



Key Facts 3

WARD PROFILE COMPARISON SUMMARY

A comparison summary of the individual Ward profiles, highlighting the main differences between areas in the district.

May 2010



INTRODUCTION

One Epping Forest is the Local Strategic Partnership for our district. It brings together representatives from important local public services, and 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. 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 the factors driving and sustaining change locally.

The Ward Profiles (Key Facts 2) bring together useful data at a local level and have been prepared by Forward Planning Officers at Epping Forest District Council, supported by the Local Strategic Partnership. They sit underneath the over-arching District Profile 'Shaping the Future' (Key Facts 1). The Ward Profiles provide a data 'snapshot' of the Wards within the District. This information will help the Local Strategic Partnership to identify trends and issues within the District, which will inform the preparation of the new Sustainable Community Strategy.

Both Key facts 1 and 2 are available on One Epping Forest's website, in the 'Mini Observatory' at:

http://www.oneeppingforest.org.uk/MiniObs_Main.html

Or on Epping Forest District Council's website at:

http://www.eppingforestdc.gov.uk/Council_Services/planning/forward_planning/Forward_Planning_Publications.asp

This document, Key Facts 3, is a summary of the data in those Ward profiles, in the form of a comparison of the different wards and areas. It has been prepared by Forward Planning officers at Epping Forest District Council, to further aid the Local Strategic Partnership in identifying trends and issues within the District

Please note that this document has been prepared in A3 format, as the graphs and charts are very large. If you wish to print this document, please take this into consideration.

We welcome feedback from partners about the contents and presentation of data. If you have any suggestions please contact Sarah King in Forward Planning at Epping Forest District Council by emailing sking@eppingforestdc.gov.uk or by telephone on 01992 564347.

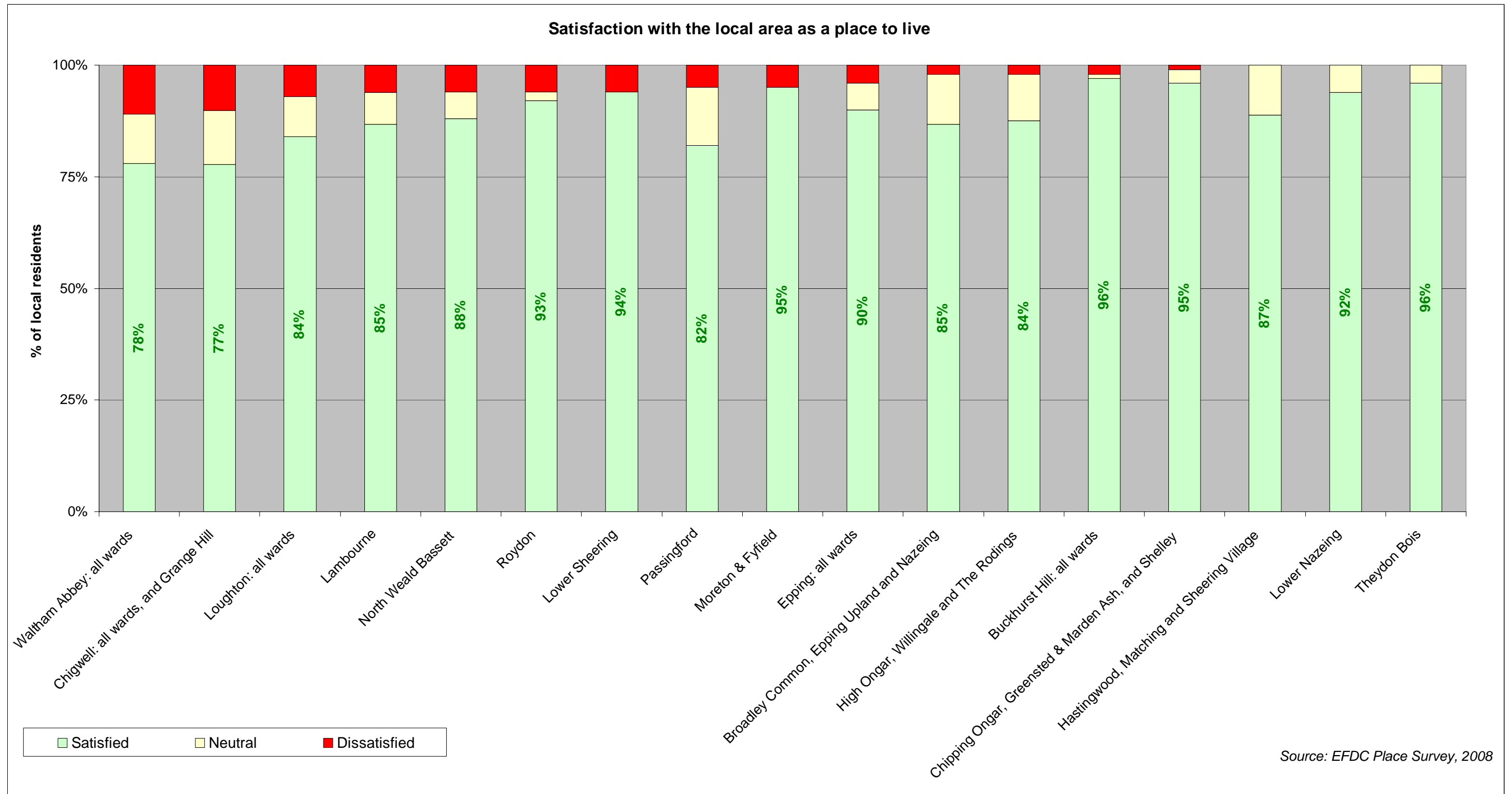
We hope you find this document helpful.

Forward Planning
Epping Forest District Council

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Public perception –satisfaction with the local area as a place to live



The above graph also uses data from the 2008 Place Survey, as explained on page 5. Respondents were asked “Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your local area as a place to live?”. [Answers have been grouped as there were many sub-groups of answer, but they came down to ‘Satisfied’, ‘Neutral’ or ‘Dissatisfied’]. [‘Answer not provided’ option has been excluded from the analysis]. Areas are ordered from the one with the most dissatisfaction on the left, to the least dissatisfaction on the right.

The area with the highest proportion of residents dissatisfied with the location, on the far left, was Waltham Abbey (all wards), where 11% of residents were dissatisfied. The area with the lowest proportion of dissatisfaction, on the far right, was Theydon Bois, where 0% of residents were dissatisfied, and only 4% felt neutral.

Public perception – top 5 issues that need improving in the area

Source: EFDC Place Survey, 2008

Area	1	2	3	4	5
Buckhurst Hill: all wards	Road and pavement repairs	Activities for teenagers	The level of traffic congestion	Public transport AND Affordable decent housing AND Facilities for young children	Sports and leisure facilities
Chigwell: all wards, and Grange Hill	Road and pavement repairs	The level of crime	Activities for teenagers	The level of traffic congestion	Clean streets
Chipping Ongar, Greensted & Marden Ash, and Shelley	Public transport	Activities for teenagers	The level of traffic congestion	Affordable decent housing	Road and pavement repairs
Epping: all wards	Road and pavement repairs	The level of traffic congestion	Activities for teenagers	Affordable decent housing	Public transport
Loughton: all wards	Road and pavement repairs	Activities for teenagers	The level of traffic congestion	The level of crime	Clean streets
Waltham Abbey: all wards	Activities for teenagers	Road and pavement repairs	Public transport	Shopping facilities	The level of traffic congestion AND Affordable decent housing
Broadley Common, Epping Upland and Nazeing	The level of traffic congestion	Activities for teenagers	Health services	Road and pavement repairs	The level of crime AND Sports and leisure facilities
Hastingwood, Matching and Sheering Village	Road and pavement repairs	Activities for teenagers	Public transport	Facilities for young children	Affordable decent housing
High Ongar, Willingale and The Rodings	Activities for teenagers	Public transport	Road and pavement repairs	Affordable decent housing	Facilities for young children
Lambourne	Public transport	Road and pavement repairs	The level of crime	Clean streets	The level of traffic congestion
Lower Nazeing	Activities for teenagers	Road and pavement repairs	Sports and leisure facilities	The level of traffic congestion AND Public transport	Facilities for young children
Lower Sheering	Road and pavement repairs	The level of traffic congestion	Cultural facilities (e.g. libraries, museums)	Activities for teenagers	Affordable decent housing AND Parks and open spaces
Moreton & Fyfield	Road and pavement repairs	Public transport	Affordable decent housing	Activities for teenagers	The level of traffic congestion AND Sports and leisure facilities
North Weald Bassett	Activities for teenagers	Road and pavement repairs	Public transport	Health services	Facilities for young children
Passingford	Public transport	Road and pavement repairs	Clean streets	The level of crime	Activities for teenagers AND The level of traffic congestion
Roydon	Health services	Public transport	The level of traffic congestion	Road and pavement repairs	Activities for teenagers
Theydon Bois	Road and pavement repairs	Activities for teenagers	Public transport	Health services	The level of traffic congestion

The above table shows some results from the 2008 Place Survey, in which local people were asked questions about how they felt about their area. Place Survey data were collected by a consultancy company on behalf of One Epping Forest, the Local Strategic Partnership, and Epping Forest District Council. The data was not always collected by ward – in some areas it was collected for several wards as a group, for example for Waltham Abbey.

In total 1350 completed questionnaires were returned during the survey, which, excluding 28 addresses that were not found, represents an adjusted response rate of 40.8%. On an observed statistic of 50%, a sample size of 1350 is subject to a maximum confidence interval of +/-2.67 at the 95% level of confidence. Please note that the Place Survey analyses opinion based on the above sample of 1,350 questionnaires, therefore analysis of this data at ward or multi-ward level is not necessarily representative of the whole of the population of that area.

One of the questions in the Place Survey was “Thinking about this local area, which of the things below, if any, do you think most need improving?”. Respondents were given a list of 21 options. The table above shows the top 5 answers for each area, e.g. Epping; all wards, or Lower Nazeing. [‘Answer not provided’ option has been excluded from the analysis].

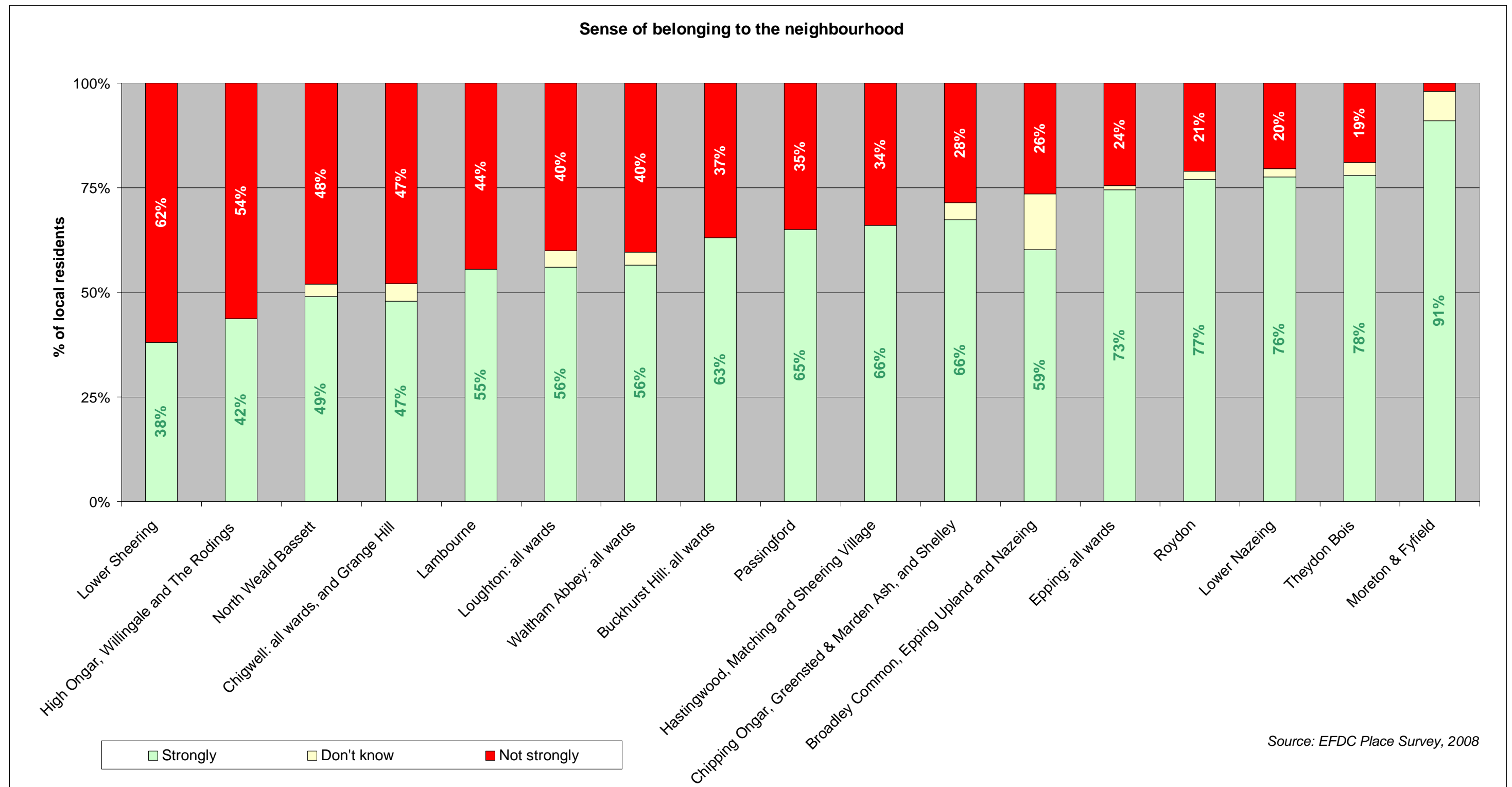
Answer	Number of times this answer was in the top 5	
Road and pavement repairs	17	Most popular top 5 answers
Activities for teenagers	16	
The level of traffic congestion	14	
Public transport	13	
Affordable decent housing	6	Somewhat popular top 5 answers
The level of crime	6	
Health services	5	
Clean streets	4	
Sports and leisure facilities	4	Least popular top 5 answers
Facilities for young children	5	
Cultural facilities (e.g. libraries, museums)	1	
Parks and open spaces	1	
Shopping facilities	1	Do not appear within top 5 answers in any area
Access to nature	0	
Community activities	0	
Education provision	0	
Job prospects	0	
Other	0	
Race relations	0	
The level of pollution	0	
Wage levels and local cost of living	0	

