Quality of Life in Reigate & Banstead

Borough Profile

February 2014

Reigate & Banstead
BOROUGH COUNCIL
Banstead I Horley I Redhill I Reigate

Contents

Introduction

Welcome to the 2014 Quality of Life Profile for Reigate & Banstead. This profile is an update to the inaugural 2012 edition that, for the first time, comprehensively appraised a range of indicators about our people, our communities, our economy and our local environment.

This document draws together statistics on areas including demographics, economy, skills, health and community engagement from a wide variety of internal and external sources. This provides a concise yet wide-ranging appraisal of what the borough of Reigate and Banstead currently looks like and is projected to look like in the future. The purpose of this profile is to then use this information in not only assisting evidence-based policy making but also to inform discussions regarding the formation of our Corporate Plan 2015-20.

After conducting a staff survey on the previous profile in late 2013, this edition sees a number of changes. In addition to updating statistics where available, this document introduces:

- an updated map system;
- a glossary to explain potentially unfamiliar terms and acronyms;
- a dedicated section of references to aid those who wish to investigate a given topic further;
- summaries that provide a snapshot of each chapter.

The Halifax Quality of Life Survey, published annually by Lloyds Banking Group, is now in its eighth edition. It ranks the performance of local authorities against a range of indicators similar to those used in our Quality of Life Profile: personal wellbeing; the labour market; the housing market; health; education; environment. In this latest edition, released December 2013, Reigate & Banstead ranks 27th out of all local authorities in England and Wales and 6th out of the 11 Surrey districts and boroughs.[1]

It remains the intention to update this profile every 2 years, capturing updated information to present the evolving nature of the borough. We hope you find this document valuable and welcome any feedback on how to improve it in future editions.

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[1] [Halifax Quality of Life 2013](#)

1. Population

> ➢ **The borough is home to approximately 138,000 people.**
> ➢ **Since the turn of the century, the greatest population increases have been amongst those of retirement age and the oldest old (85+).**
> ➢ **Population projections up to 2035 see the greatest increases amongst those in the 65-74 age range and the oldest old.**
> ➢ **The net rate of natural change (i.e. births and deaths) has been increasing since 2005.**
> ➢ **The most dominant Mosaic groups in the borough are: wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods; successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes; middle income families living in moderate suburban areas; couples with young children in comfortable modern housing.**

This section brings together a range of indicators and statistics describing the structure of the borough's population. Understanding the make-up of the borough's population in different areas and how this is projected to change helps us understand potential service needs and plan for effective and efficient service delivery both now and in the future.

Age & Gender

According to the 2011 mid-year population estimates, Reigate & Banstead is home to 137,800 people. The borough's population has grown significantly over the past decade, yet there has been a fall in total population estimate figures for the borough between 2010 and 2011. These are still significantly higher than the 2001 figures. The borough is now home to 11,100 (8.8%) more people than in 2001, higher than the 6.3% growth experienced across Surrey. This is largely due to rapid growth from in-migration resulting from major new housing developments, rather than natural change (i.e. the balance of births and deaths).

The charts on the following page compare the borough's population structure in 2001 to the structure in 2011. The population is fairly evenly split between males and females in terms of broad age.

Population pyramid – 2001 (top) and 2011 (bottom)

	% Change
0-4	21.8%
5-9	7.7%
10-14	-1.2%
15-19	16.7%
20-24	7.8%
25-29	-1.3%
30-34	-3.0%
35-39	-6.5%
40-44	12.6%
45-49	32.1%
50-54	1.0%
55-59	6.8%
60-64	33.9%
65-69	34.0%
70-74	0.0%
75-79	0.0%
80-84	9.4%
85-89	21.1%
90+	60.0%
Working Age	9.0%
Under 15	9.3%
Over 65	15.1%
Oldest Old	34.5%
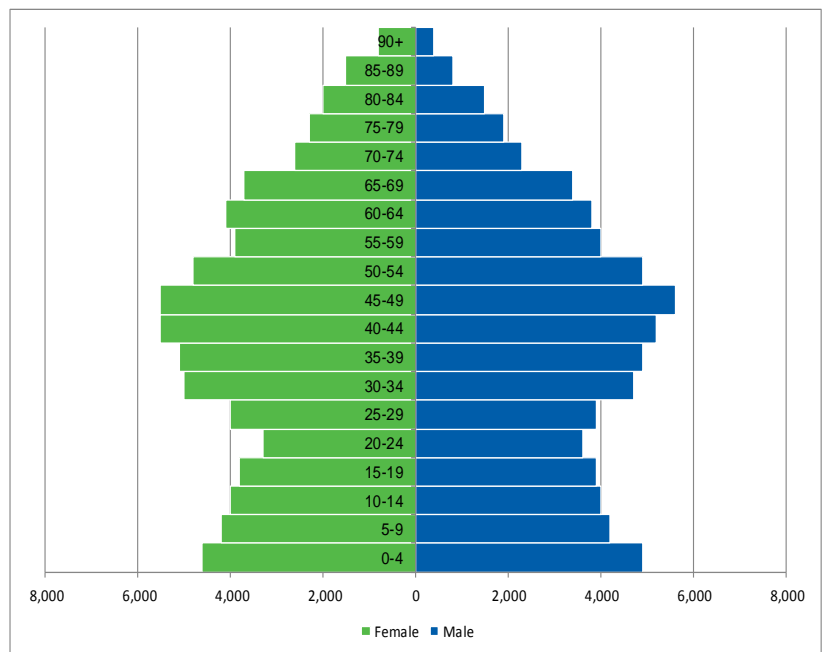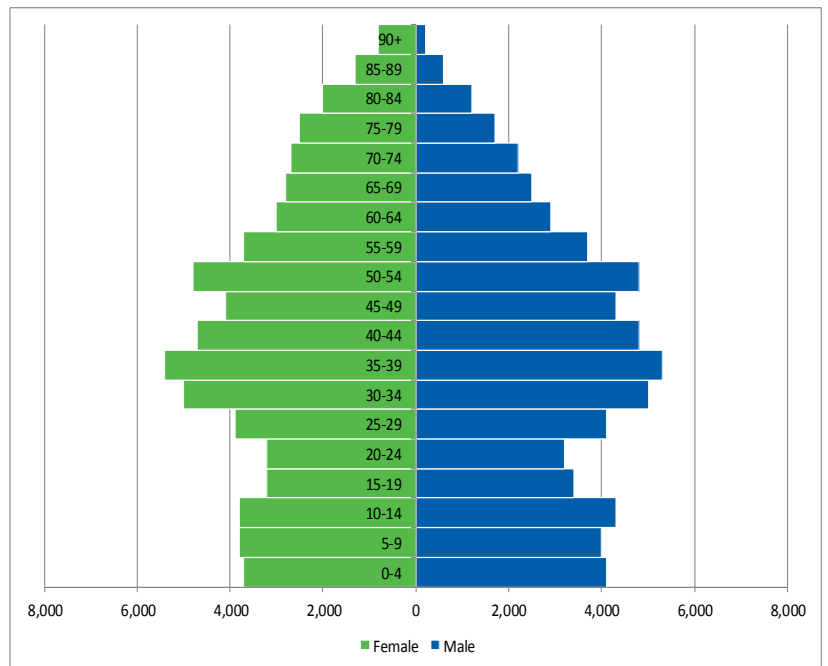
Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS) mid-year estimates

In addition to the population pyramids, the table to the left of these shows the percentage growth in quinary age bands between 2001 and 2011. This shows significant growth in the over-65 population which has increased by 15.1% during this period and an increase of 34.5% of the 'oldest old' population (i.e. 85+). The proportion of under-15s increased by over 9% between 2001 and 2011.

Along with the overall age pattern of the borough, it is important to understand how this varies across different areas of the borough to identify where there may be high concentrations of elderly or young residents. By and large, areas in the north of the borough

tend to have a generally older population with higher proportions of over-65s combined with amongst the lowest representation of under-15s.The exception to this is the Preston ward which has the borough's highest proportion of under-15s and a fairly low proportion of elderly residents.

Population change in Under 16s and Over 65s by ward (2001-2011 Census)

The growth in certain age groups over the past 10 years varies significantly across different parts of the borough. The table below shows the total population growth in each ward alongside the growth in two particular age groups; under 15s and over 65s. The table is colour coded as follows:

Growth in age group significantly less than overall growth
No significant difference in age group and overall growth
Growth in age group significantly more than overall growth

	% Growth All Ages	% Growth Under 15	% Growth 16-64	% Growth Over 65
Banstead Village	7.0%	-3.6%	4.2%	24.7%
Chipstead, Hooley and Woodmansterne	27.8%	26.3%	28.6%	26.0%
Earlswood and Whitebushes	7.4%	4.2%	7.7%	11.4%
Horley Central	7.4%	1.0%	10.1%	3.2%
Horley East	8.7%	12.6%	4.9%	28.9%
Horley West	-2.7%	-15.2%	-3.9%	25.1%
Kingswood with Burgh Heath	17.2%	34.7%	10.1%	29.7%
Meadvale and St John's	12.9%	89.6%	2.3%	-4.3%
Merstham	9.8%	14.6%	14.1%	-10.1%
Nork	9.0%	26.0%	3.7%	15.3%
Preston	-1.6%	-6.9%	6.4%	-22.2%
Redhill East	45.9%	59.7%	44.6%	32.2%
Redhill West	10.2%	8.7%	10.2%	11.7%
Reigate Central	9.2%	37.2%	6.1%	-3.5%
Reigate Hill	6.8%	17.0%	6.3%	-1.0%
Salfords and Sidlow	5.0%	13.2%	0.5%	17.0%
South Park and Woodhatch	11.4%	4.3%	16.3%	1.6%
Tadworth and Walton	1.5%	-10.1%	0.4%	16.7%
Tattenhams	1.3%	-0.8%	1.7%	1.8%

Source: Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2001 & 2011 Census

Ethnicity

In terms of ethnic diversity, the borough is less diverse (9.4% non-white) than the national picture (14.7% non-white) but similar to the average across the South East region (9.3% non-white). Amongst the non-white population, Indians and other Asian/Asian British are the largest ethnic groups, both accounting for 17% of the borough's non-white followed by Black

African (10%). The chart below shows the breakdown of the borough's non-white population.

There has been some change in the ethnic diversity of the borough between 2001 and 2011. In 2001, 92% of the population were White British or Irish, whilst in 2011 White British or White Irish residents made up 84% of the total resident population.

Breakdown of non-white population
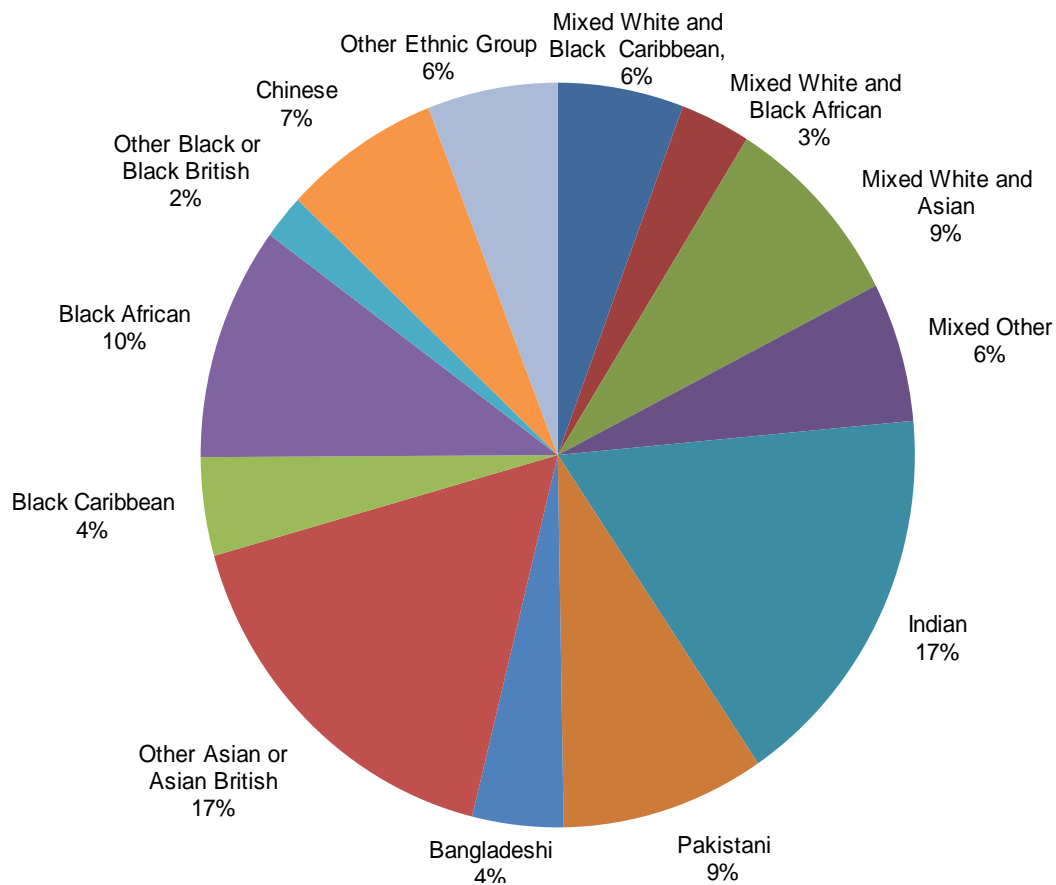
Source: 2011 Census (ONS)

English as an additional language (EAL)

Surrey County Council provides statistics on the number of pupils whose first language is not English at both Primary and Secondary age. The table below shows the percentage of EAL pupils in each of the Surrey districts, demonstrating that the borough is largely comparable to the Surrey-wide figure.

EAL pupils in Reigate & Banstead

	Primary Pupils - % EAL	Secondary Pupils - % EAL
Surrey	8.71	7.18
Elmbridge	8.37	7.11
Epsom and Ewell	13.46	8.47
Guildford	8.08	5.70
Mole Valley	3.74	2.70
Reigate and Banstead	8.85	6.70
Runnymede	8.20	5.29
Spelthorne	8.13	6.16
Surrey Heath	8.98	7.62
Tandridge	2.69	2.46
Waverley	2.61	3.14
Woking	22.46	16.98

Source: Surrey County Council 2009

**Proficiency in English (Local Authority)**

	Main language is not English (%)	Speak English very well (%)	Speak English well (%)	Speak English not well (%)	Cannot speak English (%)	Main language is English (%)
Surrey	5.7	3.0	2.0	0.6	0.1	90.5
Elmbridge	6.3	3.6	2.0	0.6	0.1	89.5
Epsom and Ewell	7.1	3.7	2.5	0.8	0.1	89.2
Guildford	7.1	3.7	2.8	0.6	0.1	89.3
Mole Valley	3.2	1.7	1.1	0.3	0	93.6
Reigate and Banstead	4.8	2.6	1.5	0.5	0.1	91.2
Runnymede	7.8	4.2	2.8	0.7	0.1	88.6
Spelthorne	6.1	3.2	2.2	0.6	0.1	90.1
Surrey Heath	5.0	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.1	91.4
Tandridge	2.6	1.4	0.9	0.2	0	93.9
Waverley	3.3	1.8	1.2	0.3	0	93.9
Woking	9.7	4.7	3.5	0.3	0.2	85.9
South East	5.6	2.6	2.1	0.8	0.1	90.7
England	7.8	3.1	2.9	1.3	0.3	88.5

Source: 2011 census (ONS)

The table above shows that English is the main language spoken by the majority of the borough's population (91.5%) and is also the case across all the Surrey local authorities. Only a small proportion of the borough's population main language is not English (4.8%) which is below the regional and national average.

The chart below shows that English is the dominant language in all the borough's wards; although this is less the case in Redhill East and Redhill West. In terms of proficiency in English, Preston has the highest proportion of residents who 'do not speak English' (6.2%), whilst 18% of Banstead Village's population whose main language is not English 'do not speak English very well' or 'not at all.'

Main Language is English as a percentage by ward
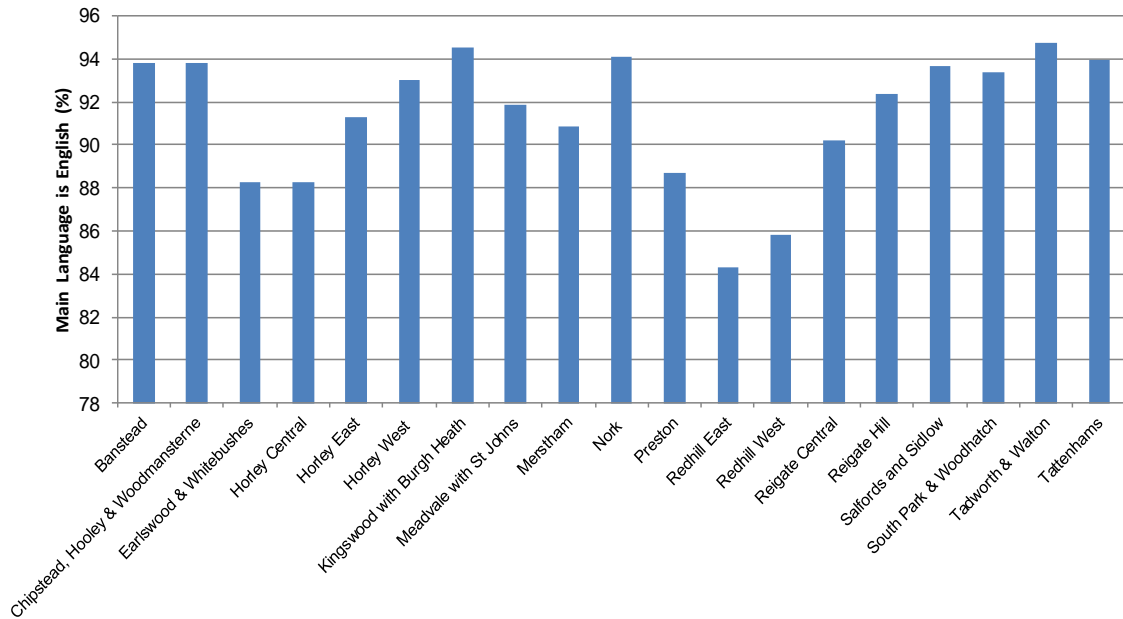
Source: ONS (2011 census)

Proficiency in English by ward

Source: ONS (2011 census)

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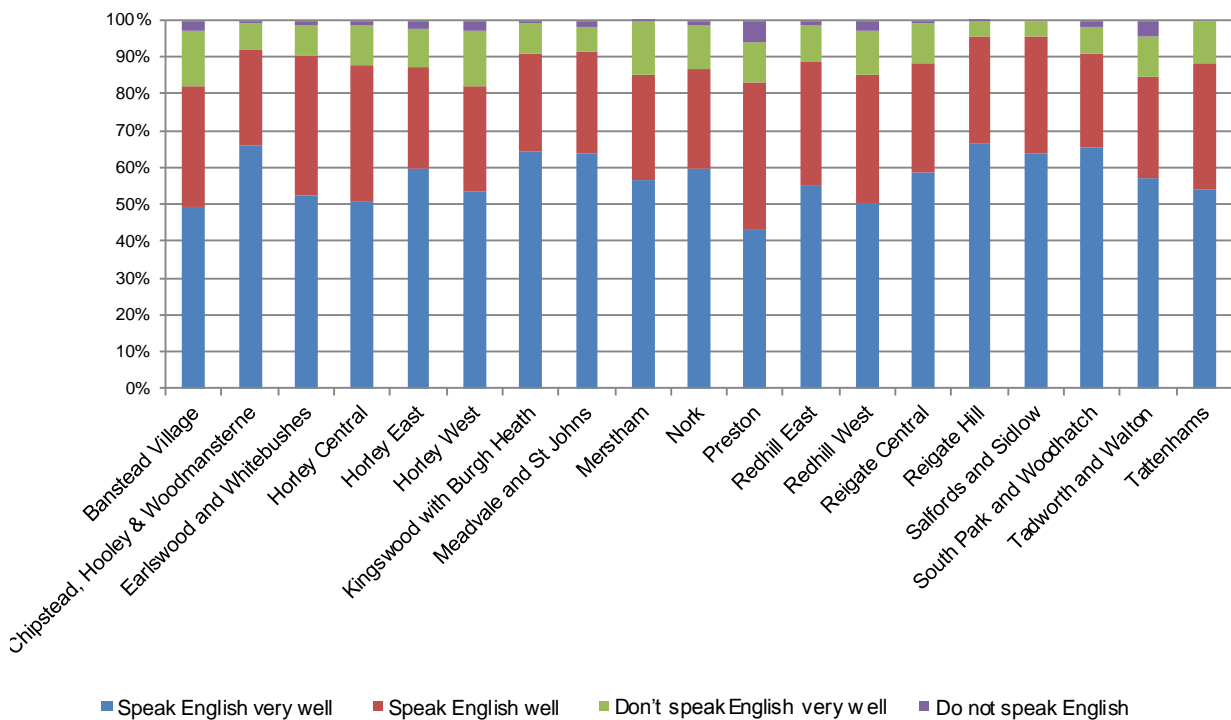
Components of Population Change

As previously discussed, the borough has seen relatively significant population growth over the past decade. However, in order to understand what is driving this change and any service response which may be required, it is necessary to break this down to identify the components of change. The tables below show the breakdown of population change since 2002. What this demonstrates is that population change is attributable to internal and international migration which has grown significantly over the period, with moves between the borough peaking in 2009 (moves in and out combined), but have since fallen (2010 & 2011). Despite a fall in total migration, population growth across the borough is still significantly higher than pre-2009. In terms of internal migration into and out of the borough, this has largely been between neighbouring local authorities in Surrey (e.g. Tandridge and Mole Valley) and also Greater London, including Sutton and Croydon.

Internal and International breakdown (2002-2012)
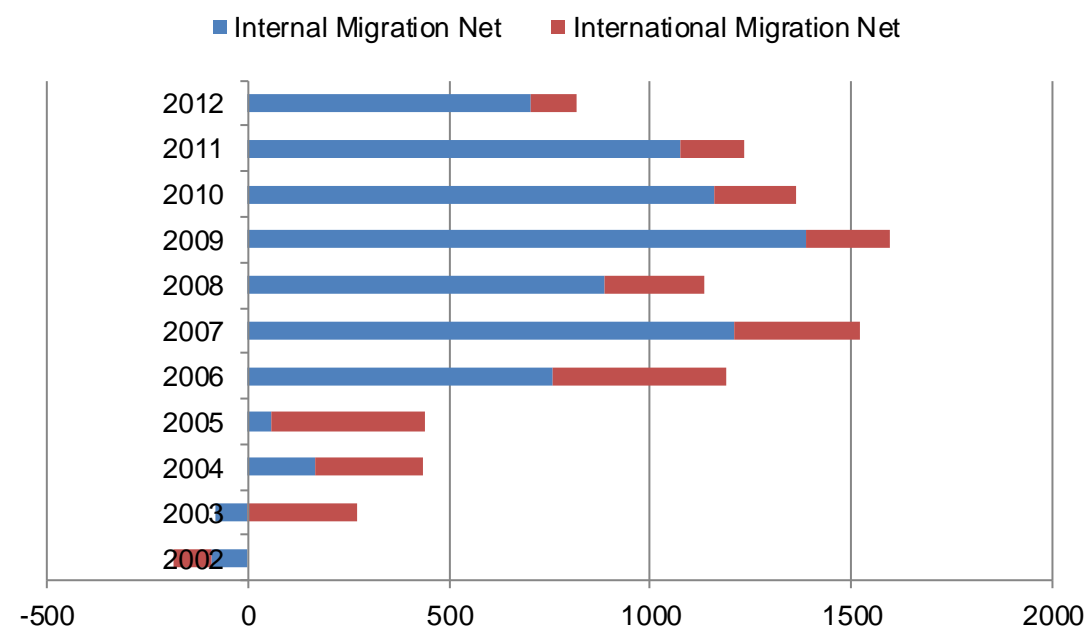
Source: ONS revised mid-year population estimates 2001-2010

Since 2007 the number of deaths has stayed relatively stable, compared to the number of births which has increased year-on-year across the borough, leading to an increase natural change. According to the latest figures (2012) 32% of the population increase was due to natural change, the majority of which was from internal migration (34%); a further 5.6% resulted from international migration.

Breakdown of migration change (2002-2012)

Migration

The total number of national insurance registrations to adults moving into the borough has fallen between 2010/11 and 2011/12 to 790 registrations. Despite a decrease, the borough still has the fourth highest number of national insurance registrations in Surrey. Overseas national insurance registrations to Reigate & Banstead rose sharply between during 2005/06 and stabilised at around 900-1,000 per annum until 2009/10 when the level dropped significantly to below 700. However, the figure rose again during 2010/11.

