Methodology Appendix

Table of contents

Introduction

Our final proposal for local government reorganisation in Surrey is the result of a thorough analysis of a significant evidence-base and the result of close collaboration between district and boroughs in Surrey.

In analysing and developing the evidence base, we established a number of workstreams. These were:

- Finance and Human Resources
- Place and Services
- Communications and engagement
- Implementation and transformation

The products of each workstream were coordinated by a central 'virtual' PMO.

This appendix summarises the methodology followed by each workstream, including key assumptions and data sources used.

Finance and Human Resources

Finance

The Finance workstream has meticulously utilised audited, publicly available data to validate the assumptions within the financial model. Section 151 officers from across the participating Districts and Boroughs have collaborated closely with colleagues from Surrey County Council to establish the base data underpinning the financial model. This comprehensive process includes validating and breaking down each council's budget, analysing borrowing and capital financing, and interpreting and aligning the Medium-Term Financial Strategy (MTFS) positions for all 12 councils.

Joint efforts were undertaken to model and agree on the options for Council Tax Harmonisation, with the recommended approach incorporated into both Local Government Reorganisation (LGR) submissions.

The source of data for specific modelling assumptions is shown in the table below:

Assumption	Data source
Number of councillors per ward	Based on national benchmarking
Members allowances	Rates for Basic and Special Responsibility allowances based on the 10 closest unitaries in terms of population
Cost of elections	MHCLG data adjusted for CPI
Council tax base	MHCLG final settlement
2025-26 budgets	Provided and validated by each Section 151 officer
Borrowing and Investments	Provided and validated by each Section 151 officer
MTFS gaps	Published data, standardised to reflect assumptions such as the impact of the Fair Funding review
Savings from aggregation	Past LGR models adjusted prudently with reference to lessons learnt from other LGR processes
Transition costs	Detailed work by the IT workstream for IT costs and the HR workstream on redundancy costs, informed by experience from previous LGRs
Transformation costs and savings	Previous LGR business cases prudently adjusted based on actual delivery experience

This collaborative and thorough approach has ensured that the financial models are robust, reliable, and reflective of the realities faced by Surrey's councils.

Human resources (HR)

The HR Workstream was tasked with examining:

- Senior staffing salaries and structures
- Redundancy modelling assumptions

The workstream utilised modelling data from the interim submission and that supplemented by the finance workstream as part of detailed financial modelling described above. The workstream also reviewed data from similar-sized unitary authorities that had undergone LGR in previous years. Additionally, senior staffing and salaries benchmarking data were gathered and reviewed from neighbouring London Boroughs, recognising that these boroughs will be our competitors for senior staff.

For redundancy modelling assumptions, each district and borough calculated redundancy payments based on their actual redundancy policies, senior staff structures, and employees. This data was aggregated into an overall estimate of potential redundancy payments, with particular attention to the number of cases that may attract pension strain.

The Heads of HR across the 11 districts and boroughs held meetings to review and discuss the modelling assumptions. Additional feedback was provided via email. This feedback was captured in two reports and communicated back to the PMO.

Place and Services

This workstream was tasked with identifying which unitary model best reflected our principle of supporting economic growth and housing delivery, as well as building a new unitary authority structure that coheres with Surrey's functional economic areas.

Our proposal was based on a comprehensive analysis of Surrey's economic and demographic landscape. This analysis included factors such as population distribution, housing needs, and infrastructure requirements.

A data evidence base was collated from both local and national authoritative sources, covering the most recent data points available. Data was gathered at the Lower-tier Local Authority level as well as more granular geographies (e.g., LSOA, MSOA). All datasets were matched with spatial geographies, allowing for map-based visualisation within and beyond the target area. National comparator data was also obtained for each indicator.

All indicators comprised data counts and rates calculated using relevant denominators. Data aggregations were built to support the modelling of proposed unitary geographies. A metadata index was maintained, and all data was stored in a secure cloud environment with appropriate access controls.

A quality control process was performed to check data that had been subject to transformation. Some duplication was present within the evidence base, typically where data varied; for example, 2021 Census population counts were sourced from primary research but were older, whereas mid-year estimates were modelled but more up to date.

The data sources used are set out in **Annex 1 – data sources** below.

The assessment also drew on an extensive literature review to consider the potential impact of different unitary models on economic growth and infrastructure delivery, weighing the benefits and challenges associated with each option. This approach aimed to ensure that the reorganisation would not only achieve efficiencies but also unlock devolution and enhance the county's capacity to meet future growth and development needs. The evidence considered is set out in **Annex 2 – bibliography** below.

Using this data and evidence, we were able to draw accurate pen pictures of Surrey's three distinct functional economic areas. This allowed us to provide detailed local context on economic geographies, community identity, infrastructure needs, housing markets, and democratic engagement. Our evidence provides a holistic picture of Surrey's distinct areas and their characteristics.

Case studies from Local Government Association (LGA) publications, national Cabinet papers, and media reporting on previous LGR implementations were also reviewed and integrated. These included examples such as Dorset, Buckinghamshire, Cheshire East, Wiltshire, Somerset, and North Yorkshire. They were used to draw comparative insights, identify lessons learned, and validate or caution against certain structural models. These case studies form part of the Annex

in the final document to demonstrate the precedent and impact of varying LGR approaches.

The pen pictures were drafted by a working group made up of placemaking professionals from across Surrey's districts and boroughs. This ensured that local insight, professional expertise, and operational experience of delivering services in each functional economic geography were embedded throughout the narrative.

Linked to the evidence base, our proposal is anchored in a foundation of hard data and strategic need, including economic indicators (e.g., GVA, business clusters), housing affordability and need assessments, infrastructure capacity and investment plans, cultural and community identity data, and functional geography and commuting patterns. These were used to construct a robust rationale for the proposed structure, highlighting the model's alignment with place-based governance principles.

Finally, the approach was framed around key principles of economic growth potential, place-based need, strategic infrastructure delivery, democratic legitimacy and community engagement, and cultural and geographic identity. This place-focused methodology ensures that the proposed governance model is grounded in the realities of local conditions and capable of delivering value-for-money outcomes for residents.

Communications and engagement

Resident engagement

In developing our proposal, we carried out a survey of Surrey's residents using the Commonplace platform. The survey was open to those that lived or worked in Surrey.

Respondents were asked "How many new councils should Surrey have?" and asked to choose from two, three or I'm not sure. The results are illustrated below, with respondents overwhelmingly choosing 3 unitaries as their preference.
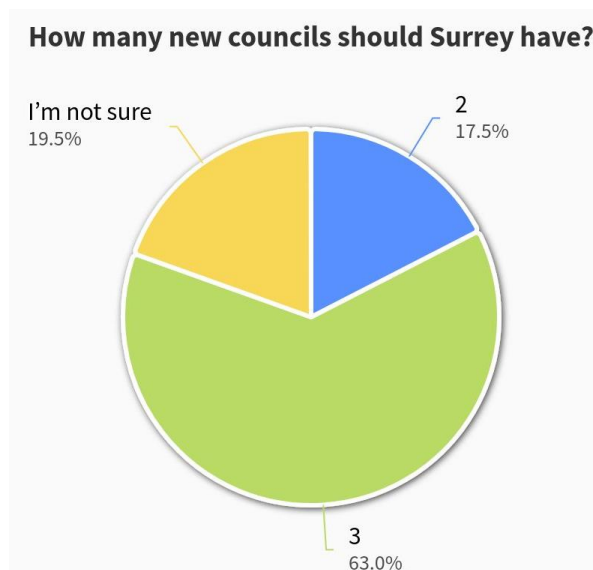
Respondents were also asked "What should be the top priorities when deciding how many new councils Surrey should have? and asked to rank them in order of importance from one to eight.

The overall level of importance for each priority was ranked by what percentage of respondents placed the priority in their top three.

Respondents were overwhelmingly concerned that decisions are made with good local knowledge and close to the communities they impact.

Priority	Percentage of responses in respondents top three priorities
Understanding of local issues	83.2%
Local decision-making	75.1%
Supporting local businesses	32.5%
Reducing bureaucracy	30.9%

Priority	Percentage of responses in respondents top three priorities
Creating jobs and economic growth	21.1%
Reflecting local identities	21.0%
Saving money	19.5%
Easy access to councillors	16.7%

The survey complied with the Gunning Principles as follows:

1. **Consultation must be at a formative stage –** the survey was carried out while the proposals for local government reorganisation were being developed. This ensured that residents' feedback could influence the proposal.

2. **Sufficient information must be provided –** the survey included detailed information on the reorganisation proposal, allowing residents to understand the wider context and implications. This enabled respondents to provide informed responses.

3. **Adequate time must be given for consideration and response –** the survey was open for over three weeks, which is a reasonable period for response, especially given the broader timelines of the project.

4. **Consultation responses must be conscientiously taken into account –** the feedback from the survey was reviewed and informed the final submission of our proposal.

Stakeholder engagement

In order to meet the Government criteria to ensure meaningful engagement with local partners, stakeholders and businesses, we used existing networks and contacts to ensure the reach to organisations was wide, whilst also attempting to simplify the methodology to something that provided us with meaningful feedback in the short time we had.

Our approach was twofold:

1) **Engaging key stakeholders** – we identified key stakeholders who are major countywide or sub-countywide partners with whom local authorities have established strategic relationships. Chief Executive leads were assigned to approach and engage these stakeholders on the topic of Local Government Reorganisation (LGR).

2) **Engaging Local Stakeholders** – other stakeholders engaged were predominantly more locally-based within districts and boroughs. These included local

voluntary and community sector organisations, Parish Councils, and Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) with whom local councils have established relationships.

The responsibility for engaging these organisations was delegated to the local district or borough council. Local councils, familiar with their areas, managed the engagement process using their established communication channels. In addition to the survey, councils complemented these efforts with local meetings and workshops.

To meaningfully support the engagement with these organisations and groups, a short online survey was developed. This survey sought views on LGR and the opportunities and challenges it presents. The feedback provided through this survey was then used to inform the final submission.

This approach ensured that the engagement process was both comprehensive and efficient, capturing a wide range of perspectives and insights from key stakeholders across Surrey.

Annex 3 – summary of stakeholder feedback below summaries the outcomes from the stakeholder engagement exercise.