Clearly, several issues were identified as most in need of improving in many areas of the district. The table to the left lists the various answer options, and the number of times this answer appears in the ‘top 5’ of all the areas.

‘Road and pavement repairs’ was the most popular answer in the top 5: it appears in the top 5 answers for every area surveyed. ‘Activities for teenagers’, ‘The level of traffic congestion’ and ‘Public transport’ were also within the top 5 answers for most of the areas surveyed.

8 of the options did not appear in the top 5 for any area, these were ‘Access to nature’, ‘Community activities’, ‘Education provision’, ‘Job prospects’, ‘Other’, ‘Race relations’, ‘The level of pollution’ and ‘Wage levels and local cost of living’.

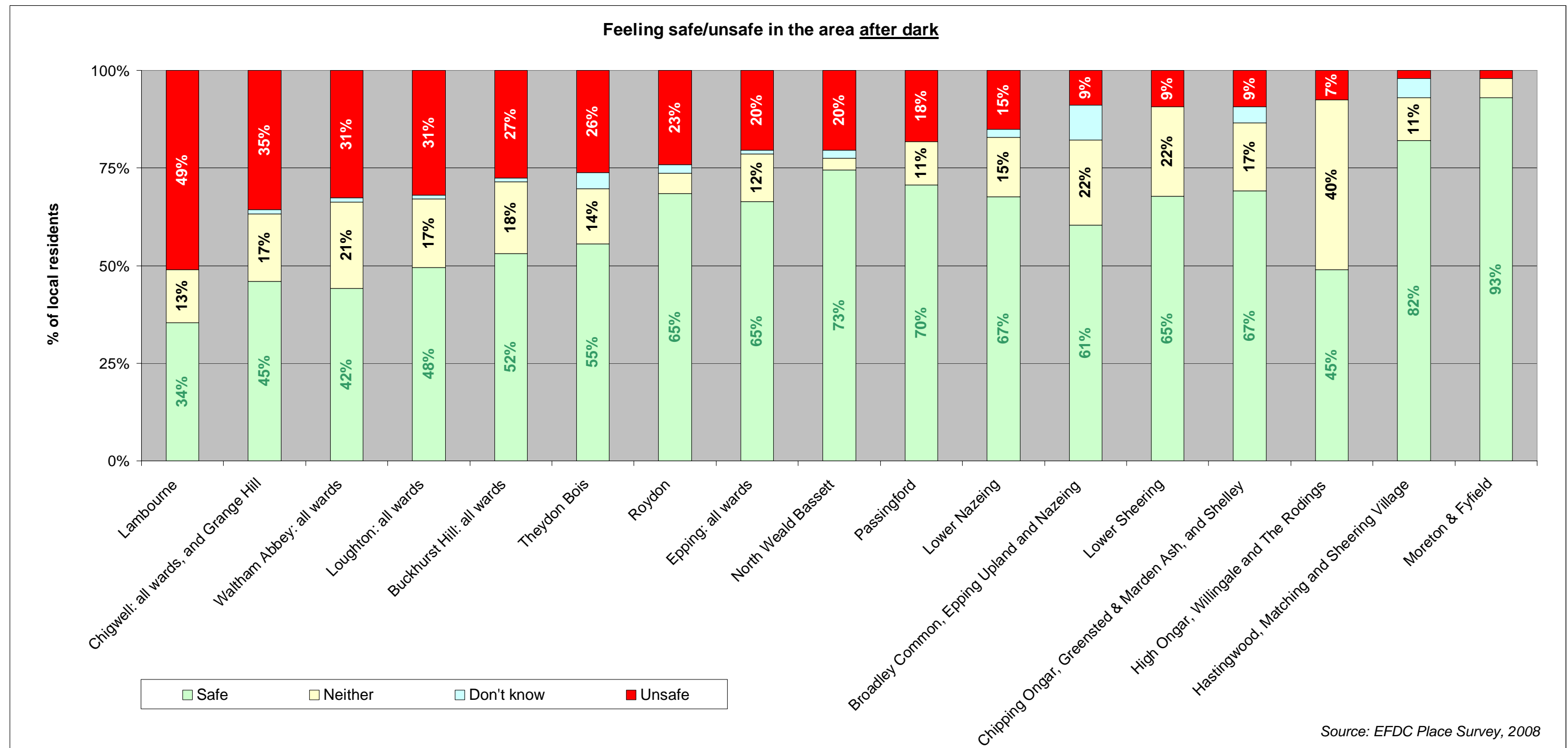
Public perception – sense of belonging to the neighbourhood



The above graph also uses data from the 2008 Place Survey, as mentioned above. Respondents were asked “How strongly do you feel you belong to your immediate neighbourhood?”. [Answers have been grouped as there were many sub-groups of answer, but they came down to ‘Strongly’, ‘Don’t know’ or ‘Not strongly’]. [‘Answer not provided’ option has been excluded from the analysis]. Areas are ordered from the one with the least ‘sense of belonging’ on the left, to the one with the most ‘sense of belonging’ on the right.

The area with the lowest ‘sense of belonging’, on the far left, was Lower Sheering, with 62% of residents not identifying themselves with the area. The area with the highest ‘sense of belonging’, on the far right, was Moreton & Fyfield, with over 90% of residents identifying themselves with the area.

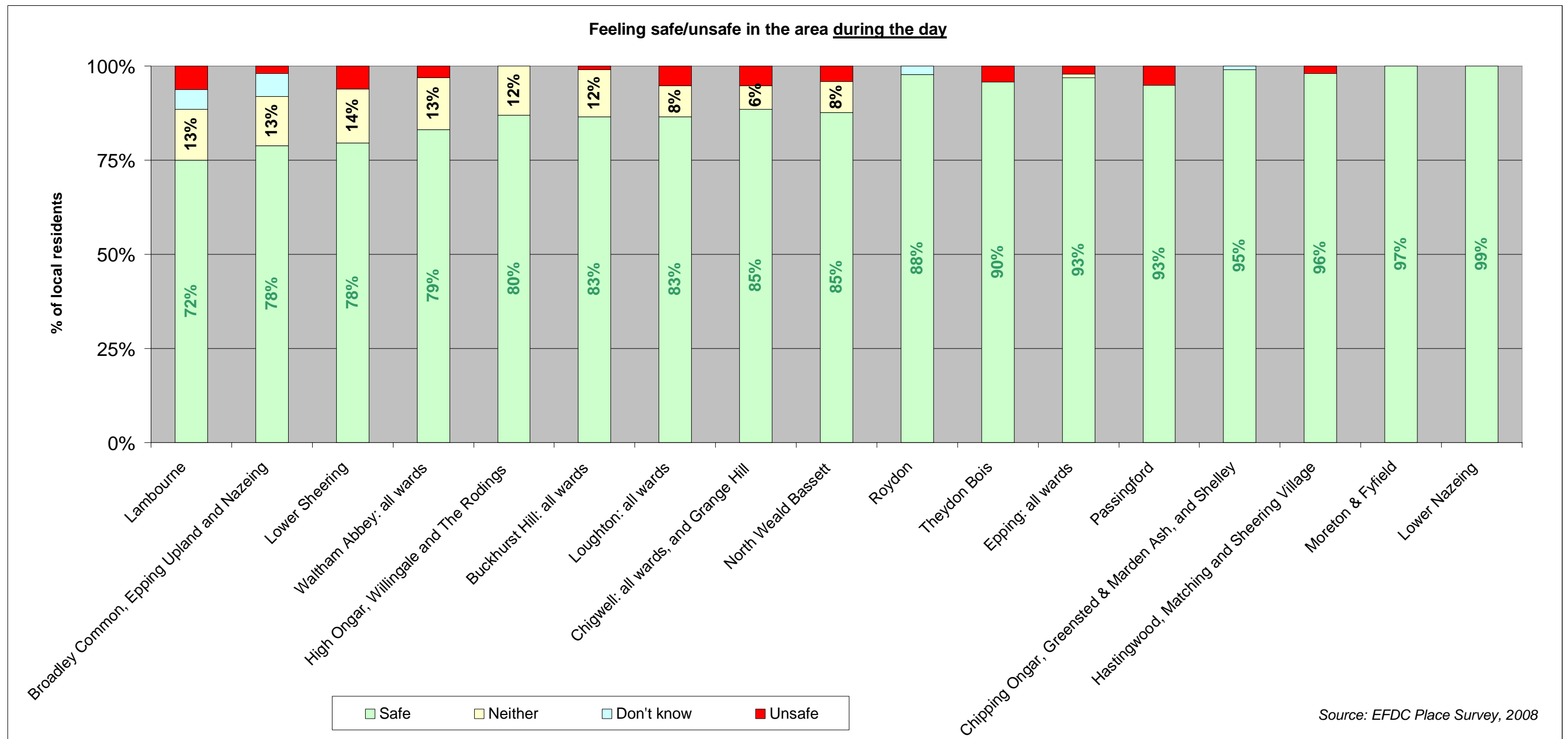
Public perception – feeling safe/unsafe in the area after dark



The above graph also uses data from the 2008 Place Survey, as mentioned above. Respondents were asked “How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area after dark?”. [Answers have been grouped as there were many sub-groups of answer, but they came down to ‘Safe’, ‘Neither’, ‘Don't know’ or ‘Unsafe’]. [‘Answer not provided’ option has been excluded from the analysis]. Areas are ordered from the one with the least feeling of safety after dark on the left, to the one with the highest feeling of safety on the right.

The area with the least feeling of safety, on the far left, was Lambourne, with almost 50% of residents feeling unsafe in the area after dark. The area with the highest feeling of safety, on the far right, was Moreton & Fyfield, with over 90% of residents feeling safe in the area after dark.