Number of overseas national insurance registrations to Reigate & Banstead (2002/03-2011/12)
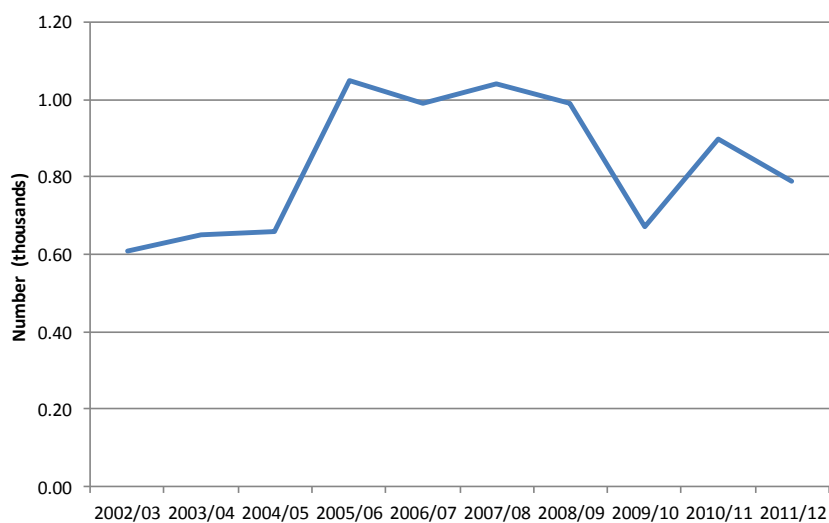
Population Projections

The latest ONS 2010-based projections for Reigate & Banstead suggest that the borough's population could grow to approximately 176,000 residents by 2035, an increase of around 29%, whilst growth across Surrey will be 19%.

Like much of Surrey and the South East, the borough is projected to experience significant population ageing moving forward. Over this same period, the over-65 population in the borough will grow by more than 70% with a very high growth in the 'oldest old'. As a result, residents over the age of 65 will account for around 23% of the population by 2035, up from a current proportion of 16%.

Percentage growth of quinary age groups (2010-2035)
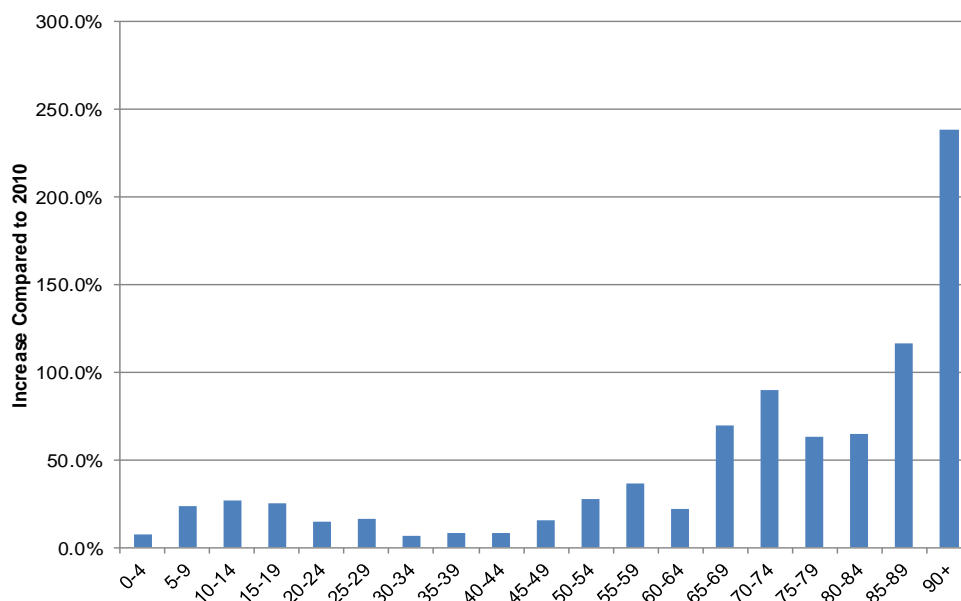
Source: ONS Sub National Population Projections (2010-2035)

Mosaic Classification

Experian's Mosaic tool uses around 400 variables to understand the characteristics, demographics and behaviours of individual households within the borough. This information is used to classify households by particular groups which can then be used to develop a richer picture of the breakdown of the borough.

Within Reigate and Banstead, the most dominant groups are:

- Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis (18.8% of households); Group E
- Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes (13.9% of households); Group D
- Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods (13.5% of households); Group C
- Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing (12.6% of households); Group F

Breakdown of Households by Mosaic Group (%)

A	Residents of isolated rural communities
B	Residents of small and mid-sized towns with strong local roots
C	Wealthy people living in the most sought after neighbourhoods
D	Successful professionals living in suburban or semi-rural homes
E	Middle income families living in moderate suburban semis
F	Couples with young children in comfortable modern housing
G	Young, well educated city dwellers
H	Couples and young singles in small modern starter homes
I	Lower income workers in urban terraces in often diverse areas
J	Owner-occupiers in older style housing in ex-industrial areas
K	Residents with sufficient incomes in right-to-buy social houses
L	Active elderly people living in pleasant retirement locations
M	Elderly people reliant on state support
N	Young people renting flats in high density social housing
O	Families in low-rise social housing with high levels of benefit need

Source: Experian © 2011

Compared to the overall Surrey picture, the household breakdown in the borough is broadly similar to the average household breakdown across the other 10 districts. The chart below compares the percentage of Reigate & Banstead households in each group with the highest and lowest percentages seen in Surrey.

Breakdown of households by Mosaic group
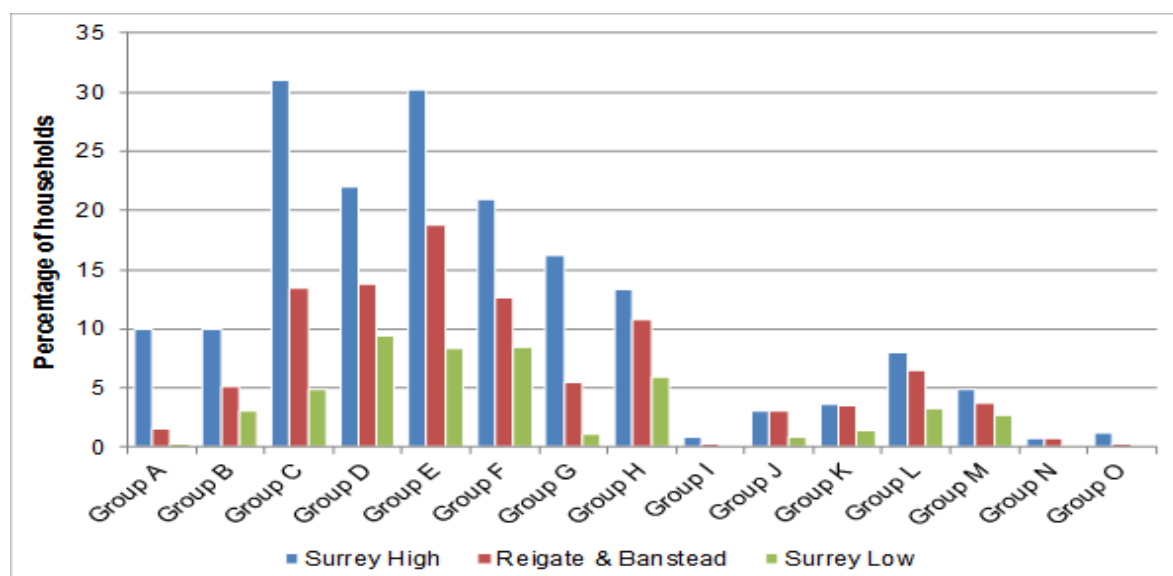
Most of the borough's wards are dominated by Mosaic groups C, D and E. However, the areas around the borough's larger town centres have a different composition with Reigate Central and Meadvale & St. Johns dominated by group F and Redhill East and Horley Central dominated by group H.

However, other groups are prevalent in particular areas of the borough. In terms of elderly specific households, the highest instances of Group L are found in Banstead Village (15.2% of households) and Reigate Hill (11.8% of households) whilst the Preston (12.7%) and Merstham (8.2%) wards have the highest proportions of Group M households.

Additionally, although Groups N and O make up a relatively small proportion of households across the borough, the prevalence of Group N is highest in Redhill West (5.9%) and Merstham (4.2%) wards whilst Group O is most prevalent in Preston (3.7% of households).

2. Business & Economy

> ➢ **The largest employment sectors in the borough are: retail and wholesale; human health and social work; education; financial and insurance services.**
> ➢ **Micro businesses (those with 1-9 employees) make up more than 90% of businesses.**
> ➢ **Start-up rates, although having decreased in 2012, have shown an overall increase over the previous three years and are now more in line with county and national rates.**
> ➢ **Long-term survival rates for start-ups are above Surrey and national figures.**
> ➢ **The borough has placed higher in the most recent UK Competitiveness Index (28th in 2013 compared to 42nd in 2010) but is ranked 8th out of the 11 Surrey districts and boroughs.**

This section brings together a range of indicators describing the borough's main business sectors, employers, and productivity levels. Boosting economic growth has become a key aim of the Government and supporting businesses to succeed is even more important in the current economic climate. Understanding local strengths, weaknesses and opportunities is crucial to informing future action and supporting the Council's ambition to encourage and foster local economic growth.

Business Sectors

The majority of the borough's population work in wholesale and retail; accounting for 13% of the total. A large proportion of residents are also employed in healthcare, education and financial related professions.

Employment Breakdown by Industry (total number of persons)

	Reigate & Banstead	South East
All Usual Residents Aged 16 to 74 in Employment	71,236	4,260,723
Industry		
A Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	173	28,582
B Mining and Quarrying	135	5,832
C Manufacturing	3,270	306,391
D Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	345	24,500
E Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	399	29,749
F Construction	5,915	339,761
G Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motor Cycles	9,487	662,860
H Transport and Storage	4,481	222,795
I Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,031	214,329
J Information and Communication	3,771	235,081
K Financial and Insurance Activities	6,325	191,566
L Real Estate Activities	1,209	61,133
M Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	6,282	317,787
N Administrative and Support Service Activities	4,209	219,830
O Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	3,792	255,674
P Education	6,325	432,119
Q Human Health and Social Work Activities	8,743	495,212
R,S Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Other Service Activities	3,224	208,963
T Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods - and Services - Producing Activities of Households for Own Use	88	6,581
U Activities of Extraterritorial Organisations and Bodies	32	1,978

Source: ONS (2011 Census)

In terms of total number of VAT enterprises (by industry) in the borough, the three largest industries (ONS, 2013) are:

- Professional, scientific & technician: 1,275
- Construction: 855
- IT: 645

Business Size

Micro businesses (1-9 employees) make up more than 90% of the total number of VAT registered businesses within the borough, largely similar to the corresponding figure for Surrey. Only 1.2% of the borough's businesses are classed as medium sized (50-249 employees) compared to 1.5% in Surrey.

The table below provides some more information about some of the key major employers within the borough.

Key Major Employers

Organisation	Business Line	Location
East Surrey Hospital	Hospital	Redhill
Legal & General	Finance, Investment & Insurance	Kingswood
Pfizer	Pharmaceuticals	Walton on the Hill
Fidelity Investments	Finance & Investments	Kingswood
Towers Watson	Professional & Business Services	Reigate
Canon	Digital Technology Products	Reigate
AXA	Insurance	Redhill
Travelers Insurance	Insurance	Redhill
Asda	Supermarket	Burgh Heath
Total Gas & Power	Gas & Petroleum	Redhill
Santander	Banking & Finance	Redhill
Lombard	Finance	Redhill
Balfour Beatty	Construction & Engineering	Redhill

Stock Breakdown by Employee Numbers
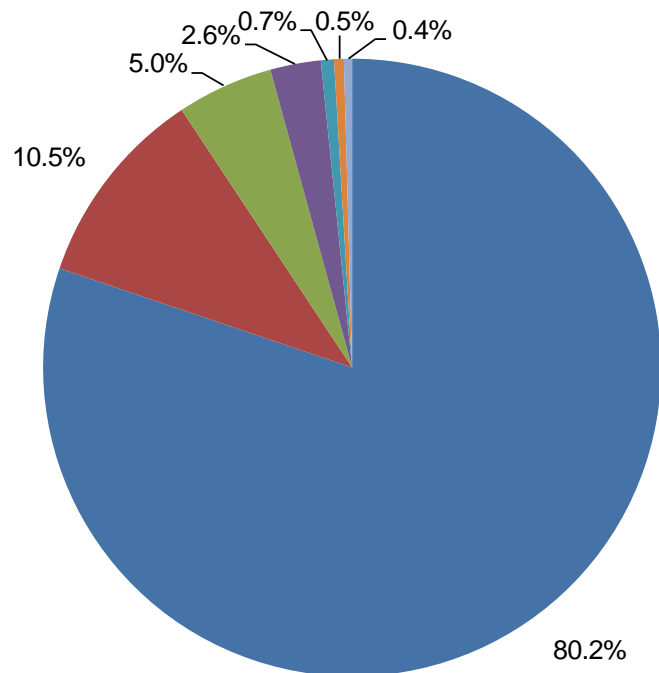
■ 0 - 4 ■ 5 - 9 ■ 10 - 19 ■ 20 - 49 ■ 50 - 99 ■ 100 - 249 ■ 250 +

	0-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50-99	100-249	250+
Number	4,700	615	295	155	40	30	20
%	80.2%	10.5%	5.0%	2.6%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%

Source: ONS: Business Demography, 2013

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Business Growth

In 2012, there were 5,855 VAT registered businesses in Reigate & Banstead and 6,795 business units.[2] Growth in the number of registered businesses since 1994 is below comparator areas. The number of businesses in the borough grew by 22.5% compared to 28.4% in Surrey and 31.6% across the South East. Stock growth in the borough to 2007 was on a par with comparator areas until 2000/01 but has steadily fallen behind since then. The methodology of this statistical release was changed in 2008 and as such, long term comparison beyond 2007 is not possible.

Growth in VAT Registered Businesses (1994-2007)
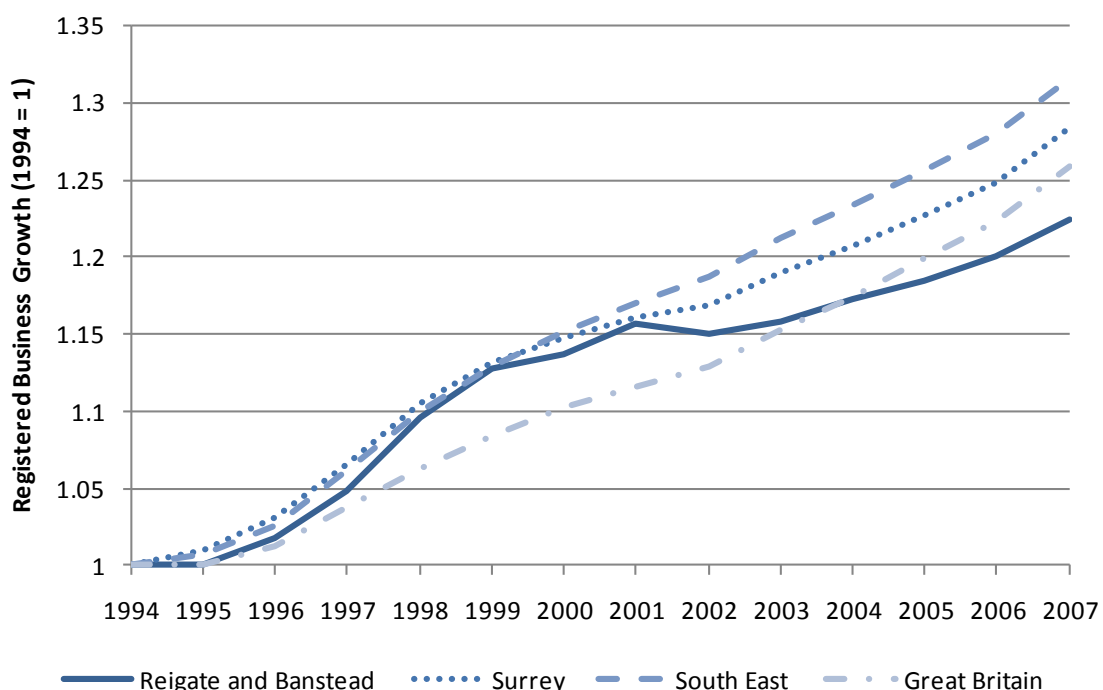
Source: Data produced by BERR, 2008*

[N.B. NOMIS no longer publish figures (since 2007), which were incorporated into the above chart.

ONS are going to make the data available on NOMIS but to date they have not done so.]

Business Start-Up and Survival Rates

Since 2010, net start-up rates in the borough have increased showing signs of recovery in the economic market. In 2012 the net start-up rate in the borough was 0.17%, slightly worse than the Surrey and national average of 1.02% and 0.39% respectively. The previous year (2011) saw the net start-up rate for the borough reach its highest of 1.96%, which was significantly above the Surrey and national average. In the last 3 years net start-up rates in Reigate and Banstead have increased which are broadly in line with the national and county

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[2] ONS - Office of National Statistics from Inter-departmental Business Register (IDBR)

average in terms of entrepreneurship (as identified by the net start up rate).

Net Annual Start-Up Rate (1994-2012)
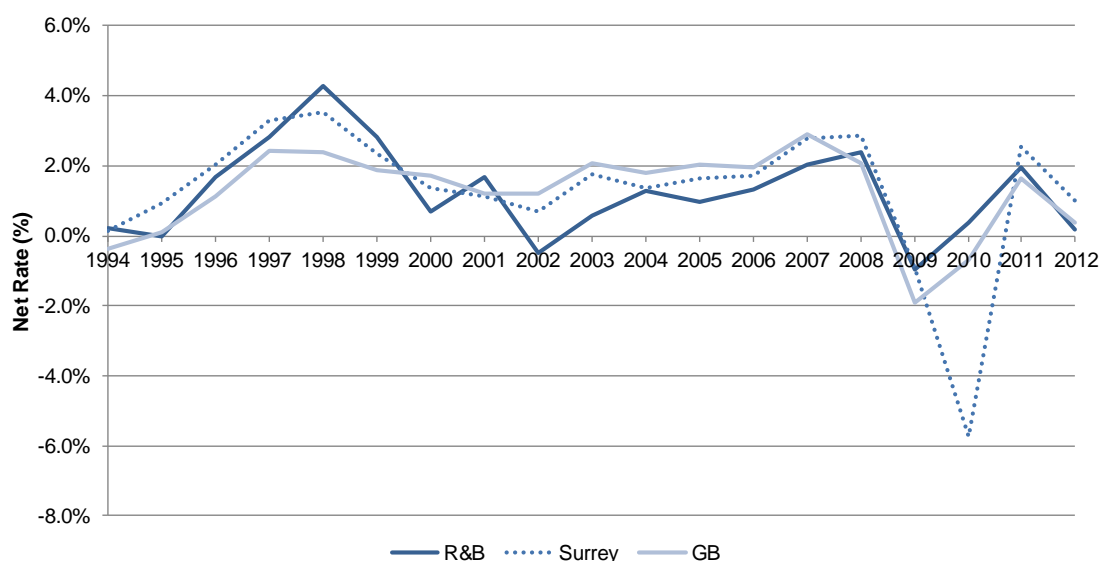
Businesses survival rates in the borough are strong with performance slightly better than the county average, particularly for longer term survival. Based on business which started in the borough in 2007, 96.5% were still in existence after one year. The five year survival rate in the borough is 50% compared with 44% across Great Britain. The two tables below show that the long term survival rate of businesses that started in 2007 is slightly better than those which started in 2006.

. New Business Survival Rate (2006 Births)

	1 Year %	2 Year %	3 Year %	4 Year %	5 Year %
Reigate and Banstead	96.1	84.5	71.3	58.9	49.6
Surrey	97.3	84.7	71.0	58.4	49.1
South East	97.0	82.7	68.8	56.3	47.8
Great Britain	96.5	80.7	66.1	53.1	44.9

New Business Survival Rate (2007 Births)

	1 Year %	2 Year %	3 Year %	4 Year %	5 Year %
Reigate and Banstead	96.5	83.3	68.1	57.6	50.0
Surrey	96.6	84.5	67.2	55.5	47.7
South East	96.2	83.8	66.2	55.1	47.3
Great Britain	95.4	81.2	63.0	52.0	44.6

The chart below demonstrates the significant impact of the economic downturn on business survival, charting the one year survival rate for new start-ups nationally, across the county and in Reigate & Banstead. A clear drop in the one-year survival rate is apparent for businesses which started in 2008 and occurred again in 2010; when one-year survival

reached its lowest of 85.7%,before improving significantly in 2011 (92.5% survival) suggesting a recovery in the local economy.

**One year survival rate for new start-ups (year of start)**

Business Turnover and Age

Around 74% of businesses in the borough have an annual turnover of less than £250,000, slightly higher than Surrey average (73%), reflecting the high proportion of small businesses in the borough. Just over 40% of businesses in the borough have been in existence for more than 10 years, largely similar to the situation across Surrey.

Stock Breakdown by Turnover

Legend: ■ 0-49 ■ 50-99 ■ 100-249 ■ 250-499 ■ 500-999 ■ 1,000-4,999 ■ 5,000+
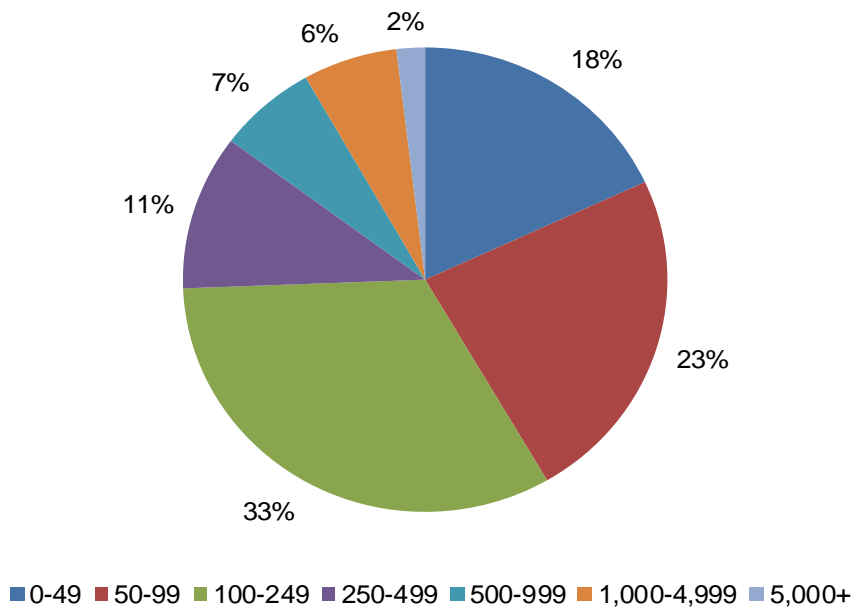
Stock Breakdown by Annual Turnover

(£ thou)	0-49	50-99	100-249	250-499	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000+
Number	1,060	1,375	1,920	635	385	370	115
%	18.1%	23.5%	32.8%	10.8%	6.6%	6.3%	1.9%

Source: IDBR via ONS, 2011

Stock Breakdown by Age

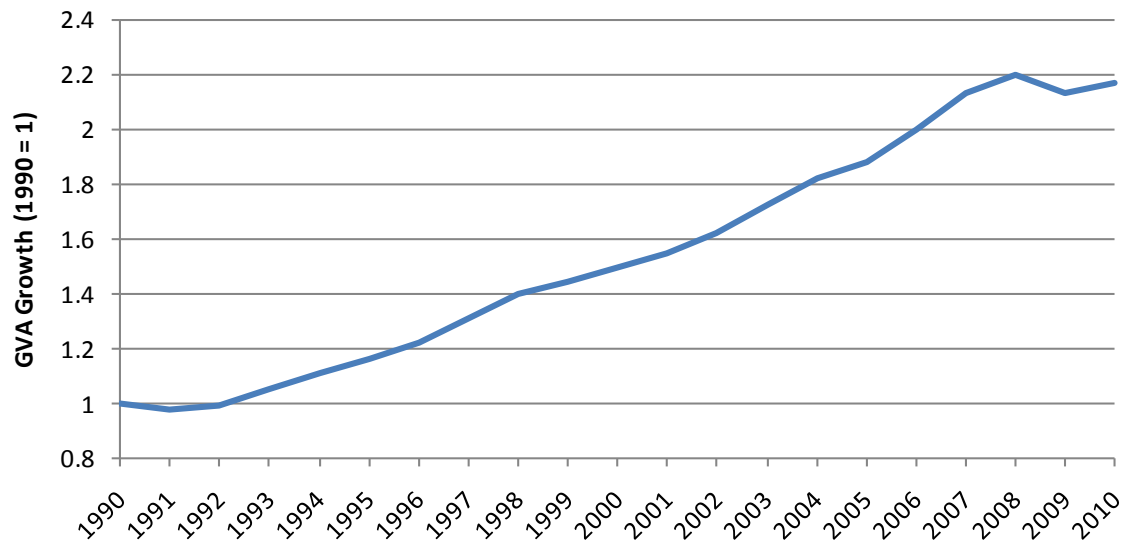|	Less than 2 Years	2-3 Years	4-9 Years	10+ Years
Number	1,000	850	1,630	2,380
%	17.1%	14.5%	27.8%	40.6%

Source: ONS, 2013

Gross Value Added (GVA) & Competitiveness

Gross Value Added is a measure of the value of services and goods produced in a particular area. Levels of output in 2010 in Reigate & Banstead stand at £3,458[3].Since 1990, the borough's GVA has shown steady growth, increasing by 117% over the period to 2010.

