can be used effectively to manage and prevent over 20 conditions and diseases including coronary heart disease, stroke, type 2 diabetes, cancer, obesity, mental health problems and musculoskeletal conditions.

The benefits of physical activity in childhood include healthy growth and development, physical resilience, mental well-being and social interaction. In adolescence physical activity,



particularly those activities that stress the bone, is important for bone health and reducing the risk of osteoporosis in later life¹.

Research has also shown that physical activity in childhood may improve cognitive function and academic achievement. Many believe active children are less likely to smoke, or to use alcohol or take illegal drugs.

Increasing physical activity levels are a key component of reducing cardiovascular disease (CVD), cancer, diabetes and obesity. The sedentary lifestyle of many, including computer game-player's is storing up problems for the future.

- As people get older they usually take less exercise.
- Many people have limited ability in everyday activities due to issues such as lack of mobility, illnesses, deprivation and rural isolation.
- There are ten areas where at least 10% more residents suffer from this than the county average of 13.5%. 8.5% of this total is made up of those of working age, and Dormansland and Felcourt, Box Hill and Headley, Maybury and Sheerwater and Court are wards with the highest numbers.

Obesity

The escalation of obesity is a major public health concern that has serious health and financial consequences.

Of particular concern is the rising trend in overweight and obesity rates in children and young people, with current estimates indicating that by 2050 nearly 25% of children in the UK will be obese and nearly 40% will be overweight².

There is no doubt that obesity or being classed as overweight is accompanied by complex behavioural, psychological, social and cultural consequences.

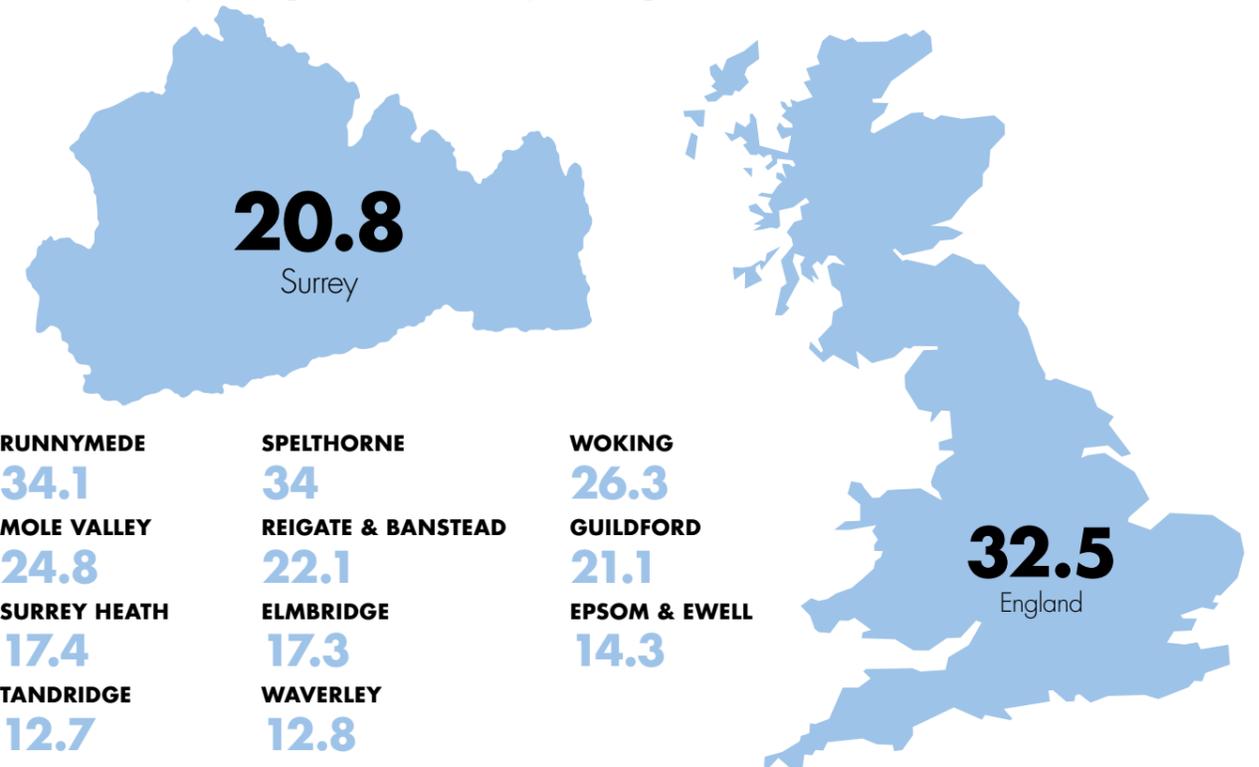
Latest estimates show that the prevalence of obesity in Surrey is just over 20%, lower than England's average of 25%. If those who are estimated to be overweight are also taken into account this would represent 61% of the adult population being either overweight or obese.

Statistical evidence suggests that obesity is linked to deprivation and low income, although one recent piece of research challenges this. This data further suggests that those groups at greatest health risk due to obesity are pregnant women, women from African-Caribbean and Pakistani communities, and people with physical and learning disabilities.

Teenage conception and pregnancy

Surrey currently has one of the lowest teenage conception rates in the country, which has gradually fallen over the last ten years. However, there are still areas in the county that have particularly high rates for both under 18 and under 16, such as Spelthorne and Runnymede which are higher than the England average.

Under 18 Teenage Conception rates in Surrey in 2010: per 000



Source: Surrey-i from PCT figures and ONS

Particular wards and LSOAs also experience very high levels of teenage pregnancy. Although, there is a higher than average teenage pregnancy termination rate in Surrey, there are still approximately 200 babies born to teenage mothers each year.

Infant mortality

Surrey has one of the lowest rates of infant mortality in the country, but still 269 babies under the age of one year died in the three year period 2009-11; 64 before a week old, 82 before four weeks and 123 before the age of one.

Areas of higher ethnic minority concentrations have slightly higher perinatal and infant mortality rates. This is reflected in the Surrey statistics; Waverley with comparatively little ethnic population experiences fewer deaths. Research

Across England in 2011 infant mortality rates were highest for babies registered solely by their mother and those registered jointly by parents living at different addresses, at 5.7 and 5.4 deaths per 1,000 live births respectively

by the National Perinatal Epidemiology Unit report that interventions focused on increased participation and delivery of antenatal care in socially disadvantaged and vulnerable groups of women, including those from a black or minority ethnic background have shown very positive results.

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller women are around 20 times more likely than other women to experience the death of a child. Barriers to accessing universal provision can include a lack of cultural sensitivity by

service providers, poor accommodation and overcrowding, and transient lifestyles of some from the community.

¹ Department of Health
² Government Office for Science: Modelling Future Trends in Obesity and their impact on Health

Alcohol misuse

It is estimated that 1 in 4 of Surrey adults drink above the recommended sensible daily limit.

National data records that drinking in the 11-15 age group has been declining, but that those that do misuse alcohol drink twice as much. The Surrey Drug and Alcohol Action Team (DAAT) Tellus Survey from 2009 with 12-16 year olds, recorded that 12% of young people reported getting drunk once or twice in the last month, and 6% three or more times in the same period. Both were above the national average.

Binge drinking is more likely in 18-24 year olds. These individuals are more likely to commit criminal or disorderly behaviour as a result of their drinking compared with other regular drinkers of the same age group. Alcohol is the most used drug by young people accessing substance misuse services in Surrey. In the three year period to 2009, alcohol-specific hospital stays for young people under 18 numbered 352.

As no data on alcohol consumption is available, synthetic estimates have been calculated by the North West Public Health Observatory, and it is thought that those of working age (25-64) are at the most risk.

Alcohol-related health problems tend to present in people aged over 40 who are more likely to drink at increasing risk levels.

Adult hospital admissions related to alcohol have risen dramatically in the last decade and whilst Surrey's average is below the national one, Surrey Heath, Woking and Spelthorne are substantially higher than the county average.

Seven out of the eleven boroughs within Surrey are in the highest ten nationally for the percentage of people aged 16+ engaging in 'increasing risk' (formerly known as 'hazardous') drinking. The Surrey average is 25%, 4% higher than the South East average and 5% more than the average for England. Runnymede shares first place in England

Illegal drugs

The DAAT assessment of young people's drug and alcohol treatment needs used national prevalence research data and applied this to Surrey populations to determine local prevalence.

The DAAT estimated that 3,440 young people aged 18 and under in Surrey used drugs frequently in 2008. This was broken down as follows:

- 1,194 were not from a vulnerable group
- 633 had been arrested at least once
- 909 had been excluded from school
- 655 were frequent truants
- 49 were looked after³.