Implementation and transformation

Implementation and transformation costs and efficiencies are based on the detailed analysis and findings from the Surrey PWC report in 2020, with refinements made from a review of other reorganisation and transformation business cases for unitary councils and local verification and validation (see above financial summary). This provided a grounded starting point based on comparative LGR modelling and high-level data assumptions.

We then built on this foundation using Surrey-specific information, gathered through a dedicated working group made up of Transformation Leads across the District and Borough Councils as well as information provided by the other D&B Workstreams (Place, Finance, HR etc). This group helped contextualise assumptions and implementation planning for our local geography, priorities, and service configuration.

The draft was refined through several key inputs, including:

- Feedback from MHCLG on our initial submission;

- Insights from LGA case studies of previous local government reorganisations (e.g. Buckinghamshire, Dorset); and

- Interviews and shared learning from individuals with lived experience of LGR implementation elsewhere.

This layered and iterative methodology has helped ensure that the draft reflects both the practical realities of the Surrey context and the wider lessons learned nationally.

Annex 1 – data sources

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
Commuting patterns	Commuting patterns are a crucial indicator of economic integration within an area. High levels of commuting within the area suggest strong economic ties and interdependencies.	sub001	Travel to work by car	Local Insight (census 2021) MSOA (also available at LSOA) ID 46075	Shows the proportion of people travelling to work driving a car or van as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+. Responses are taken from the census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Rate calculated as = (Travel to work driving a car or van (census QS701))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100
		sub002	Travel to work by bus, minibus, coach	Local Insight (census 2021) MSOA (also available at LSOA) ID 46072	Shows the proportion of people travelling to work by bus, minibus or coach as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+. Responses are taken from the census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Rate calculated as = (Travel to work by bus, minibus or coach (census QS701))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100
		sub003	Travel to work by train	Local Insight (census 2021) MSOA (also available at LSOA) ID 46071	Shows the proportion of people travelling to work by train as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+. Responses are taken from the census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Rate calculated as = (Travel to work by train (census QS701))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub004	Travel to work as passenger in a car or van	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46076	Shows the proportion of people travelling to work as a passenger in a car or van as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+. Responses are taken from the census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Rate calculated as = (Travel to work as passenger in a car or van (census QS701))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100
		sub005	Travel to work by bicycle	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46077	Shows the proportion of people travelling to work by bicycle as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+. Responses are taken from the census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Rate calculated as = (Travel to work by bicycle (census QS701))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100
		sub006	Travel to work by motorcycle, scooter or moped	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46074	Shows the proportion of people travelling to work by motorcycle, scooter or moped as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+. Responses are taken from the census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Rate calculated as = (Travel to work by motorcycle, scooter or moped (census QS701))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100
		sub007	Travel to work by Taxi	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available	Shows the proportion of people travelling to work by taxi as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+. Responses are taken from the census 2021 means of

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
				at MSOA) ID 46073	travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Rate calculated as = (Travel to work by Taxi (census QS701))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100
		sub008	Travel to work on foot	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46078	Shows the proportion of people travelling to work on foot as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+. Responses are taken from the census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Rate calculated as = (Travel to work on foot (census QS701))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100
		sub009	People travelling 10km to 20km to work	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100435	Shows the proportion of people who travel 10km to 20km to their place of work as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usua journey to work. Rate calculated as = (People who travel 10km to 20km to work)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100
		sub010	People travelling 20km to 30km to work	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100438	Shows the proportion of people who travel 20km to 30km to their place of work as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usua journey to work. Rate calculated as = (People who travel 20km to 30km to work)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub011	People travelling 2km to 5km to work	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100431	Shows the proportion of people who travel 2km to 5km to their place of work as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usua journey to work. Rate calculated as = (People who travel 2km to 5km to work)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100
		sub012	People travelling 30km to 40km to work	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100440	Shows the proportion of people who travel 30km to 40km to their place of work as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usua journey to work. Rate calculated as = (People who travel 30km to 40km to work)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100
		sub013	People travelling 40km to 60km to work	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100442	Shows the proportion of people who travel 40km to 60km to their place of work as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usua journey to work. Rate calculated as = (People who travel 40km to 60km to work)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100
		sub014	People travelling 5km to 10km to work	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100433	Shows the proportion of people who travel 5km to 10km to their place of work as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					the longest part, by distance, of the usua journey to work. Rate calculated as = (People who travel 5km to 10km to work)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100
		sub015	People travelling 60km and over to work	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100444	Shows the proportion of people who travel more than 60km to their place of work as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usua journey to work. Rate calculated as = (People who travel more than 60km to work)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100
		sub016	People travelling more than 10km to work who travel to work by driving in car	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121655	Shows the proportion of people travelling more than 10km to work who travel to work as a driver in a car as % the usual resident population aged 16-74 in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. As Census 2021 was during a unique period of rapid change, take care when using this data for planning purposes. Please note this data is not comparable with the 2011 Census because Census 2021 took place during a national lockdown. The government advice at the time was for people to work from home (if they can) and avoid public transport. Rate calculated as = (People who travel more than 10km to work by driving)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub017	People travelling more than 10km to work who travel to work using public transport	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121654	Shows the proportion of people travelling more than 10km to work who travel to work using public transport (train, metro, bus, tram, underground) as % the usual resident population aged 16-74 in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. As Census 2021 was during a unique period of rapid change, take care when using this data for planning purposes. Please note this data is not comparable with the 2011 Census because Census 2021 took place during a national lockdown. The government advice at the time was for people to work from home (if they can) and avoid public transport. Rate calculated as = (People who travel more than 10km to work by public transport)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100
		sub018	People who travel more than 2km to work	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100397	Shows the proportion of people travelling more than 2km to work as a % of the usual resident population aged 16+ in employment. Responses are taken from the Census 2021 means of travel to work question. The means of travel to work is that used for the longest part, by distance, of the usual journey to work. Rate calculated as = (People who travel more than 2km to work)/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 (census QS701))*100
		sub019	2021 Census origin destination data	Census 2021	Caution with 2021 census stats that are impacted by covid

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub020	Work mainly at or from home		
Business clusters	Business clusters refer to geographic concentrations of interconnected companies, suppliers, and associated institutions in a particular field. These clusters drive innovation, enhance productivity, and stimulate new business formation.	sub021	* business types in local areas	<<Local Insight MSOA dataset IDs 132888 to 132939>>	
		sub022	Non-domestic properties	Local Insight (VOA 2022/23) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 129728	Stock of non-domestic properties in the local area by classification (retail, office, industrial and other) rate per 100,000 population NNDR open data available with loose standardisation - e.g. https://www.reigate-banstead.gov.uk/info/20050/business_rates/808/common_freedom_of_information_requests_about_business_rates
		sub023	All VAT based local units	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132917	Shows the number of VAT based local business units per 10,000 working age population. Local business units a business enterprise or part of a business enterprise (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place (e.g. where the business is located rather than the legal head office). The count of VAT registered local business units taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR, which is the comprehensive list of UK businesses that is used by government for statistical purposes is fully compliant with the European Union of Regulation on Harmonisation of Business Registers for Statistical purposes. It provides the main sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by the ONS and by other government departments. It is also a key data

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					source for analyses of business activity. Rate calculated as = (All VAT based local units)/(Population aged 16-64)*10000
Trade flows	Trade flows within an area highlight the movement of goods and services, reflecting economic activity and inter-area dependencies.	sub024	Number of property transactions	Local Insight (Land Registry 2023/24) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 135740	Number of property transactions for all properties, over the last 12 months. The Land Registry collect data on all housing transactions, published by individual property and date. This is presented for your neighbourhoods, summed over a 12-month period.
		sub025			
Employment rates	High employment rates within the area indicate a healthy economy. This includes the availability of diverse job sectors and industries, which contribute to economic stability and growth (link to business clusters)	sub026	People in employment	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 46095	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically active and in employment (including full-time, part-time and self employment). Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2021 Census economic activity questions. Rate calculated as = (People in employment (census ks601))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100
		sub027	Private sector employees	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA ID 132986	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs that in the private sector. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Public and private sector are defined legally, according to where the control of the business lies, rather than by ownership or whether or not the entity is publicly financed. This classification is determined by National Accounts, is in line with the European System of Accounts, and is widely considered to be the definitive definition. Rate calculated as = (Private sector employment)/(Total employment)*100
		sub028	Public sector employees	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA ID 132984	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs that in the public sector. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Public and private sector are defined legally, according to where the control of the business lies, rather than by ownership or whether or not the entity is publicly financed. This classification is determined by National Accounts, is in line with the European System of Accounts, and is widely considered to be the definitive definition. Rate calculated as = (Public sector employment)/(Total employment)*100
		sub029	Business Register and Employment	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment	The number of employees in the United Kingdom on a public/private and full-time/part-time basis. The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) publishes

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
			Survey: Total full-time employees	Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132978	employee and employment estimates at detailed geographical and industrial levels. Data is collected through a survey of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Part-time workers are classed as those who work 30 hours per week or less. Rate calculated as = (Total part-time employees)/(Total working age population)*100
		sub030	Business Register and Employment Survey: Total part-time employees	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132981	The number of employees in the United Kingdom on a public/private and full-time/part-time basis. The Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) publishes employee and employment estimates at detailed geographical and industrial levels. Data is collected through a survey of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Part-time workers are classed as those who work 30 hours per week or less. Rate calculated as = (Total part-time employees)/(Total working age population)*100
		sub031	Jobs density (jobs as a ratio	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment	Shows the number of jobs located in the local area as a percentage of the working age population in that area. Data is taken from the Business Register and

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
			of the working age population)	Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133024	Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Rate calculated as = (Total employment)/(Population aged 16-64)*100
		sub032	Economically active	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46096	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically active. Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2021 Census economic activity questions. Rate calculated as = (Economically active)/(All usual residents aged 16+)*100
		sub033	Highest level of qualification: Level 2 qualifications	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46006	Shows the proportion of adults (aged 16+) with highest level of qualification at level 2. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2021 census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 2 qualifications include 5+O level passes, 5+CSEs (grade 1). 5+GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+A levels/AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ. Rate calculated as = (Level 2 qualifications (census KS501))/(All usual residents aged 16 and over)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub034	Highest level of qualification: Level 3 qualifications	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46007	Shows the proportion of adults (aged 16+) with highest level of qualification at level 3. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2021 census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 3 qualifications include 2+A levels,4+AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ. Rate calculated as = (Level 3 qualifications (census KS501))/(All usual residents aged 16 and over)*100
		sub035	Highest level of qualification: Level 4/5 (degree or higher) qualifications	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46008	Shows the proportion of adults (aged 16+) with qualification levels at level 4 or higher. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2021 census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question. Level 4+ qualifications include Level 4/5: First degree, Higher degree, NVQ levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor Other qualifications/level unknown: Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds, RSA/OCR, BTEC/Edexcel), Other Professional Qualifications.
		sub036	Highest level of qualification: Other qualifications	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46009	Shows the proportion of adults (aged 16-74) with highest level of qualification as 'other qualifications'. The highest level of qualification variable was derived from responses in the 2021 census to both the educational and vocational qualifications question, and the professional qualifications question.

