

Health and Wellbeing Strategy Index Scorecard

September 2026 Update

The Health and Wellbeing Strategy (HWB) Strategy Index

The [Surrey Health and Wellbeing \(HWB\) Strategy](#) was refreshed in 2026 to reflect progress and maintain system momentum during Local Government Reorganisation and during structural changes to the NHS locally.

Delivering the HWB Strategy continues to play a crucial role in achieving the 'Community Vision for Surrey in 2030'. Partners in Surrey are measuring the long-term impact of the Strategy on life expectancy and reducing health inequalities in Surrey using the Health and Wellbeing Strategy Index. The purpose of the Index is to understand health outcomes among Priority Populations and how the achievement of HWB Strategy outcomes compare at different geographic levels.

The [HWB Strategy Index](#) is based on data across a wide range of health, wellbeing and health determinants indicators, organised and measured at a district and borough, primary care network (PCN) and ward geographies, where the data is available.

The Index combines appropriate physical, mental and wider determinants of health indicators into baskets at three different geographic levels. These allow us to see local improvements that come from working together in partnership. The Index is calculated on an annual basis in June each year but not all data is from the same year; the most recent data available is used for each indicator. Alongside the Index are overarching indicators around life expectancy, healthy life expectancy and inequality in life expectancy, and indicators currently available for some of the Priority Populations at a Surrey-wide level.

The Health and Wellbeing (HWB) Strategy Index Scorecard

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

The first results presented on the Scorecard are the Index's overarching life expectancy indicators, which are a measure of the long-term impact of the Strategy and are presented at a county level. This data can be found at a ward level [here](#). This is followed by results published for indicators for some of the HWB Strategy's Priority Populations of identity, where data is available and is presented at a county level.

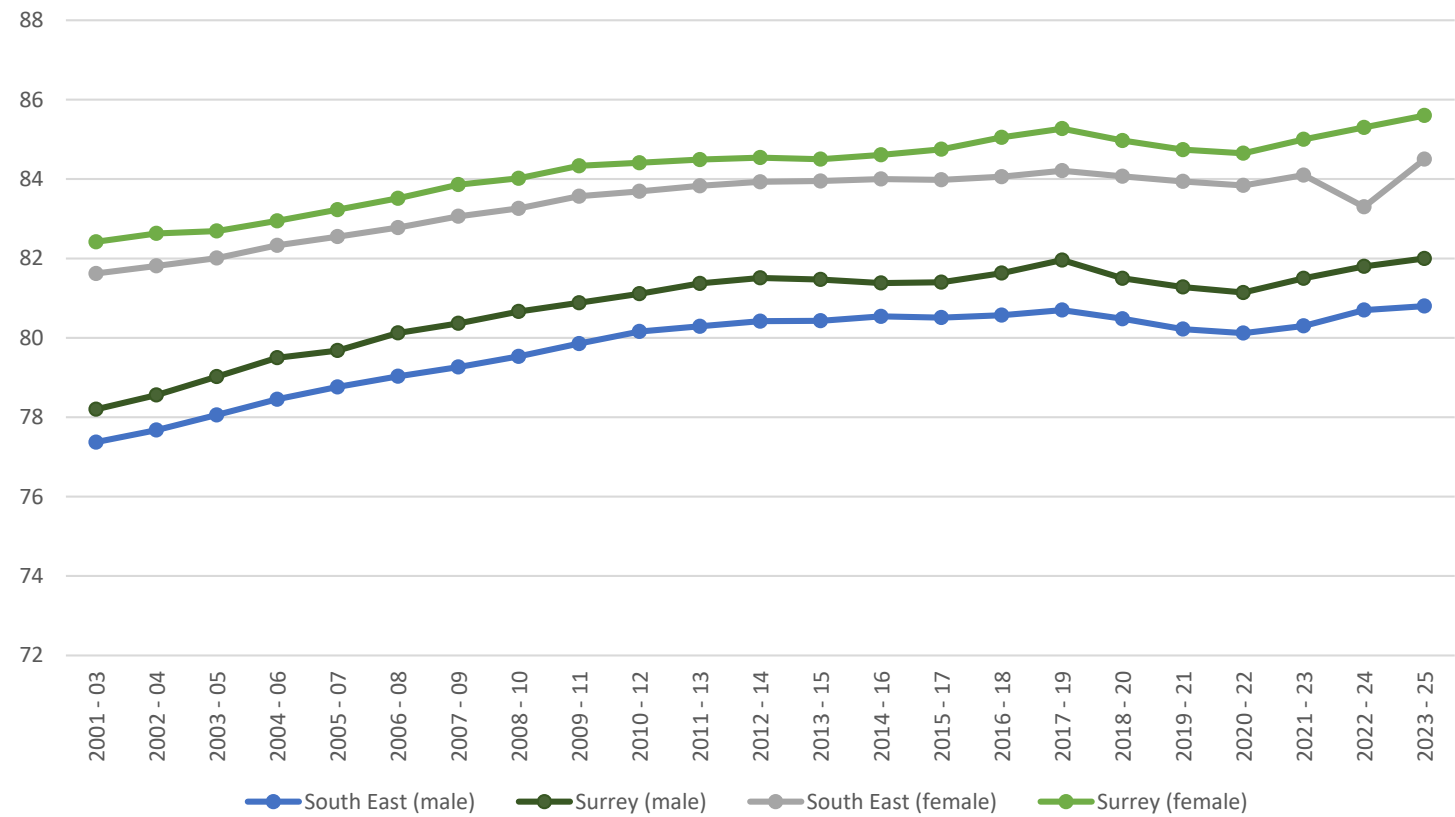
The following HWB Strategy outcome indicators section helps us understand needs at a place level and is currently published at a borough and district, Primary Care Network (PCN) and ward level geographies like the Index, where data is available.

NOTES:

- Spelthorne is highlighted in **brown text**; it has the poorest results for 22 outcome indicators.
- SASSE Network 3 PCN is highlighted in **orange text**; it has the poorest results for 7 outcome indicators where data is available at this level.
- PCN data currently includes Guildowns Group Practice within Central and North Guildford PCN data due to time lag on data publication for this practice/new PCN.
- HWB Strategy Key Neighbourhoods are highlighted in **pink text**; they have poor results for 11 outcome indicators where data is available at this level.
- Some data at the borough and PCN level is aggregated from smaller / lower geographies

Overarching Indicators: Life Expectancy at Birth

Life Expectancy at Birth



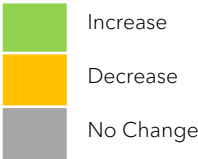
Life expectancy at birth is a measure of how long a person on average can expect to live in years. For males and females in Surrey, life expectancy is better than the regional average. There has been an increase in life expectancy in Surrey for both females and males (in line with regional trends) in 2023-2025.

At ward level there is a 10-year difference for males and 12-year difference for females between the best and worst wards (based on previous ward geographies/latest data, where there were a total of 187 wards in Surrey; [Life Expectancy data at lower geographical levels](#)).

2014-16 2015-17 2016-18 2017-19 2018-20 2019-21 2020-22 2021-23 2022-24 2023-25

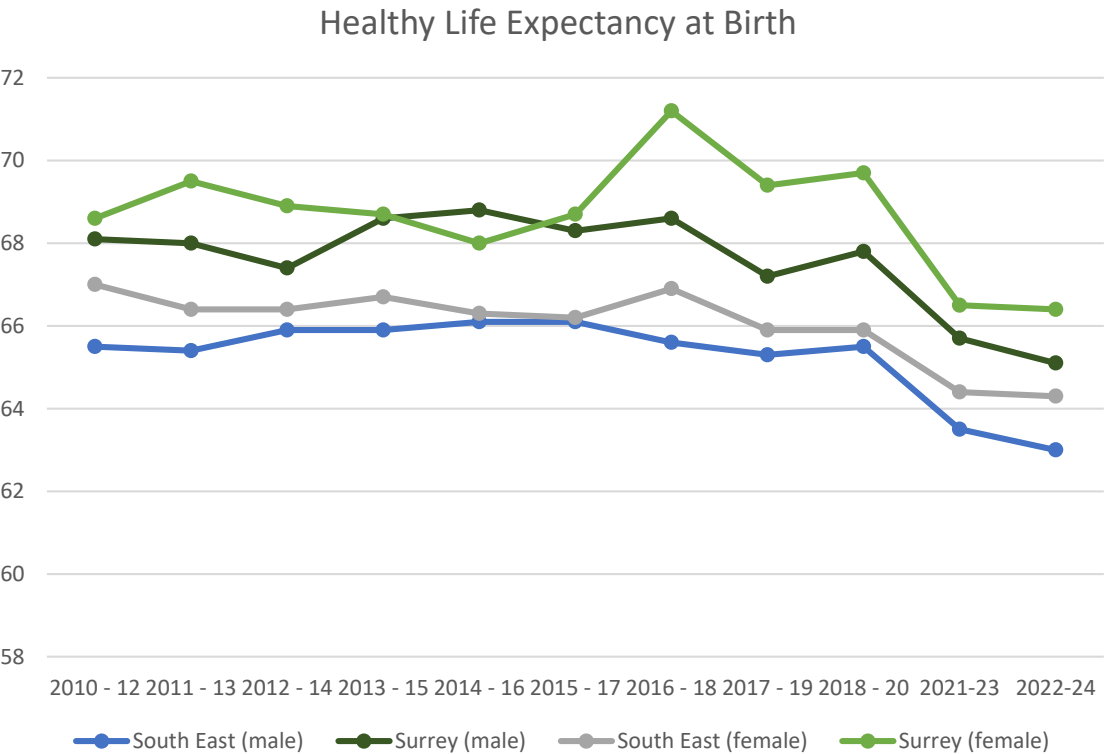
South East (male)	80.54	80.51	80.57	80.7	80.48	80.22	80.12	80.3	80.7	80.8
Surrey (male)	81.38	81.4	81.63	81.96	81.5	81.28	81.14	81.5	81.8	82.0
South East (female)	84	83.98	84.06	84.21	84.07	83.94	83.84	84.1	83.3	84.5
Surrey (female)	84.61	84.75	85.05	85.27	84.97	84.74	84.65	85.0	85.3	85.6

