TWO

Borough Profile

Introducing the Borough

2.1 The London Borough of Sutton, which occupies a total land area of 4,385 hectares (ha), lies within the South West London Sub-Region identified in the London Plan along with the neighbouring Boroughs of Croydon, Merton, Kingston-upon-Thames, Richmond, Lambeth and Wandsworth. The Borough forms an important part of the Wandle Valley, the key regeneration corridor within South London.

2.2 Sutton used to be a collection of rural villages, linked to feudal and royal estates. The 'village feel' remains, and people still refer to locations such as Carshalton, Cheam and Belmont as villages. The quality and historic development of the Borough is reflected in the number of high quality heritage areas designated as Conservation Areas and Areas of Special Local Character. There are extensive areas of low-density housing, mainly in the south of the Borough, which were built in the 1920s and 1930s, characterised by large, detached houses with well landscaped gardens in tree-lined roads with wide grass verges. These remain largely unchanged in the face of development pressure.

2.3 In contrast, there are pockets of relative social deprivation, characterised by limited access to employment, social infrastructure and transport services, including areas to the north of the Borough, such as Rosehill, St Helier and the Wrythe, and parts of South Beddington.

2.4 Sutton town centre is one of four Metropolitan Centres within South London, which offers a high level of attractive and accessible shopping, employment and leisure activities well served by public transport. The town centre has over 400 retail outlets within an attractive pedestrianised shopping environment. A range of arts, culture and entertainment activities, pavement cafes and a vibrant evening economy all contribute towards a lively and successful town centre. Sutton town centre is also a significant office location within South London. Sutton town centre is complemented by six district centres, at Wallington, Worcester Park, North Cheam, Rosehill, Cheam and Carshalton, along with a large number of local centres and dispersed parades of shops. In addition, there are plans for Hackbridge to be designated as a district centre should the planned redevelopment take place and the anticipated shops and services become located there.

2.5 Industrial and warehousing activity is concentrated in the Borough's established industrial areas, three of which are identified as Strategic Industrial Locations (SILs) in the London Plan. These are Kimpton, Beddington and a small part of the Purley

Way SIL that is located in Sutton. Each of these are close to key radial routes into London and out to the M25. Overall, the industrial market is relatively buoyant and there is strong demand for space in most of the Borough's industrial areas. In response to this demand, new units have been developed at Kimpton and on the site of the former Paynes Chocolate Works, near Purley Way. The Beddington SIL, which is the largest of the Borough's industrial areas, currently suffers from a poor quality environment, notably in that part alongside Beddington Lane. There are plans to use market demand to upgrade and improve this area. Elsewhere, the Felnex Industrial Estate in Hackbridge has a high percentage of vacant land and disused premises, and there are plans to restructure this area to improve the employment offer and help meet wider planning objectives for the area.

2.6 The Borough's road network (380 km) includes three strategic 'Red' Routes (17.5 km) which link central London to the M25 (A24 and A217) and provide an east-west route across the Borough (A232). These roads are managed by Transport for London (TfL). The remainder of the road network is managed by the Council, and consists of 12 km of other 'A' roads, 25 km of 'B' roads, 17 km of 'C' roads and 308 km of unclassified local access roads.

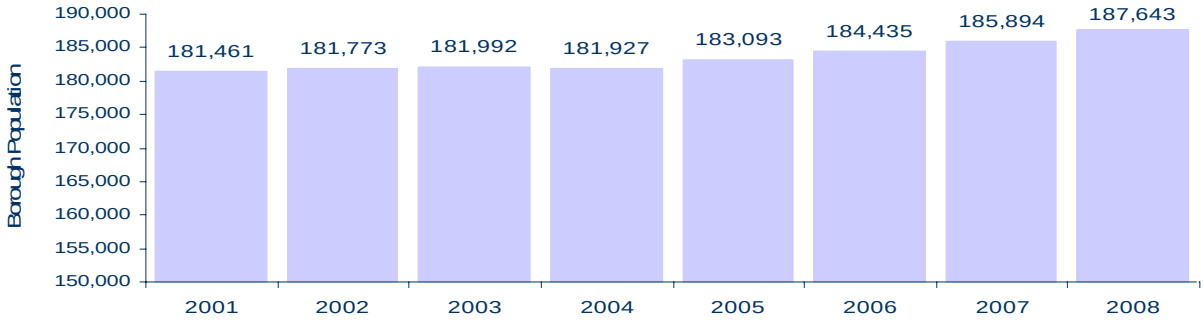
2.7 The Borough is well-served by a number of suburban rail services, with London termini at Victoria, London Bridge and Waterloo as well as Thameslink, which provides a cross-London service to St Pancras and Luton. Tramlink links Croydon and Wimbledon, with two stops in the north east corner of the Borough.

2.8 Map 2.1 shows the key strategic features of the Borough.

Borough Population Trends

2.9 According to the latest ONS[1] Mid-Year Estimates released in August 2009, the total resident population of the Borough reached 187,643 during 2008[2]. This total, consisting of 91,583 males and 96,060 females, represents an increase of 3.4% in the Borough's population since the time of the 2001 Census (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: LB Sutton Population 2001-08 (based on ONS Mid-Year Estimates)



Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2008 (DMAG 08-2009)

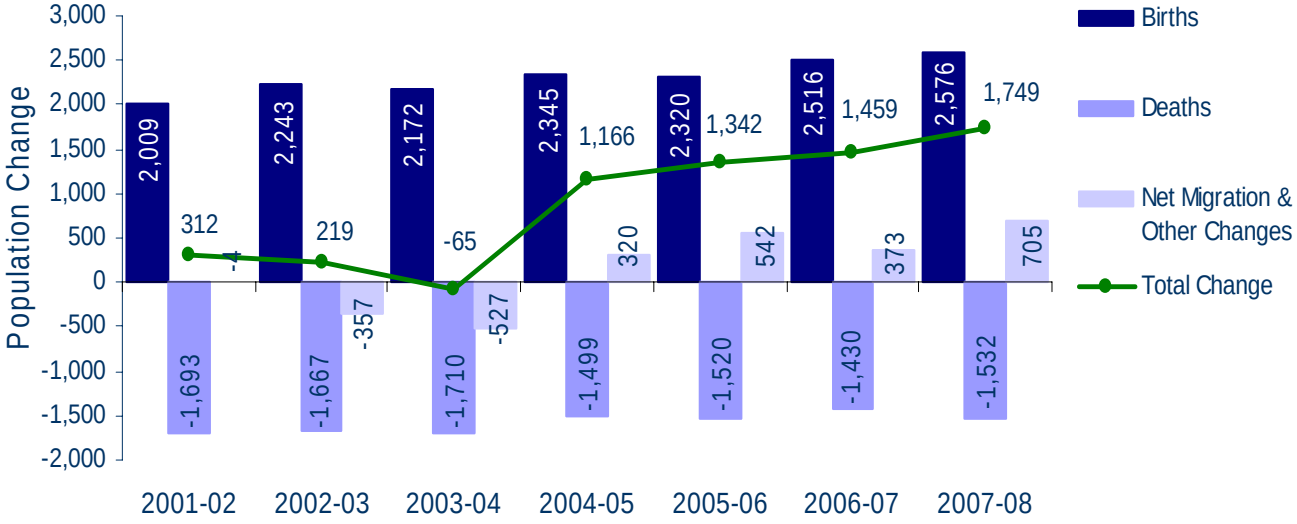
[1] Office for National Statistics

[2] it should be noted that for the period from 2001 to 2008, there are discrepancies between the ONS Mid-Year Estimates and the GLA's latest population and household projections quoted elsewhere in this Report of Studies. For the purpose of planning for the future development of the Borough through the LDF, the Council has been advised to make use of the GLA's 'PLP Low' Scenario 2001-31 published in Feb 2009

Components of Population Change

2.10 Figure 2.2 shows the components of population change in the London Borough of Sutton from births, deaths and net migration/other changes since 2001. Since 2003-04 the total population change in the Borough has shown a steady increase, with an additional 5,716 residents.

Figure 2.2: Components of Population Change in LB Sutton: Births, Deaths and Net Migration 2001-02 to 2007-08



Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates Components of Change 2008

2.11 Table 2.1 shows the breakdown of annual population change in the London Borough of Sutton between 2001 and 2008. Since 2004-05, there has been an increase in net internal migration to the London Borough of Sutton.

Table 2.1: Annual Population Change Analysis 2001 to 2008

Year	Previous MYE	Births	Deaths	Natural Change	Internal Migration			International Migration			Other	Total Change	MYE for Year
					In	Out	Net	In	Out	Net			
2001-02	181,461	2,009	1,693	316	9,620	9,894	-274	977	906	71	199	312	**181,773**
2002-03	181,773	2,243	1,667	576	9,739	10,096	-357	944	1,129	-185	187	219	**181,992**
2003-04	181,992	2,172	1,710	462	9,530	9,947	-417	1,029	1,232	-203	93	-65	**181,927**
2004-05	181,927	2,345	1,499	846	9,627	9,282	345	1,142	1,276	-134	109	1,166	**183,093**
2005-06	183,093	2,320	1,520	800	10,052	9,700	352	1,064	970	94	96	1,342	**184,435**
2006-07	184,345	2,516	1,430	1,086	10,779	10,134	645	929	1,284	-355	83	1,459	**185,894**
2007-08	185,894	2,576	1,532	1,044	10,071	9,259	812	927	1,043	-116	9	1,749	**187,643**

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2008 (DMAG 08-2009)

Population Turnover

2.12 Table 2.2 shows the population turnover in the London Borough of Sutton between 2001 and 2007. During this period, the London Borough of Sutton has experienced the lowest turnover of population in the South-West London Sub-Region.

Table 2.2: Population Turnover Rates per 1,000 Population

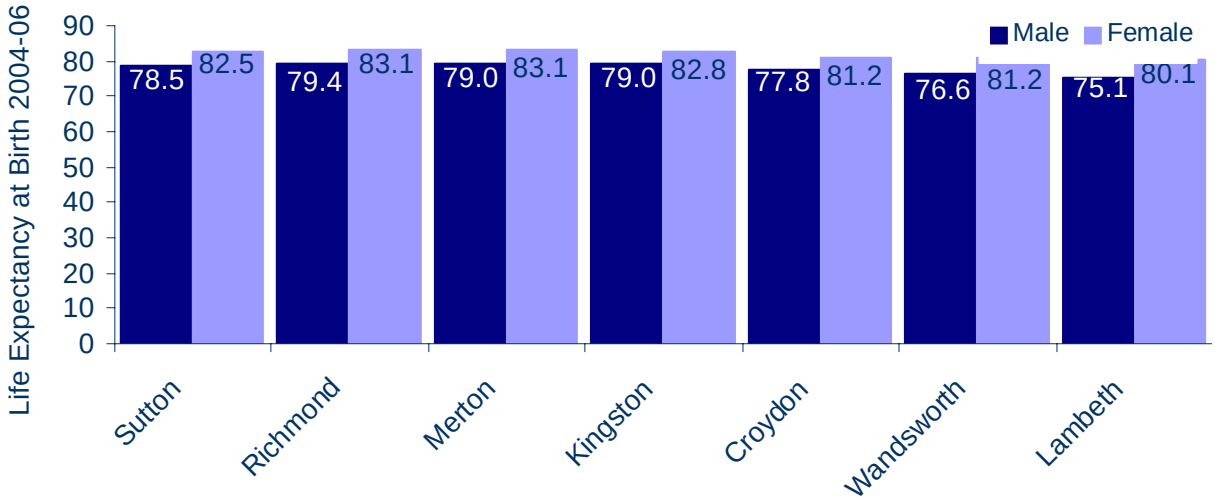
Borough	Inflow	Outflow	Turnover	Per 1,000 Population	
				Within Borough	Total Turnover
Sutton	60.8	60.5	121.3	49.4	170.7
Wandsworth	119.9	123.5	243.4	63.4	306.8
Lambeth	105.7	117.0	222.7	47.6	270.3
Richmond	92.7	94.4	187.1	50.8	237.9
Kingston	91.7	87.1	178.8	56.5	235.3
Merton	94.8	95.5	190.3	41.9	232.2
Croydon	64.5	68.7	133.2	53.8	187.1

Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates Change Analysis 2007

Life Expectancy

2.13 Life expectancy at birth within LB Sutton is currently 78.5 for males and 82.5 for females, according to the latest estimates released by ONS in November 2007 based on mortality data for 2004-06. Figure 2.3 shows that life expectancy for both males and females is slightly lower than Richmond, Merton and Kingston, but higher than the other South-West London boroughs.