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub037	Jobseekers Allowance claimants	Local Insight (DWP Feb 2025) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 137650	Shows the proportion of people receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA). JSA is a legacy benefit payable to people under pensionable age who are out of work and available for, and actively seeking, work of at least 40 hours a week. Rate calculated as = (Jobseekers Allowance claimants)/(Population aged 16-64)*100
		sub038	Unemployment benefit claimants (Jobseekers Allowance and out of work Universal Credit claimants)	Local Insight (DWP Feb 2025) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 137644	Shows the proportion of people receiving benefits payable to people who are unemployed receiving either Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work. This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. Rate calculated as = (Unemployment benefit claimants)/(Population aged 16-64)*100
		sub039	Youth unemployment (18-24 receiving JSA or Universal Credit)	Local Insight (DWP Feb 2025) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 137645	Shows the proportion of people receiving Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) or Universal Credit for those who are out of work (in the 'searching for work' conditionality group) aged 18-24 (as a % of all 18-24 year olds). This has replaced the number of people claiming Jobseeker's Allowance as the headline indicator of the number of people claiming benefits principally for the reason of being unemployed and is sometimes referred to as the monthly claimant count. Rate calculated as = (Unemployment benefit claimants aged 18-24)/(Population aged 18-24)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub040	Part-time employees	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132982	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs that are part-time. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Part-time workers are classed as those who work 30 hours per week or less. Rate calculated as = (Total part-time employees)/(Total employment)*100
		sub041	Private sector employees	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132986	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs that in the private sector. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Public and private sector are defined legally, according to where the control of the business lies, rather than by ownership or whether or not the entity is publicly financed. This classification is determined by National Accounts, is in line with the European System of Accounts, and is widely considered to be the definitive definition. Rate calculated as = (Private sector employment)/(Total employment)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub042	Public sector employees	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132984	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs that in the public sector. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Public and private sector are defined legally, according to where the control of the business lies, rather than by ownership or whether or not the entity is publicly financed. This classification is determined by National Accounts, is in line with the European System of Accounts, and is widely considered to be the definitive definition. Rate calculated as = (Public sector employment)/(Total employment)*100
		sub043	Employment rate: Asian	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132986	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as Asian who are economically active and in employment (including full-time, part-time and self-employment). Figures are self-reported and taken from Census 2021.
		sub044	Employment rate: Black	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121659	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as Black who are economically active and in employment (including full-time, part-time and self-employment). Figures are self-reported and taken from Census 2021. Rate calculated as = (People who identify their ethnicity as Black who are economically active and in employment)/(Total Black population)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub045	Employment rate: Mixed Ethnicity	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121658	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as Mixed Ethnicity who are economically active and in employment (including full-time, part-time and self-employment). Figures are self-reported and taken from Census 2021.
		sub046	Employment rate: Other Ethnicity	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121657	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as Other Ethnicity who are economically active and in employment (including full-time, part-time and self-employment). Figures are self-reported and taken from Census 2021.
		sub047	Employment rate: White	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121656	Shows the proportion of people who identify their ethnicity as White who are economically active and in employment (including full-time, part-time and self-employment). Figures are self-reported and taken from Census 2021.
		sub048	Full-time employees	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100477	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are in full-time employment. Working full-time is defined as working 31 hours or more a week. Figures are based on responses to the 2021 Census economic activity questions.
		sub049	People in employment	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46095	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are economically active and in employment (including full-time, part-time and self-employment). Economic activity relates to whether or not a person was working or looking for work in the week before Census. The concept of Economic Activity is compatible with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of economic status. Figures are based on responses to the 2021 Census economic activity questions. Rate

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					calculated as = (People in employment (census ks601))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100
		sub050	Self-employed people	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 100483	Shows the proportion of adults aged 16+ who are self-employed. Figures are based on responses to the 2021 Census economic activity questions. The distinction between employee and self-employed is determined by the response to the question "Do (did) you work as an employee or are (were) you self-employed?" It relates to the person's Main job in the week before Census or, if not working in the week before Census, their last Main job. Rate calculated as = (Self-employed (census KS601))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74)*100
Economic output	Economic output, often measured by Gross Value Added (GVA), reflects an area's contribution to the overall economy. High economic output indicates a productive area - potential to segment by industry type?. Comparing GVA per capita with other areas helps assess the area's	sub051	Gross Value Added (GVA) per head	Local Insight (ONS 2022) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132818	Shows Gross Value Added (GVA) per head. Gross value added (GVA) is the value generated by any economic unit that produces goods and services. It reflects the value of goods and services produced, less the cost of any inputs used up in that production process. GVA is a standard measure of the economic activity taking place in an area. It comprises the majority of gross domestic product (GDP), only excluding taxes and subsidies (such as Value Added Tax and duty on fuel or alcohol). GVA for the UK is measured by the UK National Accounts and published each year in the annual Blue Book. The GVA is then broken down to individual countries, regions, and local authority districts. These official statistics in development disaggregate local authority annual GVA figures to lower-layer super output areas (LSOA) in England and Wales, and data zones (DZ) in Scotland.

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
	economic performance and competitiveness and overall coherence.				Rate calculated as = (£ Gross Value Added (GVA in millions))/(Total population)*1000000
		sub052	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £0 to £49,000	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132867	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £0 to £49,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub053	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £1,000,000 to £1,999,000	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132968	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £1,000,000 to £1,999,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub054	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £1,000,000 to £4,999,000	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132874	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £1,000,000 to £4,999,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub055	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £10,000,000 to £49,999,000	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132965	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £10,000,000 to £49,999,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub056	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £100,000 to £249,000	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132876	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £100,000 to £249,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub057	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £2,000,000 to £4,999,000	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132967	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £2,000,000 to £4,999,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status.

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub058	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £250,000 to £499,000	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132870	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £250,000 to £499,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub059	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £5,000,000 - £9,999,000	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132964	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £5,000,000 to £9,999,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub060	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £5,000,000 plus	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132878	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £5,000,000 plus. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band,

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub061	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £50,000 to £99,000	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132872	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £50,000 to £99,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub062	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of £50,000,000 plus	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at OA) ID 132966	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £50,000,000 plus. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub063	VAT based enterprises with a turnover of	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available	Shows the proportion of business enterprises with a turnover of £500,000 to £999,000. Data is compiled from the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR) recording the number of Local Units that were live at a

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
			£500,000 to £999,000	at OA) ID 132880	reference date in March, broken down by employment size band, detailed industry (SIC2007) and legal status. Local Units are individual sites that belong to an Enterprise. Data is available from Country down to Middle-Layer Super Output Areas (MSOAs) and Scottish Intermediate Zones (IZs).
		sub064	Kickstart economic growth (Hyper Local Need Dimension)	Local Insight (OCSI 2024 (one-off)) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 135917	Shows the 'Kickstart economic growth' dimension score which is one of the five dimensions used to construct the Hyper Local Need measure. The Hyper Local Need measure has been created in order to demonstrate the ways in which complex and multiple social and economic disadvantages cluster in particular communities around the country. This measure has been created based on an evidence review that was centred around datasets that relate to the achievement of the new government's five mission objectives https://labour.org.uk/change/mission-driven-government/. The 'Kickstart economic growth' dimension provides evidence to support Mission 1 of the government's five mission objectives, reflecting employment and worklessness in the local economy, quality of jobs, economic productivity and local infrastructure. This dimension is comprised of three sub-dimensions: Employment (claimants of Universal Credit: searching for work/planning for work/preparing for work or no work requirements, Incapacity Benefit, Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Carers Allowance, Jobseekers Allowance), Quality Jobs (Jobs density, GVA per head, % change GVA per capita, Jobs in 'high growth' industries, Median net equivalised household income, Higher

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					managerial/administrative/professional occupations, People with no qualifications, People with level 3+ qualifications) and Infrastructure (Broadband download speed, Digitial Propensity Index Score, Jobs Access Score). A higher score on this dimension = higher need for sustainable economic growth and productivity.
Infrastructure	Infrastructure is essential for supporting economic activities. This includes transportation networks (roads, railways, airports), utilities (water, electricity, telecommunications), and digital connectivity. Efficient infrastructure facilitates the movement of goods, services and people, enhancing productivity and attracting investment.	sub065	Broadband Download Speed (Mb/s)	Local Insight (Ofcom 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 135917	Shows the average broadband download linespeed (Mbit/s) for connections in the area. This data is collected from the Ofcom annual Connected Nations reports. Due to variations in broadband performance over time, this data should not be regarded as a definitive and fixed view of the UK's fixed broadband infrastructure. However, the information provided here may be useful in identifying variations in broadband performance.
		sub066	Broadband Upload Speed (Mb/s)	Local Insight (Ofcom 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 128686	Shows the average broadband upload linespeed (Mbit/s) for connections in the area. This data is collected from the Ofcom annual Connected Nations reports. Due to variations in broadband performance over time, this data should not be regarded as a definitive and fixed view of the UK's fixed broadband infrastructure. However, the information provided here may be useful in identifying variations in broadband performance.
		sub067	Median Broadband Data Use (GB)	Local Insight (Ofcom 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132577	Shows the median data usage (upload and download) in Gigabytes (GB) for all connections in the area. This data is collected from the Ofcom annual Connected Nations reports.

