



# A profile of people living in Epping Forest

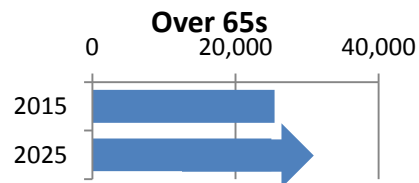
April 2016  
Organisational Intelligence

Epping Forest district is a mixture of rural and urban areas and stretches northward from its boundary with Greater London right into the heart of rural Essex. Covering an area of 131 square miles, the key population centres are the commuter towns of Loughton, Chigwell and Buckhurst Hill, as well as the market towns of Epping, Waltham Abbey and Ongar. Some areas of the district have relatively good transport links with both the M11 and M25 motorways running through the area. Mainline railway networks run south to London and the Central Line tube has five stops in the district from Buckhurst Hill to Epping. However, in the rural nature areas there are accessibility issues for some without private transport, especially in outlying villages.

## An overview of Epping Forest including key issues impacting the population, health & wellbeing, and demand on services

### People and place

- An **ageing population** is increasing demand on services.



- Few **deprived areas** with poor health and unemployment.
- Low population density.
- Average rate of **crime** and residents feeling safe.
- Higher than average waste **recycling** levels.



### Lifestyles

- Although lower than average, reducing **smoking, drinking and obesity**, plus increasing physical activity, are all areas for improvement.
- Interventions need to reach high risk groups to reduce the number of preventable health conditions and service demand.
- Hospital admissions due to **alcohol** related conditions are better than England average.
- Fall in number of adults in **substance misuse** treatment.

### Physical and mental health

- Increasing rate of **diabetes** although it is below average.
- Slightly higher rate of hospital admissions due to **hip fractures** than England.
- Rate of those **killed/seriously injured on the roads** is significantly above average.
- Good **wellbeing** amongst pupils and adults and a lower than average percentage with **mental health** problems.
- Increasing number of people with **dementia**. Unpaid carers require support to achieve their role.



### Housing

- High proportion of owner occupiers, with low proportion of **social housing**.
- Highest rise in **house prices**.
- Relatively high proportions on the **housing waiting list** but lower than average in **temporary accommodation**.
- Third lowest rate of **homeless** households.
- Ageing population will impact on the availability of health services, housing and care homes.



### Children and Young people

- Low rate of **teenage pregnancy** (which is linked to a range of poor outcomes in later life).
- Average level of **Chlamydia** testing and percentages testing positive.
- Pockets of **child poverty**.
- Low rates of **children in care**.
- Average level of eligibility for free early education entitlement (two year olds) but lowest **take up** rate.

### Education

- The proportions who are **ready for school** and who achieve a **good level of development** at age 5 are close to the county average but there is a **gap** for those eligible for free school meals.
- Close to average proportion achieve five or more **GCSEs** at grades A\*-C.
- Lower than average proportion attend a **good or outstanding school**.
- More pupils than average aspire to go to **university**.



### Employment

- Lower proportion of adults with **no qualifications**.
- Slightly lower than average **adult unemployment** and average proportion of **young people** Not in Education Employment or Training.
- Higher than average number of **economically inactive** adults.
- Lower than average ratio of **jobs** per population but increasing number of jobs.
- Most businesses have 9 or fewer employees.



### Transport

- Fourth longest average **travel time** by public transport or walking to reach key services in Essex.
- Below average percentage of residents who are satisfied with **roads**, local **bus service** and local transport information.
- Access to a car is essential for people out of work and not able to use public transport or walk to an employment centre. 16% may miss out on **work opportunities** unless they have access to a car.

## Greater demand on health and social care due to an ageing population and schools and services supporting 5-15 year olds

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment

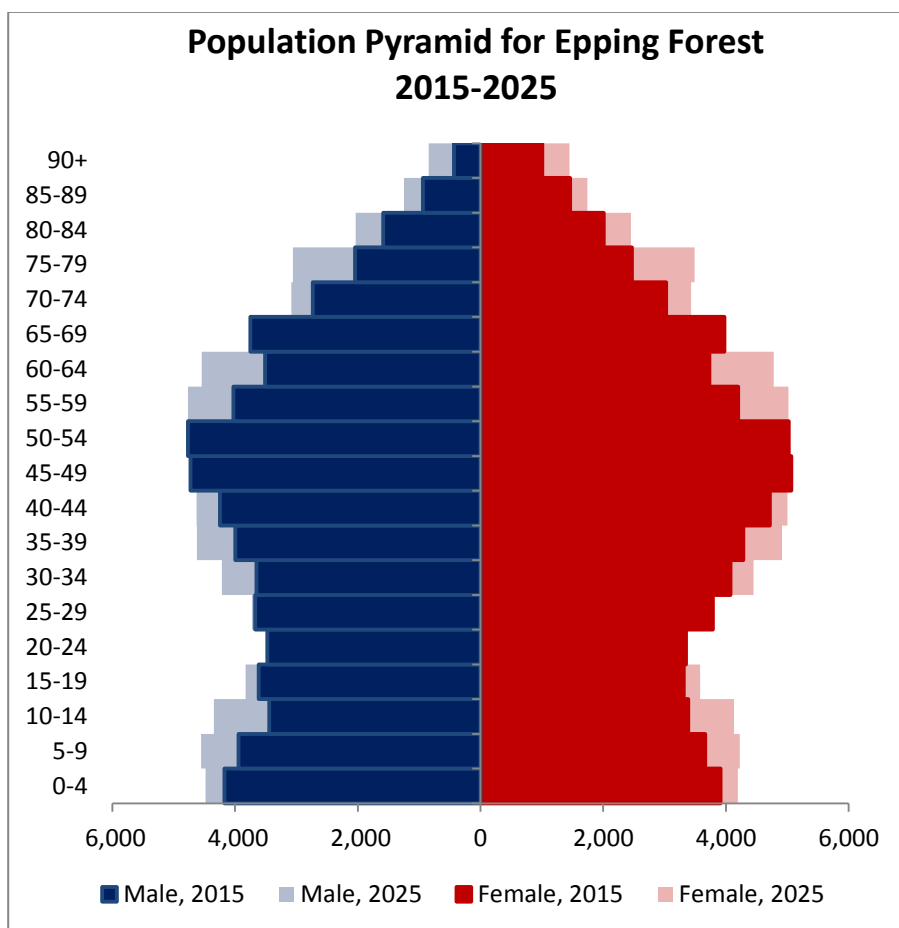


Independence



Epping Forest is the sixth largest district in Essex in terms of total population numbers. It has a relatively low proportion of over 65s although a 20% increase is expected between 2015 and 2025. This ageing population will put greater demand on health, social care services and housing needs.

The working population is essential for economic growth, requiring adequate housing, access to jobs and businesses, but the Epping Forest proportion is forecast to decrease by three percentage points by 2025.



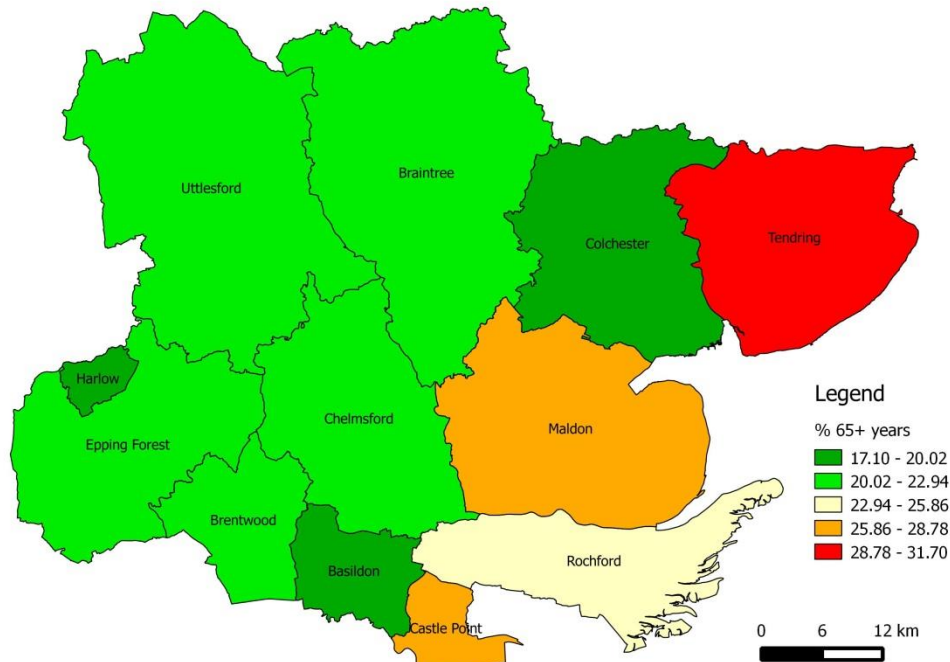
Between 2015 and 2025:

- The total population will increase from 129,200 to 142,600: an increase of 10% or 13,400 more people.
- Over 65s will increase from 25,400 to 30,500: an increase of 20% (5,000) and will represent 21% of the total population in the district.
- The working age proportion will fall from 58% to 55%.
- There will be 3,900 more under 19s.
- 9,500 new babies will be born over the period.