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[3] Experian © , 2010

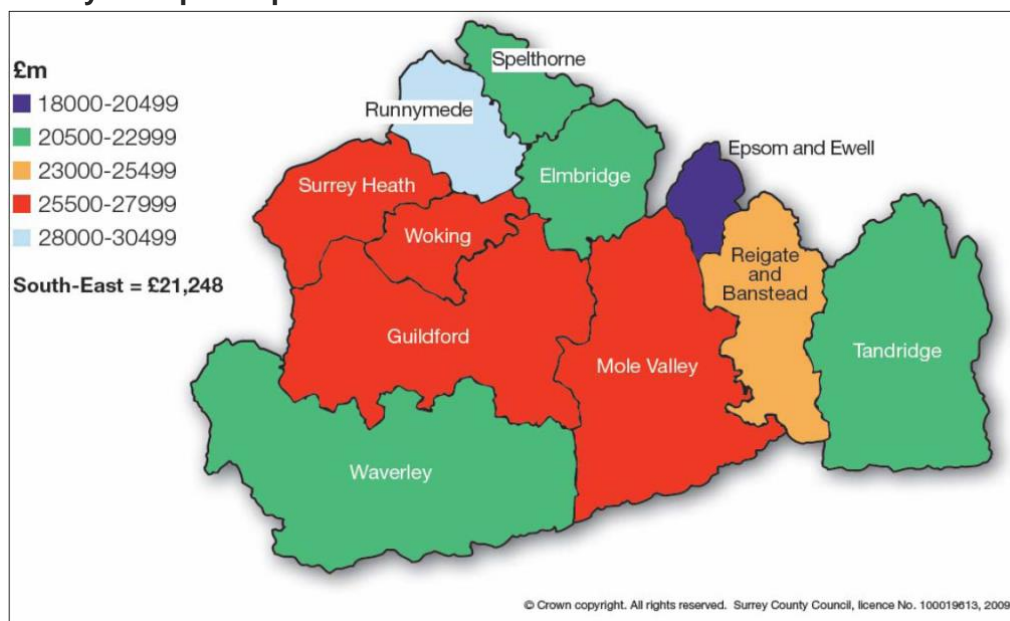**GVA Growth (1990-2010)**

Reigate & Banstead has similar levels of productivity to Surrey and the South East region: GVA per employee for Reigate & Banstead was £42,257 compared to £41,293 in Surrey and £43,675 in the South East (Economic Market Assessment, 2006). Of the 11 Surrey districts, Reigate & Banstead is 6th in terms of GVA per capita (Surrey LEA, 2010).

Surrey GVA per Capita

Sectorial GVA

GVA contributions by Sector	Total GVA (£b) 2013		
	RBBC	**Surrey**	**South East**
Total (GVA) 2013	3909.6	30472.8	190910.0
Accomodation, Food Services & Recreation	113.6	9248.0	1481.6
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	12.8	102.5	859.0
Construction	240.6	13235.0	1903.5
Extraction & Mining	0.5	3.7	452.0
Finance & Insurance	1271.2	2918.5	12525.0
Information & communication	160.0	2929.3	19027.0
Manufacturing	115.6	1562.5	16962.0
Professional & Other Private Services	892.0	9517.9	46877.0
Public Services	559.3	4422.3	32944.0
Transport & storage	55.3	747.7	8113.0
Utilities	70.0	727.2	5645.0
Wholesale & Retail	418.6	4156.2	25027.0

Source: Experian (2013)©

In terms of the borough's GVA, Finance & Insurance is the biggest contributor to the local economy followed by professional & other private services. Across the Surrey and the South East a large proportion of the GVA comes from the Wholesale & Retail Sector.

The Construction sector makes a significant contribution to Surrey's GVA accounting for over £13 billion.

UK Competitiveness Index

The UK Competitiveness Index was 'designed to be an integrated measure of competitiveness focusing on both the development and sustainability of business and the economic welfare of individuals'[4]. The most recent UKCI report was published in 2013. Out of the 379 local authorities in England and Wales, Reigate & Banstead ranked 28th. This is an improvement from the last report published in 2010, where the borough was ranked 42nd. Relative to the 11 Surrey districts and boroughs, Reigate & Banstead ranks 8th; the same position it held in the 2010 report.

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[4] The UK Competitiveness Index 2013

3. Workforce, Education & Skills

> ➢ **The number of JSA claimants is at its lowest level since December 2008, although levels are still double those of December 2007.**
> ➢ **There has been a decrease in those seeking JSA between 0-6 months since the last Borough Profile but an increase in those seeking JSA for over 12 months.**
> ➢ **The borough has amongst the greatest number of NEETs in the county, although Preston and Merstham have seen large decreases in their numbers.**
> ➢ **Improvements in GCSE results are above those at regional and national levels.**
> ➢ **While attainment at KS1 is below Surrey levels, attainment at KS2 shows that the borough surpasses countywide levels in Mathematics and matches them in English.**

This section includes a range of indicators and information relating to the workforce in Reigate & Banstead. The Residents' Satisfaction Survey, carried out in late 2013, shows that a strong local economy and job prospects (94%), as well as having good schools and colleges (91%), are factors that are important in making somewhere a good place to live[5]. Unemployment levels can be seen as an indicator of economic strength and coupled with this, information regarding the skills levels and educational attainment of the current and emerging workforce will help us understand the capacity of the local workforce to support business growth, particularly within knowledge intensive sectors.
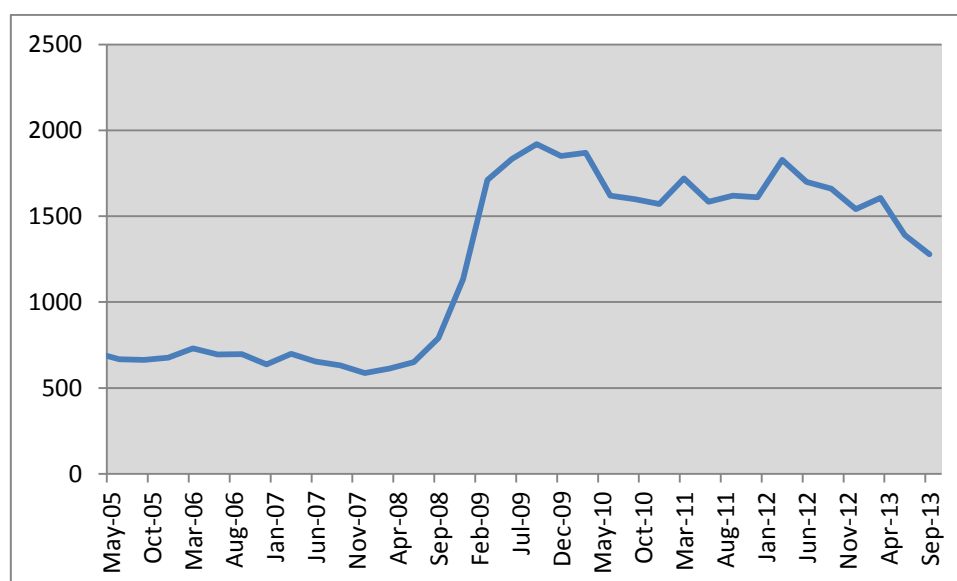
Unemployment

There are a number of measures used to identify levels of unemployment within the working age population (16-64), largely based around claimant rates for different types of benefits.

One of the most common measures is the number or rate of Job Seekers Allowance claimants. The number of claimants rose steeply from late 2008, after a long period of stability. Over an 18 month period between March 2008 and August 2009, the claimant rate more than trebled from 613 claimants to 1,938.

However, there has been a steady decline in the number of JSA claimants in the 18 month period between March 2012 and September 2013 from 1,828 to 1,279, representing a 30% decrease. Although this is the lowest level of claimants since December 2008, it is still significantly higher than December 2007's figure of 588.

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[5] Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2013

JSA Claimant Trend (2005-2013)

Within these figures is some age-related variation, as there was when the 2012 Borough Profile was published. Whilst the claimant rate amongst residents aged 25-49 and 50-64 is 1.4% and 1.0% respectively, it is higher for those aged 18-24, standing at 2.9%. However, this represents a noticeable drop since the last borough profile, when the rate for 18-24s was 4.6%.

Reigate & Banstead's overall claimant level of 1.4% is less than half that of the national level of 3.2%. It is also noticeably lower than the South East level of 2.0%. The table below shows that Reigate & Banstead's claimant rate is largely comparable to other districts in the county of Surrey. The borough's decrease in the number of claimants over the past 18 months is in keeping with countywide patterns also.

JSA Claimants by District (September 2013)

	Number of Claimants	Claimant Rate
Elmbridge	836	1
Epsom & Ewell	643	1.3
Guildford	1114	1.2
Mole Valley	554	1.1
Reigate & Banstead	1279	1.4
Runnymede	626	1.2
Spelthorne	905	1.5
Surrey Heath	700	1.3
Tandridge	671	1.3
Waverley	770	1.1
Woking	871	1.4

JSA Claimants by Duration

24%

15%

61%
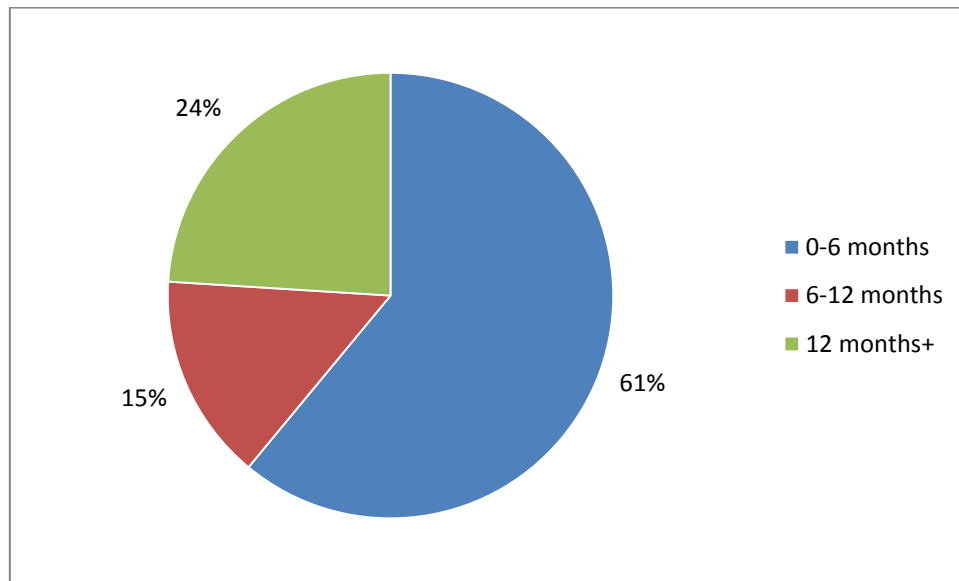
- 0-6 months
- 6-12 months
- 12 months+

Claim duration is also an important indicator of the difficulty in gaining employment. As of September 2013, 61% of those claiming JSA in Reigate and Banstead have been doing so for less than 6 months. This reveals a decrease from those receiving JSA for this duration since the last borough profile was published, when this figure was 67%. However, there is an increase in those receiving JSA for over a year: whereas in 2011, only 15% had been claiming for over a year, this figure now stands at 24%. At ward-level, there are particular areas where the proportion of JSA claimants that are claiming for over a year is noticeably higher, such as Tattenhams (35.6%), South Park & Woodhatch (34.1%) and Nork (32.6%)[6].

Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET)

According to statistics from Surrey-i, Reigate & Banstead has the highest number of NEETs (141) of all Surrey districts, as of March 2013. This is an increase of 14 in the number of NEETs from the last Borough Profile, where Reigate & Banstead ranked second highest out of the Surrey districts and boroughs. It must be noted that NEET numbers can be volatile and are susceptible to seasonal patterns. The wards with the highest NEET population are Horley West (17), South Park & Woodhatch (14), Horley Central and Redhill West (both 13), with the wards of Preston and Merstham seeing the biggest improvements in their number of NEETs. In March 2012, both wards had 16 NEETs each, placing them at joint 7th highest out of all Surrey wards. Decreases in the subsequent 12 months has seen NEET levels fall to 10 in Preston and 7 in Merstham, ranking 21st and 41st respectively out of all Surrey wards.

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[6] Nomisweb

Job Sought

For those on JSA, the Job Centre provides information on the type of work they are seeking. In the vast majority of cases, this corresponds with the type of position they held prior to becoming unemployed.

Across Reigate & Banstead, the majority of jobseekers are looking for lower level occupations; that is, roles in sales and customer services (23%) and elementary occupations (19%). A high percentage also seeks administrative or secretarial positions (14%).

Type of work sought by JSA claimants
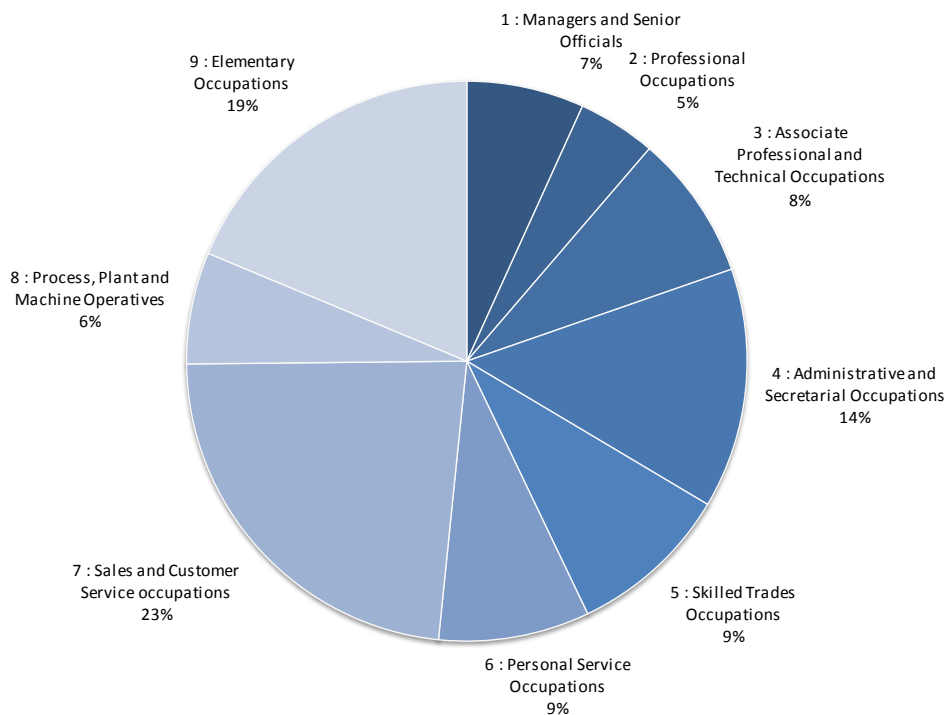
Worklessness

The JSA claimant rate is likely to be an underestimate of the level of unemployed residents in the borough. A less familiar term is worklessness, which in practice describes people of working age who are claiming some form of out-of-work benefit. This indicator examines administrative counts of all people claiming one of the following benefit types: Job Seekers Allowance, Employment & Support Allowance, Incapacity Benefit and Income Support. These figures are likely to be a more accurate estimate of the number of residents not in work. The table below shows the breakdown in type of benefit for the borough, as of Q2 2013.

Breakdown of Out-of-Work Benefits Across Borough

Benefit	Number of Claimants
Job Seekers Allowance	1410
ESA and Incapacity Benefits	2970
Lone Parents	650
Other Income-Related Benefit	180
Total	5210

Source: Surrey-i (2013)

The total number of out-of-work benefits claimants has dropped since the publication of the previous Borough Profile in 2012 by 8.0%. The proportional spread across each type of benefit remains largely the same, however.

Of all the Surrey boroughs and districts, Reigate & Banstead has the second highest percentage of those aged 16-64 claiming out-of-work benefits (5.91%), with Spelthorne having the highest (6.69%). This is above the Surrey average of 5.37% but lower than the regional and national rates of 7.85% and 10.93% respectively.

As was the case in 2012, there is variation at ward level. It remains the case that Preston has the highest rate (now 10.65%) and Reigate Hill the lowest (2.53%).

Income & Earnings

The Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE) provides information about the earnings of people who live in an area, excluding those who are self-employed. Like much of the South East, the median annual earnings of residents in Reigate & Banstead are significantly above the national median. The latest data indicates that the median full-time earnings in the borough are £31,301[7], nearly £10,000 more than the national median of £21,794. Out of the median wage figures that were provided for Surrey boroughs (Mole Valley & Runnymede statistics were absent) in ASHE 2012, Reigate & Banstead had the highest. The chart below compares the median full-time earnings of people who live in Reigate & Banstead to a series of national and local comparators.

(N.B.The median is quoted as this is less skewed by extreme values and presents a more 'typical' picture.)

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[7] ASHE 2012

Comparison of Median Full-Time Earnings
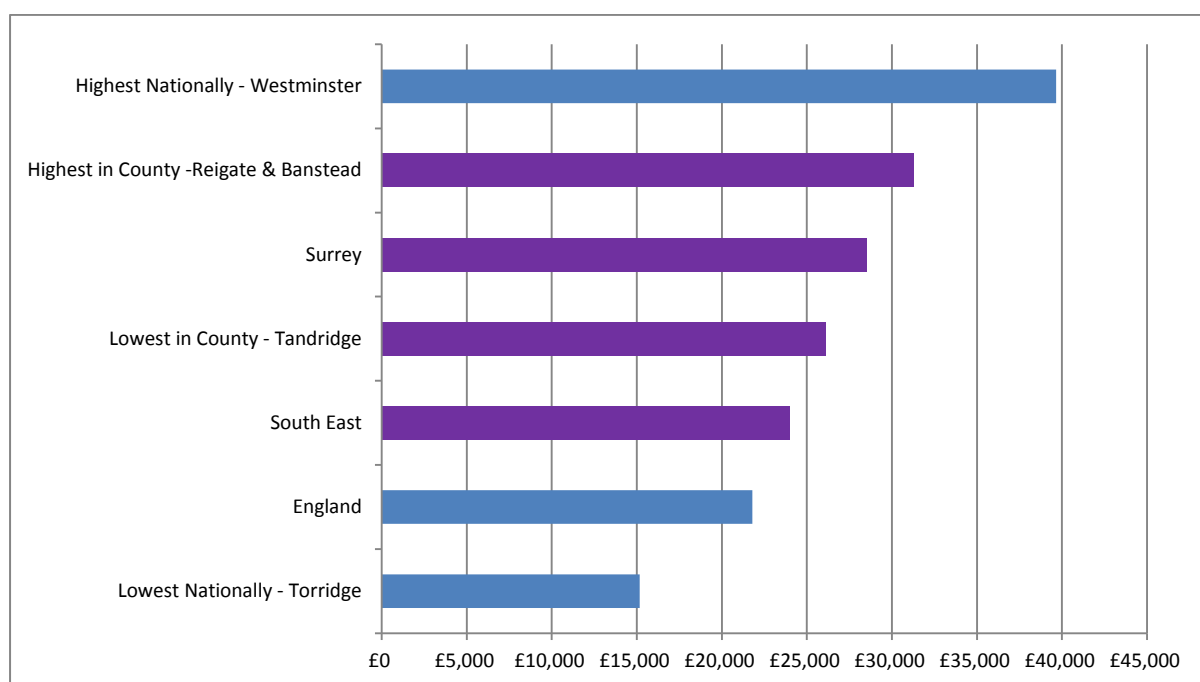
Reigate & Banstead's median figure is £3000 lower than that provided in the 2012 Borough Profile (using ASHE 2010). However, the national median has seen a similar decrease.

Earnings data is not available at a lower geographical level from ASHE. However, the Mosaic dataset provides detailed information on annual household income for the various household types. Modelling this data for each ward allows us to estimate the proportion of households which have an annual income below or above a certain threshold.

Across the borough, the dataset indicates that around 20% of households are likely to have a gross annual household income of less than £20,000. However, the percentage varies significantly across the borough. In the Preston ward, almost one third (32%) of households are estimated to have a gross income of less than £20,000, slightly above the national average of 31%. At the other end of the scale, only 16% of households in Nork have an income below this threshold.

Income Deprivation

Compared to the national picture, the borough does not suffer significantly from income deprivation. None of the borough's LSOAs fall within the most deprived 10% in the country and only one, located in the Merstham area, falls within the most deprived 20%. However, when compared to Surrey, it becomes clear that the borough suffers from relatively higher levels of income deprivation. The map below shows the ranking of each of the borough's LSOAs in terms of income deprivation compared to those in Surrey.

Most deprived 10%
11 - 20%
21 - 30%
31 - 40%
41 - 50%
51 - 60%
61 - 70%
71 - 80%
81 - 90%
91 - 100%

BV – Banstead Village
N – Nork
T – Tattenhams
P – Preston
CHW – Chipstead Hooley
& Woodmansterne
TW – Tadworth & Walton
KBH – Kingswood with Burgh Heath
M – Merstham
RH – Reigate Hill
RC – Reigate Central
RW – Redhill West
RE – Redhill East
MSJ – Meadvale & St Johns
SPW -South Park & Woodhatch
EW – Earlswood & Whitebushes
SS – Salfords & Sidlow
HW – Horley West
HC – Horley Central
HE – Horley East

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Skills Levels

A high skills base is essential to supporting businesses and driving the growth of the knowledge economy both locally and nationally. The most common measure of skills is highest qualification levels. Statistics on qualifications are collected through the Annual Population Survey (APS) and are only available at borough level. The NVQ qualifications levels correspond to the following equivalents:

NVQ1 – equivalent to GCSE grades D-G;

NVQ2 – equivalent to five GCSEs at grade C or above;

NVQ3 – equivalent to two A level passes;

NVQ4 – equivalent to a first degree;

NVQ5 – equivalent to a Masters degree.

The chart below shows that 38.3% of residents in Reigate & Banstead are estimated to be qualified to NVQ4 and above. This is above the regional and national averages of 36.8% and 34.4% respectively. However, this represents both a decrease for Reigate and Banstead (from 41%) and increases for the region and nation since the last borough profile.
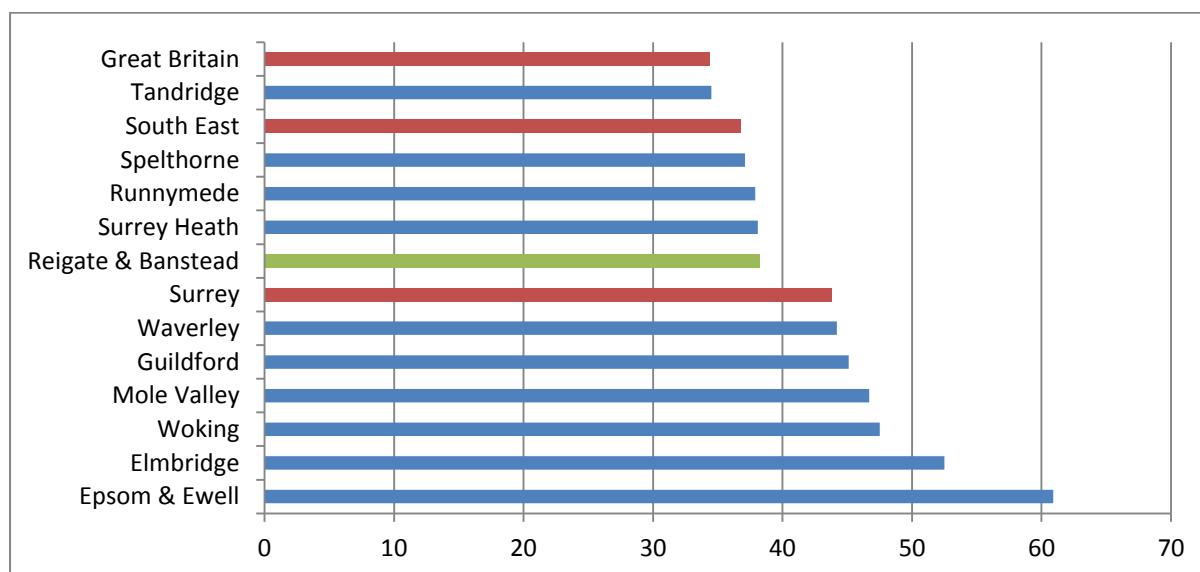
Source: Annual Population Survey available through Nomisweb (2012)

Not Entering Higher Education

The Education, Skills & Training domain within the Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 includes an indicator of the proportion of people not entering higher education. The level of non-entry varies significantly across the borough and there are clear pockets where non-entry is far higher. The highest levels of non-entry are seen in LSOAs such as Preston, Merstham, Woodhatch and the west of Horley, with as many as 87% of under-21s not entering higher education. Conversely, the north of the borough generally has much greater levels of entry to higher education and in several small areas the non-entry rate is less than 10%.