Figure 2.3: Life Expectancy at Birth in LB Sutton and South-West London Sub-Region

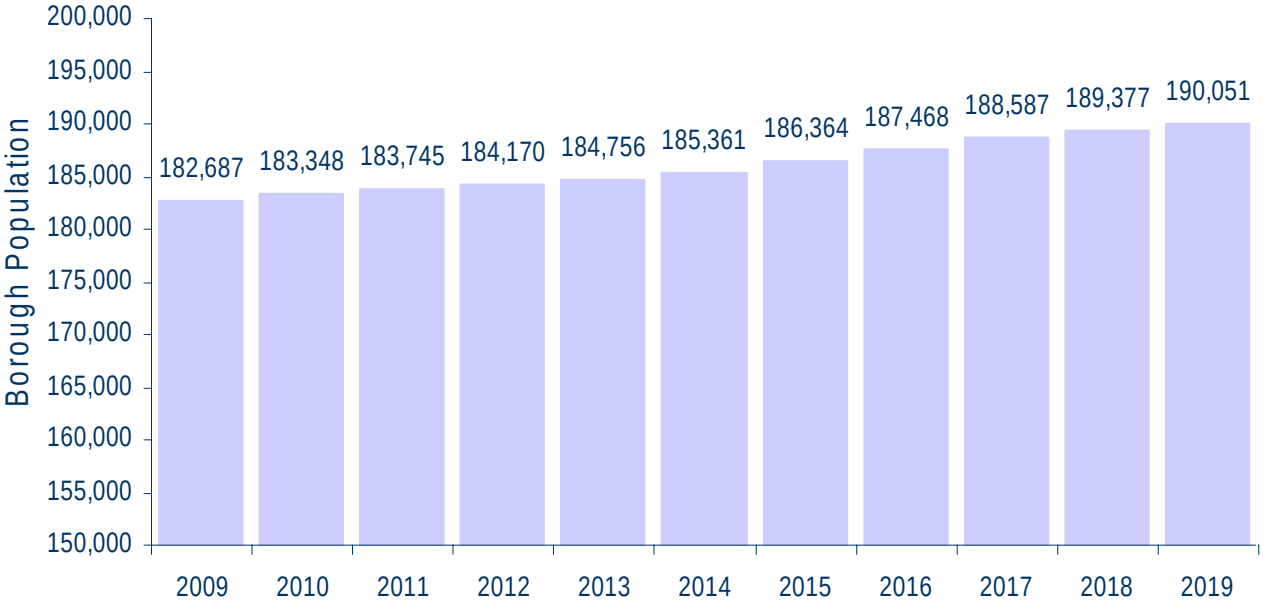


Source: ONS Mid-Year Estimates 2008 (DMAG 08-2009)

Population Projections

2.14 According to the 2008 Round of Demographic Projections 'PLP Low' scenario, released by the GLA's Data Management and Analysis Group (DMAG) in 2009, the resident population of the Borough is predicted to increase from 181,405 in 2001 Census to a total of 195,757 in 2031, representing an increase of 14,352 (or 7.9%) over this period. The resident population of the Borough is projected to grow over the next 10 years, with an increase of 7,364 (4.0%) predicted between 2009 (182,687) and 2019 (190,051). By 2031 the population of LB Sutton is projected to increase further to reach a total of 195,757 (Figure 3.4).

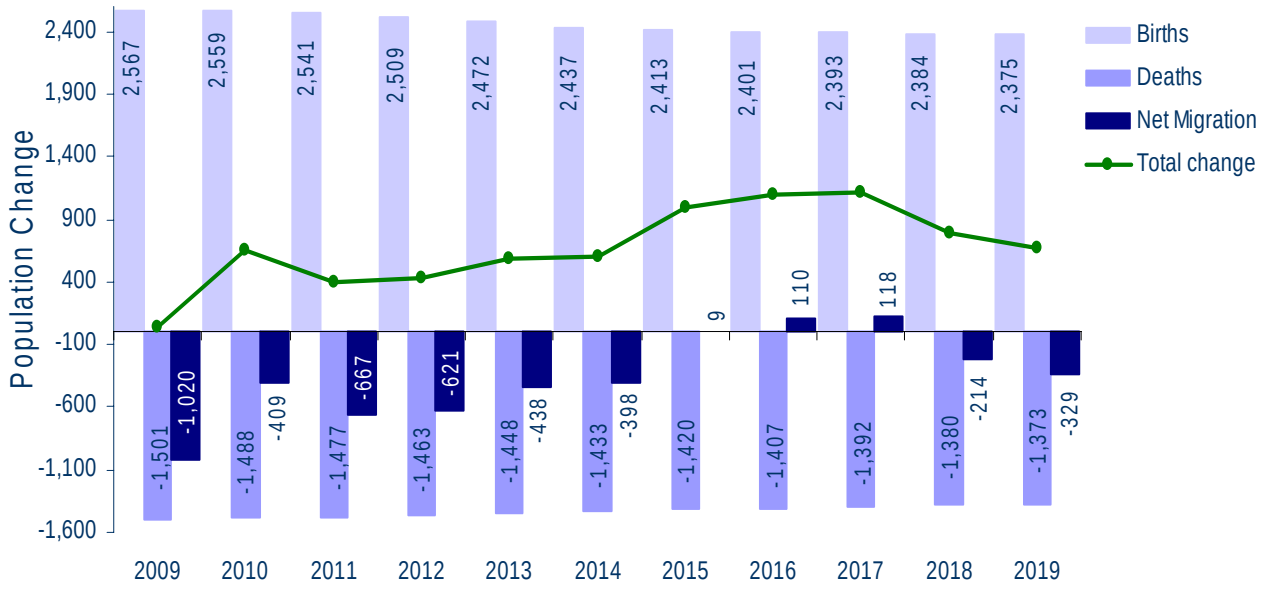
Figure 2.4: LB Sutton Population Projections 2001-31



Source: GLA Round of Demographic Projections 2008 (PLP Low)

2.15 Figure 2.5 shows details of the GLA's estimated components of future population change in the London Borough of Sutton, in terms of projected births, deaths and net migration over the next 10 years from 2009-19, which form the basis of the '2008 Round of Demographic Projections - PLP Low' scenario.

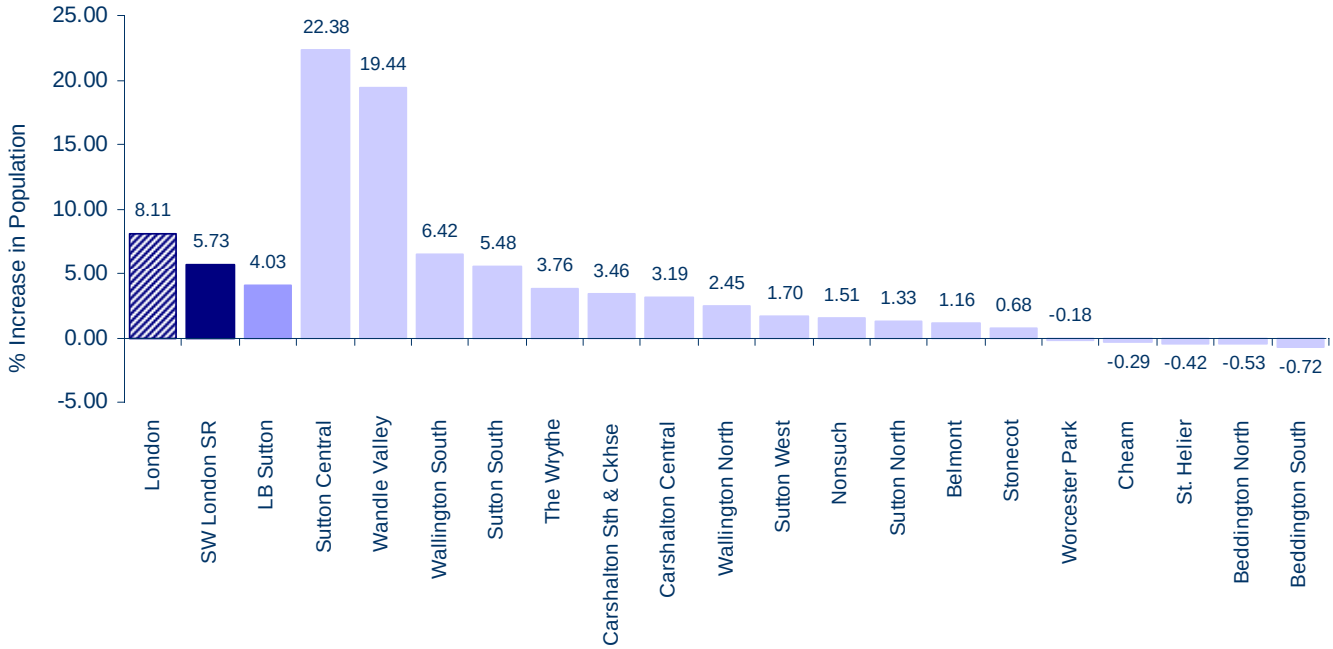
Figure 2.5: Projected Births, Deaths and Net Migration in LB Sutton 2009-19



Source: GLA Round of Demographic Projections 2008 (PLP Low)

2.16 Figure 2.6 shows that the biggest increases in population between 2009-19 are predicted for Sutton Central (22.4), Wandle Valley (19.4%) and Sutton South (6.4%). However some Wards are projected to see a slight decline in population over this period including Beddington South (- 0.7%), Beddington North (- 0.5%), St. Helier (- 0.4%) and Cheam (-0.3%).

Figure 2.6: Percentage Change in Population by Ward 2009-19

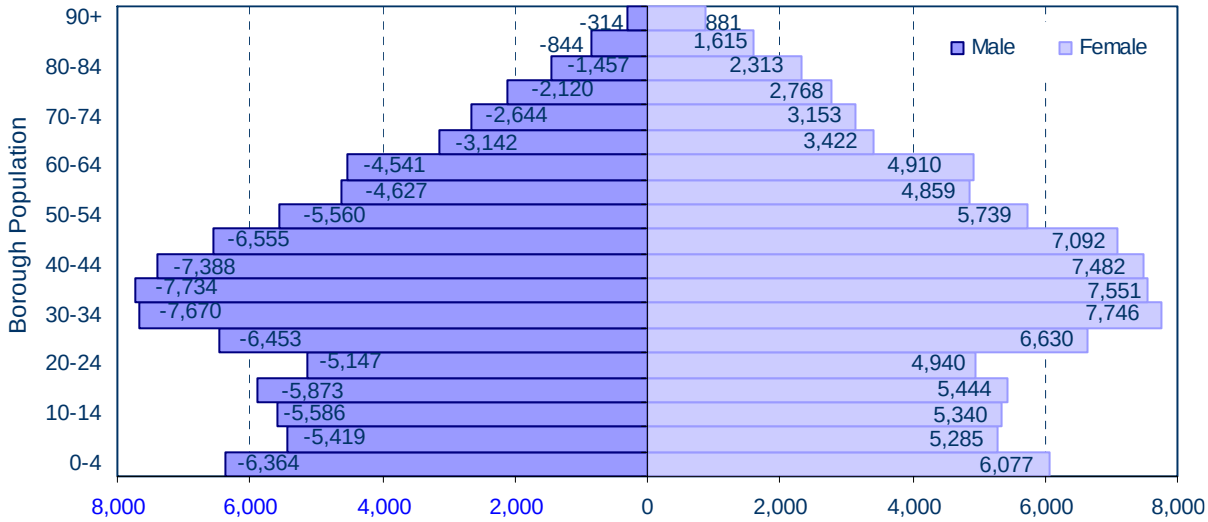


Source: GLA Round of Demographic Projections 2008 (PLP Low)

Age Structure

2.17 According to the GLA's Round of Demographic Projections (2008) PLP Low scenario for 2009, 19.9% (36,348) of Borough residents are aged between 0-15, 66.6% (121,665) are aged 16-64 and 13.5% (24,674) are aged over 65+. Figure 2.7 shows the age profile of the Borough in further detail.

Figure 2.7: LB Sutton Population Profile 2009

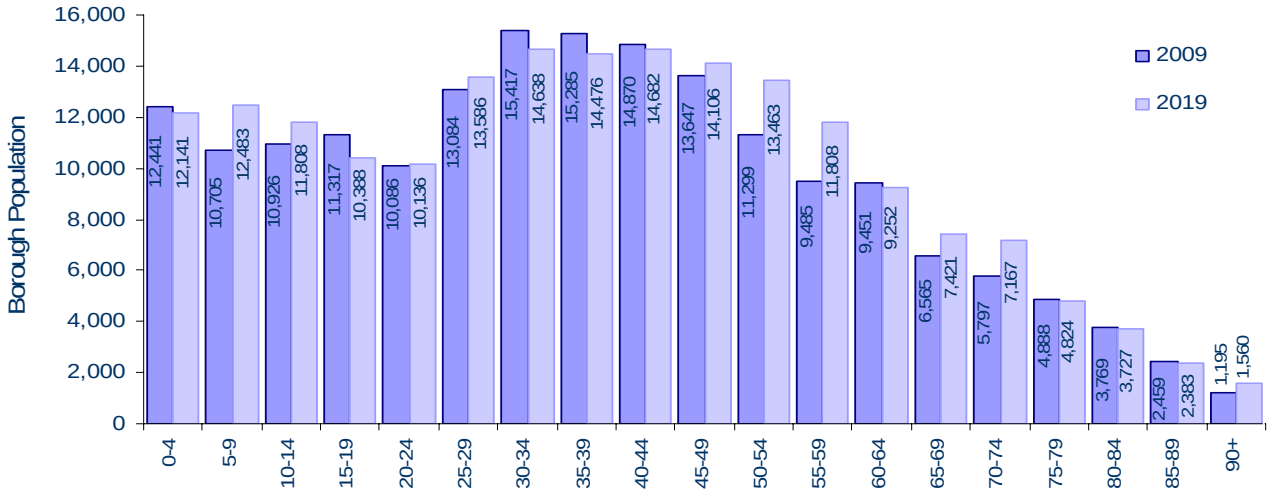


Source: GLA Round of Demographic Projections 2008 (PLP Low)

2.18 Figure 2.8 shows how the age structure of the Borough is predicted to change up to 2019, based on the GLA's projections for birth, deaths and inward/outward migration. According to this model, over the next 10 years up to 2019, there will be a

small percentage Increase in the proportion of younger residents aged 0-14, from 18.7% (34,072) to 19.2% (36,433). The proportion of resident's aged 15-64 will decrease marginally from 67.8% (123,941) to 66.6% (126, 536), with residents aged over 65 increasing from 13.5% (24, 674) to 14.2% (27,082).