Public perception – feeling safe/unsafe in the area during the day

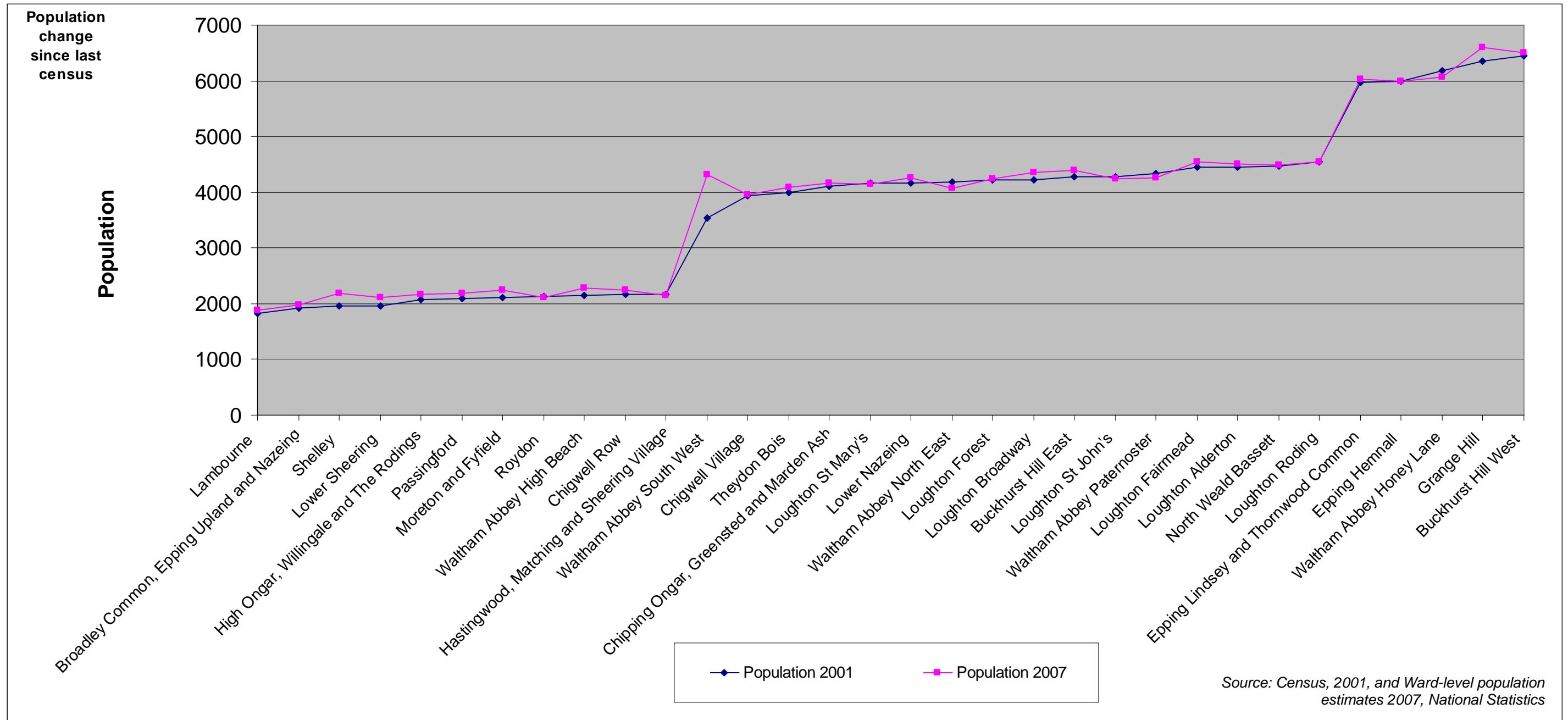


The above graph also uses data from the 2008 Place Survey, as mentioned above. Respondents were asked “How safe or unsafe do you feel when outside in your local area during the day?”. [Answers have been grouped as there were many sub-groups of answer, but they came down to ‘Safe’, ‘Neither’, ‘Don’t know’ or ‘Unsafe’]. [‘Answer not provided’ option has been excluded from the analysis]. Areas are ordered from the one with the least feeling of safety during the day on the left, to the one with the highest feeling of safety during the day, on the right.

As would be expected, a much greater proportion of residents feel safe in the area during the day than do at night.

The area with the least feeling of safety, on the far left, was Lambourne (the same as the results for feeling of safety after dark), with 6% of residents feeling unsafe in the area during the day. The areas with the highest feeling of safety, on the far right, were Lower Nazeing and Moreton & Fyfield, both with 0% of residents feeling unsafe in the area during the day.

Population change since last census

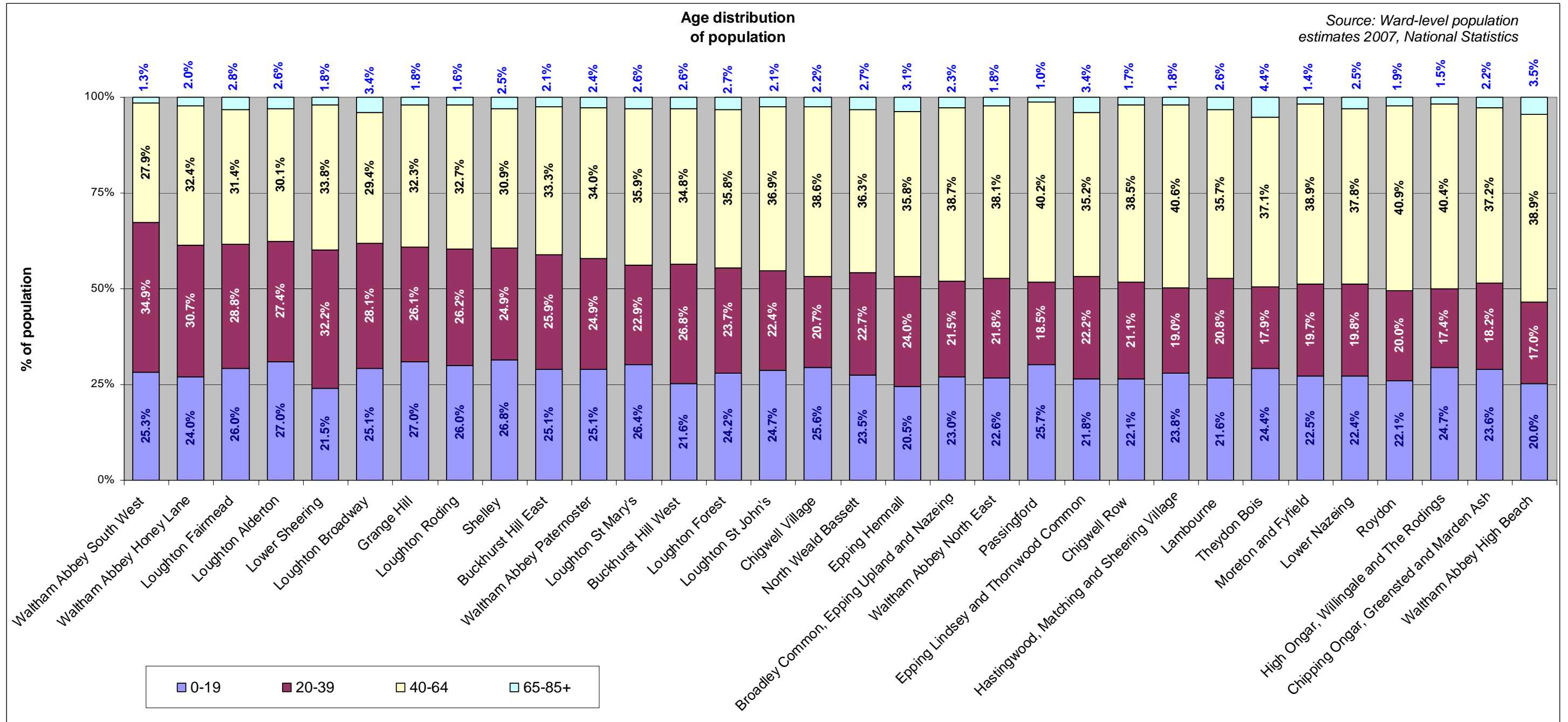


This graph shows the difference between the population of the wards at the time of the last Census (2001), versus the most recent population estimate (2007). Wards are not listed alphabetically, but are shown in order of population as at 2001, so that the differing sizes can be more easily discerned.

Almost all have increased in population, with the exception of the 7 wards of: Roydon, Hastingwood, Sheering & Matching Village, Loughton St Mary's, Waltham Abbey North East, Loughton St John's, Waltham Abbey Paternoster and Waltham Abbey Honey Lane.

The greatest increase was in Waltham Abbey South West, equating to an increase of over 20%.

Age distribution of population

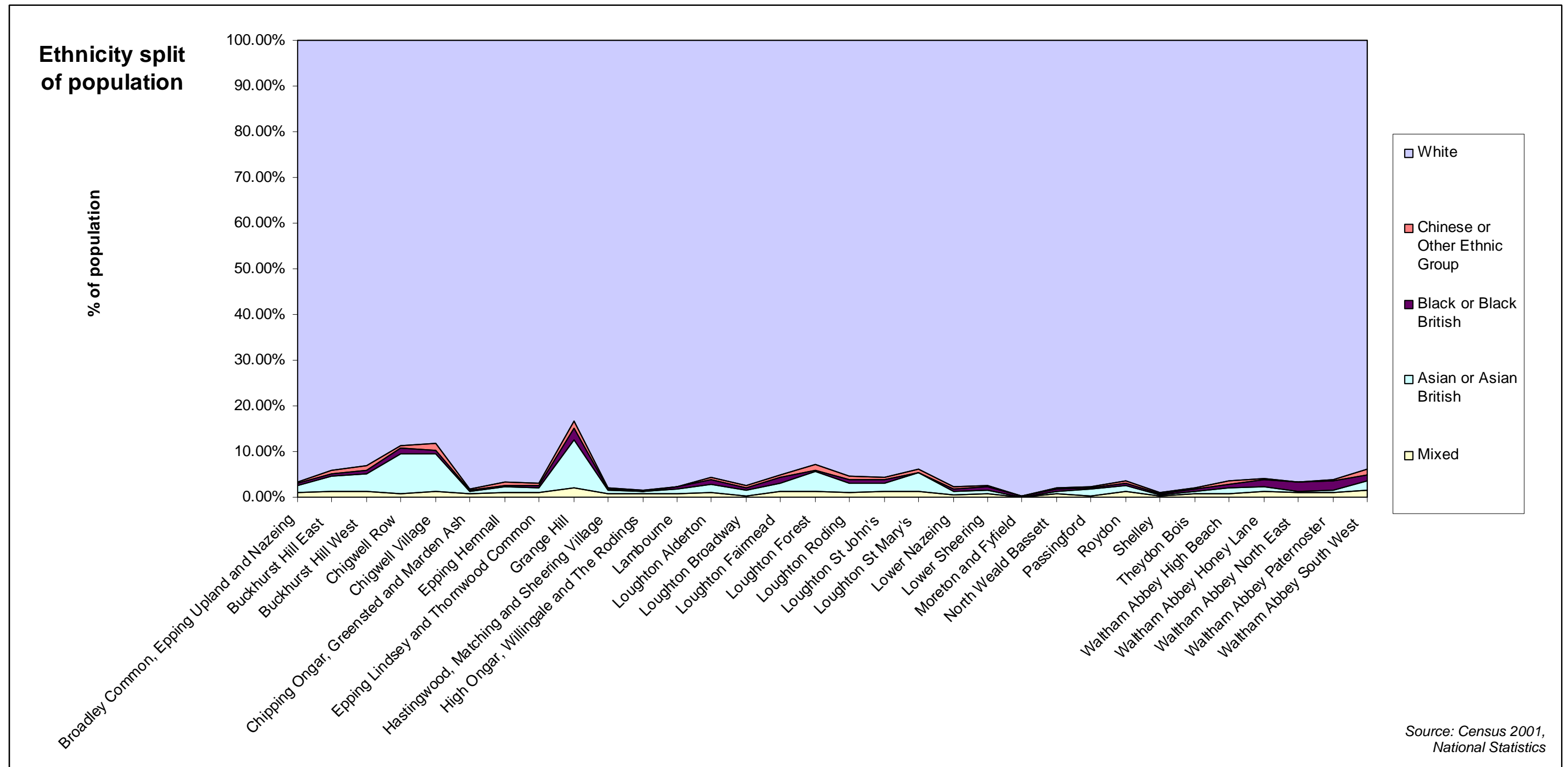


This graph shows the age split of the population as at the last Census (2001). Wards are not listed alphabetically, but are arranged from those with the 'youngest' population on the left, to the 'oldest' population on the right.

While many of the wards are very similar, there is a marked difference between the 'youngest' and 'oldest' wards.

Waltham Abbey South West is the 'youngest', with just over 60% of its population being under 40 years of age. Waltham Abbey High Beach is the 'oldest' ward, with almost 75% of its population being over the age of 40.