GCSE Attainment

The percentage of pupils in Reigate & Banstead achieving 5 A*-C grades at GCSE has, like all but one of the Surrey districts, increased between 2011 and 2012. The rise from 79.4% to 82.7% represents an increase of 3.3% and this improvement is ahead of both regional and national improvements.

Percentage of Students Achieving 5 A*-C Grades at GCSE Level
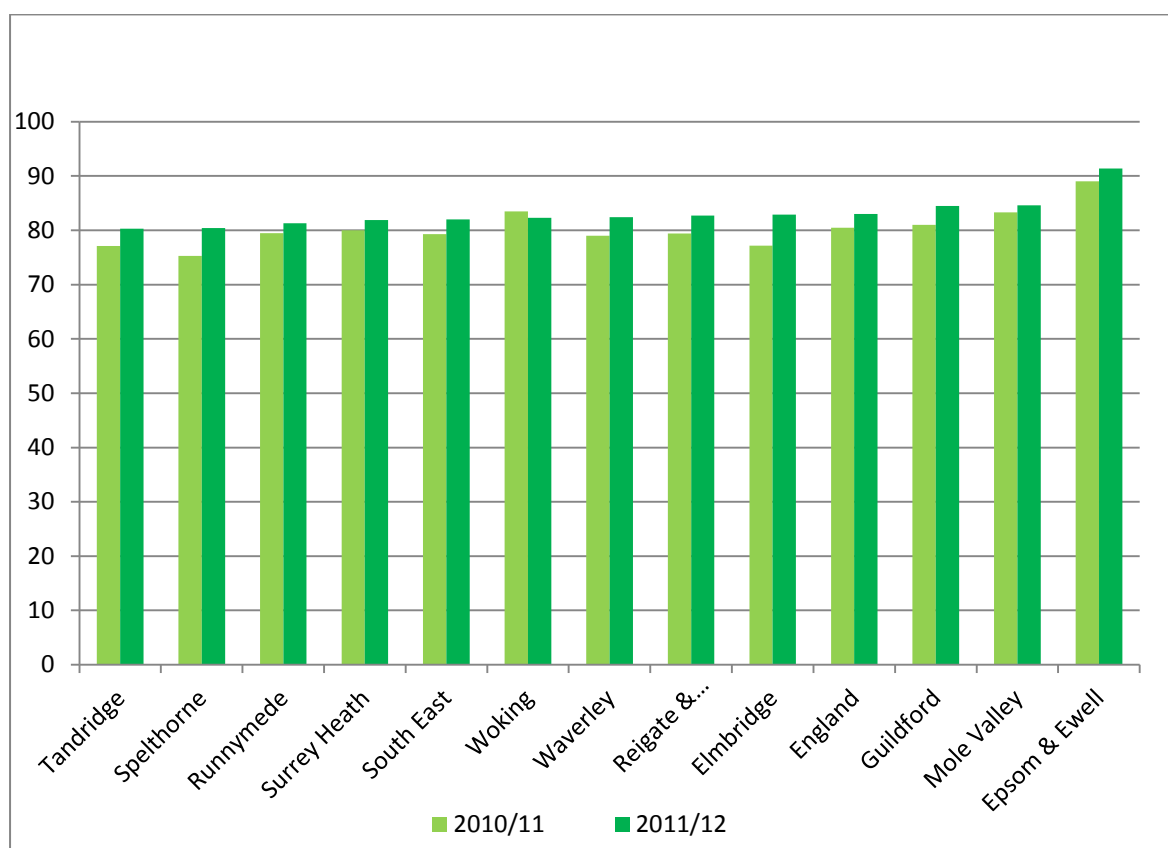
Source: Surrey-i

KS1 Attainment

Compared to the national picture, pupils in Reigate & Banstead perform slightly better than the national average in terms of Level 2+ achievement at KS1 in reading, writing, maths and science. However, when compared to the countywide levels, the borough performs less well, as the table below demonstrates. This represents the achievements of pupils for the 2011/12 academic year.

30

	% of Pupils Achieving Level 2+ in Reading	% of Pupils Achieving Level 2+ in Writing	% of Pupils Achieving Level 2+ in Mathematics	% of Pupils Achieving Level 2+ in Science
England	87.00	83.00	91.00	89.00
Surrey	90.00	87.00	94.00	93.00
South East	88.00	85.00	92.00	92.00
Reigate & Banstead	89.00	84.00	92.00	92.00

KS2 Attainment

In recent years, Reigate & Banstead pupils have fared worse than the Surrey average in terms of level 4 attainment (the expected level) at KS2. This was the case for both mathematics and English. However, more recently, the borough has shown to match and – in the case of Mathematics results – surpass county levels. Both the borough and the county regularly achieve higher than the regional and national averages.

Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4 or Above in Mathematics
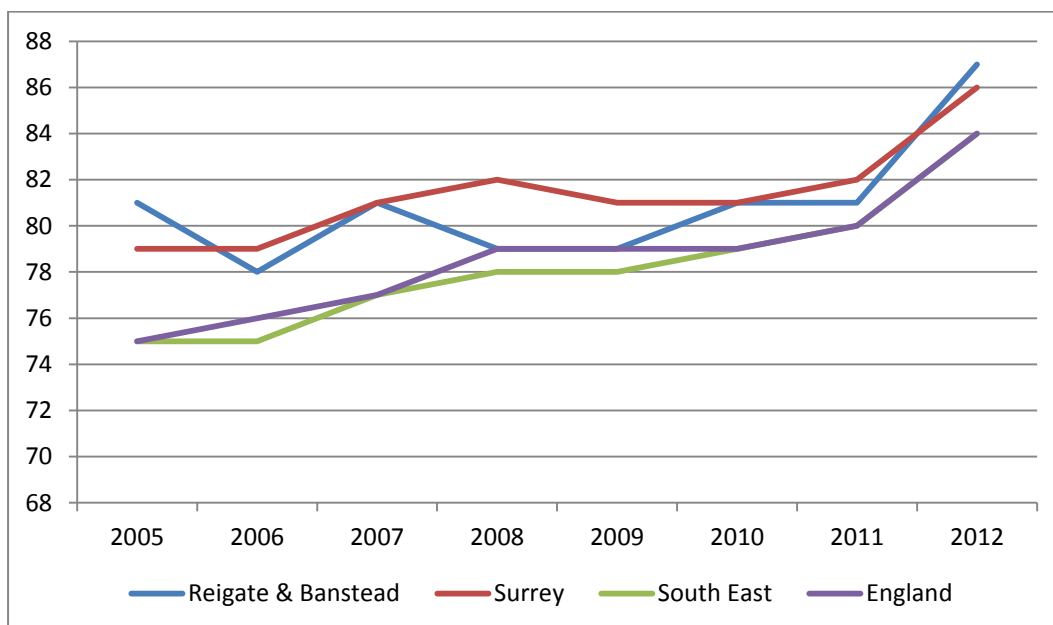
Percentage of Pupils Achieving Level 4 or Above in English
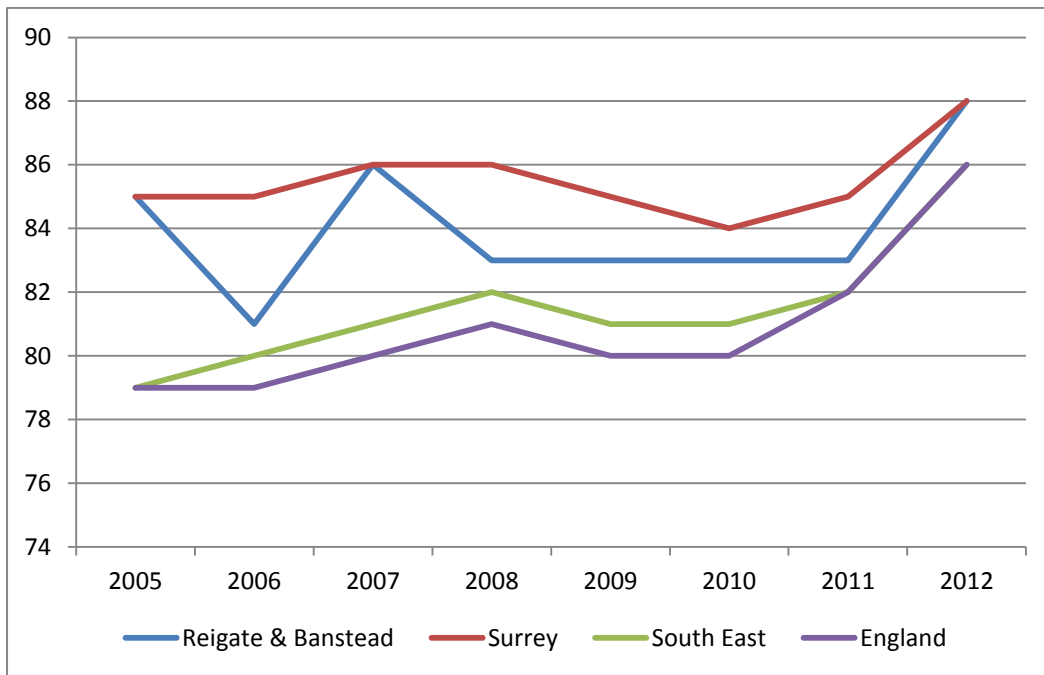
Source: DfE, http://www.education.gov.uk/inyourarea/results/la_43UF_wards_2.shtml

4. Housing

> ➢ **The borough has approximately 57,150 homes.**
> ➢ **There has been a 5% increase in tenancy through private rentals and a 6% decrease in outright home ownership between 2001 and 2011.**
> ➢ **House prices are approximately £100,000 higher than the national average but the borough is the third most affordable amongst all Surrey districts and boroughs.**
> ➢ **508 additional dwellings have been built across the borough's four main settlement areas in 2012/13.**
> ➢ **The number of households on the Council's Housing Register has decreased across each housing type (1-bedroom, 2-bedroom, etc.).**

Housing Stock

There are around 57,150 homes in the borough. According to 2001 Census data, the level of owner occupation in the borough was 78%; higher than the then-countrywide average of 68%. 2011 Census data states that this regional figure has decreased to 75%; however this is largely in line with the national trend, with that figure falling to 64%.

2011 Census

- Outright Ownership — 27%
- Ownership via Mortage/Loan — 48%
- Shared Ownership — 1%
- Social Rented — 11%
- Private Rented — 12%
- 1%
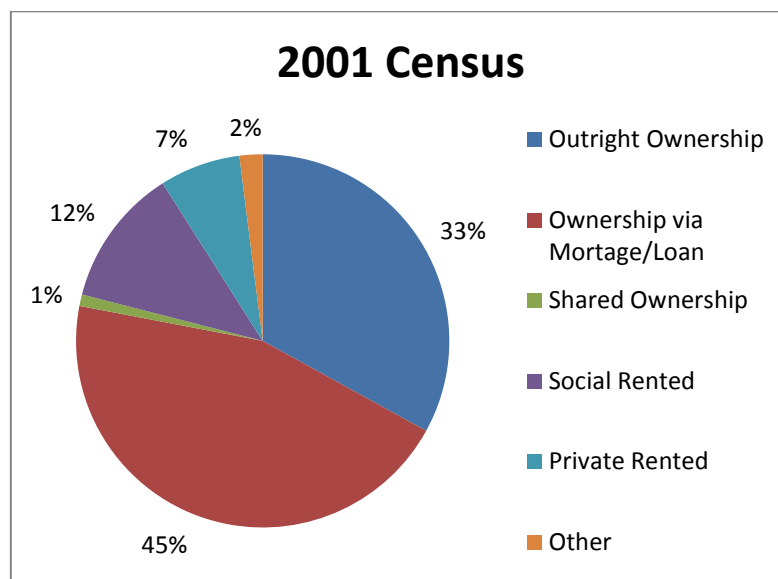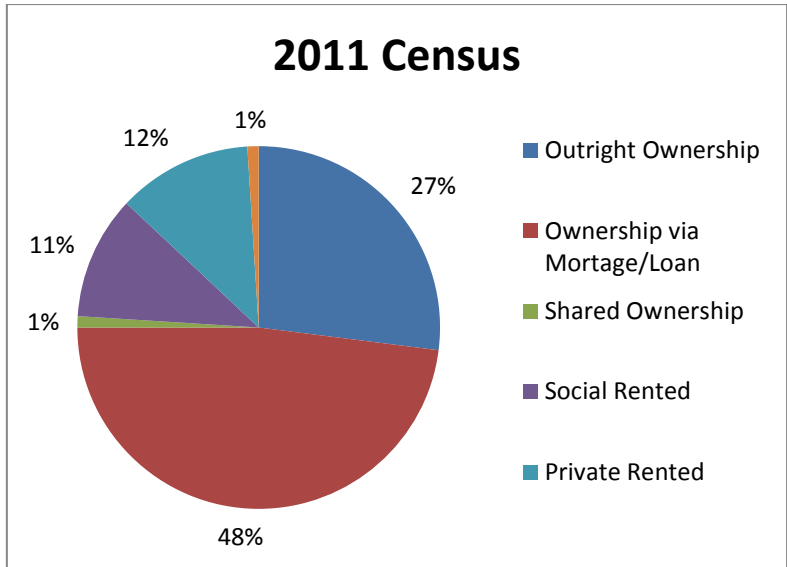
The 10 years that have elapsed between both surveys demonstrate that, by and large, the general composition of housing tenure has remained consistent. What the above charts do show, however, is that there has been a 5% increase in tenancy within privately rented accommodation and a 6% decrease of outright ownership. When compared to the national picture, Reigate & Banstead has a greater proportion of house ownership but less rental housing, both private and social.

Reigate & Banstead has the most properties of all the Surrey councils. The distribution of properties across Council Tax bands is similar to the Surrey average with concentration around bands C, D and E. However, Reigate & Banstead have a slightly lower proportion of Band E properties than Surrey and a slightly higher proportion of Band Cs. The figures are near-identical to those displayed in the 2012 Borough Profile.

Proportion (%) of dwellings in each Council Tax band by area 2013

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Total Properties
Elmbridge	0.61	3.28	13.01	23.55	19.16	13.87	19.83	6.71	56,170
Epsom & Ewell	0.54	3.68	16.08	27.81	24.64	14.39	12.46	0.42	31,210
Guildford	1.66	5.94	20.46	27.77	17.27	11.27	12.72	2.89	56,690
Mole Valley	4.24	6.55	10.29	21.25	18.67	16.38	19.98	2.61	37,230
Reigate & Banstead	1.78	6.17	19.82	28.54	17.83	12.14	12.06	1.66	58,380
Runnymede	4.19	3.79	18.65	31.83	18.97	11.25	8.33	3.01	34,590
Spelthorne	1.02	3.88	20.53	34.64	23.88	10.91	4.90	0.27	41,250
Surrey Heath	1.59	5.75	16.09	26.73	18.69	15.97	13.82	1.36	35,310
Tandridge	2.48	5.93	13.91	23.90	20.34	13.26	16.93	3.22	35,440
Waverley	1.74	6.20	18.30	23.65	17.88	12.93	15.51	3.78	51,580
Woking	0.75	8.00	24.72	28.50	14.37	9.99	12.00	1.67	41,260
Surrey	1.79	5.41	17.64	27.01	18.98	12.81	13.66	2.69	479,110
England	24.72	19.63	21.79	15.35	9.45	4.99	3.50	0.58	23,311,670

Source: Surrey-i (2013)

Percentage of borough properties by Council Tax band 2013
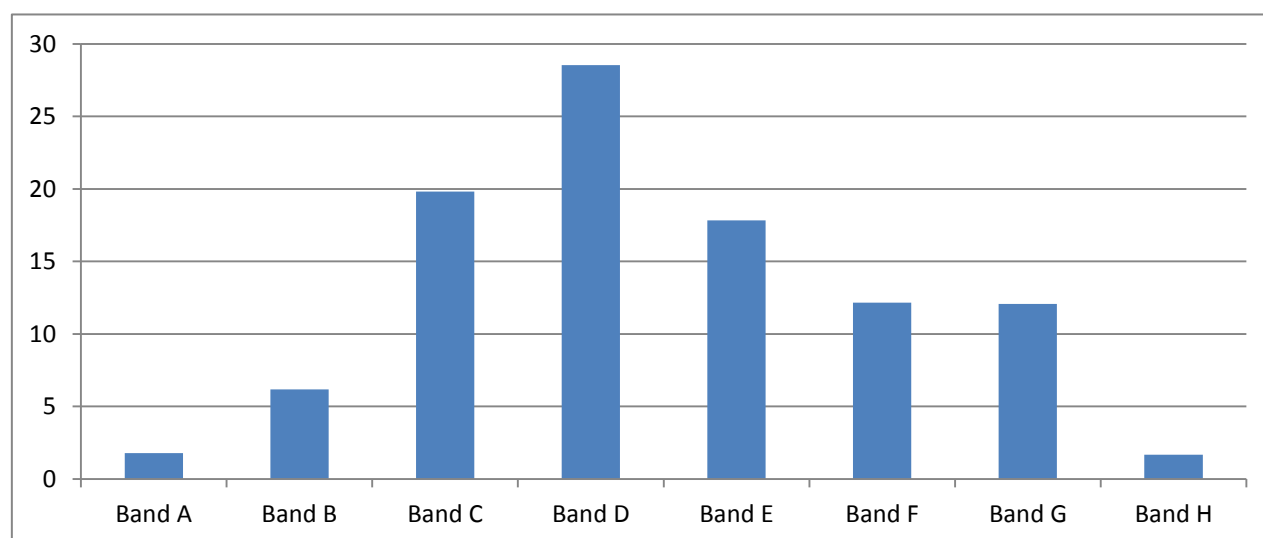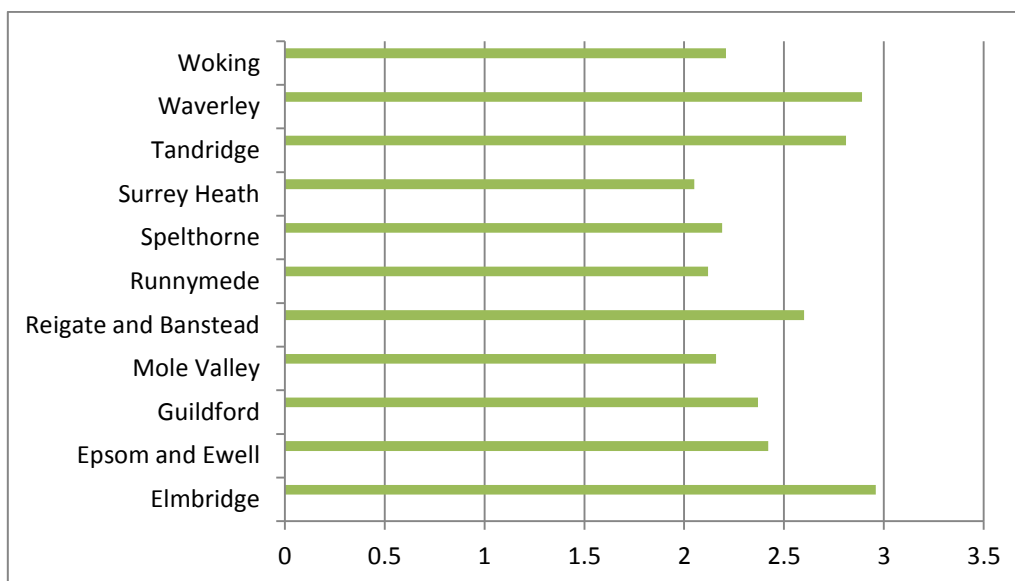

Source: Surrey-i (2013)

The number of household spaces in Reigate & Banstead stands at 57,510, of which 2.60% are vacant[8]. As the table below demonstrates, the vacancy rate is similar to the rest of Surrey.

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[8] DCLG Live Tables 100 and 615

All vacant properties in 2012 as a proportion of total dwelling stock

Horizontal bar chart showing vacant properties as a proportion of total dwelling stock for Surrey districts: Woking (~2.2), Waverley (~2.9), Tandridge (~2.85), Surrey Heath (~2.05), Spelthorne (~2.2), Runnymede (~2.1), Reigate and Banstead (~2.6), Mole Valley (~2.15), Guildford (~2.35), Epsom and Ewell (~2.4), Elmbridge (~2.95).

Occupancy rating refers to the overcrowding in a household: households with an occupancy rating of -1 implies there is one room too few for the number of people living in the household. Out of the 379 districts in England and Wales, Reigate & Banstead ranks 120th for the districts with an occupancy rating of -1 or less. Out of the 11 Surrey districts and boroughs, Reigate & Banstead is the 5th least overcrowded in terms of occupancy rating[9].

House Prices & Affordability

Average house prices in the borough are just under £350,000, as of Q3 2012[10]. This is a noticeable decrease from the Q2 average of just under £370,000 which was the all-time peak. Reigate & Banstead's current average house price is significantly lower than that of the Surrey Q3 2012 average of £417,000 but still almost £100,000 more than the national average of £253,800. Although this disparity follows a similar pattern to that of the prices displayed in the 2012 Borough Profile, the borough average has moved further away from Surrey's and closer to the national figure.

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[9] Census 2011 Table KS403EW
[10] DCLG Live Table 581

Average Housing Price Trend 2001-2013
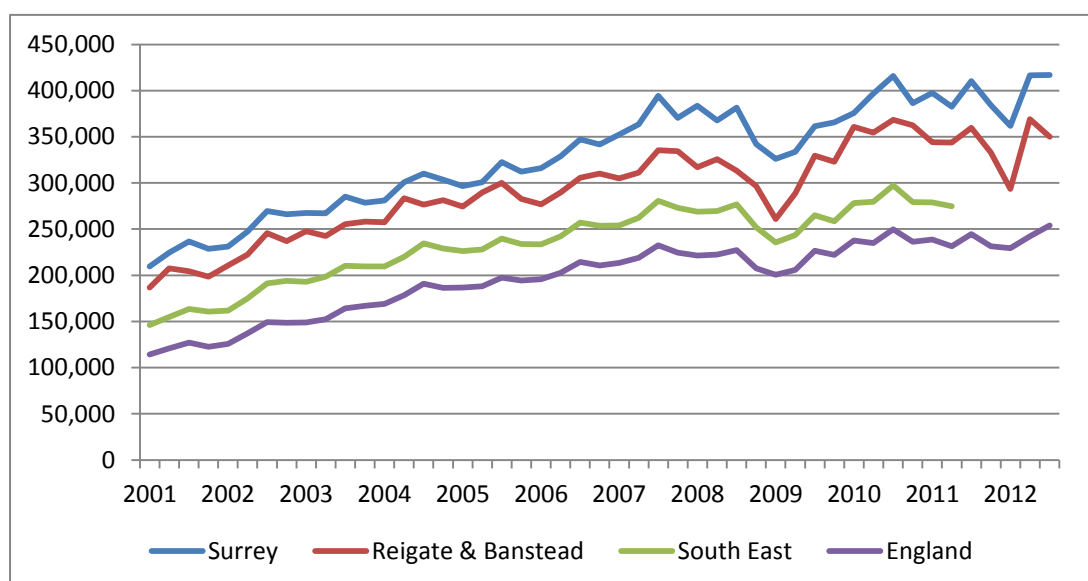
(N.B. Regional data is only available up to and including 2011 Q2)

Since the last Borough Profile was published, affordability ratios have fallen nationally from 7.01 in 2010 to 6.74 in 2012. Although Surrey's affordability ratio remain higher than the national figure at 9.41, it has also decreased since its 2010 figure of 10.00. Reigate & Banstead's affordability ratio has decreased also, from 9.46 in 2010 to 7.65 in 2012, a much larger decrease than those seen countywide and nationally. It is unsurprising, therefore, that Reigate & Banstead is one of the most affordable boroughs in the county; 3rd out of the 11 Surrey districts and boroughs. Relative to its Surrey counterparts, Reigate & Banstead has become more affordable over the past two years[11].

Private rented accommodation is an alternative tenure for households unable to afford to purchase homes. The average rental price for a 1-bedroom property in the borough for the period 2012/13 was £710 per month. Although this is the third-lowest in the borough, and is noticeably below the Surrey average of £770, it is much higher than the regional and national averages of £603 and £616 per month respectively.

The 2013 Residents' Satisfaction Survey shows that 75% of the borough's residents believe that affordable housing makes somewhere a good place to live. However, only 18% of residents were satisfied with this aspect of their local area.

Repossessions

Claims for repossession are one measure of economic health. Although not all County Court claims for repossession orders result in a home being repossessed, they provide an indicator of the economic pressures facing households in the borough. Annual mortgage claims increased in 2004 reflecting a short-lived downturn in the wider UK economic market in 2005. Claims declined markedly in 2008, and within the context of the current economic recession have not risen significantly.