Figure 2.8: LB Sutton Age Structure 2009-2019

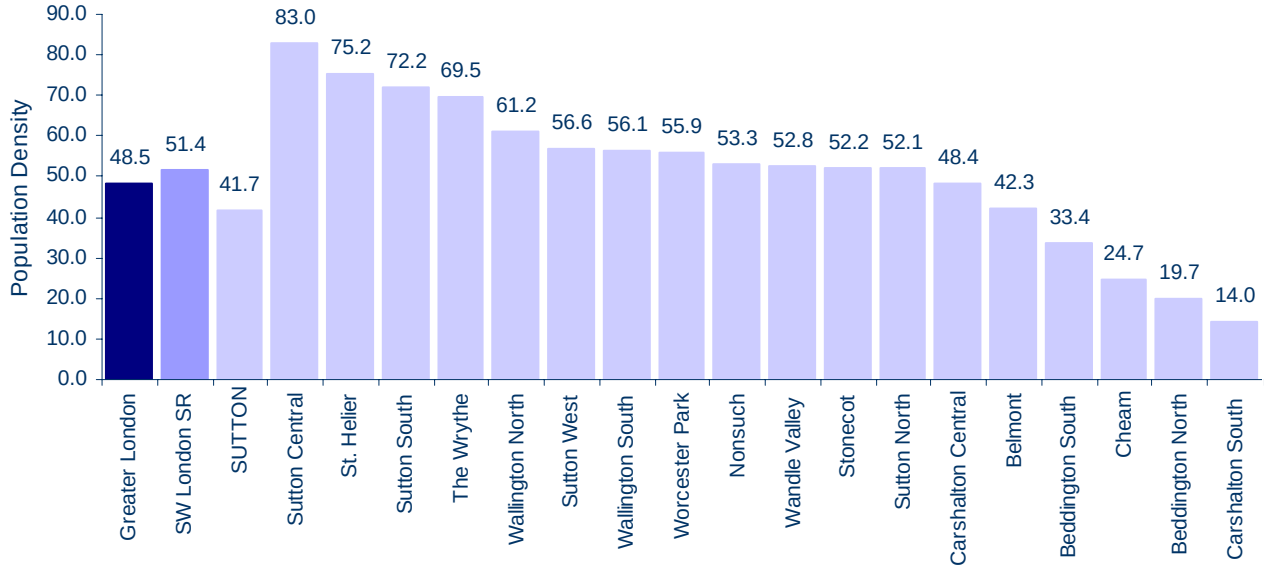


Source: GLA Round of Demographic Projections 2008 (PLP Low)

Population Density

2.19 Population density across the Borough as a whole averages 41.7 persons per ha (pph). This is lower than the overall London average of 48.5 pph, and also the South West London average of 51.4 pph. Figure 3.9 below and Map 3.5 show that the Wards with the highest population densities are Sutton Central (83.0 pph), St Helier (75.2 pph) and Sutton South (72.2 pph). The lowest densities are recorded for Cheam (24.7 pph), Beddington North (19.7 pph) and Carshalton South (14.0 pph).

Figure 2.9: Population Density by Ward 2008

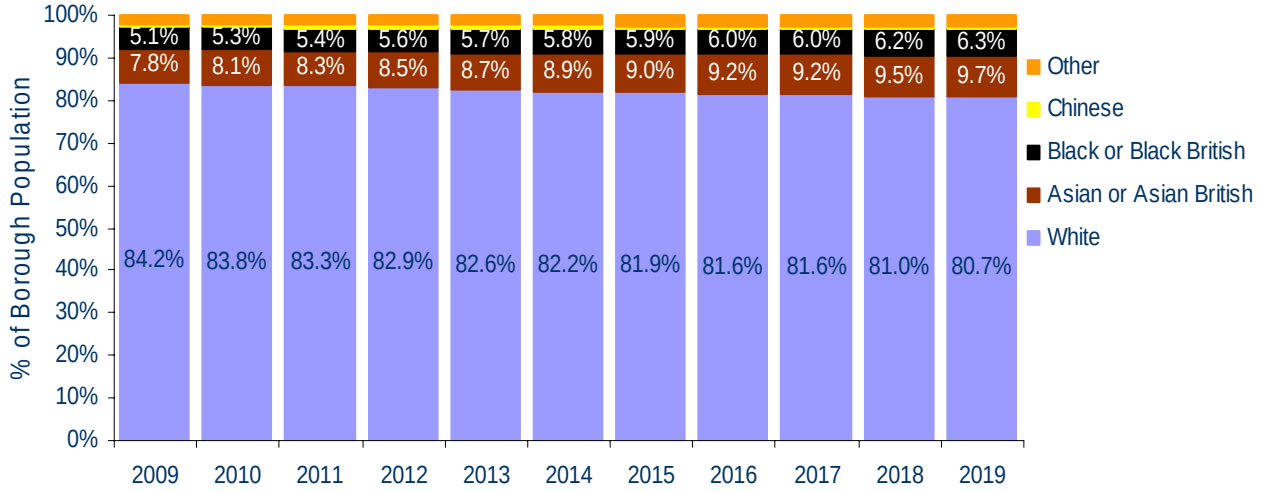


Source: GLA Round of Demographic Projections 2008 (PLP Low)

Ethnicity

2.20 Based on the GLA Round of Ethnic Group Population Projections 2008 (PLP Low), 84.2% of Borough residents are white, 7.8% are Asian/ Asian British, 5.1% are Black/ Black British, 0.7% are Chinese and 2.1% are 'other' (including mixed race). Figure 3.10 shows that the proportion of 'black and ethnic minority' (BME) residents living in the Borough is expected to rise from the current 15.8 in 2009 to 19.3% by 2019.

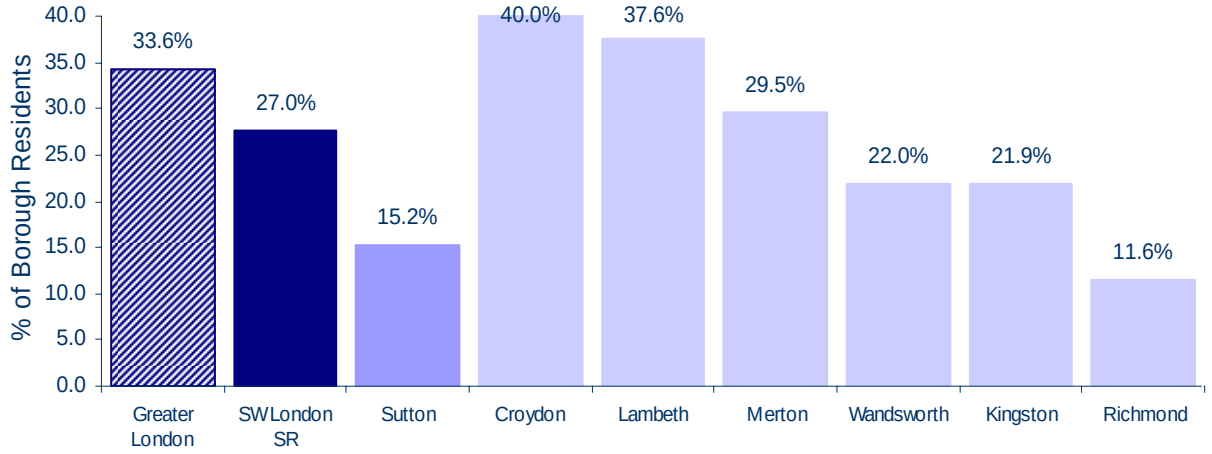
Figure 2.10: Ethnic Composition of LB Sutton 2009-19



Source: GLA Round of Ethnic Group Population Projections 2008 (PLP Low)

2.21 Figure 2.11 shows that the proportion of BME residents living in the London Borough of Sutton, at 15.2%, is significantly lower than for the South West London Sub-Region (27.0%) and for London (33.6).

Figure 2.11: Proportion of Black and Ethnic Minority Residents in LB Sutton and South London Sub-Region 2009



Source: GLA Round of Ethnic Group Population Projections 2008 (PLP Low)

Households

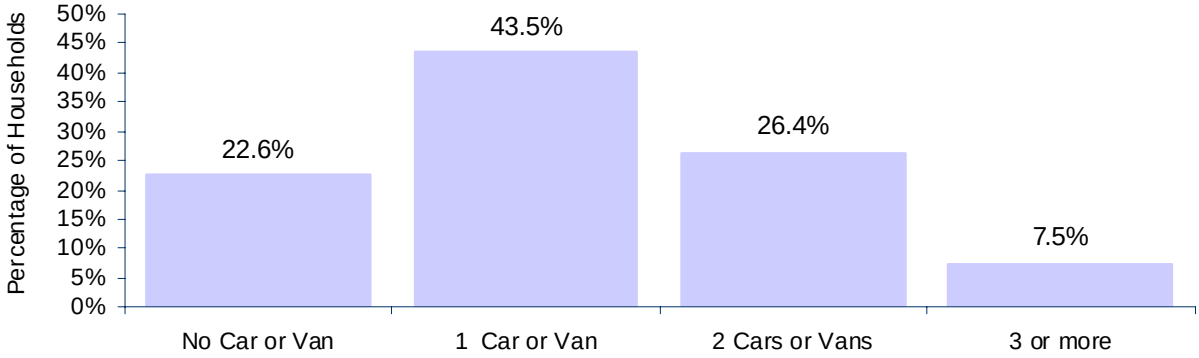
2.22 According to the GLA Household Projections 2008 (PLP Low), there were 78,155 households living within the Borough in 2006. Figure 3.12 shows that the number of

Borough households is expected to reach 83,065 by 2016, representing an increase of 6.3% over the 10-year period from 2006. The projections show that by 2026 the number of households will increase further by 5.5% to 87,626. A more detailed analysis of predicted household growth, household composition, dwelling types, rooms per household and household tenure is provided in Section 3.

Car Ownership

2.23 The London Borough of Sutton has one of the highest car ownership levels in London. At the time of the 2001 Census, there were 88,361 cars within the Borough. 46.2% of households had 1 car, 24.2% had 2 cars, 4.9% had 3 cars and 1.5% had 4 or more cars. Figure 2.12 below shows that in 2007 43.5% of households had 1 car, 26.4% had 2 or more cars and 7.5% of households had 3 or more cars.

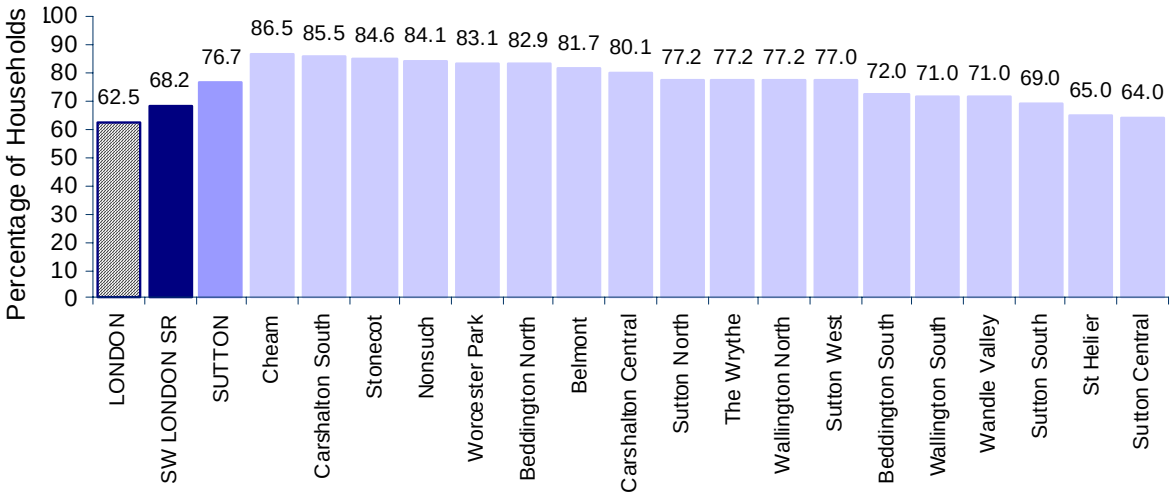
Figure 2.12: Car Ownership in LB Sutton



Source: LB Sutton Housing Needs Assessment 2008

2.24 The proportion of Borough households owning at least one car or van varies in different parts of the Borough. Figure 2.13 shows that the highest levels of car ownership are found in Cheam (86.5%), Carshalton South (85.5%) and Stonecot (84.6%). In contrasts, the lowest car ownership levels are seen in Sutton South (69.0%), St Helier (65.0%) and Sutton Central (64.0%).