Ethnicity split of population



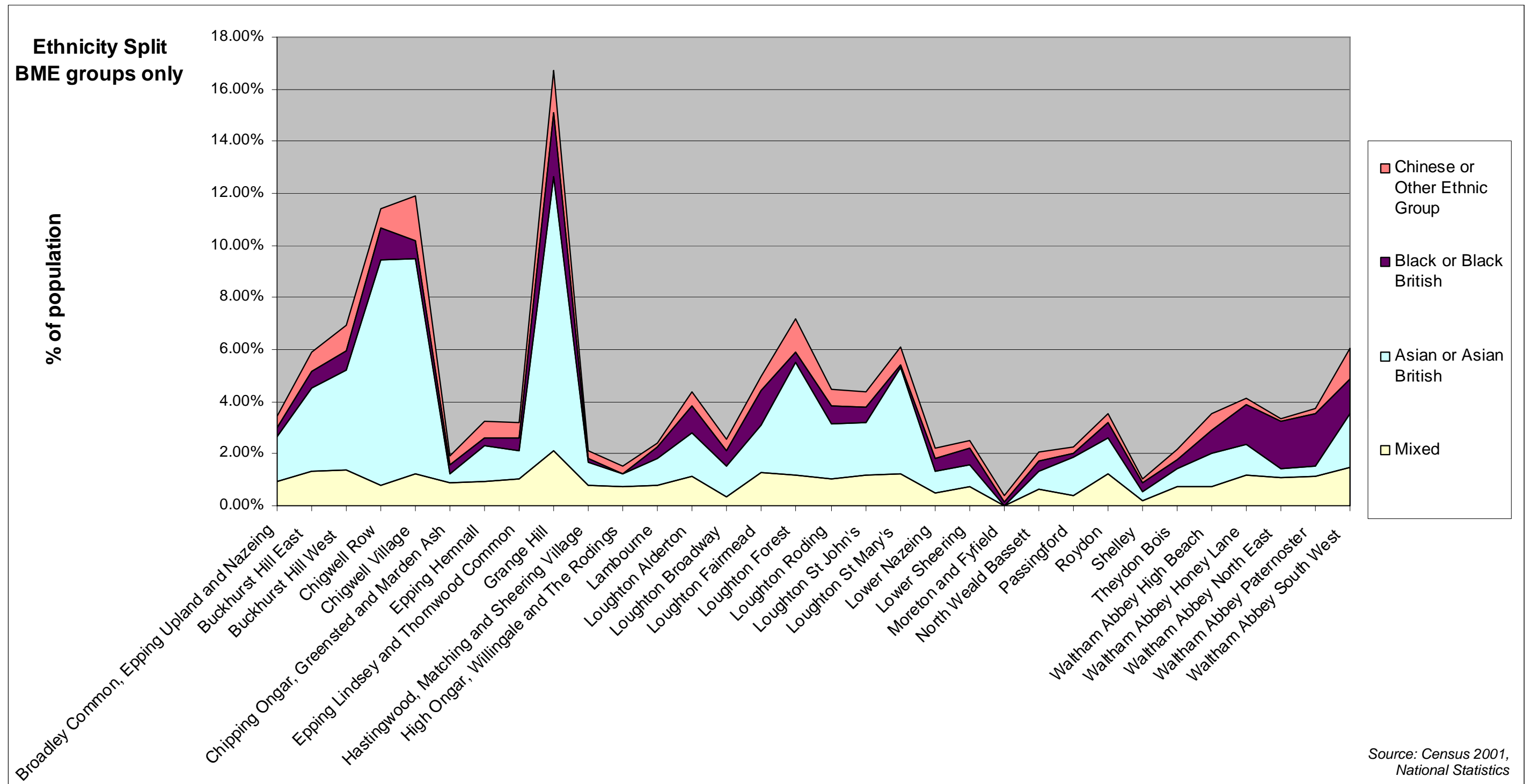
This graph shows the ethnicity split of the population for each ward as at the time of the last Census (2001). Wards are listed alphabetically.

The groups above incorporate the following, more detailed ethnicity classification groups (definitions from Neighbourhood Statistics):

- 'White' incorporates: White: British, White: Irish, White: Other White
- 'Mixed' incorporates: Mixed: White and Black Caribbean, Mixed: White and Black African, Mixed: White and Asian, Mixed: Other Mixed
- 'Asian or Asian British' incorporates: Asian or Asian British: Indian, Asian or Asian British: Pakistani, Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi, Asian or Asian British: Other Asian
- 'Black or Black British' incorporates: Black or Black British: Caribbean, Black or Black British: African, Black or Black British: Other Black
- 'Chinese or Other Ethnic Group' incorporates: Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese, Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group

While in all wards 'white' is the most common ethnicity, in some wards such as those in the areas of Buckhurst Hill, Chigwell, Loughton and Waltham Abbey, a greater representation of Black Minority Ethnic (BME) groups can be seen.

Ethnicity split of population – BME groups



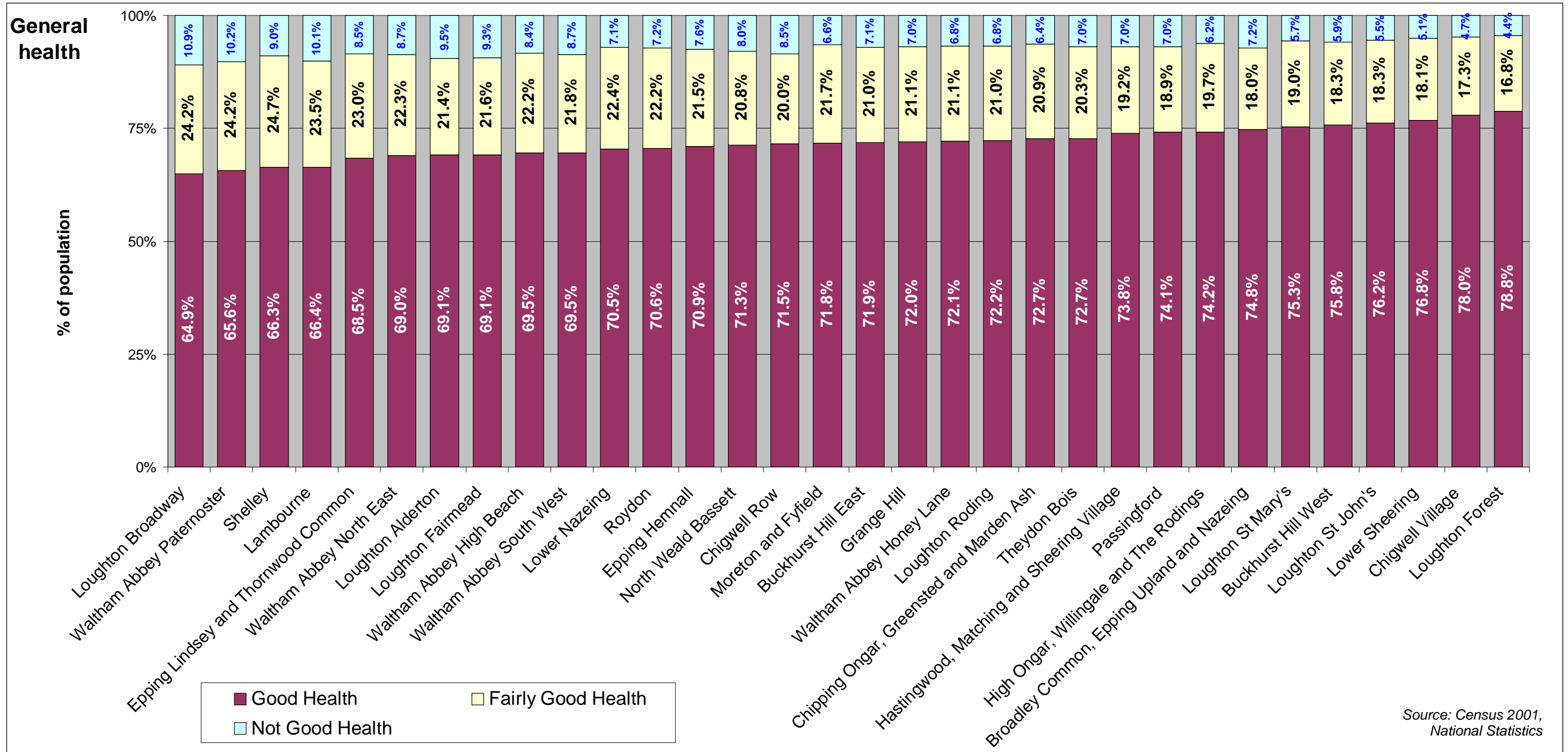
As the representation of BME groups in all wards is low, the above graph, showing the ethnicity split for each ward minus the 'white' group, was prepared. Wards are listed alphabetically.

The groups above incorporate the following, more detailed ethnicity classification groups (definitions from Neighbourhood Statistics):

- 'Mixed' incorporates: Mixed: White and Black Caribbean, Mixed: White and Black African, Mixed: White and Asian, Mixed: Other Mixed
- 'Asian or Asian British' incorporates: Asian or Asian British: Indian, Asian or Asian British: Pakistani, Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi, Asian or Asian British: Other Asian
- 'Black or Black British' incorporates: Black or Black British: Caribbean, Black or Black British: African, Black or Black British: Other Black
- 'Chinese or Other Ethnic Group' incorporates: Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Chinese, Chinese or Other Ethnic Group: Other Ethnic Group

As can be seen, the wards with the highest representation of BME groups are in the areas of Buckhurst Hill, Chigwell, Loughton and Waltham Abbey.

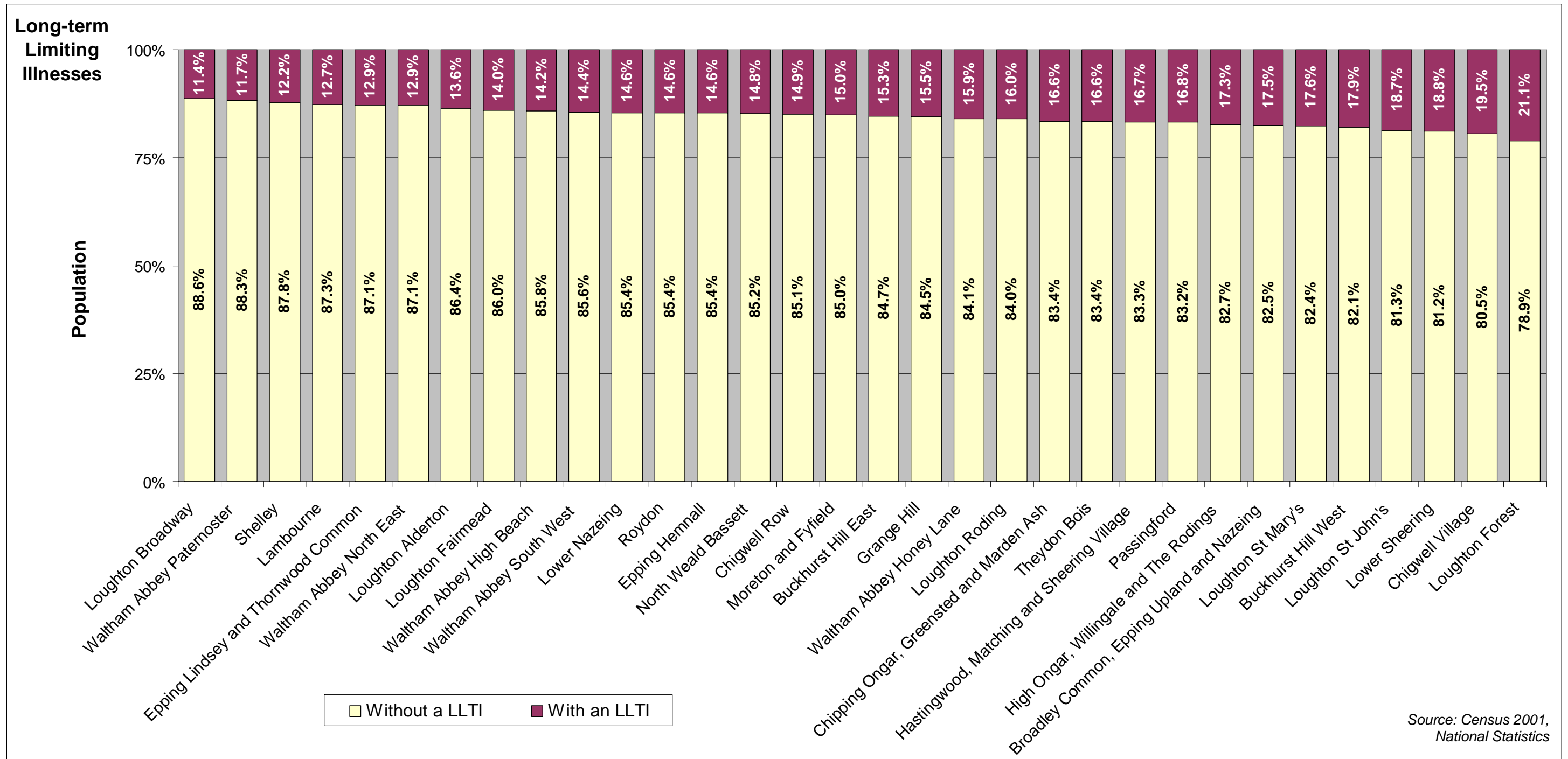
General Health



The above graph shows the health of each ward, as defined by a self-assessment, i.e. during the 2001 Census, residents were asked to define their own health as 'Good', 'Fairly Good', or 'Not Good'. The wards are ordered from the 'most healthy' ward on the left to the 'least healthy' on the right.