"Using drugs frequently" is defined as using drugs once a month or more within the past full year. This is not an accurate measure of problematic use. Problematic substance use will involve patterns of substance use that are more frequent than once a month and are also linked with a range of other problematic behaviours. Substance misuse in adolescents is associated with behavioural, physical and mental health problems all of which can prevent a young person from engaging in society.

There are five explanations offered by young people as to why they misuse substances: belonging, coping, pleasure, creativity, and aggression. Frequent cannabis use in adolescence predicts

depression and anxiety in adult life with daily users carrying the highest risk. Groups identified as more vulnerable to substance misuse include: children of substance misusing parents; young offenders; young people in care; homeless young people; excluded pupils or frequent non-attenders; sexually exploited young people; and young people from BME groups.

A breakdown of the 181 young people in treatment with the Surrey DAAT team in March 2010 shows that:

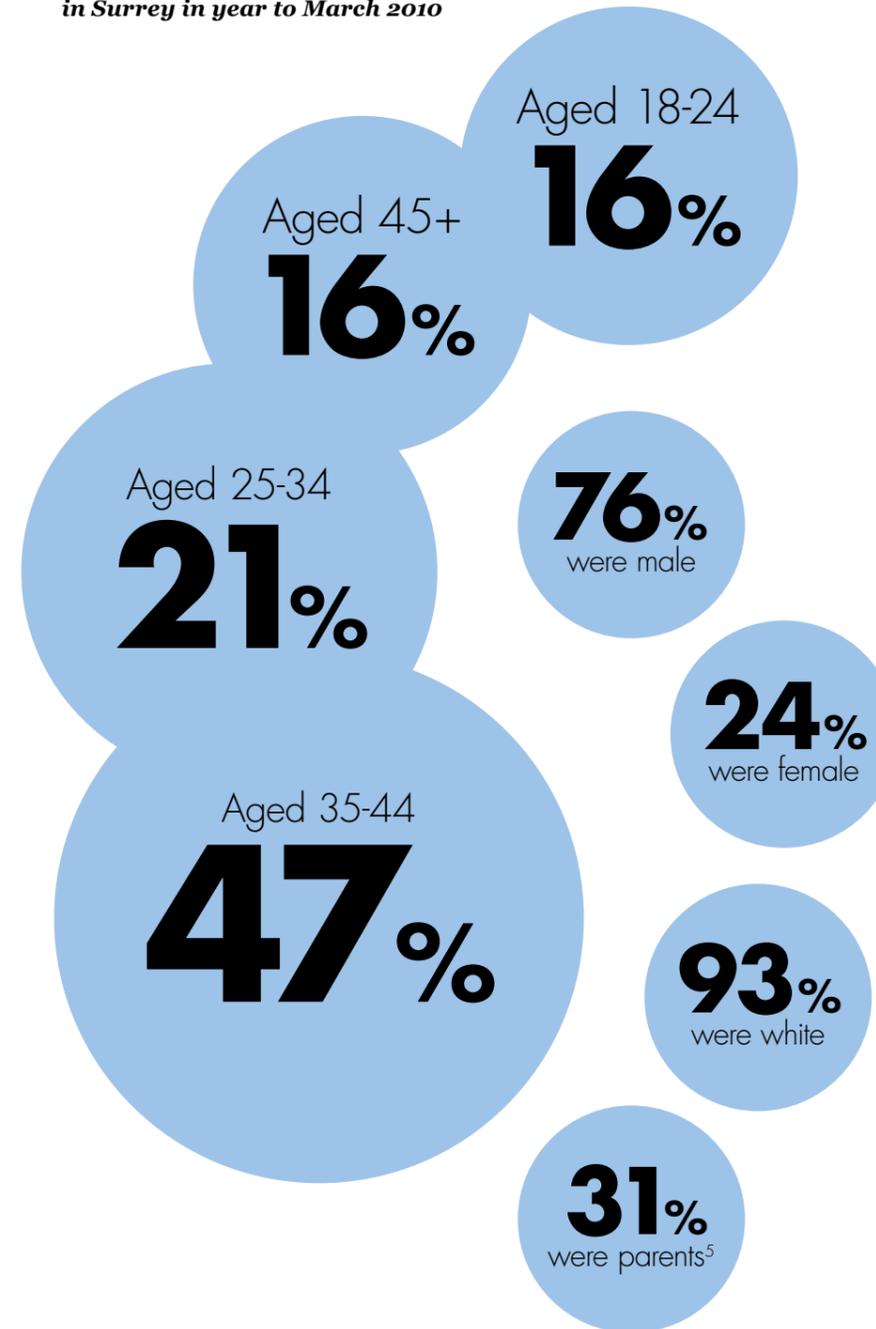
- 107 were male and 74 were female
- 3 young people were aged 12 and under, 36 were 13-14 year olds and 142 over 15 years
- There were 18 crack and heroin users, 53 used other class A drugs, 69 cannabis and alcohol and 12 alcohol only
- There were 7 injectors, 5 previous injectors and 157 young people that had never injected
- Their treatment needs were mainly psychosocial with 3 needing family work and 3 needing pharmacological interventions
- 12% of the 'in treatment' population have been receiving treatment for 1-2 years and a further 3% have been in treatment for over 2 years
- The majority (79%) completed either drug free or with occasional use⁴
- The DAAT team found that young people in care are particularly vulnerable with regards to substance misuse.

Access to intervention services is often difficult as the population is so widespread compared to delivery venues, and the lives led by users are so often chaotic.

The most common drug of use was heroin and/or crack (both 65%), 49% opiates

only and 5% crack only. There are still a high number of cannabis users, 6% also reported cocaine use and 15% reported 'other' as their main drug. 18% had adjunctive alcohol use alongside their drug problem. 20% were current injectors.

Characteristics of the 1,980 people in Treatment for Drug Abuse in Surrey in year to March 2010



Estimated number of problematic drug users 18+ by local authority:

This graphic includes Glasgow University estimates calculated on behalf of the National Treatment Agency to determine the potential number of adult problem drug users in the county.

Total population aged 15-64	National Treatment Agency estimates of potential drug users
ELMBRIDGE 86,600	346
EPSOM & EWELL 47,600	211
GUILDFORD 93,200	413
MOLE VALLEY 51,100	227
REIGATE & BANSTEAD 89,000	395
RUNNYMEDE 57,500	255
SPELTHORNE 59,600	264
SURREY HEATH 54,700	242
TANDRIDGE 53,400	237
WAVERLEY 74,500	330
WOKING 61,400	272
SURREY 728,300	3192

Source: ONS 2008 mid year population estimate, and Glasgow estimates: University of Glasgow, June 2008

³ SCC/ Surrey NHS JSNA Chapter: Substance Misuse

⁴ Surrey DAAT: Young people's specialist substance misuse treatment Planning Framework 2011/12

⁵ North West Public Health Observatory (NWPHO) 2010

Mental health

When someone experiences significant changes in their thinking, feelings or behaviour, and the changes are bad enough to affect how the person functions, or causes distress to them or to other people, that is mental illness.

A person who has always had a problem in their feelings, thinking or behavioural patterns suffers from a developmental problem or a personality disorder.

These kinds of definitions greatly oversimplify things. All of us experience changes from time to time in our feelings, thinking and behaviour, and there is no clear cut off between illness and health. Although someone may have problems which fit the definition of a mental illness, they may be very healthy mentally in other ways.

Most mental ill health starts in childhood or adolescence, so interventions to prevent continuing problems is essential at this time.

The World Health Organisation estimates that poor mental health accounts for 20% of all lost years of healthy life in the UK.



According to MIND, about 300 people out of 1,000 will experience mental health problems every year in Britain. 230 of these will visit a GP, and 102



of these will be diagnosed as having a mental health problem; 24 of these will be referred to a specialist psychiatric service. Six will become inpatients in psychiatric hospitals.

Serious mental illness affects less than 2% of the population, and on average a person dies every two hours in England as a result of suicide. Suicide is the commonest cause of death in men under 35 especially in lower socio-economic groups, and the main cause of premature death for people with mental illness⁶. Social position can have a profound impact on a person's mental health.

The highest suicide rate is among men aged 30-44. In men aged 45 to 59, suicide has increased significantly between 2007 and 2011, and in 2011, more men under 35 died from suicide in the UK than road accidents, murder and HIV/Aids combined. Waverley has the highest rate (8.2 per 100,000) compared to the England average of 6.2 per 100,000. Even in the 60+ age group, men were three times more likely to take their lives than women⁷.