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[11] www.gov.uk Table 577

Annual Mortgage Claims per 1,000 Households
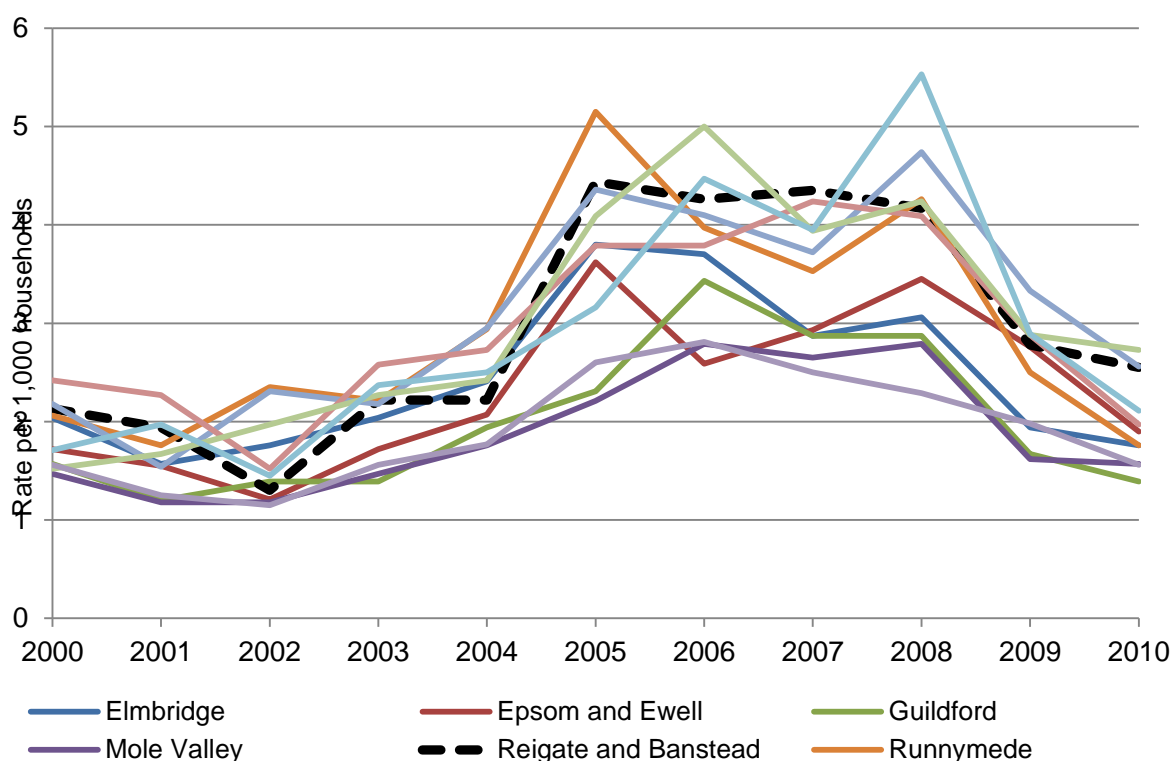
Source: Ministry of Justice 2010

Housing Delivery

The Council submitted its Core Strategy in May 2012 and the document is anticipated for adoption in April 2014. The Core Strategy sets the overarching strategic approach for delivering new homes in the borough. For the financial year 2012/13, there was a gross gain of 508 additional dwellings across the borough's four main settlement areas.[12] Of these 508 houses, 14.6% were affordable housing units and of those affordable homes, 44.6% were social rented. This is a decrease from figures presented in the last Borough Profile: in 2010/11, 31.6% of houses built were affordable, and of these 60% were social rented.

Housing Need

Homelessness is the most extreme form of housing need. Within the borough the number of households accepted as a duty to provide housing following a homelessness assessment has reduced significantly from a peak in 2005/06. This swift decline reflected a change in the homelessness service from a reactive to a preventive service. However, since 2008/09 the number of households accepted as homeless has risen, linked to the downturn in the wider economy. This increase has continued since the last borough profile, even in light of the slight upturn in the national economic picture, with the amount of households accepted as homeless almost tripling between 2010/11 and 2012/13.

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[12] Reigate & Banstead Housing Deliver Monitor 2013, http://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/Images/Housing%20Monitor%202013%20_tcm9-52238.pdf

Number of Households Accepted as Homeless in the Borough
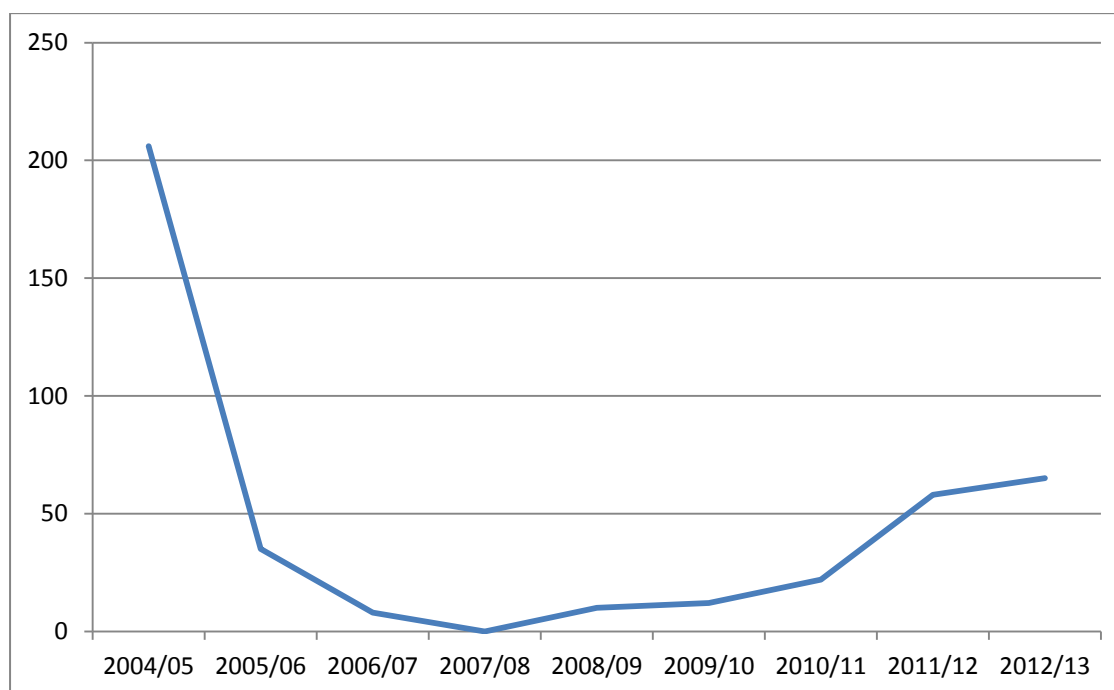
The housing register provides another indication of the level of housing need in the borough. The number of households on the register has increased steadily since 2004/05. This increase is linked to changes in the economy, and to the introduction of choice-based lettings in 2008. One bedroom properties are in the greatest demand followed by two bedroom homes.

However, since 2009/2010 there has been a steady decrease of households on the Council's housing register. For example, whereas in 2009/10 and 2010/2011 there were approximately 1875 and 1650 1-bedroom houses on the register respectively, this has continued to decrease annually to 1220 in 2011/12 and 1007 in 2012/13. The table below demonstrates this continued decrease. One and two-bedroom households remain the most in demand, however. In addition this, the Council is implementing a new Housing Register & Allocations Policy; one of the impacts of which has been a reduction in households eligible to join the Register.

Number of Households on the Council's Housing Register 2011-2013

	2011/12	2012/13
1 Bedroom	1220	1007
2 Bedroom	714	631
3 Bedroom	203	172
4+ Bedroom	32	26

5. Deprivation & Need

> - **The borough is just outside the least 10% deprived in the country but is the 4th most deprived in Surrey.**
> - **There are pockets of deprivation in areas of Preston, Merstham, Redhill, Woodhatch and western parts of Horley.**
> - **There has been a 4.5% decrease in the number of children deemed to be in 'poverty' since the last Borough Profile.**
> - **There are 28,470 recipients of the Winter Fuel Payment in the borough, similar to the figure published in the previous Borough Profile.**
> - **10.4% of households in the borough are 'fuel poor'; slightly better than the county average (10.6%) and much better than the national rate (18.4%).**

Deprivation covers a broad range of issues and refers to unmet needs caused by a lack of resources of all kinds, not just financial. The Indices of Deprivation are a nationally consistent and official measure of deprivation levels across England. The indices comprise a series of themes; known as domains, and ranks each Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) in the country according to its performance against a number of underlying indicators and statistics. Understanding which areas of the borough experience higher levels of deprivation allows us to identify where particular service needs might arise or where regeneration efforts should be targeted.
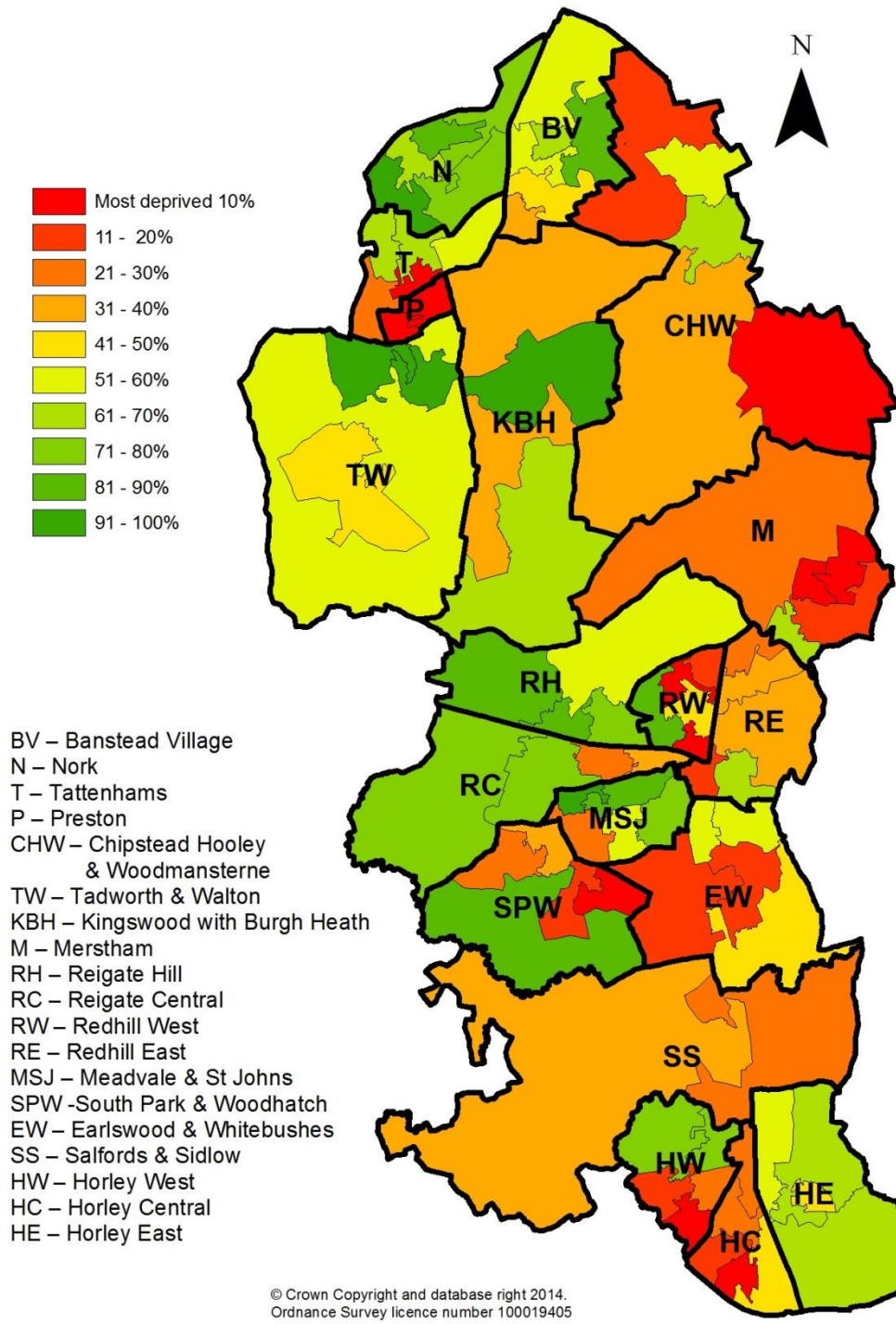
Indices of Deprivation

Like much of Surrey and the South East, Reigate & Banstead is a relatively affluent borough and does not suffer significantly from deprivation. Out of the 326 districts and boroughs across England, Reigate & Banstead ranks 292nd, falling just outside the least deprived 10% (with 326 being the least deprived). In addition, more than one-third of the borough's LSOAs fall within the least deprived 10% in the country and more than half are in the least deprived 20%.

However, when compared to Surrey, the borough suffers from comparably high levels of deprivation and of the 11 Surrey districts, is the 4th most deprived. Additionally, 11 (13%) of the borough's LSOAs are classified within the most deprived 10% of Surrey LSOAs. The map below shows how each of the borough's LSOAs ranks in comparison to Surrey districts. Whilst the map demonstrates that the borough suffers from comparably higher levels of deprivation in a Surrey context, there are also pockets of significant deprivation in and around Preston, Merstham, Redhill, Woodhatch and the western side of Horley.

It must be noted that the Indices of Deprivation have not been updated since 2010. Therefore, this data is identical to the information contained within the 2012 Borough Profile.

LSOA overall deprivation rank in Surrey

Legend:
- Most deprived 10%
- 11 - 20%
- 21 - 30%
- 31 - 40%
- 41 - 50%
- 51 - 60%
- 61 - 70%
- 71 - 80%
- 81 - 90%
- 91 - 100%

BV – Banstead Village
N – Nork
T – Tattenhams
P – Preston
CHW – Chipstead Hooley
       & Woodmansterne
TW – Tadworth & Walton
KBH – Kingswood with Burgh Heath
M – Merstham
RH – Reigate Hill
RC – Reigate Central
RW – Redhill West
RE – Redhill East
MSJ – Meadvale & St Johns
SPW -South Park & Woodhatch
EW – Earlswood & Whitebushes
SS – Salfords & Sidlow
HW – Horley West
HC – Horley Central
HE – Horley East

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Domain Variation

As previously mentioned, the Indices of Deprivation are made up of several separate domains, against which each LSOA receives a rank. The chart below compares the best and worst rank achieved by an LSOA in Reigate & Banstead under each domain to identify those themes where variation is most dramatic.

What becomes clear is that there is an extremely wide gap between the most and least deprived areas in the borough with more than 26,000 places separating the two areas. This gap widens even further in several domains namely; Barriers to Housing and Services, Health & Disability, Education & Skills and Crime, suggesting significant inequality amongst residents of the borough in these topic areas.

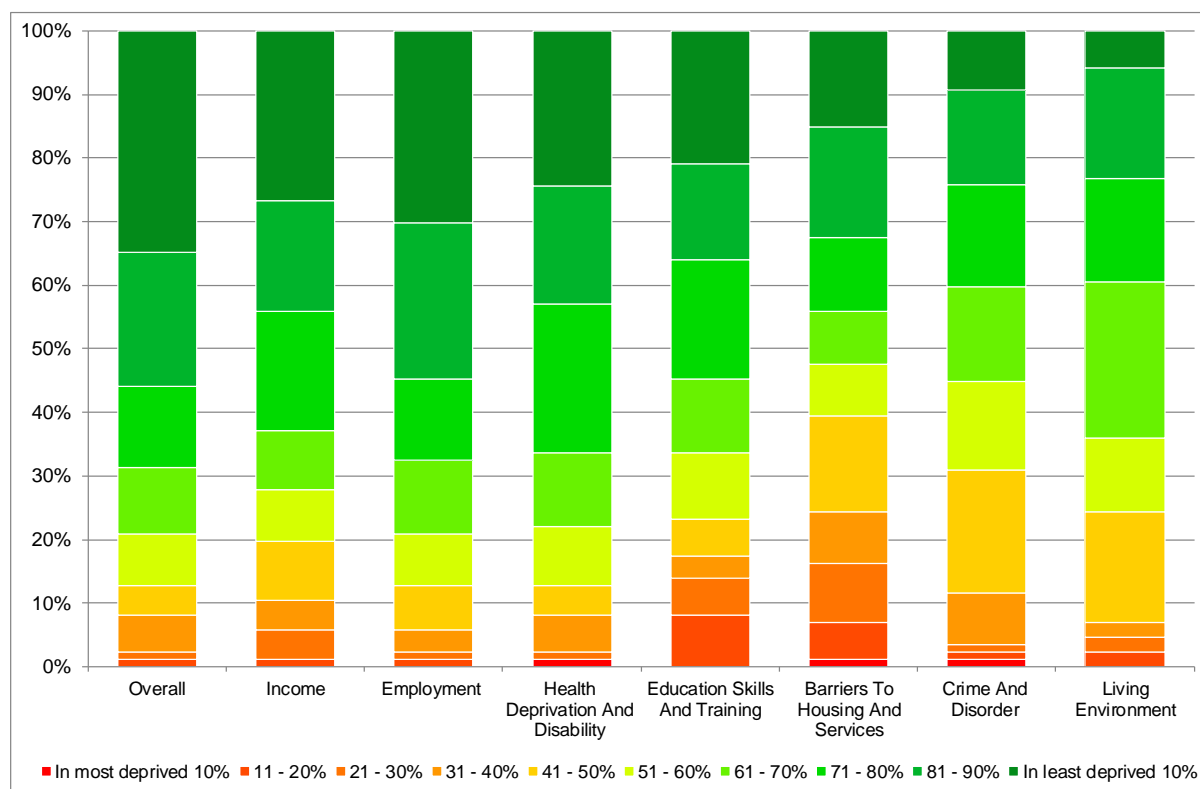**Comparison of Best and Worst Performing LSOAs in Each Domain**
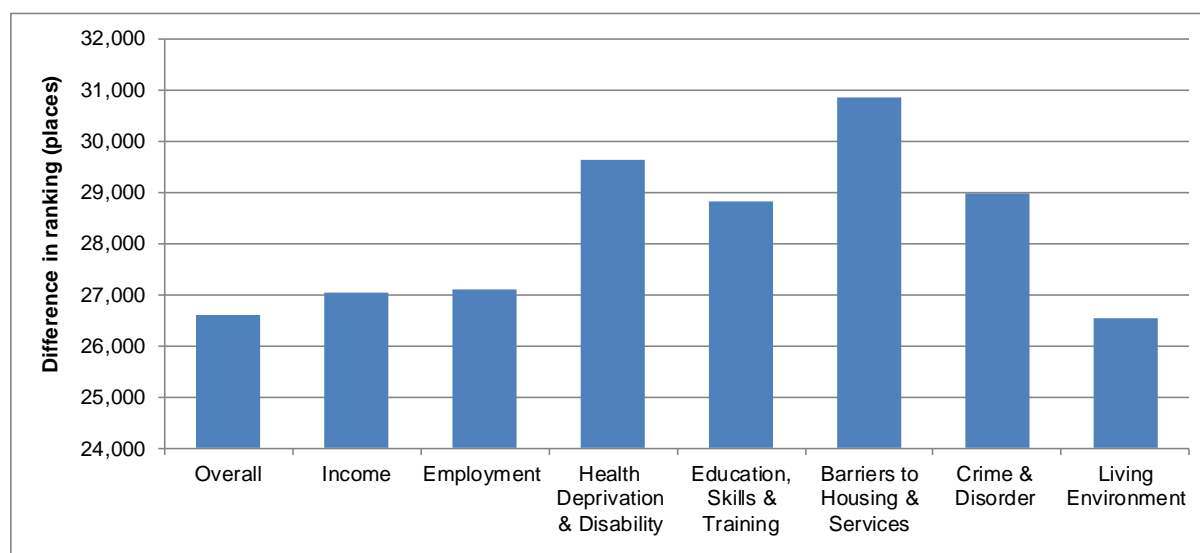
Source: Indices of Deprivation 2010

Whilst overall levels of deprivation across the borough are relatively low with only one LSOA in Merstham falling within the most deprived 20% nationally, there are some topic areas where more considerable deprivation and inequality is apparent. The chart below shows the percentage of the borough's LSOAs falling within each decile of deprivation nationally across the individual domains, demonstrating that the borough experiences notably higher levels of deprivation in the following domains:

Barriers to Housing and Services domain: 6 of the borough's LSOAs (2 in Chipstead, Hooley & Woodmansterne and 1 each in Salfords & Sidlow, Horley East, Kingswood with Burgh Heath and Reigate Hill) fall within the most deprived 20% nationally; largely as a result of issues with housing affordability combined with less accessible or more isolated geographic locations.

Education and Skills domain: 7 LSOAs are also in the most deprived 20% nationally including 3 in the Preston area and 1 each in Horley West, Horley Central, Merstham and South Park & Woodhatch.

Percentage of LSOAs Falling Within Each Decile of Deprivation

Deprivation – Children

The latest IMD also includes a domain which specifically considers the extent to which income deprivation affects children in each of the borough's LSOAs. Government literature on child poverty indicates that children who grow up in low income families can lack the experiences and opportunities of their peers. This can lead to unfulfilled talent, lower attainment and health inequalities compares to children from less deprived households, creating not only addition burden and costs on public services but issues with social exclusion and dampened aspirations for children themselves.

Compared to the national situation, there is not a significant issue of income deprivation affecting children in Reigate & Banstead, with only two of the borough's LSOAs falling within the most deprived 20%. However, compared to Surrey, the borough does suffer significantly more with 18 (21%) of LSOAs falling within the most deprived 20% in the county, 10 of which are in the most deprived 10%. The rankings demonstrate that the extent of income deprivation affecting children is higher in areas to the west of Redhill, Merstham and Preston.

The Child Wellbeing Index was produced in 2009 by the Department for Communities and Local Government to provide an index of child specific deprivation issues at Lower Super Output Area. According to the overall index, only one of the borough's LSOAs (in the Horley West ward) falls within the worst performing 20% in the country for Child Wellbeing. The domain in which the borough performs worst for child wellbeing is health, which considers

issues such as hospital episodes and disability allowance claims for under-16s. In this domain, 6 of the borough's LSOAs are in the worst performing 20%, three of which are in the worst performing 10%.

In 2011, HMRC updated its figures indicating the number of children deemed to be in poverty – that is, where their family is in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where the household income is less than 60% of the median. In total, 3,270 children in the borough were deemed to be in poverty. This represents a 4.5% decrease from the statistics issued in the previous borough profile. At a countywide level, Reigate & Banstead have the fourth highest percentage of children in low income families out of the 11 Surrey districts and boroughs, with Spelthorne containing the highest percentage and Mole Valley the lowest.

Breaking these figures down to ward level paints a similar picture to that within the 2012 Borough Profile. Preston has the highest percentage of children in low-income families at 22.3%. Redhill West and Merstham are the wards with the 2nd and 3rd highest rates of 19.3% and 16.0% respectively.

