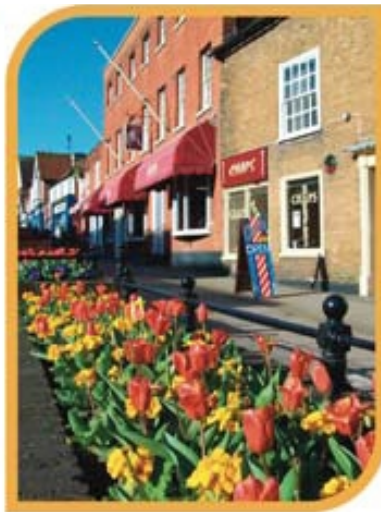


SHAPING THE FUTURE

Key Facts - 1 - District Profile

A data profile of the Epping Forest District to support the production of a new Sustainable Community Strategy

February 2010



SHAPING THE FUTURE

FOREWORD

One Epping Forest is the Local Strategic Partnership for our district. It brings together representatives from important local public services, business and people providing invaluable support to our local communities through the voluntary sector. One Epping Forest exists so that we can all work better together to improve the economic, social and environmental well being of the people and communities that make up the Epping Forest district. We want to make Epping Forest a great place to live, work, study and do business.

However, in order to achieve this it is essential that all our partners bring together the information and intelligence that tells us how our district is at the moment and identifies those factors driving and sustaining change locally.

This first 'Shaping the Future' report has been supported by a range of local partners but particularly officers from Essex County Council who have sourced and collated much of the information this profile of the District contains and provided invaluable support to the project. This district wide data profile will also be supported by detailed ward profiles which bring together helpful data at a much more local level.

As the first edition we would very much welcome any feedback from partners about the contents or presentation of the data, if you have any suggestions please send them to admin@oneeppingforest.org.uk. I hope you find this information helpful.



Cllr Diana Collins
Chairman, One Epping Forest

Shaping The Future

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Produced by Greg Myddelton, Essex County Council, Greg.Myddelton@essex.gov.uk

Our People

Population

At the time of the last Census, in 2001, Epping Forest had a total population of 120,896. Since then, it has increased to 123,900¹ people. Figure 1.1a shows the population increase in Epping Forest over the last 40 years, with Figure 1.1b showing the same data for England and Wales.

Figure 1.1 shows the population change for Epping Forest District over time

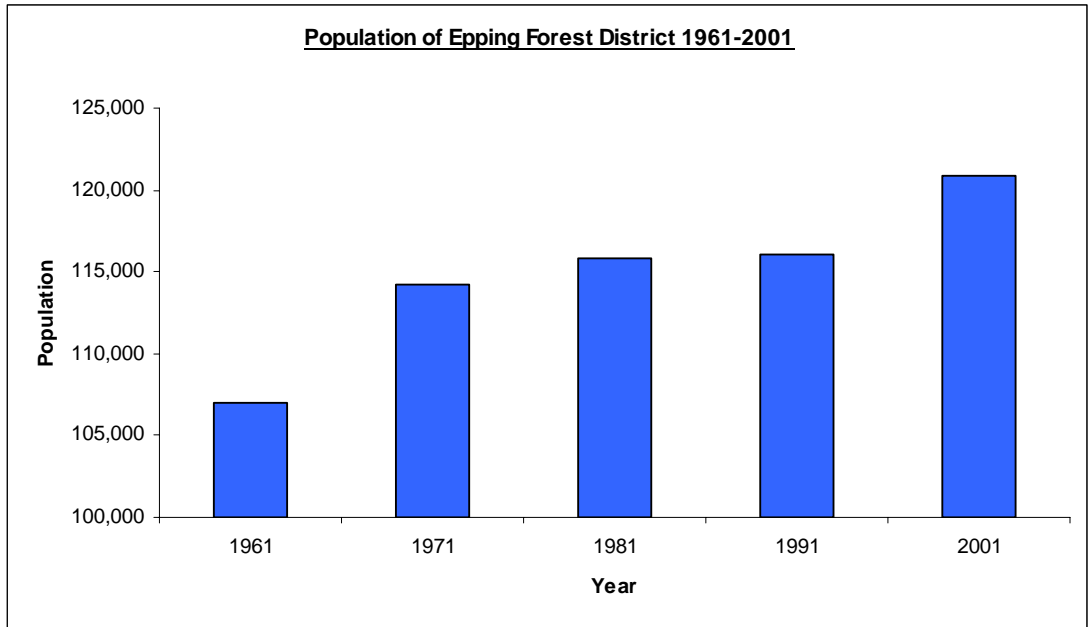
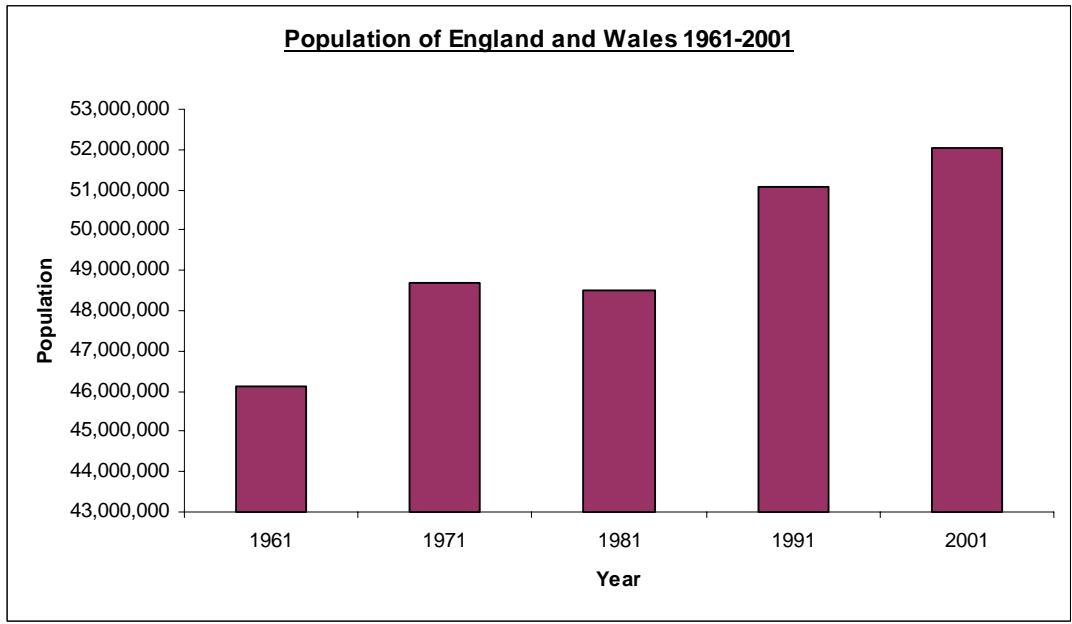


Figure 1.2 shows the population change for England and Wales over time



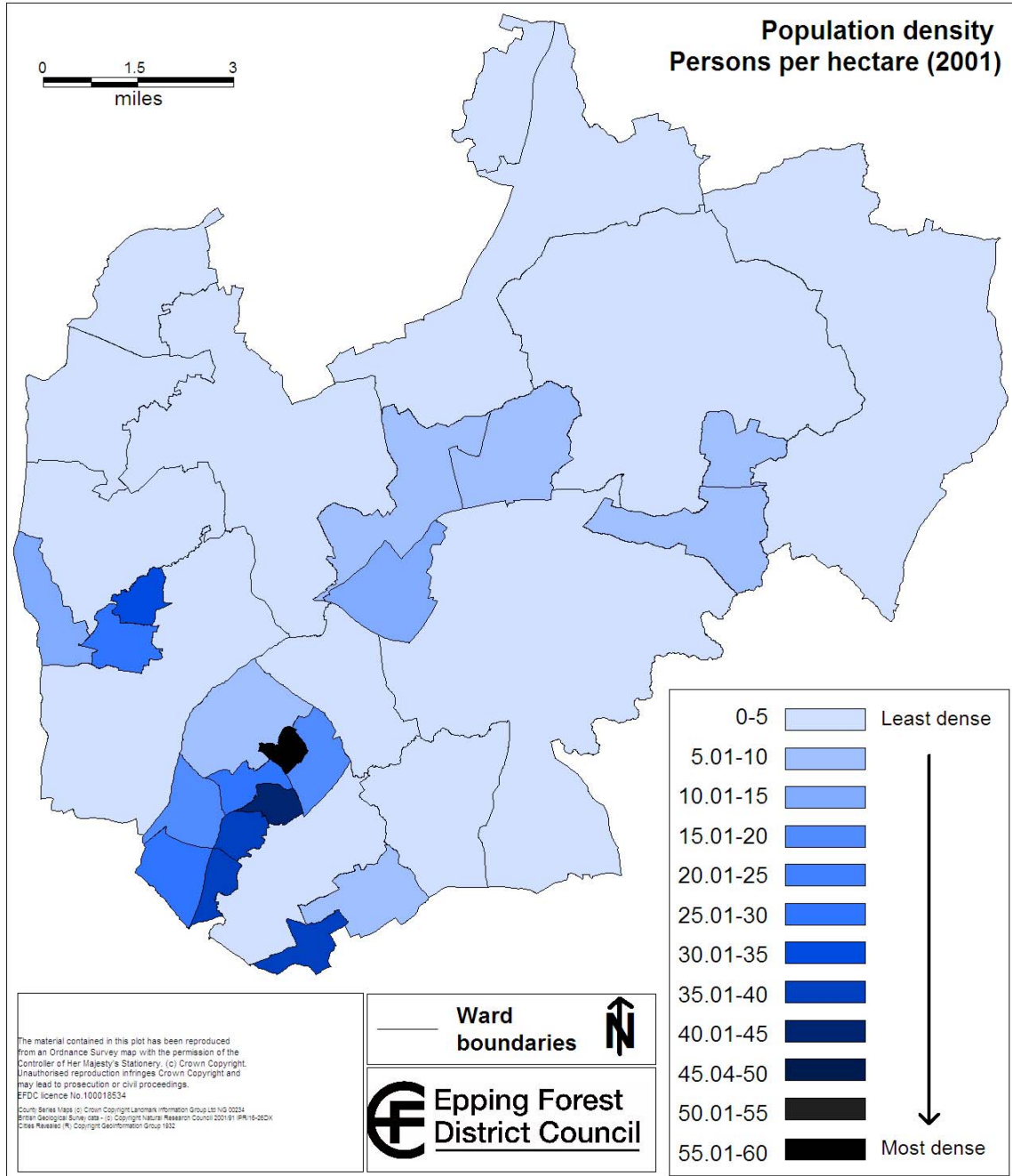
¹ ONS, mid-year estimates 2008; www.statistics.gov.uk

Population density

Approximately half of our residents live in a very small and congested area comprising around 5.2% of the District close to our boundary with London. The main conurbation comprises Grange Hill, Chigwell, Buckhurst Hill and Loughton. Our other main population centre is Waltham Abbey which borders London and Hertfordshire.

Most of the rest of our population lives in a mixture of market towns such as Epping and Chipping Ongar, large villages such as Sheering, Theydon Bois and Nazeing or in small rural hamlets such as the Lavers.

Figure 1.3 shows the population density within the Wards of Epping Forest District



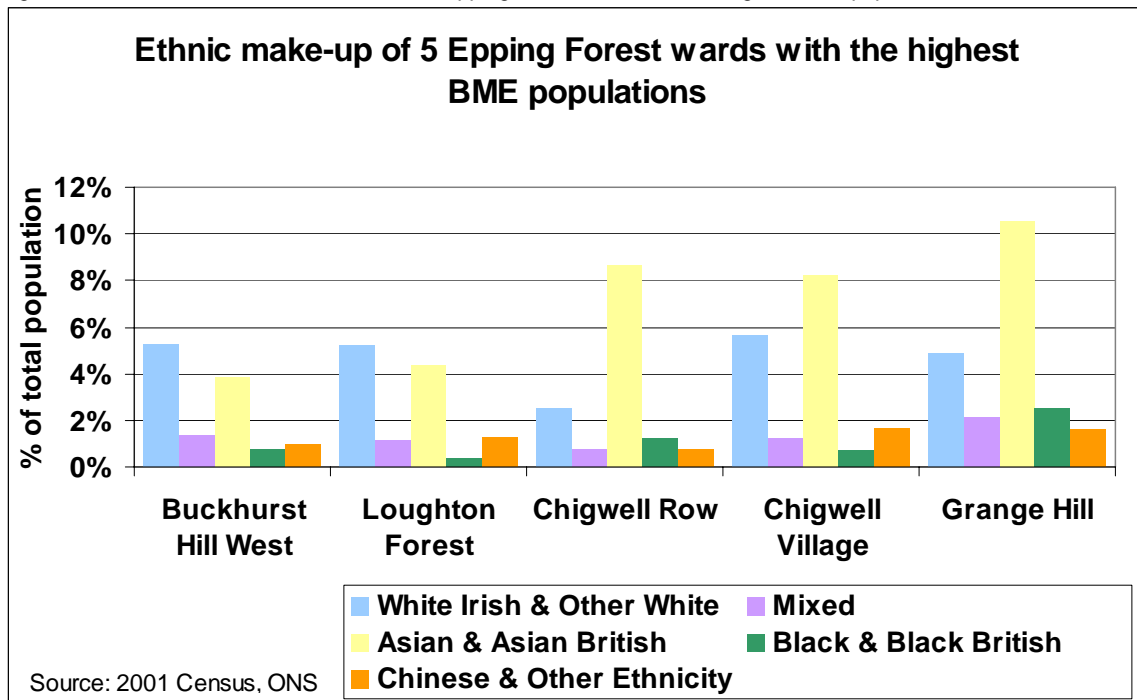
Population estimates

In 2008, 51.25 % of the population were female. 48.75% were male. Based on 2006 estimates, the population of Epping Forest is anticipated to increase by 16% over the next 25 years². This assumes a net migration rate of around 500 people per year, & the birth rate exceeding the death rate by about 200 people annually. This increase compares to an Essex average of 24%. The largest increase is anticipated in Colchester (47%), while the smallest is expected in Harlow (6%). Epping Forest's is the 4th lowest projected increase in the County & is below the national (19%) & regional (25%) projections.

BME groups

In 2001, Epping Forest's Grange Hill ward contained the most BME residents³. Grange Hill was made up of 10.5% Asian or British Asian residents, 2.5% Black or Black British, 2.1% Mixed and 1.2% Chinese. Three of Epping Forest's wards contained BME populations greater than the national average (13%). They were Grange Hill, Chigwell Village and Chigwell Row. The areas with the fewest BME residents were Moreton & Fyfield, High Ongar, Willingale & The Rodings and Shelley.

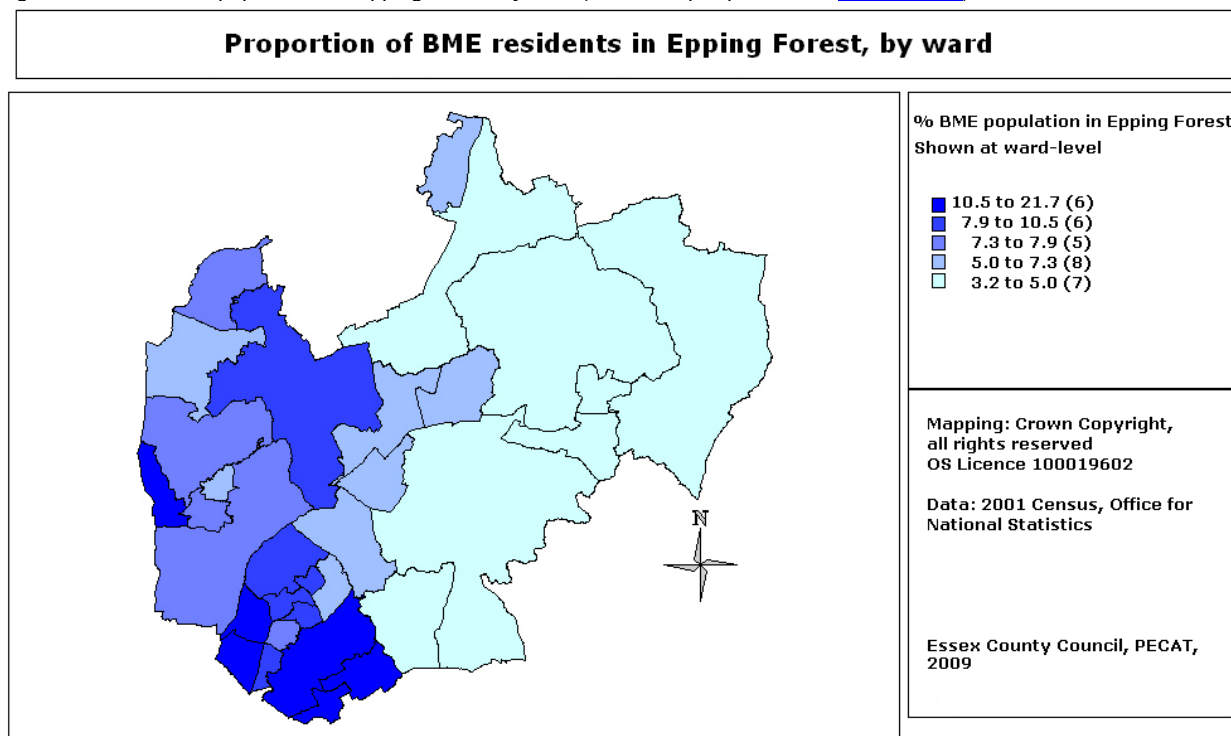
Figure 1.4 shows the ethnic break-down of the Epping Forest wards with the highest BME populations



² Trend-based projections, which mean assumptions for future levels of births, deaths and migration are based on observed levels mainly over the previous five years. They show what the population will be if recent trends in these continue.

³ Based on 2001 census data (this is the only source of ethnicity information at ward-level)

Figure 1.5 shows BME populations in Epping Forest, by ward (a ward map is provided in [Appendix 1.4](#))



According to the ONS's 2007 estimates, Epping Forest has the 2nd most BME residents in Essex (18,300), behind Colchester (23,000). Proportionally, Epping Forest has the highest rate of BME residents; it is estimated that over 10% of Epping Forest's residents belong to BME groups (defined as anything other than White British). This compares to an Essex-wide average of around 6.5%.

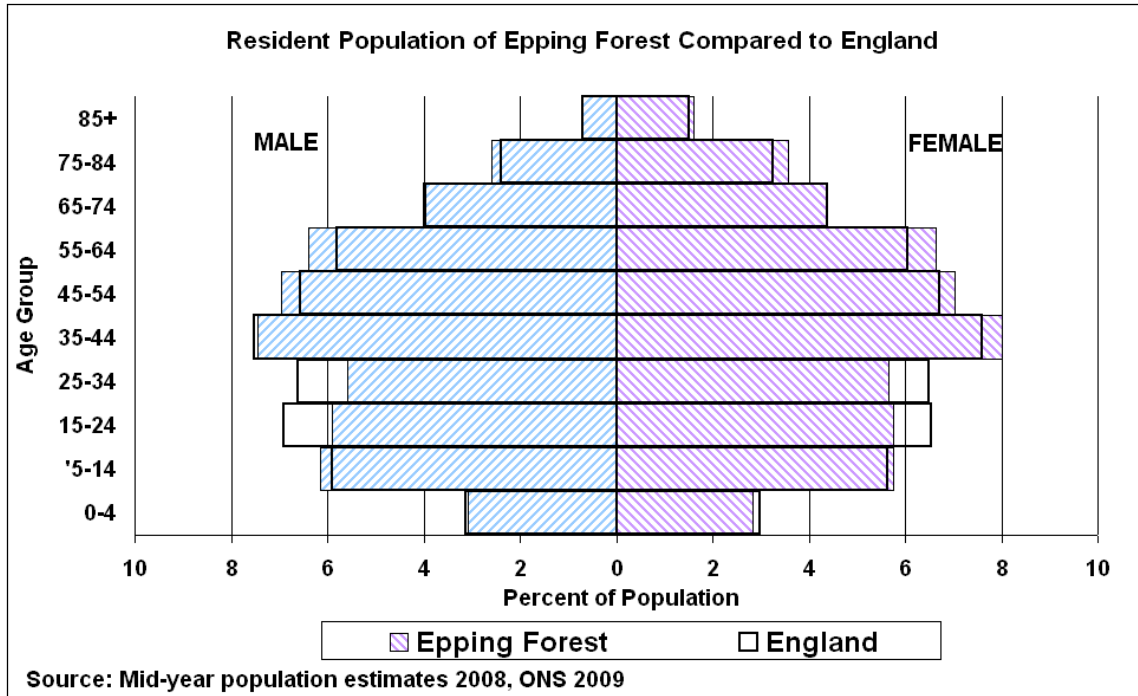
Figure 1.6 shows district-level populations by ethnic group, 2007⁴

	White British (%)	White Irish & White Other (%)	Mixed (%)	Asian (%)	Black (%)	Chinese & Other (%)
Maldon	93.11%	3.04%	0.96%	1.44%	1.12%	0.64%
Rochford	93.07%	2.55%	1.09%	1.46%	1.09%	0.61%
Braintree	92.34%	3.12%	1.14%	1.49%	1.14%	0.64%
Castle Point	92.71%	2.47%	1.01%	1.79%	1.46%	0.67%
Tendring	92.20%	2.53%	1.23%	1.71%	1.44%	0.82%
Uttlesford	90.76%	3.86%	1.10%	1.93%	1.24%	0.97%
Chelmsford	89.54%	3.89%	1.40%	2.43%	1.58%	1.09%
Basildon	90.11%	3.24%	1.41%	2.59%	1.88%	0.88%
Colchester	86.89%	5.19%	1.65%	2.56%	1.42%	2.28%
Brentwood	86.73%	5.03%	1.40%	3.77%	1.82%	1.26%
Harlow	87.23%	3.96%	1.66%	2.81%	2.17%	1.79%
Epping Forest	85.15%	4.79%	1.70%	4.46%	2.92%	1.05%
ESSEX	89.82%	3.68%	1.35%	2.40%	1.64%	1.10%
EAST OF ENGLAND	86.92%	4.71%	1.55%	3.59%	1.92%	1.32%
ENGLAND	83.65%	4.59%	1.70%	5.71%	2.83%	1.52%

⁴ Source: Population estimates by ethnic group, mid-2007. ONS, Crown Copyright.

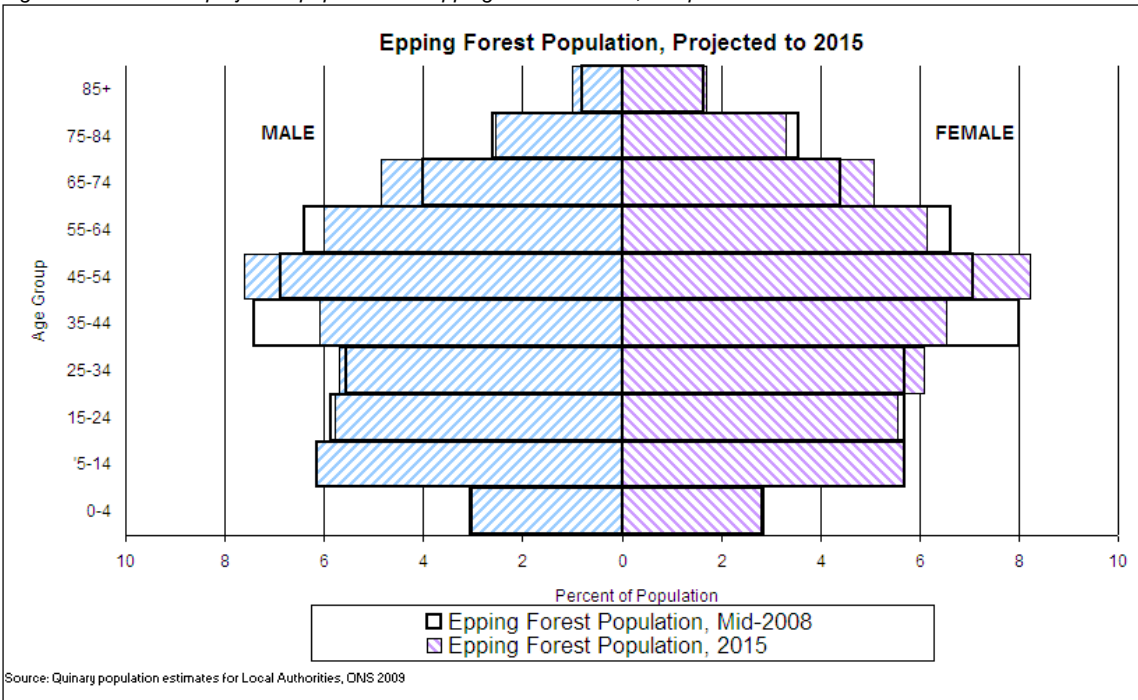
Age profile

Figure 1.7 shows the age-structure of Epping Forest's residents



The chart above shows that Epping Forest has fewer than average numbers of younger adults (15-34) and higher than average 35-64 year olds and +75 year olds.