Source: ONS, 2012 sub-national populations

The map below shows the forecast percentage of older people in each district by 2024.

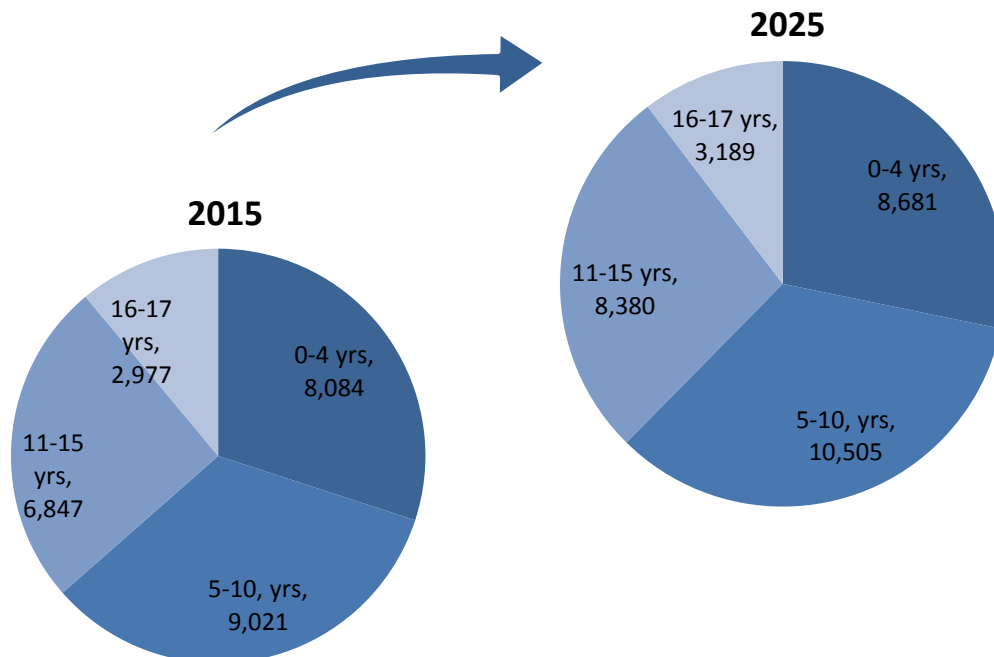
**Percentage of older people (65+ years) by district (2024)**



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10th June 2015

Between 2015 and 2025, the 5-10 year old and 11-15 year old age group will be the biggest growing age groups for children: an increase of 1,484 and 1,533 respectively. School places and services will need to be available to support these changes.



## Epping Forest is affluent, with few areas of deprivation

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Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



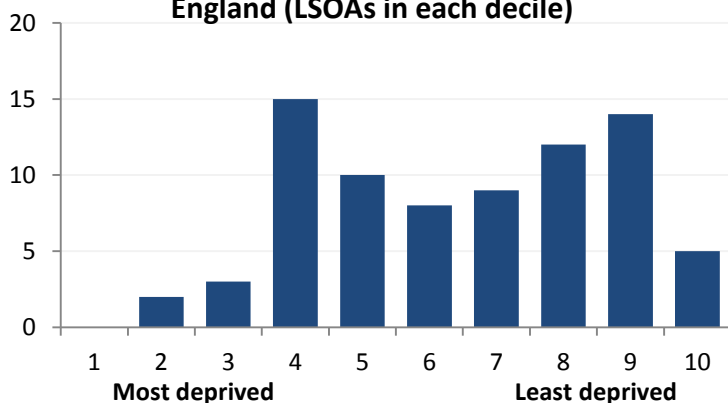
Sustainable environment



Independence



### Deprivation in Epping Forest relative to England (LSOAs in each decile)



Source: DCLG, Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation are made up of a number of different domains including: income; employment; health and disability; education, skills and training and housing and services which impact the overall deprivation.

There are 78 LSOAs in Epping Forest, with none of them being amongst the most deprived 10% in England. There are five that are in the top 10%, ie the most affluent.

The distribution would suggest that there are a significant number of affluent areas in Epping Forest but few that are deprived. Epping Forest is ranked 205 out of 326 local authorities in England on overall deprivation (where 1 is the highest level of deprivation).

MOSAIC is a tool for identifying the characteristics of households within an area. There are 66 different household types in MOSAIC and some or all of them can be present in an area. The top three most prevalent household types in Epping Forest, representing 18% of households are:

“D17 Thriving Independence” 6.8% of households	“B08 Premium Fortunes” 5.7% of households	“D14 Cafés and Catchments” 5.1% of households
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Singles and cohabitants without children, aged 36 and over</li> <li>• Own their home, with large outstanding mortgages, in family neighbourhoods</li> <li>• Comfortable household income of £40-49k or more</li> <li>• Middle managers with a successful professional career</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Families with teenage children or students, aged 46 and over</li> <li>• Own their own extensive detached homes</li> <li>• Substantial income of £100k or more</li> <li>• Directors and senior managers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professional couples with children (most likely to be 12-17), aged 36-55</li> <li>• Own their own houses, most likely to be pleasant family homes</li> <li>• Household incomes of around £70-99k.</li> </ul>

Shelley and Loughton Broadway wards are areas with high deprivation and health inequalities. The household profiles in these areas are totally different and therefore the approach needed to reduce inequalities is also likely to be different.

Shelley ward	Loughton Broadway ward
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20.8% of households are G28 'Local Focus' who are rural families in affordable homes with incomes of £20-39k.</li> <li>• 10.5% are G27 'Outlying Seniors' who are pensioners on low incomes who are living in inexpensive housing (mostly owned by them) in out of the way areas.</li> <li>• 8.1% are M56 'Solid Economy'. These tend to be mainly families with children renting from a social landlord with relatively low incomes.</li> <li>• 5.7% are H34 'Contemporary Starts' who are cohabiting couples and singles in their late 20s/30s living in modern houses and with an income of £20-39k.</li> <li>• 4.5% are N58 'Aided Elderly'. These tend to be single and older, around half have low incomes and most own their own home.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13.6% are M56 'Solid Economy' (see left).</li> <li>• 9.4% are H35 'Primary Ambitions' who tend to be couples aged 26-45 with young children, with good household incomes.</li> <li>• 9.2% are J45 'Bus-Route Renters' who tend to be aged 25-40, living alone and renting lower value flats.</li> <li>• 7.8% are N59 'Pocket Pensions' who are retired and mostly living alone, renting from social landlords and on low incomes.</li> <li>• 6.3% are K46 'Self Supporters' who live alone, are aged 46-65 and own 2/3 bedroom small homes with incomes of £20-29k.</li> <li>• 6.0% are K47 'Offspring Overspill' who are pre-retirement families with adult children and incomes of £30-39k.</li> <li>• 5.6% are L52 'Midlife Stopgap' who have an average age of 45, and are home sharers in employment without children.</li> </ul>

## Reducing smoking, drugs and obesity are areas for improvement

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Learning



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Independence

Smoking, drinking alcohol and obesity can cause preventable health conditions. Epping Forest has the sixth highest smoking prevalence in the county, and it is also higher than the national average of 18%. Prevalence is slightly higher in people in routine and manual jobs (24.0%).

Alcohol related admissions to hospital in Epping Forest were lower than the national rate of 645 per 100,000 population in 2013/14. There were 157 arrests for drug possession in Epping Forest in the year to September 2015, up 5% from a year earlier and accounting for 6.4% of all arrests across the county. 194 adults and 18 young people were receiving treatment for drug abuse, also 183 adults and less than five young people were receiving treatment for alcohol abuse in the district in 2014/15. This is a 6% fall since 2013/14 in the number of adults being treated.

- 20.2% of adults are smokers, higher than the national average.
- 734 people (583 per 100,000) were admitted to hospital with alcohol related conditions, significantly better than the national average.
- 377 adults (and around 20 young people) were in treatment for drug/alcohol misuse, down 6% from a year earlier.



**Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

8% of Epping Forest residents stated that they smoke, slightly below the Essex average (10%).

Obesity in adults in Epping Forest is slightly better than the national figure, and levels of physical activity are higher than average. The proportion of adults who are overweight or obese is the second lowest in Essex and also slightly below the national average of 64.6%. The district performs better than the national average for 10-11 year old children (33.3% in 2014/15) and has the third lowest district figure in Essex, below the county average of 30.7%.

Compared to the county average Epping Forest has a higher level of physical activity in terms of organised sport participation (39.5% compared to 35.4% for the whole of Essex) and a slightly higher participation as part of a club membership (30.1% against 22.9%). Residents could still do more to improve their levels of physical activity in order to benefit their health, to achieve a lower risk of cardiovascular disease, stroke and coronary heart disease and this may mean creating more opportunities for people to do so.