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub068	Premises with broadband speeds below the Universal Service Obligation (USO)	Local Insight (Ofcom 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132577	Shows the percentage of premises that do not have access to download speeds at or above the USO which equates to 10Mbit/s download speeds and upload speeds at or above 1Mbit/s. The Universal Service Obligation (USO) aims to improve broadband availability by giving homes and businesses the legal right to request a decent and affordable broadband connection. People who do not have access to a decent service will be able to request one under the USO. We can understand data values with 0% as no premises below the USO identified. This data is collected from the Ofcom annual Connected Nations reports. Rate calculated as = (Number of premises below the USO)/(All premises)*100
		sub069	Broadband coverage	LG Inform (OFCOM, 2024) LTLA level	This metric shows the percentage of addresses which are within the coverage area of superfast (30Mbit/s to less than 300Mbit/s) broadband networks. It has been produced by Ofcom, using data provided by communications providers and is one of a series of measures Ofcom use to determine fixed broadband performance within an area
		sub070	5G mobile coverage	LG Inform (OFCOM, 2024) LTLA level	This metric shows the proportion of residential and small business premises with a reliable high confidence 5G signal from a mobile network operator (EE, Vodafone, O2 or Three) is available outdoors. i.e., for this proportion of the area there is 5G signal coverage. For overall coverage see all operators metric.

It has been produced by Ofcom, using data provided by mobile operators referenced against the Ordnance |

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					Survey of Great Britain (OSGB) Coordinate System, premises coverage is calculated from the postal delivery points taken from the Ordnance Survey AddressBase database.
					Mobile coverage produced by operators are based on theoretical models, calibrated using measurements of actual performance. However, consumers use mobile phones in many different situations - indoors, outdoors, on the move, in cars, as pedestrians along roads in built up areas and in wide open spaces all of which can affect coverage.
					Due to variations in mobile performance over time, the file should not be regarded as a definitive and fixed view of the UK's mobile infrastructure. However, the information provided in this file may be useful in identifying variations in mobile performance by geography. The criteria for the availability of mobile voice services is given in the Methodology section above.5G: Fifth generation of mobile technology standards, launched in the UK in 2020 and is used to deliver higher speed data services.
					High confidence (where a signal strength of -110 dBm or better is predicted) to very high confidence (where a signal strength of -100 dBm or better is predicted). The High Confidence level is associated with at least an 80% probability of coverage being present in the predicted location, and the Very High Confidence level with around a 95% probability.

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
Educational institutions	The presence of educational and research institutions is vital for providing skilled labour and fostering innovation. Universities, colleges and research centres contribute to the local economy by producing an educated workforce and driving technological advancements.	sub071	Jobs in education	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA and OA) ID 133018	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in education. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in Education)/(Total employment)*100
Investment levels	High levels of public and private investment in the area indicate confidence in, and drive, economic potential. Low levels of investment can cause and be demonstrative of poor economic conditions.	sub072	* local plan info * strategic infrastructure plans - existing committed investment * surrey place ambition * surrey economic development strategy		

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
Self-containment	A high degree of self-containment means that a significant proportion of residents live and work within the same area. This reduces dependency on external regions and enhances local economic resilience.	sub073	Eurostat functional urban areas	Eurostat, 2025	https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/EN/urb_esms.htm
		sub074	Population Density (Persons per sq km)	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 45643	Population density is based on the local population size and geographical area. The population density figure is calculated by dividing the total population (taken from the census) by the area (in hectares converted to sq/km) for the relevant boundary.
		sub075	Population density (persons per sq/km)	Local Insight (ONS) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 131229	Shows the estimated total population density based on the local population size and geographical area. The population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates. Using ONS data on the area in kilometres of all standard geographical boundaries the population density figure is calculated by dividing the total population by the area in kilometres for the relevant boundary.
Economic diversity	A diverse economic base with multiple sectors contributes to growth and resilience. A diverse economy is better equipped to withstand economic shocks and adapt to changing economic conditions.	sub076	Jobs by sector	<<Local Insight MSOA dataset IDs 132988 to 133022>>	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in <<industry>>. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in construction)/(Total employment)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub077	Private sector business units	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132951	Shows the number of private sector VAT based local business units per 10,000 working age population. Local business units a business enterprise or part of a business enterprise (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place (e.g. where the business is located rather than the legal head office). The count of VAT registered local business units taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR, which is the comprehensive list of UK businesses that is used by government for statistical purposes is fully compliant with the European Union of Regulation on Harmonisation of Business Registers for Statistical purposes. It provides the main sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by the ONS and by other government departments. It is also a key data source for analyses of business activity. Rate calculated as = (Private sector business units)/(Population aged 16-64)*10000
		sub078	Private sector company business units	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132943	Shows the number of private sector company VAT based local business units per 10,000 working age population. Local business units a business enterprise or part of a business enterprise (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place (e.g. where the business is located rather than the legal head office). The count of VAT registered local business units taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR, which is the comprehensive list of UK businesses that is used by government for statistical purposes is fully compliant with the European Union of Regulation on

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					Harmonisation of Business Registers for Statistical purposes. It provides the main sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by the ONS and by other government departments. It is also a key data source for analyses of business activity. Rate calculated as = (Private sector company business units)/(Population aged 16-64)*10000
		sub079	Private sector non-profit business units	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132947	Shows the number of private sector non-profit VAT based local business units per 10,000 working age population. Local business units a business enterprise or part of a business enterprise (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place (e.g. where the business is located rather than the legal head office). The count of VAT registered local business units taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR, which is the comprehensive list of UK businesses that is used by government for statistical purposes is fully compliant with the European Union of Regulation on Harmonisation of Business Registers for Statistical purposes. It provides the main sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by the ONS and by other government departments. It is also a key data source for analyses of business activity. Rate calculated as = (Private sector non-profit business units)/(Population aged 16-64)*10000
		sub080	Private sector partnership business units	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available	Shows the number of private sector partnership VAT based local business units per 10,000 working age population. Local business units a business enterprise or part of a business enterprise (e.g. a workshop, factory,

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
				at MSOA) ID 132949	warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place (e.g. where the business is located rather than the legal head office). The count of VAT registered local business units taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR, which is the comprehensive list of UK businesses that is used by government for statistical purposes is fully compliant with the European Union of Regulation on Harmonisation of Business Registers for Statistical purposes. It provides the main sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by the ONS and by other government departments. It is also a key data source for analyses of business activity. Rate calculated as = (Private sector partnership business units)/(Population aged 16-64)*10000
		sub081	Private sector sole proprietor business units	Local Insight (ONS 2024) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132957	Shows the number of private sector sole proprietor VAT based local business units per 10,000 working age population. Local business units a business enterprise or part of a business enterprise (e.g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place (e.g. where the business is located rather than the legal head office). The count of VAT registered local business units taken from the Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The IDBR, which is the comprehensive list of UK businesses that is used by government for statistical purposes is fully compliant with the European Union of Regulation on Harmonisation of Business Registers for Statistical purposes. It provides the main sampling frame for surveys of businesses carried out by the ONS and by other government departments. It is also a key data

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					source for analyses of business activity. Rate calculated as = (Private sector sole proprietor business units)/(Population aged 16-64)*10000
		sub082	Jobs in accommodation and food services (hospitality)	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133004	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in accommodation and food services (hospitality). Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in accommodation and food services)/(Total employment)*100
		sub083	Jobs in agriculture, forestry and fishing	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132988	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs that in agriculture, forestry and fishing. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					(SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in Agriculture, forestry & fishing)/(Total employment)*100
		sub084	Jobs in arts, entertainment, recreation and other services	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133022	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in arts, entertainment, recreation and other services . Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in arts, entertainment, recreation and other services)/(Total employment)*100
		sub085	Jobs in business administration and support services	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133014	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in business administration and support services . Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in business

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					administration and support services)/(Total employment)*100
		sub086	Jobs in construction	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132994	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in construction. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in construction)/(Total employment)*100
		sub087	Jobs in education	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133018	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in education. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in Education)/(Total employment)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub088	Jobs in financial and insurance	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133008	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in finance and insurance. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in finance and insurance)/(Total employment)*100
		sub089	Jobs in health	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133020	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in health. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in health)/(Total employment)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub090	Jobs in information and communication	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133006	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in information and communication. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in information and communication)/(Total employment)*100
		sub091	Jobs in manufacturing	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132992	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in manufacturing. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in manufacturing)/(Total employment)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub092	Jobs in mining, quarrying and utilities	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132990	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in mining, quarrying and utilities. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in mining, quarrying and utilities)/(Total employment)*100
		sub093	Jobs in motor trades	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132996	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in motor trades. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in motor trades)/(Total employment)*100
		sub094	Jobs in professional,	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in professional, scientific and technical. Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES)

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
			scientific and technical	Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133012	of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in Professional, scientific & technical)/(Total employment)*100
		sub095	Jobs in property	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133010	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in property . Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in Property)/(Total employment)*100
		sub096	Jobs in public administration and defence	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023)	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in public administration and defence . Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
				LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133016	definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in Public administration & defence)/(Total employment)*100
		sub097	Jobs in retail	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 133000	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in retail . Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in Retail)/(Total employment)*100
		sub098	Jobs in transport and storage (inc postal)	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in transport and storage (inc postal) . Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
				at MSOA) ID 133002	for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in Transport & storage (inc postal))/(Total employment)*100
		sub099	Jobs in wholesale	Local Insight (Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) 2023) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 132998	Shows the proportion of all employee jobs in wholesale . Data is taken from the Business Register and Employment Survey (BRES) of approximately 80,000 businesses and weighted to represent all sectors of the UK economy. The BRES definition of an employee is anyone working on the BRES reference date who is aged 16 years or over that the contributor directly pays from its payroll(s), in return for carrying out a full-time or part-time job or being on a training scheme. Figures are broken down by broad industry group, with industry groups classified to the 2007 revision to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). Rate calculated as = (Employment in Wholesale)/(Total employment)*100
		sub100	Occupation group: Administrative and secretarial occupations (Census 2021)	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46025	Shows the proportion of people in employment (aged 16+) working in the Occupation group: Administrative and secretarial occupations. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Administrative and secretarial occupations (census KS608))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (census KS608))*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub101	Occupation group: Associate professional and technical occupations (Census 2021)	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46024	Shows the proportion of people in employment (aged 16+) working in the Occupation group: Associate professional and technical occupations. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Associate professional and technical occupations (census KS608))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (census KS608))*100
		sub102	Occupation group: Caring, leisure and other service occupations (Census 2021)	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46027	Shows the proportion of people in employment (aged 16+) working in the Occupation group: Caring, leisure and other service occupations. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Caring, leisure and other service occupations (census KS608))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (census KS608))*100
		sub103	Occupation group: Elementary occupations	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46030	Shows the proportion of people in employment (aged 16+) working in the Occupation group: Elementary occupations. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Elementary occupations (census KS608))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (census KS608))*100
		sub104	Occupation group: Managers,	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available	Shows the proportion of people in employment (aged 16+) working in the Occupation group: Managers, directors and senior officials. An individual's occupation