There is no doubt that socio-economic and environmental factors, including poor education, inadequate housing, ill-health, living in a workless household, poor family relationships and exposure to violence in childhood, can all have a measurable impact on later mental health, individual resilience and create social exclusion⁸. Inevitably the more of these factors that conjoin and the lesser

the individual's resilience, the greater the risk of mental illness.

In affluent Surrey, the inequalities are more sharply felt, and relative deprivation is associated with an increased prevalence for depression and anxiety or panic disorder. "Poorer mothers were more likely to lack friends and be depressed if they lived in high-status neighbourhoods," said Kate Pickett, Professor of Epidemiology at York.

Higher incidences of schizophrenia in urban areas have also been attributed to an increase in inequality, according to research by Cambridge University published in the journal Schizophrenia Bulletin. A 25% decrease in relative deprivation could decrease the probability of mental health disorders by as much as 9.5%⁹. The areas that experience the poorest mental health in Surrey coincide with the greatest deprivation. Children in families with lower income levels have a threefold increased risk of mental health problems.

Twelve wards in Surrey have higher rates of children aged 5-15 with a mental health disorder than the national average; the six highest are: Preston (Reigate & Banstead), Old Dean (Surrey Heath), Sheerwater (Woking), Stoke (Guildford), Stanwell North (Spelthorne), Horley West (Reigate & Banstead). However as there is no more recent data than 2002, prevalence rates may have since changed¹⁰.

Eating disorders

B-eat, an organisation set up to support those suffering with eating disorders, estimates that Anorexia Nervosa impacts upon 1 in every 100 women between the ages of 15 and 30 and it is estimated that 30% of sufferers experience long term illness and lasting physical effects.

Also, Bulimia Nervosa continues to grow in prevalence with experts reporting 18 new cases per 100,000 population each year.

Around 90% of those diagnosed with bulimia are thought to be girls, according to The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence.

Smoking

The latest smoking prevalence for the county year ending March 2012, is 15.8%, considerably better than the regional average. At local authority level, the highest smoking rates can be found in Spelthorne (18.7%), Waverley and Woking (17.2%)¹¹.

A mapping exercise carried out for ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) in 2006 at ward level, showed smoking rates, socio-economic group and deprivation were incontrovertibly linked. Smoking has been identified as the single biggest cause of inequality in death rates between rich and poor in the UK. Smoking accounts for over half of the difference in risk of premature death between social classes. Death rates from tobacco are two to three times higher among disadvantaged social groups than among the better off.

Long-term smokers bear the heaviest burden of death and disease related to their smoking. They are disproportionately drawn from lower socio-economic groups. People in poorer social groups who smoke start smoking at an earlier age. Of those

in managerial and professional households about one third start smoking before age 16 compared with almost half of those in routine and manual households¹².

According to the 2007 TellUs2 survey of Surrey schoolchildren, 16% of year 6, year 8 and year 10 pupils had smoked a cigarette. The national figures from the same survey were 21%. Children from deprived households are more likely to be exposed to tobacco smoke, and to be smokers than those in more affluent circumstances. This is particularly the case in Surrey, where overall smoking rates are low, but significantly higher in deprived areas and populations.



Standardised mortality rate under 75 (premature death)

SMRs are produced to project how many persons, per thousand of the population, will die in a given year and what the causes of death will be.

This is then expressed as a percentage, so that 100 represents the Surrey figure, less than 100 is less than the Surrey average and vice versa.

76 out of the 206 wards in Surrey are above the county average. The table shows that Court ward in Epsom has the most premature deaths.

Court has one of the lowest rates of over 65s and highest rates of 0-4 years in the county. It has one of the highest level of JSA claimants, lone parents, young NEET, no or few qualifications and largest ethnic populations. It also has a high level of people suffering bad health in the county

Standardised Mortality Rates:

COURT	171
MAYBURY & SHEERWATER	165
MERSTHAM	155
OLD DEAN	151
GODALMING CENTRAL & OCKFORD	150
WARLINGHAM EAST, CHELSHAM & FARLEIGH	150
PRESTON	149
QUEENS PARK	148
SUNBURY COMMON	145
GOLDSWORTH WEST	144
LEATHERHEAD NORTH	143
STOKE	143
WEYBRIDGE NORTH	143
EGHAM HYTHE	134
STAINES SOUTH	134
STANWELL NORTH	133
WALTON AMBLESIDE	128
ADDLESTONE BOURNESIDE	126
HORLEY CENTRAL	126
WESTCOTT	126
HOLMWOODS	125

Source: ONS observed data for Mortality from all causes over 5 year pooled date 2006-10

6 Samaritans: Men, Suicide and Society

7 The Campaign Against Living Miserably

8 SEPHO: Nurse J and Campion J (2006) Mental Health and Well-Being in the South East

9 Surrey JSNA Mental Health

10 Surrey JSNA Mental Health

11 Public Health England: Tobacco Profiles April 2011-March 2012

12 ASH website

Carers

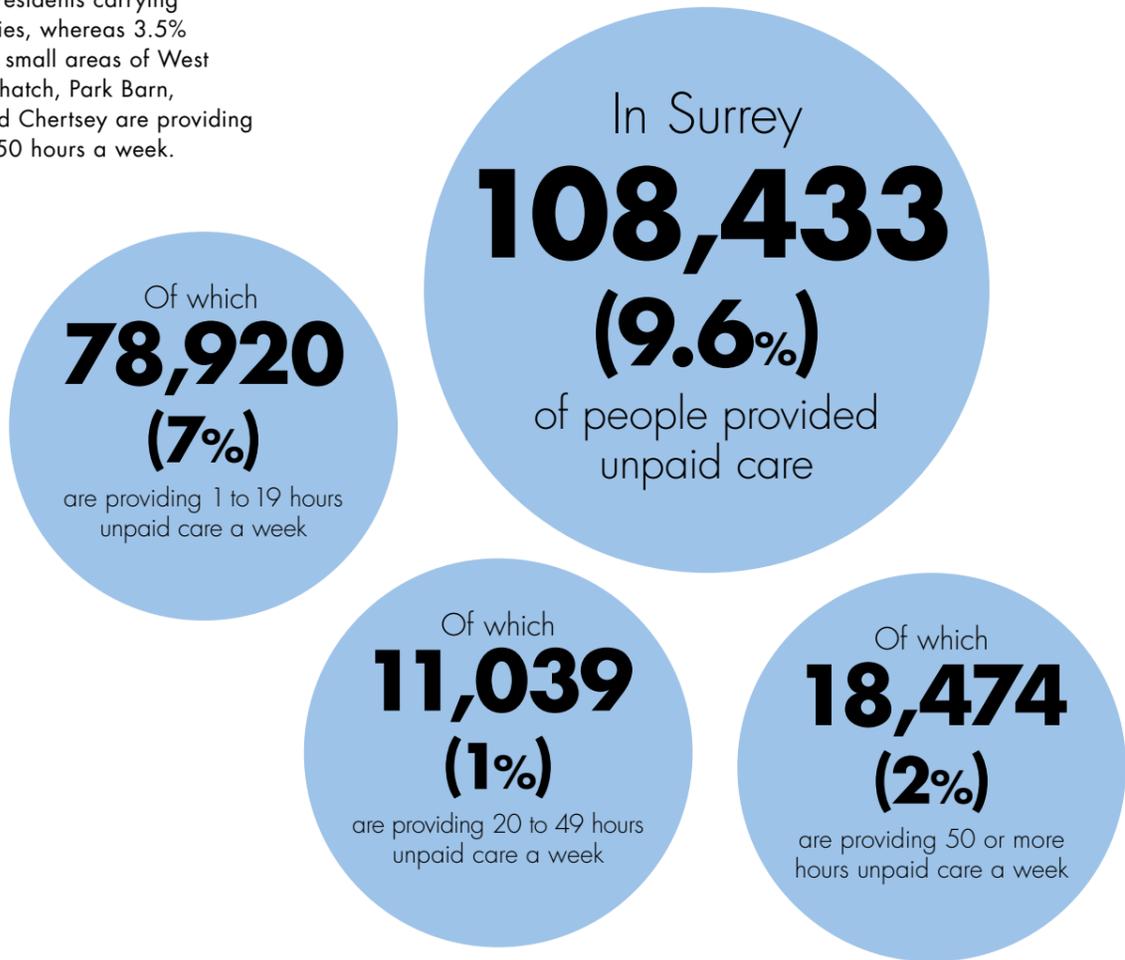
About 10% of Surrey's residents provided unpaid care in April 2011.

We have over 7,500 carers over 65 in Surrey, and it is estimated that there are 12,000 young carers. A carer provides unpaid support to someone who could not manage without this help. The person might be ill, frail, disabled or has mental health or substance misuse problems. Carers don't choose to become carers; if they did not take responsibility, who would and what would happen to the person they care for?