- 63.9% of adults and 29.2% of 10-11 year old children are overweight or obese. This is lower than the national figure for adults and children.
- 21.8% of adults are doing enough physical activity to benefit their health (i.e. exercising three or more times per week), the second highest in the county and above the national average of 17.6%.







**Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

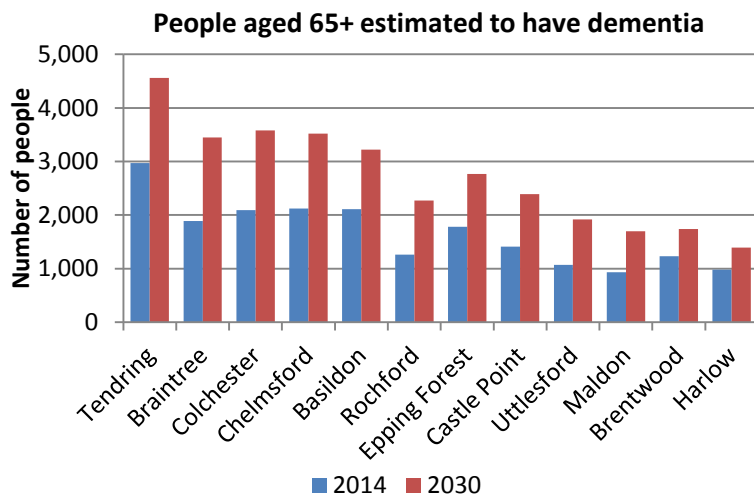
- 35% said that in the last week they did 30 minutes of moderate physical activity on five days or more, below the county average of 39%.
- Epping Forest residents (43%) are most likely to cite lack of time as the main reason for not taking more exercise (the same as the Essex average). Other reasons cited are the expense or lack of motivation (in similar proportions to all residents across Essex), but they were more likely to cite lack of childcare as a barrier.

### Increasing numbers of people with dementia, diabetes and admissions due to hip fractures will put demand on health services

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes

						
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Increasing numbers of people with dementia will have an impact on health services including training of staff, support for unpaid carers, and the available housing stock as more places in supported and sheltered housing and care homes will be needed.



1,780 people aged over 65 are thought to have dementia and this number is expected to rise by 56% to 2,770 by 2030.

Epping Forest had the fourth highest rate of people who died prematurely from cardiovascular diseases (CVD) in the county, and the fifth highest rate of preventable deaths from CVD. These figures, however, are still better than the national average. There has been a general improvement of these rates which is consistent with the national picture, and likely due to improvements in treatment and lifestyle. Prevention and treatment are important to improve things further.

- 65.1 per 100,000 people (212) died prematurely from cardiovascular disease (2012-2014), the fourth highest rate in the county. 41.4 per 100,000 (134) were preventable deaths from CVD.

- 567 per 100,000 (166) residents aged 65+ were admitted to hospital with hip fractures in 2013/14, the fourth lowest figure in Essex.
- Epping has the fourth lowest rate of diabetes in Essex at 5.8% (5,169) of the GP registered population, although the rate has risen over the last four years.

The prevalence of hospital admissions due to hip fractures in the over 65s in 2013/14 was slightly higher than the England average of 571 per 100,000 population, and was the fourth lowest figure in the county. Hip fractures can cause a loss of independence and are likely to result in an increased need for social care and care home places.

There was an increase in the number of recorded cases of diabetes in 2013/14, compared with the previous period, and the rate has been increasing over the last four years (as has the national figure). This may be due to higher levels of diabetes or improved detection by GPs. The rate is slightly lower than the national average of 6.4%.



#### **Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

70% of Epping Forest residents rate their general health as good, the same as the county average.

86% of the adults in Epping Forest receiving social care support in 2014/15 had personal budgets while 22% had Direct Payments, lower than the proportions in the whole of Essex (91% and 30% respectively).

73% of adults who had accessed reablement services during the year had left as self-carers, i.e. being able to live independently. (Reablement is a short-term service to help people with their daily living activities in order to regain or increase their independence following an illness, injury, disability or when people need some support in re-building confidence).

- 771 adults in Epping Forest were receiving social care support in 2014/15.
- 86% of them had personal budgets, lower than the county average.



## Pupils and adults rate their overall wellbeing levels well and adult mental health prevalence in West Essex CCG is lower than England figures

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



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Independence



National research highlights that good emotional and mental health is fundamental to the quality of life and productivity of individuals, families, communities and nations. It is associated with improved learning; increased participation in community life; reduced risk-taking behaviour and improved health outcomes. Poor child emotional well-being and mental health can have a lasting effect into adulthood. Research has shown that early intervention, preventative strategies and resilience building are effective to improve emotional wellbeing and mental health and are most effective when they take a holistic, family centred approach.



### Citizen Insight

According to the 2015 School, Health and Education Unit (SHEU) survey:

- Primary pupils in Epping Forest scored their overall wellbeing as 14.2 out of 20, close to the county average, while secondary pupils scored their overall wellbeing as 13.4 out of 20, slightly higher than the Essex figure.
- 19.2% of secondary school pupils in Epping say they have sometimes felt afraid to go to school because of bullying, close to the Essex average of 20.5%.

70% of residents rated their life satisfaction at 7 or more out of 10, close to the 72% in the whole of Essex and in the mid-range of all districts (Residents Survey 2015)

People with a serious mental illness have mortality rates 2-3 times higher than the total population that is largely due to undiagnosed or untreated physical illness as there had been a focus on the mental illness.

The proportion of people with a mental health problem in the West Essex CCG area is lower than the national figure. This indicator shows the prevalence of schizophrenia, bipolar affective disorder and other psychoses. This figure is much lower than the 4.2% of those completing a GP survey who report they have a long term mental health problem, which may be due to an under recording of diagnosis or the increased likelihood of people with mental or physical health problems completing GP surveys.

A large proportion of older people diagnosed with mental health problems are often related to dementia. During 2014/15 the Older Age Mental Health team conducted 40 assessments for people entering the service and 123 reviews on residents in Epping Forest. This represented 9% of all assessments and 7% of all reviews conducted in conducted in Essex, proportions that are in line with the population of the district.

In the NHS West Essex CCG area, which covers Epping, Harlow and Uttlesford:

- 0.69% have a mental health problem lower than the England figure (0.86%)
- 4.2% of people completing a GP survey report a long term mental health problem, lower than the England figure (5.1%)
-

## Epping Forest has low rates of children in care and teenage pregnancy but pockets of children in poverty

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



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Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



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Sustainable environment



Independence

The wellbeing of children and young people can be affected by many factors. Children and young people in care are among the most socially excluded children in England and there tend to be significant health and social inequalities for these children compared with all children. Epping Forest has the fifth lowest rate of children in care in the county (17.2 per 10,000 population). 20 children were placed in the district with half originating from out of the county, while three quarters of the children who originate from Epping Forest are placed out of the area.

The rate of children with a Child Protection Plan is 16.9 per 10,000, the same as the Essex average, while its rate of children receiving other social care support at 116.8 per 10,000 population is lower than the county average of 152.5. During 2015, Epping Forest had 69 families commenced on a Family solutions episode, representing 6% of all episodes in Essex. Family Solutions is an early intervention project.

The rate of hospital admissions caused by injury to children aged 0-14 (either unintentional or deliberate) was 83.1 per 10,000 in 2013/14, below the Essex average of 92.3 and the sixth lowest district in Essex.

25.0% of two year olds were eligible for Free Early Education Entitlement and the take up rate was 54.5% in autumn term 2015, the lowest in Essex.

Inequalities that develop in childhood tend to also disadvantage people as they become adults, for example poor health and social exclusion of care leavers and poor health, and financial outcomes for children who experience poverty. Early support can help to mitigate these problems later in life. Free Early Education Entitlement (FEEE) is a priority nationally for early years and Epping Forest, while being in the mid-range of districts in the proportion of families who are eligible, had the lowest take-up rate in the county.