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
			directors and senior officials	at MSOA) ID 46022	group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Managers, directors and senior officials (census KS608))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (census KS608))*100
		sub105	Occupation group: Process, plant and machine operatives	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46029	Shows the proportion of people in employment (aged 16+) working in the Occupation group: Process, plant and machine operatives. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Process, plant and machine operatives (census KS608))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (census KS608))*100
		sub106	Occupation group: Professional occupations	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46023	Shows the proportion of people in employment (aged 16+) working in the Occupation group: Professional occupations. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Professional occupations (census KS608))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (census KS608))*100
		sub107	Occupation group: Sales and customer service occupations	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46028	Shows the proportion of people in employment (aged 16+) working in the Occupation group: Sales and customer service occupations. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Sales and customer service

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					occupations (census KS608))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (census KS608))*100
		sub108	Occupation group: Skilled trades occupations	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46026	Shows the proportion of people in employment (aged 16+) working in the Occupation group: Skilled trades occupations. An individual's occupation group is determined by their response to the occupation questions in the 2021 census. Rate calculated as = (Skilled trades occupations (census KS608))/(All usual residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census (census KS608))*100
		sub109	Rateable properties (hereditaments)	LG Inform Plus (VOA; Non-domestic rating: stock of properties, 2023) LA level	This is the number of non-domestic rateable properties (known as "hereditaments"), rounded to the nearest thousand. They fall either into a local rating list or the central rating list. There is a single local rating list for each billing authority in England and Wales, and two central rating lists, one for England and one for Wales. The majority of rateable value is contained in local rating lists (over 95% across England and Wales). The central list is smaller and contains the rating assessments for the network property of major transport, utility and telecommunications undertakings and cross-country pipelines.

The Valuation Office Agency (VOA) is required, by the Local Government Finance Act 1988, to compile (and maintain) rating lists specifying a rateable value for all non domestic rateable properties in England and Wales. These rateable values provide the basis for national non-domestic rates bills, which are issued by local |

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					authorities.
					The legal term for the notional annual rent of a rateable property assessed by the VOA. Every property has a rateable value that is based broadly on the annual rent that the property could have been let for on the open market at a particular date (this is 1 April 2015 for the 2017 lists).
		xxx110	Median gross annual pay of full-time employees (workplace-based)	LG Inform Plus (Nomis; Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE), nov 2024) LA level	These figures show the median gross annual pay for full-time workers on a workplace basis for the area, who are on adults rates of pay, and whose pay was not affected by absence. Figures are for GB pounds per annum. Full-time workers are defined as those who work more than 30 paid hours per week or those in teaching professions working 25 paid hours or more per week.
					Figures for earnings come from the Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) which is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees, information on whose earnings and hours is obtained from employers. The survey does not cover people who are self-employed, nor does it cover employees not paid during the reference period. Information relates to a pay period in April.
					The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, national insurance or other deductions, and excludes payments in kind (i.e. payment made in the form of goods and services rather than cash). It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay period and so excludes payments of arrears from another

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded. Estimates for 2011 and subsequent years use a weighting scheme based on occupations which have been coded according to Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) 2010 that replaced SOC 2000. Therefore care should be taken when making comparisons with earlier years. Where the estimate is assessed with a coefficient of variation (CV) of over 20 per cent, these figures have been suppressed, as they are considered by the ONS as unreliable.
Social factors		sub110	Household is deprived in 1 dimension	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46043	Shows households which are deprived on one of the four census 2021 deprivation dimensions. The census 2021 has four deprivation dimension characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating. These figures are taken from responses to various questions in

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					census 2021. Rate calculated as = (Household is deprived in 1 dimension (census QS119))/(All households (census QS119))*100
		sub111	Household is deprived in 2 dimensions	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46044	Shows households which are deprived on two of the four census 2021 deprivation dimensions. The census 2021 has four deprivation dimension characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating. These figures are taken from responses to various questions in census 2021. Rate calculated as = (Household is deprived in 2 dimensions (census QS119))/(All households (census QS119))*100
		sub112	Household is deprived in 3 dimensions	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46045	Shows households which are deprived on three of the four census 2021 deprivation dimensions. The census 2021 has four deprivation dimension characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating. These figures are taken from responses to various questions in census 2021. Rate calculated as = (Household is deprived in 3 dimensions (census QS119))/(All households (census QS119))*100
		sub113	Household is not deprived in any dimension	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46042	Shows households which are not deprived on any of the four census 2021 deprivation dimensions. The census 2021 has four deprivation dimension characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating. These figures are taken from responses to various questions in census 2021. Rate calculated as = (Household is not deprived in any dimension (census QS119))/(All households (census QS119))*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub114	Households with multiple needs	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 46046	Multiply deprived households refers to households with each of the following four deprivation characteristics: a) Employment: Any member of the household aged 16-74 who is not a full-time student is either unemployed or permanently sick; b) Education: No member of the household aged 16 to pensionable age has at least 5 GCSEs (grade A-C) or equivalent AND no member of the household aged 16-18 is in full-time education c) Health and disability: Any member of the household has general health 'not good' in the year before Census or has a limiting long term illness d) Housing: The household's accommodation is either overcrowded; OR is in a shared dwelling OR does not have sole use of bath/shower and toilet OR has no central heating. These figures are taken from responses to various questions in census 2021. Rate calculated as = (Household is deprived in 4 dimensions (census QS119))/(All households (census QS119))*100
		sub115	DWP Benefit claimants (aged 16 - 64)	Local Insight (DWP Aug 2024) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 136867	Shows the proportion of people of working age receiving DWP benefits. Working age DWP Benefits are benefits payable to all people of working age (16-64) who need additional financial support due to low income, worklessness, poor health, caring responsibilities, bereavement or disability. The following benefits are included: Universal Credit. Bereavement Benefit, Carers Allowance, Incapacity Benefit/Severe Disablement Allowance, Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance, Pension Credit and Widows Benefit. The aim of these statistics is to provide Working Age statistics on the number of individuals claiming a DWP benefit in total (i.e. only counting each individual claimant once). The

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					data shows benefits as at quarterly snapshots points. The benefit combinations shown in these statistics do not cover every possible combination. Rate calculated as = (Working-age DWP benefit claimants)/(Population aged 16-64)*100
		sub116	Universal Credit	Local Insight (DWP Feb 2025) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 137657	Universal Credit provides a single payment based upon the circumstances of the household to provide support for housing costs, children and childcare costs and additions for disabled people and carers. The following benefits will be abolished as Universal Credit rolls out, Income-based Jobseekers Allowance, Income-related Employment and Support Allowance, Income Support, Working Tax Credit, Child Tax Credit and Housing Benefit. The main differences between Universal Credit and the current welfare system are: Universal Credit is available to people who are in work and on a low income, as well as to those who are out-of-work, Most people will apply online and manage their claim through an online account, Universal Credit will be responsive as people on low incomes move in and out of work, they will get ongoing support. Most claimants on low incomes will still be paid Universal Credit when they first start a new job or increase their part-time hours, Claimants will receive a single monthly household payment, paid into a bank account in the same way as a monthly salary, support with housing costs will usually go direct to the claimant as part of their monthly payment. Rate calculated as = (Universal Credit claimants)/(Total population aged 16-64)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub117	Socioeconomic Index for Small Areas (SEISA)	Local Insight (Higher Education Statistics Authority (HESA) 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 137764	Shows the Socioeconomic Index for Small Areas (SEISA) proportion. It is a UK wide measure developed by the Higher Education Statistics Authority (HESA) which attempts to capture relative deprivation and thus can be used to identify the most deprived parts of the country in a similar way to the IMD. However, as with the Indices of Deprivation, it is not in itself a direct measure of deprivation. The figure given is a validated proxy for deprivation built from the 2021 Census data (2022 in Scotland) for the proportion of residents with below degree-level qualifications and the proportion of residents who were not employed in a professional (e.g. accountants, lawyers etc) or managerial (e.g. chief executives, managing directors etc) occupation. An average of these two values is then taken to give each Census Output Area an overall percentage. A higher percentage relates to greater relative deprivation. HESA's research illustrates that having lower levels of qualification and working outside of professional/managerial roles are both factors that raise the probability of being in deprived circumstances (e.g. by being more likely to have low levels of income).
		sub118	IoD 2019 Employment Rate	Local Insight (MHCLG 2015-2016) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 43274	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Employment Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the working age population in an area involuntarily excluded from the labour market. This includes people who would like to work but are unable to do so due to unemployment sickness or disability or caring responsibilities. The following indicators are included: Claimants of Jobseeker's Allowance (both contribution-based and income-based) women aged 18 to 59 and