The 'least healthy' ward on the far left is Loughton Broadway, with just under 65% of population describing their health as 'Good'. The 'most healthy' ward on the far right is Loughton Forest, with over 78% of the population describing their health as 'Good'.

Long-term limiting illnesses

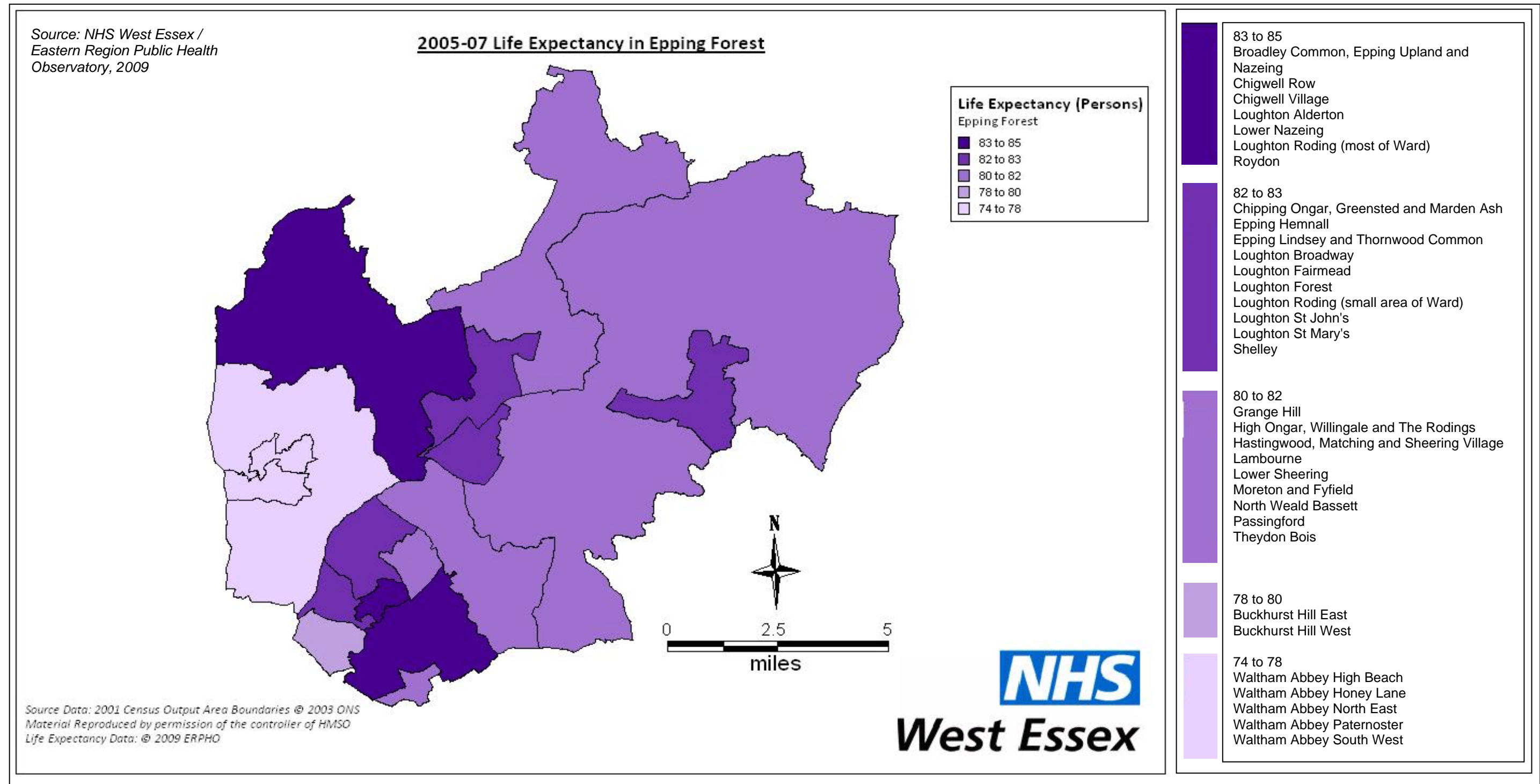


The above graph shows the proportion of residents of each ward who have a long-term limiting illness (LLTI), as defined by a self-assessment. During the 2001 Census, residents were asked whether or not they had a limiting long-term illness, health problem or disability, which limited their daily activities or the work they can do, including problems that are due to old age.

The wards are ordered from the 'most healthy' ward on the left to the 'least healthy' on the right. The order is identical in these LLTI results as it is in the previous data for general health.

The ward on the far right is Loughton Forest, with the highest proportion of LLTIs: over 21% of the population state that they have an LLTI. The ward on the far left is Loughton Broadway, with the lowest proportion of LLTIs: under 12% of the population state that they have an LLTI.

Life expectancy



The map above shows life expectancy (in years) by Middle Super Output Area (MSOA). MSOAs are larger geographical areas which are commonly used for data analysis by National Statistics. They have an average population of 7,200.

The list on the right hand side shows which wards fall into which life expectancy categories.

The wards with the highest life expectancy are within the areas of Broadley Common, Epping Upland, Nazeing, Chigwell, Roydon and some parts of Loughton. The wards with the lowest life expectancy are all within the area of Waltham Abbey – in fact all five wards of Waltham Abbey are in this category.

Indices of Deprivation

The 2007 Indices of Deprivation provide an overview of the level of deprivation in an area, split between different topics e.g. employment, income, living environment, etc. Data is shown by Lower Super Output Area (LSOA), which is a smaller area than a ward. In the table below, each LSOA is represented by one line in the table. In most cases there are many LSOAs within a ward, and these are cross-referenced – for example, Buckhurst Hill East contains 3 LSOAs (named ‘North’, ‘Central’ and ‘South’).

The figures in black are local scores – i.e. they rank the LSOAs in the district against each other. The figures in blue are the national rank – i.e. ranking each LSOA against all the LSOAs in the UK. For the local scores, in black, each LSOA being assigned a rank out of 78 (total number of LSOAs in the Epping Forest District) for each area of deprivation. The ‘IMD’ score is an Index of Multiple Deprivation – which considers all the topics together and presents an overall deprivation score. A lower rank indicates a more deprived area. For example an LSOA with an income rank of 2 would be considered more deprived than an LSOA with an income rank of 25. The LSOAs are ordered alphabetically by ward name.

In order to show the most and least deprived LSOAs for each topic, the following highlighting system has been used:

The top 10 most deprived LSOAs are shown in red

The ‘next worst’ 10 most deprived LSOAs are shown in orange

The top 10 least deprived LSOAs are shown in green

(NB – the scores for crime and disorder are presented on a different scale by National Statistics, so in this case, groups of 12 most and least deprived are used).

Ward this SOA falls within	LSOA name	NATIONAL rank of IMD	LOCAL rank of IMD	INCOME	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH DEPRIVATION & DISABILITY	EDUCATION SKILLS & TRAINING	BARRIERS TO HOUSING & SERVICES	CRIME & DISORDER	LIVING ENVIRONMENT
Broadley Common, Epping Upland and Nazeing	(Ward is same as LSOA)	16156	26	41	46	56	32	5	8	22
Buckhurst Hill East	South	24794	51	43	45	46	51	68	8	20
Buckhurst Hill East	Central	21978	43	21	41	23	63	65	22	43
Buckhurst Hill East	North	18574	34	24	15	29	33	62	29	38
Buckhurst Hill West	North East	29405	72	69	68	63	77	69	3	56
Buckhurst Hill West	South East	29177	71	67	71	68	78	74	13	21
Buckhurst Hill West	South West	28821	69	66	61	65	76	53	18	47
Buckhurst Hill West	North West	28207	66	49	64	58	73	58	28	37
Chigwell Row	No LSOAs	22537	45	47	34	35	52	28	10	69
Chigwell Village	Central	29873	75	76	78	78	68	32	4	73
Chigwell Village	North	23231	48	51	56	43	48	19	19	17
Chigwell Village	South	25107	55	54	76	73	53	23	26	29
Chipping Ongar, Greensted and Marden Ash	South	29610	73	73	69	71	66	59	9	72
Chipping Ongar, Greensted and Marden Ash	North	29987	76	78	73	54	59	70	27	51
Chipping Ongar, Greensted and Marden Ash	West	20633	37	30	37	36	31	48	28	52
Epping Hemnall	East	25700	58	60	65	60	57	18	7	41
Epping Hemnall	South	22988	47	37	38	26	38	61	9	48
Epping Hemnall	North	29062	70	64	74	67	67	73	12	7
Epping Hemnall	West	15281	25	15	21	25	22	27	15	35
Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common	North	25223	56	46	32	47	50	66	2	45
Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common	East	17371	30	45	31	28	46	8	7	15
Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common	South West	25073	53	32	43	44	62	60	14	36
Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common	South	17541	31	19	25	18	28	72	25	11
Grange Hill	North East	20198	36	39	40	48	60	35	1	26
Grange Hill	South East	6979	2	1	5	7	8	16	4	12
Grange Hill	North West	25391	57	44	62	72	54	30	6	46
Grange Hill	South West	21730	42	52	42	45	44	24	15	24
Hastingwood, Matching and Sheering Village	(Ward is same as LSOA)	17348	29	33	47	41	49	6	4	16
High Ongar, Willingale and The Rodings	(Ward is same as LSOA)	16521	27	31	50	62	42	3	11	6
Lambourne	(Ward is same as LSOA)	14676	22	22	20	30	24	13	19	55
Loughton Alderton	South	5988	1	2	1	3	2	11	2	18
Loughton Alderton	East	14541	21	16	23	15	17	45	11	31
Loughton Alderton	North	17934	32	28	24	38	29	37	17	42
Loughton Broadway	East	10613	6	7	7	11	13	42	3	60