Figure 1.8 shows the projected population of Epping Forest in 2015, compared to 2008.



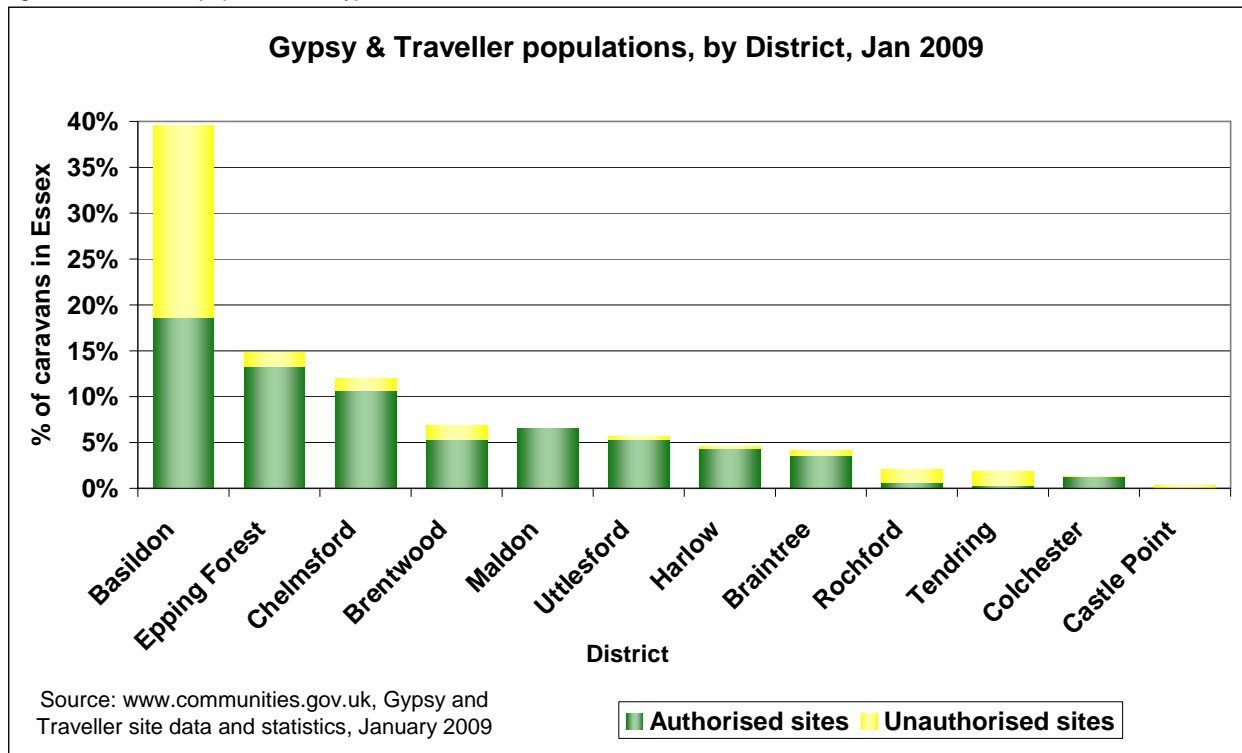
This second chart showing population projections for 2015 shows Epping Forest as a population will increase in the upper age bands but see a relatively big decrease in the 35-44 age group.

Gypsy and traveller communities

In January 2009, Epping Forest was home to 164 caravans, 14.9% of all the caravans in Essex⁵. Of the 18 Gypsy & Traveller sites in the District, 17 were privately owned and 1 under the management of Essex County Council. Almost 90% of the caravans in Epping Forest are on authorised sites with planning permission, this compares to an average of around 70% across Essex. It is worth noting that Epping Forest has been home to established Gypsy and Traveller communities for a long time and that this is not a new phenomenon in the area.

In September 2007, Epping Forest District Council was asked to prepare a plan for the provision of further suitable sites. With the publication of the *Single Issue Review to the East of England plan on Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation* in June 2009, the number of pitches to be provided in Epping Forest District by 2011 has been set at 34 (with a planned increase of 3% per annum from this level thereafter). A Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment is currently being prepared by Essex County Council. This will provide further evidence of the number of pitches to be provided in Epping Forest District.

Figure 1.9 shows the population of Gypsies and Travellers in Essex on authorised & unauthorised sites



⁵ www.communities.gov.uk, Gypsy and Traveller site data and statistics January 2009

Deprivation

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England. This allows each area to be ranked relative to one another according to their level of deprivation⁶. The latest version of the IMD is from 2007.

Figure 1.10 shows the national IMD rankings of Essex's districts

Indices of Multiple Deprivation 2007: Essex Districts

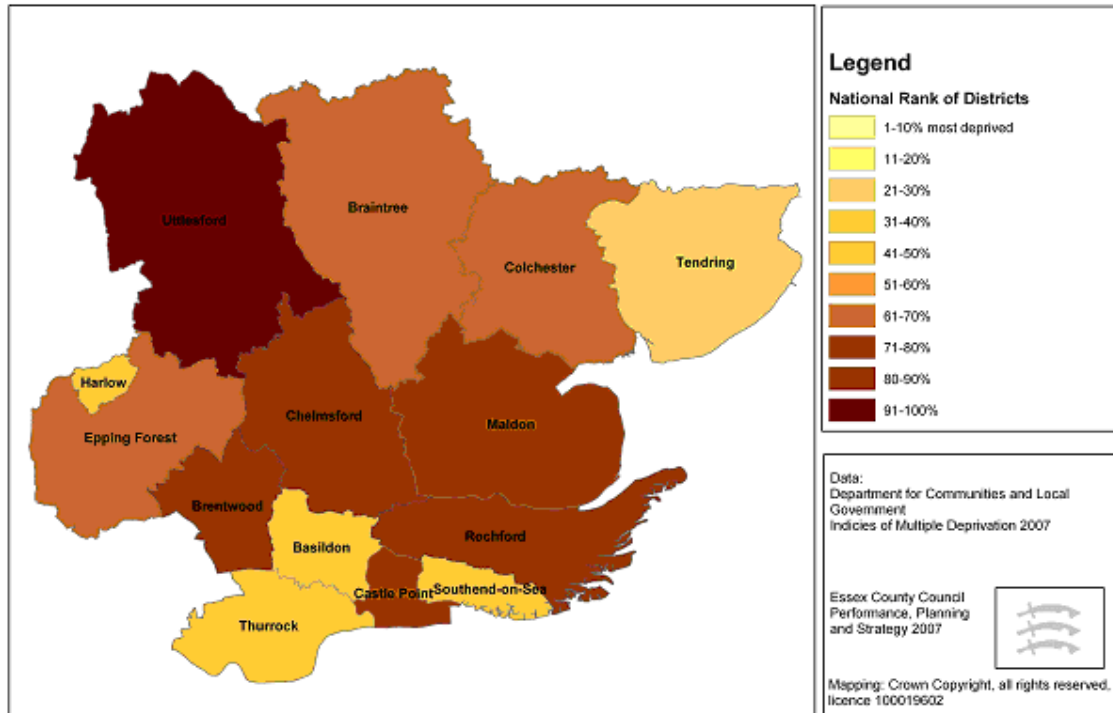
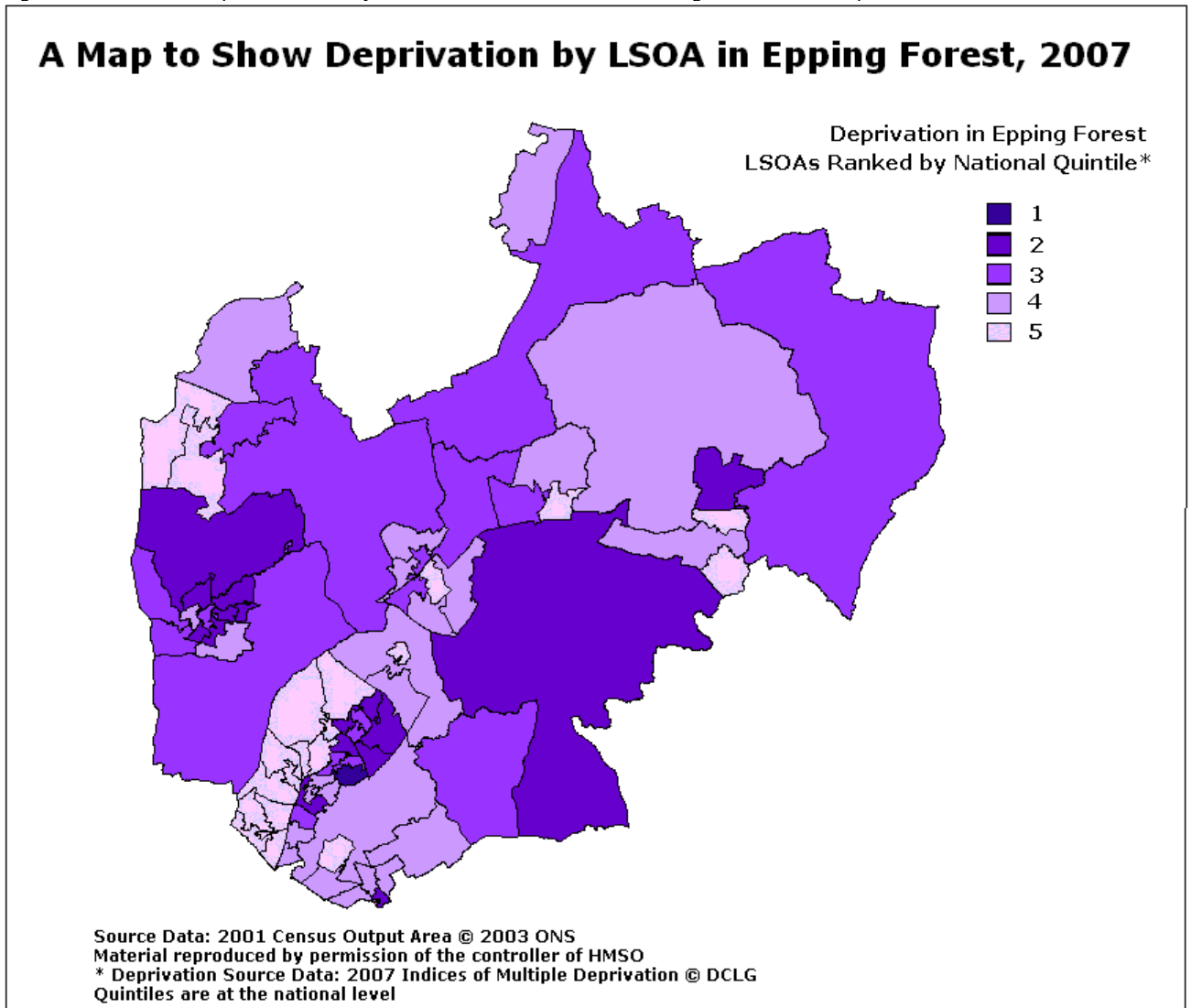


Figure 1.10, above, shows the level of deprivation within Essex. From this map, we can see that Epping Forest is regarded as “mid table”; 62.15%. The reason for this becomes apparent when one looks at figure 1.6 on the next page, which shows deprivation for all LSOAs (see glossary) in the district.

⁶ Communities and local government [website](#), 2007

Figure 1.11 shows the deprivation level, by LSOA. The darker the shade, the higher the level of deprivation



Many parts of the district (the lighter areas) do not have a problem with deprivation; this tends to be clustered around the towns of Epping, Loughton and Ongar. However, some areas of the larger towns of Epping Forest (including, Loughton, Debden and Waltham Abbey – the darker areas) do have pockets of deprivation where population groups are concentrated in high numbers. This means that the overall picture of deprivation in Epping Forest (effectively an average of the smaller areas) appears to be neither high nor low.

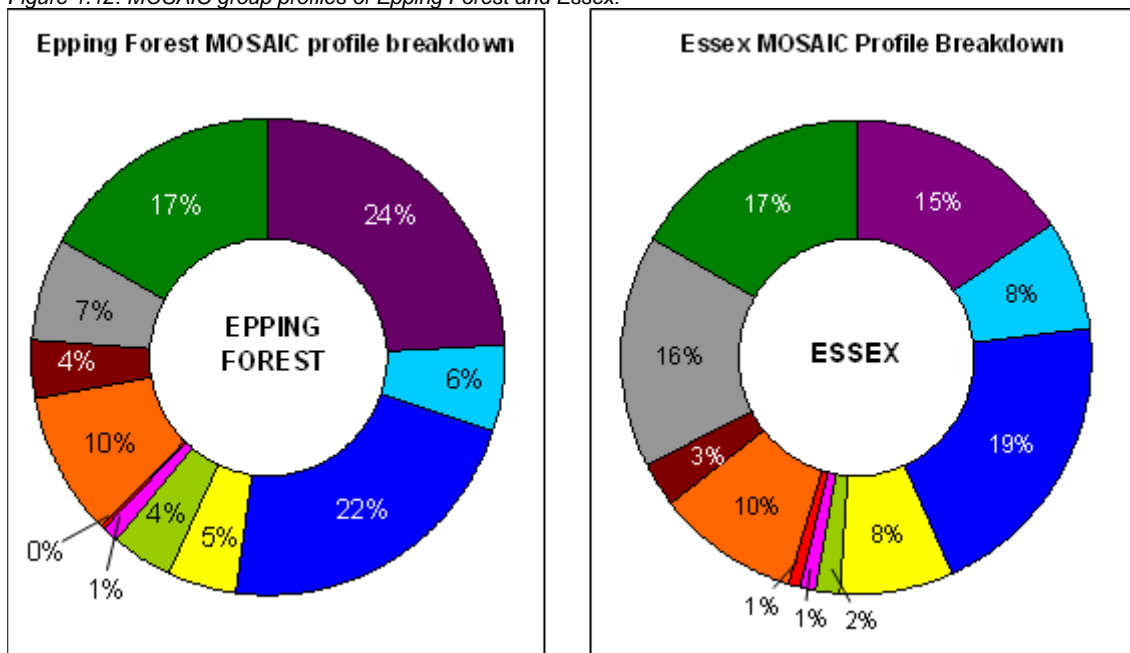
Demographic profiles

Geodemographics is described as the analysis and classification of people by where they live. The technique is used by public and private organisations and involves classifying small areas to help draw general conclusions about the characteristics and behaviours of the people who live in them. The idea being that people who live in similar places, will have similar interests, do similar things and have similar lifestyles. With this knowledge resources can be targeted more effectively and efficiently.

Geodemographic systems estimate the most probable characteristics of people based on the pooled profile of all people living in a small area. There are a number of geodemographic profiling tools available, but here we have used MOSAIC. For a list of the MOSAIC groups and types, please see [Appendix 1.2](#).

The Epping Forest & Essex MOSAIC charts are shown below::

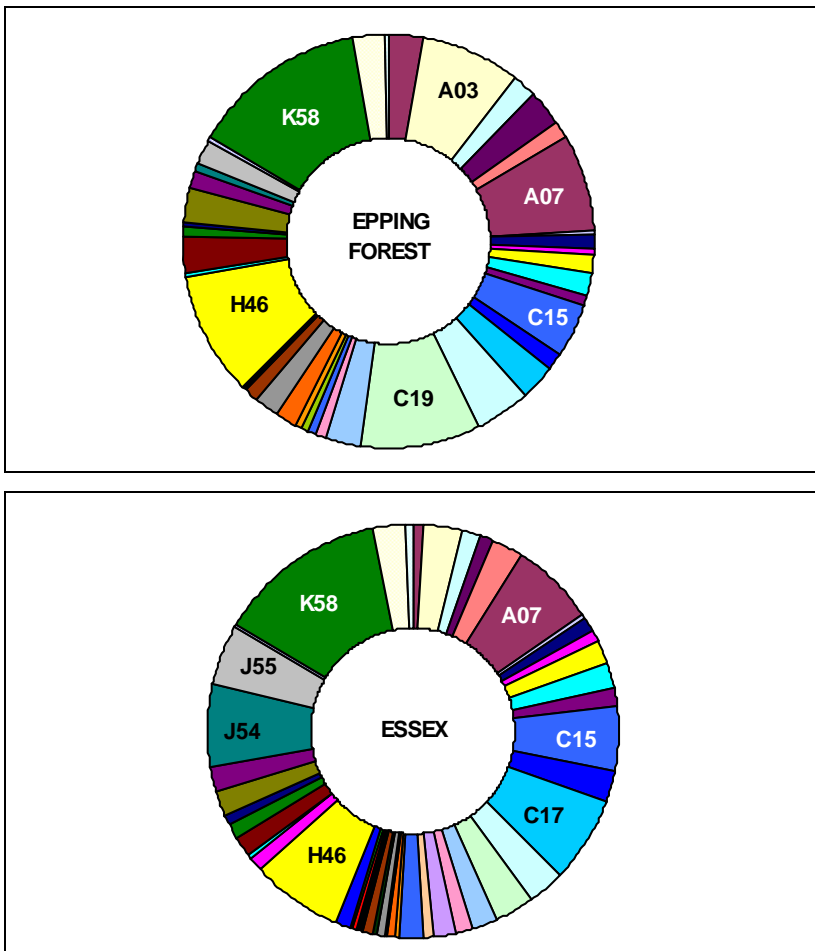
Figure 1.12: MOSAIC group profiles of Epping Forest and Essex:



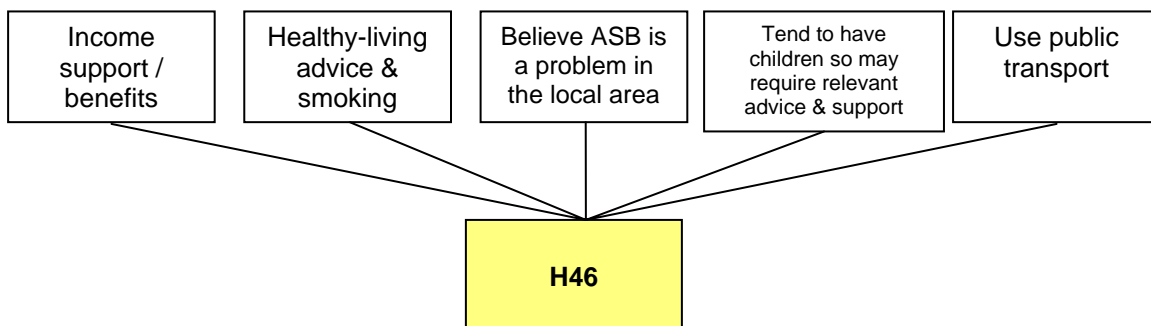
■ A - Symbols of success	■ B - Happy Families	■ C - Suburban Comfort
■ D - Ties of Community	■ E - Urban Intelligence	■ F - Welfare borderline
■ G - Municipal Dependency	■ H - Blue Collar Enterprise	■ I - Twilight subsistence
■ J - Grey perspectives	■ K - Rural isolation	

This comparison shows the difference between the MOSAIC group profiles of Epping Forest and Essex. There are broad similarities between the two profiles, but Epping Forest does fewer residents belonging to 'Ties of Community' and 'Grey Perspectives' and a greater abundance of those in the 'Symbols of Success' 'Suburban Comfort' and 'Urban Intelligence' groups.

Figure 1.13 shows the MOSAIC “types” profile of Epping Forest & Essex



Essex profile types & charts of need; using MOSAIC we can determine the likely needs of the most common MOSAIC types in Essex. For instance, group H46 tend to require the following services from the Council:

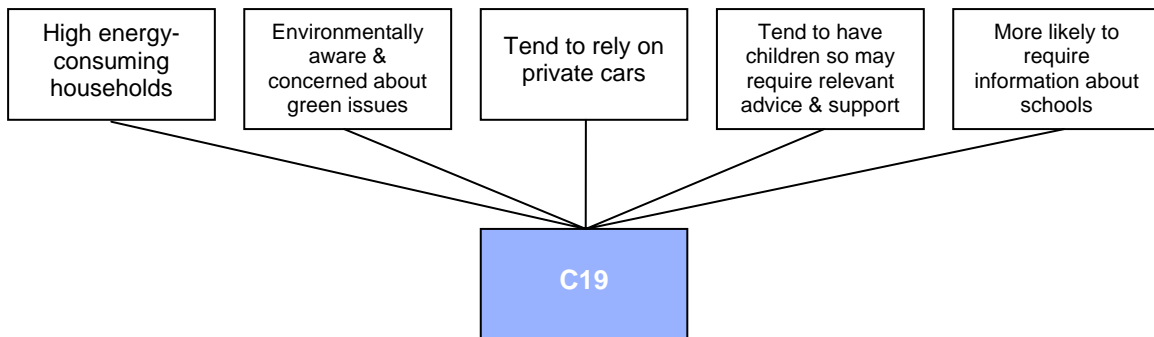


H46; Residents in 1930's & 1950's council estates, mostly owner occupiers.

By identifying the services that this group is likely to require, we can target areas more efficiently. As we know that households in MOSAIC type H46 are receptive to TV, radio and poster communications (and unreceptive to newspapers and magazines) we also know how to get messages out to them. With the information provided by MOSAIC, the

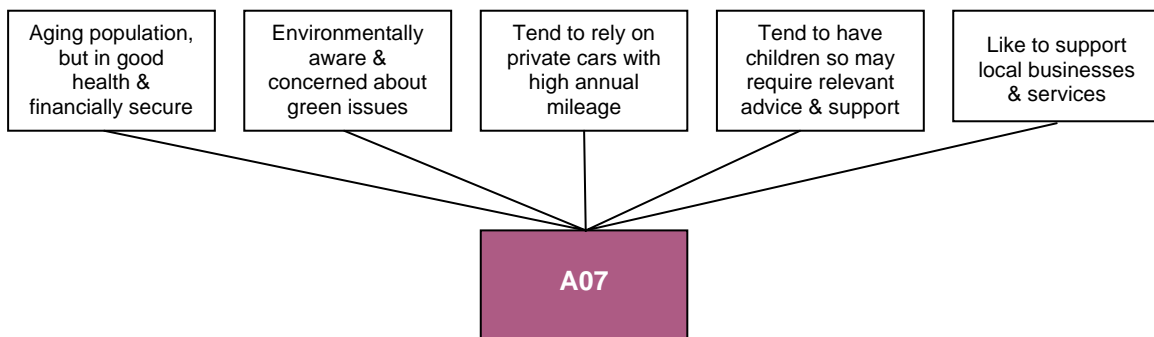
Health service could target these people to offer healthy living and smoking cessation support. The fire and rescue service might target them to promote the message about the risks and dangers of smouldering cigarettes. The Police could contact them to share with them the activities that they are engaged in aimed at reducing anti-social behaviour. Leisure services could target them with information about activities during school holidays. The Council might send them information on changes or updates to the local public transport network. All of these activities would be targeted at people that are most likely to be interested in them, reducing the amount of resources that public sector organisations use to communicate with their residents.

Another abundant MOSAIC type in Epping Forest is C19. The chart of need for C19 looks like this:

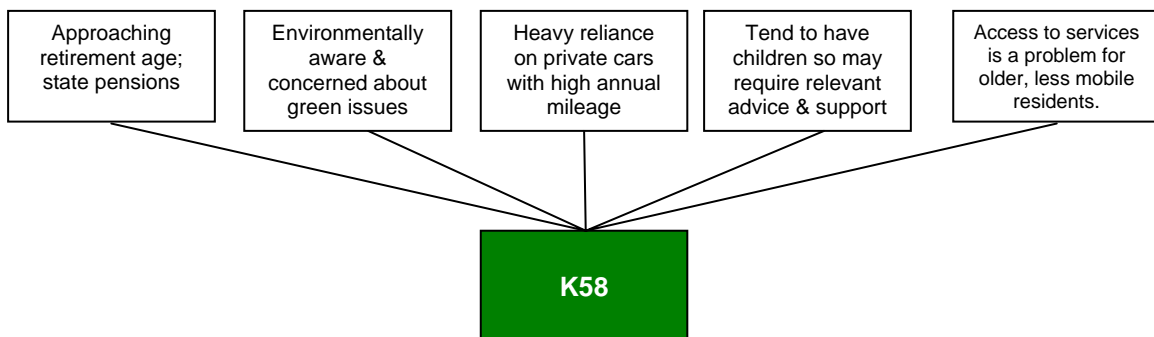


C19; Attractive older suburbs, typically occupied by families, but increasingly singles & childless couples.