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					men aged 18 to 64; Claimants of Employment and Support Allowance aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Incapacity Benefit aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Severe Disablement Allowance aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Carer's Allowance aged 18 to 59 / 64; Claimants of Universal Credit in the 'Searching for work' and 'No work requirements' conditionality groups. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Rate calculated as = (ID 2019 Employment Domain numerator)/(ID 2019 Working age population 18-59/64: 2015/16 (excluding prisoners)))*100
		sub119	IoD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Score (rate)	Local Insight (MHCLG 2015-2016) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 43274	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index comprises children aged 0 to 15 living in income deprived families, here defined as families that either receive Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Universal Credit (in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs. Child asylum seekers are not included in the Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Rate calculated as = (ID 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					numerator)/(ID 2019 Dependent Children aged 0-15: mid 2015 (excluding prisoners))*100
		sub120	IoD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) Score (rate)	Local Insight (MHCLG 2015-2016) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 43271	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index captures deprivation affecting older people defined as those adults aged 60 or over receiving Income Support or income-based Jobseekers Allowance or income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) or Universal Credit (in the 'Searching for work', 'No work requirements', 'Planning for work', 'Working with requirements' and 'Preparing for work' conditionality groups) or families not in receipt of these benefits but in receipt of Working Tax Credit or Child Tax Credit with an equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) below 60 per cent of the national median before housing costs. Asylum seekers aged 60 and over are not included in the Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index. Rate calculated as = (ID 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Older People Index (IDAOPI) numerator)/(ID 2019 Older population aged 60 and over: mid 2015 (excluding prisoners))*100
		sub121	IoD 2019 Income Score (rate)	Local Insight (MHCLG 2015) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 43273	The Indices of Deprivation (IoD) 2019 Income Deprivation Domain measures the proportion of the population in an area experiencing deprivation relating to low income. The definition of low income used includes both those people that are out-of-work and those that are in work but who have low earnings (and who satisfy the respective means tests). The following indicators are included: Adults and children in Income Support families; Adults and children in income-based Jobseeker's

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					Allowance families; Adults and children in income-based Employment and Support Allowance families Adults and children in Pension Credit (Guarantee) families; Adults and children in Working Tax Credit and Child Tax Credit families not already counted that is those who are not in receipt of Income Support income-based Jobseeker's Allowance income-based Employment and Support Allowance or Pension Credit (Guarantee) and whose equivalised income (excluding housing benefit) is below 60% of the median before housing costs; Adults and children in Universal Credit families where no adult is in 'Working - no requirements' conditionality regime; Asylum seekers in England in receipt of subsistence support accommodation support or both. A higher score indicates that an area is experiencing high levels of deprivation. Rate calculated as = (ID 2019 Income Domain numerator)/(ID 2019 Total population: mid 2015 (excluding prisoners))*100
		sub122	Median net equivalised household income	Local Insight (ONS 2015/16) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 43273	Shows the median net equivalised household PAYE and benefits income at LSOA level for the tax year ending 2016. The data is sourced from Pay As You Earn (PAYE) employment and pension data and Tax Credits data from HM Revenue and Customs, and benefits data from the Department for Work and Pensions.
		sub123	Mortgage debt per household	Local Insight (UK Finance sep 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 99108	The total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for residential mortgages divided by the total number of households.

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub124	Personal debt (unsecured loans) per person aged 18+	Local Insight (UK Finance sep 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 99109	The total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for unsecured personal loans divided by the population aged 18+ (ONS, 2021).
		sub125	SME lending debt per person aged 18+	Local Insight (UK Finance sep 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 99111	The total amount of borrowing outstanding on customer accounts for SME lending (Small and Medium-sized enterprises) divided by the population aged 18+ (ONS, 2021).
		sub126	Average house price (12 months)	Local Insight (Land Registry dec2023-nov2024) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 135742	Average house-price for all properties, over the last 12 months. The Land Registry collect data on all housing transactions, published by individual property and date. Insight presents this for your neighbourhoods, averaged over a 12-month period. The (N) figure in the data table is the total value of property transactions over the 12 month period (in Â£1,000s).
		sub127	Net household equivalised income, 10th percentile	Local Insight (ONS 2018/19) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121081	This shows the net annual household equivalised income in the 10th percentile band for tax year ending 2016. The admin-based income statistics (ABIS) are experimental estimates of gross and net income using data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Self-Assessment and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) benefit systems. These admin-based income statistics are experimental and should not be used as an indicator of poverty or living standards. Rather they are published to demonstrate the feasibility of producing income statistics using a different

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					methodology to that currently used in the production of income statistics.
		sub128	Net household equivalised income, 50th percentile	Local Insight (ONS 2018/19) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121080	This shows the net annual household equivalised income in the 50th percentile band for tax year ending 2016. The admin-based income statistics (ABIS) are experimental estimates of gross and net income using data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Self-Assessment and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) benefit systems. These admin-based income statistics are experimental and should not be used as an indicator of poverty or living standards. Rather they are published to demonstrate the feasibility of producing income statistics using a different methodology to that currently used in the production of income statistics.
		sub129	Net household equivalised income, 90th percentile	Local Insight (ONS 2018/19) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121079	This shows the net annual household equivalised income in the 90th percentile band for tax year ending 2016. The admin-based income statistics (ABIS) are experimental estimates of gross and net income using data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Self-Assessment and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) benefit systems. These admin-based income statistics are experimental and should not be used as an indicator of poverty or living standards. Rather they are published to demonstrate the feasibility of producing income statistics using a different methodology to that currently used in the production of income statistics.

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub130	Net individual income, 10th percentile	Local Insight (ONS 2018/19) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121084	This shows the net annual individual income in the 10th percentile band for tax year ending 2016. The admin-based income statistics (ABIS) are experimental estimates of gross and net income using data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Self-Assessment and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) benefit systems. These admin-based income statistics are experimental and should not be used as an indicator of poverty or living standards. Rather they are published to demonstrate the feasibility of producing income statistics using a different methodology to that currently used in the production of income statistics.
		sub131	Net individual income, 50th percentile	Local Insight (ONS 2018/19) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 121083	This shows the net annual individual income in the 50th percentile band for tax year ending 2016. The admin-based income statistics (ABIS) are experimental estimates of gross and net income using data from HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Self-Assessment and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) benefit systems. These admin-based income statistics are experimental and should not be used as an indicator of poverty or living standards. Rather they are published to demonstrate the feasibility of producing income statistics using a different methodology to that currently used in the production of income statistics.
		sub132	Net individual income, 90th percentile	Local Insight (ONS 2018/19) LSOA (also available	This shows the net annual individual income in the 90th percentile band for tax year ending 2016. The admin-based income statistics (ABIS) are experimental estimates of gross and net income using data from HM

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
				at MSOA) ID 121082	Revenue and Customs (HMRC) Pay As You Earn (PAYE), Self-Assessment and the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) benefit systems. These admin-based income statistics are experimental and should not be used as an indicator of poverty or living standards. Rather they are published to demonstrate the feasibility of producing income statistics using a different methodology to that currently used in the production of income statistics.
		sub133	Households assessed as homeless	Local Insight (DLUHC 2023/24) LA only ID 136903	Shows the rate of households assessed as homeless per 1,000. Part of the annual publication which encompasses a number of data outputs to summarise statutory homelessness in England for the financial year. Statutory homelessness in England occurs when local authorities must assist eligible individuals or families, such as those unintentionally homeless and in priority need. Prevention and relief duties require councils to help at-risk households stay housed or find alternative accommodation if already homeless. Rate calculated as = (Households assessed as homeless/Number of households)*1000
		sub134	Households on housing waiting list	Local Insight (Local Authority Housing Statistics (LAHS) 2023) LA only ID 131365	Shows the proportion of households on local authorities' housing waiting lists, by district: England. Figures are provided by local authorities in the LAHS collection. The number of households on the waiting list is not the same as the number of households waiting. Local authorities periodically review their lists to remove households who no longer require housing, so the total number of households on waiting lists may overstate the number of households who still require social housing at any one

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					time. The frequency of reviews varies between local authorities. Waiting list size may also be affected by other factors for example, there is the potential for some households to be on the waiting list of more than one local authority. Rate calculated as = (Households on waiting list)/(Total households)*100.
Equalities		sub135	People who are disabled under the Equality Act and are economically inactive	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122410	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically inactive. Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically inactive)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub136	People who are disabled under the Equality Act and are economically inactive due to long-term sick/disability	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122414	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically inactive due to long-term sickness/disability. Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically inactive due to long-term sickness/disability)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub137	People who are disabled under the Equality Act and are economically inactive due to 'other' reasons	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122415	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically inactive due to 'other' reasons. Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					who are economically inactive due to 'other' reasons)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub138	People who are disabled under the Equality Act and economically active (excluding full-time students)	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122404	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically active (excluding full-time students). Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically active, excluding full-time students)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub139	People who are disabled under the Equality Act and economically active: in employment (excluding full-time students)	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122405	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically active and in employment (excluding full-time students). Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically active and in employment, excluding full-time students)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub140	People who are disabled under the Equality Act and economically active: unemployed	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122406	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically active and unemployed (excluding full-time students). Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically active and

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
			(excluding full-time students)		unemployed, excluding full-time students)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub141	People who are disabled under the Equality Act, are economically active and a full-time student	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122407	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically active and a full-time student. Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically active and a full-time student)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub142	People who are disabled under the Equality Act, are economically active and a full-time student in employment	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122408	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically active and a full-time student in employment. Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically active and a full-time student in employment)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub143	People who are disabled under the Equality Act, are economically active and a full-time student who is unemployed	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122409	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically active and a full-time student who is unemployed. Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically active and a full-time student who is unemployed)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub144	People who are disabled under the Equality Act, are economically inactive and a student	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122412	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically inactive and a student. Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically inactive and a student)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub145	People who are disabled under the Equality Act, are economically inactive and looking after their home/family	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122413	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically inactive and looking after their home/family. Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically inactive and looking after their home/family)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
		sub146	People who are disabled under the Equality Act, are economically inactive and retired	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 122411	Shows the proportion of people who are considered disabled under the Equality Act who are economically inactive and retired. Figures are presented as a % of all people who are considered disabled and are based on responses to the 2021 Census. Rate calculated as = (People who are considered disabled who are economically inactive and retired)/(All people who are considered disabled)*100
Population		sub147	all usual residents by age	Census 2021	

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub148	population aged 18 and over	Local Insight (ONS 2022 MYE) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID	Shows the proportion of the total population that are aged 18 and over. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates. Population estimates provide statistics on the size and age structure of the population in the UK at country, region, county, and local authority level, supported by small area population estimates. They are the official source of estimated population size in between censuses and inform a wide range of official statistics. Figures are based on Census 2021 and rolled forward annually using a ratio change methodology. Please note all population estimates are subject to statistical uncertainty, and this is generally highest for estimates of small areas, areas with high levels of population churn and at the end of the inter-census period: Rate calculated as: (Population aged 18 and over/Total population)*100
		sub149	population aged 18 to 24	Local Insight (ONS 2022 MYE) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID	Shows the proportion of the total population that are aged 18 to 24. These population figures are taken from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid Year Estimates. Population estimates provide statistics on the size and age structure of the population in the UK at country, region, county, and local authority level, supported by small area population estimates. They are the official source of estimated population size in between censuses and inform a wide range of official statistics. Figures are based on Census 2021 and rolled forward annually using a ratio change methodology. Please note all population estimates are subject to statistical uncertainty, and this is generally highest for estimates of small areas, areas with high levels of

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					population churn and at the end of the inter-census period: Rate calculated as: (Population aged 18 to 24/Total population)*100
		sub150	life expectancy at birth	LG Inform Plus (Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID); Local Health) MSOA level	
		sub151	Asylum seekers receiving support	Local Insight (House Commons Library sept 2024) LA ID 136941	Shows the rate of asylum seekers receiving support per 10,000 people. Asylum is protection given by a country to someone fleeing from persecution in their own country. An asylum seeker is someone who has applied for asylum and is awaiting a decision on whether they will be granted refugee status. An asylum applicant who does not qualify for refugee status may still be granted leave to remain in the UK for humanitarian or other reasons. An asylum seeker whose application is refused at initial decision may appeal the decision through an appeal process and, if successful, may be granted leave to remain. Rate calculated as = (Total number of asylum seekers receiving support/ Total Population)*10000
		sub152	Children in care	LG Inform () UTLA level	This report presents the statistics on Children in Need, on Child Protection Plans and in Care available for Surrey, compared to your selected comparison group of All English county local authorities. This should help to assess the relative performance of the Local Authority against the comparison group for a range of key indicators.