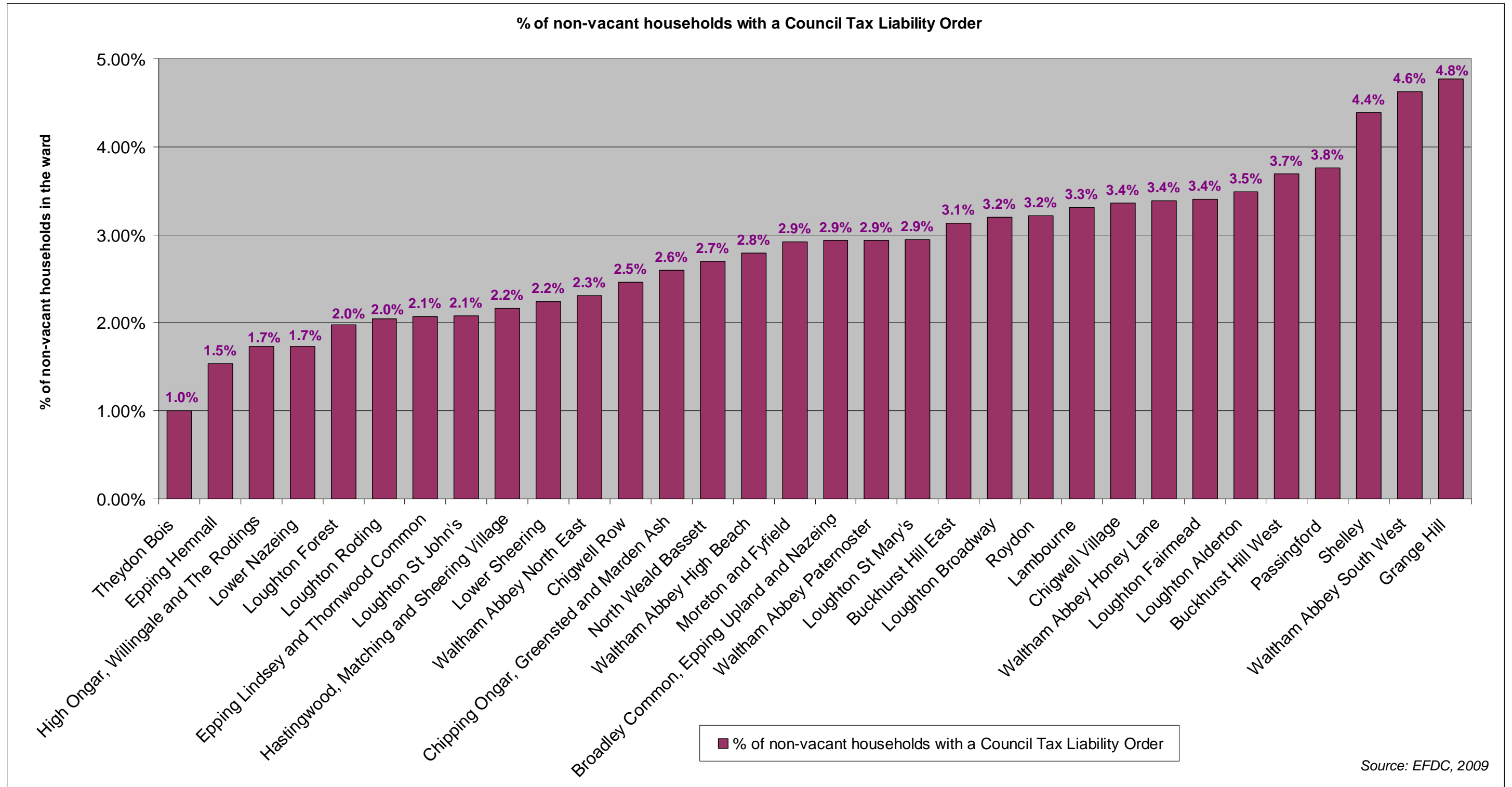
Ward this SOA falls within	LSOA name	NATIONAL rank of IMD	LOCAL rank of IMD	INCOME	EMPLOYMENT	HEALTH DEPRIVATION & DISABILITY	EDUCATION SKILLS & TRAINING	BARRIERS TO HOUSING & SERVICES	CRIME & DISORDER	LIVING ENVIRONMENT
Loughton Broadway	South	10486	5	8	8	2	19	44	18	9
Loughton Broadway	North West	11257	7	9	11	6	14	20	20	23
Loughton Fairmead	West	11854	11	4	9	12	21	51	2	8
Loughton Fairmead	North East	14990	23	18	13	19	9	55	14	61
Loughton Fairmead	South East	18187	33	29	30	20	16	52	16	71
Loughton Forest	South	30103	77	75	77	75	72	29	17	75
Loughton Forest	East	28432	67	70	55	74	70	46	21	44
Loughton Forest	North	29640	74	68	70	70	74	75	23	27
Loughton Roding	Central	24818	52	59	49	64	41	56	16	28
Loughton Roding	North	25078	54	56	33	49	47	64	24	25
Loughton Roding	South	12290	14	10	10	8	18	47	25	40
Loughton St John's	North West	28168	65	72	75	76	75	36	1	32
Loughton St John's	North East	26465	60	58	53	61	55	54	23	57
Loughton St John's	East	27171	62	50	54	52	61	63	26	30
Loughton St Mary's	West	27651	63	65	59	51	65	76	1	3
Loughton St Mary's	East	12607	16	6	14	14	10	40	11	34
Loughton St Mary's	South	28028	64	62	66	55	69	71	13	50
Lower Nazeing	South	28773	68	63	60	66	39	77	10	70
Lower Nazeing	West	27098	61	71	58	59	43	22	13	77
Lower Nazeing	East	18602	35	23	48	31	15	41	14	76
Lower Sheering	(Ward is same as LSOA)	22898	46	74	63	69	64	4	16	59
Moreton and Fyfield	(Ward is same as LSOA)	20796	39	57	44	53	56	9	18	13
North Weald Bassett	South West	13106	18	12	18	17	25	21	5	14
North Weald Bassett	South East	26014	59	53	57	57	37	50	5	53
North Weald Bassett	North	20656	38	61	52	32	23	14	30	63
Passingford	(Ward is same as LSOA)	12010	13	27	28	33	30	1	29	10
Roydon	(Ward is same as LSOA)	21303	41	42	35	42	40	26	5	68
Shelley	(Ward is same as LSOA)	12904	17	14	27	24	11	12	24	39
Theydon Bois	South West	23312	49	38	39	39	45	39	3	74
Theydon Bois	Village	31907	78	77	72	77	71	78	15	78
Theydon Bois	North East	24446	50	48	67	50	58	49	27	5
Waltham Abbey High Beach	(Ward is same as LSOA)	13505	19	40	17	40	35	7	6	1
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	North	17155	28	36	19	22	27	34	10	54
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	South East	21246	40	34	51	37	34	25	12	64
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	West	11543	10	13	16	16	7	10	22	49
Waltham Abbey Honey Lane	North East	11501	9	26	4	5	6	31	30	58
Waltham Abbey North East	South East	10113	4	5	3	10	3	33	6	67
Waltham Abbey North East	South	22126	44	55	36	34	36	67	7	33
Waltham Abbey North East	North	12302	15	35	26	21	12	2	8	4
Waltham Abbey Paternoster	North	11915	12	20	12	1	5	38	17	66
Waltham Abbey Paternoster	South East	11319	8	11	6	9	4	43	20	65
Waltham Abbey Paternoster	South West	7965	3	3	2	4	1	17	21	62
Waltham Abbey South West	South	13714	20	17	29	27	20	15	9	19
Waltham Abbey South West	North	15196	24	25	22	13	26	57	12	2

The chart above highlights many interesting points, some of which are:

Source: Indices of Deprivation 2007, Communities and Local Government

- the majority of deprivation exists within the areas of Waltham Abbey, part of Grange Hill, and parts of Loughton
- the majority of the least deprived LSOAs are within the areas of Buckhurst Hill, Ongar, Theydon Bois, parts of Chigwell and parts of Loughton
- some particular wards show an unusually mixed pattern – e.g. Epping Lindsey and Thornwood Common 'South', which is among the most deprived for income, and health, but among the least deprived for access to housing & services, and crime and disorder.

Council tax liability orders



The graph above shows the percentage of non-vacant households within each ward with a Council Tax Liability Order. A Liability Order is obtained when a resident's Council Tax is not paid. It is similar to a County Court Judgement, and enables the Council to take further recovery action.

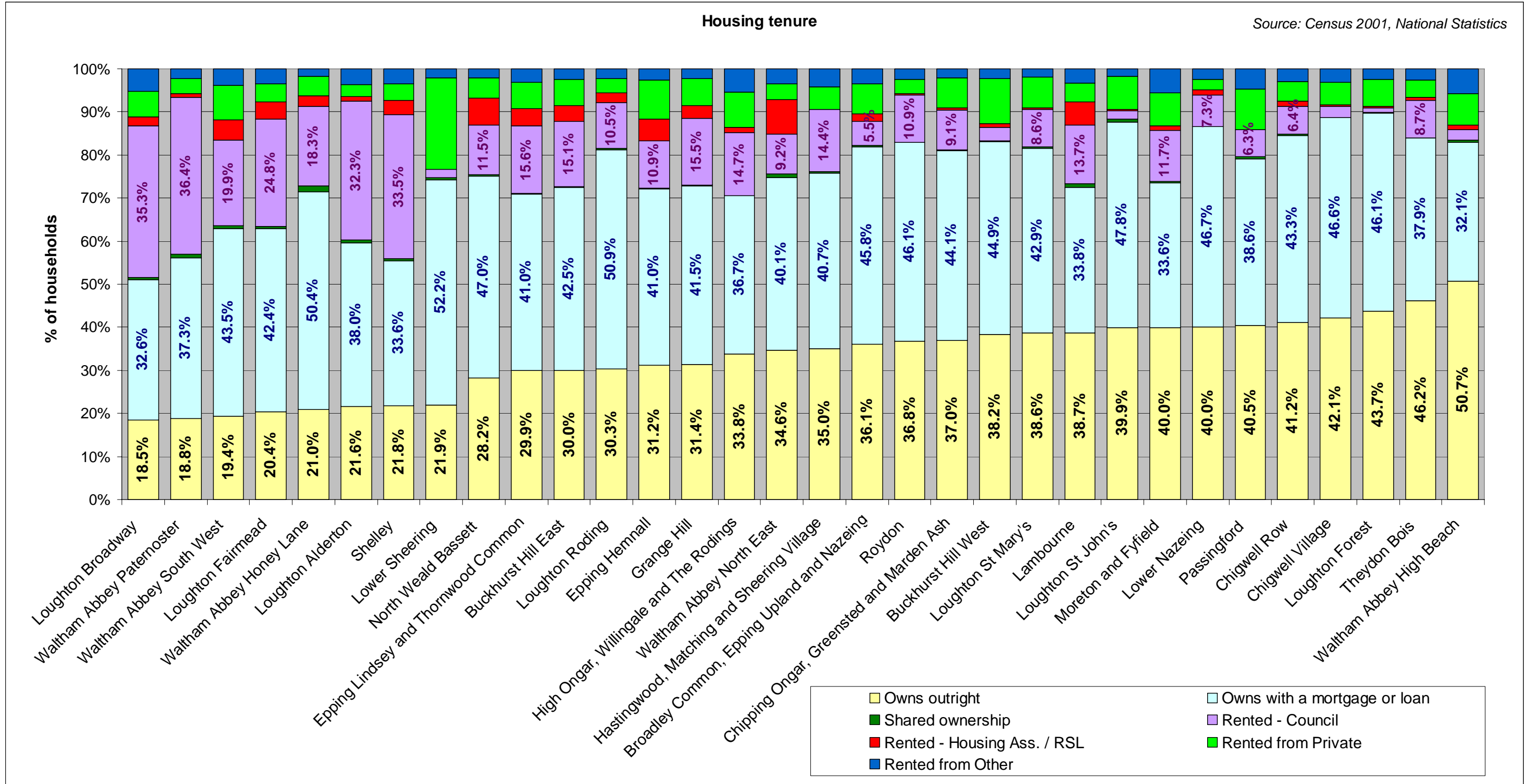
The wards are ordered from the least Liability Orders on the left, to the most Liability Orders on the right.

The ward with the least Liability Orders, on the far left, is Theydon Bois. The one with the most, on the far right, is Grange Hill.