Small areas of Normandy, Oxted South, Milford, and Mayford have 14-15% of its residents carrying out caring duties, whereas 3.5% of residents in small areas of West Horley, Woodhatch, Park Barn, Normandy and Chertsey are providing care for over 50 hours a week.



People providing unpaid care in Surrey - 2011 Census:



Education

What is the gap?

School education in Surrey is generally accepted to be of high quality; mostly very good or excellent state schools, and the largest offering of private schools in the country. The problem of inequality that exists is the gap that opens up in the first five years of a child's life that often stubbornly refuses to close.

Leon Feinstein's work shows that the influence of social class on early development is huge and that the effect that social economic status has on a child's development increases as the child gets older.

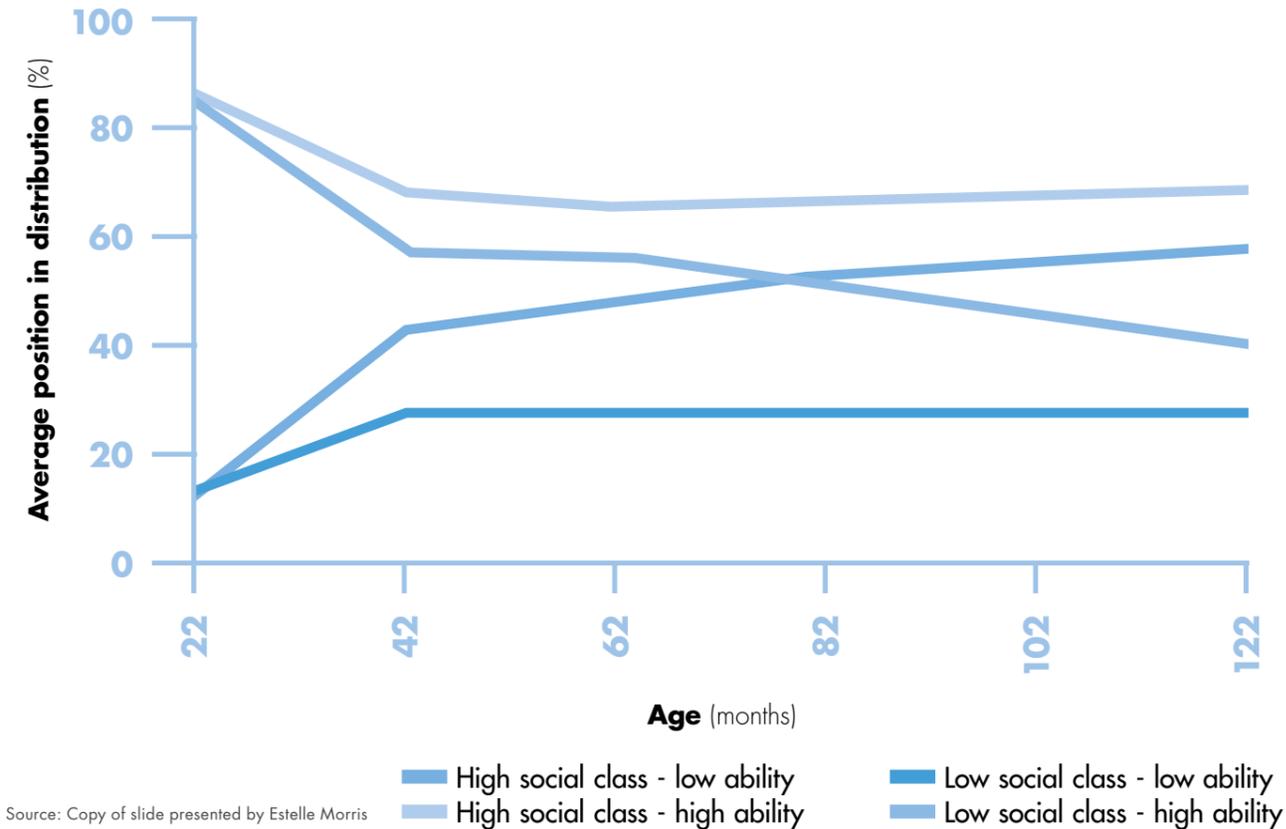
Feinstein's original graph shown below groups children not just by their family background but by their ability at 22 months- Its findings are stark.

Disadvantaged students that perform well at GCSE are still less likely to go on to higher education at all, let alone to a Russell group university

The Sutton Trust 2010

- Child poverty and unequal educational opportunities are inextricably linked
- Children's educational prospects reflect the disadvantages of their families
- Those who are poor, whose parents have low qualifications and no or low status jobs, who live in inadequate housing and in disadvantaged neighbourhoods, are less likely to gain good qualifications themselves at school.
- By age three, living in poverty makes a difference equivalent to nine months' development in school readiness.
- Only 73% of 5 to 6 year olds from the most deprived areas achieved the expected level of writing, compared to 90% of those in the least deprived¹³.

Bright children from poorer families tend to fall back relative to more advantaged peers who have not performed as well:



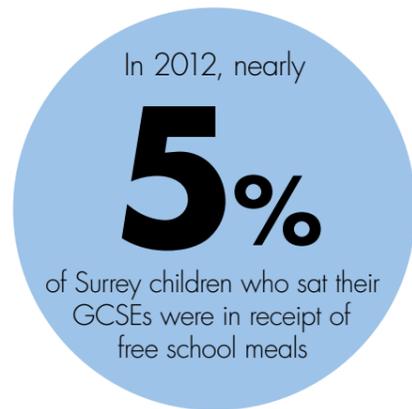
Source: Copy of slide presented by Estelle Morris

13 Barnardo's website

The social gap widens

Research from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation reports that negative attitudes and experiences of school, start to develop among poorer children from primary school onwards.

The widening gap in achievement can be seen by comparing test and exam results of students in receipt of free school meals (meaning their family earns less than £16,000) with the rest.



During their years at school, children from families relying on free school meals do progressively worse, on average, relative to the norm.

In 2012, only 43% of Surrey children receiving free school meals, gained 5 GCSE grade A*-C, 30% below the average for Surrey.

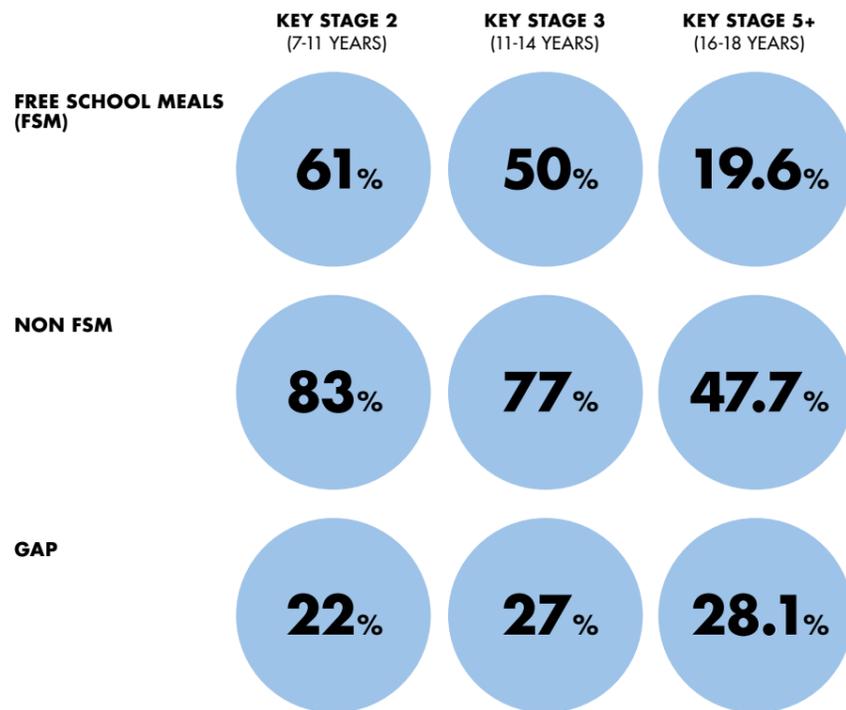
The percentage of young people gaining 5 GCSEs at grades A*-C in some Surrey wards is less than the national average of 58%

In Surrey, in 2011, educational attainment gap was 28% for level five plus (higher achievement levels) in Mathematics and English at Key Stage 2¹⁴.

By the end of Key Stage 4, this gap widened to 30.1% for young people achieving 5 A*-C including Mathematics and English at GCSE¹⁵. From national research it would be expected that for white, British-born pupils, the figure was lower and for boys alone lower still.