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
					The aim is to bring local area Children's Social Care data into one place, providing an evidence base that can be a starting point for conversations at a local and national level on performance, change over time and priorities. However, this is not a checklist against which local areas should measure performance. These statistics tell only part of the story, and what makes a successful outcome will vary hugely for individual children and young people. The metrics below are those available at a local authority level currently, which relate to Child Protection and Care. The data in the metrics below will update automatically each time the latest data is published. If any values are missing from the database a 'no value' or 'suppressed' will appear, this is because a figure was not available from published sources or was suppressed by the publisher; commonly values 0-4 are suppressed.
		sub153	Unaccompanied asylum seeking children looked after	LG Inform (Department for Education, nov 2024) UTLA level	This is the number Unaccompanied Asylum Seeking Children looked after at 31 March, Figures exclude children looked after under an agreed series of short term placements. The historical data in this return may differ from older publications. This is mainly due to the implementation of amendments and corrections sent by some local authorities after the publication. England and Regional totals have been rounded to the nearest 10. Local authority figures have been rounded to the nearest 5.

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
		sub154	Adults in supported living	LG Inform (CQC, 2025) UTLA level	Number of people supported through supported living services per 100,000 adults aged 18 and over - This is the total number of people supported through community based adult social care services through supported living services expressed per 100,000 of the adult population aged 18 and over. This includes people supported by community based adult social care services that have responded to the Provider Information Return (PIR) in the last 12 months. This measure is based on an aggregation of all PIR responses over the last 12 months. All registered managers of adult social care locations are invited to complete the provider information return (PIR) on an annual basis (unless the service has been excluded from the request process). The PIR is a snapshot of services at the time it is completed. The Care Quality Commission (CQC) use this information to monitor the quality of care provided. Source name: Care Quality Commission (CQC) Collection name: Provider information return (PIR) Polarity: No polarity Data last updated: 14/04/2025
		sub155	Adults in nursing care	LG Inform (Department of Health and Social Care, 2025)	People accessing long term support in nursing care, snapshot, aged 18+ - This is a snapshot measure of supported clients aged 18+ at the period end where the support is long term and in a nursing care setting. Long

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
				UTLA level	Term support encompasses services provided with the intention of maintaining quality of life for an individual on an ongoing basis, and which have been allocated on the basis of eligibility criteria / policies (i.e. an assessment of need has taken place) and are subject to regular review. This measure is sourced from the Adult Social Care Client Level Data Set. The equivalent data item from the previous SALT collection is from table LTS001b.
		sub156	Adults in long term residential care	LG Inform (Department of Health and Social Care, 2025) UTLA level	People accessing long term support in residential care, snapshot, aged 18+ - This is a snapshot measure of supported clients aged 18+ at the period end where the support is long term and in a residential care setting. Long Term support encompasses services provided with the intention of maintaining quality of life for an individual on an ongoing basis, and which have been allocated on the basis of eligibility criteria / policies (i.e. an assessment of need has taken place) and are subject to regular review. This measure is sourced from the Adult Social Care Client Level Data Set. The equivalent data item from the previous SALT collection is from table LTS001b.
		sub157	Population aged 65+	Local Insight (census 2021) LSOA (also available at MSOA) ID 45686	Shows the proportion of the total population aged 65+. These population figures are self-reported figures from the 2021 Census.
Geography		sub158	sqkm / hectare areas	GIS core reference data. .gpkg format.	Calculated sqkm and ha for three unitaries & each LA

Characteristic	Summary	ID	Proxy data	Data sources	Notes
				Ordnance Survey derived data	
		sub159	Public service boundaries	GIS core reference data. .gpkg format. Ordnance Survey derived data	ICB, Police, Fire, LAs

Annex 2 – bibliography

Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (27 February 2025). *Proposed reforms to the National Planning Policy Framework and other changes to the planning system*, Chapter 4, Paragraph 11.

Interim Local Strategic Statement for Surrey 2016-2031, jointly produced by Surrey County Council and Surreys eleven districts and borough councils (2016).

Surrey 2050 Place Ambition version 2 – 2023, jointly produced by Surrey County Council and Surreys eleven districts and borough councils (2023).

Surrey Health and Well-Being Strategy - update 2022, produced collaboratively by the NHS, Surrey County Council, district and borough councils and wider partners including the voluntary and community sector and the police (2022).

Ministry of Housing, Community and Local Government (22 November 2010). *Housing market areas*.

Reigate and Banstead Borough Council (July 2024). *Housing Needs Assessment 2024*, Emerging Local Plan Evidence.

Enterprise M3 LEP (2014). *Working for a Smarter Future – the Enterprise M3 Strategic Economic Plan – 2014-2020*.

Ministry of Housing Communities and Local Government (27 February 2025). *Government response to the proposed plan-making reforms: consultation on implementation* (paragraphs 17 and 18).

James Gilmour, Mike Emmerich, Gillian Oconnell (June 2023). *Growth and transport in Greater Manchester*, Metro Dynamics.

Boundary Commission for England (2023). *Guide to the 2023 Review of Parliamentary constituencies*.

Paul Brandily et. Al. (September 2023). *A tale of two cities*, The Economy 2030 Enquiry.

L*GA Corporate Peer Challenge: Wiltshire Council*, 8-11 November 2022.

LGA Corporate Peer Challenge: Somerset Council, 12-15 November 2024.

Catriona Maclay (1 July 2024). *Democratic Dreaming: How to Shake the Dust off Area Forums*, New Local.

Jessica Studdert, Shaheen Warren and Anna Randle (13 February 2025). *Radical Leadership: Power, Possibility and Public Service*, New Local.

Hollie Russon Gilman, Jorrit de Jong, Archon Fung, Rebecca Rosen, Gaylen W. Moore (31 May 2023). *City Leader Guide on Civic Engagement*, Bloomberg Harvard City Leadership Initiative.

Interim Report of the Independent Commission on Neighbourhoods *(5 March 2025). Think Neighbourhoods: A new approach to fixing the country's biggest policy challenges*.

Camden Council (February-December 2020). *Camden Health and Care Citizens Assembly.*

Wakefield Council (4 March 2024.) *How We Did It: Building intentionally inclusive community conversations*, New Local.

Adam Lent and Summer Simpson (20 March 2024). "*Everything we do is driven by our communities": Inside Test Valleys ground-breaking approach to community engagement*, New Local.

Local Government Boundary Commission for England (June 2023). *Electoral Reviews – Technical Guidance*.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (8 May 2024). *Best value standards and intervention: a statutory guide for best value authorities.*

Surrey County Council (2022). *Commissioning Strategy for Older People 2021-2030 and Joint Commissioning Strategy for Children, Young People, and their Families in Surrey 2022*

Local Partnerships (21 November 2024). *Analysis of collaboration benefits*,

Annex 3 – summary of stakeholder feedback

On Monday 7 April 2025, Surrey District and Borough Councils launched a stakeholder survey to gather insights on the proposed local government reorganisation. The survey was hosted online through Microsoft Forms and remained open until 9:00 AM on Thursday 17 April 2025.

To accommodate varying preferences among districts and boroughs, two forms were created with identical questions but differing instructions and background narratives to reflect local circumstance.

Stakeholders were invited to participate in the survey, allowing for focused feedback rather than distributing the survey to all borough stakeholders and businesses.

The table below summarises the completion figures for both surveys. A total of 134 responses were received.

Opportunities from Surrey Local Government Reorganisation – Generally

Key themes

Improved collaboration and efficiency

Respondents felt that one of the most significant opportunities lies in the potential for improved collaboration and efficiency. By consolidating the current structure into fewer, larger unitary authorities, many organisations believe that processes could be streamlined, reducing duplication and complexity. This change is seen as a way to make local government easier to navigate and manage. Integrated responsibilities for care, support, housing, and planning are expected to result in more effective planning and commissioning, aligning goals and objectives across different sectors.

Resource allocation and funding

Many stakeholders shared their hopes for enhanced resource allocation and funding as a result of the reorganisation. There is a strong belief that increased funding for local services, particularly in areas such as adult social care, health, and education, could be a direct benefit. The consolidation of resources is anticipated to facilitate service demands more effectively, ensuring business continuity and sharing of workload. Responders felt this would address current challenges where single-person posts struggle to meet service demands, potentially benefiting from larger teams and better resource management.

Strategic partnerships

Respondents highlighted the importance of strengthening strategic partnerships. The reorganisation process is seen as an opportunity to reinforce existing professional networks and foster new collaborations between councils, businesses, and other stakeholders.

Many organisations are optimistic about the potential for knowledge sharing and resource pooling, enabling collaborative grant applications and the modelling of successful projects across different areas. They felt this could lead to a more cohesive approach to addressing local challenges and leveraging collective expertise.