Figure 2.13: Proportion of Car-Owning Households by Ward 2001

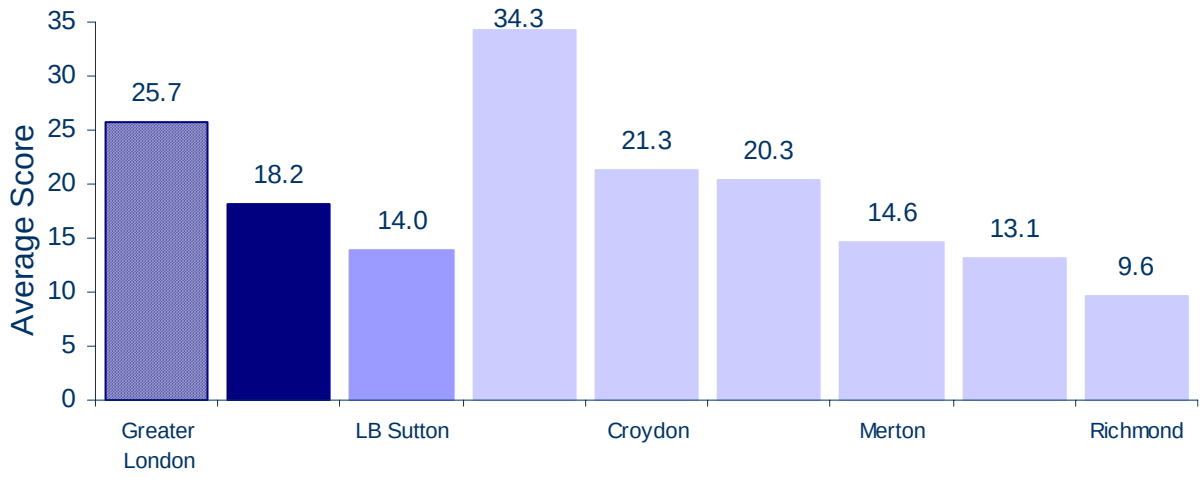


Source: Census 2001

Social Deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation)

2.25 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) (CLG, 2007) shows that Sutton ranks very low in terms of overall social deprivation compared to other London Boroughs (30th out of 33 where 1 is the most deprived) and the rest of England (234th out of 354 authorities). These rankings are based on average deprivation scores of individual lower level Super Output Areas (SOAs) of which there are 121 in the Borough. The final IMD score for each area is derived from separate scores calculated for each 'domain' of income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training; barriers to housing and services; crime and disorder; and living environment. Figure 2.14 shows that the average IMD score across LB Sutton (14.0), is slightly lower than the average IMD score across SW London (18.20) and lower than the London average (25.68).

Figure 2.14: Social Deprivation in LB Sutton and the South West London Sub-Region (Average IMD Score 2007)



Source: CLG Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

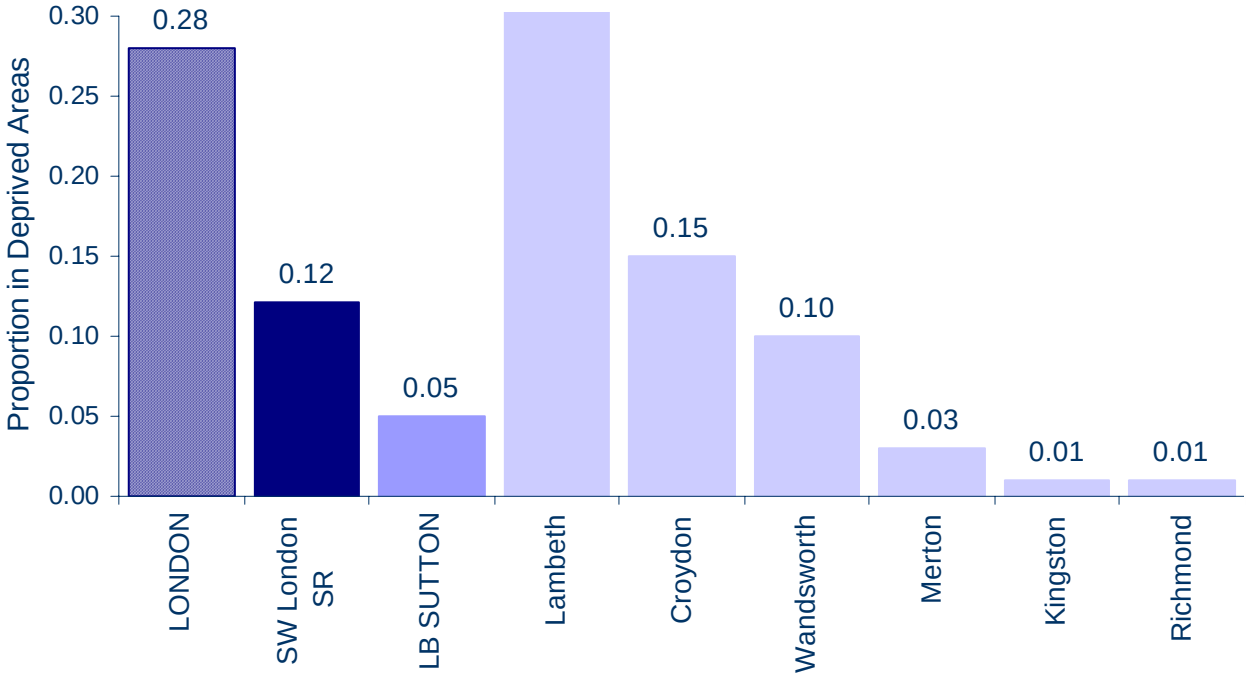
2.26 Despite the strength of the IMD scores across the London Borough of Sutton as a whole, the statistics conceal local concentrations of disadvantage. Three wards are identified as 'deprived', with IMD scores of 50 or more: St Helier (67.9), Wandle Valley (64.1) and Beddington South (50.4). In contrast, there are three wards identified as 'affluent', generally located to the west of the Borough, with IMD scores of under 20: Cheam (10.9), Nonsuch (15) and Belmont (19.3).

2.27 Three of the 121 SOAs in the Borough are ranked amongst the most deprived 20% in the UK. Two of these areas are in Beddington South, clustered around the Roundshaw estate, and the third is in Sutton Central. 13 out of the 20 most deprived SOAs are located in wards identified as deprived: St Helier (6), Wandle Valley (4) and Beddington South (3). One SOA is located in Belmont, a ward identified as affluent overall, and the other seven are located within The Wrythe, Sutton Central, Carshalton and Clockhouse, Wallington North and Sutton North.

2.28 A report entitled 'Wealth of the Nation 2005' prepared by CACI, shows that the gap between the wealthiest and poorest parts of the Borough, or ' the local income gap', falls within the top five local authorities in England and Wales and is equal to that of North Tyneside.

2.29 Figure 2.15 shows that the extent of social deprivation in LB Sutton (0.05), measured as the proportion of an area's population that lives within in the 20% most deprived SOAs in the UK, is below the South West London average, and lower than the London average.

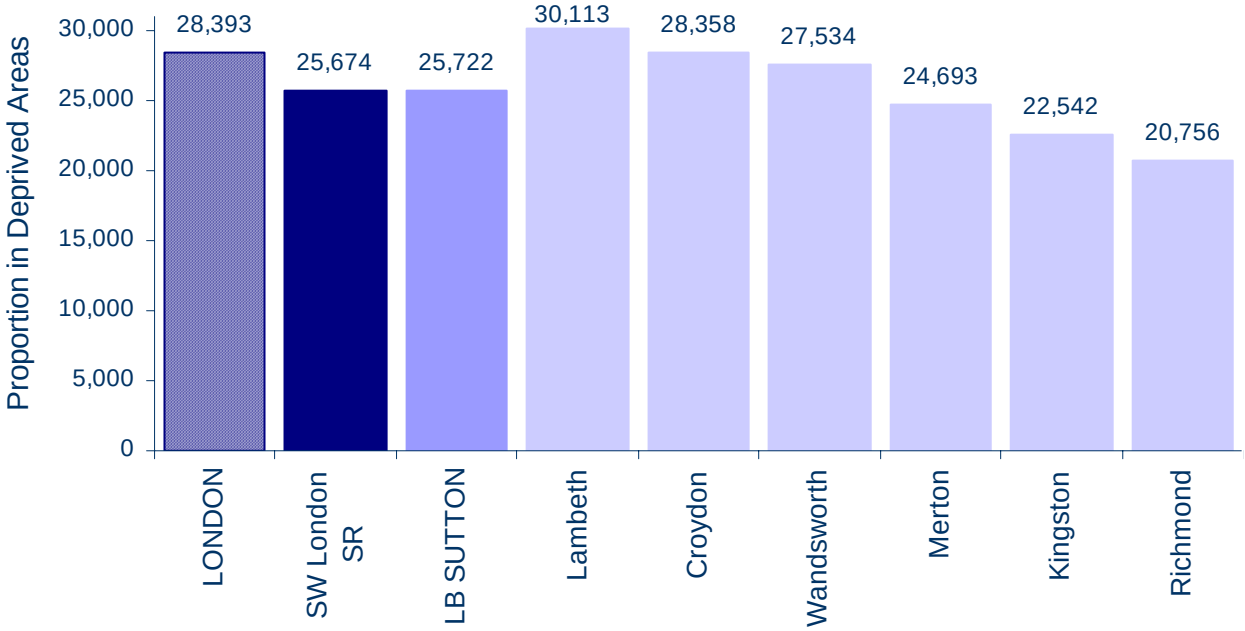
Figure 2.15: Extent of Social Deprivation in LB Sutton and South London



Source: CLG Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

2.30 Scores measuring the 'local concentration' of pockets of social deprivation show that LB Sutton has a greater severity of localised deprivation than the South West London Sub-Region but is lower than London as a whole (Figure 2.16).

Figure 2.16: Local Concentration of Social Deprivation in LB Sutton and South London



Source: CLG Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007

2.31 Table 2.3 below shows the summaries of deprivation in the South West London Sub-Region in 2007. The Rank of Average score shows that Sutton (234) is the third least deprived Borough in the sub-region, behind Kingston (245) and Richmond (309). The London Borough of Lambeth is the most deprived Borough in the Sub-Region, with a rank of average score of just 19.

Table 2.3: Borough Ranks on Summary Measures of IMD 2008

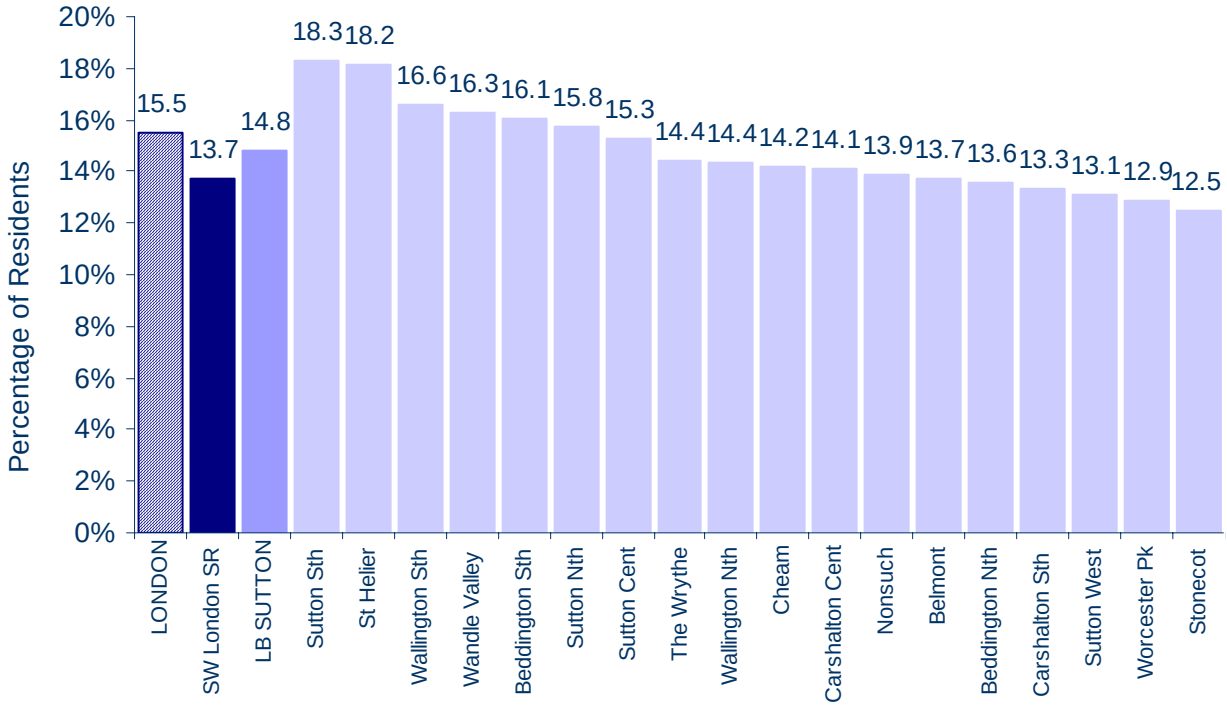
Borough	Rank of Average Score	Rank of Average Rank	Rank of Extent	Rank of Local Concentration	Rank of Income	Rank of Employment
Sutton	234	240	199	197	110	126
Croydon	125	123	129	144	24	41
Kingston	245	244	261	254	155	184
Lambeth	19	9	17	93	16	16
Merton	222	223	215	213	89	108
Richmond	309	310	271	291	150	168
Wandsworth	144	128	159	166	49	54

Source: Communities and Local Government 2007

Health

2.32 At the time of the 2001 Census, the proportion of Borough residents with a limiting long-term illness was 14.8%, slightly higher than for the South West London Sub-Region (13.7%), but below that for London as a whole (15.5%) (Figure 2.17).