Two other common MOSAIC types in Epping Forest are A07 & K58. Their charts of needs are as follows:

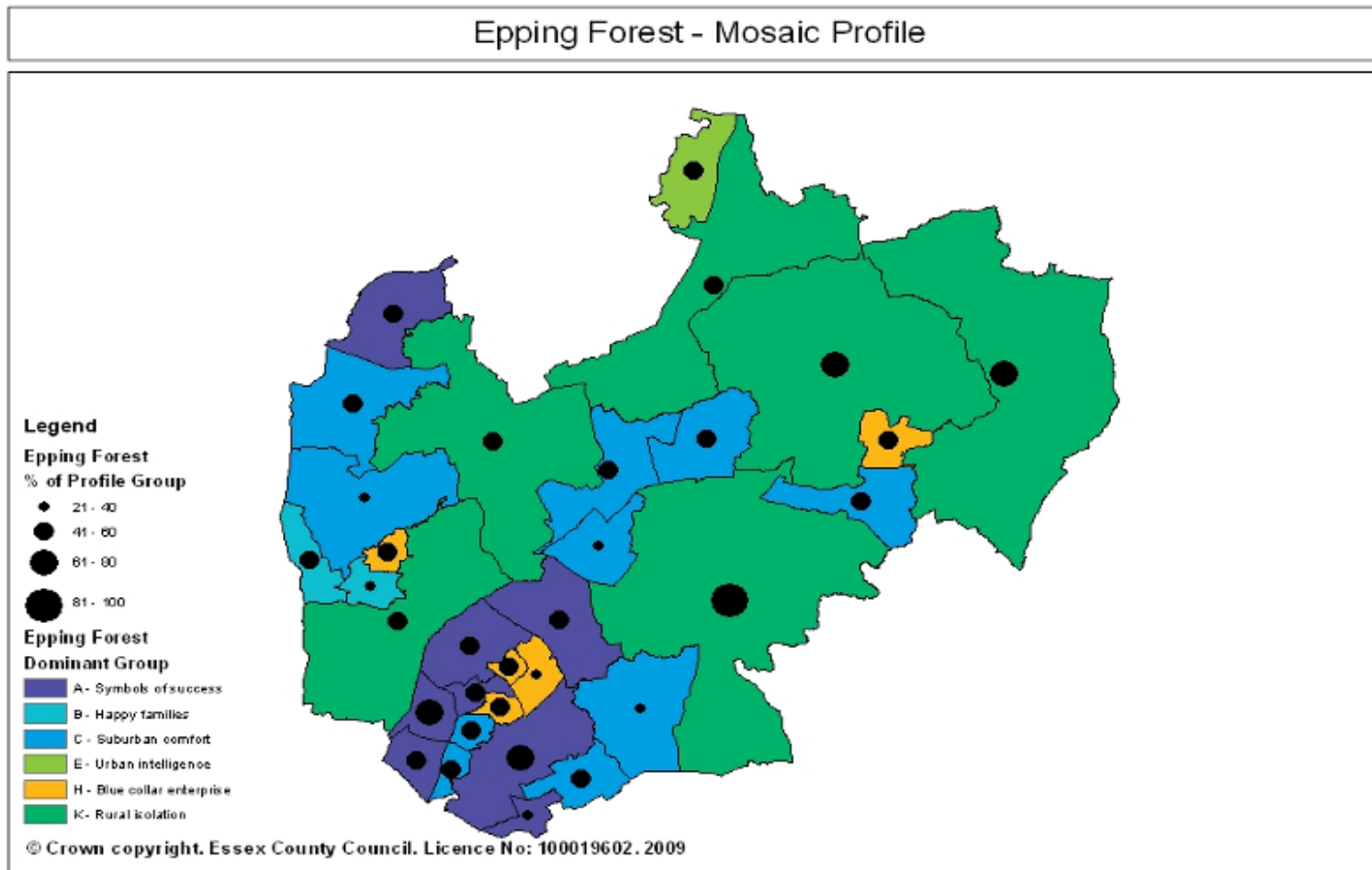


A07; Well-paid executives living in individually-designed homes in rural environments.



K58; Well-off commuters & retired people living in attractive country villages.

Figure 1.14 shows the MOSAIC profile map of Epping Forest, by ward



This map shows the predominant MOSAIC group in each area of Epping Forest. The size of the black dots show the dominance of that particular group within the area. The wards of Waltham Abbey Paternoster, Loughton Alderton & Loughton Fairmead are dominated by MOSAIC group H, whilst the wards of Roydon, Chigwell Village & Loughton Forest are dominated by MOSAIC group A. Naturally, the more rural areas of High Ongar & Passingford tend to have more MOSAIC group K residents.

Community engagement

The table below shows the figures in response to the question; “Generally speaking, would you like to be more involved in the decisions made by public bodies that affect your local area?”

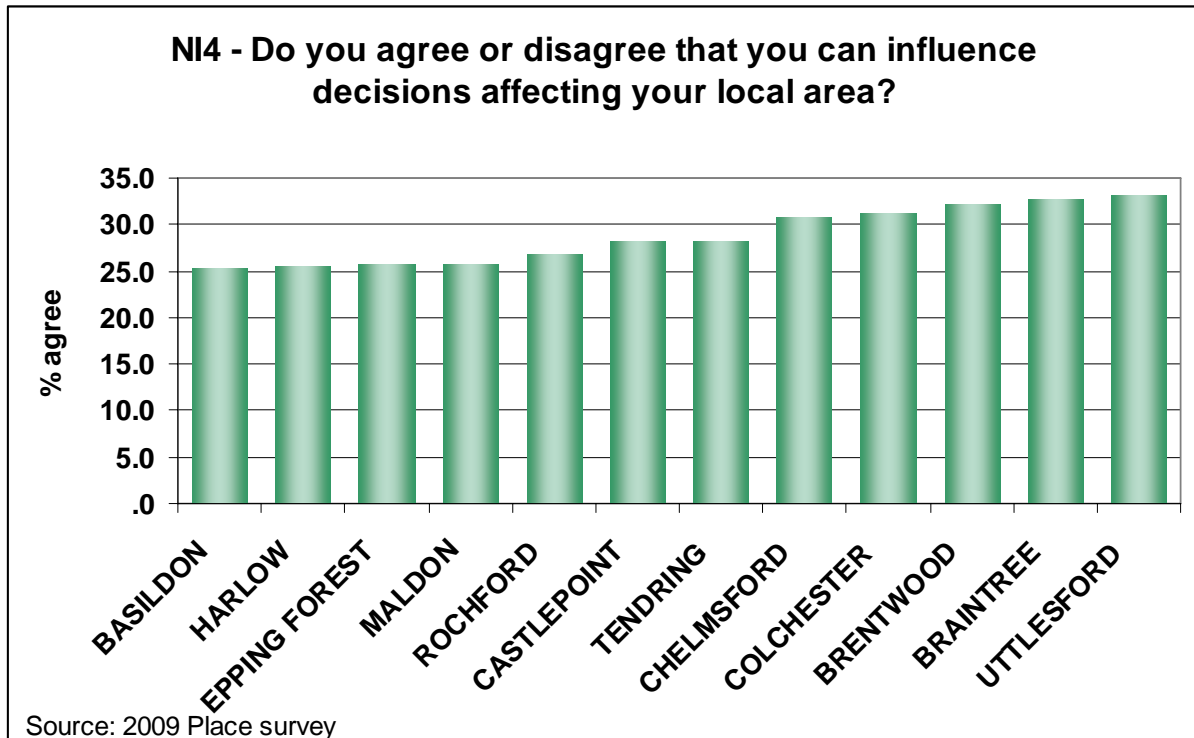
Figure 1.15 shows the % of people that want to be involved in local decision-making

Figure 1.10	Essex	Epping Forest
Yes	26.2%	30.8%
No	16.6%	15.7%
Depends on the issue	57.3%	53.5%

Source: Essex County Council tracker surveys 1-5, 2006-2007

Analysing the Essex-wide results with MOSAIC shows that those respondents in group I (see [Appendix 1.2](#) for MOSAIC group classification) are most likely to say that they do not want to be involved in decision making; 26.6% of those responding to our surveys, compared to an average of 15-16%. The Mosaic profile of this group shows that they are unreceptive to various channels of communication, whereas those that are receptive to communication, such as groups E & F, are more likely to want to be involved in decision-making (only 16.7% and 10.9% respectively answer this question “no”). The National Indicator 4 looks at peoples feelings about how well they can influence decisions affecting their communities. The table below shows the response to this question over Essex taken from the 2008/2009 Place Survey.

Figure 1.16 shows NI4 scores from the 2009 Place survey



Epping Forest is ranked 10th out of the 12 Essex districts for residents’ perception that they can influence local decisions (National Indicator 4). The spread of scores in this question is not high but still just over 1 in 4 residents feel they have influence over what happens locally.

Educational achievement & skills

Educational achievement

The number of children in Epping Forest secondary schools has remained relatively constant for the last 5 years, at just under 6,000. The number of pupils in Primary schools has actually fallen, from around 8,700 to around 8,300. This follows the broad trend of Essex as a whole. It is predicted that the number of pupils in Epping Forest will remain largely unchanged between now and 2012⁷.

In 2008 Epping Forest was ranked 10th of 12 Essex districts for secondary school children achieving 5 or more grades A*-C at GCSE⁸. In 2008 57.7% of Epping Forest pupils achieved 5 or more grades A*-C. The Essex average was 63.3% and the national average; 65.3%.

Figure 1.17 shows school achievement by Essex district for 2008 & preliminary figures for 2009

Rank (based on 2008 figures)	District	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*-C) 2008	Level 2 (5 or more grades A*- C) 2009[†]	+/- % change
1	Chelmsford average	72.2%	71.1%	-1.1%
2	Brentwood average	68.7%	71.1%	+2.4%
3	Colchester average	67.4%	65.7%	-1.7%
4	Rochford average	67.3%	77.2%	+9.9%
5	Uttlesford average	66.8%	71.0%	+3.2%
6	Harlow average	61.8%	66.7%	+4.9%
7	Basildon average	60.8%	67.2%	+6.4%
8	Braintree average	58.2%	62.4%	+4.2%
9	Maldon average	58.0%	68.8%	+10.8%
10	Epping Forest average	57.7%	64.6%	+6.9%
11	Tendring average	56.6%	62.2%	+5.6%
12	Castle Point average	54.7%	66.5%	+11.8%
<hr/>				
Essex		63.3%	Not yet available	
England		65.3%	Not yet available	

Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families [website](#)

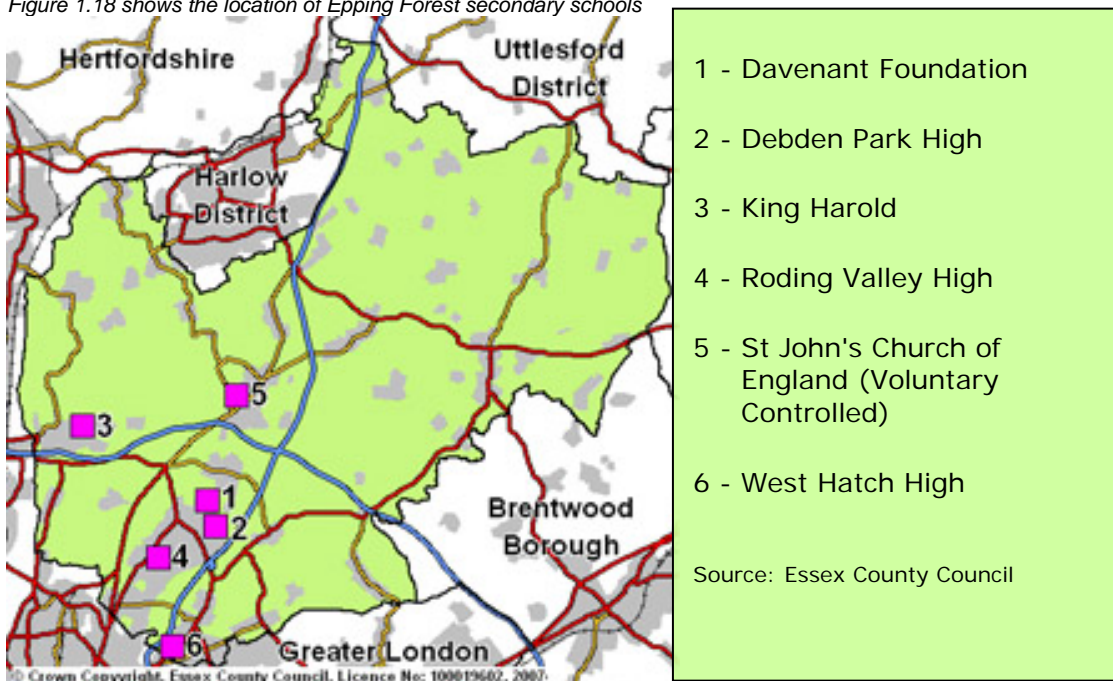
[†] denotes preliminary figures, not yet published by DCSF.

In 2008, all but one (The Davenant Foundation School) of Epping Forest's 6 schools had results lower than the Essex & England average. According to preliminary results, all of Epping Forest's schools showed improved results in 2009.

⁷ Source: [Essex School Organisation Plan 2007-2012](#).

⁸ Source: [DCSE](#), 2008 NB Excludes independent schools

Figure 1.18 shows the location of Epping Forest secondary schools



There are 6 LEA-controlled secondary schools within Epping Forest. The Davenant Foundation School (88%) & West Hatch High School (63%) were the best performers in 2008, whilst King Harold School (33%) & St John's C of E School (47%) performed least well. See figure 1.13 below for a breakdown of results, by school, 2005 - 2008.

Figure 1.19 shows the results of Epping Forest's schools 2005-2009

School	Number of 15 year old pupils on Roll (2007/08)	% of 15 old pupils achieving 5+A*-C (and equivalent)					overall absence (2007-8)	persistent absence (2007-8)
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009†		
Braeside (independent)	20	94%	81%	100%	95%	not yet available	n/a	n/a
Chigwell (independent)	72	94%	100%	97%	94%	not yet available	n/a	n/a
Davenant Foundation	167	85%	89%	90%	88%	85%	4.50%	1.10%
Debden Park High	173	48%	42%	29%	59%	68%	6.80%	5.10%
Guru Gobind Singh Khalsa College (independent)	27	89%	97%	100%	100%	not yet available	n/a	n/a
King Harold	136	23%	24%	29%	33%	51%	10.50%	13.70%
Roding Valley High	240	45%	60%	62%	56%	65%	7.20%	6.40%
St John's Church of England (Voluntary Controlled)	152	48%	40%	38%	47%	49%	8.00%	9.10%
West Hatch High	183	63%	60%	73%	63%	69%	7.90%	6.00%

Source: Department for Children, Schools & Families [website](#)

† denotes preliminary figures, not yet published by DCSF.

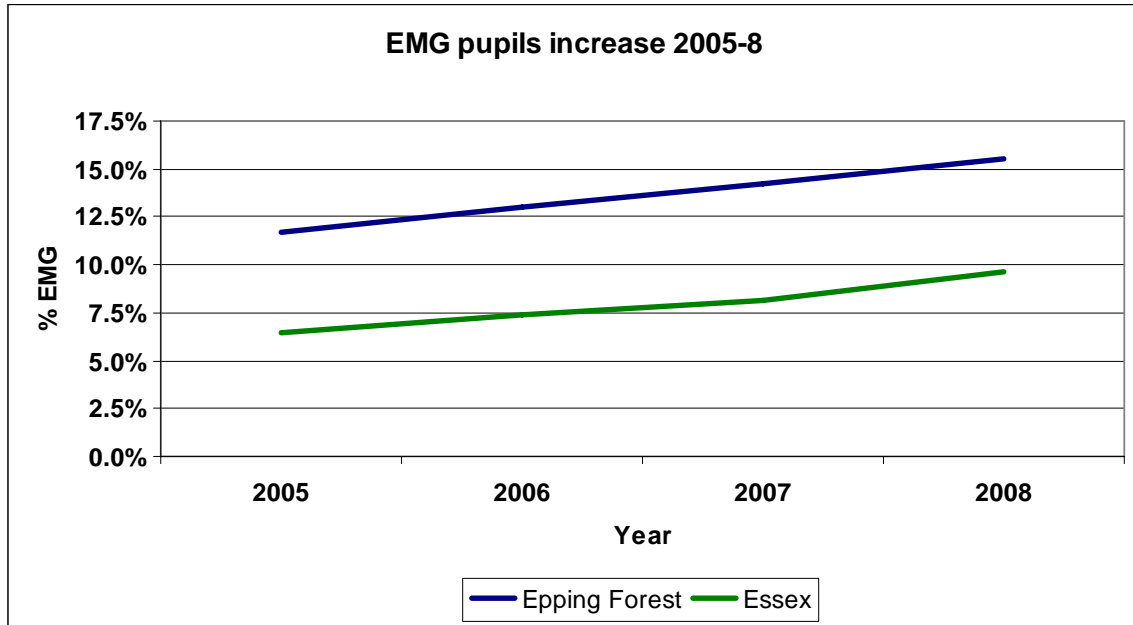
There were 16.3 pupils per teacher in Epping Forest in 2007 – this is below the national, regional and Essex averages.

Ethnic Minority Group (EMG pupils)

Epping Forest has the highest number of Ethnic Minority Group (EMG) pupils in Essex; 15.5% of the total numbers. This compares to an Essex average of 9.6%⁹.

The proportion of EMG pupils in schools in Epping Forest, and schools across Essex, has steadily increased in the last few years.

Figure 1.19a shows the proportion of EMG pupils in Schools in Epping Forest and in Essex, over time



Pupils entering, or leaving the district, for education

In 2008, of the 14,126 pupils in Epping Forest, 1,934 (14%) were from outside the district¹⁰, this compares to an average of 3.5% in the rest of the County. Pupils from outside the district achieved similar results at Key Stage 2. 1,679 pupils (87%) of those travelling into Epping Forest came from outside Essex. 181 pupils (11%) come from Harlow. Almost 1,300 children live in Epping Forest but attend school elsewhere in Essex, of these, 789 (61%) go to Brentwood, 305 (24%) go to Harlow and 122 (9%) to Chelmsford.

Public perception of educational provision

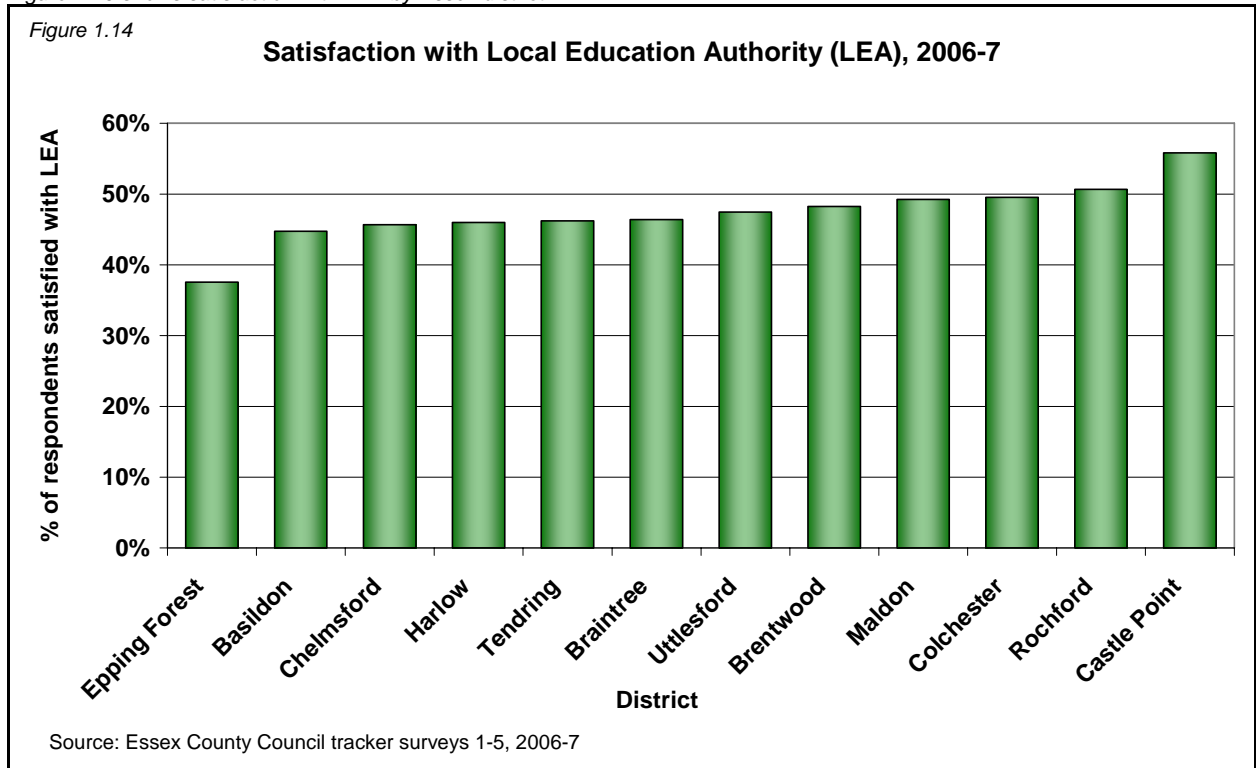
In the 2008 Place Survey, Epping Forest residents chose education provision as their 7th most important issue (selected by 25.3% of respondents). In the County-wide Place survey results, Essex residents selected education provision as their 5th most important issue (selected by 26.6% of respondents). For more details on the results of these surveys, please see the section on [perception data](#), below.

⁹ Source: Essex School Organisation plan, 2008-2013.

¹⁰ School Census - Summer 2008

Satisfaction with LEA, by district

Figure 1.20 shows satisfaction with LEA by Essex district.



Data was collected in the ECC tracker surveys between 2006 and 2007. It shows that Epping Forest residents are the least satisfied with their LEA.

Not in Education, Employment of Training (NEET)

In April 2009, Epping Forest had the lowest rate of children NEET (not in Education, employment or training) in Essex; 2.2%, compared to an Essex average of just under 7%¹¹. Epping Forest's average rate for the year 2008-9 was 2.8%. Uttlesford (3.9%) and Brentwood & Chelmsford (4.2%) had the 2nd and 3rd lowest rates. The '08-09 Essex average was 6.7%, while the national average was just over 7%. The only months when Epping Forest's rate was over 4% were August (4.3%), September (4.4%) and October (4.1%). 2008-9 NEET rates for Essex are shown in figure 1.15 below.

Figure 1.21 shows the NEET rates for Essex, by district

2008/09	NEET Adjusted Summary, by district											
	Apr-08	May-08	Jun-08	Jul-08	Aug-08	Sep-08	Oct-08	Nov-08	Dec-08	Jan-09	Feb-09	Mar-09
Basildon	9.2%	9.1%	9.1%	9.8%	11.3%	10.6%	10.2%	10.2%	10.0%	10.2%	10.4%	11.0%
Braintree	8.4%	8.7%	9.5%	12.3%	13.5%	11.8%	10.0%	10.4%	10.8%	10.6%	10.9%	10.9%
Brentwood	2.2%	1.9%	3.0%	3.7%	4.6%	5.5%	5.2%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	5.1%	4.2%
Castle Point	5.4%	5.5%	5.6%	6.6%	7.9%	6.8%	5.7%	5.6%	5.8%	6.1%	6.3%	7.1%
Chelmsford	4.1%	4.4%	4.2%	4.6%	4.9%	4.3%	4.3%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.9%	3.9%
Colchester	4.8%	4.6%	4.9%	6.1%	7.3%	7.2%	5.7%	4.6%	4.5%	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%
Epping Forest	1.9%	2.0%	2.3%	2.7%	4.3%	4.4%	4.1%	3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	2.0%	2.2%
Harlow	5.0%	4.8%	5.3%	5.5%	6.6%	8.2%	6.3%	5.3%	4.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.3%
Maldon	6.0%	6.5%	7.7%	8.2%	9.0%	9.1%	9.8%	10.0%	9.2%	7.6%	8.2%	9.2%
Rochford	3.3%	2.7%	3.2%	4.3%	5.4%	7.1%	6.2%	6.0%	5.6%	5.8%	5.5%	6.2%
Tendring	11.3%	11.5%	11.6%	13.3%	14.7%	12.6%	12.1%	12.4%	12.3%	13.0%	12.8%	12.8%
Uttlesford	2.7%	3.0%	3.4%	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%	4.9%	4.3%	3.9%	3.3%	3.3%	3.9%
Essex	5.8%	5.8%	5.9%	6.5%	6.9%	8.0%	7.2%	6.8%	6.6%	6.7%	6.8%	7.0%
England		7.0%	7.2%	7.7%	8.4%	8.5%	7.5%	6.7%	6.6%	6.7%	7.0%	

Source: Essex Connexions Team, Data Services, SCF, May 2009

¹¹ Source: Essex Connexions Team, Data Services, SCF, May 2009

Disability

The 2001 Census of Population provides data on the number of households with at least one person with a limiting long-term illness for Essex in figure 1.21a. Epping Forest is in line with Essex in that around one in three households has a least one person with a limiting long-term illness.