Percentage of Children in Low Income Families by Ward
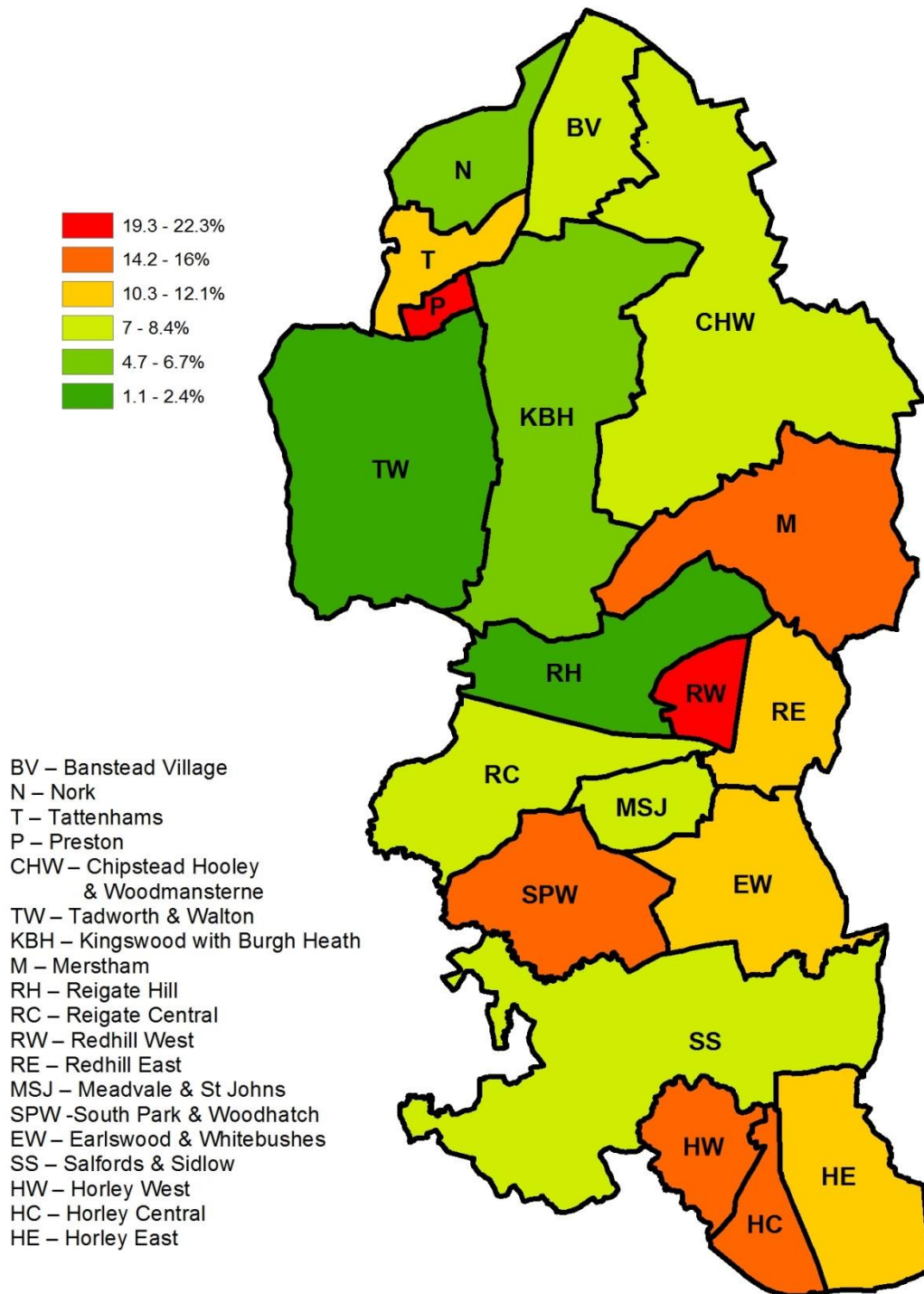
Legend:
- 19.3 - 22.3%
- 14.2 - 16%
- 10.3 - 12.1%
- 7 - 8.4%
- 4.7 - 6.7%
- 1.1 - 2.4%

BV – Banstead Village
N – Nork
T – Tattenhams
P – Preston
CHW – Chipstead Hooley
        & Woodmansterne
TW – Tadworth & Walton
KBH – Kingswood with Burgh Heath
M – Merstham
RH – Reigate Hill
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RW – Redhill West
RE – Redhill East
MSJ – Meadvale & St Johns
SPW -South Park & Woodhatch
EW – Earlswood & Whitebushes
SS – Salfords & Sidlow
HW – Horley West
HC – Horley Central
HE – Horley East

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Deprivation – Older People

The 2010 IMD also includes an indicator regarding the extent to which income deprivation affects older people. Once again, income deprivation affecting older people is not a significant issue in the borough when compared to the national picture, with only one of the borough's LSOAs in Merstham in the worst performing 20% in the country. However, when compared against Surrey, there are apparent pockets of relatively significant deprivation in the borough. In total, thirteen of the borough's LSOAs are in the county's most deprived 20% and eight of these in the most deprived 10%. These more deprived areas are predominantly clustered in and around Preston and Merstham. However, there are parts of Horley, Redhill West and South Park & Woodhatch which are also deprived in this respect.

Winter Fuel Payments

The Winter Fuel Payment (WFP) is an annual tax free payment to help older people with heating costs during the winter. For Winter 2013/14, those qualifying for the payment had to be born on or before 5th January 1952. The level of payment depends on housing circumstances and the amount of government assistance already received[13]. In the 2012 Borough Profile, WFP recipients in the borough totalled 28,640 (using 2010/11 figures). According to the most recent data from 2012/13, this figure has remained largely the same, with 28,470 of Reigate & Banstead's population receiving the payment.

Fuel Poverty

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it spends more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain satisfactory heating in the home. The Department for Energy and Climate Change released statistics in 2010 showing estimated levels of fuel poverty at LSOA level across England.

Across Surrey, the figures indicate that 10.6% of households are fuel poor. Reigate & Banstead performs slightly better with 5,761 households (10.4%) deemed to be in fuel poverty. Fuel poverty prevalence is fairly uniform across the borough. However, there is a notably higher prevalence of households experiencing fuel poverty in the more rural areas of the borough; possibly resulting from a combination of retired and more elderly residents living in relatively large houses. Even the highest prevalence of fuel poverty in the borough is still lower than the national average (18.4% of households).

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[13] Winter Fuel Payment - GOV.UK

6. Health & Wellbeing

> - **Life expectancy continues to rise and is now 80.8 years for males and 84.0 for females.**
> - **Childhood obesity has continued to decrease at both Reception and Year 6, while adult obesity is the third highest in the county.**
> - **Levels of adult smoking continue to fall and are in line with countywide levels and below national levels.**
> - **The borough has the third highest under-18 conception rate in Surrey.**
> - **Excess winter death levels have decreased (from 22.4% to 17.6%) but these are still slightly above regional and national rates (17.4% and 17% respectively)**

As part of national health reforms, the Government intends to shift the focus of healthcare delivery from curative interventions to preventative measures and promoting healthy living. Local government has an important role in this. In addition, the latest Residents' Satisfaction Survey shows that good health services are the third most important factor to residents in making somewhere a good place to live. 66% of residents are satisfied with the health services in their local area[14]. Understanding health needs across the borough as well as the lifestyle and behavioural choices of our residents will help shape and inform our part in delivering effective health services in the future.

Life Expectancy

In the 2012 Borough Profile, the life expectancy over the past two decades had been shown to have risen by 4.8 years for males and 3.5 years for females to 80.1 years and 83.5 years respectively. This has risen again in the most recent set of ONS data for 2010-12 to 80.8 years for males and 84.0 years for females. The life expectancy for females is the lowest of all Surrey districts and 4th lowest for males. However, this is still higher than the national life expectancy, at 79.2 years for males and 83.0 years for females[15].

Obesity

The issue of obesity has been growing across the nation over recent years. Data from the Health Survey for England shows that since 1993, the prevalence of adults categorised as obese has risen from 13% to 24% in 2011 for men and 16% to 26% for women[16]. By 2050, research by Foresight predicts that obesity could affect 60% of adult males, 54% of adult females and 25% of children[17]. Obesity is likened to smoking in terms of detriment to health, leading to increased risk of heart and liver disease and diabetes. Obesity can also lead to increase cancer risk with 10% of all non-smoker cancer deaths attributable to obesity. [18] Research indicates that obesity costs the NHS £4.2bn in 2007 and costs the wider economy

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[14] Residents' Satisfaction Survey 2013
[15] Surrey-i via ONS
[16] Health Survey for England, 2011.
[17] Foresight 2007, Tackling Obesities: Future Choices Project Report
[18] Surrey PCT Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

around £16bn. By 2050, these costs are likely to increase significantly to £9.7bn for the NHS and almost £50bn within the wider economy. Obesity is also correlated with higher welfare benefit payments.[19]

Childhood Obesity

Once established, obesity can be difficult to treat, meaning early prevention and intervention is essential. Overweight or obese children are far more likely to become obese in adulthood. It can also lead to health issues such as higher risk of asthma, eating disorders and type-2 diabetes. However, the emotional and psychological effects of obesity are often seen as the most immediate and serious by children themselves, particularly fear of discrimination and low self-esteem, and this can have a profound impact on educational attainment and future prospects. Compared to the national picture, the borough still has relatively low rates of childhood obesity. In reception, 16.6% of children are classed as overweight or obese; a decrease of 5.1% from 2010/11. This current figure is considerably lower than that of the south-east (20.3%) and the national average (22.2%)

At year 6, the borough has shown similar improvements with regards to excess weight. For 2012/13, 25.3% of Year 6 children were overweight or obese; a 3.9% drop from 2010/11 figures.   Again, these are below regional (29.7%) and national (33.3%) levels. Levels at both reception and Year 6 are the lowest in Reigate & Banstead since the National Child Measurement Programme was established in the mid-2000s.

Percentage of Overweight and Obese Children; Reception and Year 6
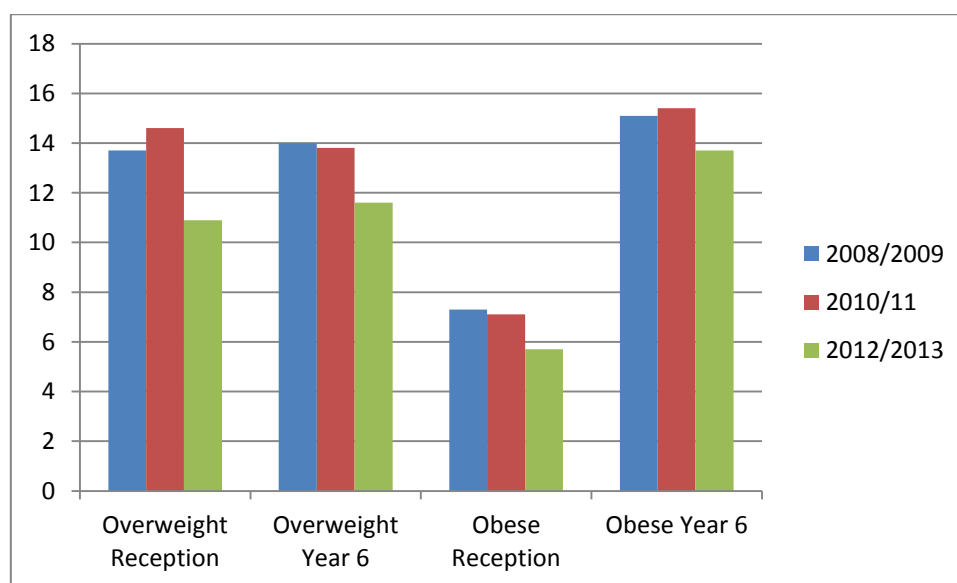
Source: National Child Measurement Programme

Adult Obesity

In terms of adult obesity, Reigate & Banstead is only slightly below the national average. Of the borough's adult population, 23.5% are classified as obese compared with 24.2% across England[20]. Compared with Surrey, Reigate & Banstead has the third highest rate of adult obesity with Elmbridge lowest at 19.5% and Spelthorne highest at 26.0%.

The pattern of adult obesity across the borough indicates several pockets where prevalence

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[19] Foresight, op cit
[20] Association of Public Health Observatories, Health Profile 2013

is notably higher. There is a band of lower prevalence across the central part of the borough encompassing the Reigate-Redhill area. However, there is a pocket of higher prevalence in the Merstham area. The south of the borough generally has a higher prevalence of adult obesity whilst most of the northern areas of the borough have average rates with the exception of the Preston area which has the highest proportion of adult obesity in the borough.

Healthy Lifestyles – Physical Activity

Physical activity can be one of the major factors in reducing obesity. Whilst physical activity levels are increasing nationally, those achieving the recommended guidelines remain in the minority. Adults who participate in physical activity reduce their risk of coronary heart disease by up to 50%, cancers such as colon and breast cancer and type-2 diabetes by between 33-50% as well as improving mental health including depression and dementia[21]. Within children, physical activity is shown to promote healthy growth and development as well as supporting psychological and social development.

Over recent years, the percentage of adults (16+) that participate in at least one sporting activity per week has fallen from 42.5% in 2009/2010 to 32.7% in 2011/2012. Although regional and national patterns have remained extremely similar between 2005 and 2012, Reigate & Banstead's rate has fallen below the regional and national rates over the past two years after being higher in previous years.

Percentage of adults participating in sport at least once a week
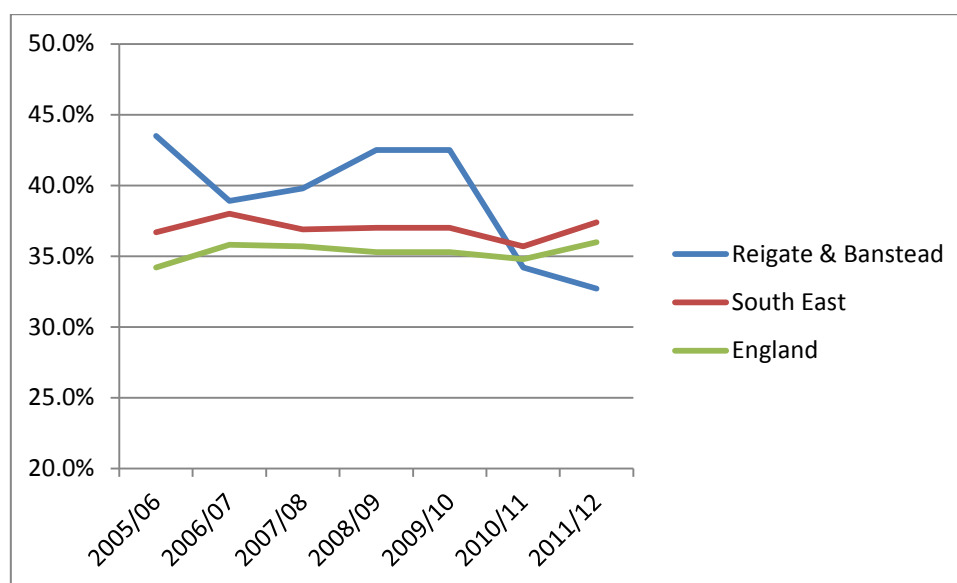
Source: Sport England Local Sport Profile

Data from the School Sport Survey also provides information on the proportion of children participating in at least 3 hours of PE and school sport within and beyond the curriculum per week. The latest data (2009/10) shows that nationally, 55.1% of school children achieve this benchmark, up from 49.6% the previous year.

In Surrey, the percentage of children participating in the 3 hours per week benchmark is

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[21] Department for Health: Be Active, Be Healthy – A plan for getting the nation moving 2009

slightly below the national average at 52.8%, with Reigate & Banstead broadly similar at 52.6%, up from 49.5% in 2008.

Mosaic information can indicate sport and exercise preferences of various population groups. As previously discussed, Reigate & Banstead is dominated by groups C, D & E. The Mosaic index indicates that these groups have a higher propensity to engage in activities such as yoga, Pilates, road running and tennis. Additionally, individual sub-types within these groups also have a higher propensity to participate in swimming, squash and golf.

Information from the 2012/13 User Survey for the borough's leisure centres indicates that apathy is the most significant obstacle to physical activity, with 40% claiming they were 'not bothered' to exercise. 19% cited a lack of time, followed by 12% stating that cost and pregnancy were the main issues[22]. This has changed from the 2011 survey where a lack of time was the largest obstacle (56%), followed by 16% that were 'not bothered' and 10% citing financial issues.

Healthy Lifestyles – Smoking

Smoking remains the major preventable cause of disability and premature death, meaning reducing smoking is the single most effective means of improving public health. Smoking is a major demand driver within the NHS, accounting for the majority of respiratory disease, around 30% of cancers and 20% of cardiovascular diseases. However, smoking also hinders the effective treatment of other conditions, particularly in relation to operative complications. The chart below shows the mortality attributable to smoking for each of the Surrey districts, demonstrating that Reigate & Banstead has amongst the highest rate in Surrey.

Mortality Attributable to Smoking
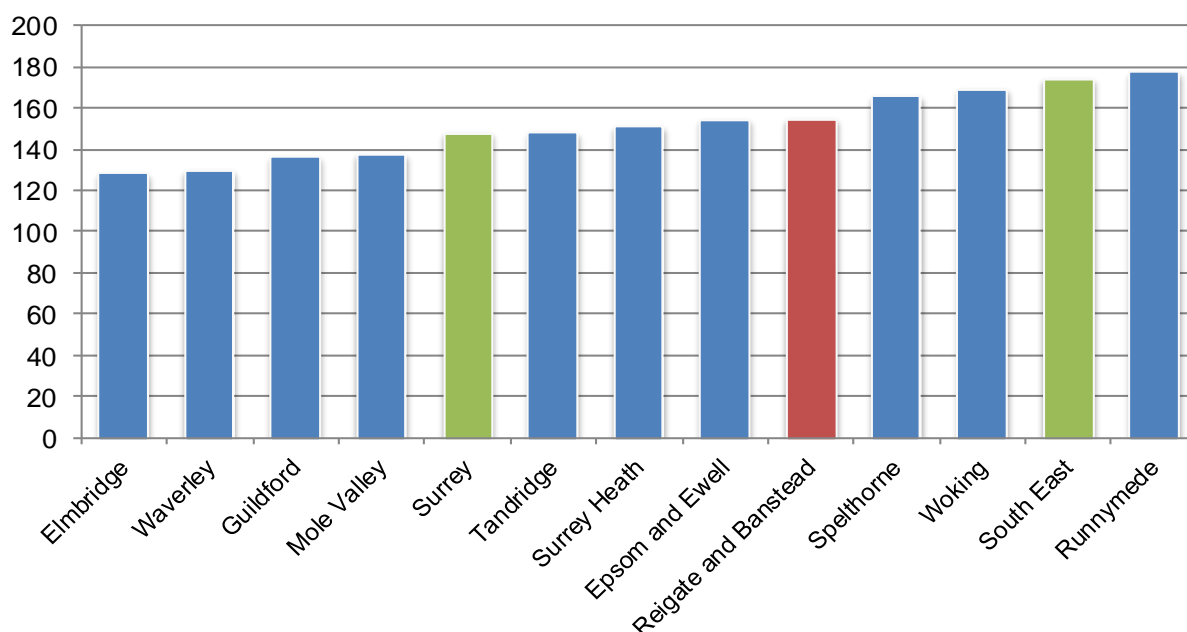
Source: Surrey PCT

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[22] GLL User Survey 2012/13

Across England, data from the latest Health Survey for England indicates that the prevalence of smoking continues to fall, with 2011/12 data stating this to be at 15.7% amongst adults. This is almost identical to the Surrey average and noticeably below national figures.

Percentage of Adults Smoking 2011/12
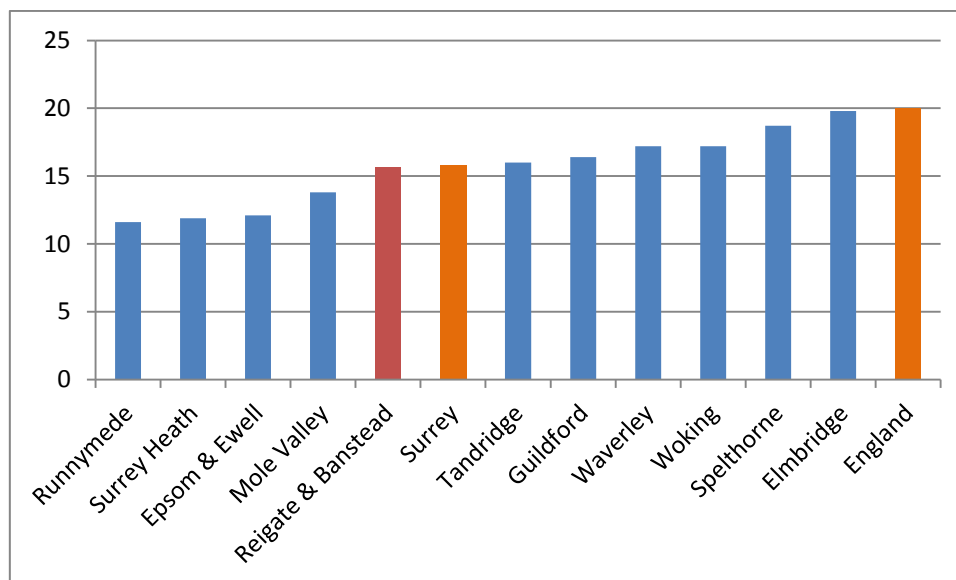
# Healthy Lifestyles - Alcohol Consumption

The impact of alcohol misuse is associated with alcohol related-injuries, short and long-term illnesses such as liver disease, strokes, etc. which have a significant impact on the NHS. Alcohol abuse costs the NHS approximately £4bn each year, with the costs to the wider economy estimated at around £25bn. Further impacts of alcohol misuse include increased crime and violence levels, teenage pregnancies, loss of workplace productivity.

The latest statistics show that binge drinking rates across the borough and other Surrey districts are below the national average of 20.1%, with the exception of Spelthorne (20.5%). In Reigate and Banstead, 18.4% of the population binge drinks; that is, they consume more than 8 units (males) and more than 6 units (females) on their heaviest drinking day.

It is widely recognised that a large proportion of hospital admissions in the UK are alcohol related. According to the latest figures on alcohol-related stays, there were 2,252 alcohol related hospital admissions across Reigate & Banstead in the year 2010/11. This represents a slight increase from the previous year's figures of 2,129. Despite this increase, these figures are below the average for both England and Surrey. Between 2009/10 and 2010/11 there was a drop in the rate of male admissions, but an increase in total female admissions. Despite this increase, the borough has one of the lowest female admission rates across Surrey.

The chart below shows the trend for both male and female alcohol related hospital admissions compared to the South East and at national levels.

Alcohol-Related Stays (2006-2011) [Blue = Male, Red = Female]
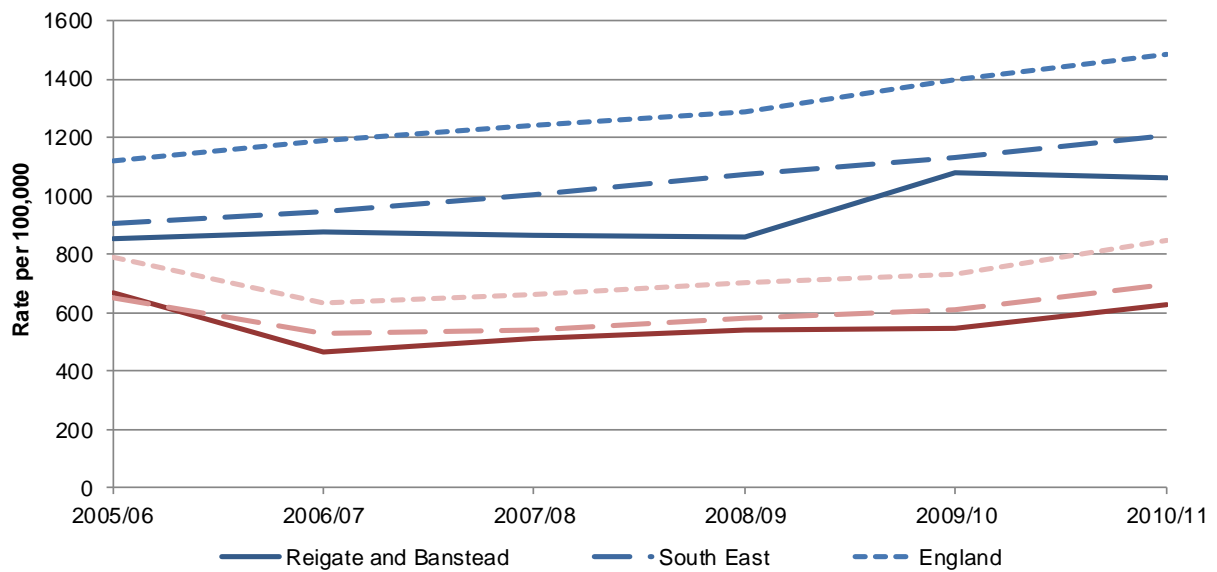
Legend: Reigate and Banstead — South East · · · England - - -

The chart below shows the rate of alcohol-specific hospital admissions for under-18s for all the Surrey districts compared to the national average. Whilst the borough is just below the national average, it is higher than the South East average; as is the case across a number of other Surrey districts. However, it should be noted that statistics at borough level are subject to a greater margin for error than at the national level.