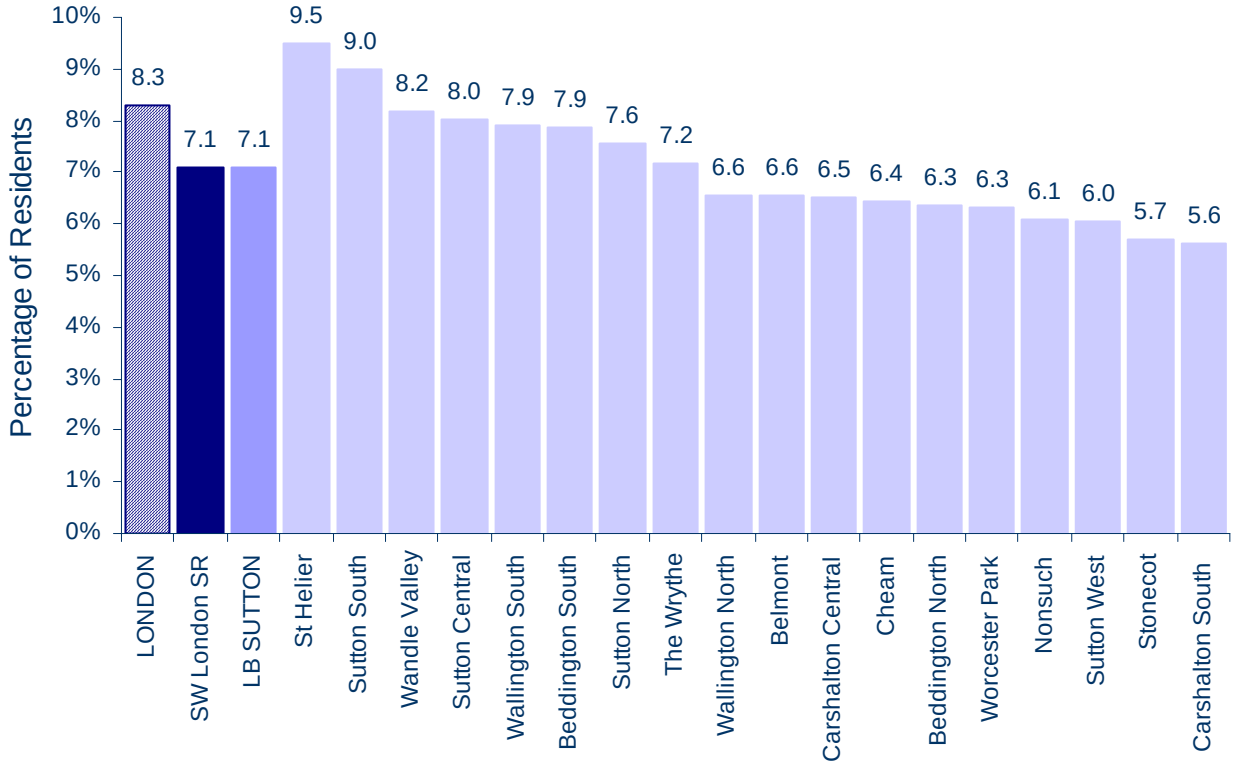
Figure 2.17: Proportion of Borough Residents with a Limiting Long-Term Illness 2001



Source: Census 2001

2.33 The proportion of residents in 'not good health' was 7.1%, equal to the level for South West London Sub-Region (6.9%), but below that for London (8.3%) (Figure 2.18).

Figure 2.18: Proportion of Borough Residents in 'Not Good Health'



Source: Census 2001

2.34 Based on an analysis of the 'Health Deprivation and Disability' domain of the Communities and Local Government Indices of Deprivation 2007:

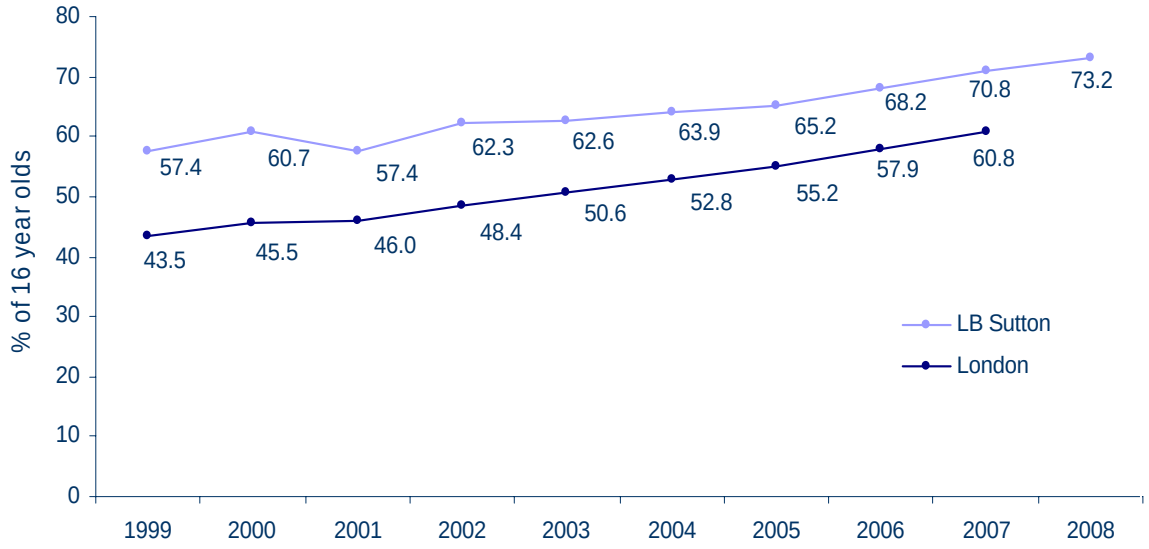
- two of the 121 lower level Super Output Areas (SOAs) within the Borough are within the most deprived 20% in England;
- 10 areas fall within in the most deprived 21-40% in England: 5 of these are in Wards identified as deprived: Beddington South (2), Wandle Valley (1) and St Helier (2); and
- 55 areas fall in the least deprived 20% in England of which 10 are in the least deprived 5%.

2.35 However, there are marked variations between wards: Belmont and Carshalton South and Clockhouse have SOAs in the most deprived 40% and also have SOAs in the least deprived 5% in England; Beddington South, Sutton Central and Wallington North have SOAs in the most deprived 40% as well as SOAs in the least deprived 20%.

Education

2.36 In 2008, the percentage of 16 year olds at Borough schools achieving 5+ GCSEs at grades A*-C was 73.2%, well above the London figure of 60.8%. Performance against this indicator has risen steadily since 1999, when 57.4% of 16 year olds achieved this standard (Figure 2.19).

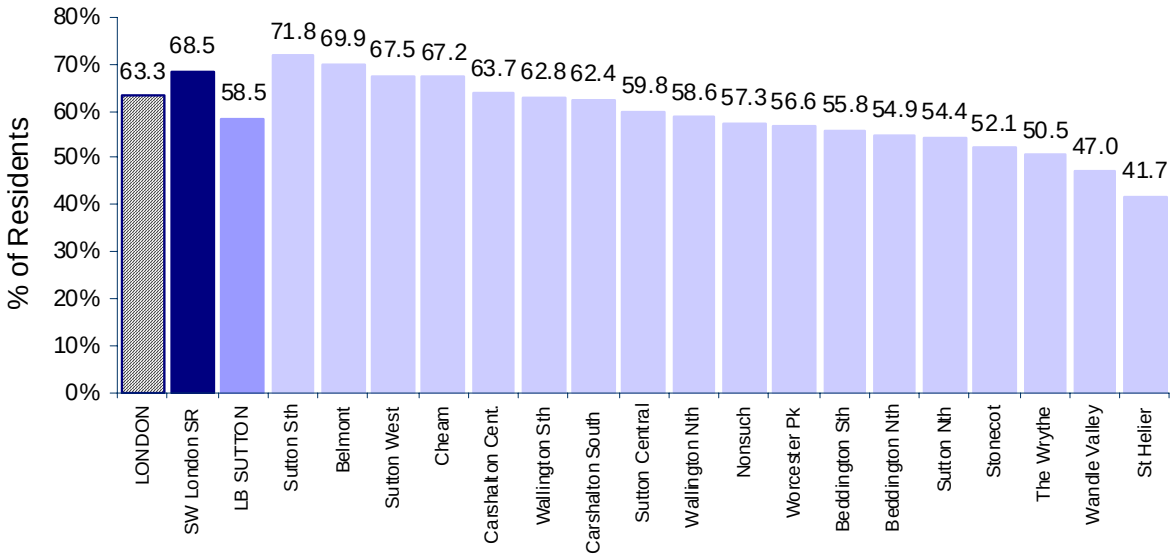
Figure 2.19: Percentage of 16 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A-C 1999-2007*



Source: LB Sutton

2.37 At the time of the 2001 Census, 58.5% of Borough residents aged 16-74 were qualified to Level 2 or above, compared to 68.5% in the South West London Sub-Region and 63.3% across London as a whole (Figure 2.20).

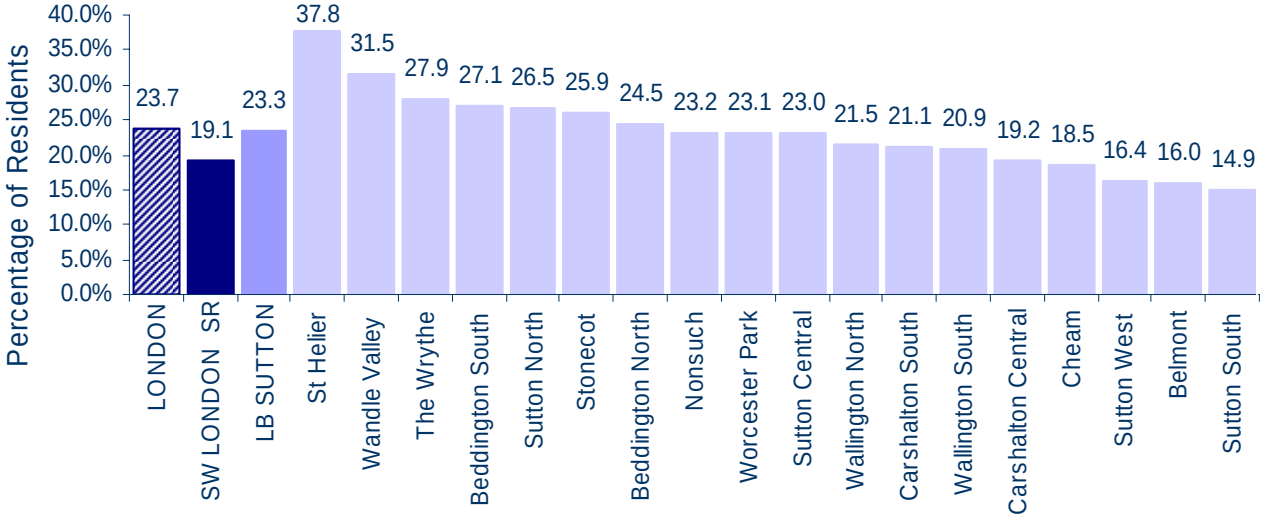
Figure 2.20: Proportion of Residents aged 16-74 with Level 2 or Above Qualifications



Source: Census 2001

2.38 In 2001, 23.3% of Borough residents aged 16-74 had no educational qualifications, compared to 19.1% for the South West London Sub-Region and 23.7% across London as a whole (Figure 2.21).