Housing tenure

Housing tenure

Source: Census 2001, National Statistics

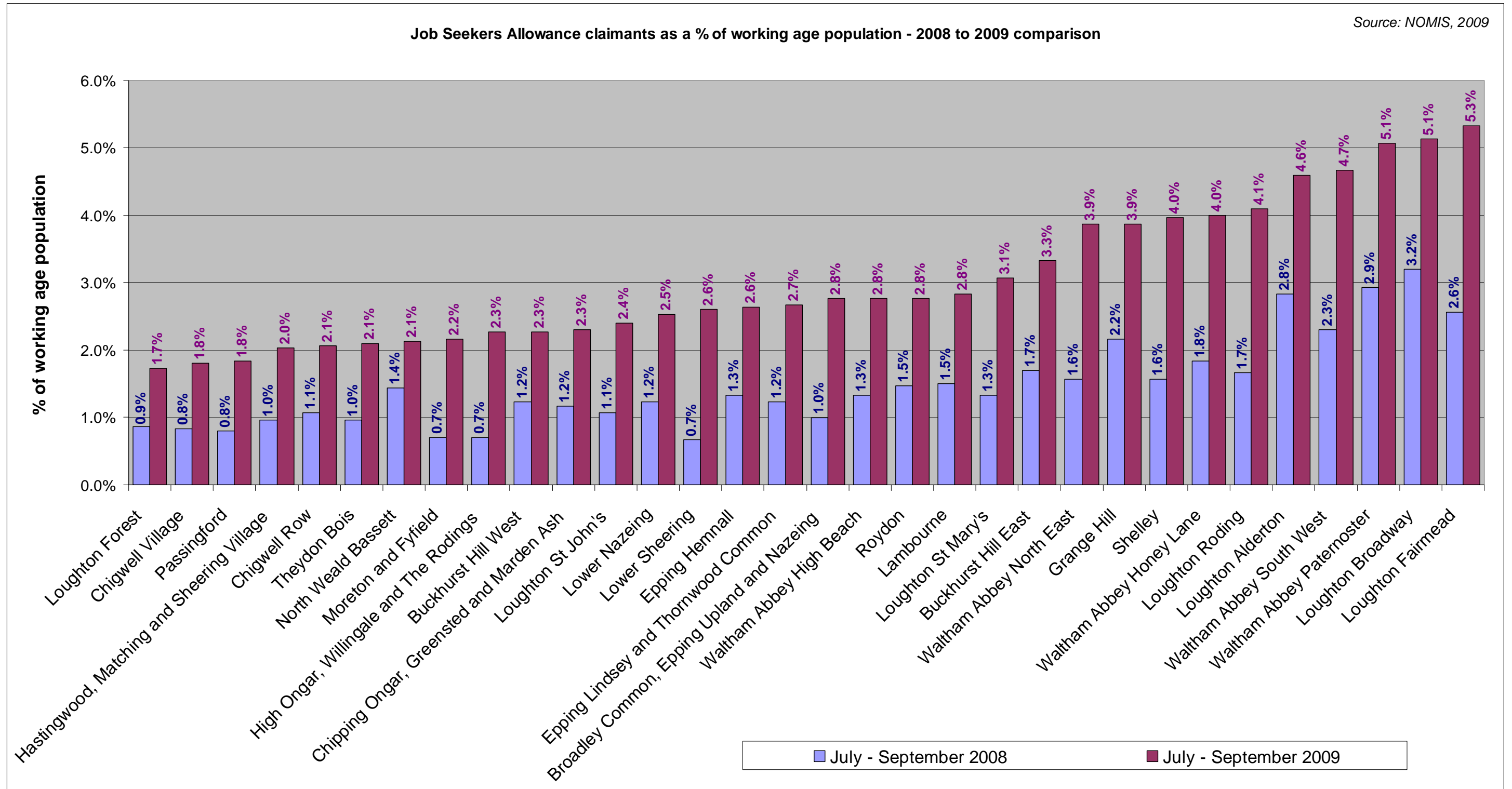


The graph above shows the tenure split of housing within the wards. The wards are ordered from the 'least ownership' on the left (i.e. the ward with a small proportion of residents who own their own homes outright, and a large proportion of residents who rent their home from the Council), to the ward with the 'most ownership' on the right (i.e. the ward with a large proportion of residents who own their own homes outright, and a small proportion of residents who rent their home from the Council).

The ward with the 'least ownership', on the far left, is Loughton Broadway, with less than 19% of residents owning their own homes, and over 35% of residents renting their property from the Council.

The ward with the 'most ownership', on the far right, is Waltham Abbey High Beach, with over 50% of residents owning their own homes, and less than 3% of residents renting their property from the Council.

Unemployment – Job Seekers Allowance

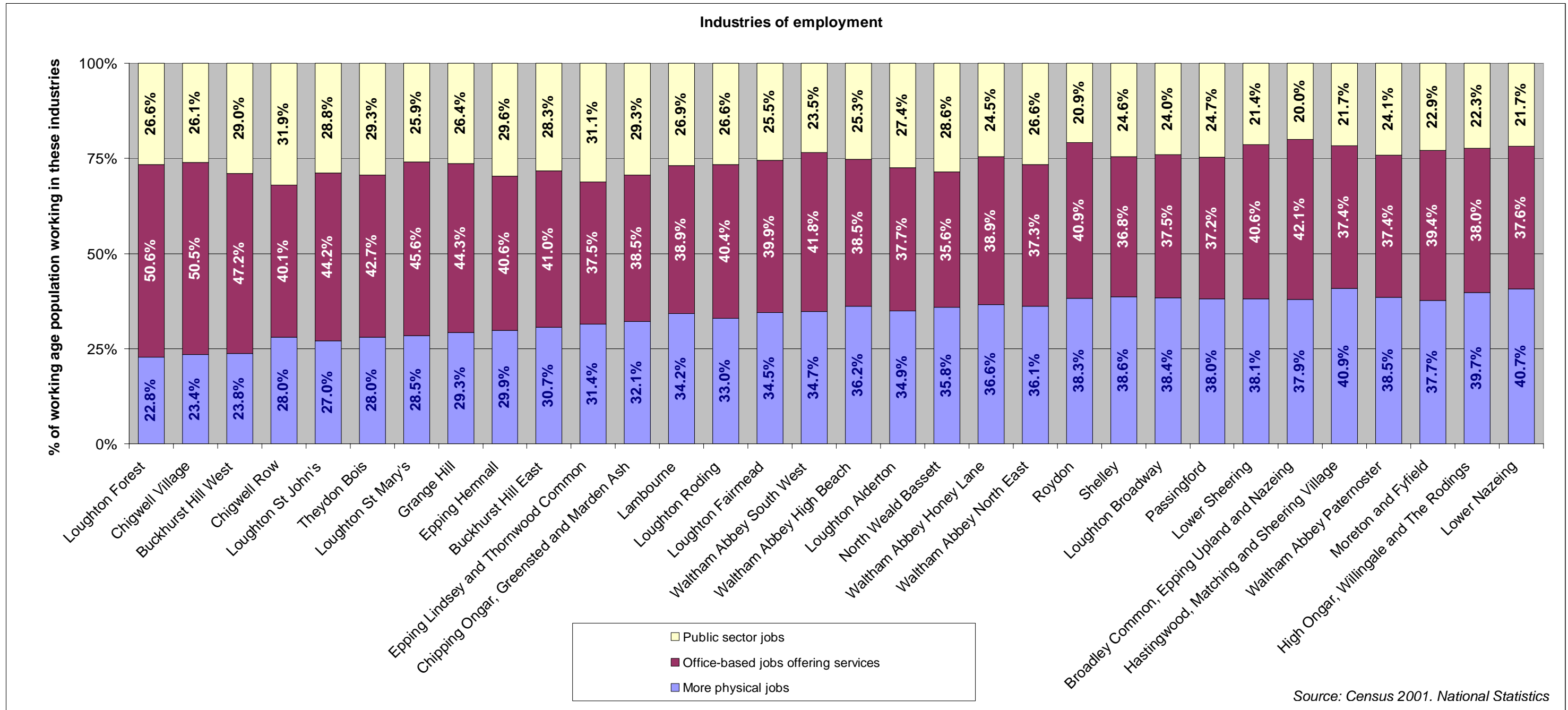


The graph above shows the percentage of the working age population claiming Job Seekers Allowance (JSA) for the July-September periods in 2008 and 2009. Job Seekers Allowance claims can be used as a measure of unemployment, as they show who is claiming unemployment benefit. The wards are ordered from the least JSA claimants in 2009 on the left, to the most in 2009 on the right.

The impacts of the recession are very clear – over half of the wards showed the number of JSA claimants to be at least double in 2009 what they were in 2008.

The ward with the least unemployment in July-September 2009, on the far left, is Loughton Forest, with less than 1.8% of the working-age population claiming JSA. The ward with the most unemployment, on the far right, is Loughton Fairmead, with more than 5.3% of the working-age population claiming JSA.

Industries of employment



National Statistics provides data on the industries of employment in which people in different wards work. National Statistics uses 16 different categories – it is not possible to show these graphically in any meaningful way – so the above graph shows results by ward, with the industries put into three groups. The groups contain separate industries, as follows:

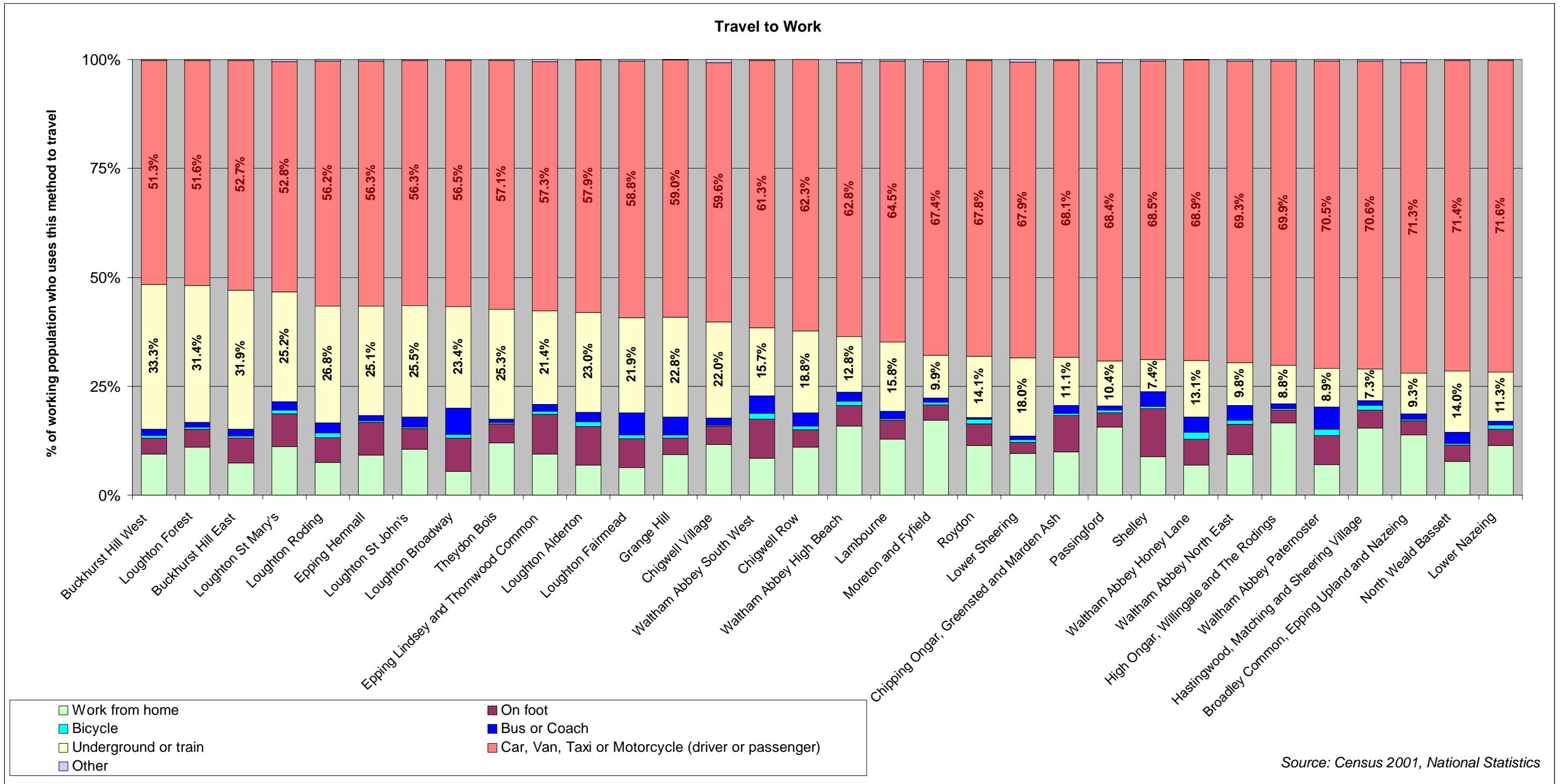
'More Physical jobs' incorporates: 'agriculture, hunting and forestry', 'fishing', 'mining and quarrying', 'manufacturing', 'electricity, gas and water supply', 'construction', 'hotels and restaurants' and 'transport, storage and communications'.

'Office-based jobs offering services' incorporates: 'wholesale and retail trade repairs', 'financial intermediation', 'real estate, renting and business activities' and 'private households with employed persons'.

'Public Sector jobs' incorporates: 'public administration and defence, social security', 'education', 'health and social work', 'other community, social and personal service activities' and 'extra-territorial organisations and bodies'.

The graph is ordered from the ward with the most office-based jobs and least physical jobs on the left, which is Loughton Forest, to the ward with the least office-based jobs and most physical jobs on the right, which is Lower Nazeing.