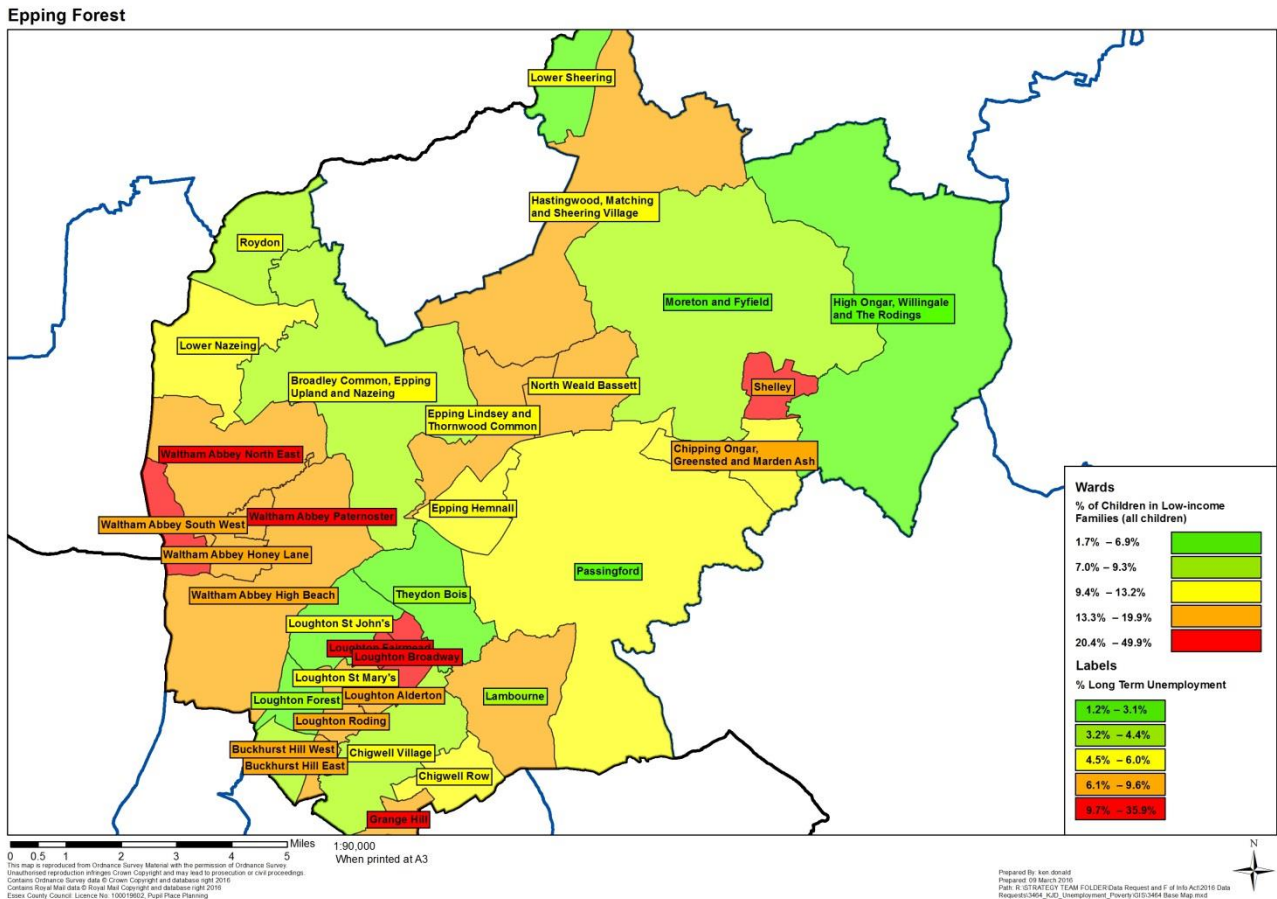
Low earnings and long-term worklessness are key factors impacting child poverty. Parental qualifications, family structure and size also have an impact on available income. Child poverty can lead to poor health outcomes including child-mortality and illness such as child mental health and low birth weight. Targeting initiatives at areas of high long-term unemployment may improve income and potentially reduce the risk of child poverty.

- At the end of December 2015 there were 46 children in care originating from the Epping Forest district, the fifth lowest district rate.
- 45 children with an Epping postcode had a Child Protection Plan in place and its rate was the same as the county average.
- 312 children received other social care support.

- 183 children were admitted to hospital due to injury in 2013/14, fewer than the Essex average.

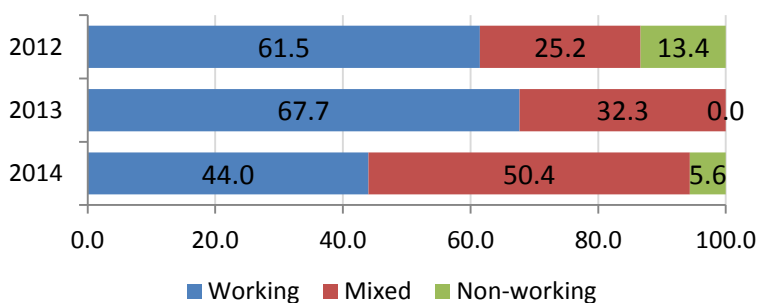
The map below shows the percentage of children in low income families compared to long-term unemployment (those claiming Job Seekers Allowance for more than 12 months). The bandings are based on the data across all wards in Essex and the map shows that Epping Forest has four areas of significant child poverty when compared to the rest of the county plus a number of other wards that show above average child poverty or long-term unemployment.

**Percentage of children in low income families (2014) and long-term unemployment (2012/13) by ward**



Epping Forest has four wards with a higher than average percentage of children living in low income families – Shelley (26.8%), Loughton Broadway (23.2%), Loughton Fairmead (22.0%) and Waltham Abbey South West (21.4%). Loughton Broadway and Loughton Fairmead wards also show higher than average levels of long-term unemployment (both 14.2%) while Waltham Abbey Paternoster also has higher than average long-term unemployment (11.8%).

**% Children in households**



- 13.5% of all children are in low-income families, in the mid-range of figures in Essex and below the national figure (18.6%).
- 8.5% of adults were long-term unemployed (2014/15), below the national average.
- A much smaller proportion of children were in non-working households (5.6%) in 2014 than in 2012, and this was lower than the Essex average of 12.5%.

8.5% of Epping Forest residents were long term unemployed in 2014/15, the third highest proportion in the county (the Essex average was 7.4%), but just below the national average of 9.0%. 84.4% of children in 2014 were in working/mixed households, compared to 86.6% in 2012, and Epping Forest has a higher than average proportion of children in mixed households.

Research evidence suggests that teenage mothers are less likely to finish their education, are more likely to bring up their child alone and in poverty and have a higher risk of poor mental health than older mothers.

- Epping Forest had a low rate of under 18s teenage conceptions in 2013, at 15.4 per 1,000, when compared to England and Essex.
- 8.3% of Chlamydia tests were positive in 2014, in the mid-range of districts in Essex.

At 15.4 per 1,000 teenage pregnancy figures for Epping Forest were lower than both the national and Essex averages (24.3 and 22.3 per 1,000) in 2013. This was the third lowest district figure in the county.

Chlamydia testing suggests that Epping Forest has a proportion of 15-24 year olds testing positive that is close to the county average of 7.6%. 21.1% of all 15-24 year olds were tested, close to the county figure of 21.5%.

## Early years measures and GCSE results are similar to the county average while most pupils attend good or outstanding schools

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start  
✓



Good health & wellbeing  
✓



Learning  
✓



Safer communities  
✓



Economic growth  
✓



Sustainable environment  
✓



Independence  
✓

The general level of educational attainment within a population is closely associated with the overall health of that population. The long-term demographic and health problems for a child born into a family with traditionally low standards of educational attainment may be severe, affecting health choice behaviour and service provision uptake into adulthood. Parental unemployment, single parent households, having parents with low educational qualifications, being a persistent absentee and eligibility for free school meals are factors linked to low educational attainment. All attainment data relates to pupils attending schools in Epping Forest.

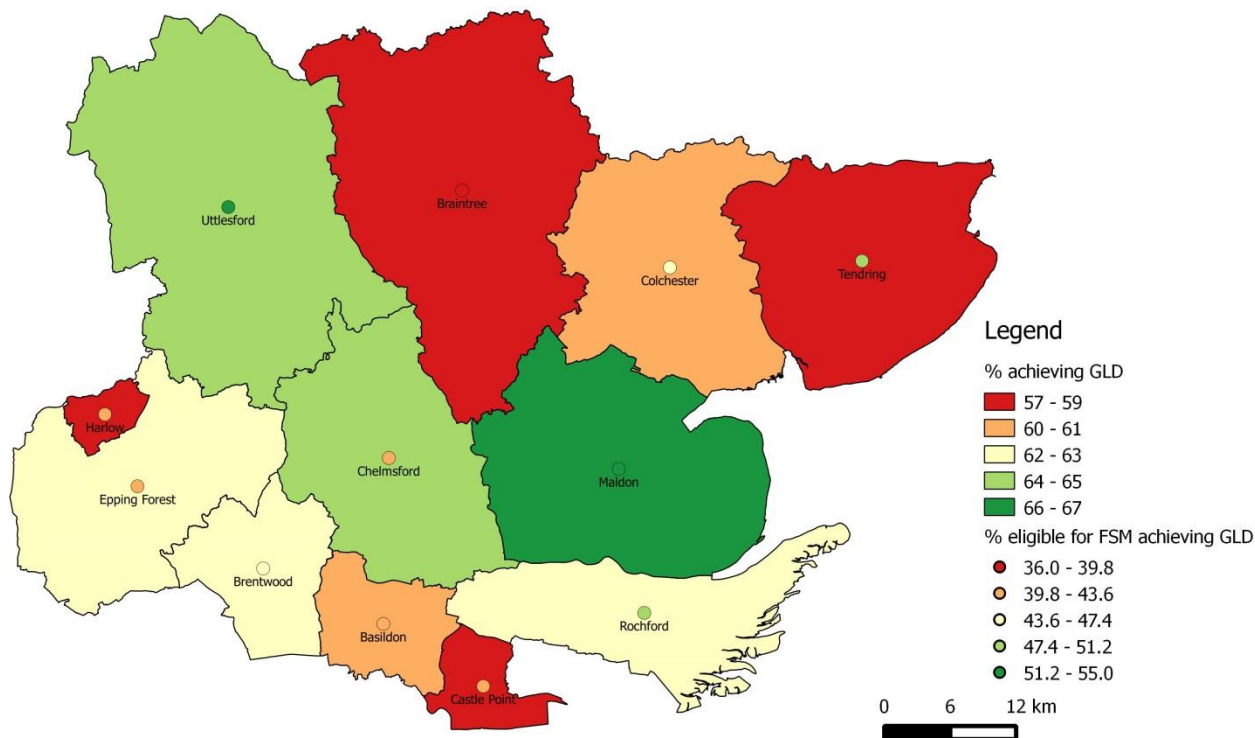
The percentages of children in Epping Forest who are deemed 'ready for school' and who achieve a good level of development in the first year of school was in the mid-range of districts and similar to the county averages.