Over 96% of young people gain 5 GCSEs in Clandon and Horsley ward compared with 51% in Old Dean, and 55% in Cobham Fairmile and Horley Central¹⁶.

Widening Gap as Children progress through Key Stages (2005), percentage achieved expected grade:



Despite performing better than the national average, in 2011 the percentage achieving 2+ A level passes or equivalent (A*-E) dropped by 2.1 percentage points to 93.4%¹⁷.

The attainment gap between those with Special Educational Needs (SEN) and those without is also persistently large¹⁸. Pupils with some degree of Special Educational Needs are three to four times more likely to become persistent absentees than those pupils with no SEN. Around one third of pupils from a Traveller background are termed persistent absentees, a rate more than ten times as high as that seen amongst non-Traveller pupils¹⁹.

Post education, pre work

As a county without a job shortage, there is certainly a mismatch of skills and need. In February 2013 there were 2,595 unemployed and disengaged young people aged 16-24 no longer in education or training.

We have some inspirational alternative training opportunities in the county which are over-subscribed, but young people who do not seek advice and support cannot access them. Anecdotal evidence also suggests a large number of both unemployed and underemployed university graduates in the county.

The skills gap

A recent McKinsey report estimated that there is going to be a shortage of high-skilled workers. It also found that a skills shortage was responsible for unfilled entry level jobs, with 30% of UK employers reporting that a lack of skills caused "significant problems in terms of cost, quality and time" or worse.

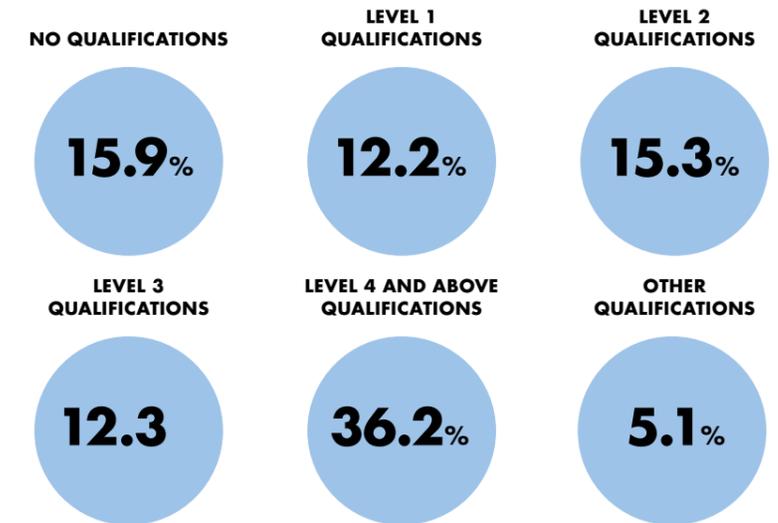
At the same time only 35% of UK students claimed that their post-secondary education had improved their employment opportunities²⁰.

Well over a third of Surrey's residents have a university degree or more, but 16% still have no qualifications whatsoever.

30% of the population of five areas in Spelthorne and 40% in the Slyfield area of Guildford have no qualifications.

Those with qualifications have higher levels of literacy and numeracy, and there is plenty of evidence that illustrates the benefit of this not only to lifestyle and future aspiration, but to community involvement and civic engagement.

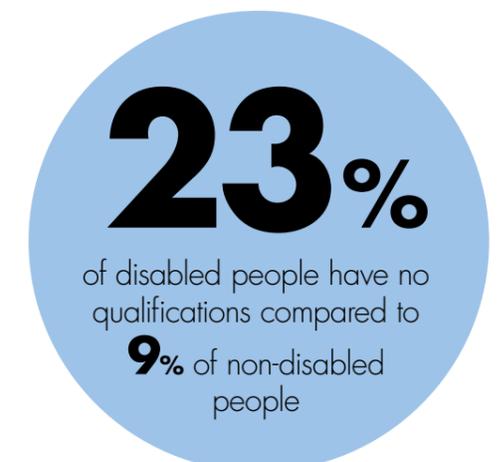
2011 Census Breakdown of highest level of qualifications for Surrey residents:



Wards with highest level of people with no qualification:



Source: 2011 Census



14 Surrey-i

15 Surrey-i

16 Surrey-i

17 3 yr averages (2009-11)

18 Surrey-i

19 Surrey-i

20 McKinsey (Aug/Sept 2012)

Arts & culture

Surrey's arts and culture scene is thriving with many theatres, cinemas, galleries and historical venues. There are many formal and informal societies for those that are interested in archeology, architecture, fine arts, languages and more. There are over fifty libraries across the county, although many are only open at certain times.

The Arts Council has produced a threefold definition of the purpose of the arts:

- To increase people's capacity for life (helping them to "understand, interpret and adapt to the world around them")
- To enrich people's experiences (bringing "colour, beauty, passion and intensity to lives")
- To provide a safe site in which people can build skills, confidence and self-esteem.

The Arts Council also claims that other forms of endeavour do some of these things, but only art does all three.

With austerity there is a rush to find value measurements to try to calculate the worth of visiting museums or watching the ballet. Opinion polls are currently asking the general public what they are prepared to pay for these services.

Most government and corporate sponsorship funding does not find its way to participatory activities, although it is well documented that the social benefits being achieved are for the participants, not solely by the people who come to see the final product. There is no doubt that access to the arts should be widened, particularly in regard to urban regeneration and combating social exclusion.

The table on the right summarises all the benefits of direct involvement, audience participation or having the presence of an artist or artistic or cultural organisation locally, for both the individual and a community²¹.

DIRECT INVOLVEMENT	
MATERIAL/HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds inter-personal ties and promotes volunteering, which improves health • Increases opportunities for self-expression and enjoyment • Reduces delinquency in high-risk youth
COGNITIVE/ PSYCHOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases sense of individual efficacy and self-esteem • Improves individuals' sense of belonging or attachment to a community • Improves human capital: skills and creative abilities
INTERPERSONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds individual social networks • Enhances ability to work with others and communicate ideas
ECONOMIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wages to paid employees
CULTURAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases sense of collective identity and efficacy
SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds social capital by getting people involved, by connecting organisations to each other and by giving participants experience in organising and working with local government and nonprofits
AUDIENCE PARTICIPATION	
MATERIAL/HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases opportunities for self-expression and enjoyment • Relieves Stress
COGNITIVE/ PSYCHOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases cultural capital • Enhances visuo- spatial reasoning • Improves school performance
INTERPERSONAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases tolerance of others
ECONOMIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People (especially tourists/visitors) spend money on attending the arts and on local businesses. Further, local spending by these arts venues and patronised businesses has indirect multiplier effects
CULTURAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds community identity and pride leads to positive community norms, such as diversity, tolerance and free expression
SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People come together who might not otherwise come into contact with each other
ARTIST/ ORG PRESENCE	
MATERIAL/HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases individual opportunity and propensity to be involved in the arts
ECONOMIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increases propensity of community members to participate in the arts • Increases attractiveness of area to tourists, businesses, people (especially high- skill workers) and investments • Fosters a "creative milieu" that spurs economic growth in creative industries • Greater likelihood of revitalization
CULTURAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improves community image and status
SOCIAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes neighbourhood cultural diversity • Reduces neighbourhood crime and delinquency

Source: This grid is an expansion of one developed by Kevin McCarthy of the RAND Corporation and used in How the Arts Impact Communities

21 EPP1 – Centre (University of London) The Impact of engagement in Culture and Sport (July 2010)

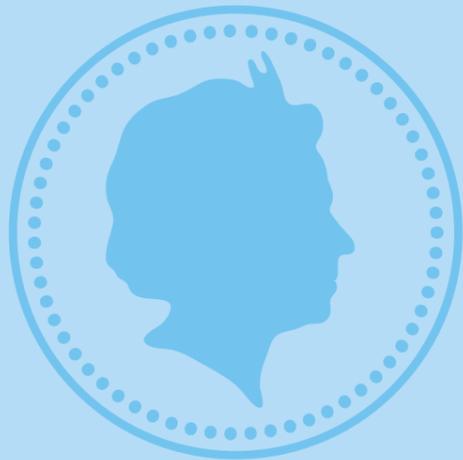
4. ECONOMY

Horticulture training programme run by Oakleaf enterprise which has been supported by the Community Foundation for Surrey's donors

ECONOMY

KEY FACTS & FIGURES IN SURREY:

Surrey has **2,205 NEETs** (not in Education, Employment or Training) **aged 16-24** of whom **40%** have been claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) for more than 6 months



Surrey's disposable income is **27%** above the UK average

1,890

Adults aged 16-64 have been claiming JSA for six months or more.