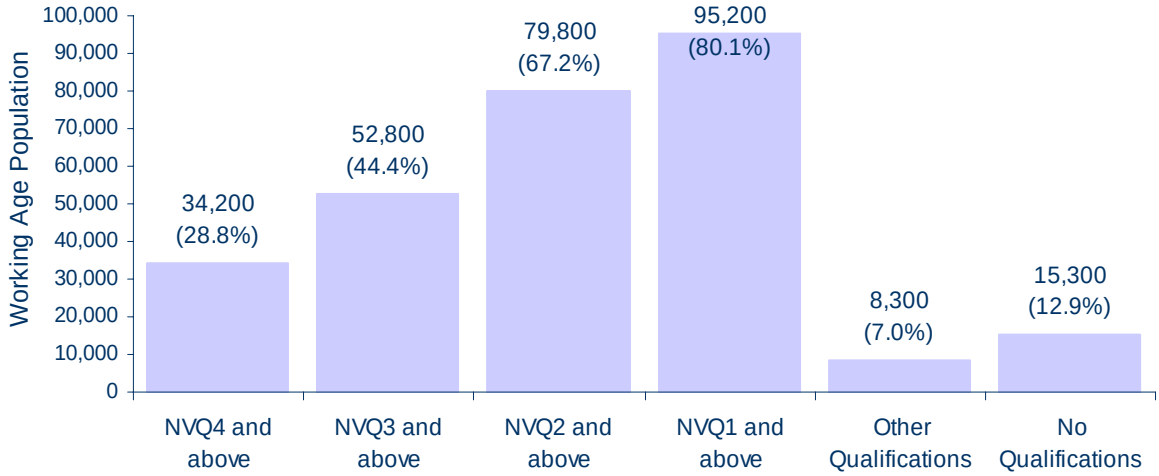
Figure 2.21: Proportion of Residents aged 16-74 with No Educational Qualifications



Source: Census 2001

2.39 In 2008 80.1% (95,200) of Borough residents aged 16-74 were qualified to NVQ level 1 or above, with 28.8% (34,200) of Borough residents of a working age qualified to NVQ Level 4 or above. Additionally, 12.9% (15,300) of residents had no qualifications at the time of the Survey.

Figure 2.22: LB Sutton Qualifications 2008



Source: Annual Population Survey 2008

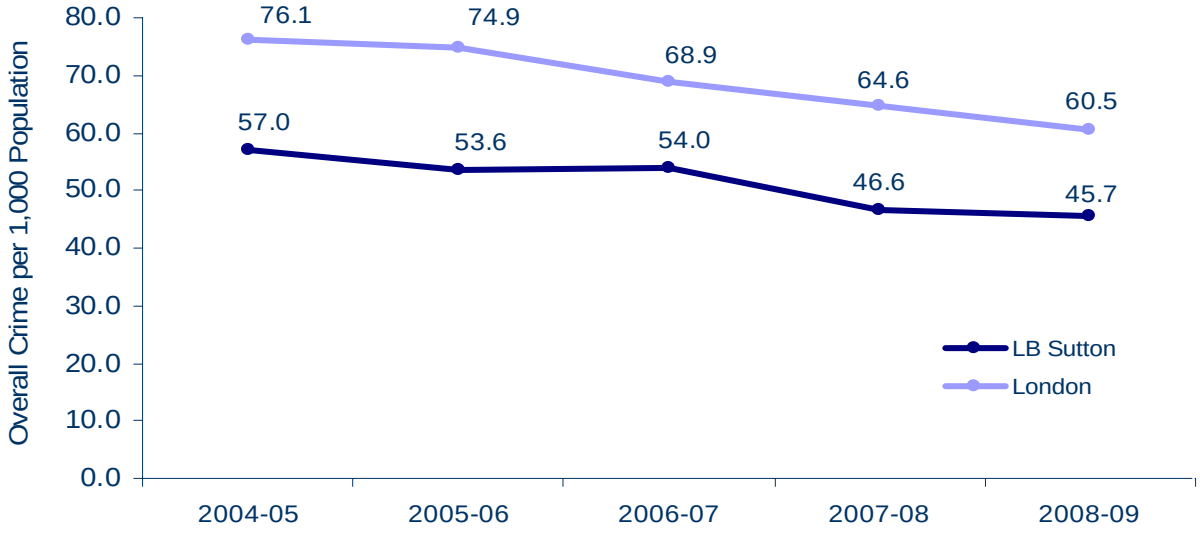
2.40 Based on an analysis of the 'Educational Skills and Training' Domain of the CL's Indices of Deprivation 2007, there are big variations between different parts of the Borough:

- 9 out of the 121 lower level Super Output Areas (SOAs) in LB Sutton fall within the most deprived 20% in England. All are located in the 3 Wards identified as deprived: Beddington South (2), Wandle Valley (2) and St Helier (5);
- there are no areas in the most deprived 5% in England;
- there are 40 areas in the least deprived 20% in England, of which 13 are in the least deprived 5% and 2 of these are in the least deprived 1%; and
- Beddington South has areas in the most deprived 20% in England, as well as in the least deprived 20%, one of which is in the least deprived 5%.

Crime

2.41 Based on Home Office statistics, overall recorded crime levels within the Borough during 2008-09 were 45.7 crimes per 1,000 population compared to 60.5 across London as a whole. The overall rate of crime is down from the previous year's figure of 46.6 (Figure 2.23).

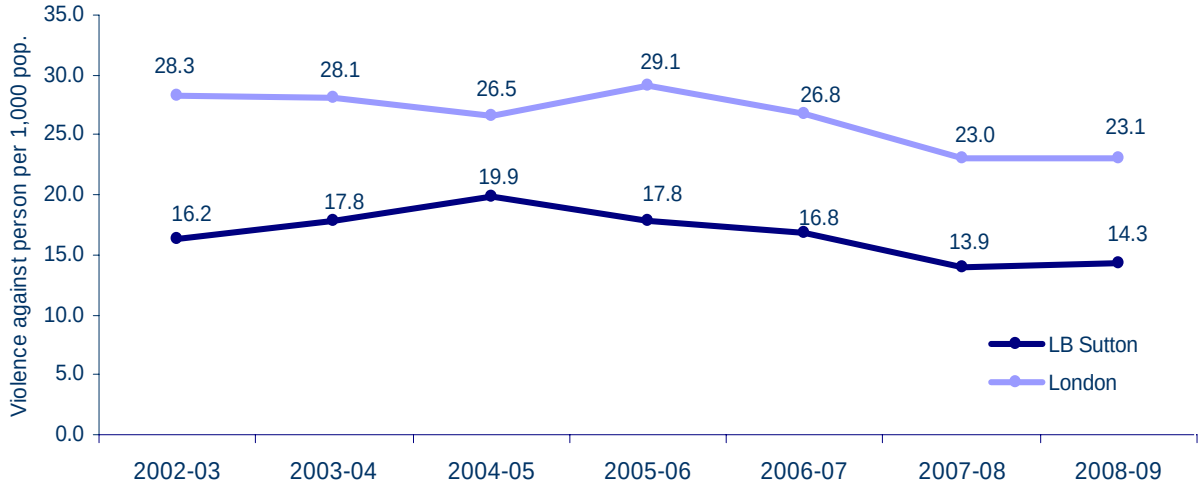
Figure 2.23: Overall Crime in LB Sutton per 1,000 Population 2004-09



Source: Home Office 2009

2.42 Violent offences against the person within the Borough during 2008-09 were 14.3 per 1,000 population compared to 23.1 across London as a whole but up from the previous year's figure of 13.9 (Figure 2.24).

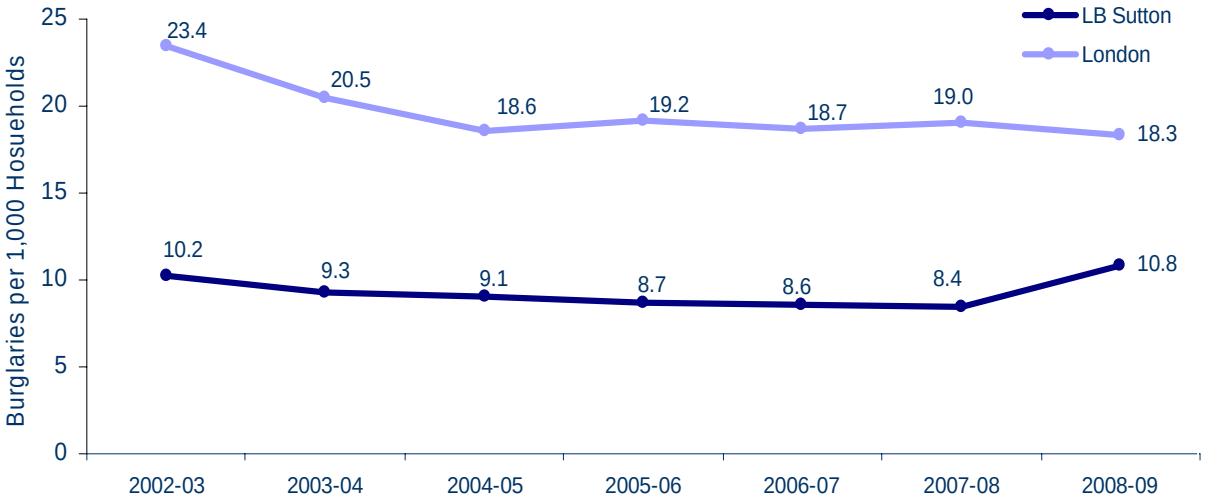
Figure 2.24: Violence against the Person in LB Sutton per 1,000 Population 2002-09



Source: Home Office 2009

2.43 Domestic burglaries during 2008-09 were recorded at 8.4 per 1,000 households compared to 13.0 across London and slightly down from the previous year's figure of 8.6 (Figure 2.25).

Figure 2.25: Domestic Burglaries in LB Sutton per 1,000 Households 2002-07



Source: Home Office 2007

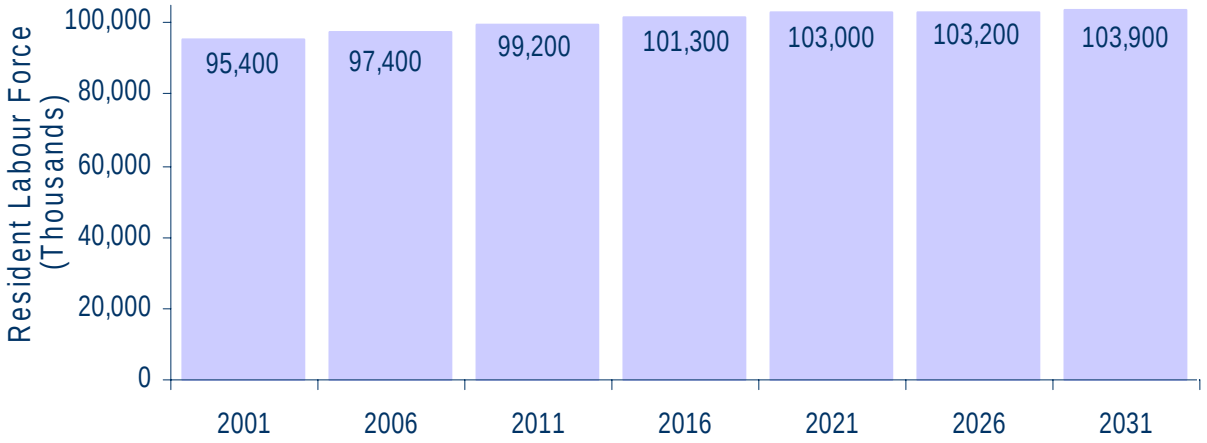
2.44 Based on an analysis of the Crime Domain of the CLG Indices of Deprivation 2007, which focuses on the rate of recorded crime for burglary, theft, criminal damage and violence at small area level, 1 of the 121 lower level Super Output Areas (SOAs) (Sutton North Ward), falls within the most deprived 5% in England. A further 5 SOAs fall within the 20% most deprived in England (in St Helier, Sutton Central, Sutton North and The Wrythe).

Employment

2.45 The working age population (aged 16-64) makes up 63.5% of LB Sutton's resident population, broadly in line with that for the South London (67.5%) and London as a whole (66.9%).

2.46 Figure 2.26 shows that the resident labour force of LB Sutton is projected to increase from 97,400 in 2006 to 101,300 in 2016, an increase of 4.0%. By 2031 this will have increased by a further 2.5% to 103,900.

Figure 2.26: Resident Labour Force in LB Sutton 2001- 2031



Source: GLA Labour Force Projection PLP Low 2008

2.47 According to the NOMIS website maintained on behalf of ONS, 81.2% of Sutton's working age population are economically active compared to 80.1% across South West London and 75.8% for London as a whole (Figure 2.27). However, Figure 3.34 shows that this proportion has fallen steadily from 87.7% in 2001.