10% of both primary and secondary pupils were eligible for free school meals in 2015, compared to 12% and 9% respectively in the whole county.

- 77% of pupils were 'ready for school' in 2014/15, close to the county average of 78% and higher than the 74% in 2013/14.
- 68% achieved a good level of development at the end of the Early Years Foundation Stage, higher than the 62% a year earlier and the same as the Essex average.

In 2014/15, just 43% of pupils who were eligible for free school meals (ie families with low income) achieved a good level of development, compared to 65% of those not eligible for meals (this was similar to the equivalent Essex figures of 43% and 66% respectively). Although the proportion of those receiving free school meals who achieve this is similar to the national and county averages, it is still an area for improvement.

**Percentage of children in Essex schools achieving a good level of development (GLD) and those eligible for Free School Meals achieving GLD (2014)**



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18th June 2015

The percentage of pupils at Epping Forest secondary schools who achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C including English & Maths in 2015 fell from 68.4% a year earlier. This appears to be consistent with the national trend. The results are in the mid-range of districts in the county and are just above the Essex average of 57.6%.

While over 80% of all primary and secondary children studying in Epping Forest attend a good or outstanding school (similar to 2014) this is slightly lower than the 84.3% in the whole of Essex. Around a quarter of pupils taking GCSEs who live in the district attend schools outside of Essex, although their performance at GCSE is similar to their peers at Epping Forest schools.

- 58.2% of pupils attending secondary school in Epping Forest achieved five or more GCSEs at grades A\*-C including English & Maths, close to the Essex average.
- 83.4% of all pupils attend a good or outstanding school, the third lowest in the county.

- 5.2% of half days in state funded secondary schools in the district were missed due to authorised and unauthorised absences in 2014/15.
- 4.8% of secondary pupils are deemed to be persistent absentees, close to the county average.

Young people who attend school regularly are more likely to get the most they can out of their time at school, more likely to achieve their potential, and less likely to take part in anti-social or criminal behaviour. Reducing absenteeism and exclusion levels are therefore important. Epping Forest has the same absenteeism prevalence (in state funded secondary schools) as Essex (5.1%) and has a proportion of persistent absentees that is close to the county average.



#### Citizen Insight Source: SHEU 2015

- 70% of primary and 68% of secondary pupils in Epping say they enjoy school most or all of the time, below the Essex average for primary (75%) but above for secondary (62%).
- Aspirations in Epping Forest are very high, with 71% of secondary pupils wanting to go to university (the highest district figure) compared to 54% overall in Essex.

### Lower than average adult employment and unemployment and a high proportion of economically inactive adults

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence

Health and employment are intimately linked, and long term unemployment can have a negative effect on health and wellbeing. Unemployment leads to loss of income, which affects standards of living. The long-term effects can include depression and anxiety, a loss of identity and reduced perceptions of self-worth. In addition, work can play an important role in social networks and the complex interactions between the individual and society, as work is an integral part of modern day social networking.

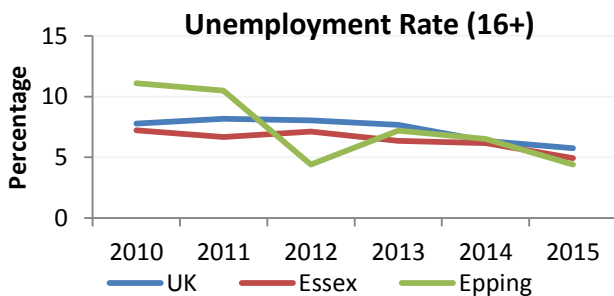
- 6.2% of 16-64 year olds have no qualifications (2014), below the Essex and England averages (8.7% and 8.6%).
- 5.6% of young people were not in education, employment or training from Nov 2014 - Jan 2015, similar to the Essex average of 5.7%.
- 4.4% of 16-64 year olds were unemployed in June 2015, slightly below the Essex average of 4.9%.
- 760 people were in apprenticeships in 2014/15.

Young people with no qualifications are more likely to not be in education, employment or training post 16 and more at risk of not being in paid work and of receiving lower rates of pay.

Significantly fewer working age adults in Epping Forest have no qualifications when compared to the national and Essex averages. Epping Forest also has a higher than average proportion of adults (52.6%) with qualifications at level NVQ 3 or above. 2,960 adults were engaged in some form of further education in Epping Forest in 2014/15.

While there are slightly fewer adults over 16 who are unemployed in Epping Forest than the county average, the proportion of young people aged 16-18 who are not in education, employment or training (NEET) is similar to the Essex and England figures.

260 young people under 19 were in apprenticeships in 2014/15 (plus another 500 aged 19+), a 7% rise over the previous year.



Although Epping Forest has lower than average unemployment, it also had the second lowest percentage of adults aged 16-64 who were in employment in June 2015, significantly below the county average of 76.2%. The district had the second highest proportion who were economically inactive, above the Essex figure of 19.7%. The latter group includes, for example, all those who are looking after a home, retired or studying.

- 71.3% of adults were employed in June 2015, the second lowest proportion in Essex.
- 25.3% were economically inactive, the second highest district proportion.

### Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

30% of Epping Forest residents consider themselves to be a participant in lifelong learning, below the county average of 34% and the second lowest district figure. The main barriers preventing them from participating in lifelong learning are lack of time and lack of interest.



## Lower than average job density, mostly small businesses but higher than average job growth

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



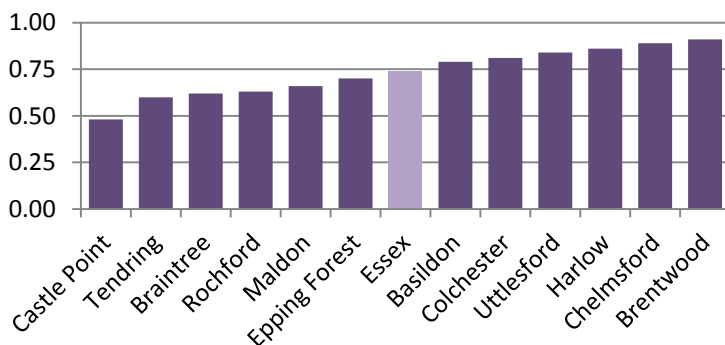
Sustainable environment



Independence

The number of jobs is expected to increase in the next five years by a higher rate compared to the whole of Essex. Job density in Epping Forest is lower than average, with the ratio of total jobs to working age population in 2013 being 0.70 compared to 0.74 in Essex and 0.80 in England. This suggests that a number of residents travel out of the district to work.

**Jobs Density 2013**



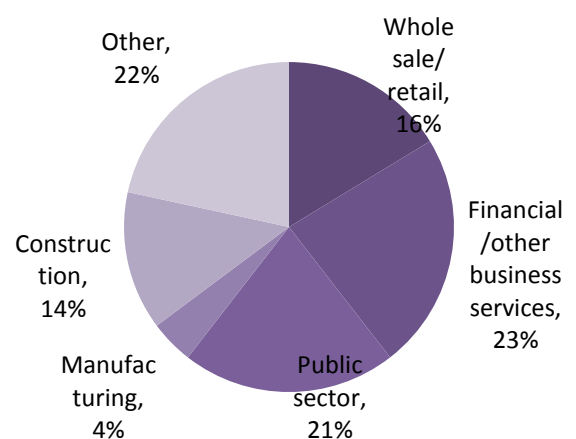
- The jobs to population ratio of 0.70 is lower than the Essex and England figures.
- 4.6% growth in the number of jobs is expected between 2015 and 2020, higher than the Essex average growth of 2.8%.
- Average weekly earnings are £541, lower than earnings for the whole of Essex but higher than England.
- Tourism is worth £12m to the local economy.