Figure 1.21a shows households with limiting long-term illness

Households with one or more person with a limiting long-term illness		
	As a % of all households	All households
Basildon	33%	69,207
Braintree	29%	54,332
Brentwood	28%	28,767
Castle Point	33%	35,279
Chelmsford	27%	64,564
Colchester	31%	63,706
Epping Forest	30%	50,590
Harlow	31%	33,185
Maldon	30%	24,189
Rochford	31%	31,952
Southend	34%	70,978
Tendring	41%	61,411
Thurrock	32%	58,485
Uttlesford	27%	27,519
Essex	32%	674,164

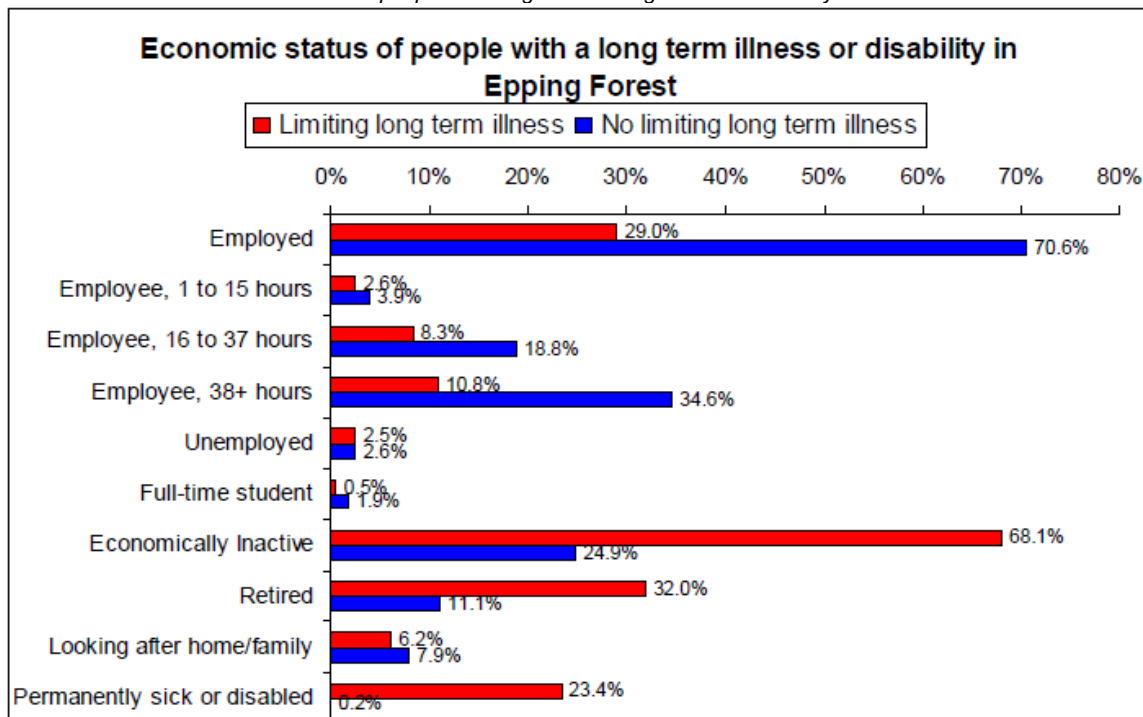
Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics

Source: Learning and Skills Council Essex, 'Epping Forest Area Profile'

The Census 2001 asked respondents whether or not they had a long-term illness or disability. Figure 1.21b uses this data to show the economic status of the Epping Forest population comparing those who have a long-term illness or disability with those who do not.

As figure 1.21b shows, Epping Forest residents who have a long-term illness or disability are much more likely to be economically inactive or retired and considerable less likely to be in any form of employment.

Figure 1.21b shows the economic status of people with long-term limiting illness or disability



Source: 2001 Census of Population, Office for National Statistics
 Population base Epping Forest: Limiting long term illness, 12,224; No limiting long-term illness, 75,026

Source: Learning and Skills Council Essex, 'Epping Forest Area Profile'

In 2001 Loughton Broadway Ward at 21% had the highest level of the resident population who gave a self-assessment of having a limiting long-term illness (LLTI), health problem or disability which limited their daily activities or the work they can do including problems that are due to old age, compared to the Epping Forest District average of 15%. Lambourne, Loughton Alderton and Paternoster Wards also reported higher levels of LLTI than the District Average. (Source ONS 2001)

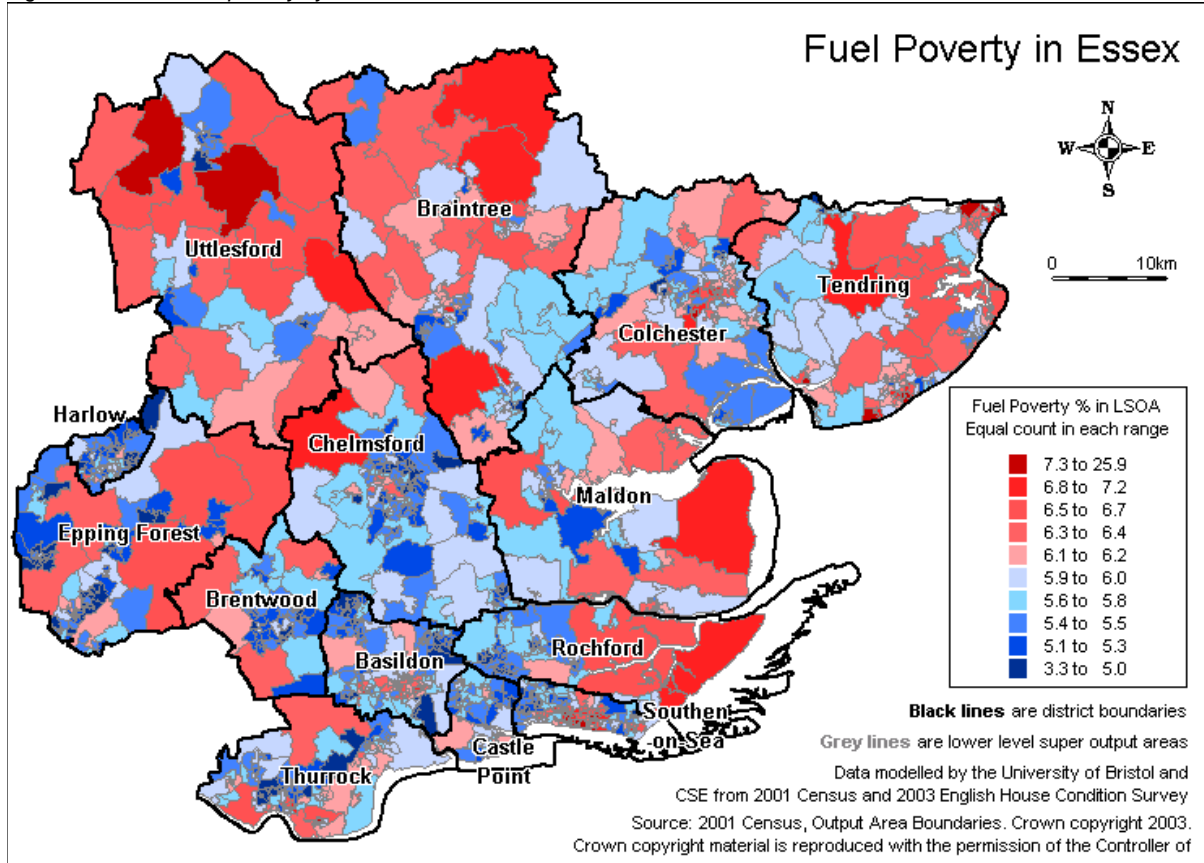
Official data relating to disability benefits is another indicator of the number of people with a disability. However, it is likely to underestimate the total number of people affected by a long-term illness or disability as it only relates to those people who are claiming one or more disability benefit. In August 2008 Waltham Abbey and Loughton had the highest numbers of residents claiming Disability Living Allowance claimants within the District overall, with Waltham Abbey having 23% of the total number of residents claiming DLA in the District and Loughton having just over 25% (Source ONS neighbourhood statistics)

Vulnerable people

Fuel poverty

A household is said to be in fuel poverty if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain a satisfactory heating regime. 38 of Epping Forest's 78 LSOAs are in the 20% least at risk of experiencing fuel poverty in Essex. 5 are in the 20% most at risk, of which 2 are in the 10% most at risk of experiencing fuel poverty; these are the wards of Passingford & Moreton and Fyfield, with 6.74% and 6.72% of the population respectively at risk of experiencing fuel poverty.¹²

Figure 1.22 shows fuel poverty by LSOA in Essex.



Vulnerable people at risk of abuse & neglect

Epping Forest has very low numbers of Looked-After Children (20 per 10,000, compared to an Essex average of 43) & children with Child Protection Plans.

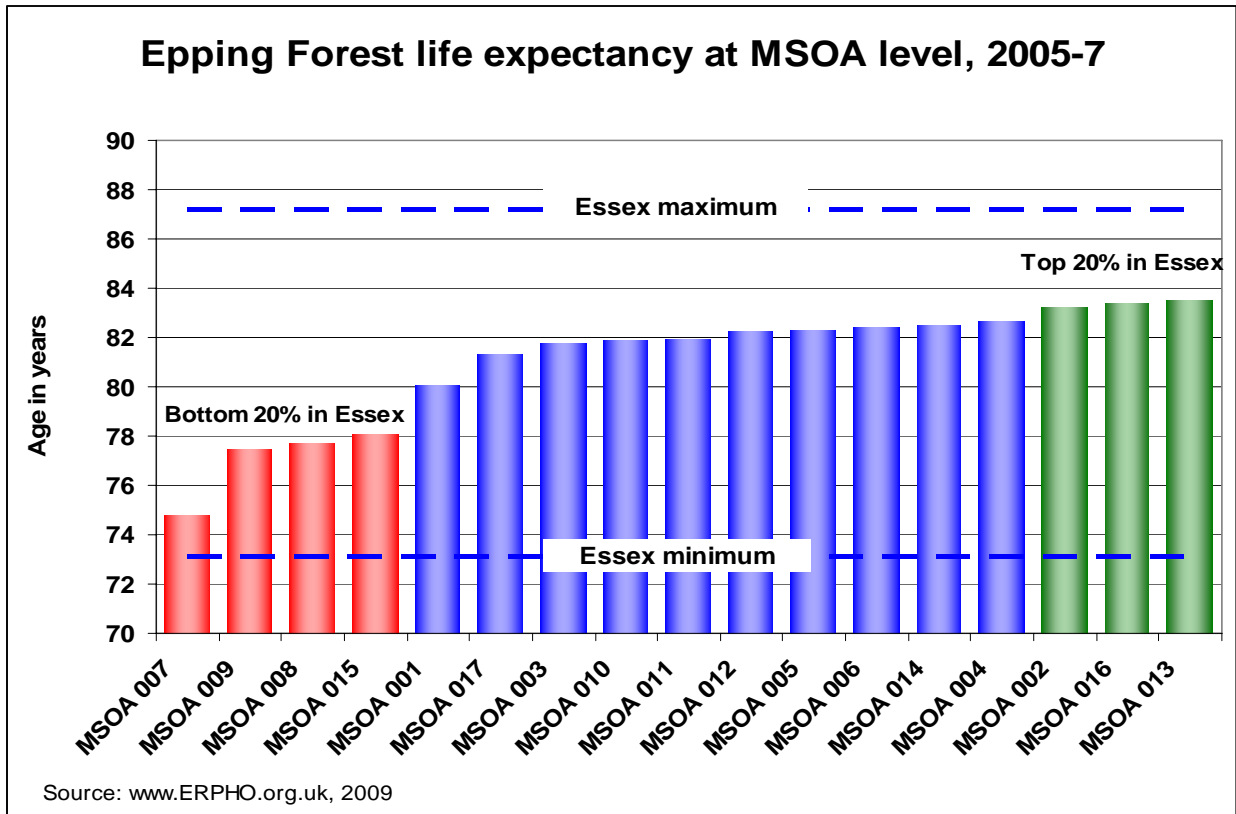
¹² www.fuelpovertyindicator.co.uk

Public health

Life expectancy

Between 2005-7, MSOA013 (wards of Loughton Alderton & Loughton Roding) had the highest life expectancy (84.71 years) in Epping Forest and the 20th highest in Essex. There are two other Epping Forest MSOAs in the highest 20% in Essex. However, the district has 4 MSOAs in the lowest 20% for life expectancy in Essex. MSOA007 (Wards of Waltham Abbey Paternoster and Waltham Abbey North East) has the 2nd lowest life expectancy in Essex (74.76 years)¹³. This variation of 8.8 years between the highest and lowest life expectancy is the 3rd highest in Essex, behind Castle Point (8.94 years) & Tendring (10.18 years). The average variation in Essex is just under 6.8 years.

Figure 1.23 shows life expectancy in Epping Forest, by MSOA (there is an [MSOA map of Epping Forest](#) in Appendix 1.3)



Epping Forest has a higher than average rate for hospital admissions for cancer. MSOA010 (Theydon Bois & Lambourne wards) has the highest male cancer mortality rate in Essex.¹⁴

The district is above the East of England average and close to the England average for all cause mortality rates for females in 2003-05. MSOA007 has the highest all-age, all-cause mortality rate in Essex.

Female mortality rates for both respiratory & circulatory diseases were above the England average for 2007.

¹³ Eastern Region Public Health Observatory using information from the Office for National Statistics December 2007

¹⁴ Office for National Statistics, Dec 07

Alcohol

The chart below shows the impact of alcohol on the residents of Epping Forest against the average for the county, the region and England as a whole. The alcohol profile for Epping Forest is in [Appendix 1.1](#).

Figure 1.24 shows the months of life lost due to alcohol, by district

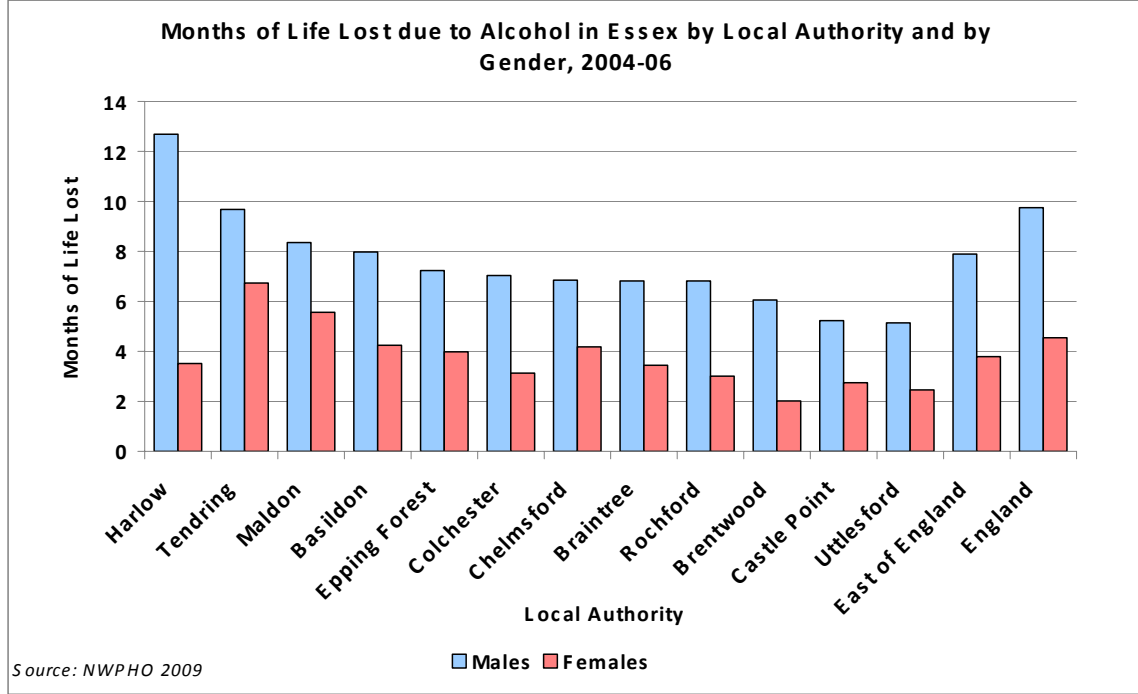


Figure 1.25 shows the alcohol-specific mortality rate in Essex, by district

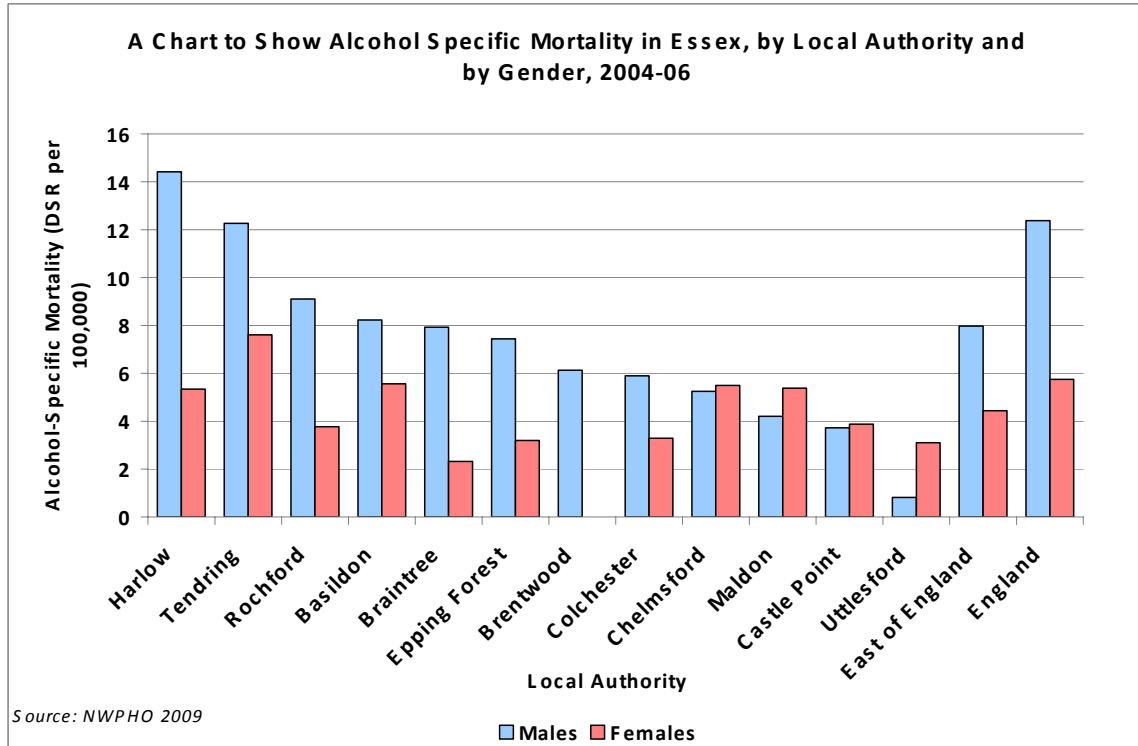
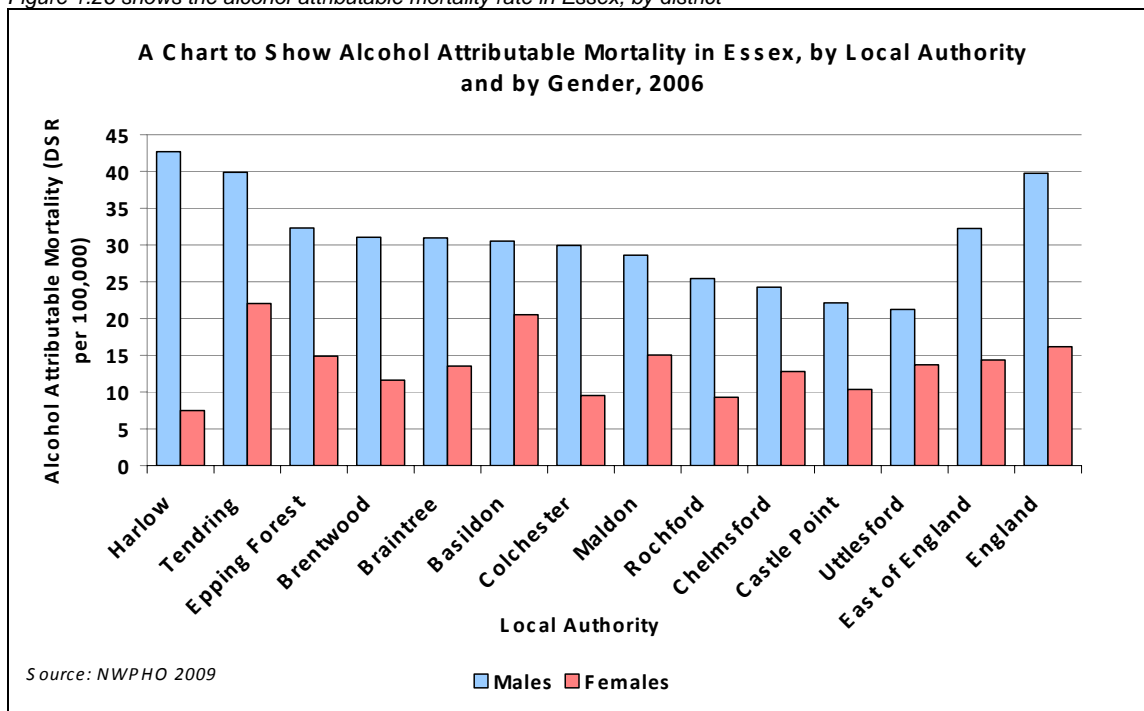


Figure 1.26 shows the alcohol-attributable mortality rate in Essex, by district



Obesity

Adult obesity

Epping Forest has an estimated obesity level of 22.9% of adults. This is the 4th lowest in Essex, and below the Essex average level of 24.9%¹⁵.

Figure 1.27 shows adult obesity in Essex in 2003-5, by district

2003-5	Obese adults (%)	Rank in Essex (1 = least obesity, 11 = most obesity)
Basildon	25.8	8
Braintree	25.7	7
Brentwood	20.4	1
Castle Point	26.4	9
Chelmsford	22.7	3
Colchester	25.1	=6
Epping Forest	22.9	4
Harlow	26.8	11
Maldon	25.1	=6
Rochford	24.4	5
Tendring	26.6	10
Uttlesford	22.6	2

¹⁵ Model Based Estimate for Obesity (Persons, Percentage), Jan03-Dec05, by Local Authority
<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

Childhood obesity

In 2008-09, Epping Forest had the 5th highest obesity level in Essex for Reception age children; 8.8%, compared to an Essex average of 8.2%. This is significantly higher than in the previous year.

17.8% of Year 6 children were obese, which is the 2nd highest in Essex. This was significantly above the Essex average of 16.0%¹⁶

The ranking in the table below shows obesity levels compared to other Districts in Essex, '1' being that with the lowest level of obesity, and '12' being that with the highest obesity.