Figure 2.27: Proportion of Working Age Population Economically Active in LB Sutton and South London Sub-Region 2008-09

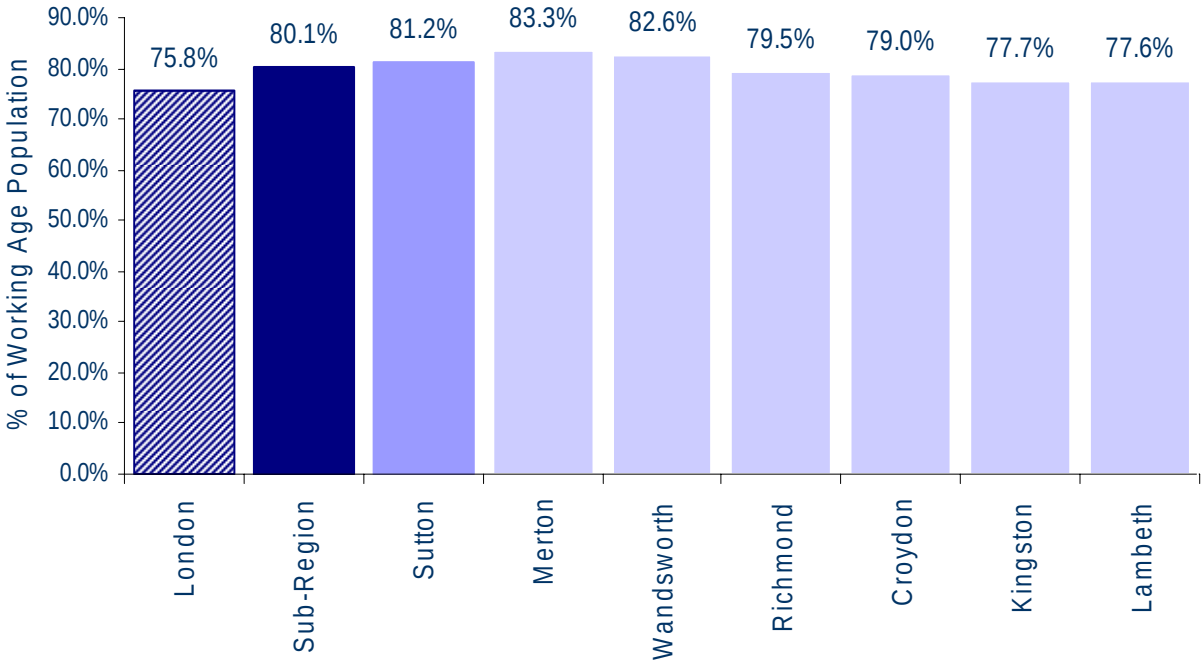
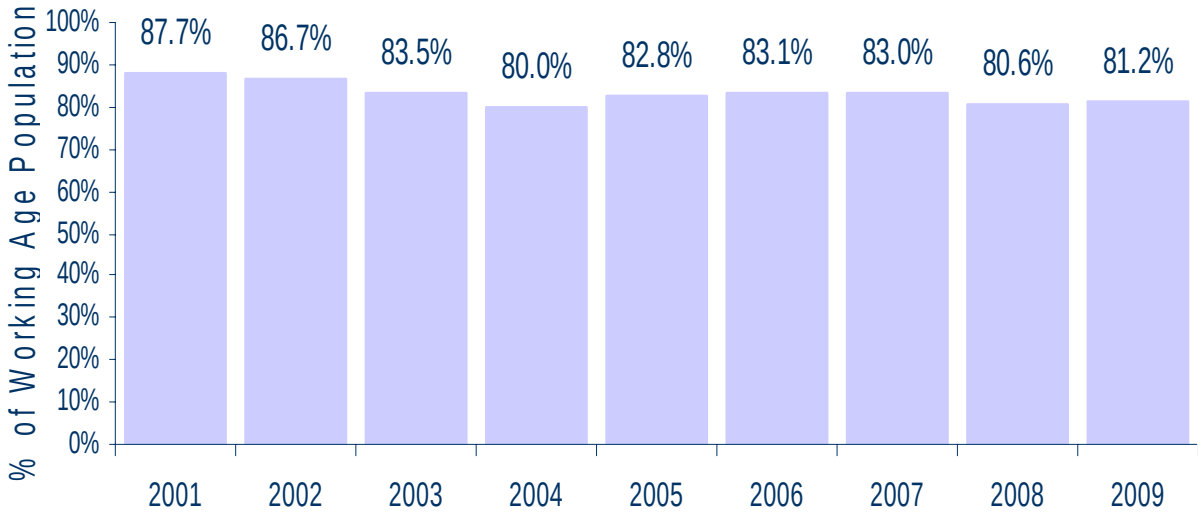


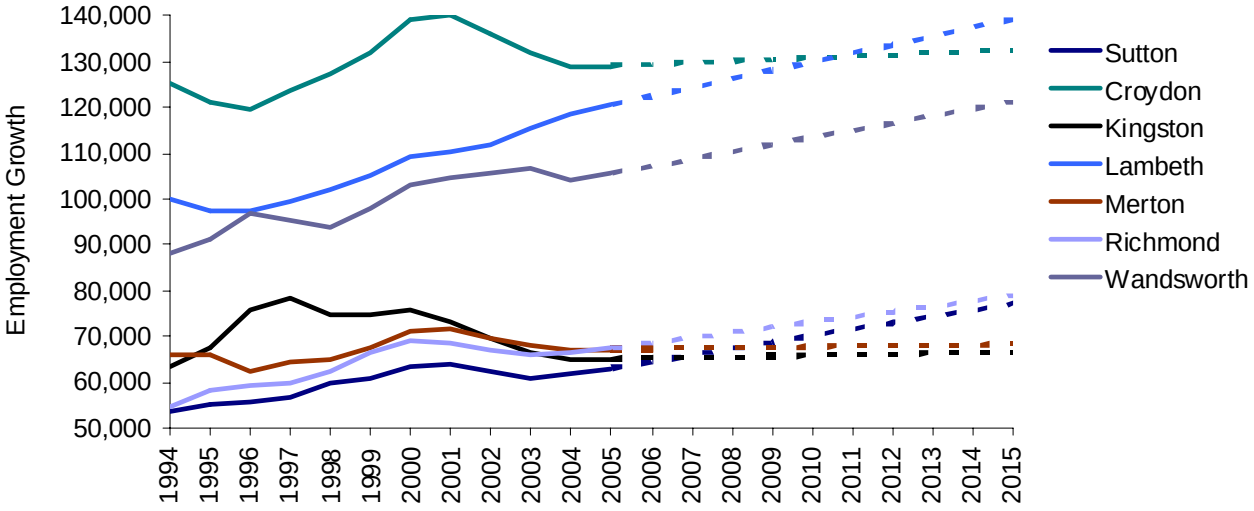
Figure 2.28: Working Age Population Economically Active from 2003 to 2009



Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS

2.48 Figure 2.29 shows the trend-based employment projections based on GLA Annual Long-run employment data (produced by Experian Business Strategies and ONS) and developed by LB Sutton. All areas within the South West London Sub-Region are expected to show growth over the next 10 years. At the current rate of growth the number of employees in Sutton would rise by 22.4% over the next 10 years.

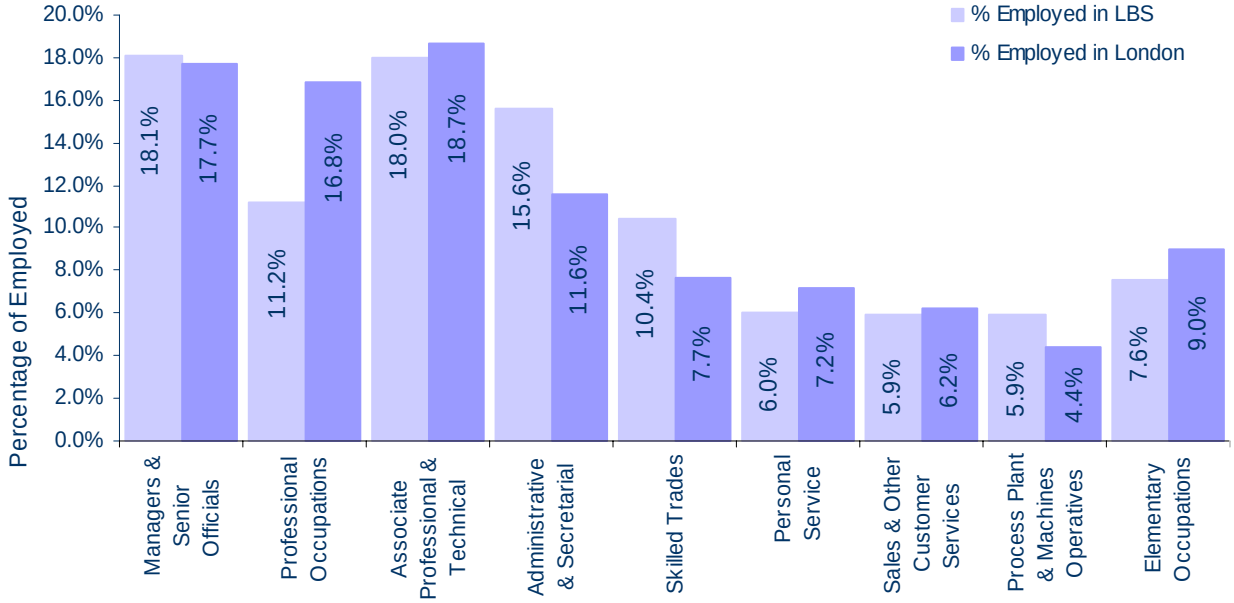
Figure 2.29: Working Age Population Economically Active from 2003 to 2007



Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS

2.49 The current breakdown of employment types within the Borough is broadly similar to that across London as a whole. However, Figure 2.30 shows that the proportions of managers, senior officials, professionals and associate professional and technical employees within the Borough are slightly above the corresponding figures for London as a whole.

Figure 2.30: Employment in LB Sutton by Occupation 2009



Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS March 2009

2.50 According to the ONS Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis, there were 68,900 employee jobs provided in the Borough in 2008, consisting of 47,200 full time and 21,700 part time positions ('employee jobs' excludes self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces). This total represents an overall increase of 10.1% since 2006 when 62,600 employee jobs were provided, equating to an additional 6,300 jobs. This percentage increase is greater than 4.35% increase in employee jobs achieved across London over the same period.

2.51 Table 2.4 shows that employment within the Borough is dominated by three main sectors: finance, IT and other business activities with 21,700 jobs (34.7% of total employee jobs), public administration, education and health with 17,300 jobs (25.9%), and distribution, hotels and restaurants with 14,200 jobs (20.6%). Within the Borough, employee jobs provided in finance, IT and other business activities has been the major growth area in absolute terms, with an additional 7,556 jobs provided since 1995 (53.4% increase).

2.52 Overall the service industry in LB Sutton accounts for 88% of all employee jobs in the borough, above the national figure of 83.5% but below that for London as a whole (92.4%. The Service industry in Sutton has grown from 45,865 employee jobs in 1995 to 60,600 employee jobs in 2008, a growth rate of 32.1%.

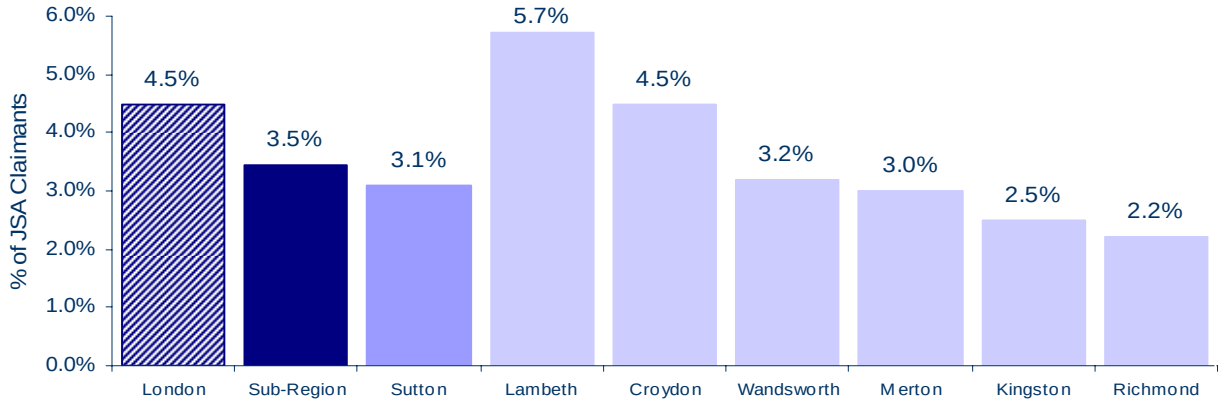
Table 2.4: Employee jobs by Industry in LB Sutton 2006

Employee jobs by Industry	LB Sutton (employee jobs)	LB Sutton (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Manufacturing	3,500	5.1%	4.3%	10.2%
Construction	4,600	6.7%	2.9%	4.8%
Services	60,600	88.0%	92.4%	83.5%
Distribution, hotels & restaurants	*14,200*	*20.6%*	*21.0%*	*23.4%*
Transport & communications	*4,300*	*6.2%*	*7.4%*	*5.8%*
Finance, IT, other business activities	*21,700*	*31.5%*	*34.7%*	*22.0%*
Public admin, education & health	*17,300*	*25.1%*	*22.2%*	*27.0%*
Other services	3,100	4.5%	7.2%	5.3%
Tourism-related	4,300	6.2%	8.3%	8.2%

Source: ONS Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis/NOMIS Website Dec 2009

2.53 As of September 2009, the proportion of Job Seekers' Allowance (JSA) Claimants within the Borough was 3.1%, slightly below the average across the South west London Sub-Region (3.5%) and well below the London figure of 4.5% (Figure 2.31). The number of job seekers allowance claimants has risen across the whole of the sub-region and London since 2008).