Change from previous reporting period



Good to be high ↑

Overarching Indicators: Healthy Life Expectancy at Birth



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

According to the latest 3 year rolling total, there has been a 0.6 of a year decrease in Healthy Life Expectancy amongst males in Surrey from 65.7 (2021-2023) to 65.1 years (2022-2024). The trend for this indicator in males, from 67.2 years in 2017-2019, continues downward al, which aligns with the regional trend.

	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2021-23	2022-24
South East (male)	65.5	65.4	65.9	65.9	66.1	66.1	65.6	65.3	65.5	63.5	63.0
Surrey (male)	68.1	68	67.4	68.6	68.8	68.3	68.6	67.2	67.8	65.7	65.1
South East (female)	67	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.3	66.2	66.9	65.9	65.9	64.4	64.3
Surrey (female)	68.6	69.5	68.9	68.7	68	68.7	71.2	69.4	69.7	66.5	66.4

Change from previous reporting period

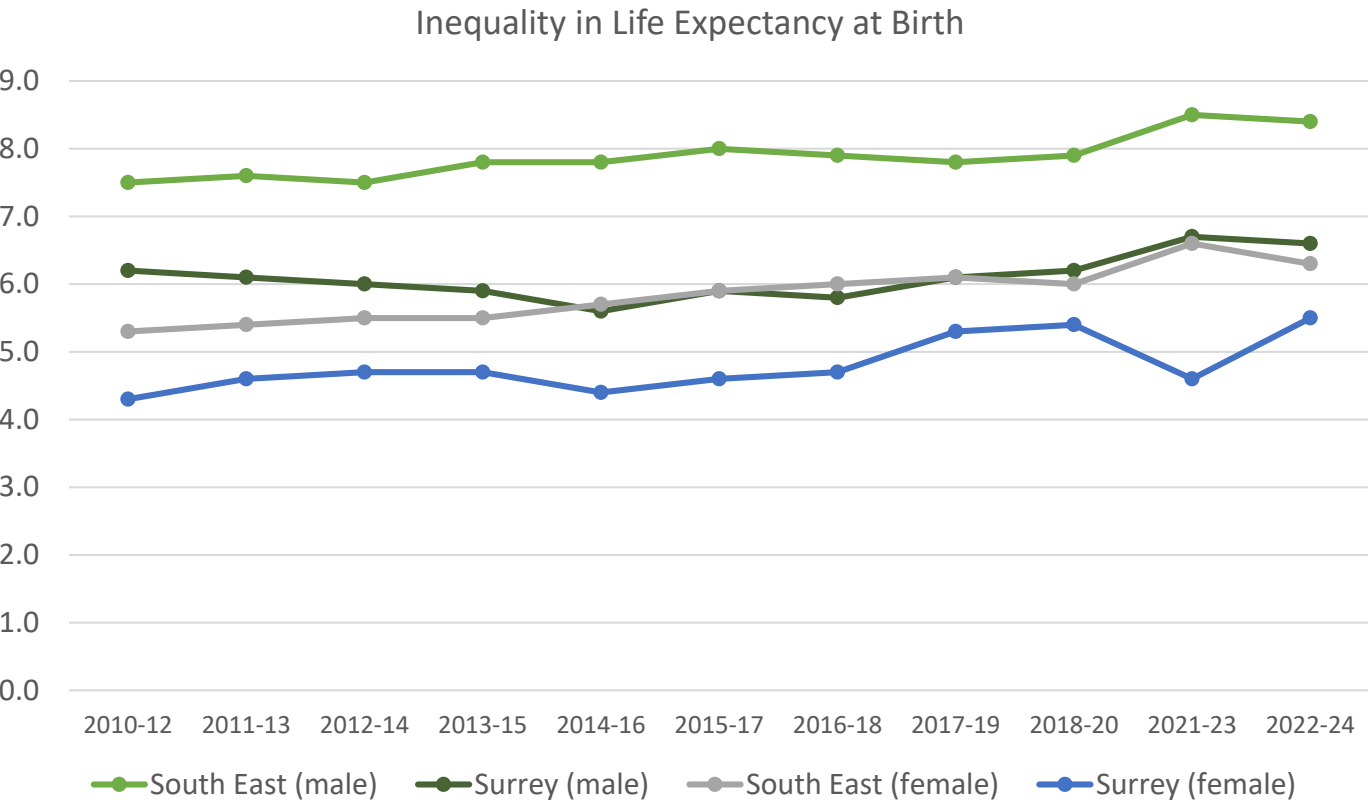
Increase

Decrease

No Change

Good to be high ↑

Overarching Indicators: Inequality in Life Expectancy at Birth



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

This inequality is lower in Surrey for both males and females compared to the region and has fluctuated up and down by small margins over the years.

According to the latest 3 year rolling total, there has been a 0.9 year increase in inequality in life expectancy amongst females in Surrey from 4.6 years (2021-2023) to 5.5 years (2022-2024). The trend for this indicator amongst males and females is upward.

	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14	2013-15	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2021-23	2022-24
South East (male)	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	8	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.5	8.4
Surrey (male)	6.2	6.1	6	5.9	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.7	6.6
South East (female)	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.7	5.9	6	6.1	6	6.6	6.3
Surrey (female)	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.5