Figure 1.28 shows childhood obesity in Essex in 2008-9, by district

2008-09	Reception aged obese children (%)	Rank in Essex	Year 6 aged obese children	Rank in Essex
Basildon	9.0%	=9	16.8%	9
Braintree	7.0%	4	15.8%	6
Brentwood	9.0%	=9	10.9%	1
Castle Point	8.7%	7	16.0%	7
Chelmsford	6.4%	3	14.8%	4
Colchester	8.5%	6	16.2%	8
Epping Forest	8.8%	8	17.8%	11
Harlow	11.0%	12	21.7%	12
Maldon	4.7%	1	13.8%	3
Rochford	8.3%	5	17.3%	10
Tendring	9.6%	11	15.6%	5
Uttlesford	5.6%	2	12.4%	2
ESSEX AVERAGE	8.2%	n/a	16.0%	n/a

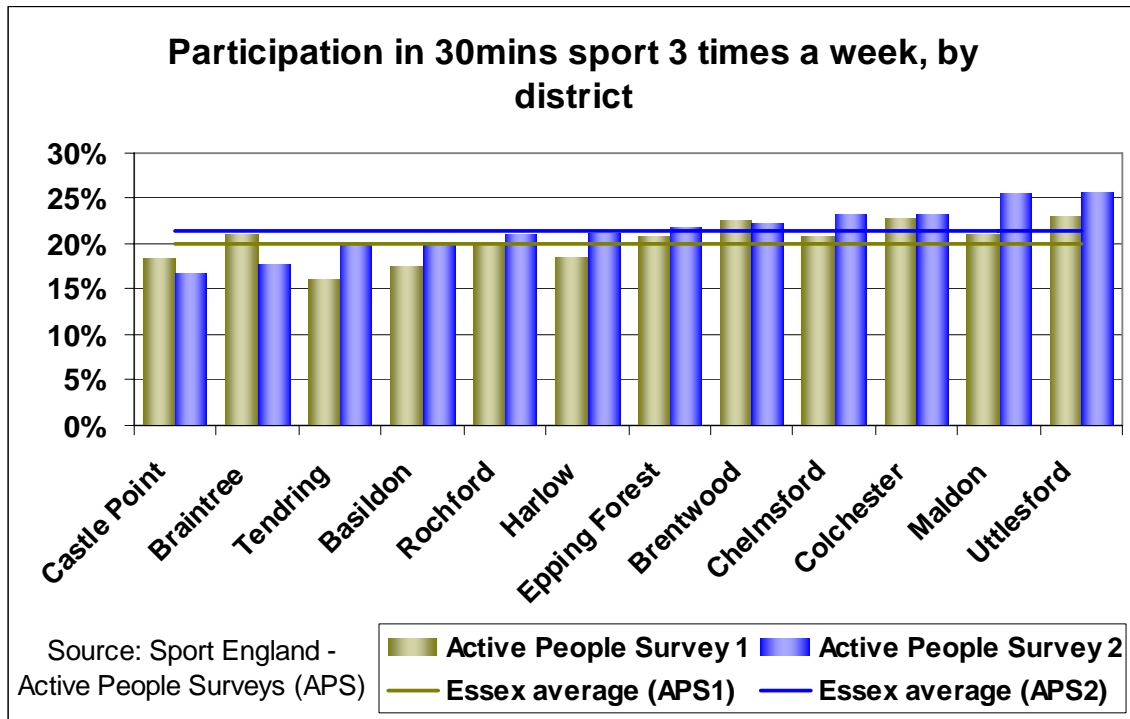
Activity

According to the Active People Surveys, Epping Forest has a slightly above-average rate of people taking part in the recommended 30 minutes of exercise, 3 times per week; 21.8% of people participate in such activity, up from 20.9% in 2005-6. This compares to an Essex average of 21.4%. The national average is 21.3%.¹⁷ The district-level results of both Active People's surveys are shown below:

¹⁶ The National Obesity Observatory e-Atlas; <http://www.sepho.nhs.uk/noo/atlas.html>, 2008-09

¹⁷ Active People Surveys (2005-6 & 2007-8), [Sport England website](#)

Figure 1.29 shows level of participation in 30 minutes of exercise 3 times per week, by district

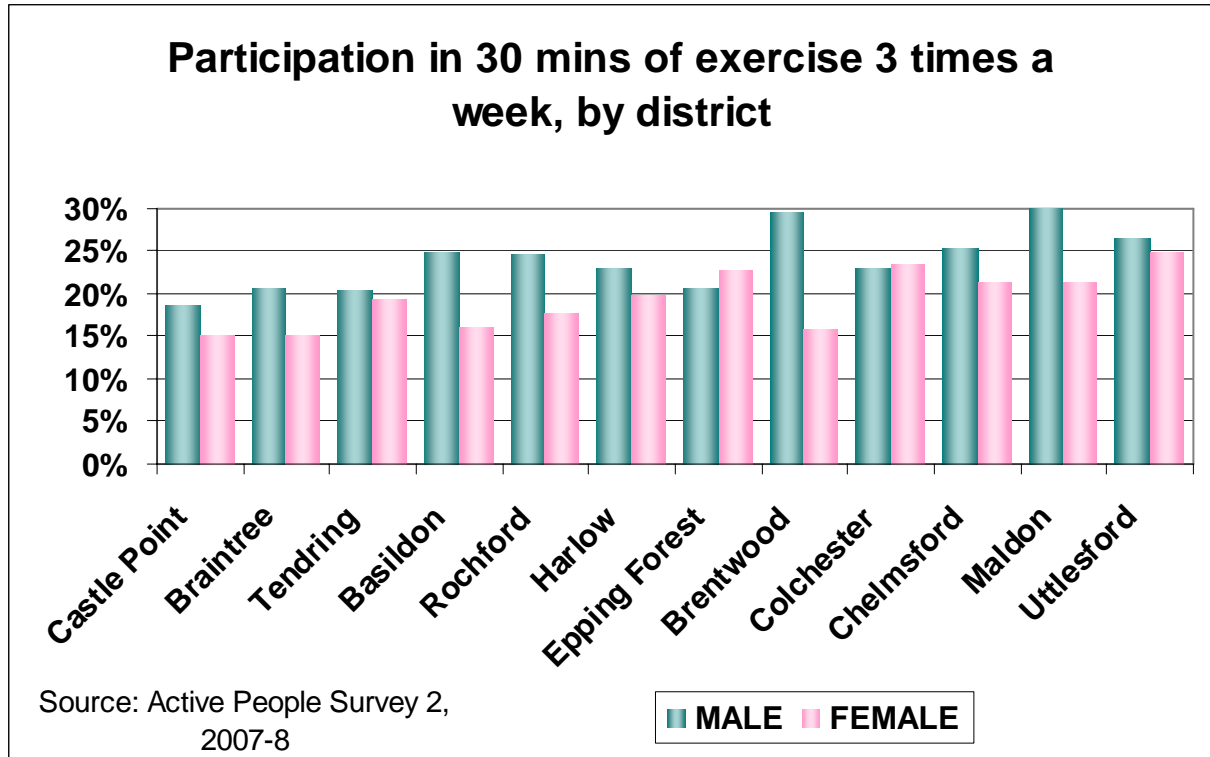


The Active People's Survey information is useful because the level of active people within a district is a barometer for how the people of Epping Forest are looking after their health. Levels of activity are a good indicator for future obesity rates. A population with high levels of physical activity is unlikely to suffer from obesity-related health issues in the near future, provided these levels can be encouraged and maintained. Epping Forest performed above average in the first active people's survey, but performed at an average level in the second active people's survey (average refers to Essex average).

Participation in sport and culture

Epping Forest had an above average rate for participation in moderate activity for 30 minutes, 3 days per week in 2007/08;

Figure 1.30 shows the level of participation in 30 mins of exercise 3 times per week, by district & gender



Smoking

Epping Forest has a below-Essex-average level of smoking prevalence; 21.6%, compared to average of 22.8%.

Within the district, there are pockets of high smoking-attributable mortality, particularly in Waltham Abbey & Loughton. MSOA 007 has the highest estimated smoking mortality rate in Essex.¹⁸

Teenage conceptions

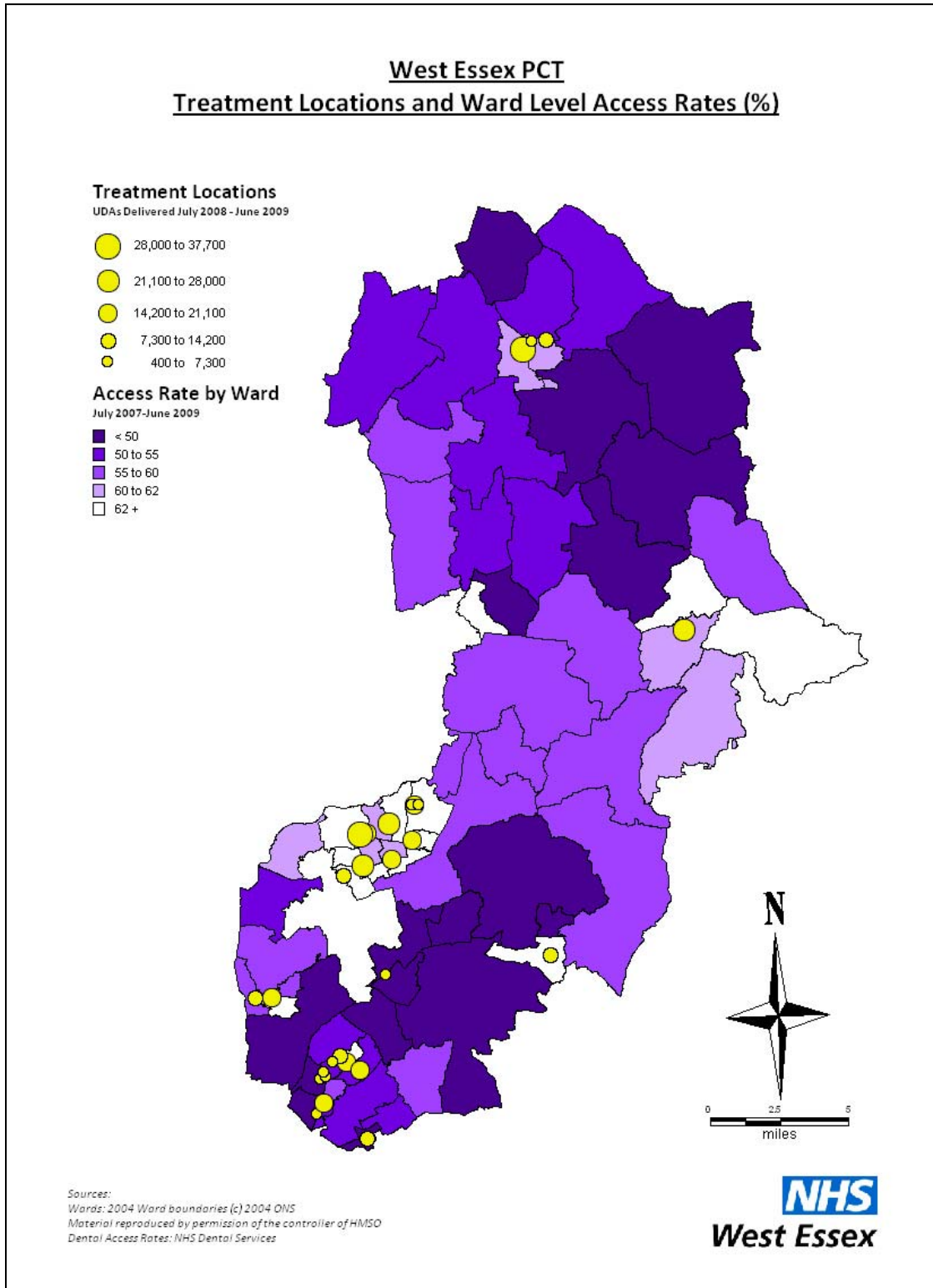
The teenage conception rate in Epping Forest is 25.4 per 1,000 15-17 year old girls, compared to the Essex average of 31.8. The average across England is over 40.¹⁹

¹⁸ Eastern Region Public Health Observatory using information from ONS, December 2007

¹⁹ Essex teenage pregnancy unit, 2004-06

Dental access rates

Figure 1.31 shows ward-level dental access rates in West Essex (Epping Forest, Harlow & Uttlesford districts) along with treatment locations.



Perception data

This section looks at the views of Epping Forest residents on the issues of most importance to their communities. Figure 1.23 below shows the response from Essex & Epping Forest residents to the questions of what is most important in making somewhere a good place to live, & which things most need improving in the local area.

Figure 1.32 shows the most important vs. most need improving results from the Place survey for Essex & Epping Forest

Issues	Most important				Most need improving			
	Epping Forest		Essex		Epping Forest		Essex	
	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%
Access to nature	4	32.1%	9	24.2%	-	2.0%	-	4.0%
Activities for teenagers	11	17.3%	10	18.5%	2	45.7%	1	43.3%
Affordable decent housing	8	19.3%	7	26.1%	7	17.9%	7	18.9%
Clean Streets	3	37.8%	3	38.9%	6	19.3%	6	20.0%
Community activities	-	7.5%	-	8.3%	12	13.4%	14	12.4%
Education provision	7	25.3%	5	26.6%	14	10.0%	-	5.4%
Facilities for young people	13	11.1%	14	11.8%	8	17.6%	=10	15.0%
Health services	2	43.5%	2	41.6%	10	15.6%	=10	15.0%
Job prospects	-	7.3%	13	13.8%	15	9.1%	8	16.2%
Level of crime	1	54.9%	1	52.3%	5	23.4%	5	22.8%
Level of traffic congestion	9	18.3%	11	18.1%	3	31.2%	3	33.6%
Parks and open spaces	6	27.5%	8	25.9%	16	8.4%	15	7.9%
Public transport	5	30.2%	4	27.8%	4	26.0%	4	23.6%
Road and pavement repairs	10	17.9%	12	17.3%	1	49.6%	2	42.4%
Shopping facilities	7	23.2%	6	26.2%	9	15.9%	9	15.7%

Source: 2008-9 Place Survey

The most important issues are level of crime, health services and clean streets in Epping Forest and Essex as a whole. In terms of the things most needing improvement, road and pavement repairs, activities for teenagers and traffic congestion levels are the most selected topics in both district and county.

Plotting these results as a graph shows the issues that are high in importance and also high in need of improvement. There is a critical area in the top right hand quadrant where issues appear that score highly in both terms. There are no issues that fall into this category in Epping Forest.

Figures 1.33 & 1.34 are graphical representations of the data in figure 1.32.

Figure 1.33 shows the results from the Epping Forest Place survey, 2008-9

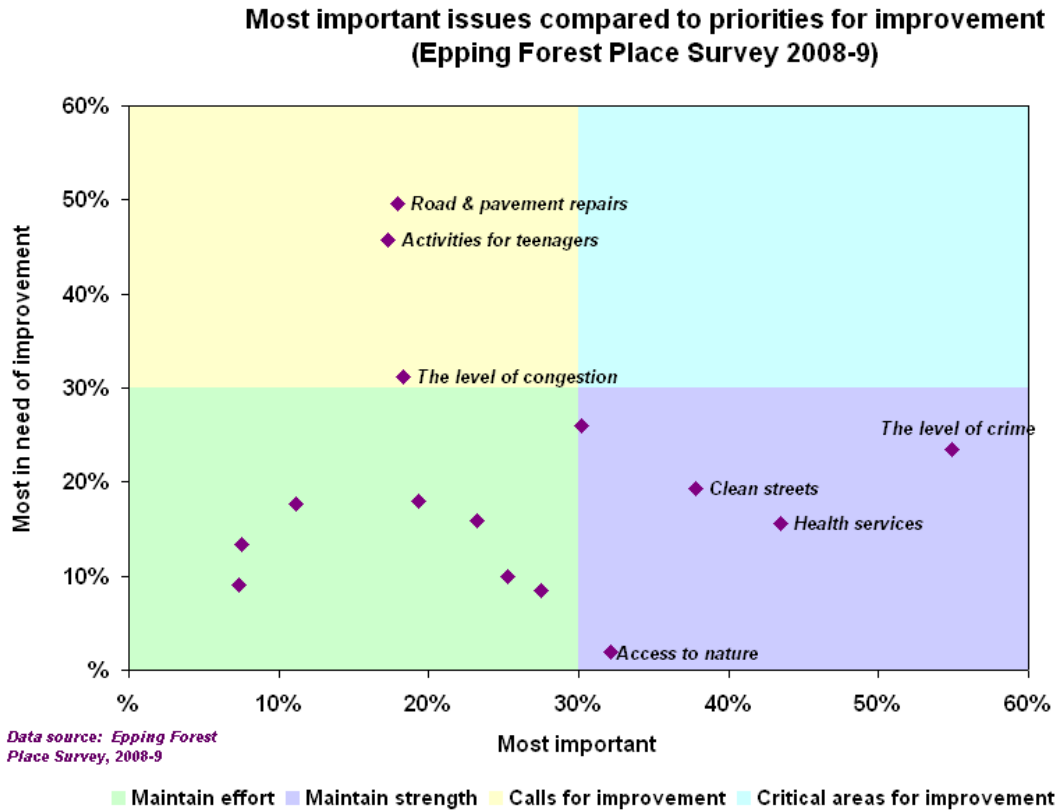
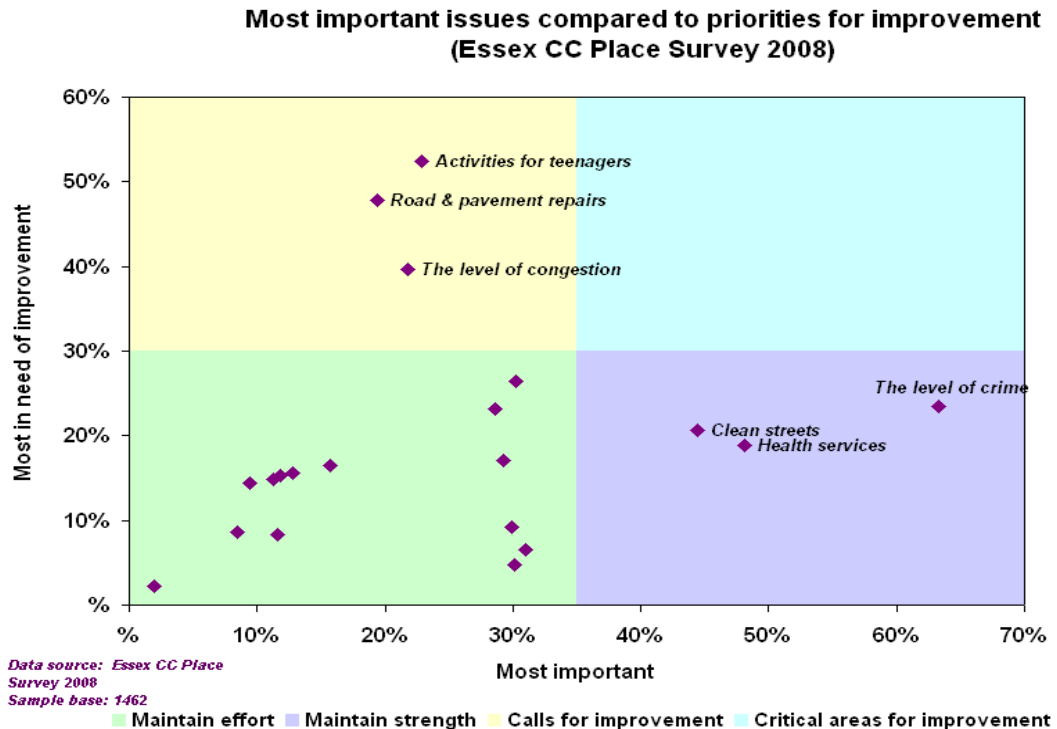


Figure 1.34 shows the results from the amalgamated Essex Place survey, 2008-9



Our Communities

Access to affordable housing

The minimum dwelling provision in the Regional Spatial Strategy is 3,500. 1,784 of these were built between 2001/02 and 2008/09. Therefore, the district needs to build 1,716 homes between now and 2021; a rate of 143 houses per year.

The total number of dwellings in Epping Forest was 53,525 in April 2009. 24% of the homes are detached. 32% are semi-detached, 25% are terraced and 19% are flats. In June 2009, the average house price in Epping Forest was £297,751, which was above the Essex (£212,766) and UK (£224,064) averages; see figure 1.26 below.

Around 85% of the total housing stock is in the private sector while the Council owns around 12% of the total stock and registered social landlords (RSLs) own about 3%. This proportion is steadily increasing but there is still a high demand for affordable housing. In 2003, the estimated shortfall in new affordable housing units was assessed as 642 per annum.²⁰ A 'Strategic Housing Market Assessment' (SHMA) for the area has assessed how many new homes are currently required in the District, including affordable homes.

The SHMA report found that:

- Around 7,100 households in Epping Forest are considered to be unsuitably housed
- There are around 1,300 households in housing need in Epping Forest
- There is a residual requirement for 6,600 homes to be delivered in Epping Forest between 2007 and 2026, including an assumed provision of an additional 3,000 new homes in the District for the growth of Harlow.

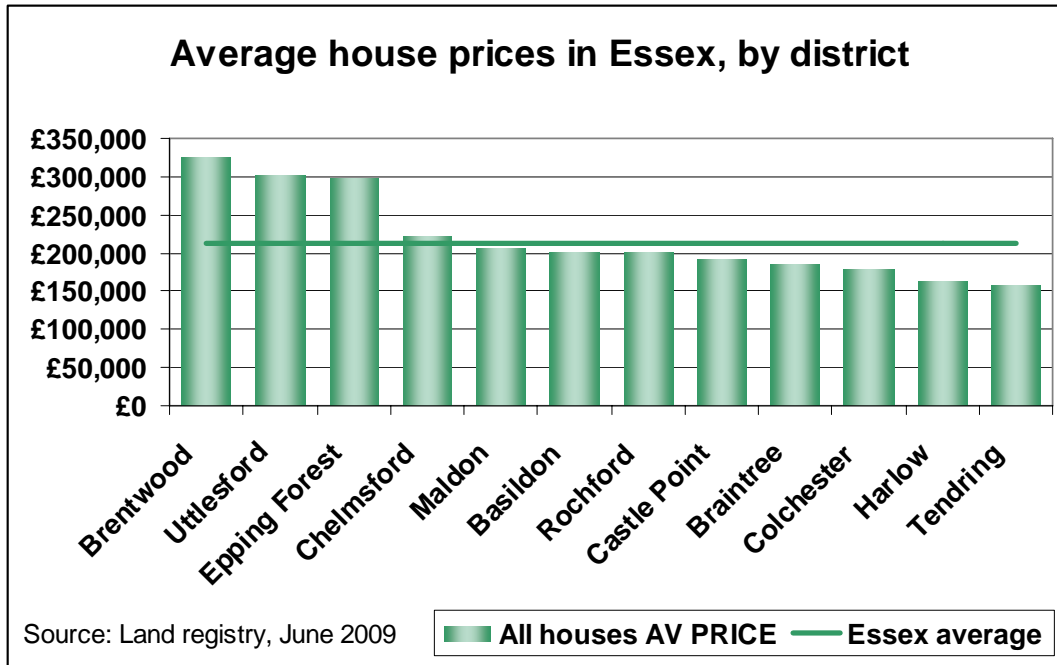
The required housing mix according to the assessment is 30% market housing, 26% intermediate housing and 44% social rented housing. However it is unrealistic to expect that only 30% of the required new homes will be built as market housing. The provision of most new housing is brought forward by developers, for whom this low level of market housing would be uneconomic. It is unlikely that the amount of affordable housing required on development sites will be increased from the current 40%. More housing information is available in the Epping Forest Housing Strategy, 2009-2012.

Outline or detailed planning permission is currently providing for approximately 375 new affordable homes. 80 of these new homes are being built. A further 238 new affordable homes are being considered by developers, although it is unlikely that all of these will receive planning permission.

There were around 4,611 applicants on the Council's Housing Register in March 2009. This was an increase of around 650 households over the previous year. 533 Council properties were let to housing applicants in 2008/09. This was slightly less than the previous year. A further 121 applicants were housed by housing associations. This was around 10% less than the previous year.

²⁰ Epping Forest District Housing Needs Survey 2003 - <http://www.eppingforestdc.gov.uk/Library/files/housing/Housing%20Needs%20Survey%202003%20-%20Final%20Report.pdf>

Figure 1.35 shows average house prices in Essex, by district



Homelessness

Epping Forest has slightly above the regional average for household accepted as homeless in 2005/06. 3.96 per 1,000 households, compared to the Essex average of 3.89²¹

In 2008/09 the number of homelessness acceptances (unintentionally homeless and in priority need) was 71, around 12% less than the previous year. This reduction is reflected in the regional figures which show a similar reduction. The most common causes for homelessness are loss of rented accommodation (30% of cases), parents no longer willing to accommodate (24%), breakdown of a relationship (14%) or problems involving violence or harassment (13%). A total of 60 homeless households were living in temporary accommodation in the final quarter of 2008/09, a reduction of 28% compared to the previous year.

In 2008/09 the Council's Homelessness Prevention Team dealt with 625 cases and through this intervention homelessness was prevented in 460 cases (74%). More housing information is available in the Homelessness Strategy, 2009/10 – 2011/12.

Council accommodation

The Council's Housing Directorate manages around 6,500 council properties and over 900 leasehold properties in towns and villages throughout the district. Chigwell, Loughton, Waltham Abbey, Epping and Ongar have some larger estates.