Local engagement and influence

Local engagement and influence were crucial aspects identified by respondents. Organisations see the potential for improved engagement with residents and local entities, ensuring that specific areas receive the investment they need. Advocacy opportunities were frequently mentioned, with many organisations eager to shape and influence local government policies and services, particularly in rural areas. This engagement is vital for ensuring that the needs and voices of local communities are heard and addressed effectively.

Operational improvements

Operational improvements were a common theme among the responses. Simplifying governance by reducing the number of boroughs and districts is expected to streamline processes, reduce duplication, and improve efficiency. Consistency in policies and expectations across the county is anticipated, particularly in areas like planning, conservation, and public health. Respondents hope that this unified approach will mitigate delays and conflicts that currently arise from the fragmented structure of multiple authorities.

Economic and social benefits

The reorganisation presents opportunities for economic and social benefits, as highlighted by many respondents. Leveraging technological advances and economic growth opportunities in Surrey, particularly in areas like the games corridor and AI development, is seen as a way to drive regional prosperity.

Improved targeting of resources to those most in need is another significant benefit, enhancing community support and reducing social isolation. Organisations hope that a more focused Surrey with a Mayoral role will take the visitor economy more seriously, aligning with place-making, inward investment, business retention, and ultimately economic growth.

Specific feedback from organisations

Feedback from organisations provided several specific opportunities. For example, the visitor economy could benefit from a more strategic focus, while historic environment teams might see increased consistency in standards and capacity. Parish councils could take on more responsibilities, particularly in managing local assets and services. Charities and non-profits anticipate expanded service reach, increased collaboration with local authorities, and access to new funding streams.

Challenges and uncertainties

Despite the optimism, respondents also acknowledged challenges and uncertainties. Initial engagement with multiple district and borough councils preoccupied with LGR

may be challenging. Concerns about potential financial liabilities and the impact on local services were prevalent. Additionally, there is uncertainty about how new authorities will function and the specific benefits they may bring.

Opportunities from Surrey Local Government Reorganisation

Key themes

Improved collaboration and efficiency

Respondents felt that improved collaboration and efficiency could make local government easier to navigate and manage. This change is seen as a way to reduce duplication and complexity, making processes more streamlined.

Resource allocation and funding

Stakeholders hope for increased funding for local services, particularly in areas like adult social care, health, and education. The consolidation of resources is expected to facilitate service demands more effectively, ensuring business continuity and better resource management.

Strategic partnerships

Respondents highlighted the importance of reinforcing existing professional networks and fostering new collaborations. Collaborative grant applications and modelling successful projects across different areas are seen as potential benefits.

Local engagement and influence

Organisations see the potential for improved engagement with residents and local entities, ensuring that specific areas receive the investment they need. Advocacy opportunities are vital for ensuring that the needs and voices of local communities are heard and addressed effectively.

Operational improvements

Operational improvements are expected to simplify governance, reduce duplication, and improve efficiency. A unified approach is hoped to mitigate delays and conflicts arising from the fragmented structure of multiple authorities.

Economic and social benefits

The reorganisation presents opportunities for economic and social benefits, enhancing community support and reducing social isolation. Organisations hope that a more focused Surrey with a Mayoral role will take the visitor economy more seriously, aligning with place-making, inward investment, business retention, and ultimately economic growth.

Concerns regarding local government reorganisation – Generally

Loss of local expertise and knowledge

Stakeholders are significantly concerned about the potential loss of local expertise and knowledge during the reorganisation process. Many respondents fear that local knowledge and community connections may be lost as larger unitary authorities are formed. They felt this could result in decision-makers being distanced from the specific needs and priorities of local communities, leading to less informed and effective decisions. They felt the voices and needs of communities may be overlooked, and there is a concern that the approach will become more centralised and less detailed.

Financial and resource management

Financial and resource management is another major concern highlighted by stakeholders. There are significant worries about the debt incurred by some boroughs and how it will be managed in the new unitary authorities.

Stakeholders fear that the debt could set the new authorities up to fail or lead to higher council tax rises and service cuts. Additionally, there is uncertainty about existing funding and financial support during the transition period. The potential for financial instability and the impact on service delivery are key concerns.

Operational disruptions

Stakeholders are concerned that the transition will lead to disruptions in service delivery and day-to-day operations. The complexity and cost of the transition, including redundancy costs and the reorganisation of statutory services, are seen as significant challenges. There is also a fear that the reorganisation will be rushed, leading to inadequate consultation and decisions that do not fully reflect the needs and priorities of communities.

Democratic and governance issues

Democratic and governance issues are crucial aspects of the concerns raised by stakeholders. Many respondents fear that the reorganisation process will lead to a loss of local representation and a democratic deficit during the transition period. They felt the usual channels of accountability may be suspended, reducing transparency and accountability in local government. Stakeholders are also worried that the reorganisation will centralise decision-making and reduce the ability of local communities to influence policies and services.

Impact on specific sectors

There are worries about the loss of historic environment expertise and the management of heritage services. Stakeholders believe that the reorganisation could lead to a loss of capacity and knowledge that would be difficult to replace. Additionally, charities and non-profits are concerned about funding and commissioning uncertainty, disruption to strategic partnerships, and challenges in service delivery. The potential exclusion of smaller or local charities in favour of larger organisations is also a significant concern.

Community and cultural impact

Community and cultural impact are crucial aspects of the concerns raised by stakeholders. Many respondents fear that the reorganisation process will dilute local identity and community engagement. The potential loss of cultural and historical characteristics could lead to a feeling of disenfranchisement among residents. Stakeholders are worried that the reorganisation will create rigid boundaries and unfair competitive advantages in certain localities, reducing the sense of belonging and community.

Concerns Regarding Local Government Reorganisation – Organisation

Loss of local expertise and relationships

Stakeholder organisations are concerned about the potential loss of local expertise and established relationships during the reorganisation process. Many respondents fear that the strong relationships they have built with district and borough councils, as well as the local knowledge and understanding of their communities, may be lost. This could lead to decision-makers being distanced from the specific needs and priorities of local organisations, resulting in less informed and effective decisions. The transition to larger unitary authorities may disrupt existing networks and require organisations to re-establish connections, leading to delays and a loss of progress.

Financial and Resource

There are significant worries about the financial challenges that may arise during the transition, including potential job losses, and the need to restructure teams. Stakeholders fear that the reorganisation could lead to a shift towards larger suppliers and away from local procurement, which could negatively impact smaller organisations and charities. Additionally, there is uncertainty about existing funding and financial support, with concerns that discretionary services may be vulnerable to cuts.

Operational disruptions

Stakeholder organisations are concerned that the transition will lead to disruptions in service delivery and day-to-day operations. There is also a fear that the reorganisation will be rushed, leading to inadequate consultation and decisions that do not fully reflect the needs and priorities of organisations. The potential for increased workloads without additional funding is a key concern.

Impact on specific sectors

The impact on specific sectors is another key concern highlighted by stakeholder organisations. There are worries about the loss of historic environment expertise and the management of heritage services. Stakeholders believe that the reorganisation could lead to a loss of capacity and knowledge that would be difficult to replace. Additionally, charities and non-profits are concerned about funding and commissioning uncertainty, disruption to strategic partnerships, and challenges in service delivery. The potential exclusion of smaller or local charities in favour of larger organisations is also a significant concern.

Community and cultural impact

Many respondents fear that the reorganisation process will dilute local identity and community engagement. The potential loss of cultural and historical characteristics could lead to a feeling of disenfranchisement among residents. Stakeholders are worried that the reorganisation will create rigid boundaries and unfair competitive advantages in certain localities, reducing the sense of belonging and community. There is also concern that the reorganisation will lead to a loss of direct contact with constituents and a de-prioritisation of local needs.

Strengthened relationships through local government reorganisation

Improved communication and accessibility

Stakeholders believe that LGR can lead to improved communication and accessibility. By consolidating the current structure into fewer, larger unitary authorities, there is potential for more direct correspondence and simpler access to decision-makers.

This streamlined approach can reduce management layers and create clearer points of contact, making it easier for organisations to engage with local government. Stakeholders emphasise the importance of maintaining open lines of communication and ensuring that local concerns can be addressed efficiently.

Enhanced strategic partnerships

Enhanced strategic partnerships are another key opportunity highlighted by stakeholders. The reorganisation process is seen by those who responded as an opportunity to bring together housing, social care, and support services under more integrated responsibilities. They felt this can enable place-based working and more effective partnerships.

Stakeholders hope that the new unitary authorities will recognise the value of strong performing local charities and maintain dialogue with them throughout the changes. They felt this can prevent critical services from being forgotten or lost inadvertently.

Consistency and collaboration

Consistency and collaboration are crucial aspects of the strengthened relationships anticipated by stakeholders. The reorganisation can provide a shared purpose in uncertainty, encouraging people to stop working in silos and start collaborating. This can foster internal innovation and a culture of openness and flexibility, providing a renewed focus on what matters. Stakeholders also see the potential for more funding opportunities and chances to collaborate with similar organisations, enhancing the overall impact of their work.

Local engagement and support

Local engagement and support are vital for strengthening relationships. Stakeholders emphasise the need for in-person opportunities to meet and form

relationships, rather than relying on large online meetings / webinars. Stakeholders felt that regular meetings and fact-finding about local organisations can help extend services and build stronger connections. Maintaining local communication and contacts is essential, and stakeholders hope that the new unitary authorities will keep the process easy to access and responsive to local needs.

Community and cultural impact

Community and cultural impact are crucial aspects of the strengthened relationships anticipated by stakeholders. Stakeholders felt that reorganisation can provide opportunities for sharing resources and best practices, leading to improved services and outcomes for local communities. Enhanced transparency and accountability within the new structure can build trust and support from residents. Stakeholders hope that the new unitary authorities will recognise the vital role of arts, culture, and heritage, ensuring significant investment in these areas to maintain a thriving tourism and visitor economy across Surrey.

Governance and decision-making

Respondents felt that governance and decision-making issues are crucial for strengthening relationships. Stakeholders believe that a unitary structure can simplify the local government framework, reducing the number of councils and creating a single point of contact. This can lead to more efficient communication and quicker decision-making processes, benefiting both organisations and residents. They felt that unified strategic planning for economic development, education, and community services can foster stronger partnerships and align goals with broader regional objectives.