Change from previous reporting period

Increase

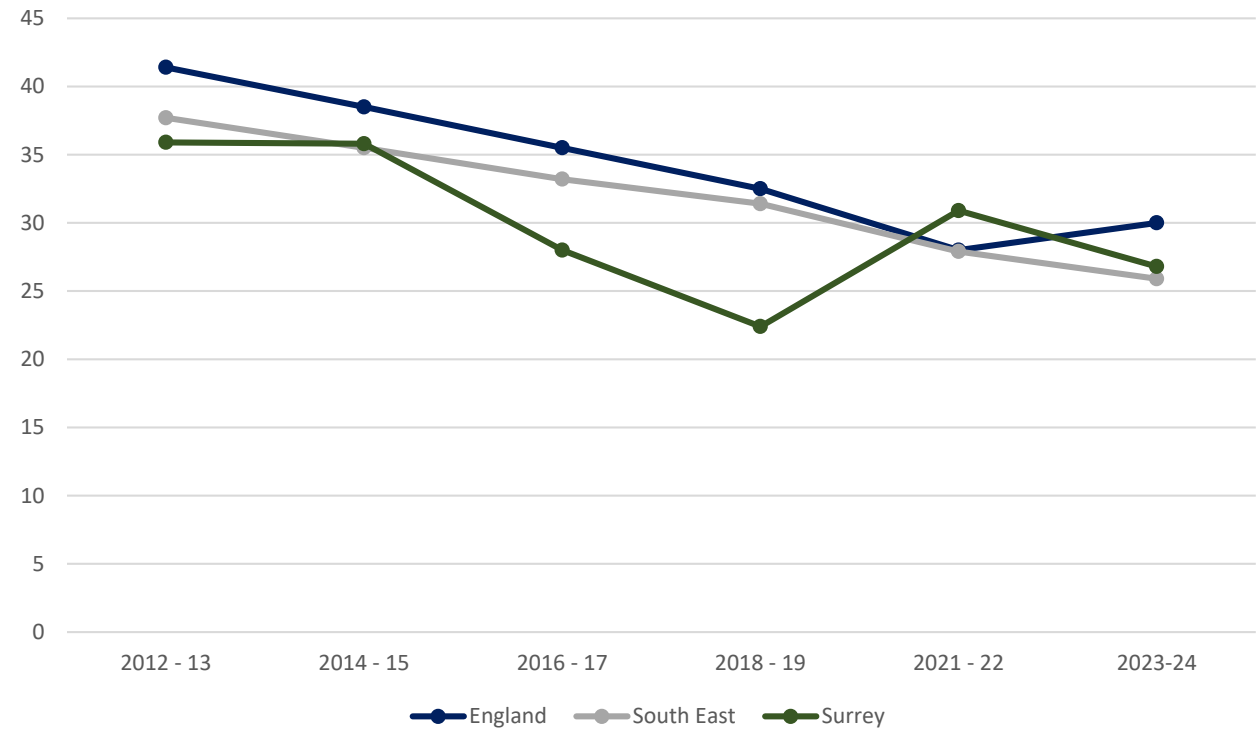
Decrease

No Change

Good to be low

Priority Populations: Adult Carers with Enough Social Contact

Adult Carers with Enough Social Contact



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

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

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

Change from previous reporting period

Increase

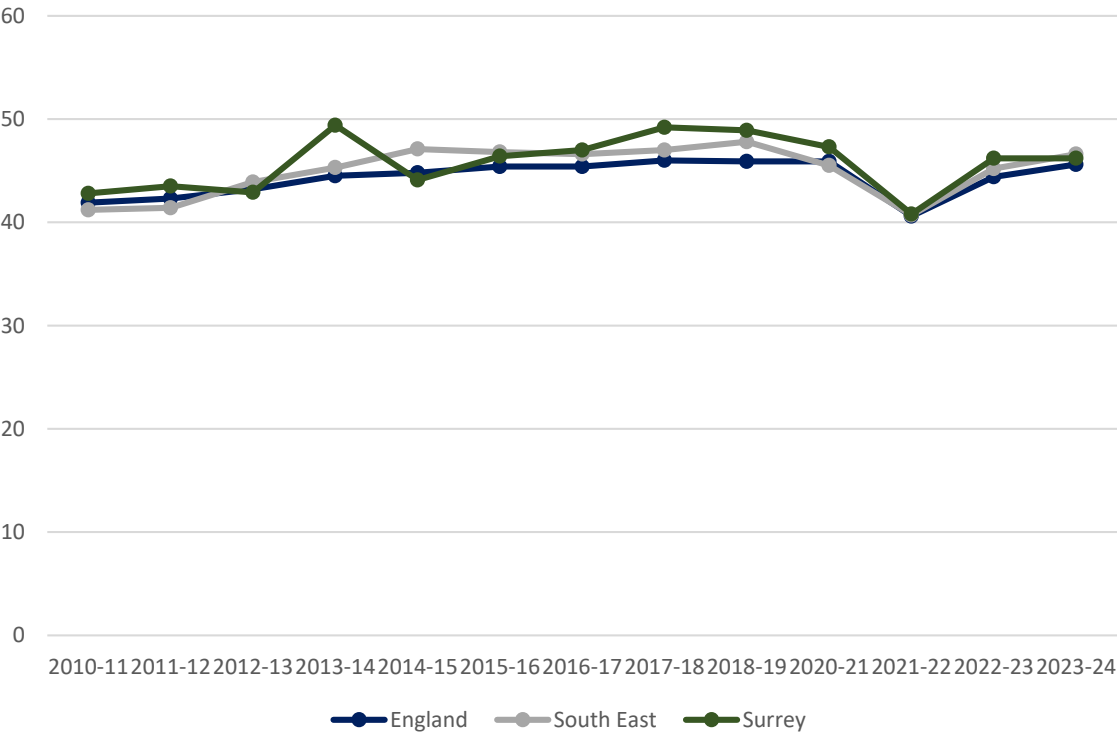
Decrease

No Change

Good to be high ↑

Priority Populations: Adult Social Care Users with Enough Social Contact

Adult Carers with Enough Social Contact



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

Surrey has generally performed above national and regional average on this measure in the past but is now falling below both. It is now 1.3% below the national average and 1.9% below South East.

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
England	41.9	42.3	43.2	44.5	44.8	45.4	45.4	46.0	45.9	45.9	40.6	44.4	45.6	45.4
South East	41.2	41.4	43.9	45.3	47.1	46.8	46.6	47.0	47.8	45.5	40.7	45.2	46.6	46.2
Surrey	42.8	43.5	42.9	49.4	44.1	46.4	47.0	49.2	48.9	47.3	40.8	46.2	46.2	44.1

Change from previous reporting period

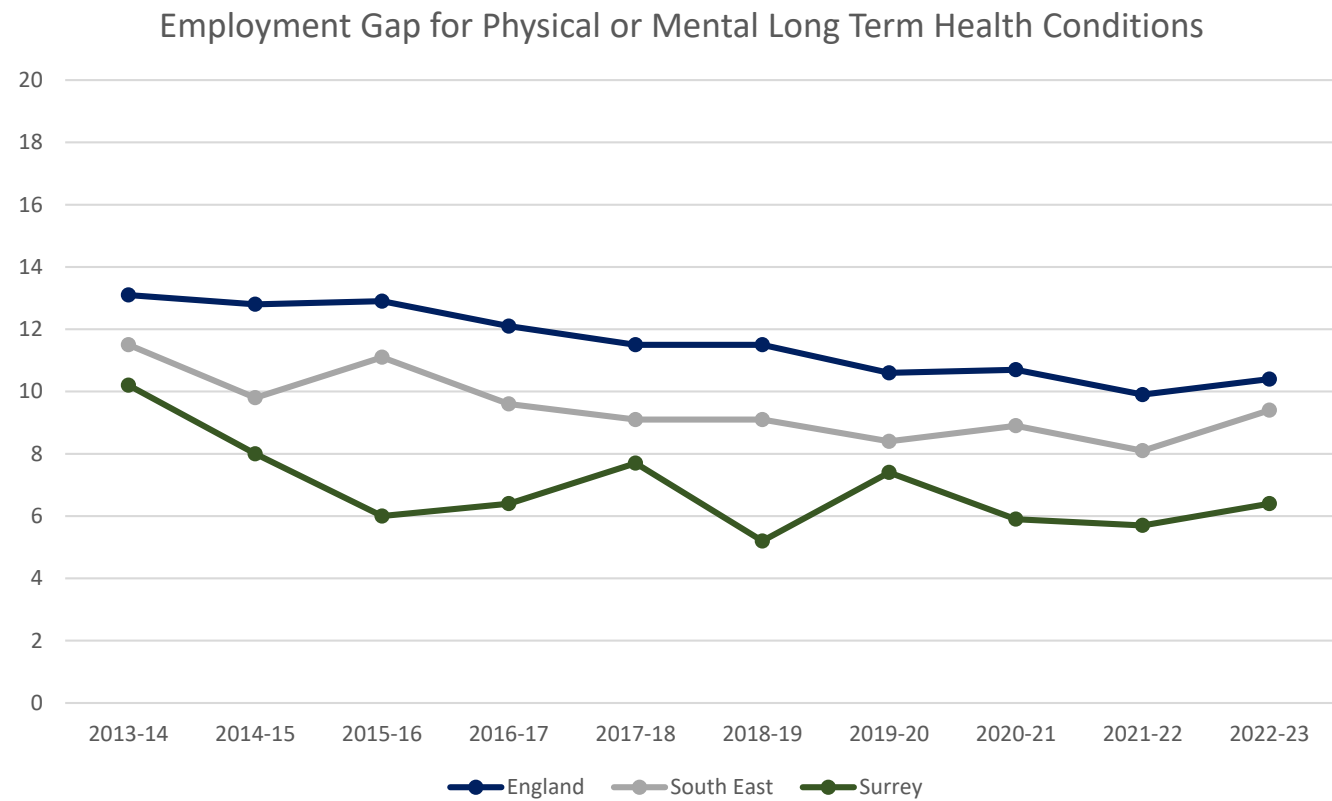
Increase

Decrease

No change

Good to be high

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



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

Despite decreases in the employment gap in 2020/21 and 20121/22, the latest result shows an increase in the gap of 0.7%. However, this increase is in line with increases nationally and in the South East.