A Tenant Satisfaction Survey of the Council's general needs housing was undertaken in 2008 by an independent market research company. Over half of all tenants surveyed responded.

²¹ Homeless statistics, 2005-6, www.communities.gov.uk/

- 84% of tenants are generally satisfied with the overall housing service provided by the Council – this compares with 85% two years previously (although the latest survey had to exclude sheltered housing tenants, who historically have high levels of satisfaction).
- 86% of tenants are satisfied with the repairs and maintenance service (12% higher than similar councils surveyed). The Council ranked first in a group of similar councils for all 6 aspects of the repairs and maintenance service measured.
- 12% more of the Council's tenants said that it was easy to get hold of the right person to discuss a housing issue, compared to the group of similar councils.
- 75% of the Council's tenants were satisfied with the final outcome of their contact with the Housing Directorate - 10% higher than the rest of the group of similar councils.
- 62% of tenants were satisfied that their views are being taken into account by the Council as their landlord - an improvement of 14% since 2006

The Government has set all councils and housing associations a target in relation to the Decent Homes Standard. This is to make sure that all properties are 'decent' by 2010. By April 2008 the number of non-decent council homes was 237 properties (3.6 % of the housing stock). The Government's target to reduce the number of non-decent homes by one third before April 2004 was achieved one year early in this District, and the Government's 2010 target should be met.

More information is available in the Council's Housing Revenue Account Business Plan 2009-10.

Access to services

Epping Forest is the 4th most deprived district in Essex in terms of access to services (GP, post office, shop & school). It contains the most deprived LSOA in Essex in terms of access to services (Passingford ward).²² See [Appendix 1.6](#) for a breakdown of access to services, by ward.

Transport

Congestion

The level of traffic congestion in the Epping Forest District is in the top quartile nationally.

Public and community transport

Public transport was identified in the 2009 Place Survey as the 5th most important issue to Epping Forest residents (selected by 30% of respondents). Public transport was placed 4th on the list of things that most need improving in the 2009 Place survey, both in Epping Forest (26% of respondents) and in Essex (23% of respondents).

Safer Communities

Road accidents

Epping Forest has the highest number of KSI (killed and seriously injured) casualties in Essex. However, the number of KSI casualties in Epping has been mostly below target since the baseline period (1994-8). In 2008 there were 113 KSI casualties, 18 KSI

²² Indices of Deprivation and Classifications, 2007, www.communities.gov.uk/

casualties fewer than in 2007 and 14 below the target line. Up to the 2nd quarter of 2009 there have been 41 KSI casualties, 17 fewer than at the same stage of last year and 19 less than the target for this period.

See [Appendix 1.5](#) for a report on Epping Forest's performance from the [driving casualties down website](#).

Figure 1.36 shows 2008 KSI figures in Essex, by district.

District	All	Drink driving	Motor-cycles	Speed related	Young drivers	KSI per 100,000 population
Basildon	63	4	19	8	12	37.37
Braintree	66	5	15	13	18	47.24
Brentwood	39	0	7	4	12	55.01
Castle Point	41	2	8	3	11	46.28
Chelmsford	76	5	24	10	16	46.68
Colchester	94	4	30	19	20	55.04
Epping	113	7	27	22	21	91.94
Harlow	16	1	4	1	3	20.49
Maldon	37	4	7	6	9	59.97
Rochford	22	4	6	3	7	27.13
Tendring	80	6	19	7	13	55.33
Uttlesford	59	2	12	14	13	82.63
Essex	706	44	178	110	155	51.87

Substance misuse

The male alcohol-specific hospital admission rate in the district is 211.93 compared to an Essex average of 198.89. The female rate is 96.02 compared to an Essex average of 96.77

In 2007-8, young people in Essex were able to buy alcohol most easily in Epping Forest, with 35% of shops tested allowing the sale of alcohol to minors. In 2008-9, however, this figure has reduced dramatically, thanks partly to a programme of local awareness raising.

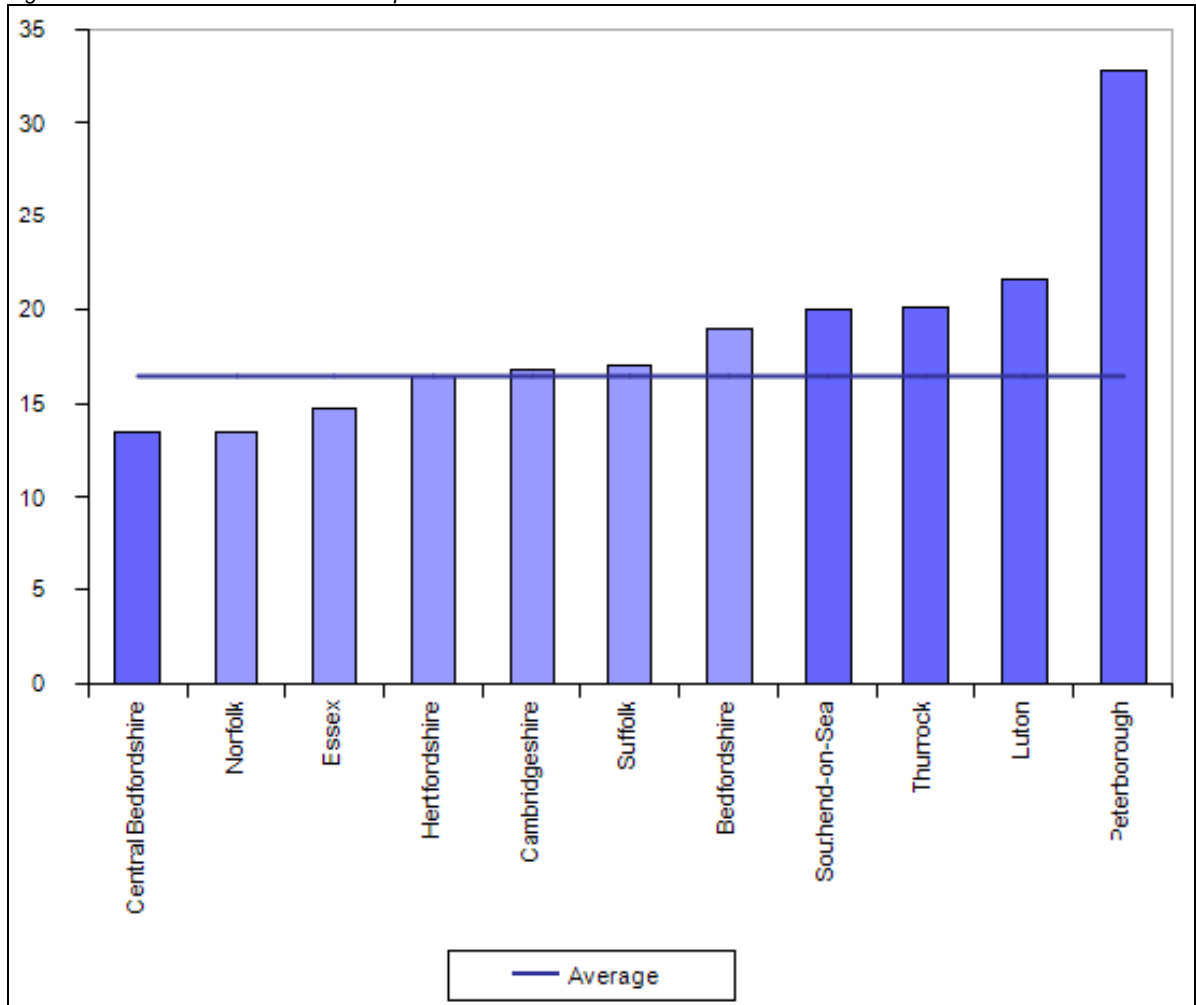
Safer Communities continued.

All incidents

Essex is a very safe County in which to live, which despite residents' perceptions has low levels of crime, which National Statistics reinforce.

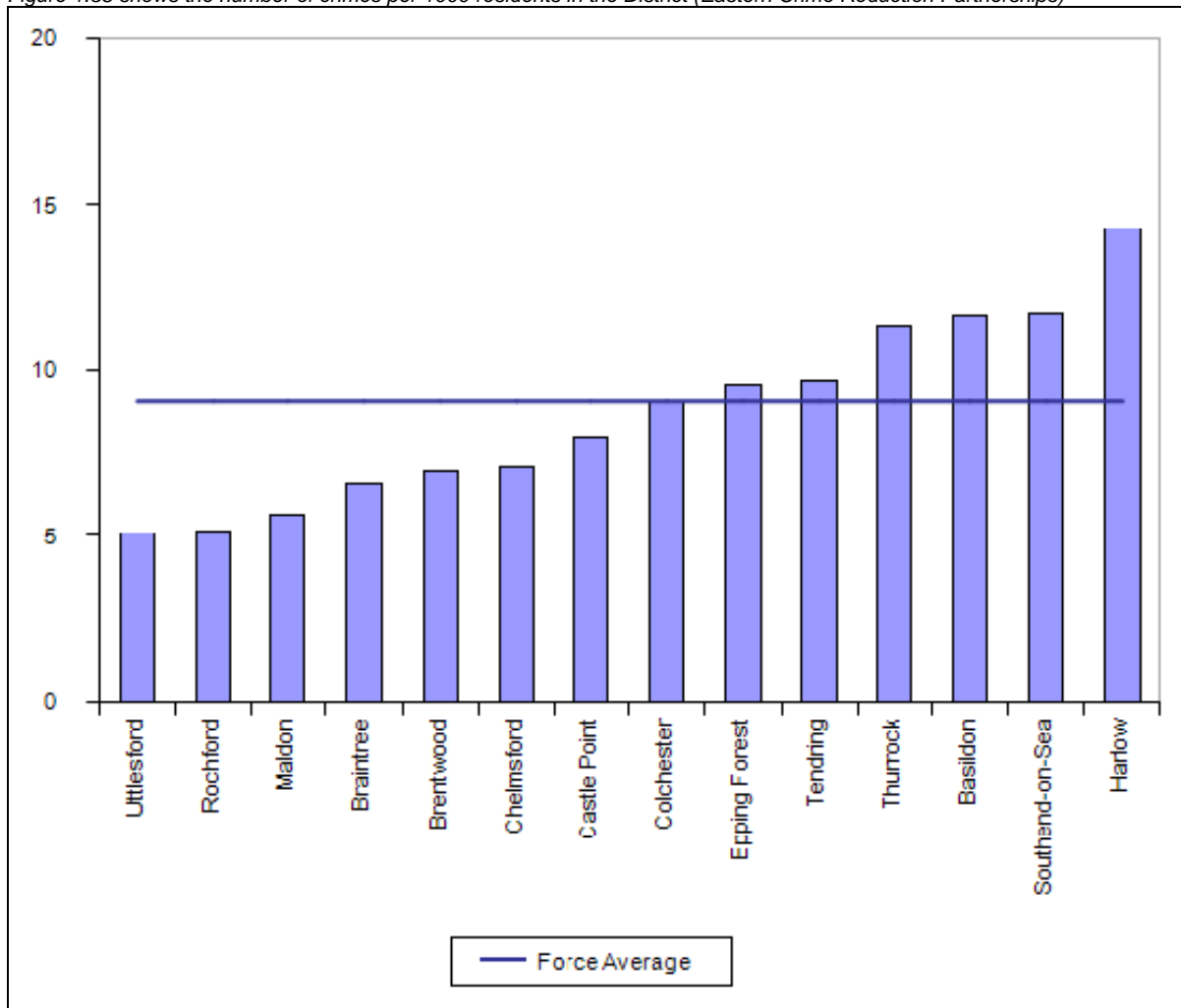
The following bar chart is from the Home Office – and shows the crimes per 1000 residents for Local Strategic Partnership areas. Essex falls below the average.

Figure 1.37 shows the number of crimes per 1000 residents in Eastern LSPs



The following chart shows crimes per 1000 residents, by local authority area. Epping Forest District is just above average.

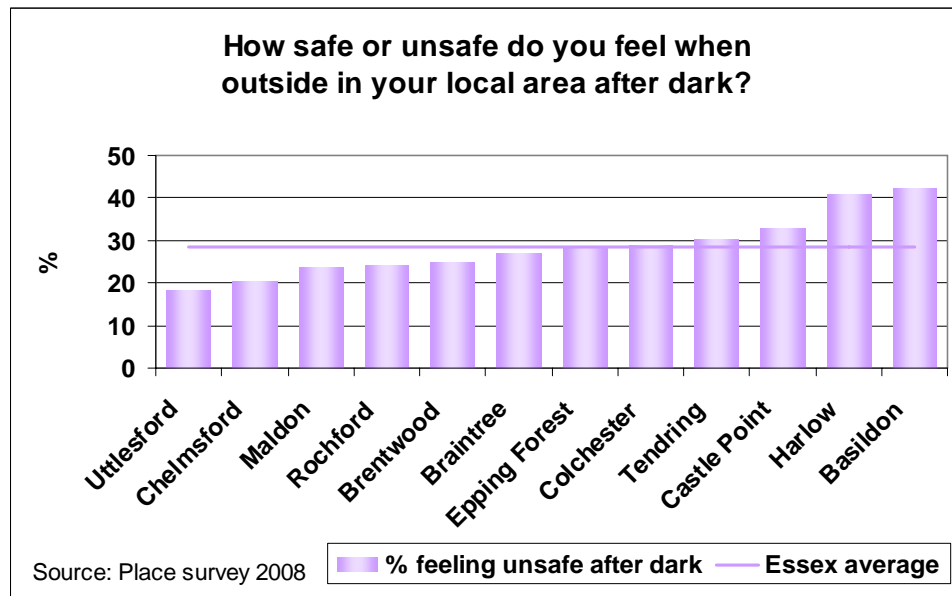
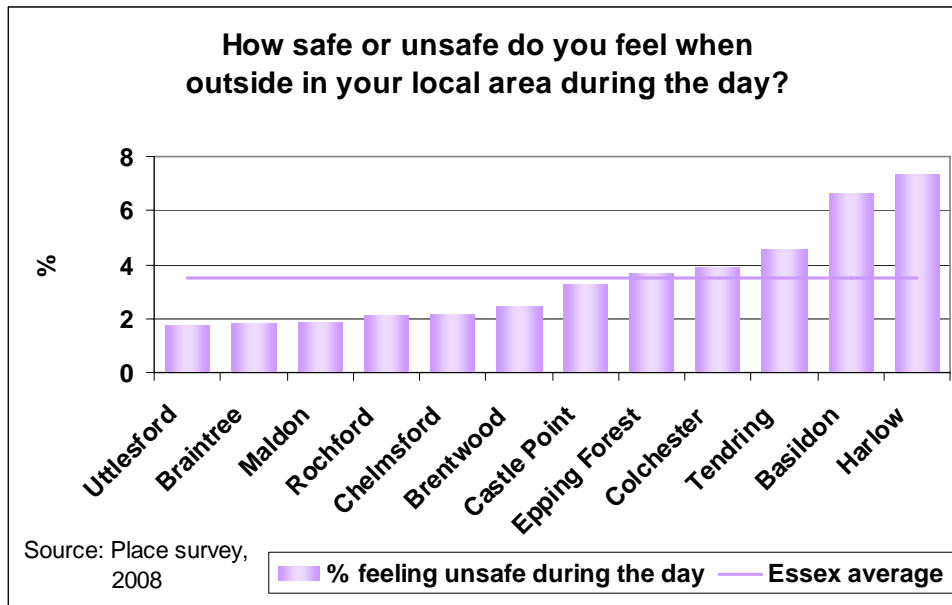
Figure 1.38 shows the number of crimes per 1000 residents in the District (Eastern Crime Reduction Partnerships)



When asked, residents continue to believe that levels of crime are increasing, despite the fact that overall crime fell 8% last year, and is continuing to fall this year.

The 2009 Place Survey results show that the level of crime is top of the list of Epping Forest residents' list of important issues, however it is only 5th on the list of things that most need improving.

Figures 1.39 & 1.40 show district-level fear of crime responses from the 2008 Place survey



5 year performance

Reviewing our performance over a 5 year period, crime has actually dropped 18% since 2003/04 (British Crime Survey).

The following chart/table show a breakdown of the British Crime Survey data, including the different types of crime measured, and their individual performance over the 5 year period.

Figure 1.41 shows the incidence of types of crimes in EFDC, over time

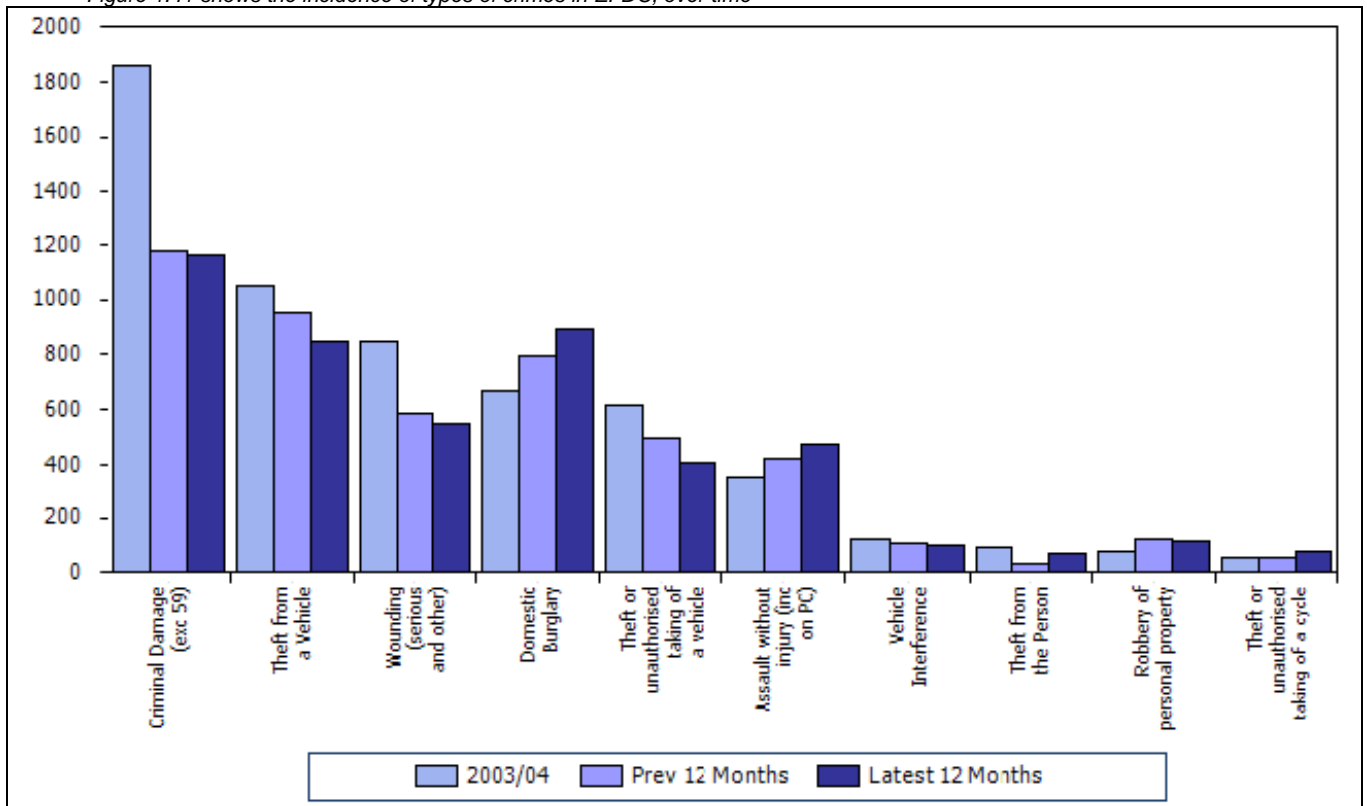


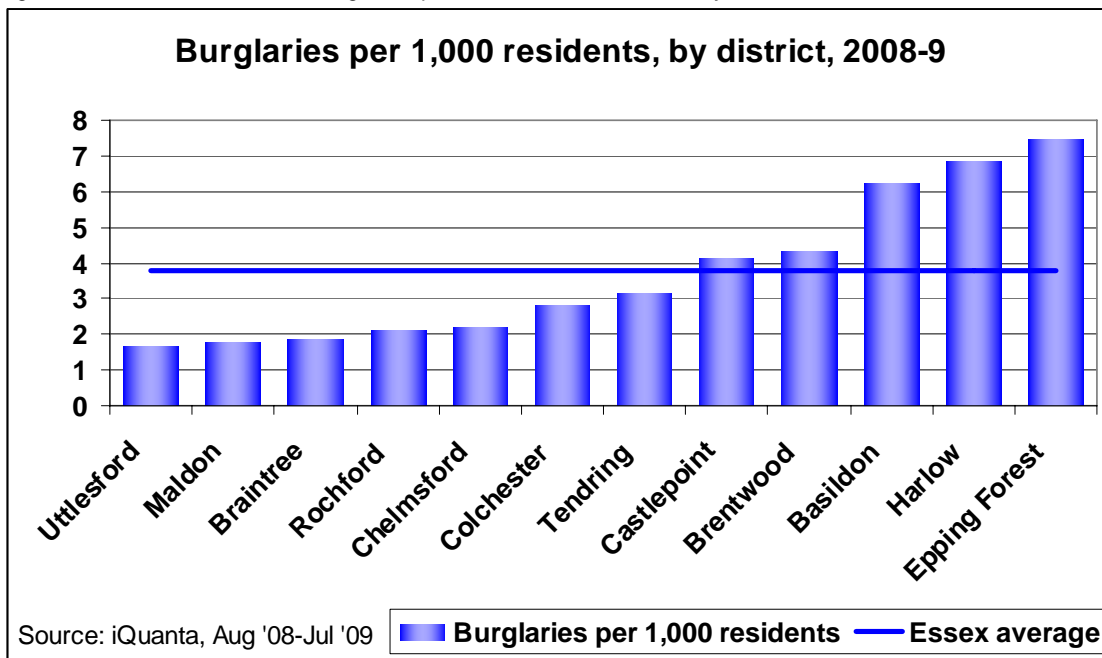
Figure 1.42 shows the incidence of types of crimes in EFDC, over time

	Performance			
	Baseline 2003/ 04	Prev 12 months	Latest 12 months	Change from Baseline
BCS comparator crime	5,754	4,745	4,690	Down 18 %
Criminal Damage (exc 59)	1,862	1,175	1,165	Down 37 %
Theft from a Vehicle	1,053	952	847	Down 20 %
Wounding (serious and other)	850	588	548	Down 36 %
Domestic Burglary	672	799	893	Up 33 %
Theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle	614	499	407	Down 34 %
Assault without injury (inc on PC)	356	425	472	Up 33 %
Vehicle Interference	121	105	99	Down 18 %
Theft from the Person	94	29	71	Down 24 %
Robbery of personal property	78	120	114	Up 46 %
Theft or unauthorised taking of a cycle	54	53	74	Up 37 %

Dwelling burglary is a crime of concern for this district. Due to increased security on cars, offenders are breaking into residents' homes overnight in order to obtain the car keys to steal the car from the drive. This is a crime which can have a serious psychological effect on victims due to its invasive nature. Correspondingly theft of and from motor vehicles has decreased.

The geographical location of the ten CDRPs bordering Epping Forest provides easily accessible links into the district via bus, train, motorway and trunk road routes. The extensive border area of the district means that Epping Forest is an easy target for cross-border offending. Offender profiling demonstrates that this is a serious problem in the district, as nearly half of offenders responsible for committing burglary and vehicle reside in the London area with the majority living within 11 kilometres of EFDC borders, and in 2008-9, Epping Forest had the highest percentage of burglaries in Essex.

Figure 1.43 shows the number of burglaries, per 1,000 residents in Essex, by district, 2008-9



Anti-Social Behaviour

Incidences of anti-social behaviour in the district of Epping Forest, over a yearly period, are shown below. Epping Forest District has 6th lowest average number of incidents, compared with the rest of the districts in Essex.