Average gross weekly earnings for full time workers living in Epping Forest in 2015 were lower than the Essex average of £575 but higher than the England figure of £533.

Around half of jobs are in financial/other business services or the public sector, while 16% are in wholesale/retail and 14% are in construction.

91.5% of businesses in Epping Forest have 9 employees or less (similar to the whole of Essex).

The tourism industry was worth £12m to the Epping Forest district (2014 data), accounting for 6% of tourism spending in Essex and a figure that has been steadily increasing over the last few years. Just under half of the income generated was due to holiday spending. The 74,000 trips made in the district accounted for 5% of the total trips in the county, indicating that the spend per trip is slightly lower than average.





Superfast broadband coverage in Epping Forest will rise from 82% to 97% by 2020.

The superfast broadband project is expected to make a real difference to Epping Forest residents and businesses, whose ability to trade and communicate online will be greatly enhanced. Better connectivity will also support digital inclusion in terms of lifelong learning and skills development as well as the use of public services provided through online channels.

Although superfast broadband coverage in Epping Forest was above the Essex average in 2013, the planned investment in the project should mean that 97% of Epping Forest premises (compared to 94% in the whole of Essex) will have access to superfast broadband by early 2020.

## Residents feel safe and the rate of crime is in the mid-range of districts but rate of those killed/injured in traffic accidents is significantly above average

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence

The majority of Epping Forest residents feel safe during the day and many also feel safe after dark.

### Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015



- 85% of adults in Epping Forest say they feel safe during the day, the same as the Essex average.
- 48% say they feel safe after dark, close to the county average of 49%.
- 37% of adults are satisfied with safety on the roads, lower than the county average of 42%.

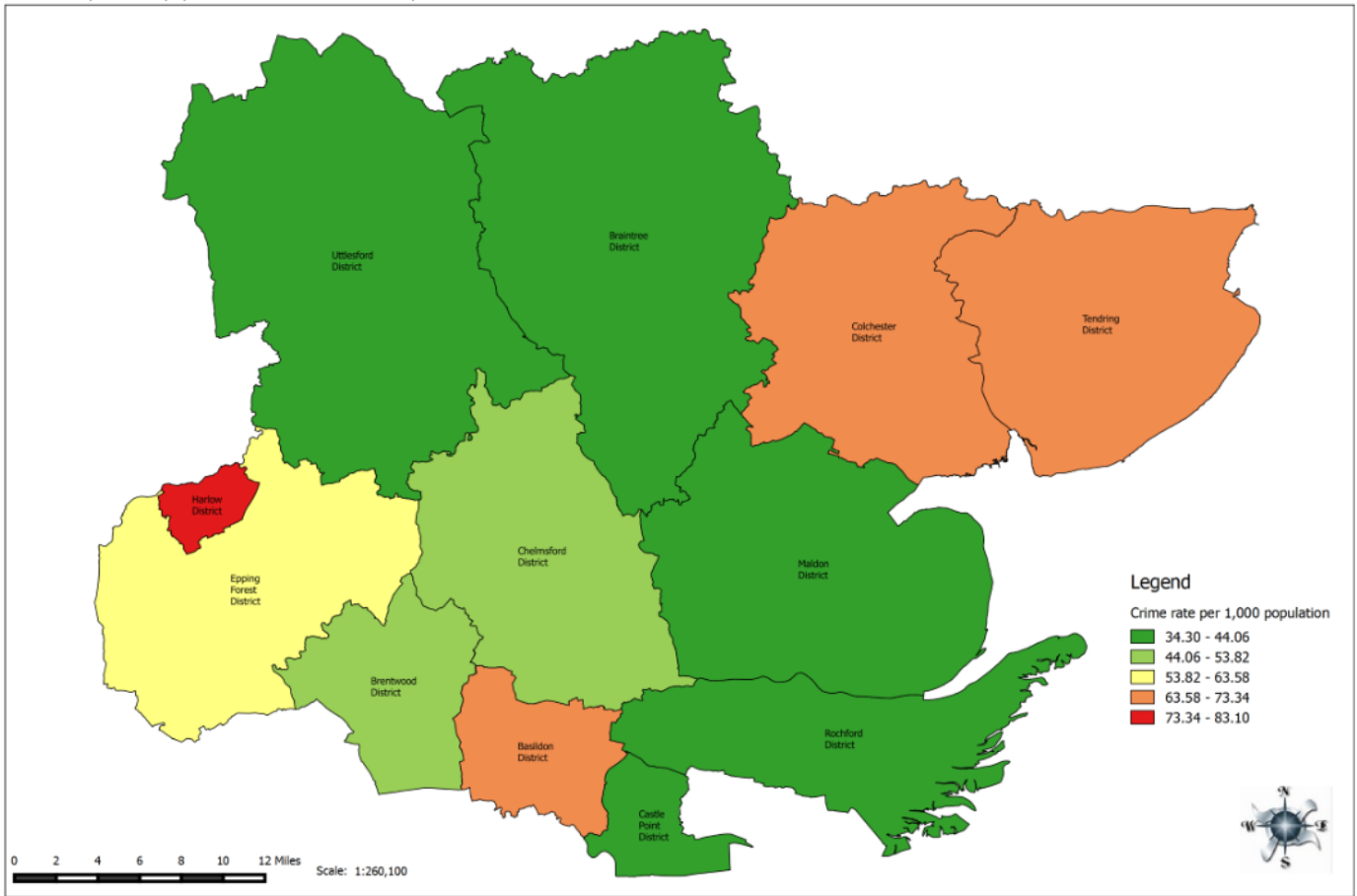
Motor vehicle traffic accidents are a major cause of preventable deaths, particularly in younger age groups. For children and for men aged 20-64 years, mortality rates for motor vehicle traffic accidents are higher in lower socio-economic groups. The vast majority of road traffic collisions are preventable and can be avoided through improved education, awareness, road infrastructure and vehicle safety. Epping Forest had a rate of people killed and seriously injured on the roads in 2012-2014 that was significantly above both the Essex and England rates of 42.2 and 39.3 respectively.

The rate of those killed/seriously injured on the roads (70.2 per 100,000 population) is above the Essex and national averages.

There are many risk factors that increase the likelihood of offending and other poor outcomes. These risk factors include: a person's attitude to crime, risk taking behaviour, substance misuse, mental and physical health, access to employment and training, financial issues and family relationships. These poor outcomes may not only impact the individual but their children and have long-lasting effect. The pathways into offending are very complex and there may be no link, an indirect link or direct link from risk factor to offending and some risk factors may make certain types of offending more likely. Evidence suggests that supporting people with the right support at the right

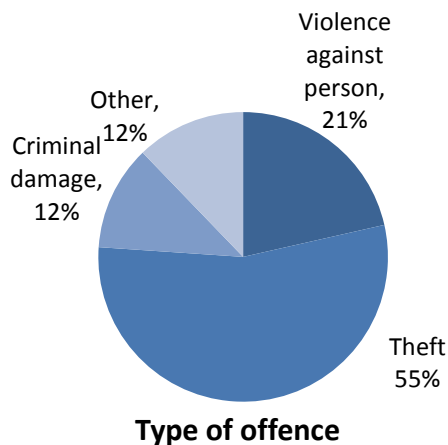
time and ensuring that there are not any gaps or inconsistencies between agencies may be most effective way in reducing crime.

Crime rate per 1,000 population in the 12 months to September 2015



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Epping Forest had a crime rate in the 12 months to September 2015 that was up 4.6% on the previous year and in the mid-range of districts in the county. Theft offences accounted for 55% of all offences during this period (this comprises burglary 16%, vehicle theft 18% and other theft 20%).



- The rate of crime in Epping Forest is 54.9 per 1,000 population (representing 7,067 offences), in the mid-range of districts.
- The rate of domestic abuse offences at 13.3 is lower than the county average.
- The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents is 28.1 (3,624 offences).
- 17.5% of offenders re-offended in 2013, one of the lowest district figures.

There were 1,740 domestic abuse offences in 2014/15, a rate which was below the county average of 19.7. The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in Epping Forest is in the mid-range of districts in the county and up 5.5% over the previous year. The percentage of all offenders who re-offended was one of the lowest in the county in 2013 (this is the latest data publically available).