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

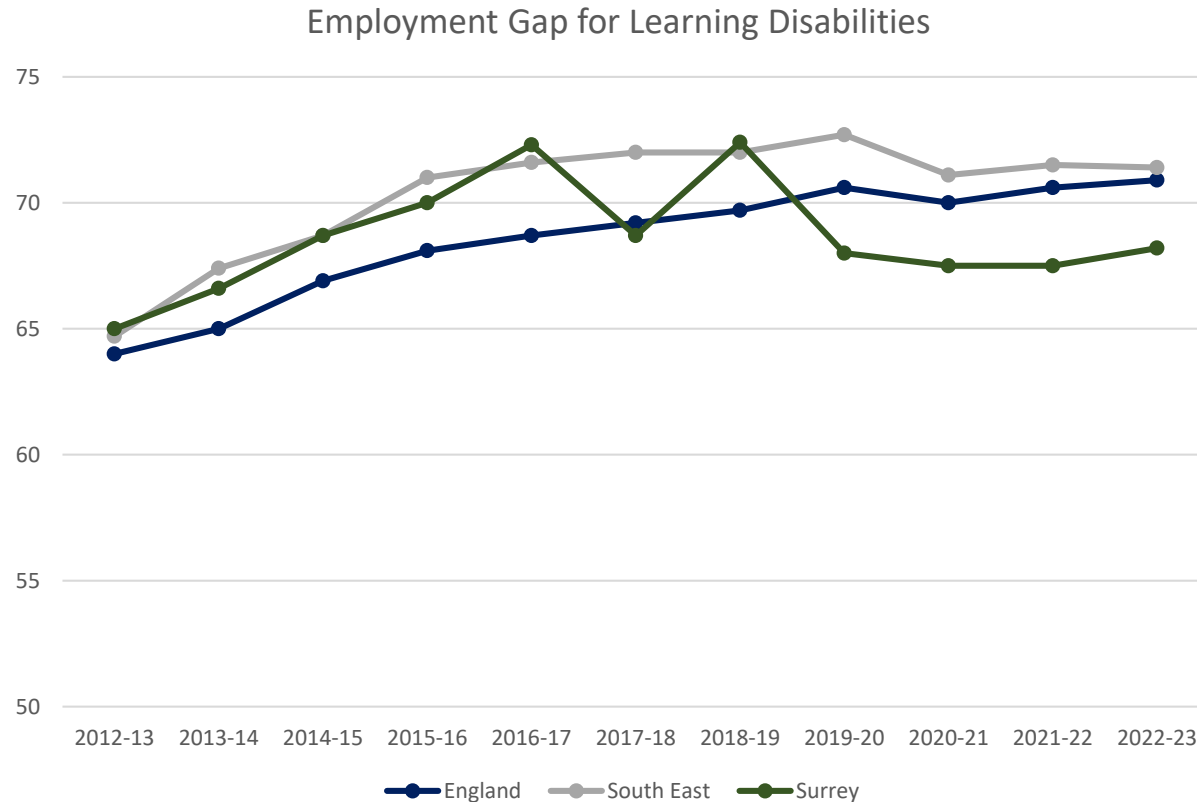
Change from previous reporting period

Increase

Decrease

No Change

Good to be low



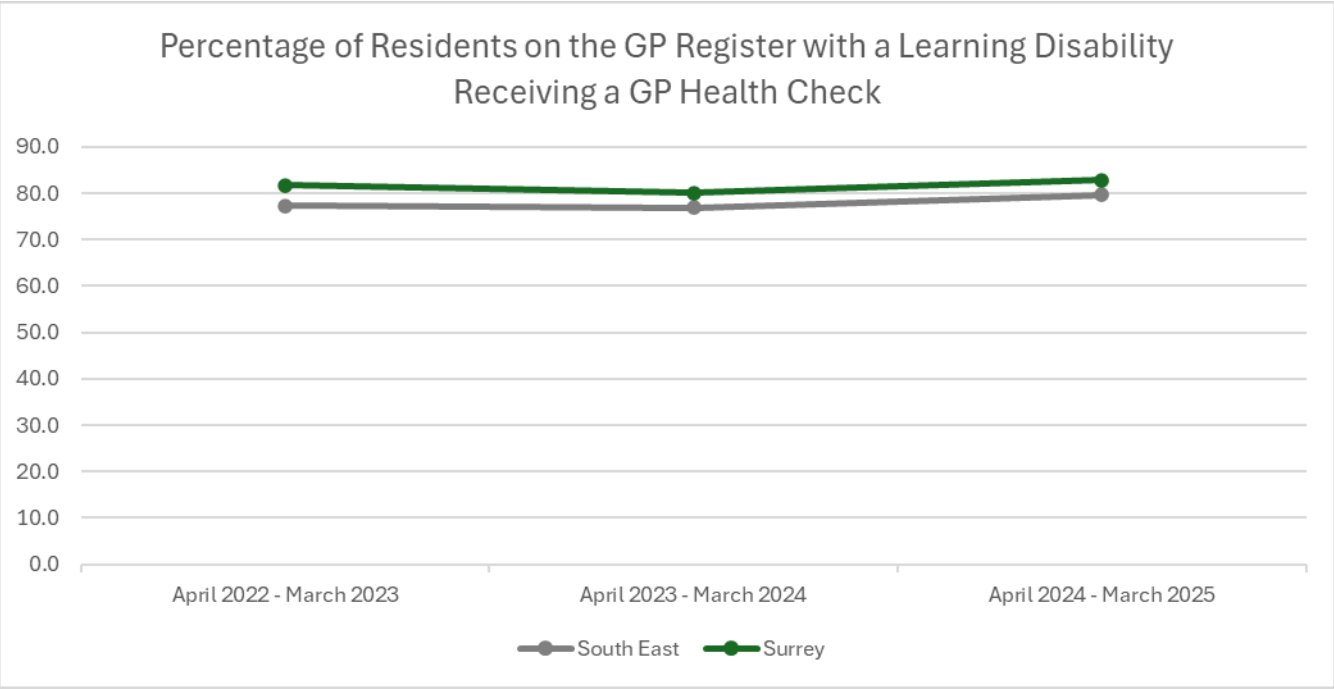
This is a measure of the percentage gap in the employment rate between those who are in receipt of long-term support for people with a learning disability (aged 18 to 64) registered with adult social care and the overall employment rate. For example, if 80% of the wider population is employed compared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

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

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Change from previous reporting period
England	64	65	66.9	68.1	68.7	69.2	69.7	70.6	70	70.6	70.9	Increase
South East	64.7	67.4	68.7	71	71.6	72	72	72.7	71.1	71.5	71.4	Decrease
Surrey	65	66.6	68.7	70	72.3	68.7	72.4	68	67.5	67.5	68.2	No Change

Good to be low

Priority Populations: Proportion of people with learning disabilities having a GP health check in the 12 last months



People with learning disabilities are at increased risk of poor physical health. This indicator captures the proportion of people on the General Practice register in Surrey with a learning disability who have received an annual GP health check in each reporting period.

Both the South East and Surrey saw a dip in the proportion of people with learning disabilities receiving a GP health check between the first and second reporting periods (April 2022-March 2023 to April 2023-March 2024). However, both regions showed a positive recovery and significant improvement in the most recent reporting period (April 2024 - March 2025), with the percentages increasing for the South East and for Surrey.

	April 2022 - March 2023	April 2023 - March 2024	April 2024 - March 2025	Change from previous reporting period
South East	77.3	76.9	79.7	Increase
Surrey	81.7	80.1	82.8	Increase

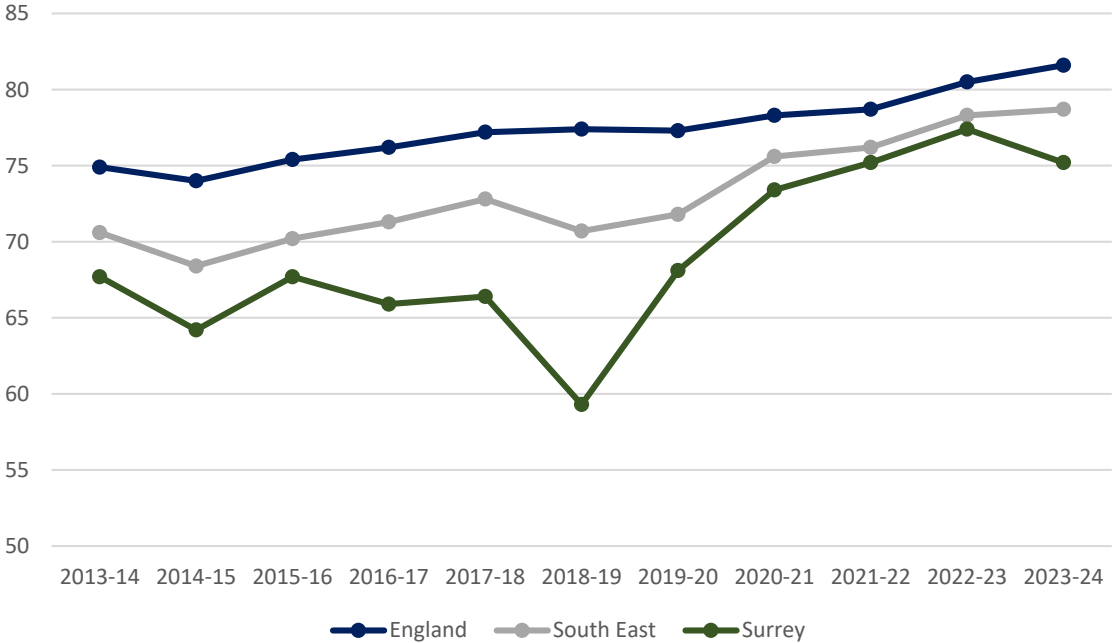
Good to be high

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*Total number of people registered by their GP as having a learning disability, using the Quality Outcome Framework (QOF) learning disability register definitions.