A **6%** rise from the previous month

Over **20%** of young people make up Surrey's unemployed with up to **24%** in some boroughs

Surrey has more organisation and company headquarters than any other county in the UK

Surrey is an innovative and affluent county with a service-based economy closely tied to that of London. We have the highest Gross Domestic Product per capita of any county in the UK and the highest cost of living in the UK outside of London.

Many residents enjoy high salaries and accumulated wealth because so many work in the financial services sector. We are doubly fortunate that Surrey's economy is highly competitive, being rich in knowledge-based companies, making up 36% of its wealth, and providing strong economic growth throughout this recession.

The amount we contribute per head to economic growth in the UK is only surpassed by Inner London and Berkshire, and our economy generates more value than Birmingham, Leeds, or Liverpool.

The universal drive for growth impacts upon the less 'well off', and counter arguments exist about its benefit to society and its effect on inequality. Is rising inequality part of the normal growth process, or will inequality hold back growth? Some see growth as the route out of poverty. The jury is still out, but it is well documented that we have been experiencing high inequality, where the super-rich get richer, and the rest share a smaller proportion of the wealth.

Unemployment is still exceedingly low, but long-term unemployment is increasing. Although benefits have been rising by more than inflation, the new benefit rules will make things much more difficult for many.

Concern over the changes in housing benefit; the lowering of the maximum allowed, the method of payment and the so called 'bedroom tax' are now starting to roll out and their implications will begin to bite. Also 60% of the benefits squeeze will affect working families. It is expected that over the next twenty years, there will be a further shift in Surrey towards higher end occupations, as knowledge-based sectors drive innovation and enterprise.

The number of available apprenticeship placements in Surrey are below the national average, and there are currently over 2,500 young people (under the age of 19) who are not in work or training, many of whom are being disappointed by our 'process driven' system and need a more individualised opportunity. With globalisation has come rapid change to the economy and the workplace, and it is irrefutable that the skill set now needed to thrive and provide aspiration for your children is very much more sophisticated than it once was.

2,500

young people are not in work or training

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Surrey's Gross Value Added (the contribution made to the UK economy) was worth over £30 billion in 2011, increasing by £1 billion a year for both the previous two years.

On this basis, Surrey is the largest sub-regional economy in the South East. Surrey's Gross Value Added per head and disposable income per head is about 27% above the UK average.

Gross Disposable Household Income per head in 2011 was £22,068, a 3.2% increase from the previous year. Surrey contributed £5.76 billion to the Exchequer in income tax in 2009/10, the largest contributor in the region¹.

In the last UK Local Competitiveness Index 2010, six of Surrey's 11 boroughs and districts are ranked in the top 25 nationally. Elmbridge is sixth out of 308². In 2009 and 2010, Guildford was ranked the most competitive 'city' in the UK³. Grouped with East and West Sussex, Surrey is ranked 12th in terms of European 'regions'⁴.

Surrey has a well-qualified workforce with 36% of the working age population qualified to degree level or higher. However, 28% have qualifications below level 2 (GCSE) standards.

1 Surrey-i

2 University of Wales: Competitiveness Index 2010, Centre for International Competitiveness

3 European Commission: Regional Competitiveness Index 2010

4 European Commission: Regional Competitiveness Index 2010

Business & enterprise

Surrey is home to just over 60,000 businesses⁵. Of these businesses, 20% are located in rural areas⁶. There are just under 300 businesses in Surrey that have 200 or more employees; the majority of Surrey's businesses (88%) are microbusinesses employing fewer than 10 people⁷.

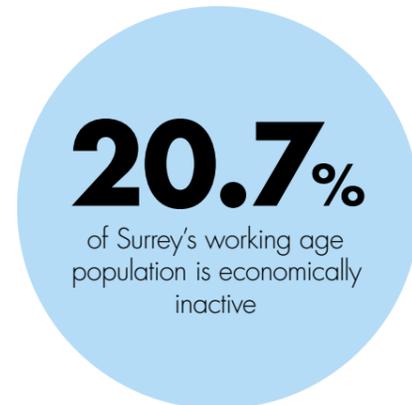
Surrey's entrepreneurial culture is shown in its business start-up rates: 7,150 new enterprises were started in 2011⁸. The South East is recognised as a European Regional Innovation Leader, which of course includes Surrey⁹.

Surrey has a high business survival rate. After one year (based on businesses 'born' in 2005), 96.5% of Surrey's businesses were still operating¹⁰. Business Density is measured by active enterprises per 10,000 population, and stood at 534 in 2010-11, a slight drop from the previous year¹¹.

Labour market

Surrey's economic vitality makes it highly competitive when compared against global standards.

It has low unemployment relative to the rest of the South East and UK, but 20.7% of Surrey's working age population is economically inactive, a higher percentage than in most comparative economic areas. Possible explanations include a greater number of early retirees, a higher proportion of those that are sick or acting as carers, and a higher student population, or a combination of all of these.



In September 2012, 57% of jobs were in management and professional occupations and the number of low-skilled jobs is likely to decrease in the future.

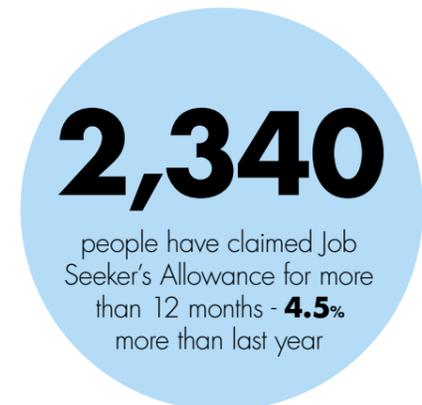
The recession caused our unemployment rate to rise to 2.1% in May 2009 from 0.7% in May 2008, before falling to 1.7% in August 2010. It has levelled around this figure but long-term unemployment is rising.

Demographic change will impact Surrey's labour market. Surrey has a high pension age population relative to comparative economic areas, and this is predicted to increase disproportionately to the working age population. A contraction in the working age population could have long-term implications on Surrey's relative economic position.

Unemployment

The most up-to-date way of measuring unemployment is by using Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) claimant data.

In April 2013 there were 10,920 claimants, equivalent to 1.5% of working age people, showing a downward trend¹².



The total number of people claiming JSA for more than 12 months was 2,340, over 20% of the total, and a rise of nearly 4.5% over the year.

In the month to February 2013, there was an upward trend from the previous month in the number of claimants in five of the Boroughs; Elmbridge, Runnymede, Spelthorne, Tandridge and Woking.

While unemployment levels are generally low across Surrey, there are concerns at local level. About eighty LSOAs in Surrey have over 3% unemployment.

The ward of St. Michaels in Surrey Heath has 108 claimants, equivalent to 10% of the economically active population, and two areas in Spelthorne have 56 and 67 claimants, equivalent to 5.8%.

The largest number of unemployed people in one ward is 122 (4.5%) in Old Dean, Camberley.

JSA CLAIMANTS by Borough:

All adults, aged 16-64 claiming, April 2013 All adults, aged 16-64 claiming as a % of resident population April 2013

ELMBRIDGE	1,096	1.3
EPSOM & EWELL	732	1.5
GUILDFORD	1,355	1.5
MOLE VALLEY	651	1.3
REIGATE & BANSTEAD	1,536	1.7
RUNNYMEDE	763	1.4
SPELTHORNE	1,185	1.9
SURREY HEATH	834	1.5
TANDRIDGE	839	1.6
WAVERLEY	938	1.3
WOKING	991	1.5
SURREY	10,920	1.5

Source: DWP Benefit Claimants, (resident population as at 2011 Census)

Worklessness

Worklessness includes everyone who is without a job - both the unemployed and the economically inactive.

Unemployment is to be without a job, to want a job, to have actively sought work in the previous four weeks, and be available to start in the next two weeks. The economically inactive are those without a job, who have not actively sought work in the last four weeks and/or are not available to start work in the next two weeks.

Some of the economically inactive population would like to work, but might need support to do so, including lone parents and/or those with disabilities. It is this cohort, those economically inactive but who want a job, in addition to the unemployed, that make up the workless population.

According to "Surrey Workless Assessment", 7.9% of Surrey's working age population were on some form of work-related benefit in February 2010. Of the key benefit claimants, most are receiving some form of incapacity benefit. The vast majority are claiming this benefit for mental health and/or behavioural disorders¹³.

A high level of worklessness is associated with adverse social outcomes and is linked to deprivation.