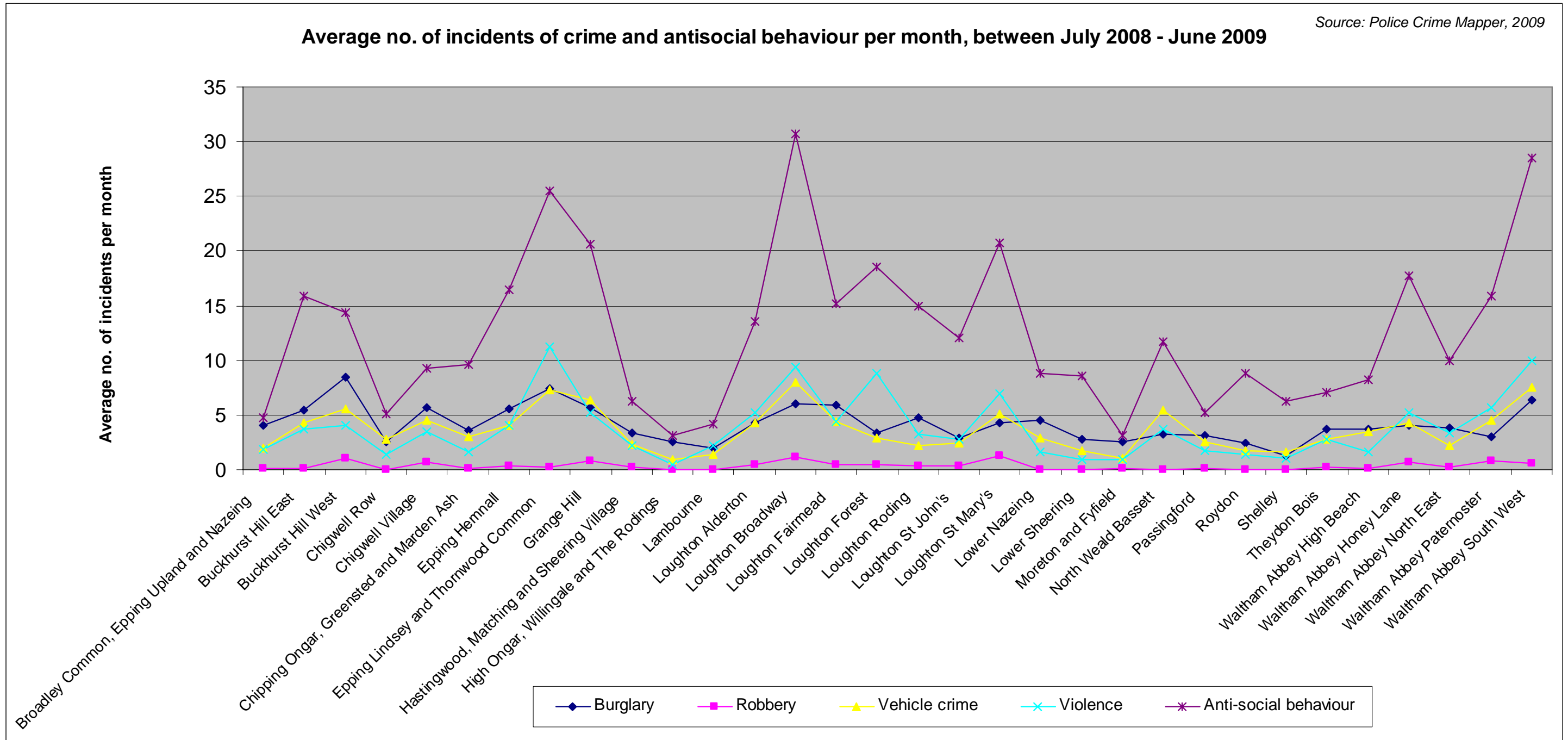
Travel to work



The above graph shows the proportion of the population of each ward which travels to work using different methods. The wards are ordered from the one with the least proportion of people travelling by car on the left, to the one with the largest proportion of people travelling by car on the right.

The ward with the highest use of public transport is Buckhurst Hill West on the far left, in which over 33% of people travel to work by the Underground or by train and just over 51% travel by car, van, taxi or motorcycle. The ward with the lowest use of public transport is Lower Nazeing, on the far right, in which over 71.5% of people travel to work in car, van, taxi or by motorcycle.

Crime and anti-social behaviour



The above graph shows the average number of incidences of crime and of anti-social behaviour in all wards, for all months between July 2008 and June 2009. Data is from Essex Police's 'crimemapper'.

The types of crime are defined as follows:

Burglary - This is all recorded burglary offences including domestic dwellings, sheds, outbuildings and commercial properties.

Robbery - This is all recorded robbery offences including robbery from a business premises or a person.

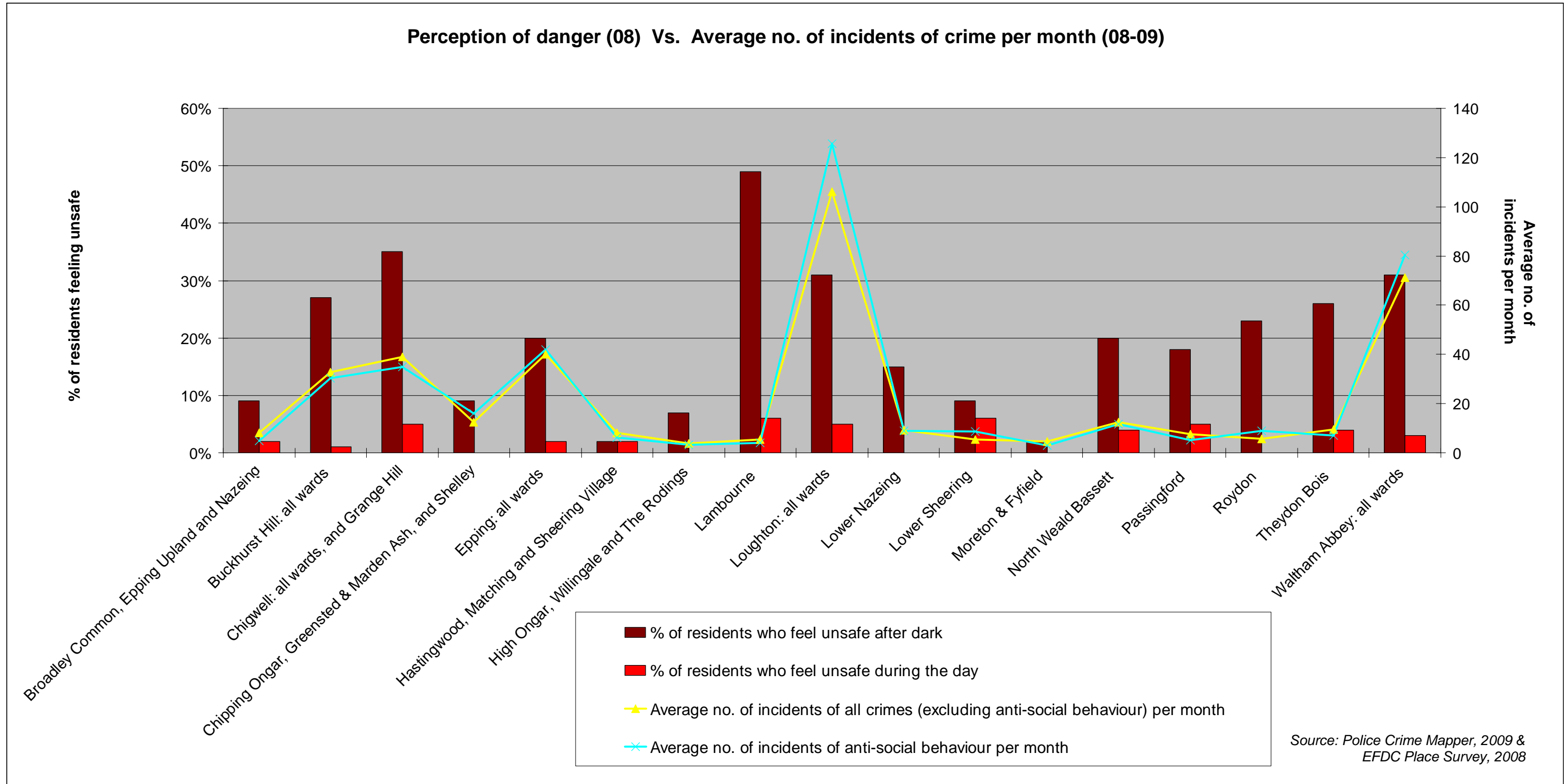
Vehicle Crime - This includes recorded theft of a motor vehicle and theft from a motor vehicle offences.

Violence - This includes all recorded offences involving violence against the person.

Anti-social behaviour - This includes all incidents of anti-social behaviour, not crimes, recorded by the police e.g. youth nuisance, abandoned vehicles and rowdy or inconsiderate behaviour. [Graffiti is included within this category].

The wards are ordered alphabetically. It is important to note that this graph only shows average incidences for the period of one year, and that levels can vary between years.

Comparison of perception of safety and crime/anti-social behaviour data



The above graph is for illustrative purposes. It shows the public perception of safety in the area before and after dark (from the 2008 Place Survey), compared with the actual average number of incidents of crime and anti-social behaviour per month, recorded by the Police. Data from the Police was aggregated from Ward level up to 'area' level (i.e. the areas used within the Place Survey, which often incorporated more than one Ward). The areas are organised alphabetically. Please note that this graph only shows the average number of incidences of crime and anti-social behaviour for the period of one year (July 2008 – June 2009), and that levels can vary between years.

It is interesting to note that, in some areas, the perception of danger is disproportionate to the actual crime level. For example, 'Theydon Bois' has a high perceived level of danger after dark, but one of the lower recorded levels of average actual crime. Conversely, 'Loughton: All wards' has one of the highest level of average incidents per month, but only a fairly average level of perception of danger. The data for Lambourne appears to be an anomaly; however, the perception of danger in Lambourne is probably very high because a serious crime did take place in the area within the last few years, which received significant media coverage.

Sources

You may wish to further explore some of the data sources referred to in this comparison via the following web links:

Partner documents

Ward profiles:

The full set of 32 ward profiles are available, as individual PDF files, on the Council's website here:

http://www.eppingforestdc.gov.uk/Council_Services/planning/forward_planning/Forward_Planning_Publications.asp

'Shaping the Future'

The District-wide profile, 'Shaping the Future', is available on the One Epping Forest (LSP) website here: http://www.oneeppingforest.org.uk/MiniObs_Main.html

or on the Council's website here: http://www.eppingforestdc.gov.uk/Council_Services/planning/forward_planning/Forward_Planning_Publications.asp

Data sources

Census data (2001):

The Census incorporates data on many different topics, including population, ethnicity, travel, housing, employment, health and education. While Census data can be considered reliable, figures collected in 2001 are continually becoming outdated. The next Census will take place in 2011, but the actual data arising from it is not likely to be available until at least 2012.

Census data can be viewed by Ward/Parish/District etc. on the Neighbourhood Statistics website: <http://neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk>

Census data on larger areas, and many more topics, is available on the National Statistics website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk>

Eastern Regional Public Health Observatory:

ERPHO is a regional body established to monitor the health of the East of England, and can be accessed here: <http://www.erpho.org.uk/>

Indices of Deprivation:

The most recent (2007) Indices of Deprivation data can be downloaded by local authority on the Communities and Local Government website:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/neighbourhoodrenewal/deprivation/deprivation07/>

Employment and Economy:

The NOMIS website provides official labour market statistics at many levels. Some of the datasets (including Job Seekers Allowance Claimants) are updated monthly. NOMIS can be found at:

<http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour:

Latest 'incidence of crime' figures are available via the Essex Crime Mapper. It can be searched by Ward/Village/Postcode etc. Data is updated monthly, but there is a time delay between collection and publication of new data (about 4 months). This tool can be found at: <http://essex.crimemapper.co.uk>

Place Survey:

The full 2008 Place Survey report is available on the Council's website here: http://www.eppingforestdc.gov.uk/consultation/2008/place_survey_2008.asp. The Place Survey Tracker 2009/10, which is an update survey run on a smaller sample, can be found in the One Epping Forest 'Mini Observatory' at: http://www.oneeppingforest.org.uk/MiniObs_Main.html