Alcohol-Specific Hospital Admissions for Under-18s
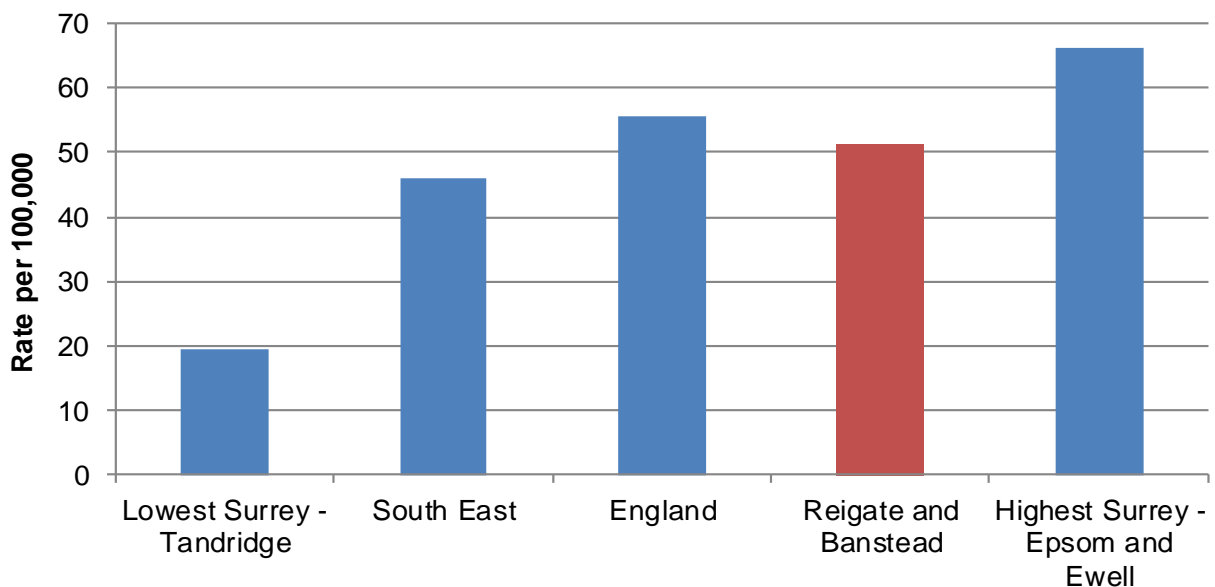
Teenage Conceptions

Approximately 200 children are born to teenage mothers in Surrey each year with a further 280 teenage terminations.[23] Teenage conceptions can have implications for both mother and child. Babies born to teenage mothers are shown to experience poorer health whilst teenage mothers are more at risk of mental health issues, likely to smoke and more likely to be NEET, leading to reduced education and employment opportunities in the long term.[24]

The 2011 rate for under-18 conceptions per 1,000 women aged 15-17 in England was 30.9, the lowest rate since 1969.[25] According to the 2011 Census data, Reigate & Banstead has one of the highest rates of under-18 conception rates in Surrey at 27.3 per 1,000 females aged 15-17. Spelthorne and Runnymede are the only other Surrey districts to have higher contraception rates at 40.3 and 34.6 respectively. However, Reigate & Banstead's rate is still below the national level, which stands at 30.7. As of 2011, the borough also has one of the highest percentages of conceptions leading to abortions across Surrey (at 59.7%) which is above the county (56.3%) and national rates (49.3%).

Data on teenage conception is not available at ward level due to disclosure issues. However, interactive mapping produced by the EMPHO provided estimated rate of under-18 conceptions between 2008 and 2010. The figures show that the majority of the borough's wards have relatively low teenage pregnancy rates. The exception is the Preston ward which has a significantly higher rate than the national average.

Mental Health

Information on mental health hospitalisation shows that the borough has average rates per 1,000 people when compared with other Surrey districts[26]. In Reigate & Banstead, there was a total of 1,544 hospital admissions related to mental health during 2009/10, equating to 11.3 per 1,000 people. Dementia has the highest hospitalisation rate in the borough at 3.8 per 1,000; broadly comparable to other districts in the county. The chart below shows the breakdown of mental health hospitalisations across the borough compared with other Surrey districts.
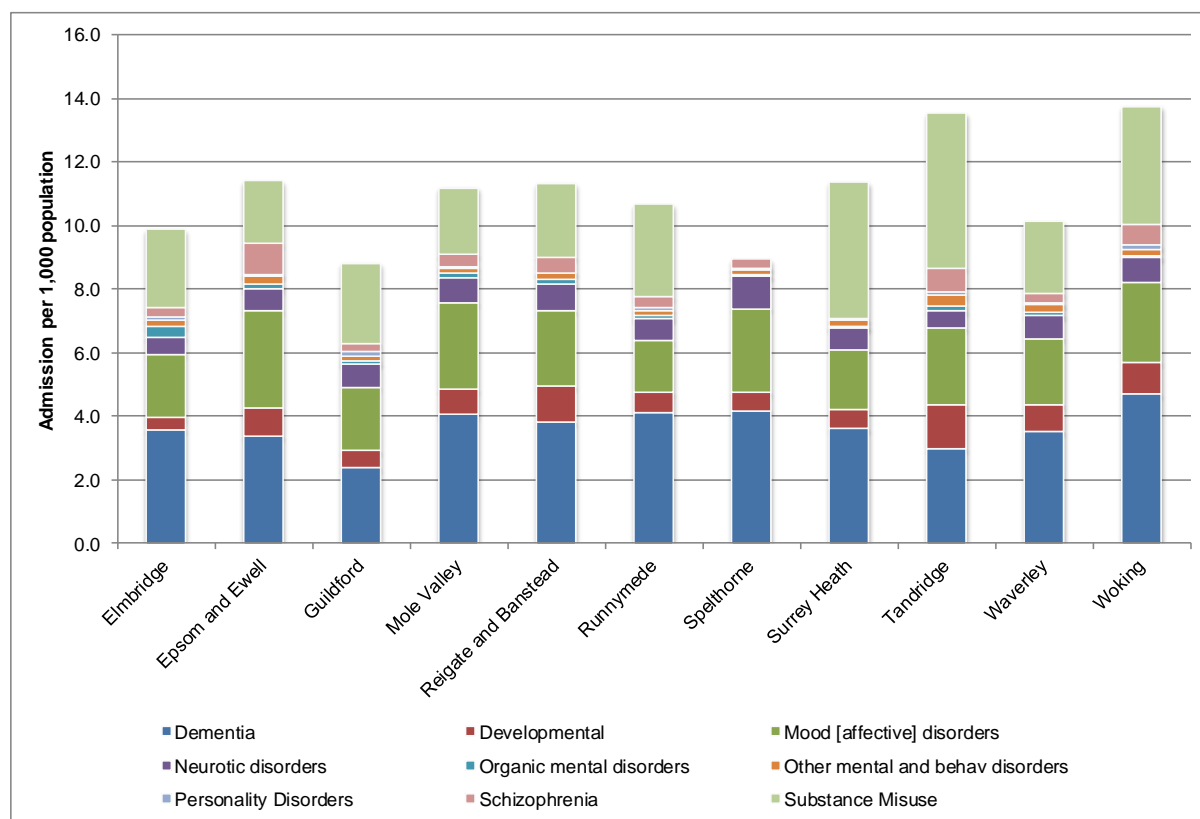
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[23] Surrey PCT Joint Strategy Needs Assessment
[24] Surrey PCT op cit
[25] ONS, Conception Statistics
[26] Surrey PCT Join Strategic Needs Assessment

Hospital Admissions Related to Mental Health

Statistics in the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) indicate that the borough has the highest rate of prevalence of mental health cases (including conditions such as schizophrenia, bipolar and psychosis) in Surrey at 7.30 per 1,000 GP-registered people. However, the borough's rate of depression is closer to the Surrey average (fifth lowest), with a prevalence of 101.6 per 1,000 GP-registered people.

Attendance Allowance (AA) Claimants

Attendance Allowance is a contribution payable to those aged 65 or over who are severely disabled and require help with personal care. It therefore provides a useful indication of health and disability issues amongst the elderly population in Reigate & Banstead.

As of Q2 2013, there are 3,120 Attendance Allowance claimants in the borough, equating to 13.06% of the over-65 population. Whilst this is a slight percentage increase from the last Borough Profile, Reigate & Banstead's position relative to other Surrey boroughs has improved. Whilst the borough had the second highest claimant rate in Surrey in 2012, it now ranks fourth highest. It should be noted that this is still lower than the South East figure of 13.32% and also the national average of 15.33%[27]

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[27] Surrey-i via DWP 2013

Growth in the number of Attendance Allowance claimants varies significantly in the various wards of the borough. For example, between 2002 and 2011, the number of AA claimants in the Reigate Central ward grew by just 8%. However, in several wards, AA claimants grew by around or in excess of 100%.

Excess Winter Deaths

The excess winter deaths indicator compares the number of deaths in winter months (December to March) compared with deaths in non-winter months. Whilst the issue of excess winter deaths is not confined solely to the UK, it is recognised that the country has a higher incidence when compared to other northern European countries of a similar climate and affluence[28]. Whilst winter deaths affect the entire population, the impact tends to be significantly higher amongst older people. Research largely links the prevalence of excess winter deaths to poor heating and insulation in the home. However, other studies also argue that winter mortality (EWM) results from outdoor cold stress (such as exposure to cold whilst waiting at a bus stop), with studies specifically linking poor public transport access to higher prevalence of excess winter deaths[29]. Evidence also indicates that people in lower socio-economic groups do not suffer from higher levels of excess winter mortality, with some attributing this to the fact that housing association homes are generally well-insulated and well-heated whereas larger owner-occupied homes can actually be harder to keep warm[30]

As can be seen from the graph below excess winter mortality rates for Reigate & Banstead have fluctuated over the past 20 years, which coincides with the national variation in rates over the same time period. Between 2010 and 2011, the rate of excess winter deaths for Reigate & Banstead was 17.6% (EWD index %). This represents a drop from the 2009-2010 rate of 22.4%. The current rate is still above the EWD index percentage for England and the South East at 17% and 17.4% respectively (2010-11). Spelthorne has the highest rate at 23%, while Epsom & Ewell which has the lowest rate of 11.5% (2010-2011). Across Surrey, six local authorities' excess winter death rates were below the 2010-11 rates for England.[31]

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[28] Healy, J.D., 'Excess winter mortality in Europe: a cross-country analysis identifying key risk factors', *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*. 2003. Volume 57, Number 10.

[29] Keatinge, W. 'Winter deaths: warm housing is not enough', *BMJ* 2001, 323:166 (July)

[30] Hajat, S. et al, 'Heat-related and cold-related deaths in England & Wales: who is at risk?' *Occup Environ Med*, 2007, 64: 93-100

[31] http://www.wmpho.org.uk/excesswinterdeathsinEnglandatlas/

Trend in Excess Winter Deaths (Index %) Between 1990-2011
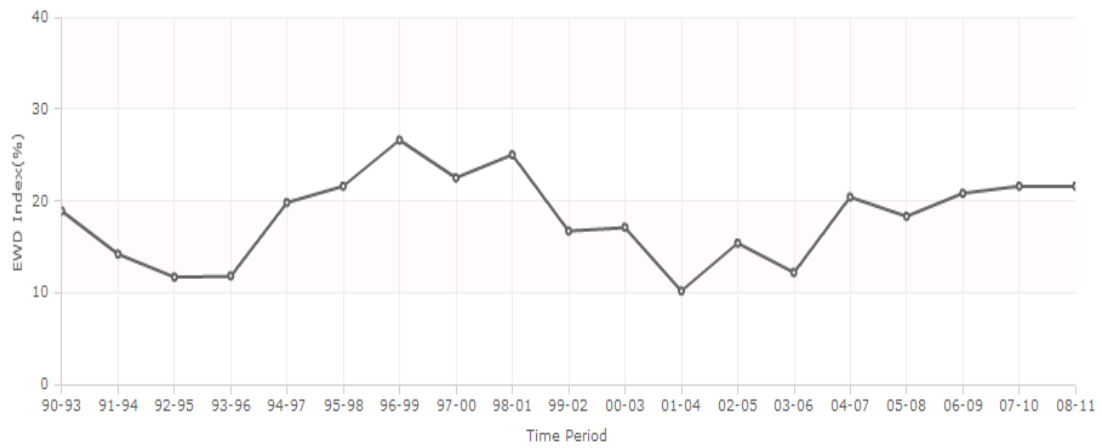
Source: West Midlands Public Health Observatory http://www.wmpho.org.uk/excesswinterdeathsinenglandatlas/atlas.html

7. Community Safety

> ➢ **Crime levels in the borough fall year-on-year, with a 13.6% reduction in offences between the years 2008/09 and 2012/13.**
> ➢ **The crime rate is higher in the Redhill West, Redhill East, Reigate Central and Horley Central wards.**
> ➢ **While three of the four key crime types (criminal damage, violent crime and vehicle crime) have shown decreases in offence rates, domestic burglary has increased by just under 30% between 2010/11 and 2012/13.**
> ➢ **Between 2011 and 2012, reports of Anti Social Behaviour dropped by over 1,000, with the highest occurrences found in Redhill East and Redhill West.**
> ➢ **The casualty rate on Surrey's roads has decreased between 2011 and 2012 overall, but the number of cyclists and motorcyclists killed or seriously injured has increased.**

Findings from the borough's Residents' Satisfaction Surveys in 2011 and 2013 show that Reigate & Banstead residents consider safety to be the most important issue in making somewhere a good place to live. By understanding the types and locations of crime in the borough we will be able to target community safety interventions.

Overall Crime Levels

According to the latest British Crime Survey, crime levels continued to fall across the country by an estimated 7% compared to the previous year (year ending June 2013)[32].

The latest data from Surrey Police shows that across the county a total of 52,779 offences were recorded between April 2012 and March 2013, equating to a crime rate of 46.4 per 1,000 people. This is a significant drop compared to the previous year's figure of 66,674.

The chart below shows the trend in total crime offences and the crime rate for the borough.

Trend in borough crime rate (2008/09-2012-13)

	Total Offences	Rate per 1,000 population
2008/09	8,378	62.8
2009/10	8,435	62.0
2010/11	8,021	57.9
2011/12	8,390	60.5
2012/13	7,236	52.1

Source: Surrey Police Crime Data

Ward level statistics show that there is significant variation in the crime rate across the borough. The crime rate is notably higher in and around town centres with wards such as Redhill East and West, Reigate Central and Horley Central having crime rates exceeding 80.0 per 1,000 people. Conversely, the crime rate in wards such as Nork and Reigate Hill is

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[32] British Crime Survey via ONS http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/dcp171778_331209.pdf

below 30.0 offences per 1,000 people.

Types of Crime

The four main crime categories are; domestic burglary, criminal damage, violent crime and vehicle crime. The below table shows that between 2010/11 and 2012/13 the number of recorded domestic burglary offences increased in the borough, whilst the number of offences recorded in the other three main crime categories fell over the same period. Compared to Surrey, Reigate & Banstead has a slightly higher criminal rate in all four of the main crime categories, particularly in criminal damages.

Levels of Key Crime Types in Surrey

	Offences 2010/11	Offences 2012/13	Rate per 1000 population 2012/13	% Change in Offences
Domestic Burglary	3,649	3,767	3.3	3.2
Criminal Damage	12,154	9,777	8.6	-20.0
Violent Crime (violence with/ without injury)	14,044	10,975	9.5	-21.9
Vehicle Crime	6,801	4,898	4.3	-28.0

Levels of Key Crime Types in Reigate and Banstead

	Offences 2010/11	Offences 2012/13	Rate per 1000 population 2012/13	% Change in Offences
Domestic Burglary	354	457	3.5	29.1
Criminal Damage	1,600	1,391	10.2	-13.1
Violent Crime (violence with/ without injury)	2,142	1,591	11.7	-25.7
Vehicle Crime	708	612	4.5	-13.6

The tables above provide a breakdown of the four main crime types found across the borough, measured against the most recent data in the last Borough Profile and now. Burglary rates are the lowest of the four types at 3.5 and violent crime (with/without injury) the highest at 11.7. There has been an increase in domestic burglary offences between 2010/2011 and 2012/2013. However, the actual number of domestic burglaries is lower than the other three categories. There is also significant variation in the domestic burglary rates across the borough's wards, which range from 0.7 per 1,000 in Preston to 7.3 per 1,000 in Salfords and Sidlow. Prevalence of this crime type appears to correlate relatively strongly with the type of properties located within a given ward, with larger homes more at risk.

Across the borough there is also variation in levels of criminal damage and violent crime. This is largely reflected on location and is therefore not surprising that the wards that fall within the borough's main town centres (Horley, Redhill & Reigate) have the highest rates of criminal damage and violent crime. Outside the borough's main town centres, Merstham also experienced higher rates of these two types of crime as well as vehicle crime. There is also some variation in terms of vehicle-related crime across the borough; however, there is no clear pattern. Salfords and Sidlow has the highest rate of vehicle related crime (11.6 per 1,000 population) whilst Horley East had the lowest rate at 0.7 per 1,000 population.

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Consultation findings regularly demonstrate that disorder and anti-social behaviour has a significant impact upon quality of life. Whereas instances of crime often affect a discrete number of victims, anti-social behaviour can impact upon entire communities.

The total number of anti-social behaviour incidents reported in the borough dropped between 2011 and 2012. In 2012 a total of 4,897 incidents were reported; down from almost 6,000 in 2011, with nearly half (2,177) of recorded ASB incidents in 2012 relating to rowdy and inconsiderate behaviour. This was followed by vehicle nuisance/inappropriate use accounting for 23% (1,125) of all the borough's ASB recorded incidents in 2012.

Reported incidents of ASB vary across the wards, with the highest rates recorded in the borough's town centres. The highest rates were in Redhill East and Redhill West wards at 506 and 408 respectively. The lowest levels of ASB were recorded in Salfords and Sidlow (82) which is not surprising given a large proportion of the ward is rural.

The 2011 Residents' Satisfaction Survey provides an understanding of perceptions of anti-social behaviour across the borough. By and large the residents do not identify significant problems with anti-social behaviour with only 13% seeing it as an issue. However certain issues are seen to be more significant. The table below shows how residents perceive specific ASB issues across the borough. Overall, teenagers hanging around on the streets was the issue which most perceived to be the greatest problem. An equivalent question was not asked in the 2013 survey.

How much are the following ASB problems an issue in your local area?

	A very big problem	A fairly big problem	Not a very big problem	Not a problem at all	Summary – a problem
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	4%	9%	41%	47%	13%
Teenagers hanging round in streets	10%	21%	43%	26%	31%
Rubbish or litter	5%	22%	50%	22%	28%
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	6%	15%	50%	29%	21%
People using or dealing drugs	8%	13%	37%	43%	21%
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	7%	17%	43%	33%	24%
Abandoned or burnt out cars	2%	4%	33%	61%	6%

Source: Residents' Survey 2011

Comparing these results to 2008 suggests that the borough has made significant positive steps in addressing issues with teenagers hanging round (11% drop in people seeing it as a problem) and vandalism/graffiti (5% drop). However, there has been a 3% increase in people who perceive noisy neighbours/parties to be a problem.

Road Safety

This section examines a small number of transport and travel indicators. In 2000 the Government published their road safety strategy 'Tomorrow's Roads: Safer for Everyone'. It contained the following targets:

By 2010 we want to achieve, compared with the average for 1994-98:

- 40% reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents;
- 50% reduction in the number of children killed or seriously injured; and
- 10% reduction in the slight casualty rate, expressed as the number of people slightly injured per 100 million vehicle kilometres.

The total number of fatal casualties in Surrey in 2012 was 18[42]. This is the lowest rate recorded in the last 7 years, with 10 fewer fatalities recorded in 2012 compared to 2011.

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[42] Dept. for Transport (DFT) English Road Safety Collision (accessed at http://road-collisions.dft.gov.uk/)

Nationally there has been a 7% reduction over the same period. There has also been a drop in the number of under-18s killed or seriously injured on Surrey roads between 2011 and 2012, by 46. The table below shows the progress in Surrey towards meeting these national targets.

Trends in casualty rates (killed or seriously injured) in Surrey by road user type

Road User Type	Killed or seriously injured casualties (total number)		Difference
	2011	2012	
Car & Taxi	213	201	-12
Motorcyclist	141	144	+3
Pedestrian	95	84	-11
Cyclist	107	124	+17
Goods Vehicle	18	9	-9
Bus / Minibus	5	6	+1
Other	3	6	+3
Total	582	574	-8

Source: DFT Road Safety Collision 2013; http://road-collisions.dft.gov.uk/

The table shows that there has been an increase in the number of cyclists killed or seriously injured between 2011 and 2012. There has also been a rise in the total number of motorcyclists killed or seriously injured. However, the total number of car occupant casualties reported over the same period has dropped.

8. Environment & Sustainability

> ➢ **Recycling rates have increased in the borough, from 37% in 2009/10 to approximately 47% in 2012/13.**
> ➢ **Reigate & Banstead Borough Council has reduced its CO_2 emissions by 19.5% between 2008/09 and 2011/12.**
> ➢ **The most 'green aware' households are in the wards of Reigate Hill, Reigate Central and Redhill East.**
> ➢ **The least 'green aware' households are in Merstham, Preston and Horley Central. Redhill West has a high prevalence of households at both ends of the spectrum.**

Waste & Recycling

The generation of waste by households is inevitable. However, choices can be made about the way waste is managed. The Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 produced by DEFRA prioritises efforts to manage waste in line with a waste hierarchy and reduce the carbon impact of waste.

The hierarchy gives the highest priority to waste prevention, followed by re-use, recycling, other types of recovery (including green energy recovery), and disposal (e.g. landfill).

It is a requirement of European and national legislation (UK National Waste Strategy and Landfill Directive) to achieve at least a 60% recycling of materials by 2025. The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy (JMWMS), which the Council signed in 2005**,** requires 60% recycling by 2025. A revised Strategy was adopted in September 2010 to reuse, recycle or compost an aspirational target of 70%. This new strategy will be effective as of 2015.

Reigate & Banstead's Waste Management Plan aims to achieve a recycling rate of 57% by 2016/17 and achieve landfill diversion. This is being achieved through an improved recycling and refuse collection service for households in 2012, with flats to follow in subsequent years. We are actively seeking to engage with our business community to reduce waste to landfill land encourage a channel shift to recycling.

Borough recycling rates have continued to improve, increasing from 37% in 2009/10 to around 47% in 2012/13.This is due to the recent changes brought in by the Council in the last year, including the introduction of the aforementioned new recycling and refuse service. Between April 2012 and March 2013 the Council collected an estimated 25,000 tonnes of recycling.

**Surrey Districts household recycling and composting rate 2009-2013**
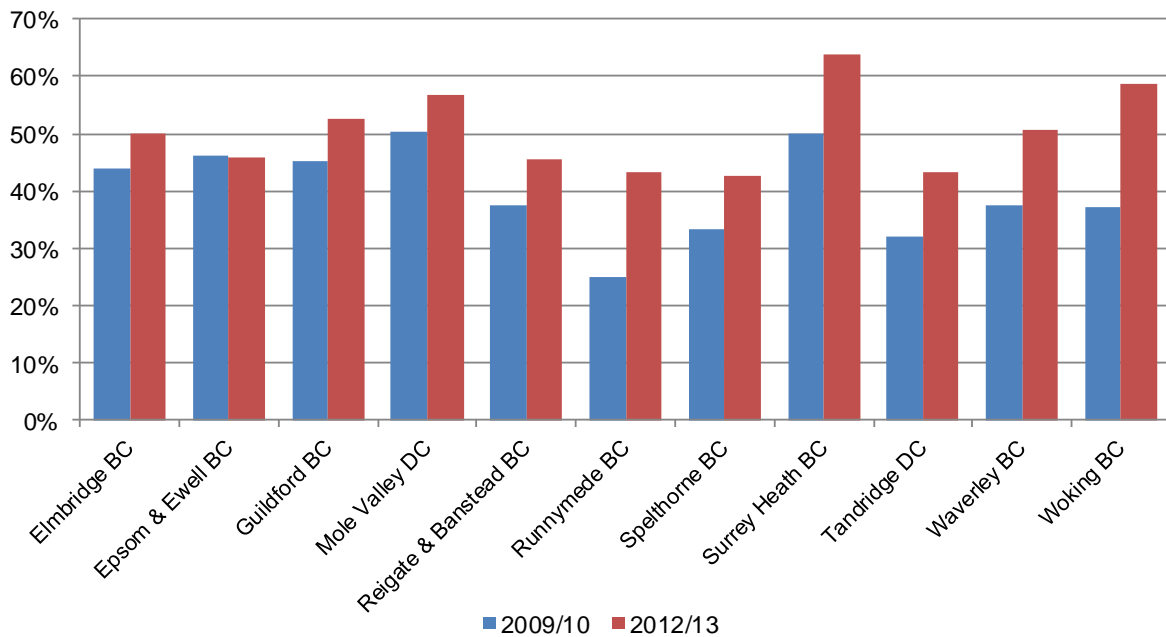
Sustainable Energy

The Council has developed a Sustainable Energy Strategy with the aim of responding to challenges of ensuring sustainable energy provision in the coming years, responding to fuel poverty, addressing climate change issues, responding to national and local level policies and targets on carbon dioxide emissions reductions. The Council has set a target to empower its communities to achieve an 80% reduction in carbon emissions between 1990 and 2050.

Reigate & Banstead has reduced its per capita carbon footprint between 2005 and 2011 from 8.1 tonnes of CO_2 emissions per capita to 6.5 tonnes in 2009. The Council has committed to reducing emissions from its own estate and services by 30% between March 2009 and 2014. As of March 2012 the council's own emissions had reduced by 19.5% compared to 2008/09 levels.