Figure 1.44 shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by Police in EFDC within 2008-9

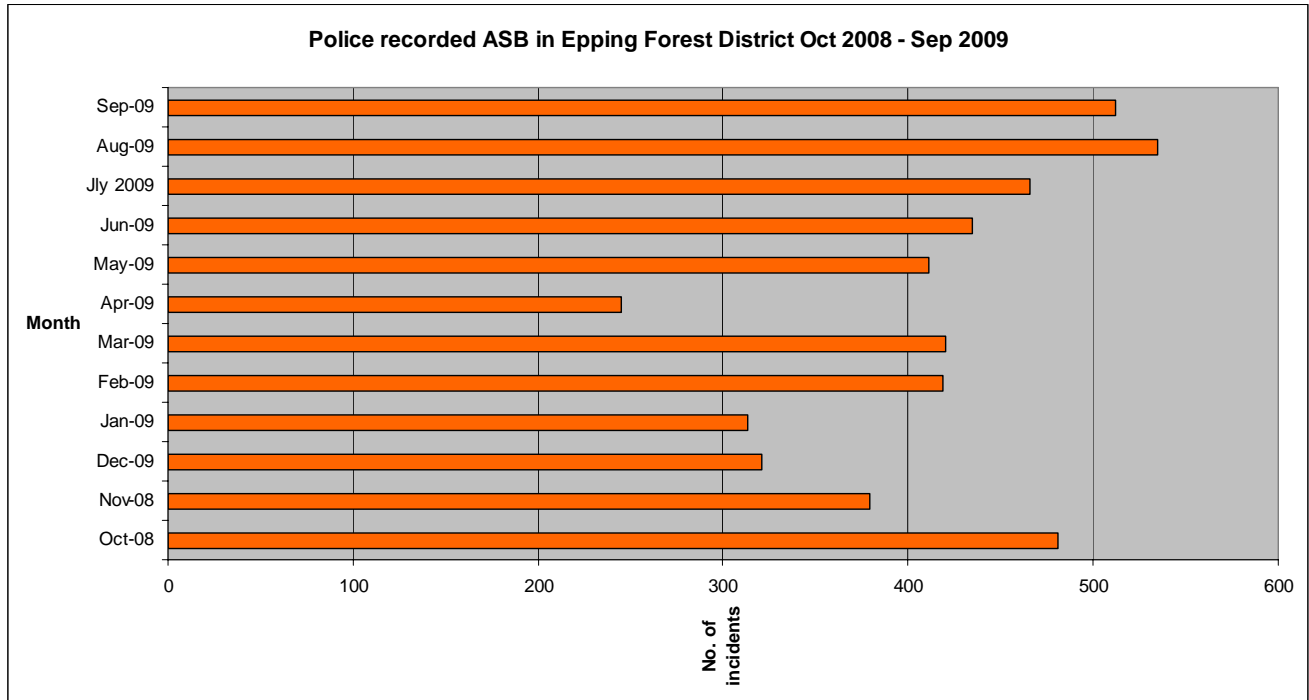


Figure 1.45 shows the number of anti-social behaviour incidents recorded by Police in Essex Districts within 2008-9

District	Total incidents over 12 months (October 08 – September 09)
Basildon	10012
Braintree	5960
Brentwood	2946
Castlepoint	3539
Chelmsford	6387
Colchester	9219
Epping Forest	4937
Harlow	5546
Maldon	1954
Rochford	2187
Tendring	7698
Uttlesford	2178
Essex	62563

Cleaner communities

In the 2009 Place survey, 38% of respondents selected clean streets as an important issue, making it the 3rd most popular response. This was also the case across Essex (40% of respondents). On the list of things that most need improving in Epping Forest, clean streets was placed 6th.

Our Economy

Sustainable economic growth

Education and skills

The district is slightly below the County average for working-age population with no qualifications; 14.1% compared to 14.4%.

NVQs (National Vocational Qualifications) are 'competence-based' qualifications: this means you learn practical, work-related tasks designed to help people develop the skills and knowledge to do a job effectively.

Epping Forest has the 3rd highest rate in Essex for working age adults with NVQ level 1 qualifications; 80%, behind Brentwood (80.2%) and Chelmsford (87.3%). However, only 57.2% of the working age population have an NVQ level 2 qualification (ranked 7th in Essex) and 35.4% have an NVQ level 3 qualification (ranked 8th in Essex). Epping Forest is below the County average for working age population with an NVQ level 4 or above; 19.6% (ranked 8th in Essex) of working-age adults, compared to 23.4%

Figure 1.46 shows the % of the working age population with NVQ-level qualifications, by district

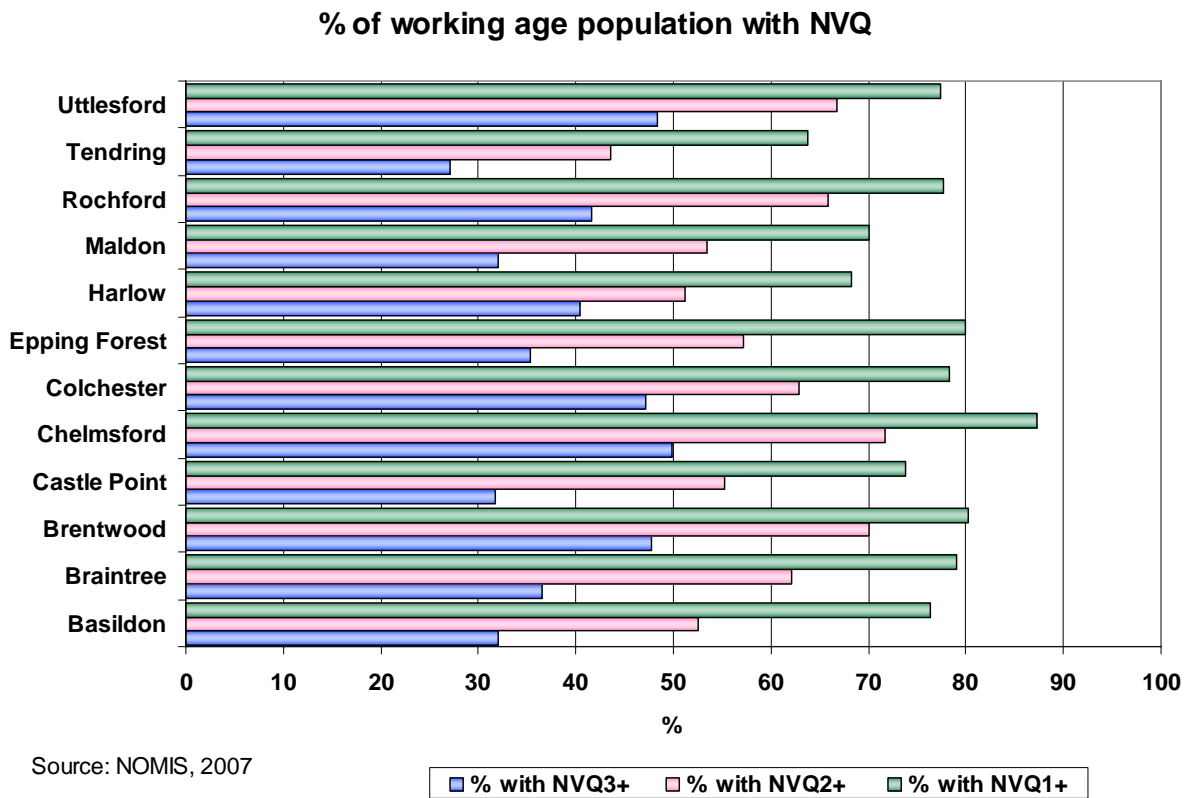
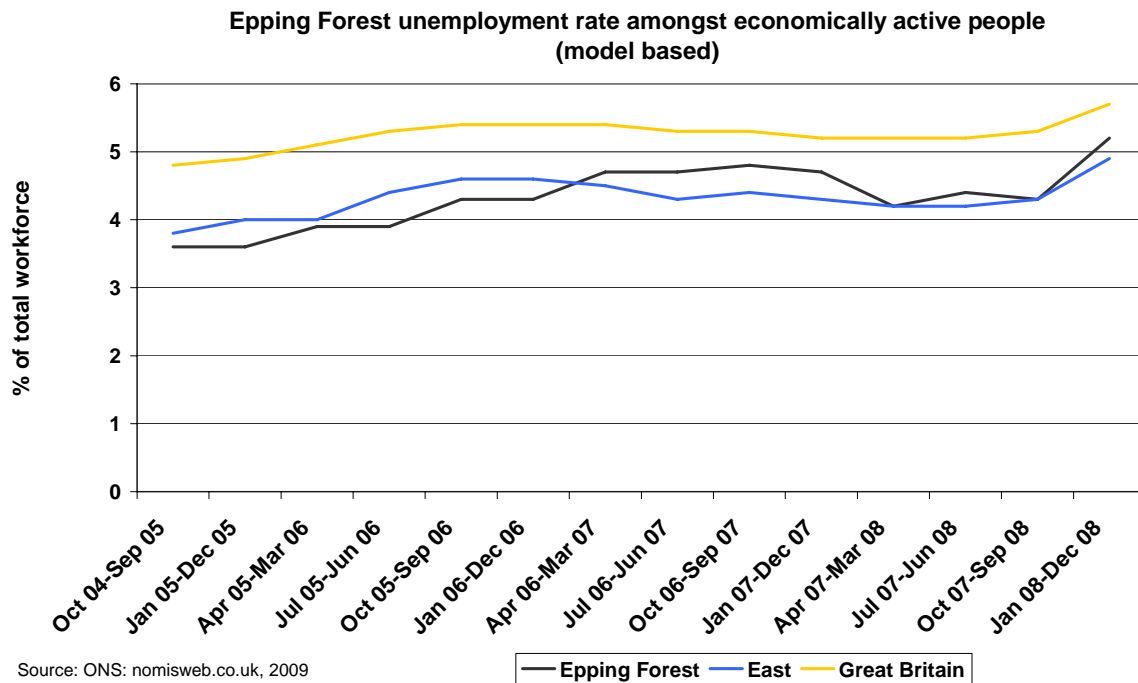


Figure 1.47 is a time-series of Unemployment levels in Epping Forest, Essex, Eastern region & England 2005-2008.



Unemployment

Data shows that Epping Forest’s unemployment rate has been just above the regional average since 2007, but is below the national average at around 5%.²³ In July 2009, Epping Forest was slightly below the Eastern region average for number of Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) claimants at 3.3% of the population, compared to a regional average of 3.4% and a national average of 4.1%. The district continues to record good performances in terms of young people Not in Education, Employment and Training.

²³ Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

Figure 1.48 shows employment by occupation in Epping Forest, Essex, the Eastern region & England

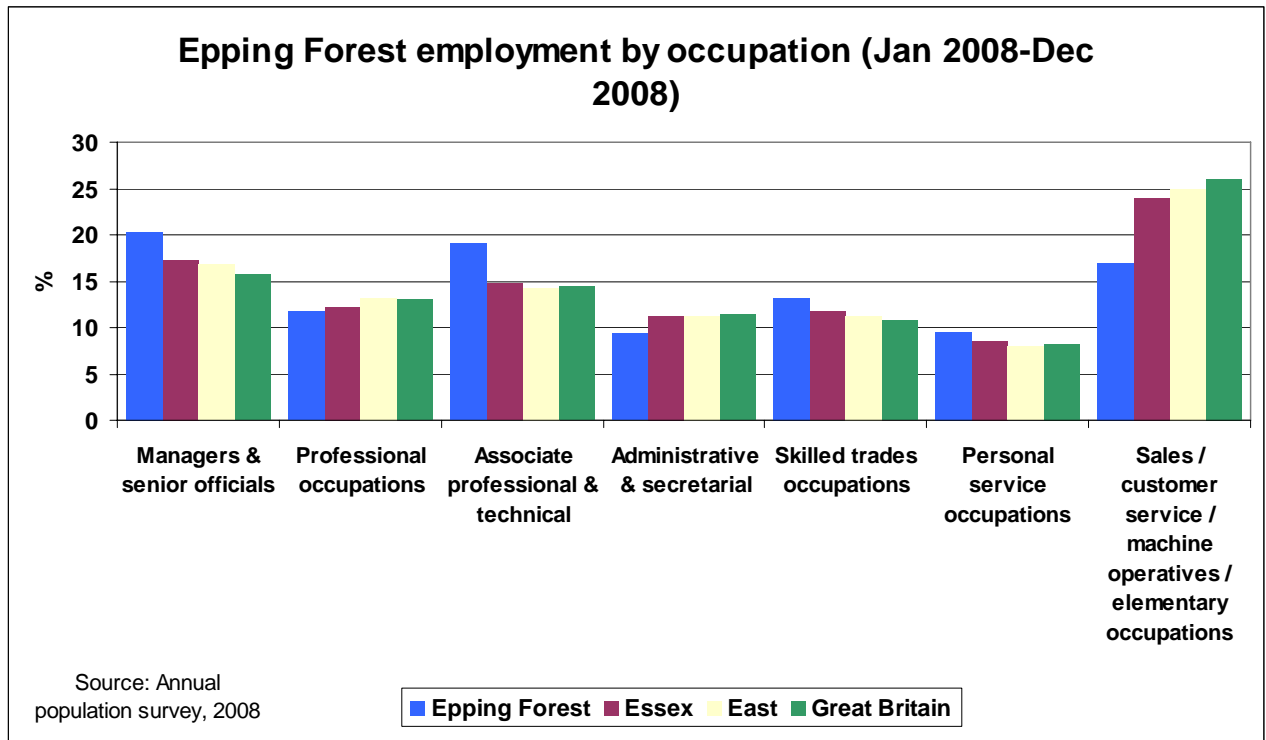


Figure 1.34 shows that Epping Forest has more people working as managers and professionals than the County, region and national averages. Similarly, there are fewer people in the sales / customer service / machine operatives / elementary occupations category than the rest of Essex, Eastern region and England.

Our World

The environment

Green Belt

Epping Forest District covers 33,899 hectares (83,730 acres). Of that total, 94%, i.e. 31,680 hectares (78,249 acres), is included within the Metropolitan Green Belt that surrounds London. This makes the proportion of Green Belt in the district the seventh highest in the country, and the highest in the East of England

Epping Forest

The Epping Forest is owned & managed by the City of London as The Conservators of the Epping Forest. It is London's & Essex's largest public open space; stretching 13 miles from East London to the border of Harlow in Essex & covers more than 2,450 hectares (6,000 acres). The Forest is visited by hundreds of thousands of people each year. The Forest is also the largest single ancient woodland site in the south-east England & contains more ancient trees than any other site in the UK. Its outstanding importance for wildlife has been recognised by its notification as a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) & its designation in 2005 as a Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Natura 2000 site – a site of European importance.

Open space

The issue of access to parks and open spaces was selected as the 6th most important issue in the 2009 Place survey, selected by 28% of respondents. 25.9% of people in Essex selected this as a priority, making it the 8th most important issue. This issue was only 16th on the list of things that most need improving in Epping Forest, selected by 8.4% of respondents. County-wide, only 7.9% of respondents selected it as one of the things that most needs improving.

In the Place survey, access to nature was the 4th most important issue to Epping Forest residents (behind level of crime, health services and clean streets), selected by 32.1% of respondents. In Essex, the figure dropped to 24.2%, which made it the 9th most important issue. This shows that Epping Forest residents consider their access to nature to be more important than the rest of Essex residents do. Neither Epping Forest, nor Essex residents considered access to nature to be significantly in need of improvement (only 2% and 4% respectively selecting it as an issue that needs improvement).

Local Nature Reserves

Under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act 1949, District Councils have the power to designate sites of nature conservation interest as statutory Local Nature Reserves (LNRs). There are currently nine designated LNRs across the District from the largest the Roding Valley Meadows LNR to the very small Nazeing Triangle LNR. They are all varied and they are home to a huge diversity of wildlife from wildflower meadows through to old woodlands.

Carbon emissions

On a per capita basis, Epping Forest has a high level of CO₂ emissions, mainly because of the M11 and M25 motorways.

In November 2007 Epping Forest District Council signed the Nottingham Declaration on Climate Change. The declaration is a tool to secure commitment from UK Councils to tackle the causes and effects of climate change. The main objective of this strategy is to reduce the green house gas emissions (principally CO₂) from the Council's own operations and from the district as a whole, and to prepare and adapt to predicted climate change impacts.

EFDC is working with Essex County Council on the Local Area Agreement (LAA). Priority 9 'Our World' in the Essex LAA (2008-2011) is focusing on the reduction of the domestic, business and public sector carbon footprint. EFDC has set a target of 8% reduction of CO₂ per capita in the district by 2011 compared to 2006. This target also coincides with one of the national performance Indicators (NI186) that means that we have to report on the progress annually to government.

According to the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) figures for 2006, Epping Forest District as a whole emitted 1,187,000t of CO₂. As a target EFDC has signed up to reduce this figure by 8% in total by 2011. This means that the average CO₂ per capita will be reduced to 5.8t of CO₂ per capita by then. Much of the emissions in the District come from the domestic sector (mainly residential use of electricity, gas and oil) - 45% of total emissions. The remaining 55% comes from industry and commerce (33%) and transport (22%)²⁴.

Further to the Council's decision of 3 November 2009, EFDC has signed up to the 10:10 campaign to achieve a 10% cut in carbon emissions in 2010.

Waste and recycling

Epping Forest is above the Essex average for tonnes of waste recycled. The district has the 3rd highest recycling rate per capita in Essex. Epping Forest is above the Essex average for tons of waste produced, both in total, and per capita.

²⁴ Source: EFDC Climate Change Strategy, 2009

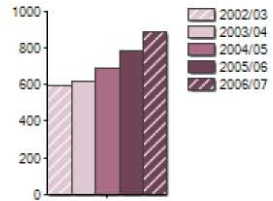
Appendix 1 - Epping Forest Alcohol Profiles



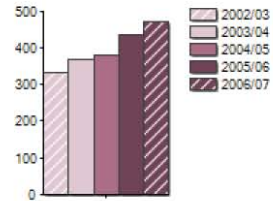
Local Alcohol Profiles for England

Trends for selected indicators - Epping Forest

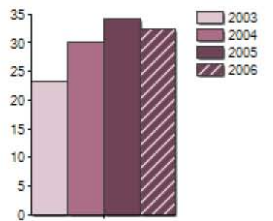
Alcohol-attributable hospital admission males



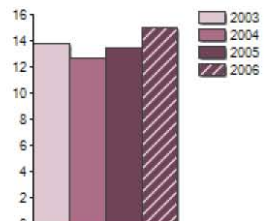
Alcohol-attributable hospital admission females



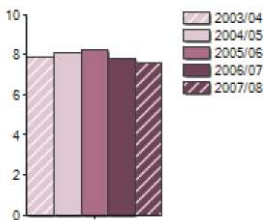
Alcohol-attributable mortality - males



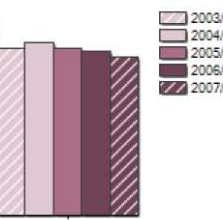
Alcohol-attributable mortality - females



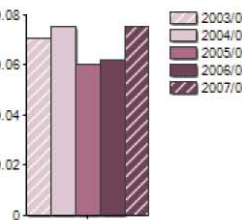
Alcohol-related recorded crimes - all



Alcohol-related violent crimes



Alcohol-related sexual offences



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Local Alcohol Profiles for England

Alcohol related indicators - Epping Forest

ID	Indicator	Measure (a)	National Rank (b)	Regional Average
1	Months of life lost - males	7.2	68	7.9
2	Months of life lost - females	4.0	142	3.8
3	Alcohol-specific mortality - males	7.4	86	8.0
4	Alcohol-specific mortality - females	3.2	78	4.4
5	Mortality from chronic liver disease - males	8.9	108	8.3
6	Mortality from chronic liver disease - females	5.1	124	5.4
7	Alcohol-attributable mortality - males	32.3	118	32.3
8	Alcohol-attributable mortality - females	14.9	161	14.4
9	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - under 18s	28.5	39	39.6
10	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - males	211.9	74	233.8
11	Alcohol-specific hospital admission - females	96.0	45	119.2
12	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - males	887.1	83	992.4
13	Alcohol-attributable hospital admission - females	469.1	43	555.6
14	Hospital admissions for alcohol-related harm (NI 39)	1,031.4	81	1,155.7
15	Alcohol-related recorded crimes	7.6	186	6.9
16	Alcohol-related violent crimes	4.7	131	4.9
17	Alcohol-related sexual offences	0.1	65	0.1
18	Claimants of incapacity benefits - working age	53.4	73	72.6
19	Mortality from land transport accidents	2.2	207	2.2
20	Hazardous drinking (synthetic estimate)	17.7	37	18.7
21	Harmful drinking (synthetic estimate)	4.1	94	4.3
22	Binge drinking (synthetic estimate)	14.8	78	15.2
23	Employees in bars - % of all employees	2.7	244	1.9

Footnotes

Definition

- Alcohol-specific: Conditions that are wholly related to alcohol (e.g. alcoholic liver disease or alcohol overdose). A list of alcohol-attributable conditions with their ICD-10 codes and associated attributable fractions can be found at: <http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/publications/AlcoholAttributableFractions.pdf>
- Alcohol-attributable: Alcohol-specific conditions plus conditions that are caused by alcohol in some, but not all, cases (e.g. stomach cancer and unintentional injury). For these latter conditions, different attributable fractions are used to determine the proportion related to alcohol for males and females. A list of alcohol-specific conditions with their ICD-10 codes can be found at: <http://www.nwph.net/nwpho/publications/AlcoholAttributableFractions.pdf>
- a) The actual indicator value for the local authority as calculated in the definitions below.
- b) The rank of the local indicator value among all 354 local authorities in England. A rank of 1 is the best local authority in England and a rank of 354 is the worst. Two local authorities (City of London and Isles of Scilly) have been omitted from indicators 20, 21 and 22 so in these cases the worst local authority has a rank of 352. For indicator 23, a rank of 1 is the lowest and a rank of 354 is the highest value, as the desirability of the value (what is better or worse) has not been determined.