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

Adults with a Learning Disability Living in Stable and Appropriate Accommodation

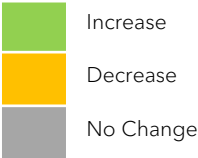


This is a measure of the percentage of adults (aged 18 to 64) with a learning disability registered with adult social care who are living in stable and appropriate accommodation as a percentage of adults with a learning disability.

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

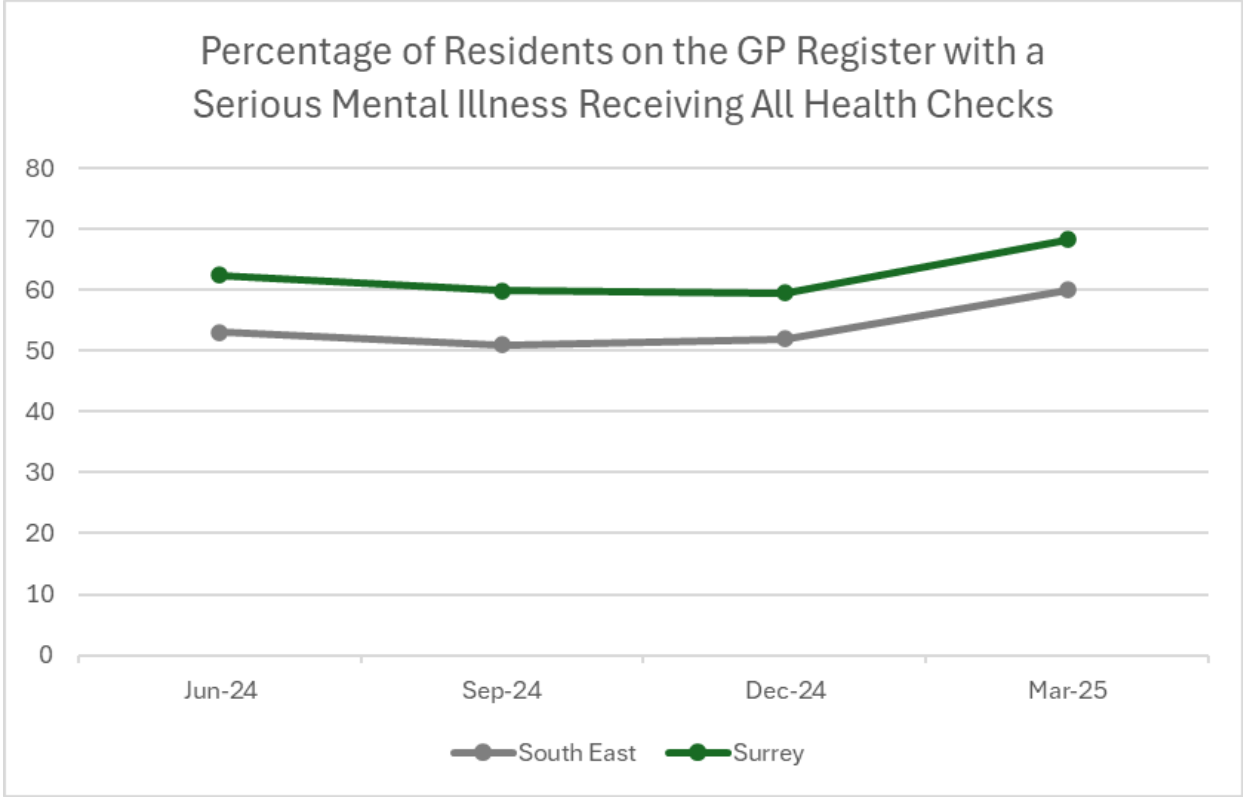
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
England	74.9	74	75.4	76.2	77.2	77.4	77.3	78.3	78.7	80.5	81.6
South East	70.6	68.4	70.2	71.3	72.8	70.7	71.8	75.6	76.2	78.3	78.7
Surrey	67.7	64.2	67.7	65.9	66.4	59.3	68.1	73.4	75.2	77.4	75.2

Change from previous reporting period



Good to be high ↑

Priority Populations: Proportion of people with severe mental illness having complete range of physical health checks in the 12 last months



People with severe mental illness (SMI) are at increased risk of poor physical health. This indicator captures the proportion of people on the General Practice SMI register in Surrey who have received a full physical health check* in the last 12 months to the end of the reporting period.

Both Surrey and the South East experienced fluctuations in the percentage of people with severe mental illness receiving complete physical health checks over the reporting periods shown. The most recent reporting period (April 2024 - March 2025) shows a positive improvement towards better physical health check coverage for both regions. Surrey consistently has a higher percentage of residents receiving all health checks compared to the South East, and shows a generally stable/increasing trend.

This data series replaces the previous aggregate SMI physical health checks collection, which was retired in March 2024.

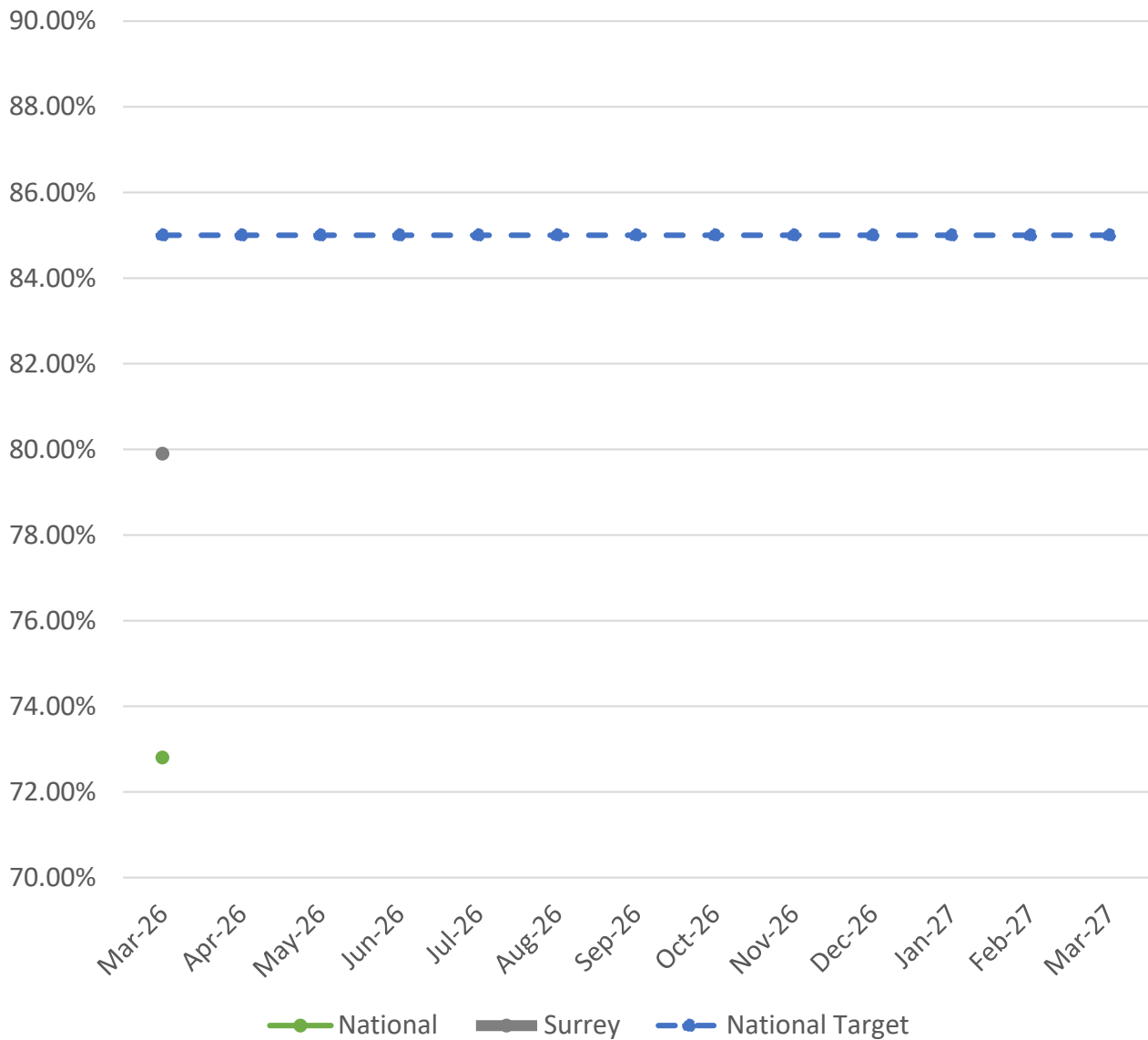
	July 2023 - June 2024	October 2023 - September 2024	January - December 2024	April 2024 - March 2025	Change from previous reporting period
South East	53	51	52	60	Increase
Surrey	62	60	59	68	Increase

Good to be high

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* A person is counted as having had the core physical health check if they have received all six component parts at any point in the 12 months to the end of the reporting period. The six elements of the core health check are: 1) Alcohol status, 2) Blood glucose or HbA1c, 3) Blood pressure, 4) Body Mass Index, 5) Lipid profile, and 6) Smoking status

Priority Populations: Long term health conditions – cancer treatment times



This indicator shows the % of people in Surrey waiting less than 62 days from urgent referral to first cancer treatment (all cancer types, all referral routes and all treatment types) for residents treated within Surrey Heartlands (only, not including Frimley) in March 2026. At 79.9%, whilst performing better than the national figure for the same timeframe (72.1%). , Surrey does not meet the national target of 85%. No trend data is currently available.