**Surrey reduction in carbon emissions per capita (tonnes) 2005 – 2011**
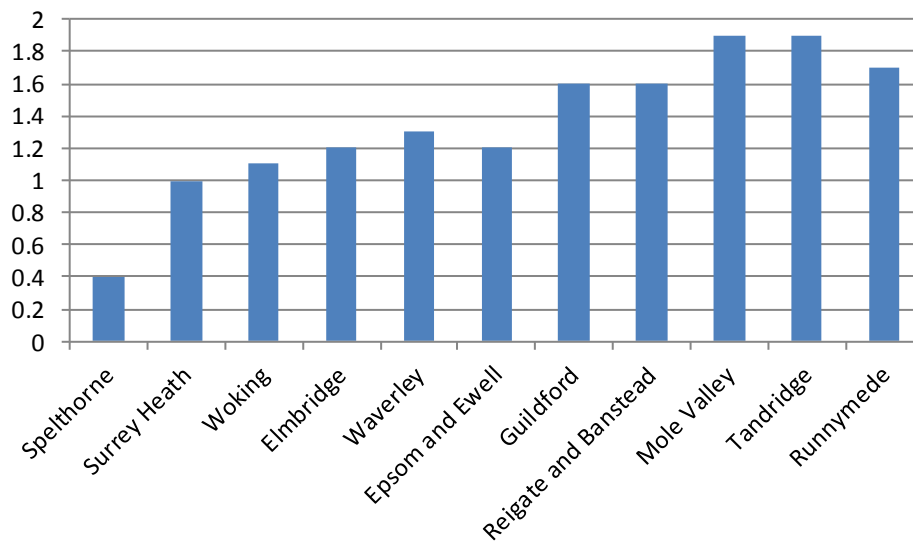
Green Awareness

The Experian Mosaic household profile includes a segmentation of the population according to their eco-attitudes based upon a series of indicators covering the breadth of the sustainability agenda from carbon emissions to lifestyle and behaviours. The classifications range from *eco-evangelists* to *wasteful and unconvinced*.

The chart below shows the breakdown of households in each of the borough's ward by their eco-attitudes. The four wards in and around the borough's two main town centres have a significantly higher prevalence of the most green aware households; Reigate Hill, Reigate Central, Redhill West and Redhill East. However, there is a noticeably higher prevalence of households in the least green aware category in Merstham, Preston, Horley Central and Redhill West; indicating some degree of correlation with areas of deprivation in the borough.

Breakdown of households by Mosaic Greenaware classification
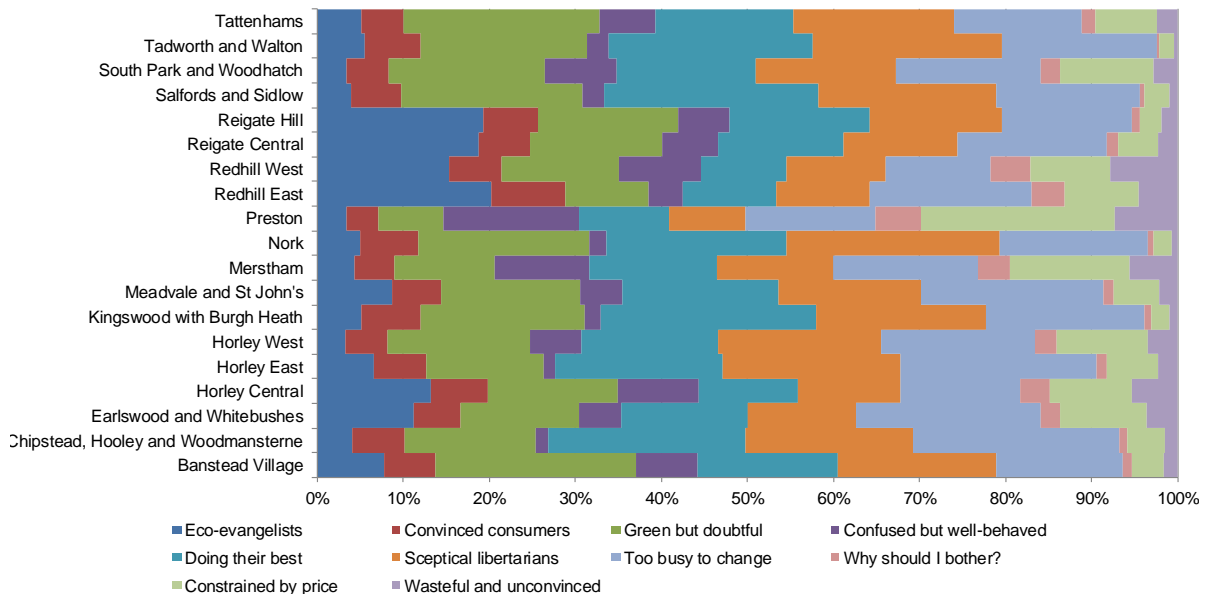
Source: Experian © 2011

9. Engagement, Participation & Satisfaction

> ➢ **85% of residents are satisfied with the local area.**
> ➢ **16% feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area.**
> ➢ **Residents consider safe neighbourhoods, good roads and transport and good health services to be important factors in making somewhere a good place to live.**
> ➢ **Residents are most satisfied with parks and open space, safe neighbourhoods and attractive public spaces in the borough.**
> ➢ **28% of residents give unpaid help to groups or organisations at least once a month.**

The Council's vision, as laid out in the 2011-2015 Corporate Plan, is to actively encourage residents in the development and delivery of our services and improvement schemes. Therefore, the way in which we engage with residents and their levels of satisfaction with the quality of life in the borough is extremely important in achieving this.

Residents' Satisfaction Survey

Satisfaction with the local area is high amongst residents at 85%, with only 7% identifying themselves as dissatisfied. This has remained stable since the last Residents' Satisfaction Survey was conducted in 2011.

16% of those surveyed believed that they can influence decisions affecting their local area; a figure which rises to 27% amongst the over-55s. 41% of residents know how to contact their local councillors and 34% of residents know who they are. Again, these figures rise amongst the older residents.

The Survey also sought feedback on the factors that residents consider most important in making somewhere a good place to live and their satisfaction with the local area on the same issues. Residents consider safe neighbourhoods (99%), good roads and transport (99%) and good health services (98%) to be important. 9 out 10 participants stated that having safe neighbourhoods is a *very* important factor in making somewhere a good place to live.

Percentage of residents that believe the following are important factors in making somewhere a good place to live
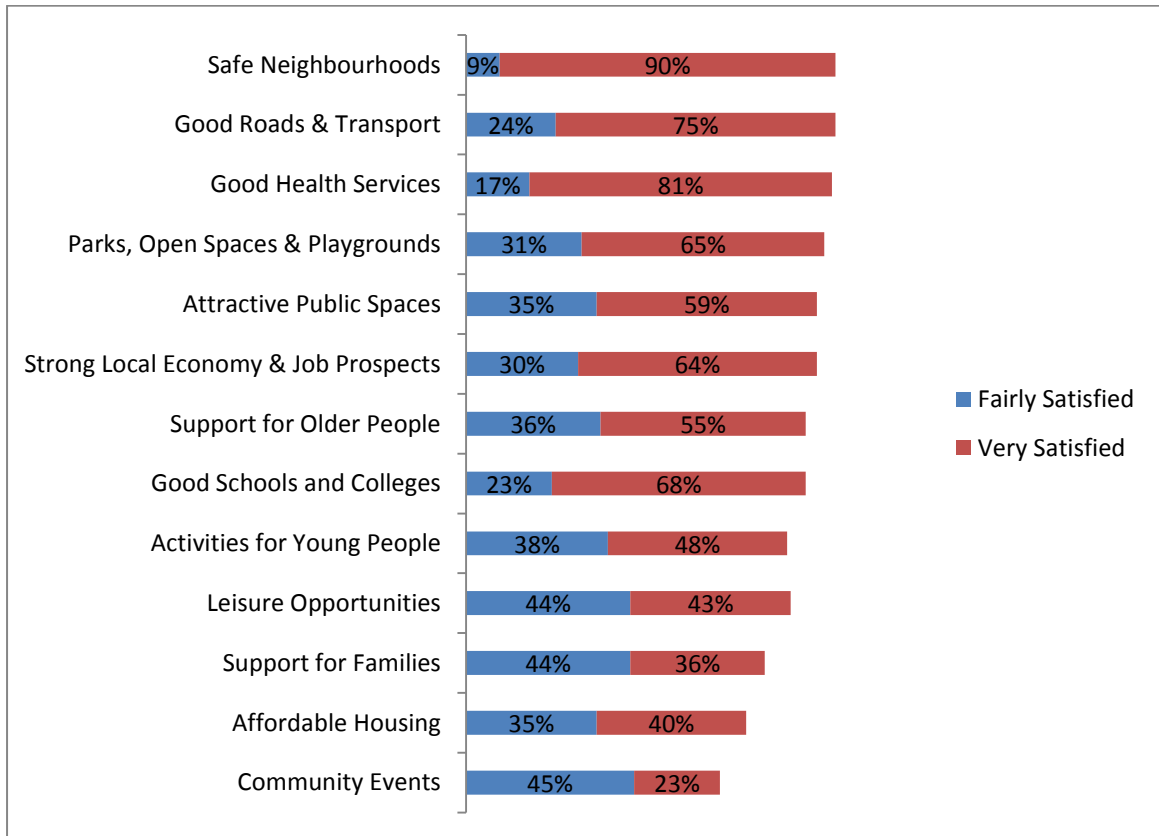
However, comparing these top three factors to the top 3 areas in which residents are most *satisfied* with their local area highlights some discrepancies.   Parks, open space & playgrounds (76% satisfied), safe neighbourhoods (71%) and attractive public spaces (68%) are the areas in which residents are most satisfied with Reigate & Banstead.

Percentage of residents satisfied with the following in their local area

Category	Fairly Satisfied	Very Satisfied
Parks, Open Spaces & Playgrounds	49%	27%
Safe Neighbourhoods	54%	17%
Attractive Public Spaces	47%	21%
Health Services	51%	15%
Leisure Opportunities	48%	9%
Schools and Colleges	36%	14%
Strong Local Economy & Job Prospects	37%	7%
Community Events	30%	6%
Support for Older People	24%	3%
Activities for Young People	24%	3%
Support for Families	24%	3%
Roads & Transport	25%	2%
Affordable Housing	16%	2%

Voter Turnout

Voter turnout rates at local elections help to give some indication of social participation and community involvement. It acts as an indicator of the strength of feeling towards issues affecting local communities. It also provides an idea of the level of influence residents feel they have over local issues, with low turnout perhaps reflecting apathy or a level of contentment.

Overall turnout for General Elections has been in decline for the last 50 years. In 1950, 84% of the United Kingdom electorate used their vote. 50 years later, the turnout for the 2010 election was 65%. The turnout rate for the constituencies in Reigate & Banstead was higher at 71%.

Voter Turnout in General Election Years

	1997	2001	2005	2010
Borough Turnout	74.5%	61.2%	65%	70.9%

The turnout rate for local elections is generally lower than for general elections. Between 2000 and 2010, average participation rates for the borough vary from as low as 28% in the 2000 local elections to 38% in 2010.

After a slightly higher turnout in the 2011 local elections due, most likely, to the Parliamentary Voting System Referendum also taking place, voter turnout in the 2012 local elections returned to its usual level. The highest voter turnout was for the Reigate Central (38%), Meadvale & St. John's (35%) and Redhill East (35%), with the lowest in the three Horley wards (Central 26%, West 26% and East 27%)[33]. It must be noted that there were no local elections in 2013, due to county council elections being held. Also, there were no local elections held in the Preston and Salfords & Sidlow wards in 2012.

Volunteering and Voluntary Organisations

Voluntary organisations, community groups and social enterprises are organisations which exist for community benefit and are independent of government. Many are registered charities. In line with the drive for localism, local public sector partners are looking to encourage an increase in volunteering and community activism. This will include a greater involvement of voluntary organisations, community groups and social enterprises in identifying and meeting local needs and taking over services or facilities previously run by public agencies.

Getting Involved in the Community

In the 2010 Residents' Satisfaction Survey just over a quarter (28%) of the borough's residents responded that they give unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations at least once a month. This is a rise of 3% compared to 2008. A further 19% give help less often, while 53% had given no form of unpaid help in the last 12 months. Please note that no equivalent question was asked in the 2013 survey.

Currently, those that do volunteer on a weekly basis are more commonly aged 65 and over (23%). In comparison, just 7% of those aged 25-34 volunteer on a weekly basis and 61% of this age group had not volunteered at all over the last year. Given the altruistic nature of volunteering, it is likely that the survey underestimates the amount of unpaid help given by individuals in the borough. Many people provide help and assistance at a very local level to neighbours and friends, but may consider this a social or neighbourly activity rather than a form of unpaid help.

In addition to the Residents' Satisfaction Survey results, Modelled Mosaic data suggests that around 54% of households in the borough would be willing to volunteer for a good cause; varying from 60% in Kingswood and Reigate to 48% in Preston. The 2011 Active People Survey for Sport England also indicates that around 10% of the resident in the borough volunteer at least one hour per week for local sports.

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[33] http://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/council_and_democracy/local_democracy/voting_and_elections/previous_election_results/borough_council_election_results/2012boroughelectionresults/index.asp

Charities & Social Enterprises

Between September and December 2010, a National Survey of Charities and Social Enterprises (NSCSE) was undertaken by Ipsos Mori on behalf of the Office for Civil Society. The same study was also conducted in 2008, and the results between these two projects can be compared. The 2010 survey was conducted at upper tier level authority level in England and was designed to gather information about the health of the sector and its relations with public agencies. Of the 4,261 registered charities and social enterprises in Surrey, 569 responded to the consultation; just under half (46%) of those invited to take part.

More than one-half of groups (58%) reported that they had no full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, and a further 23% stated that they had between one and five FTE employees. 67% of organisations currently have between one and 20 volunteers and a small percentage (5%) report having in excess of 100 volunteers.

The survey also asked where the organisations carried out its activities. The highest percentage of respondents said that their main geographic area was their neighbourhood, with responses of 36% and 38% for 2008 and 2010 respectively.

The level of turnover produced by organisations varied vastly from the 22% of organisations citing less than £2,000, to the 18% who report turnover in excess of £100,000. One-third of organisations consider donations and fund-raising activities as their most important source of income, whilst just under a quarter rely on membership fees and subscriptions.

The results from the survey suggest that the sector has an increased role in delivering public service – 24% of organisations reported this to be their main role in 2010, compared with just 13% in 2008. Results also reveal that 24% have direct dealings with local statutory bodies, and 12% see statutory bodies as their most important source of income and 49% interacted with local statutory organisations in 2010. Of the organisations surveyed in 2010, 11% received funding through grants and core funding and 13% earned income from contracts.

Relationships between the sector and local statutory bodies have remained stable since 2008; two in five organisations agree that local statutory bodies respect their independence (40%) and a similar proportion agree that local statutory understand the nature of their organisation (39%). However, around one in five organisations (17%) are dissatisfied with their ability to influence local decisions relevant to them.

Encouragingly, 91% of organisations felt they had successfully met their objectives over the last 12 months, a similar result to the findings at a national level. 88% of organisations were confident that would meet their main objectives in the coming 12 months. The table below gives more information on the level of resources and ability that organisations have in meeting their objectives.
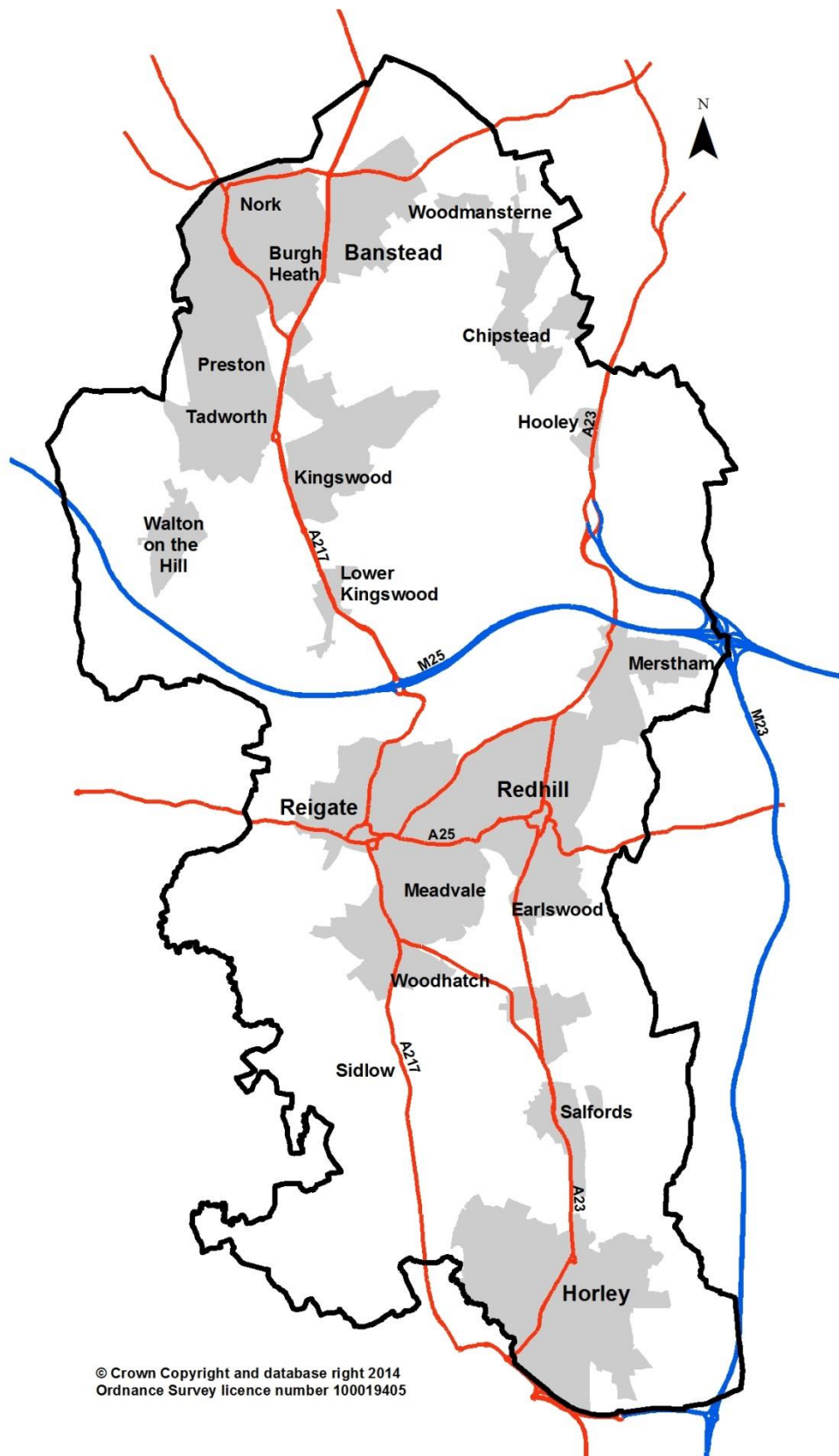
Ability of responding organisations to meet main objectives

	Sufficient	Insufficient	Don't Know	N/A	No Answer
Income from all sources	60%	30%	1%	6%	4%
Management & leadership staff	59%	11%	2%	18%	10%
Volunteers	46%	27%	0%	18%	8%
Financial reserves	64%	20%	3%	5%	8%
Advice & support	56%	9%	2%	21%	11%

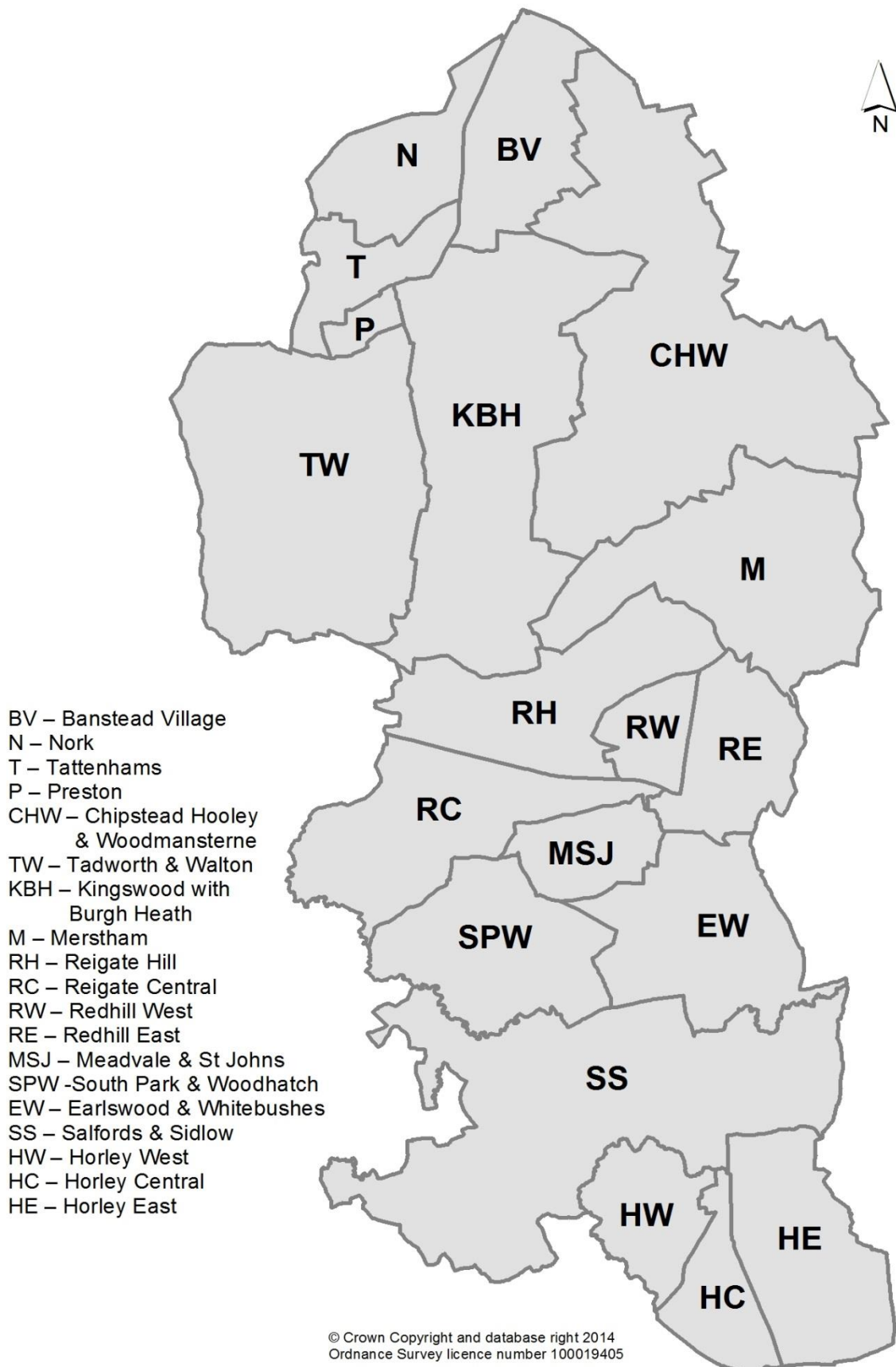Source: National Survey of Charities and Social Enterprises

10. Appendices
I.   Borough Map

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II. Ward Boundaries Map

BV – Banstead Village
N – Nork
T – Tattenhams
P – Preston
CHW – Chipstead Hooley
& Woodmansterne
TW – Tadworth & Walton
KBH – Kingswood with
Burgh Heath
M – Merstham
RH – Reigate Hill
RC – Reigate Central
RW – Redhill West
RE – Redhill East
MSJ – Meadvale & St Johns
SPW -South Park & Woodhatch
EW – Earlswood & Whitebushes
SS – Salfords & Sidlow
HW – Horley West
HC – Horley Central
HE – Horley East

III. Surrey County Map

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IV. Glossary

Affordability Ratio

This figure is the ratio of median house prices to median earnings.

Attendance Allowance

This is a state benefit paid to those who require personal care due to physical or mental disabilities or being aged 65 years or over. The level of payment received depends on the level of care required. For example, those who require 24-hour care are eligible for the higher rate.

Gross Value Added (GVA)

GVA is a measure of the value of goods and services produced in an area, industry or sector of an economy.

Indices of Deprivation

These identify the most deprived areas across the country using a number of indicators that cover a range of housing, social and economic issues. The indices allow areas to be identified that would benefit from special funding or initiatives.

Joint Strategic Needs Assessment

A JSNA brings together local authorities, the community and voluntary sector service users as well as NHS partners to research and agree local health and wellbeing needs.

LSOAs

This stands for Lower Layer Super Output Areas. Super Output Areas were created following the 2001 Census to produce a set of areas of consistent size whose boundaries would not change. LSOAs are an aggregation of 4-6 Output Areas with similar social characteristics and a population of approximately 1500.

Mosaic

Mosaic is Experian's system for the classification of UK households. It allows users to understand who its customers are and how they live.

NEET

A NEET is a young person who is 'Not in Education, Employment or Training'. This group refers to those in the 16-24 age range, although those in the 16-19 bracket are often of particular focus.

Winter Fuel Payment

This is a state benefit paid annually to qualifying individuals to cover the additional cost of heating over winter months. Eligibility and the amount paid depends on a range of qualifying criteria including birth date, living arrangements and the type of benefits already received.

V. References

The following are the frequently used data sources within this document:

www.gov.uk

www.healthprofiles.info

www.lape.org.uk

www.nomisweb.co.uk

www.ons.gov.uk

www.surreyi.gov.uk

Mosaic Public Sector Interactive Guide (http://guides.business-strategies.co.uk/mosaicpublicsector2009/html/visualisation.htm?010121)