## Some areas show significantly worse health across a number of indicators, compared to England

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment

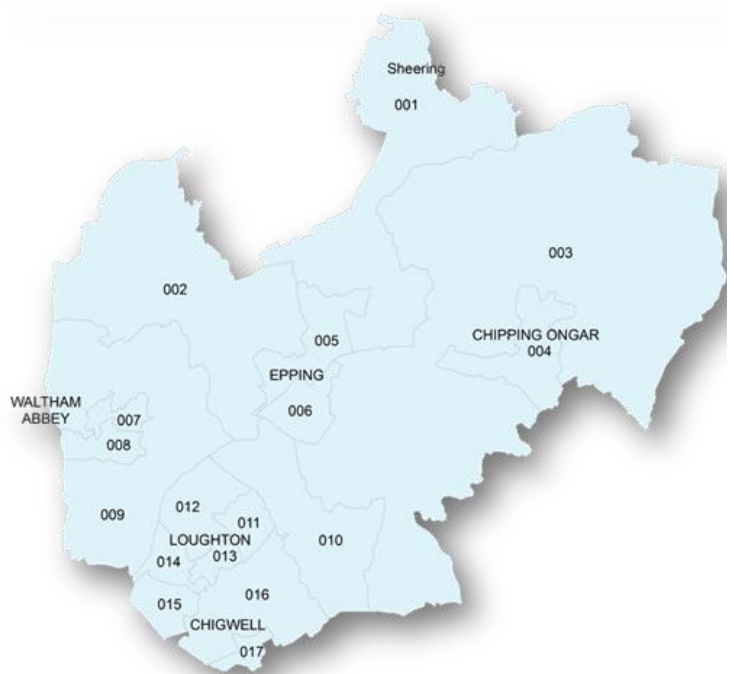


Independence

Health inequalities are differences in health outcomes between different population groups. To improve health and reduce inequalities, we need to consider all the factors that influence health, which are known as the wider determinants of health.

This 'tartan rug' table shows for each Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) in the local authority, the value for each key indicator and whether it is significantly different from the England average. The map shows the exact location of individual MSOAs.

Middle Super Output Area (MSOA) Epping Forest 007, which covers the North area of Waltham Abbey, has significantly worse outcomes for a number of the indicators listed in the table. MSOA 011, the area of Loughton Broadway, also performs significantly worse on several of the metrics. The chart also demonstrates that the Epping Forest district has a higher than average population of over 65s, which could influence service provision.



*Please note that some of this data may differ from those presented earlier in the report due to varying data sources. (It may not be the most recent source as it is broken down by MOSA)*

Key: ■ significantly worse than England (higher for population indicators)  
 ■ significantly better than England (lower for population indicators)  
 ■ not significantly different

	Percentage of population aged 65 years and over	Income Deprivation	Child Poverty	Older people deprivation	GCSE achievement (5 A* C incl. Eng & Maths)	Unemployment	Adult obesity	Adult Binge Drinking
<b>England</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>20.1</b>
<b>Essex CC</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>19.4</b>
Epping Forest CD	18.9	10.5	15.2	14.2	61.8	2.8	23.9	20.6
Epping Forest 001	19.0	7.9	11.8	12.1	64.4	2.1	25.0	22.9
Epping Forest 002	23.2	8.0	12.3	11.0	68.3	2.0	25.2	16.9
Epping Forest 003	20.6	7.5	9.7	11.1	64.1	1.4	24.6	16.8
Epping Forest 004	22.1	9.4	14.0	12.0	57.6	2.4	24.3	20.2
Epping Forest 005	21.0	10.3	14.1	15.5	69.4	2.1	22.9	22.1
Epping Forest 006	21.8	9.4	14.1	13.5	61.1	2.1	22.2	25.2
Epping Forest 007	20.0	15.7	18.4	24.8	44.2	4.3	27.2	21.0
Epping Forest 008	14.2	13.0	19.4	16.7	50.0	4.0	27.5	23.2
Epping Forest 009	22.7	11.0	11.8	17.0	62.8	3.2	26.7	17.9
Epping Forest 010	22.6	9.0	12.3	11.5	70.0	1.7	22.6	21.3
Epping Forest 011	14.9	18.1	26.9	27.3	63.1	4.7	28.0	24.1
Epping Forest 012	16.8	7.2	10.5	10.2	70.1	2.3	21.5	20.5
Epping Forest 013	16.0	12.9	18.0	17.8	50.0	3.9	24.9	21.5
Epping Forest 014	17.2	9.3	14.5	11.4	55.9	2.3	20.6	22.9
Epping Forest 015	18.6	8.4	11.4	13.1	65.4	2.4	18.2	19.6
Epping Forest 016	18.7	6.9	11.1	8.3	76.9	1.8	21.3	15.4
Epping Forest 017	16.3	13.5	23.1	10.6	64.3	3.6	24.5	17.7

Life expectancy for both men and women in the Epping Forest district is better than the national average. However, life expectancy differs significantly for each MSOA, and MSOA 007 has significantly worse life expectancy than the national average.

#### Life expectancy & Causes of death (per 100,000 population)

	Life Expectancy for males	Life Expectancy for females	Deaths all ages, all causes	Deaths under 75, all causes	Deaths under 75, all circulatory disease	Deaths under 75, all cancer	Deaths under 75, all coronary heart disease	Deaths all ages, stroke	Deaths all ages, all respiratory disease
<b>England</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>82.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Essex CC</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>95.3</b>	<b>89.3</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>81.5</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>
Epping Forest CD	79.9	83.4	95.2	89.8	89.8	96.6	90.8	94.5	89.5
Epping Forest 001	78.3	82.3	104.7	95.5	64.4	113.5	71.5	56.5	95.2
Epping Forest 002	81.6	85.9	79.5	86.4	84.6	102.6	85.9	91.5	57.8
Epping Forest 003	81.2	84.9	84.8	85.6	89.6	102.0	111.2	88.6	71.8
Epping Forest 004	82.1	86.1	76.5	77.9	85.4	77.6	94.6	43.6	83.1
Epping Forest 005	78.5	83.7	92.3	96.5	59.9	120.7	46.7	45.3	81.2
Epping Forest 006	79.8	84.8	91.7	91.9	119.4	79.8	156.7	64.6	86.7
Epping Forest 007	74.5	77.9	143.3	152.2	209.9	139.9	155.7	271.6	129.8
Epping Forest 008	79.7	82.1	103.2	94.3	102.6	104.5	113.1	73.0	88.7
Epping Forest 009	79.2	79.4	127.9	100.1	95.5	96.6	86.1	109.1	142.3
Epping Forest 010	79.3	82.9	103.2	84.6	83.2	90.2	98.2	95.8	92.1
Epping Forest 011	79.7	86.7	81.2	87.8	89.6	71.6	103.7	78.4	97.0
Epping Forest 012	82.4	84.6	85.0	63.2	60.9	71.7	58.3	115.2	82.1
Epping Forest 013	80.1	87.0	79.5	93.3	88.2	89.9	65.8	56.4	72.8
Epping Forest 014	83.2	86.2	74.0	70.5	54.4	89.5	71.9	80.8	51.8
Epping Forest 015	79.5	82.5	112.0	85.4	74.3	93.1	81.0	106.5	111.3
Epping Forest 016	83.8	86.3	68.0	70.2	58.2	87.8	44.6	67.0	73.2
Epping Forest 017	80.0	83.1	98.7	92.7	117.9	106.4	106.9	145.0	81.1