There is no current trend data for this new indicator.

PRIORITY 1: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to lead healthy lives by preventing physical ill health and promoting physical well-being

OUTCOME 1: Levels of healthy weight and physical activity are increased

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey's result	Change from previous Surrey's result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Adults who are physically active (doing at least 150 minutes of moderate intensity activity in the past week)	High	70.9% (Nov 2024-25)	+1.6 69.3% (Nov 2023-24)	Best: Waverley 76.8% Worst: Tandridge 65.1%	Best: Central and North Guildford PCN 72.73%* Worst: SASSE 3 PCN 58.34%*	Best: Onslow 75.33%* Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 55.09% *
Children who are physically active (doing an average of 60+ minutes of moderate intensity activity per day)	High	53.7% (Academic Year 2024-25)	+2.8 50.9% (Academic Year 2023-24)	Best: Elmbridge 59.3% Worst: Guildford 47.3%	Best: East Elmbridge PCN 58.17%** Worst: Care Collaborative (Redhill) PCN 46.40% **	Best: Thames Ditton (Elmbridge) 58.59%** Worst: Bellfields & Slyfield (Guildford) 45.59%**
Reception prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (4-5 years)***	Low	7.1% (Academic Year 2024-25)	+0.3 6.8% (Academic Year 2023-24)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 4.9% Worst: Spelthorne 8.7%	Best: North Tandridge PCN 5.09%**** Worst: Banstead Healthcare PCN 8.12%****	Best: Stoneleigh (Epsom and Ewell) 3.64%**** Worst: Frimley (Surrey Heath) 14.71%****
Year 6 prevalence of obesity (including severe obesity) (10-11 years)**	Low	14.6% (Academic Year 2024-25)	+0 14.6% (Academic Year 2023-24)	Best: Mole Valley 9.7% Worst: Spelthorne 18.2%	Best: Guildford East PCN 9.43%**** Worst: SASSE 3 PCN 19.87%****	Best: Limpsfield (Tandridge) 5.13%**** Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 25.77%****
Proportion of residents who reported eating five or more portions of fruit and/or vegetables yesterday*****	High	35% (December 2025)	+2.9 32.1% (December 2024)	Best: Guildford 47% Worst: Reigate and Banstead 27%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* November 2023-24
** Academic year 2021 – 2022 data
*** Local authorities are mandated to collect data from mainstream state-maintained schools but collection of data from special schools and independent schools is encouraged. For the 2023/24 collection, 4,058 records (nationally) were collected relating to pupils in independent/special schools
**** 3-year data combined from 2022 to 2025
***** Response to the Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Decline

Improvement

No change

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper

PRIORITY 1: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to lead healthy lives by preventing physical ill health and promoting physical well-being

OUTCOME 2: Substance use is low (drugs, alcohol, smoking)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Smoking status at the time of delivery*	Low	4.5% (2024-25)	-0.1 4.6% (2023-24)	Best: 8 areas were identified 4.5%** Worst: Surrey Heath 4.8%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (D&Bs standardised rate per 100,000 and PCN and Wards SAR)***	Low	1,542 (2023-24)	+31 1511 (2021-22)	Best: Mole Valley 1257 Worst: Spelthorne 2109	Best: Cobham and Oxshott PCN 58.01**** Worst: Central and North Guildford PCN 111.08 ****	Best: Hinchley Wood & Weston Green (Elmbridge) 51.53 **** Worst: Bellfields & Slyfield (Guildford) 146.27****
Rate of deaths from drug misuse (standardised rate per 100,000)	Low	2.9 (2022-24)	+0.2 2.7 (2021-23)	Best: Reigate and Banstead 2.7***** Worst: Elmbridge and Runnymede 4.9	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

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

** Best 8 areas include: Elmbridge, Epsom and Ewell, Mole Valley, Reigate and Banstead, Runnymede, Spelthorne, Tandridge, Woking

*** PCNs and wards data collection is through the Standardised Admission Ratio (SAR) for alcohol attributable harm. A SAR of 100 indicates that an area has average emergency admission rate, higher than 100 indicates that the area has higher than average emergency admission rate, lower than 100 indicates lower than average emergency admission rate. Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions is not available at PCN and Ward levels.

**** 2016-21

***** Values cannot be calculated for 6 districts and boroughs as the values were too small.

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper'

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 1: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to lead healthy lives by preventing physical ill health and promoting physical well-being

OUTCOME 3: Serious conditions and diseases are prevented

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey's result	Change from previous Surrey's result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Bowel cancer screening coverage (percentage of people aged 60 to 74 years old)	High	75.7% (2025)	+1.3 74.4% (2024)	Best: Waverley 79% Worst: Spelthorne 72.9%	Best: Farnham PCN 79.15% Worst: SASSE Network 3 PCN 68.45%	Data not available at this geography
Breast cancer screening coverage (percentage of women aged 53 to 70 years old)	High	72.4% (2025)	+1.3 71.1% (2024)	Best: Waverley and Mole Valley 75.7% Worst: Elmbridge 67.6%	Best: Leatherhead PCN 79.36% Worst: Woking Wise 2 PCN 64.9%	Data not available at this geography
Cervical cancer screening coverage (percentage of women aged 25 to 49 years old)	High	69.0% (2024)	+0.4 68.6% (2023)	Best: Tandridge 75.9% Worst: Guildford 64.7%	Best: South Tandridge PCN 76.92% Worst: Central and North Guildford PCN 58.57%	Data not available at this geography
Under 75 mortality rate from all cancers (all persons, per 100,000)*	Low	96.4 (2023-2025)	-3.8 100.2 (2022-2024)	Best: Surrey Heath 83.1 Worst: Runnymede 111.5	Best: Cobham and Oxshott PCN 67.30 Worst: COCO PCN 99.89	Best: Riverside and Laleham 45.01 Worst: Bellfields & Slyfield (Guildford) 121.88

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

Decline

Improvement

No change

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper

PRIORITY 1: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to lead healthy lives by preventing physical ill health and promoting physical well-being

OUTCOME 3: Serious conditions and diseases are prevented

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey results	Change from previous Surrey's result	Latest Borough and District's result	Latest Primary Care Network's result	Latest Ward's result
Diabetes prevalence (Patients aged 17 yrs+ with Diabetes Mellitus)	Low	6.35% (April 2024 - March 25)	+0.15 6.20% (April 2023 - March 24)	Best: Elmbridge 5.19% Worst: Spelthorne 8.01%	Best: Cobham And Oxshott PCN 4.31% Worst: SASSE Network 3 PCN 8.00%	Best: Oxshott and Stoke D'Abernon (Elmbridge) 4.14% Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 9.24%
Hypertension prevalence (patients with established Hypertension)*	Low	14.27% (April 2024 - March 25)	+0.27 14.0% (April 2023 - March 24)	Best: Elmbridge 12.51% Worst: Mole Valley 16.17%	Best: Cobham and Oxshott PCN 11.37% Worst: Dorking PCN 16.73%	Data not available at this geography
Chlamydia detection rate (per 100,000 females aged 15 to 24)**	High	963 (2025)	-488 1,451 (2024)	Best: Spelthorne 1637 Worst: Epsom and Ewell 476	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Measles, Mumps and Rubella vaccination (proportion of children receiving two doses aged 5 years)	High	83.7% (April 2023 - March 24)	+0.2 83.5% (April 2022 - March 23)	Best: Waverley 85.1% Worst: Elmbridge 77.0%	Best: Integrated Care Partnership PCN 88.62%*** Worst: Walton Practices Confederation PCN 75.37%***	Data not available at this geography

* Proportion of total patients 17 years + registered at GP practice

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

*** 2022/23 data

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper'

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 1: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to lead healthy lives by preventing physical ill health and promoting physical well-being