There are three main groups that make up the workless:

- Those in receipt of Jobseeker's Allowance – people out of work, looking for work and claiming benefits
- Those receiving Incapacity Benefit, income support, Employment and Support Allowance and/or Severe Disablement Allowance
- Those claiming Income Support for Lone Parents

The 'workless' population also includes those who are available for work, but not claiming benefits. This might include NEET, and 'hidden' unemployed, for example, those young people subsidised by parents/ guardians, or people affluent enough not to claim benefits. These groups are difficult to 'capture' statistically although there is strong anecdotal evidence to suggest that they exist in Surrey.

Barriers to Work

There are many different reasons that an individual is unable to gain work, and some individuals have many contributing factors.

The Department of Communities and Local Government splits these barriers into:

- Supply-side factors: lack of skills and qualifications, including job specific skills or recent experience and/or behavioral problems
- Demand-side factors: conditions in the labour market including the volume and type of jobs available
- Institutional factors: the infrastructure that can inhibit or encourage the working of the labour market, including the dynamics of the housing market, the effects of the benefit system, transport and work-related training.

A relatively high proportion of Surrey residents are either without a Level 2 qualification (GCSE) or have no qualifications. However, the proportion of our working age population with qualifications at NVQ Level 4 (degree level) and above is higher than in comparative economic areas.

5 Surrey-i
6 Surrey-i
7 Surrey-i
8 Surrey-i

9 European Commission: Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2012
10 Surrey-i
11 Surrey-i
12 Nomis

13 SCC: Worklessness Assessment (January 2011)

Disability & employment

The ONS Labour Force Survey reported in 2009 that nationally:

- Only half of disabled people of working age are in work, compared with 80% of non-disabled people
- 23% of disabled people have no qualifications compared to 9% of non-disabled people
- 19% of the working population in Great Britain had a disability
- Over 30 LSOAs in Surrey have over 20% of residents with 'long term illness or disability, with day-to-day activities limited' according to the 2011 Census.

Youth unemployment

The most significant rise in unemployment since the recession started has been amongst the young; a 'lost generation' according to the media.

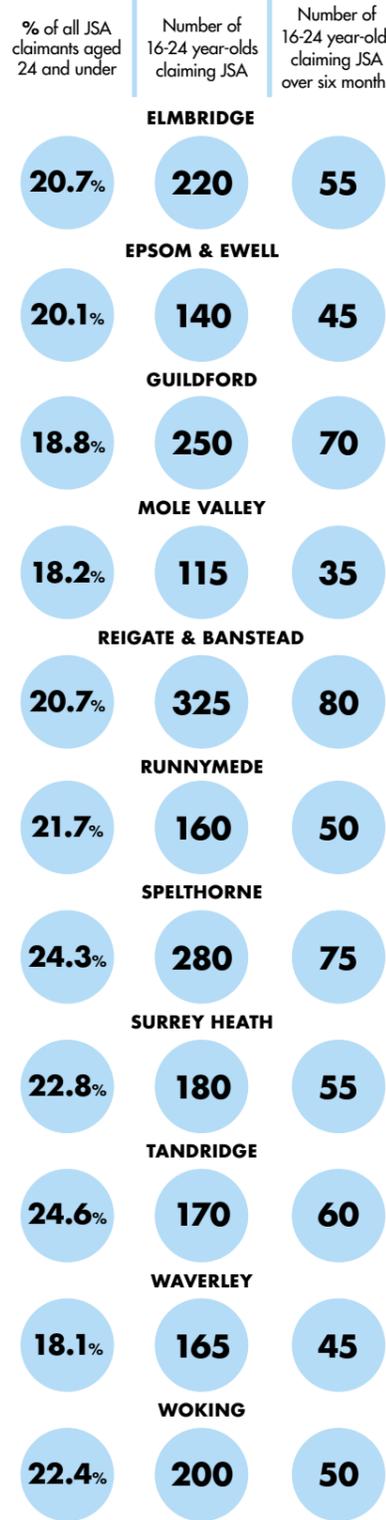
In April 2013, there were 2,205 young people aged 24 and under claiming JSA.

- Young people accounted for over 20% of all JSA claimants in Surrey
- 620 of these young people had been claiming for over 6 months (28% of the total)
- 270 young people (12%) had been claiming for over 12 months

What is more, the number of NEETs under 24 has been rising over the past decade, well before the current economic crisis began, suggesting this is a deepseated structural problem within UK society¹⁴.

The NEET group is one of the most vulnerable, and statistics show that if someone has not worked by the age of 23, they will face long-term damage to their future wages and employment chances¹⁵.

NEET 18-24 year-olds (April 2013) by borough claiming JSA:



Source: DWP Benefit Claimants, April 2013 (figures are rounded)

Research by the charity 'Tomorrow's People' has identified the following early warning signs for a young person aged 14 likely to become NEET. Such factors include poor Key Stage 2 scores (aged 11), living in social housing, no internet connection at home, parents who are unemployed or in low-skilled jobs, teen smoking, truanting and/or exclusion¹⁶.

The Government has increased the age to which all young people in England must continue in education or training, requiring them to continue until the end of the academic year in which they turn 17 from 2013, and until their 18th birthday from 2015.

Young people previously in Year 11 and below are affected. Raising the participation age does not mean young people must stay in school; they will be able to choose one of the following options post-16:

- Full-time education, such as school, college or home education
- An apprenticeship
- Part-time education or training if they are employed or self-employed
- Volunteering full-time (which is defined as 20 hours or more a week)¹⁷

Some 16/17 year olds not in Education, Employment or Training, receives no automatic financial support or information and advice. This is a serious risk for this group, who can experience two years or more out of work, education or training before any recovery programme begins. By the time they enter the formal benefit system aged 18 and become eligible for support, the damage may already be done.

Young carers aged 16-18 years are twice as likely to be NEET.

27 wards each have over 10 young people aged 16-18 who are NEET totalling 38% of the county's total.

The largest single concentration is in Spelthorne: Stanwell North, Ashford North & Stanwell South adjoin one another, and Staines South is a few streets away.

Surrey had 978 NEETs aged 16-18 at the end of March 2013, over 13% higher than 2 years ago, and has been following an upward trend since October 2012.

In the ward of Stanwell North, 50% of adults have no qualifications and 14% of 16-64 year olds claim working age benefits. 23% of children live in poverty and this ward and its surrounding areas has the highest concentration of NEETs in the county. It has one of the highest number of lone parent households and nearly 59% of children do not achieve 5 A*-C (inc. English and Maths) GCSEs or equivalent. The ward has one of the highest number of people providing more than 50 hours or more of unpaid care

16-18 year old NEETs - March 2013:

Borough & Ward	March 2013
GUILDFORD Westborough	22
SPELTHORNE Ashford North, Stanwell South & Staines South	22
ELMBRIDGE Walton North	20
SPELTHORNE Stanwell North	19
EPSOM & EWELL Court	18
REIGATE & BANSTEAD Horley West	17
WOKING Maybury and Sheerwater	16
ELMBRIDGE Hersham North, EPSOM & EWELL Ruxley and Stamford GUILDFORD Stoke and Ash Wharf MOLE VALLEY Leatherhead North REIGATE & BANSTEAD South Park & Woodhatch, Redhill West, Horley Central, Earlswood & Whitebushes, Preston, RUNNYMEDE Addlestone North SPELTHORNE Laleham & Shepperton Green, Sunbury Common, Halliford & Sunbury, West and Ashford East WOKING Kingfield & Westfield, Knaphill and Byfleet	10-14

Source: Surrey County Council (March 2013)

14 SCC: Worklessness Assessment (January 2011)

15 Tomorrow's People Report with Bristol University "Rescuing a Lost Generation"

16 Tomorrow's People Report with Bristol University "Rescuing a Lost Generation"

17 Department for Education: Raising the Participation Age, October 2012

Income inequality is rising

Income inequality

Each year the government produces statistics about the distribution of income in the UK. This data, Households Below Average Incomes or HBAI provides information about poverty, inequality and average income.

In 2002 HBAI showed a growth in living standards and falling levels of poverty, although inequality was still increasing. A decade later however, 2012's report shows that since the recession started, average incomes have fallen by near-record amounts, and inequality has risen to levels last seen in the mid 1990s.

The think tank, 'High Pay Centre' go further; they state that in 2012, the nation returned to levels of income inequality last experienced in the Great Depression.

Although relative poverty continues to fall, as is the poverty line, the poor on average are worse off in absolute terms.