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Local Alcohol Profiles for England

ID	Definitions
1,2	An estimate of the increase in life expectancy at birth that would be expected if all alcohol-attributable deaths among males/females aged under 75 years were prevented. (NWPHO from 2004-2006 England and Wales life expectancy tables for males and females [Government Actuary Department], alcohol-attributable deaths from Public Health Mortality File 2004-06 in males/females aged under 75 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates for 2004-06).
3,4	Deaths from alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (NWPHO from Office for National Statistics Public Health Mortality File for 2004/06 and mid-year population estimates for 2004/06).
5,6	Deaths from chronic liver disease including cirrhosis (ICD-10: K70, K73-K74) (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators, National Centre for Health Outcomes Development 2004-2006 pooled).
7,8	Deaths from alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard Population). (NWPHO from Office for National Statistics Public Health Mortality File for 2006 and mid-year population estimates for 2006).
9	Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol specific conditions (under 18s, persons), crude rate per 100,000 population. Numerator counts of between 1 and 5 have been suppressed (indicated as *). (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2004/05-2006/07 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2004-2006). Does not include attendance at A&E.
10, 11	Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-specific conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population. Numerator counts of between 1 and 5 have been suppressed (indicated as *) (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2006/07 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2006). Does not include attendance at A&E.
12, 13	Persons admitted to hospital due to alcohol-attributable conditions (all ages, male/female), directly standardised rate per 100,000 population. (NWPHO from Hospital Episodes Statistics 2006/07 and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates 2006). Does not include attendance at A&E.
14	NI39: Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Related Harm: directly age and sex standardised rate per 100,000 population, 2006/07. (Department of Health using Hospital Episode Statistics and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates).
15, 16, 17	Alcohol-related recorded crimes, crude rate per 1,000 population. (NWPHO from Home Office recorded crime statistics 2007/08). Attributable fractions for alcohol for each crime category were applied, based on survey data on arrestees who tested positive for alcohol by the Strategy Unit.
18	Claimants of Incapacity Benefit or Severe Disablement Allowance whose main medical reason is alcoholism, crude rate per 100,000 (working age, persons) population. (NWPHO from Department for Work and Pensions data Nov 2007 and Office for National Statistics 2006 mid-year population estimates).
19	Estimated number of deaths attributable to alcohol from land transport accidents (ICD-10: V01-V89) (all ages, persons) directly standardised rate per 100,000 population (standardised to the European Standard population). (NWPHO from Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators, National Centre for Health Outcomes Development 2004-06 pooled and Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates). The Strategy Unit's alcohol-attributable fraction was applied to obtain the estimates.
20	Mid-2005 synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in hazardous drinking, defined as consumption of between 22 and 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and between 15 and 35 units of alcohol per week for females. (NWPHO from Health Survey for England, Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates and mortality data and the Census of Population 2001). Two local authorities (City of London and Isles of Scilly) have been omitted so authorities have been ranked from 1 to 352.
21	Mid-2005 synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of the population aged 16 years and over who report engaging in harmful drinking, defined as consumption of more than 50 units of alcohol per week for males, and more than 35 units of alcohol per week for females. (NWPHO from Health Survey for England, Hospital Episode Statistics, Office for National Statistics mid-year population estimates and mortality data and the Census of Population 2001). Two local authorities (City of London and Isles of Scilly) have been omitted so authorities have been ranked from 1 to 352.
22	Synthetic estimate of the proportion (%) of adults who consume at least twice the daily recommended amount of alcohol in a single drinking session (that is, 8 or more units for men and 6 or more units for women). Estimates originally produced for the Department of Health (2003-2005). Two local authorities (City of London and Isles of Scilly) have been omitted so authorities have been ranked from 1 to 352.
23	The number of employees employed in bars (SIC2003: 5540), as a percentage of all employees. (Annual Business Inquiry 2006, National Statistics, from Nomis website: www.nomisweb.co.uk). A rank of 1 is the lowest local authority value in England and a rank of 354 is the highest. Values that are significantly lower than the England average have been highlighted green and values that are significantly higher have been highlighted red. The desirability of the value (what is better or worse)

Local Alcohol Profiles for England are produced by the North West Public Health Observatory on an annual basis
 Contact: North West Public Health Observatory, Centre for Public Health, Liverpool John Moores University,
 North Street, Liverpool L3 2AY | Email: nwpho-contact@lmu.ac.uk | www.nwpho.org.uk



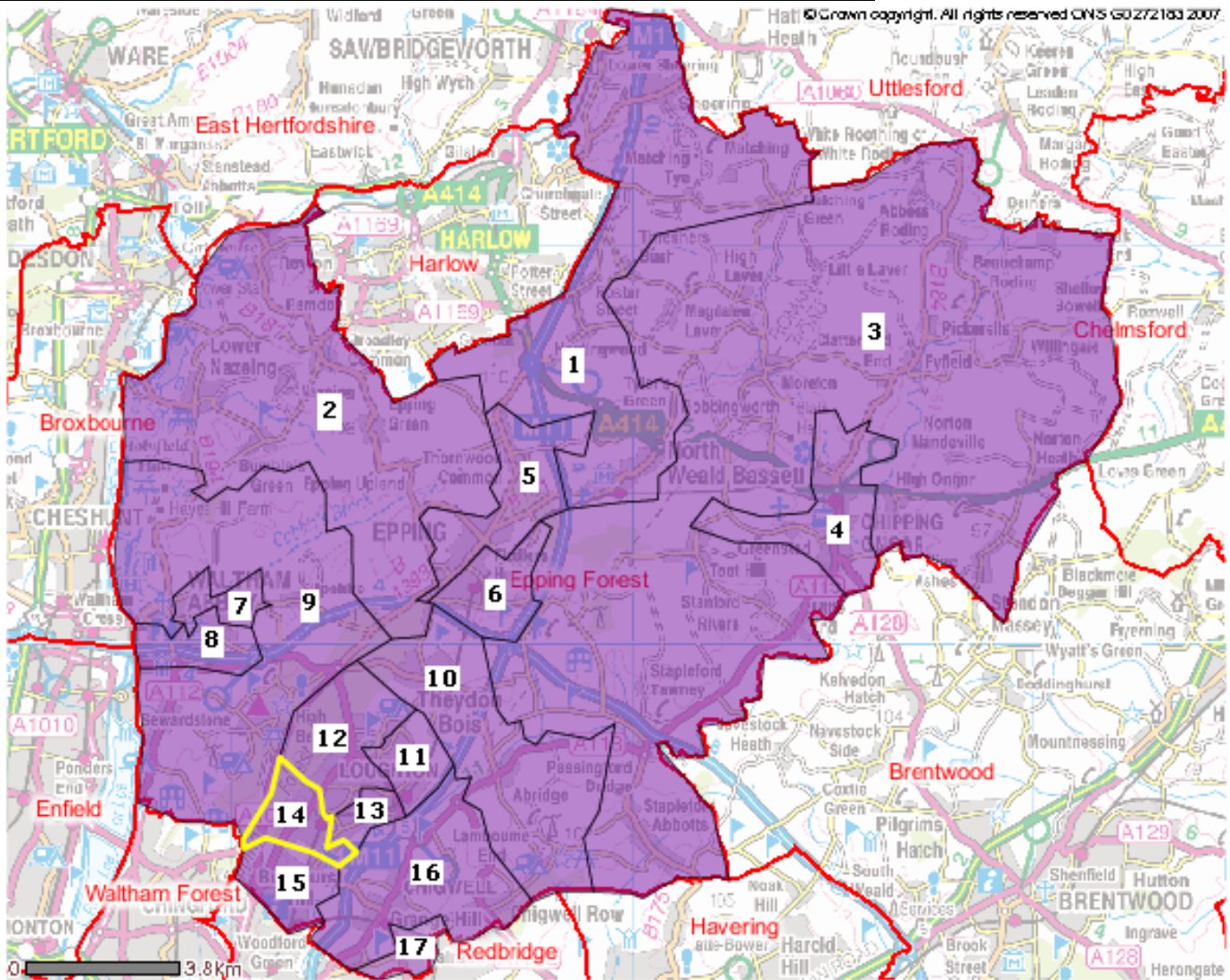
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Appendix 2 - Geodemographic profiles - MOSAIC

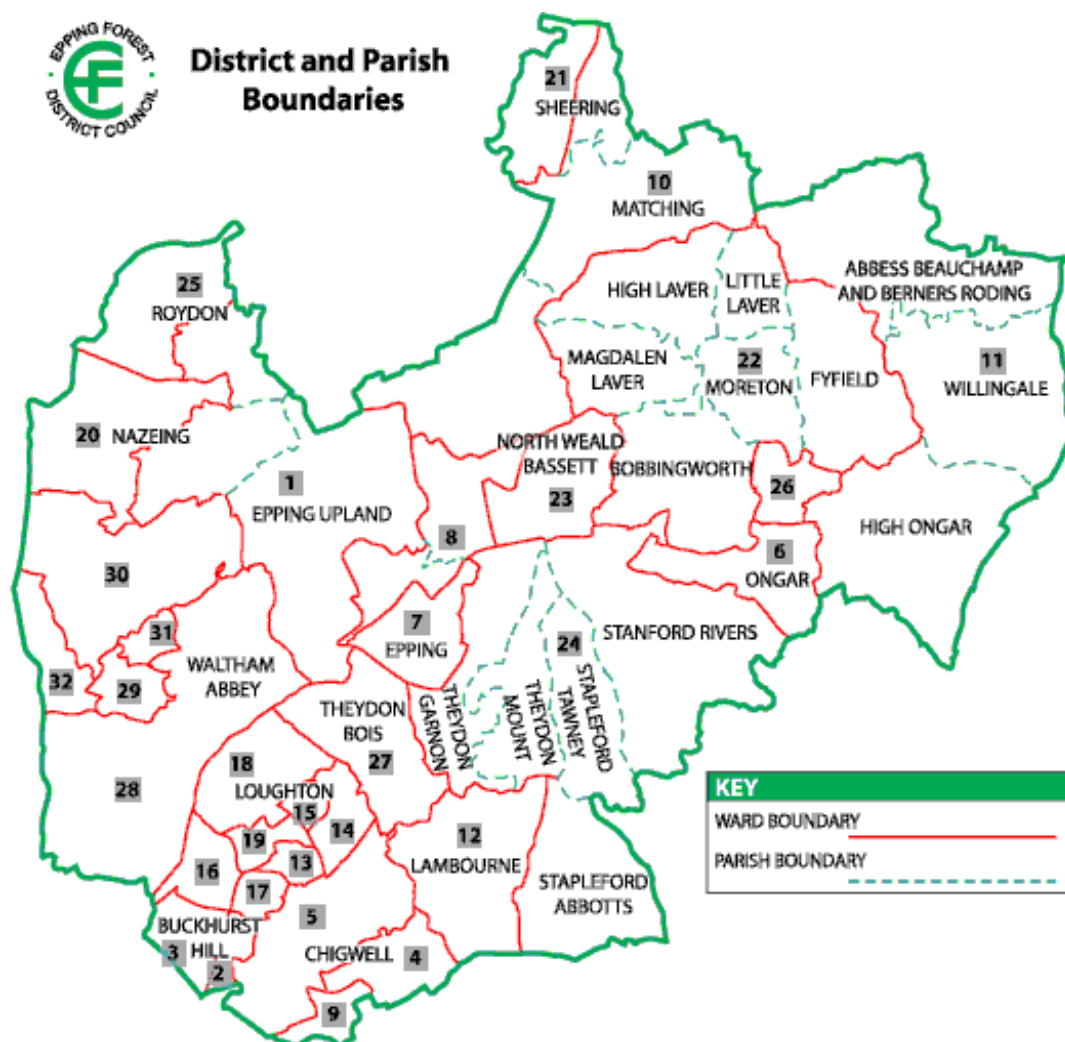
Mosaic group	Group description	Type	Type description
A	Symbols of success	A01	Financially successful people living in cosmopolitan inner city locations
		A02	Highly educated senior professionals, many working in the media, politics and law
		A03	Successful managers living in very large houses in outer suburban locations
		A04	Financially secure couples, many close to retirement, living in sought-after suburbs
		A05	Senior professionals and managers living in the suburbs of major regional centres
		A06	Successful, high-earning couples with new jobs in areas of growing high-tech employment
		A07	Well paid executives living in individually-designed homes in rural environments
B	Happy Families	B08	Families and singles living in developments built since 2001
		B09	Well-qualified couples typically starting a family on a recently built private estate
		B10	Financially better off families living in relatively spacious modern private estates
		B11	Dual income families on intermediate incomes living on modern estates
		B12	Middle income families with children living in estates of modern private homes
		B13	First generation owner-occupiers, many with large amounts of consumer debt
		B14	Military personnel living in purpose-built accommodation
C	Suburban Comfort	C15	Senior white collar workers, many on the verge of a financially secure retirement
		C16	Low density private estates, now with self-reliant couples approaching retirement
		C17	Small business proprietors living in low density estates in smaller communities
		C18	Inter-war suburbs, many with less strong cohesion than they originally had
		C19	Singles and childless couples increasingly taking over attractive older suburbs
		C20	Suburbs sought-after by the more successful members of the Asian community
D	Ties of Community	D21	Mixed communities of urban residents living in well-built, early 20th century housing
		D22	Comfortably off manual workers living in spacious but inexpensive private houses
		D23	Owners of affordable terraces built to house 19th century heavy industrial workers
		D24	Low income families living in cramped Victorian terraced housing in inner city locations
		D25	Centres of small market towns and resorts containing many hostels and refuges
		D26	Communities of lowly paid factory workers, many of them of South Asian descent
		D27	Inner city terraces attracting second generation Londoners from diverse communities
E	Urban Intelligence	E28	Neighbourhoods with transient singles living in multiply occupied large old houses
		E29	Economically successful singles, many living in small inner London flats
		E30	Young professionals and their families who have 'gentrified' older terraces in inner London
		E31	Well-educated singles and childless couples colonising inner areas of provincial cities

Mosaic group	Group description	Type	Type description
E (cont.)	Urban Intelligence	E32	Singles and childless couples in small units in newly-built private estates outside London
		E33	Older neighbourhoods increasingly taken over by short term student renters
		E34	Halls of residence and other buildings occupied mostly by students
F	Welfare Borderline	F35	Young people renting hard to let social housing, often in disadvantaged inner city locations
		F36	High density social housing, mostly in inner London, with high levels of diversity
		F37	Young families living in upper floors of social housing, mostly in Scotland
		F38	Singles, childless couples and older people living in high rise social housing
		F39	Older people living in crowded apartments in high density social housing
		F40	Older tenements of small private flats often occupied by highly disadvantaged individuals
G	Municipal Dependency	G41	Families, many single parents, in deprived social housing on the edge of regional centres
		G42	Older people living in very large social housing estates on the outskirts of provincial cities
		G43	Older people, many in poor health from work in heavy industry, in low rise social housing
H	Blue Collar Enterprise	H44	Manual workers, many close to retirement, in low rise houses in ex-manufacturing towns
		H45	Older couples, mostly in small towns, who now own houses once rented from the council
		H46	Residents in 1930s and 1950s London council estates, now mostly owner-occupiers
		H47	Social housing, typically in 'new towns', with good job opportunities for the poorly qualified
I	Twilight Subsistence	I48	Older people living in small council and housing association flats
		I49	Low income older couples renting low rise social housing in industrial regions
		I50	Older people receiving care in homes or sheltered accommodation
J	Grey Perspectives	J51	Very elderly people, many financially secure, living in privately-owned retirement flats
		J52	Better off older people, singles and childless couples in developments of private flats
		J53	Financially secure and physically active older people, many retired to semi-rural locations
		J54	Older couples, independent but on limited incomes, living in bungalows by the sea
		J55	Older people preferring to live in familiar surroundings in small market towns
		J56	Neighbourhoods with retired people and transient singles working in the holiday industry
K	Rural Isolation	K57	Communities of retired people and second homers in areas of high environmental quality
		K58	Well off commuters and retired people living in attractive country villages
		K59	Country people living in still agriculturally active villages, mostly in lowland locations
		K60	Smallholders and self-employed farmers, living beyond the reach of urban commuters
		K61	Low income farmers struggling on thin soils in isolated upland locations

Appendix 3 – Medium Super Output Areas (MSOAs) within the District



Appendix 4 – Wards within Epping Forest District

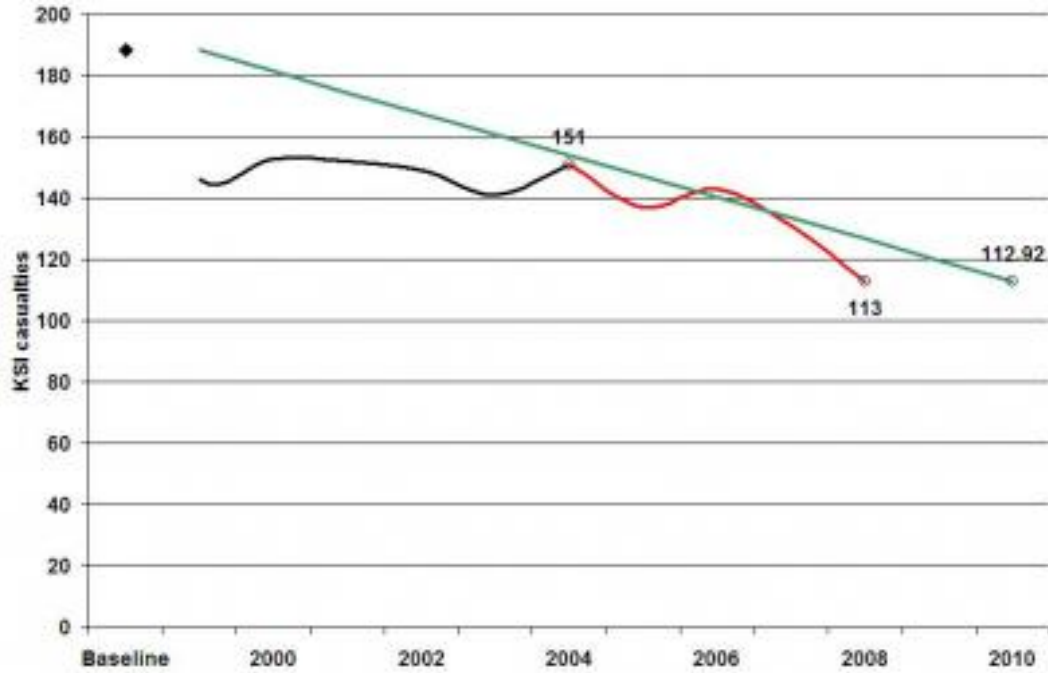


1. Broadley Common, Epping Upland & Nazeing	12. Lambourne	23. North Weald Bassett
2. Buckhurst Hill East	13. Loughton Alderton	24. Passingford
3. Buckhurst Hill West	14. Loughton Broadway	25. Roydon
4. Chigwell Row	15. Loughton Fairmead	26. Shelley
5. Chigwell Village	16. Loughton Forest	27. Theydon Bois
6. Chipping Ongar, Greensted & Marden Ash	17. Loughton Roding	28. Waltham Abbey High Beach
7. Epping Hemnall	18. Loughton St John's	29. Waltham Abbey Honey Lane
8. Epping Lindsey & Thornwood Common	19. Loughton St Mary's	30. Waltham Abbey North East
9. Grange Hill	20. Lower Nazeing	31. Waltham Abbey Paternoster
10. Hastingwood, Matching & Sheering Village	21. Lower Sheering	32. Waltham Abbey South West
11. High Ongar, Willingale & The Rodings	22. Moreton & Fyfield	

Appendix 5 –Epping Forest District road casualties report (2008-9)

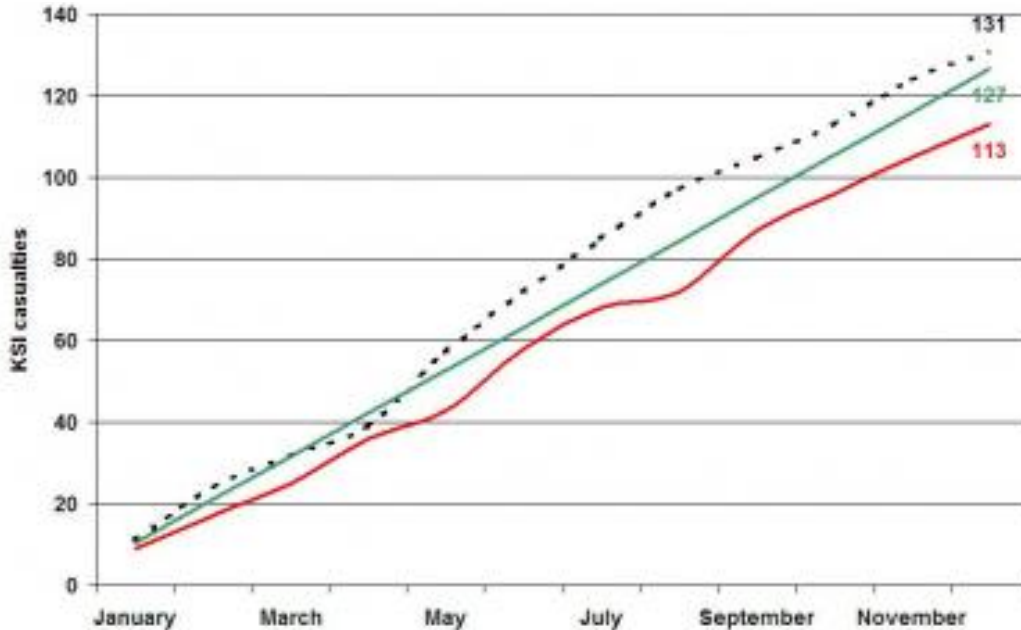
Progress towards the 2010 target in Epping

The 2010 target is to achieve a 40% reduction on the 1994-1998 baseline average. This graph shows the number of casualties each year since that average (the black line), compared with the progress required to meet the 2010 target (the green line).



Progress in 2008

This graph shows the provisional number of KSI casualties in 2008 (red line). The green line shows the level required to be on target for 2010, while the dotted line shows casualties in 2007.



Comparison with other districts

In 2008 Epping was ranked first by number of KSI casualties and first by KSI casualties per 100,000 population.

	KSI casualties - 2008 to Q4 ONLY						KSI per 100000
	Population	All	Drink Drive	Motorcycles	Speeding	Young Drivers	population
Basildon	168600	60	4	19	8	11	35.59
Braintree	139700	66	5	15	13	18	47.24
Brentwood	70900	39	0	7	4	12	55.01
Castle Point	88600	41	2	8	3	11	46.28
Chelmsford	162800	75	5	24	10	16	46.07
Colchester	170800	90	4	28	19	20	52.69
Epping	122900	113	7	27	22	21	91.94
Harlow	78100	16	1	4	1	3	20.49
Maldon	61700	37	4	7	6	9	59.97
Rochford	81100	22	4	6	3	7	27.13
Tendring	144600	76	5	18	7	13	52.56
Uttlesford	71400	57	2	10	14	13	79.83
New Essex	1361200	692	43	173	110	154	50.84

Source: 2006 mid-year population estimates, ONS Crown Copyright Reserved [from Nomis on 23 June 2008]

[Click here](#) to download the second quarter 2009 RCO Report for Epping.

Category definitions

KSI

Killed or seriously injured

Young Drivers

This category counts any KSI casualty resulting from a collision with a young driver (17-25) in vehicle 1. Vehicle 1 is the driver most likely to be at fault.

Motorcycles

This category counts any KSI casualty from a collision involving any powered two-wheeler.

Drink Drive

This category counts any KSI casualty from a collision in which one of the drivers failed or refused a breath test.

Speeding

This category counts KSI casualties from any accident for which one of the following causation factors is recorded:

- Excessive speed for conditions (pre-2005)
- Exceeding speed limit
- Travelling too fast for conditions

Appendix 6 – Percentage access to services by Ward (2005 data)

Ward	Access to a Bank or Building Society	Access to a Doctors Surgery	Access to a Post Office	Access to a Secondary School	Access to a Supermarket	Access to services (GB=100)
Broadley Common Epping Upland and Nazeing	1.21%	30.50%	16.33%	5.67%	5.26%	29.28%
Buckhurst Hill East	72.95%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	94.22%
Buckhurst Hill West	61.26%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.86%	91.60%
Chigwell Row	0.00%	86.24%	100.00%	98.03%	6.24%	61.62%
Chigwell Village	27.65%	91.82%	100.00%	95.54%	74.17%	82.29%
Chipping Ongar Greensted and Marden Ash	97.59%	97.88%	97.88%	0.00%	97.82%	82.17%
Epping Hemnall	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	84.05%	100.00%	92.72%
Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common	86.55%	97.44%	90.58%	84.22%	86.55%	87.77%
Grange Hill	64.42%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.96%	92.03%
Hastingwood Matching and Sheering Village	0.12%	34.74%	69.83%	11.42%	13.82%	23.29%
High Ongar Willingale and The Rodings	23.72%	23.98%	48.85%	0.00%	23.85%	28.00%
Lambourne	10.33%	90.59%	92.54%	0.69%	2.07%	44.43%
Loughton Alderton	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	113.06%
Loughton Broadway	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	103.34%
Loughton Fairmead	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	112.90%
Loughton Forest	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	112.97%
Loughton Roding	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	112.82%
Loughton St John`s	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	99.28%	112.64%
Loughton St Mary`s	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	113.08%
Lower Nazeing	3.36%	98.82%	98.32%	23.37%	0.25%	49.06%
Lower Sheering	99.31%	98.51%	100.00%	96.24%	97.82%	94.94%
Moreton and Fyfield	0.48%	1.20%	60.79%	0.00%	1.20%	9.14%
North Weald Bassett	0.00%	0.00%	99.18%	0.00%	0.00%	45.98%
Passingford	0.77%	2.32%	5.29%	0.00%	0.77%	6.79%
Roydon	13.33%	13.33%	96.57%	10.61%	13.33%	35.44%
Shelley	98.74%	100.00%	99.25%	0.00%	99.25%	83.57%
Theydon Bois	3.56%	7.44%	99.37%	95.37%	2.25%	37.10%
Waltham Abbey High Beach	11.65%	70.13%	66.10%	11.02%	44.70%	47.81%
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	89.58%	100.00%	100.00%	99.96%	100.00%	94.78%
Waltham Abbey North East	84.42%	85.04%	97.39%	86.01%	96.83%	84.88%
Waltham Abbey Paternoster	55.68%	100.00%	98.98%	100.00%	98.98%	86.16%
Waltham Abbey South West	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	98.80%	99.89%	98.40%

Columns 2-5 show the percentage of residents that are within 2km of various services.

Appendix 7 – Glossary

BME	Black Minority Ethnic
CC	County Council
CDRC	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CLG/DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DCSF	Department for Children Schools and Families
DEFRA	Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DH/DoH	Department of Health
EFDC	Epping Forest District Council
ERPHO	Eastern Region Public Health Observatory
JSA	Job Seekers Allowance
KSI	Killed or Seriously Injured
IMD	Indices of Multiple Deprivation
LEA	Local Education Authority
LSOA	Lower Super Output Area – a small geographical area, with an average population of 1,500
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership (e.g. One Epping Forest)
Mosaic	A socio-economic classification tool
MSOA	Medium Super Output Area – a small geographical area, with an average population of 7,200
NEET	Not in Education Employment or Training
NI	National Indicator
NVQ	National Vocational Qualification
NWPHO	North West Public Health Observatory
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PCT	Primary Care Trust
Quinary	A 5-base system through which data can be presented

Quintile Quintiles are used to divide frequency data into 5 sets

SCS Sustainable Community Strategy