OUTCOME 5: Living well independently and dying with dignity is supported

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Emergency hospital admission rates of people with dementia (rate per 1,000 of the population)*	Low	1.69 (2024/25)	+0.03 1.66 (2023/24)	Best: Elmbridge 2.51 Worst: Guildford 1.14	Best: Central And North Guildford PCN 0.55 Worst: Integrated Care Partnership PCN 4.8	Data not available at this geography
Patients reporting two or more falls that required medical attention in the last 12 months	Low	2.08% (2025)	+0.18 1.9% (2024)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 1.50 Worst: Tandridge 2.37	Best: Integrated Care Partnership PCN 0.67% Worst: Central North and Guildford PCN 4.25% **	Data not available at this geography
The proportion of people who received reablement during the year, who previously were not receiving services, where no further request was made for ongoing support	Low	86.5% (April 23 – March 24)	+0.8 85.7%*** (April 22 – March 23)	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* The rate of people admitted to hospital emergency departments for any reason who have dementia; data for this indicators has been recalculated since the June 2025 Scorecard; figures for Frimley ICS are currently imputed.
** 2024 data
***This measure was renamed between 2023 and 2024. It was previously titled "The outcome of short-term services: sequel to service"

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper'

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 2: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations by preventing mental ill health and promoting emotional well-being

OUTCOME 1: Early access to the right help and resources for those at risk of, and with depression, anxiety and other mental health issues

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Average anxiety score (out of 10)*	Low	3.36 (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.42 2.94 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Woking 2.76 Worst: Spelthorne 5.16	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Average feeling worthwhile score (out of 10)*	High	7.75 (April 2022 - March 23)	-0.10 7.85 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Mole Valley 8.46 Worst: Spelthorne 6.61	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Average life satisfaction score (out of 10)*	High	7.62 (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.04 7.58 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Woking 8.21 Worst: Spelthorne 7.20	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Average happiness (out of 10)*	High	7.48 (April 2022 - March 23)	+0.09 7.39 (April 2021 - March 22)	Best: Surrey Heath 7.89 Worst: Reigate and Banstead 7.07	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Suicide rate (standardised rate per 100,000 persons aged 10 yrs +)**	Low	10.5 (2022-24)	+1.7 8.8 (2021-2023)	Best: Mole Valley 7.8 Worst: Epsom and Ewell 14.1	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* Results for Epsom and Ewell and Runnymede have low reliability, so an estimate has been used.

**Age-standardised mortality rate from suicide and injury of undetermined intent

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 2: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations by preventing mental ill health and promoting emotional well-being

OUTCOME 1: Early access to the right help and resources for those at risk of, and with depression, anxiety and other mental health issues

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Proportion of patients on the GP register with mental health issues (all ages)*	High**	0.80% (April 2024 - March 2025)	+0.05 0.75% (April 2023- March 2024)	Best: Mole Valley 0.92%*** Worst: Surrey Heath 0.59%***	Best: Dorking PCN 0.95%*** Worst: Cobham and Oxshott PCN 0.56%***	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of adults (18 yrs+) accessing Community Mental Health Services with two or more contacts****	High**	15.43 (Dec 2023 - Nov 2024)	No trend data available	Best: Tandridge 30.00*** Worst: Runnymede 10.20***	Best: North Tandridge PCN 45.62*** Worst: West Byfleet PCN 3.80***	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of young people aged under 18 yrs supported through NHS funded mental health services with at least one contact****	High**	69.1 (Dec 2023 - Nov 2024)	No trend data available	Best: Mole Valley 97.1 Worst: Runnymede 37.5	Best: SASSE Network 2 PCN 148.5 Worst: Healthy Horley PCN 27.5	Data not available at this geography
Patients who felt the healthcare professional was good at considering their mental wellbeing during their last General Practice appointment	High	74.2% (2025)	+1.3 72.9% (2024)	Best: Guildford 78.9% Worst: Surrey Heath 68.0%	Best: Cobham and Oxshott PCN 91.1% Worst: Farnham PCN 56.1%	Data not available at this geography

* The percentage of patients with schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses as recorded on GP practice disease registers.
** Currently 'Good to be high' to encourage GP/services recognition of patients' mental health.
***Data is from April 2022 - March 2023
**** The calculation of these indicators has changed since the June 2025 Scorecard; figures for Frimley ICS are currently imputed.

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper'

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 2: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations by preventing mental ill health and promoting emotional well-being

OUTCOME 2: Families thrive as a result of their emotional well-being

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
The proportion of school pupils receiving special educational needs support whose primary need is social, emotional and mental health	Low*	22.5% (Academic year 2023-24)	+1 21.5% (Academic year 2022-2023)	Best: Reigate and Banstead 17.9% Worst: Surrey Heath 26.4%	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
The proportion of school pupils with an Education, Health and Care Plan whose primary need is social, emotional and mental health	Low*	16.9% (Academic year 2023-24)	+0.5 16.4% (Academic year 2022-2023)	Best: Elmbridge 9.8% Worst: Surrey Heath 29.8%	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of children receiving a 12-month check with their Health Visitor	High	63.7% (December 2024 - March 2025)	-2 65.7% (October - December 2024)	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography
Proportion of children receiving 2-and-a-half-year check with their Health Visitor	High	74.9% (December 2024 - March 2025)	-9 83.9% (October -December 2024)	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography

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

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper'

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 2: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations by preventing mental ill health and promoting emotional well-being

OUTCOME 3: Environments and communities in which people live, work and learn to build good mental health

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Percentage of residents who agree there are places people can meet up and socialise in their local area*	High	77.9% (April 2025 to March 2026)	+2.4 75.5% (April 2024 to March 2025)	Best: Mole Valley 89.6% Worst: Runnymede 72.3%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Percentage of residents who agree there are people in the local area who would be there for them if they needed help *	High	78.2% (April 2025 to March 2026)	-1.0 79.2% (April 2024 to March 2025)	Best: Waverley 85.7% Worst: Spelthorne 72.8%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Percentage of residents reporting they feel isolated from others in the last 12 months**	Low	5.9% (2025)	-0.72 6.6% (2024)	Best: Mole Valley 5.0% Worst: Surrey Heath 8.0%	Best: Banstead Healthcare PCN 3.8% Worst: SASSE Network 3 PCN 10.5%	Data not available at this geography

*Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey
** Responses to GP Patient survey

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 2: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations by preventing mental ill health and promoting emotional well-being

OUTCOME 3: Environments and communities in which people live, work and learn to build good mental health

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Proportion of residents who agree with the statement <i>"I feel like I belong to my local area" *</i>	High	80.4% (April 2025 to March 2026)	+1.2 79.5% (April 2024 to March 2025)	Best: Waverley 87.85% Worst: Spelthorne 73.37%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who reported doing any unpaid work to help their community or the people who live in it in the last year*	High	38.7% (April 2025 to March 2026)	+1.4 37.3% (April 2024 to March 2025)	Best: Mole Valley 43.46% Worst: Epsom and Ewell 36.0%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Gambling premises per 100,000 population	Low	8.4 (2025)	Not previous data available	Best: Guildford 4.7 and Mole Valley** Worst: Spelthorne 12.5	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 3: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to reach their potential by addressing the wider determinants of health

OUTCOME 1: Basic needs are met (food insecurity, poverty, homelessness, barriers to health and care access, social exclusion)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surray result	Change from previous Surray result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Proportion of children (aged 0-19) in relative low-income families before housing costs	Low	8.3% (2024 - 2025)	+0.6% 7.7% (2023 - 2024)	Best: Elmbridge 5.8% Worst: Woking 11.5%	Data not available at this geography	Best: Englefield Green East (Runnymede) 0.8% Worst: Canalside (Woking) 24.2%
Proportion of children (aged 0-19) in relative low-income families after housing costs	Low	14.3% (2024-25)	+0.1 14.2% (2023-2024)	Best: Waverley 10.5% Worst: Spelthorne 20.2%	Data not available at this geography	Best: Englefield Green East (Runnymede) 1.6% Worst: Canalside (Woking) 35.5%
Proportion of households in fuel poverty	Low	7.28% (2024)	-1.12 8.40% (2023)	Best: Surrey Heath 5.81% Worst: Guildford 8.27%	Best: Surrey Heath PCN 5.81% Worst: Central and North Guildford PCN 9.87%	Best: St Pauls 3.52% (Surrey Heath) Worst: Westborough (Guildford) 13.09%
Rate of households owed a homelessness duty (per 1,000 households)	Low	9.7 (April 2024-March 25)	+1.8 7.9 (April 2023 - March 24)	Best: Surrey Heath 4.6 Worst: Spelthorne 11.5	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Rate of households with children in temporary accommodation (per 1,000 households)	Low	1.7 (2025-2026)	Not previous data available	Best: Waverley 0.0 Worst: Spelthorne 4.1	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper'

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 3: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to reach their potential by addressing the wider determinants of health