## Good quality environment with high recycling rates, but lower than average satisfaction with roads and bus services

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



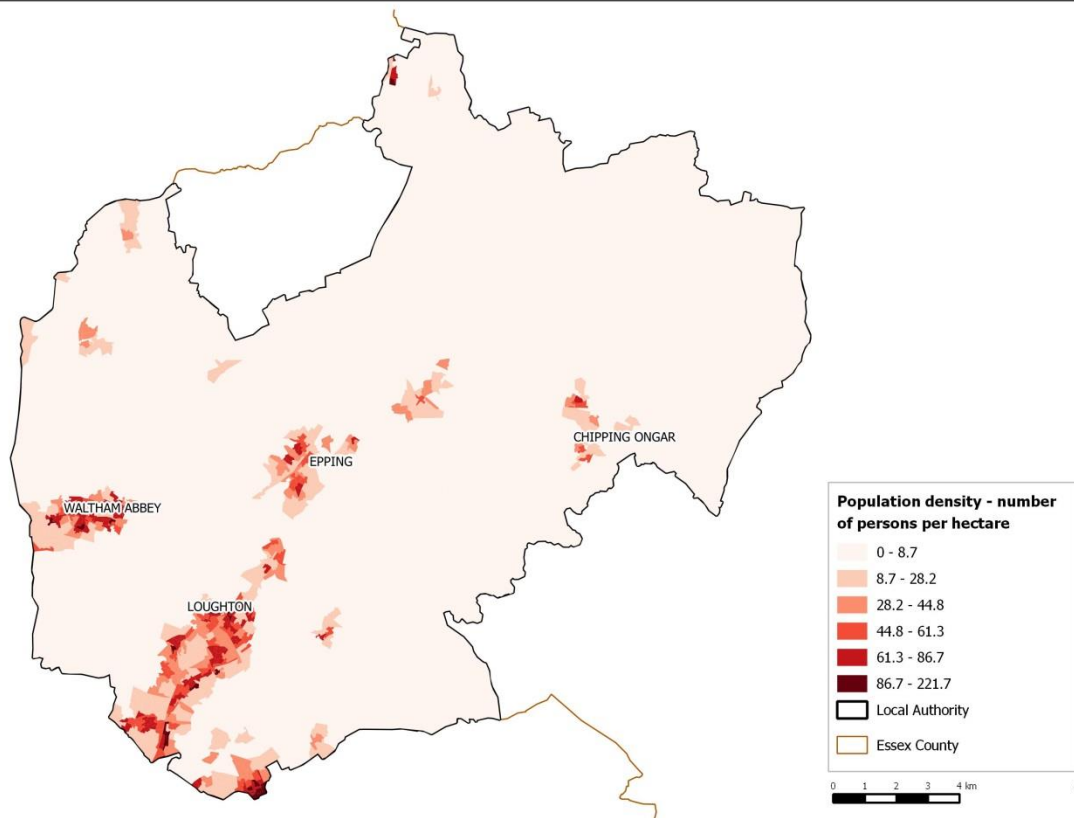
Sustainable environment



Independence

Epping Forest has a population density of 3.57 persons per hectare, the fourth lowest district in the county and below the 4.0 average of the whole of Essex. The population density map below shows the highest rates of population are in the Epping, Loughton and Waltham Abbey areas although there are large expanses of low population density. 87% of the Epping Forest district is classified as green space (Essex highest is 93% in Uttlesford, Essex lowest is 51% in Castle Point): green spaces are important for wellbeing, community cohesion and for wildlife.

### Population Density in Epping Forest, 2011



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March 2016

### Citizen Insight Source: Residents Survey 2015

- 83% of Epping Forest residents agree that they have a high quality environment, above the Essex average of 75%. 84% are satisfied with the local area as a place to live, close to the Essex average of 82%.
- 24% say they have given unpaid help to groups, clubs or organisations over the last 12 months (volunteering), similar to the county average of 23%.



Transport impacts on the health of a population via a number of factors including unintentional injuries, physical activity undertaken, air pollution and access to services. The last of these involves people traveling for basic necessities such as work, education, healthcare and purchasing food. Good transport links have an important role in enabling access to business and jobs which are important to allow for economic growth. Some 16% of people seeking jobs in Epping Forest (ie on job seekers allowance) may miss out on employment opportunities unless they have access to a car.

The affordability and accessibility of driving a car has increased over the past 30 years and this has heavily influenced planning decisions to be car focussed. However, there is still a significant proportion of the population without car access who are reliant on public transport, cycling and walking. The 15 minute average travel time by public transport or walking to reach key services is higher than the Essex average of 13 minutes. Improvements in the travel time to key services (i.e. employment centres, primary schools, secondary schools, further education, GPs, hospitals and food stores) by public transport/walking is a national trend.

- At 15 minutes, the average travel time by public transport or walking to reach key services is the fourth longest in the county.
- 84% of those on job seekers allowance are able to access employment centres by public transport or walking, similar to the Essex average (83%).
- Structural maintenance should be considered for 18% of the local road network, the second highest district figure in Essex.

In 2015, 4% of the main road network was in a condition where structural maintenance should be considered (the same as the countywide figure). However, 18% of the local road network was in this condition, the second highest district proportion in Essex and worse than the county average of 13%.

**Citizen Insight** Source: Residents Survey 2015

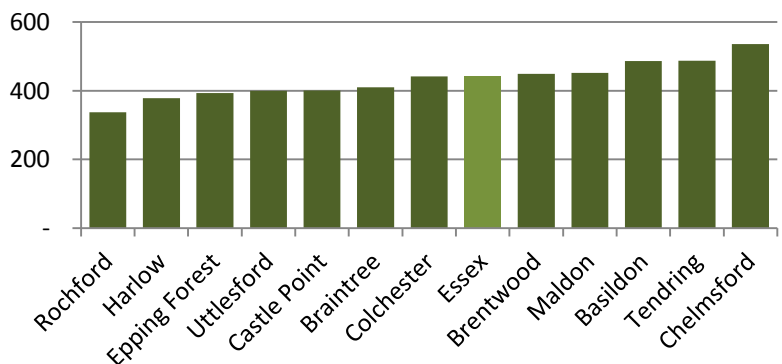


- Just 45% of residents are satisfied with their local bus service (the fourth lowest in the county and below the county average of 51%) while 42% are satisfied with their local transport information, above the county average of 39%.
- 12% are satisfied with the condition of roads, below the county average of 17%.

Epping Forest had the second highest level of household waste sent for reuse, recycling or composting in 2014/15. It therefore also had a lower amount of residual waste per household in 2014/15 than the county average.

- With 58.5% of household waste being recycled in 2014/15, Epping Forest has the second highest district figure, above the Essex average of 51.1%.
- It had 393 kg of residual waste per household, the third lowest in the county.

**Residual Household Waste Per Household (kg) 2014/15**



## Highest increase in house prices, with relatively high proportion on housing waiting list and low levels of social housing

This section links to the following Essex County Council Outcomes



Children get the best start



Good health & wellbeing



Learning



Safer communities



Economic growth



Sustainable environment



Independence



The relationship between housing and health is a recognised association but a complex one. A number of elements in and around the home can impact on health and wellbeing and will be influenced by other determinants such as education, employment and infrastructure. Specific housing related issues affecting health are indoor pollutants, cold and damp, housing design, overcrowding, accessibility, neighbourhood safety, social cohesion and housing availability.

Additionally as people get older and demand for people to stay within their own homes for longer increases the demand for specific housing needs will also increase.

Economic growth and housing are inextricably linked. Without a sustainable housing programme providing homes for people to live in and without a growing local economy, an area will be unable to provide the jobs and homes to attract new people and retain current residents and drive the economy forward.

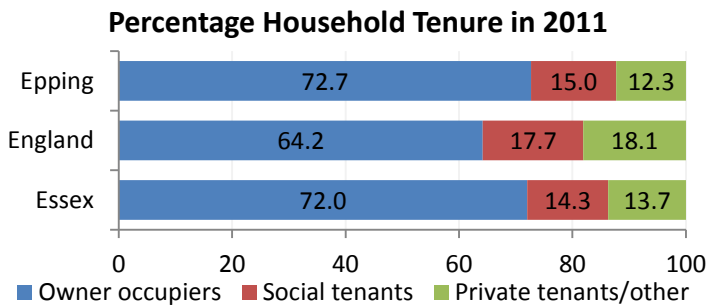
- The number of dwellings in Epping Forest rose by 1.3% to 55,130 between 2011 and 2014, lower than the rise in Essex and England (both 1.7%).
- House prices in Epping Forest have increased by 17.6% since 2011, the highest district rise.
- 8.3% of Epping Forest households were deemed fuel poor in 2013, the fourth highest district in Essex.

The increase in dwellings in Epping Forest since 2011 is one of the smallest rises in Essex.

House prices across Essex have been increasing year on year outstripping wages, making home ownership less and less affordable for a large proportion of the Essex community. However, the increase in Epping Forest has been the highest in Essex.

High energy prices coupled with low income mean 8.3% of households in Epping Forest are considered to be fuel poor, the fourth highest district in Essex. (A household is said to be fuel poor if it needs to spend more than 10% of its income on fuel to maintain an adequate standard of warmth.) From 2013-2014 there were 68 excess winter deaths in Epping Forest. This is around 17.5% additional deaths, above the national average (11.6%).

72.7% of households in Epping Forest are people that own their own homes (either with a mortgage or outright), significantly more than nationally (64.2%) but similar to the Essex figure (72.0%). There is a small proportion of social tenants (12.3%), who may be impacted by low stock levels, and private tenants (15.0%).



- 34.8% of residents in Epping Forest own their homes outright, similar to the Essex average of 34.7%.

- Higher than average number of households on the housing waiting list (1,500).
- 0.97 per 1,000 households were homeless or in priority need in Epping Forest in 2014/15, the third lowest rate in Essex.
- The rate of homeless households in temporary accommodation at 1.38 per 1,000 households was lower than the county average.

There were 1,500 households on the housing waiting list in 2014/15, which was the fifth highest number in Essex.

Homelessness is associated with severe poverty and is a social determinant of health. It is also associated with adverse health, education and social outcomes, particularly for children. In 2014/15, Epping Forest had the third lowest rate of households which were homeless or in priority need in Essex, a rate that was also lower than the national average of 2.4 per 1,000. The district had a rate of homeless households in temporary accommodation awaiting a settled home in March 2015 that was in the mid-range of districts in the county (the Essex average was 2.21).



Essex Insight is the Partnership information hub for Essex and a website about Essex and the people working and living in Essex.

The website can be used to find data, also join in surveys and use table, charting and mapping tools to support reporting.

It is home to a suite of products that supports the Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA).

There are links in this report to the JSNA specialist topic reports found on Essex Insight e.g. Child Poverty and CAMHS Needs Assessments.

**Bookmark it now as your one stop shop for data on Essex**

[www.essexinsight.org.uk](http://www.essexinsight.org.uk)