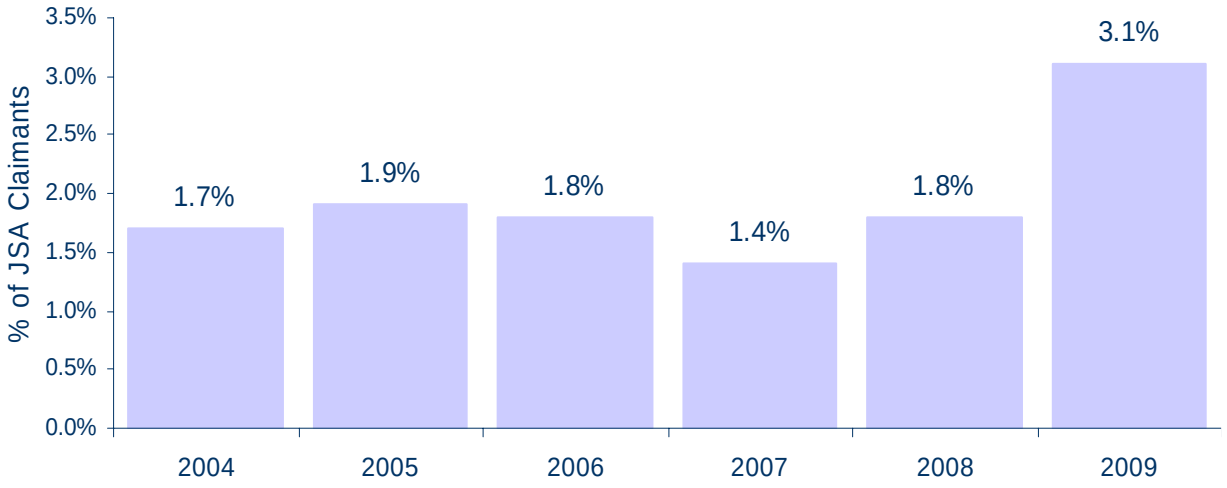
Figure 2.31: Job Seekers' Allowance Claimants in LB Sutton and South London Sub-Region (September 2009)



Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS September 2009

2.54 Figure 2.32 shows that the proportion of Job Seekers' Allowance (JSA) Claimants as a percentage of the working age population in LB Sutton. In November 2009 the total number of claimants was 3,598 residents (3.1% of the working age pop), an increase from the previous year.

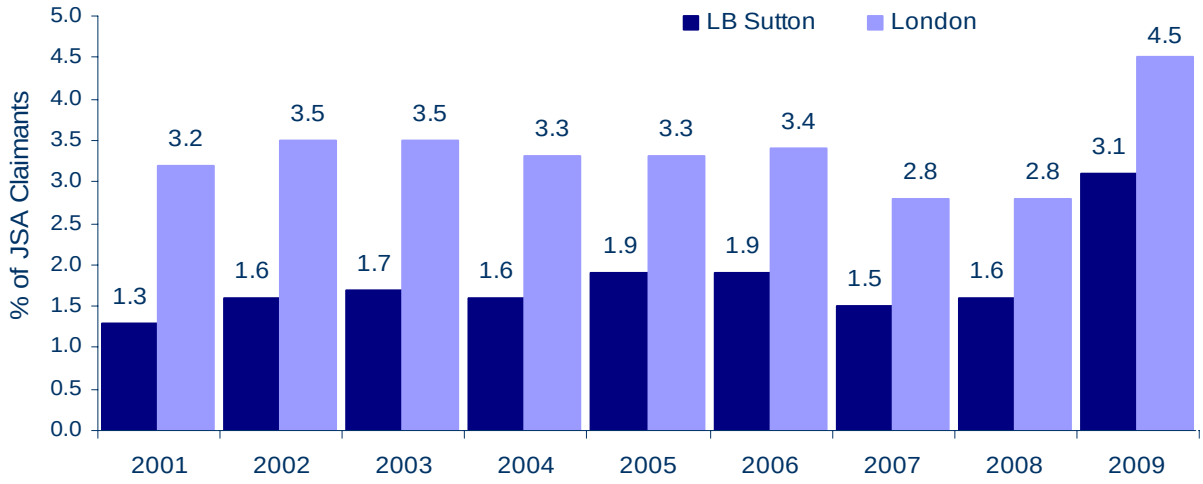
Figure 2.32: Proportion of Job Seekers' Allowance Claimants in LB Sutton from 2004 to 2009



Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS November 2009

2.55 Figure 2.33 shows that the proportion of Job Seekers' Allowance Claimants within the Borough increased from 1.3% in April 2001 to a peak of 1.9% in Sept 2005 before falling to 1.5% in September 2007 and rising again to 3.1% in September 2009. The proportion of long-term Job Seekers' Allowance Claimants within the Borough is 6.0%, compared to 8.1% in South West London and 11.2% across London.

Figure 2.33: Job Seekers' Allowance Claimants in LB Sutton and London 2001-09



Source: NOMIS website on behalf of ONS December 2009

2.56 Based on the 'Employment' domain of the ODPM's Indices of Deprivation 2004, there are big variations between different parts of the Borough:

- 6 out of the 121 lower level Super Output Areas (SOAs) in LB Sutton fall within the most deprived 20% in England. These areas are located in Beddington South

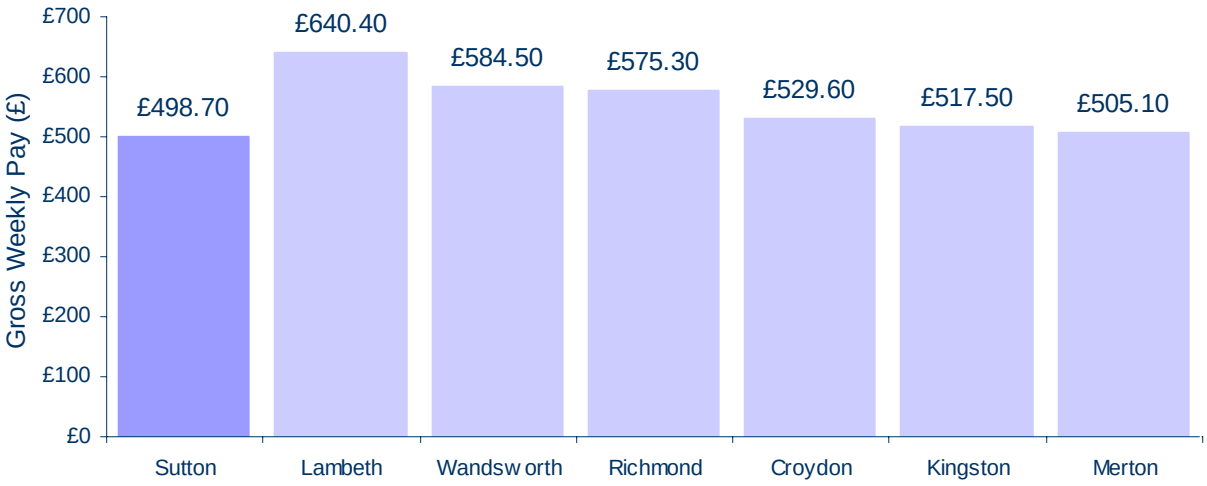
and Belmont and Sutton Central, which also contain areas within the least deprived 40% in England; and

- there are 82 areas in the least deprived 40% in England;

Income

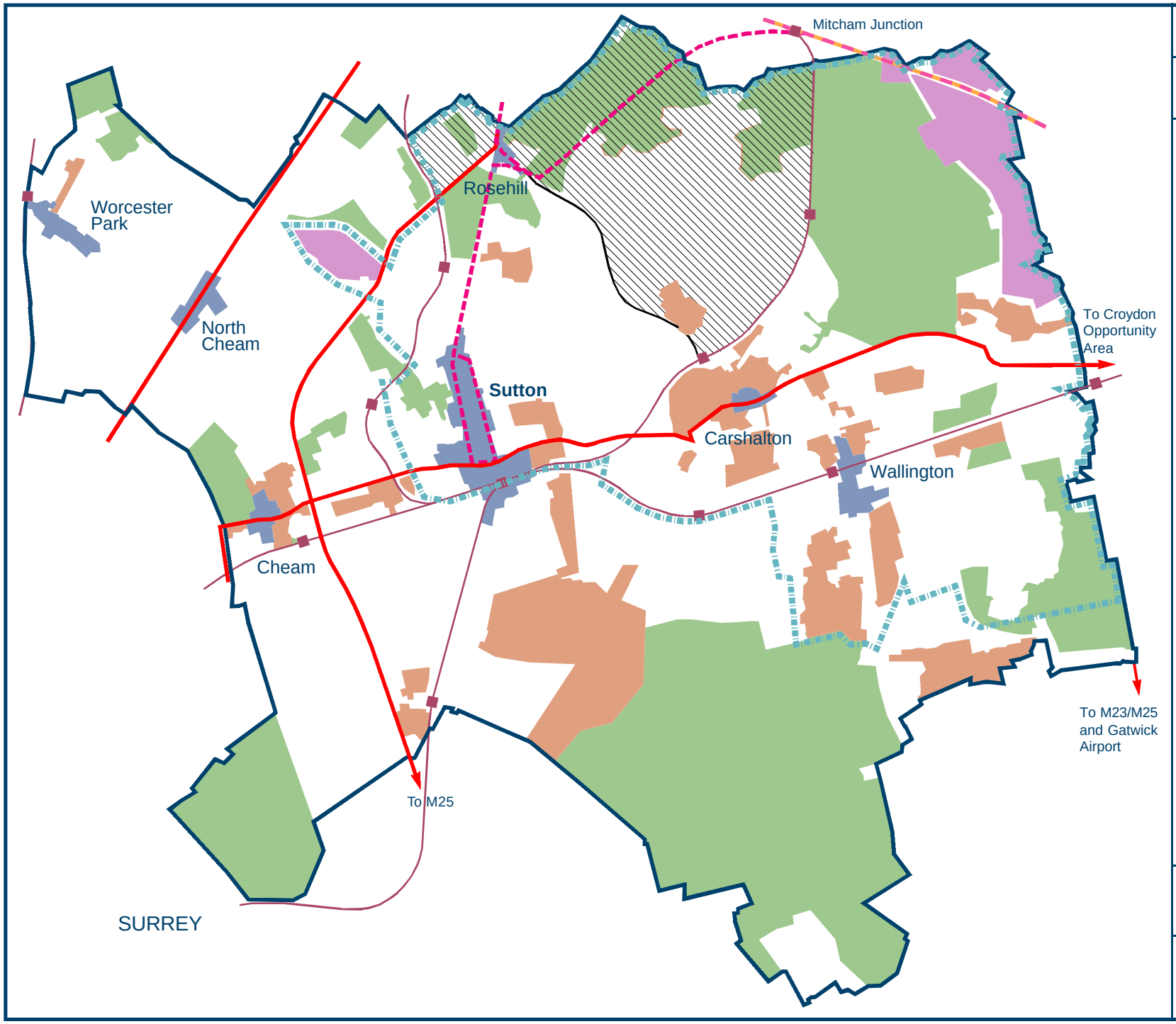
2.57 According to the ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (Workplace Analysis), gross weekly pay for full-time workers within the Borough in 2009 averaged £498.16 - up from the 2007 figure of £490.50. This is below the South London average of £550.74 and significantly below the London-wide average of £627.40. However, since 2000, average wages in LB Sutton have increased by around 30%, approximately in line with the percentage increase in wages across London and the UK.

Figure 3.34: Gross Weekly Pay in LB Sutton and South West London Sub-Region 2008



Source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings 2008

2.58 Based on the Income Domain of the CLG's Indices of Deprivation 2007, 13 out of the 121 lower level Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the Borough fall within the most income deprived 20% in England. These are located in Beddington South (3), Wandle Valley (3), St Helier (3), Belmont (1), The Wrythe (1), Sutton Central (2) and Belmont (1). There are 29 SOAs in the least deprived 20% in England. Beddington South and Belmont each have SOAs in both the 20% most and least income deprived in England.



Map 2.1

Borough Context

- Borough Boundary
- Wandle Valley Regeneration Corridor
- Northern Wards Area
- Town Centres
- Major Industrial Sites
- Strategic Open Land
- Areas of Architectural or Historic Significance
- Railways
- Red Routes
- Tramlink
- Possible Future Tramlink Extension

December 2008

Not to Scale

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