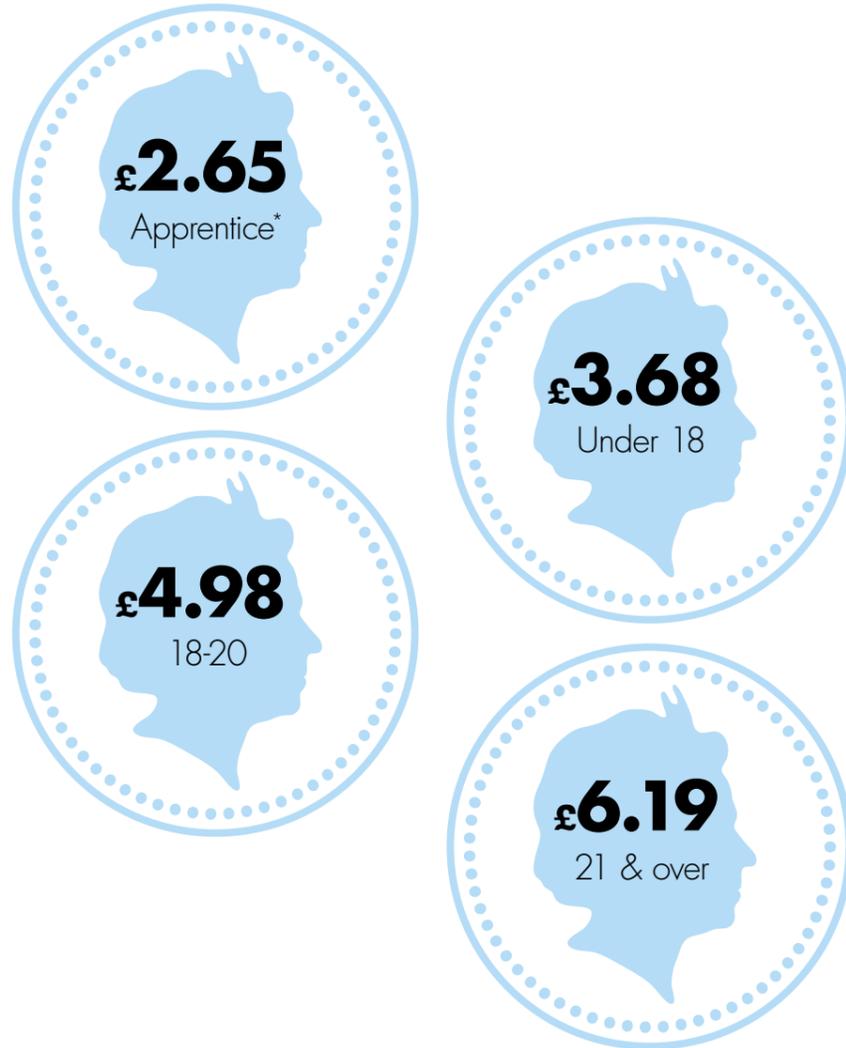
In the twelve years between April 2000 and 2012, inflation has outstripped the rise in average pay, with this trend accelerating after 2007. From this period to April 2012, prices have risen by 18% while average annual earnings have gone up by just 10%.

The ONS figures show that although the pay gap between male and female fulltime workers has shrunk in the year to April 2012, the position for part-time workers, most of whom are female, was reversed, with female workers earning on average 8% more than males.

The ONS found that in April 2012, there were 287,000 (1.1%) people in jobs paying less than the national minimum wage.

Surrey's current development as a 'knowledge economy' will reinforce and perhaps intensify inequalities. In such a vital economy there are increasing returns to highly educated people capable of thriving in the knowledge-driven service economy, and declining opportunities for the poorly educated and 'excluded' low income groups and communities.

National Minimum Wage Rates for 2012 per hour:



* This rate is for apprentices under 19 or those in their first year. For those 19 or over and past the first year, the rate that applies for the individuals is the hourly rate⁹.

5. THRIVING COMMUNITIES

The Woodhouse Centre in Oxted, which has been supported with funding from the Community Foundation for Surrey's donors

THRIVING COMMUNITIES

KEY FACTS & FIGURES FOR THE COMMUNITY FOUNDATION FOR SURREY

Established in
2005



Total funds generated
£10,000,000

£3.5 million grants awarded
£6.5 million Total permanent funds generating on-going income for local communities

Number of grants awarded
1,300

80
donor-advised funds established by individuals, families, companies and trusts



Themed funds:
Arts & Sports

HELPING COMMUNITIES TO THRIVE

COMMUNITY FOUNDATION FOR SURREY – Why research community needs?

The Community Foundation for Surrey is dedicated to inspiring local philanthropy and building permanent resources to improve the lives of people across the county. It is an independent charitable trust, established in 2005, and is part of a network of Community Foundations across the UK.

This report and our on-going research raises awareness of local needs and provides a powerful case for increasing local philanthropy. Through its family of donors, the Foundation is able to support local community and voluntary groups to achieve the most amazing things - our grant-funded projects are at the forefront of tackling community needs and help the most vulnerable and isolated people across Surrey.

Local giving - How does it work?

The Foundation has a growing family of charitable funds established by individuals, families, companies and trusts. These funds support projects that meet the donor's, personal criteria and wishes.

Donor's can channel their giving through a fund in their name and can select fund themes, criteria and the geographical area they wish to support. The Community Foundation provides the grant making skills, advice and support to make giving to local communities easier and ensure grants are targeted to greatest need, based on knowledge and understanding of local communities in Surrey.

Local people are also coming together through the Community Foundation to build a community fund for their village, town or borough. Donations are pooled into a collective fund and grants are made to support local community and voluntary groups helping local people.

Through its understanding of local issues and its network of local contacts, the Community Foundation makes perceptive and well-targeted grants ensuring that funding gets to where it is really needed and where it can make the most difference.

Improving lives - What have we achieved?

The Community Foundation has awarded £3.5 million in grants to support 1,300 local community and voluntary projects since it was established eight years ago.

In addition, the Foundation has built permanent community funds of £6.5 million from which the income generated is used to award grants in perpetuity to support local community groups.

Grants have supported a width of community need in Surrey including:

- Supporting facilities for young people
- Reducing isolation for older people
- Improving community facilities
- Training in IT, literacy and numeracy to develop confidence and skills
- Supporting children and people with disabilities and their carers
- Helping high need families and children
- Reducing drug and alcohol problems
- Helping people and their children suffering from domestic abuse and homelessness
- Supporting communities to develop sports and arts projects.

Our principle remains the same:

“Local people supporting other local people in need, and by working together improving the quality of life in Surrey”

Philanthropy - What are the benefits of giving?

Establishing a Fund within the Foundation enables donors to benefit from the Community Foundation's knowledge of local need, connections to the small grassroots community groups, professional assessment and due diligence of grants ensuring funds are spent in the way intended. Donors can also see the impact of the grants they have awarded including site visits to see projects in action.

The five key benefits are:

- **The gift may be make or break -**
A community group helping families in challenging circumstances, Surrey-wide, required just £4,000 to support its work for a year. without the donation it would have ceased operation.
- **Donors can see how their money is being used and the good that it has done -**
There is opportunity for site visits and a full report at the end of the project on its impact.
- **Access to research enabling donations to be put to best possible use -**
This report and the Foundation's on-going research enables donors to understand local issues on a local ward or sub ward basis. This enables a sharper focus to be brought to local giving.

- **Ability to join a community of donors with similar philanthropic objectives -**
There is opportunity to network with other donors, receive updates of local issues and share experiences.
- **Great cash incentives -**
Donations are tax efficient. Gift Aid adds 25% and for endowment funds, every £2 donated can be matched with £1 from the Government's Community First Programme, only accessible through Community Foundations.

Effective giving: An example of donation with Community First matched funding:



For higher rate tax payers donations more than double, making this a very effective way of supporting local communities.

Examples of local grassroots community projects supported by the Community Foundation for Surrey's donors include:

<p>£2,500</p> <p>to fund a volunteer befriending scheme to support vulnerable and isolated older people in Surrey Heath</p>	<p>£2,423</p> <p>to fund a bathing service for elderly people</p>	<p>£2,879</p> <p>to fund communication classes including practice of Moon, Braille and Typing/IT skills for people who are visually impaired</p>
<p>£10,000</p> <p>to fund training and skills for vulnerable and at risk young people</p>	<p>£7,800</p> <p>for a manual skills workshop to support young people at risk of exclusion from school</p>	<p>£7,500</p> <p>to provide vocational training for young people with special needs</p>
<p>£3,000</p> <p>to support children affected by domestic abuse</p>	<p>£3,474</p> <p>to recruit and train 15 new volunteers to support disadvantaged families with children under 5 years who are struggling to cope</p>	<p>Funding becomes more than the pure monetary value - donations are escalated as they combine with volunteer effort, skill and passion to transform lives....</p>