OUTCOME 1: Basic needs are met (food insecurity, poverty, homelessness, barriers to health and care access, social exclusion)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Proportion of residents who have struggled to pay any essential bills in the last 6 months*	Low	8.6% (April 2025 - March 2026)	-2.2 10.8% (April 2024 - March 2025)	Best: Mole Valley 5.7% Worst: Reigate and Banstead 11.4%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who have had to access a food bank or community food provision in the last 6 months*	Low	12.16% (April 2025 - March 2026)	-1.5 13.60% (April 2024 - March 2025)	Best: Mole Valley 31.58% Worst: Guildford 2.94%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who have had to access additional borrowing (e.g. loans or credit cards) in the last 6 months*	Low	38.1% (April 2025 - March 2026)	+3.7 34.4% (April 2024 - March 2025)	Best: Mole Valley 26.3% Worst: Elmbridge 63.6%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper

Decline

Improvement

No change

* Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey

PRIORITY 3: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to reach their potential by addressing the wider determinants of health

OUTCOME 2: Communities are empowered and thriving

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Attainment gap between non-/disadvantaged pupils: Early years foundation stage good level of development*	Low	30.4% (Academic year 2024-25)	+3.2 27.2% (Academic year 2023-24)	Best: Runnymede 23.9% Worst: Epsom and Ewell 36.7%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Attainment gap between non-/disadvantaged pupils: Key stage 2 reading, writing and maths*	Low	34.9% (Academic year 2024-25)	+8.3 26.6% (Academic year 2023-24)	Best: Reigate and Banstead 25.3% Worst: Mole Valley 37.6%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Attainment gap between non-/disadvantaged pupils: Key stage 4 ('Attainment 8' score out of 90 possible points)**	Low	17.6% (Academic year 2024-25)	-0.2 17.8% (Academic year 2023-24)	Best: Runnymede 11.0% Worst: Mole Valley 22.5%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* This is the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard. For example, if 76% of non-disadvantaged pupils attain a good level of early years development, compared to 49% of disadvantaged pupils, the gap is 27%. Disadvantage includes looked after children, adopted children and children eligible for Free School Meals in the last 6 years.

** This is the points gap in average 'Attainment 8' score; Surrey average in 2022/23 was 50.8./90.

***Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper'

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 3: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to reach their potential by addressing the wider determinants of health

OUTCOME 2: Communities are empowered and thriving

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Percentage of children achieving a good level of development at the end of Reception	High	74.1% (2024-2025)	+0.2 73.9% (2023-2024)	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who would be willing to work with others to improve their local area***	High	72.6% (April 2025 - March 2026)	-3.7 76.3% (April 2024 - March 2025)	Best: Guildford 78.5% Worst: Mole Valley 66.1%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who agree people from different backgrounds get along in their local area***	High	85.0% (April 2025 - March 2026)	-1.9 86.9% (April 2024 - March 2025)	Best: Waverley 89.07% Worst: Reigate & Banstead 80.39%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* This is the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard. For example, if 76% of non-disadvantaged pupils attain a good level of early years development, compared to 49% of disadvantaged pupils, the gap is 27%. Disadvantage includes looked after children, adopted children and children eligible for Free School Meals in the last 6 years.

** This is the points gap in average 'Attainment 8' score; Surrey average in 2022/23 was 50.8./90.

***Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper'

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 3: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to reach their potential by addressing the wider determinants of health

OUTCOME 3: Education, training and employment opportunities are accessible within a sustainable economy

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Unemployment benefit (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)*	Low	2.37% (June 2026)	+0.01 2.38% (February 2026)	Best: Mole Valley 1.91% Worst: Spelthorne 3.61%	Best: Guildford East PCN 1.46% Worst: SASSE 3 Network PCN 4.10%	Best: Englefield Green East (Runnymede) 0.66% Worst: Stanwell North (Spelthorne) 5.09%
Youth unemployment (young people aged 18-24 receiving Jobseekers Allowance or Universal Credit)**	Low	3.46% (June 2026)	+0.01 3.45% (February 2026)	Best: Guildford 1.99% Worst: Spelthorne 5.87%	Best: Central and North Guildford PCN 1.63% Worst: Walton Practices Confederation PCN 7.78%	Best: Numerous wards at 0% Worst: Walton North (Elmbridge) 9.78%
Proportion of young people aged 16-17 participating in training, education or employment***	High	92.8% (December 2025)	-0.8% 93.6% (June 2025)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 95.8% Worst: Spelthorne 89.4%	Data not currently available at this geography	Data not currently available at this geography

* Proportion of the resident population aged 16+
** Proportion of the resident population aged 18-24
*** DfE definition of participation; definition/trend data has changed from the June 2025 Scorecard. Refers to those aged 16-17 years at the start of the academic years with known activity; does not include employment with no training component.

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 3: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to reach their potential by addressing the wider determinants of health

OUTCOME 4: Communities are safe and feel safe (community safety including domestic abuse, safeguarding)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Rate of anti-social behaviour incidents (per 1,000 population)	Low	11.2 (June 2025 - May 2026)	+0.4 10.8 (Dec 2024 - Nov 2025)	Best: Waverley 6.7 Worst: Tandridge 13.8	Best: West of Waverley PCN 6.7 Worst: SASSE Network 3 PCN 16.6	Best: Farnham Bourne (Waverley) 2.7 Worst: Staines (Spelthorne) 38.4
Rate of domestic abuse incidents and crimes (per 1,000 population)	Low	7.4 (April 2025 to March 2026)	+0.1 7.3 (April 2024 - March 25)	Best: Waverley 5.3 Worst: Spelthorne 9.5	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Rate of violent and sexual offences (per 1,000 population)	Low	24.8 (June 2025 - May 2026)	+0.6 24.2 (March 2024 - Feb 2025)	Best: Waverley 16.6 Worst: Spelthorne 30.1	Best: West of Waverley PCN 15.5 Worst: Central and North Guildford PCN 41.5	Best: St Pauls (Surrey Heath) 6.4 Worst: Longcross, Lyne & Chertsey South (Runnymede) 99.9
Proportion of residents who would feel safe walking alone after dark in their neighbourhood***	High	81.95% (April 2025 - March 2026)	-1.05 83.00% (April 2024- March 2025)	Best: Mole Valley 88.32% Worst: Spelthorne 72.73%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper'

Decline

Improvement

No change

*** Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey

PRIORITY 3: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to reach their potential by addressing the wider determinants of health

OUTCOME 5: The benefits of healthy environments are valued and maximised (incl transport, land use planning and responses to a changing climate)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Proportion of residents who report having avoided/minimised throwing away food in the last 6 months*	High	90.0% (April 2024 - March 2025)	-1.4 91.4% (April 2023-March 2024)	Best: Elmbridge 99.0% Worst: Surrey Heath 81.0%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Proportion of residents who report having minimised the amount of energy used at home in the last 6 months*	High	85.4% (April 2024 - March 2025)	-1.5 86.9% (April 2023-March 2024)	Best: Woking 93.9% Worst: Surrey Heath 79.0%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

* Responses to Joint Neighbourhood Survey

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper

Decline

Improvement

No change

PRIORITY 3: Supporting those of all ages (babies, children, young people, adults and older adults) in the Priority Populations to reach their potential by addressing the wider determinants of health

OUTCOME 5: The benefits of healthy environments are valued and maximised (incl transport, land use planning and responses to a changing climate)

Indicator	Good to be	Latest Surrey result	Change from previous Surrey result	Latest Borough and District result	Latest Primary Care Network result	Latest Ward result
Walking at least once per month for travel	High	48.8% (December 2022 - November 2023)	+4.6 44.2% (December 2021 - November 2022)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 56.9% Worst: Surrey Heath 39.7%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Cycling at least once per month for travel	High	6.9% (December 2022 - November 2023)	-1.2 8.1% (December 2021 - November 2022)	Best: Elmbridge 13.0% Worst: Spelthorne 6.1%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Population within 10-min walk of local park or green space (800m) *	High	82.76% (June 2024)	-3.23% 85.99% (May 2023)	Best: Epsom and Ewell 92.12% Worst: Tandridge 80.24%	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography
Green space provision per sqm per person *	High	39.92sqm (June 2024)	+0.21 39.71sqm (May 2023)	Best: Waverley 73.33sqm Worst: Spelthorne 19.34sqm	Data not available at this geography	Data not available at this geography

**Surrey results are averages across borough and districts in Surrey. 24sqm is the minimum standard, 30sqm is the national average. For every 1,000 people minimum standard on Green Space Index should be approximately 2.4ha (10,000sqm) of accessible green space. Six borough and districts do not meet this standard - ranked worst to better, they are: Spelthorne, Woking, Reigate and Banstead, Tandridge, Surrey Heath, Elmbridge.*

Numerical Change from previous reporting period. Indicators with significant change are highlighted in cover paper

Decline

Improvement

No change