A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place

LB Hackney Policy and Insight Team

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# A profile of Hackney, its people and place

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Introduction

This document provides a profile of the London Borough of Hackney and the people living and working here.

Hackney Council and its partners have developed the Sustainable Community Strategy, which sets out the overall vision for the borough and how we will respond to change.

The Council also produces a Facts and Figures leaflet, which provides key data for the borough. This is updated every quarter.

Our Shared Evidence Base pages contain more in-depth analysis on some of the subjects covered in this document, such as population, housing, economy, child poverty, health and profiles of Hackney’s 21 wards.

To compare Hackney with other London boroughs or with London as a whole please see the Greater London Authority’s borough profile pages.

Summary of key facts and figures

Hackney’s people

Population characteristics

Hackney's population is estimated at 275,929 people.

Hackney is a relatively young borough with a quarter of its population under 20. The proportion of residents between 20-29 years has grown in the last ten years and now stands at just under 25%. People aged over 55 make up only 15% of the population.

Hackney is a culturally diverse area, with significant 'Other White', Black and Turkish/Kurdish communities. A large Charedi Jewish community is concentrated in the North East of the borough and is growing.

People from Australia, the US and Western European countries like Spain, France and Italy make up the largest groups who have recently come to live in Hackney from abroad.

Just over a third of Hackney's residents are Christian. This is a lower percentage than the London and England averages. Hackney has significantly more people of the Jewish and Muslim faiths and a higher proportion of people with no religion and those who did not state a religion than London and England.

In 2011, 14.5% of Hackney residents said they were disabled or had a long-term limiting illness.

Nine out of ten Hackney residents say that Hackney is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together. Hackney’s diversity and multiculturalism are the main factors contributing to residents feeling proud of the borough. Over a third of Hackney residents were born outside the UK.

Hackney’s population is likely to grow to 310,000 people by 2028 and to 355,000 people by 2050.
Health and wellbeing

Life expectancy is increasing for men and women, and is now **78.8 years** for men and **82.9 years** for women. Life expectancy in Hackney is below the London average, especially for men.

Deprivation

Hackney was the eleventh most deprived local authority overall in England in the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation, whilst in 2010 it was ranked second. In 2015, **17% of its Lower Super Output Areas** were in the top ten percent most deprived, compared with 42% in 2010.

Hackney has become significantly less deprived compared with other local authorities in relation to income, employment, housing and services, living/environment and deprivation affecting children compared with 2010, but relatively more deprived in relation to crime.

Education

At GCSE the average Attainment 8 point score per pupil in Hackney was **48.8** points, higher than the **London average of 48.6** and the **England average of 44.6** points.

Economy

The number of firms in Hackney has increased by 66% since 2014. The number of people claiming out of work benefits fell by **10,650 people to around 19,000 people between 2000 and 2018**, despite the rapid growth in the working-age population.

Housing

The proportion of households who rent from a private landlord in Hackney has more than doubled in the past 10 years. Nearly a third of all households are now private renters.

Nearly 45% of all households in Hackney rent from a social landlord. They tend to have higher unemployment and lower average incomes than people living in other tenures.

Over 13,000 additional new homes are expected to be built in the borough in the next 10 years. Development will be most heavily concentrated around Manor House and Dalston in the West, Hoxton and Shoreditch in the South and Hackney Central and Hackney Wick in the East.

Environment and transport

Hackney is the third most densely populated borough in London, but it is also one of the greenest with falling levels of car ownership and Carbon Dioxide emissions. Nitrogen Dioxide levels can be high, especially around main roads.
Crime and community safety

Crime fell by over a third between 2003 and 2015 (over 13,000 fewer victims of crime), however crime levels increased by 6% in 2015/16, and 12.5% in 2016/17. Crime in Hackney is now higher than in other inner-London boroughs with similar social and economic characteristics.

Growth and change

The North West of the borough around Manor House, the area along the upgraded North London Line from Dalston to Hackney Wick and along the recently improved East London Line from Dalston to Shoreditch are expected to experience the greatest growth in housing, commerce and infrastructure in the coming years. If Crossrail 2 is delivered this will further increase the likelihood of growth in the medium to long term.
Hackney’s people

Introduction

Hackney is a truly global and diverse borough. Historically Hackney has been a borough that welcomes people from around the world and inward migration dates back to the 18th and 19th centuries.

In the 1950’s and 1960’s, labour shortages in the reviving post-war economy drew in migrants from the Caribbean, Cyprus, Turkey and South Asia.

In the last 15 years they have been joined by migrants from Western European countries like Spain and France, Eastern European countries like Poland, which have joined the European Union relatively recently, people from North, and South America, Australasia and African countries like Nigeria and Somalia. The ‘Other White’ population increased by 60% between 2001 and 2011, and is now the second largest ethnic group.

Hackney is the 6th most ethnically diverse borough in London, down from 3rd in 2005, but it has a higher ethnic diversity score than in 2005, which suggests that London as a whole is becoming more ethnically diverse.

Over one in four residents (28.2%) in Hackney have no religion according to the 2011 Census, up from 19% in 2001. The proportion of residents declaring themselves to be Christians fell by 8% between 2001 and 2011.

Current population count

The 2011 Census estimated Hackney’s population at 246,300, an increase of 43,500 (21%) since the 2001 Census. The ONS mid-year population estimate for 2018 put Hackney’s population at 275,929. The Greater London Authority estimates the population of Hackney will grow to over 355,000 people in 20502 (see Figure 1 below).

Equality and other demographic characteristics

This section looks at the different types of people living in Hackney by equality and other demographic characteristics. This section looks at Hackney’s population in terms of the nine characteristics protected by the 2010 Equality Act: age, sex, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, disability, unpaid caring responsibilities, pregnancy and maternity. It also examines wider factors influencing equality and cohesion like language and the extent to which people ‘get on well together’, as well as factors influencing future population growth and change like migration and household composition.

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1 GLA Diversity Index, 2012
2 GLA Housing-Based Population Projections (Borough Preferred Option), 2015 based
Age

Hackney is a relatively young borough with just under 25% of its population under 20 years. The proportion of residents between 20-29 years has grown in the last ten years and now stands at just under 25%. People aged over 55 make up nearly 15% of the population.

Figure 1: Current and projected age structure of Hackney’s population 2019 and 2050

Source, GLA Projections 2016, Central Trend-based

Figure 1 projects a rise in the number of children and young people aged under 30, around the same number of people in their early 30’s, with larger increases in the numbers of people aged 35 plus.

The largest numbers of people are, and will still be those in the 25-39 age group. Further discussion about population growth and change can be found in the section entitled ‘Future Population Trends below.

Gender

There are slightly more females than males currently living in the borough. Some 138,736 residents are female, 50.3% of the population, and 137,193 residents are male, 49.7%.

Ethnicity

Just over a third (36%) of respondents to the 2011 Census in Hackney described themselves as White British. The remainder is made up of black and minority ethnic groups, with the largest group Other White, 16.3%, followed by Black African, 11.4%. The number of Black Caribbean people fell slightly between 2001 and 2011. They made up 7.8% of Hackney’s population in 2011 compared with 10.3% in 2001.

3 ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017
4 ONS, Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017
Hackney is home to a number of smaller national and cultural communities. Hackney has the largest group of Charedi Jewish people in Europe who predominately live in the North East of the borough and represent an estimated 7.4% of the borough’s overall population. Hackney also has a well established Turkish and Kurdish community; At least 5.6% of the Hackney population describe themselves as Turkish, Turkish Cypriot or Kurdish (according to the 2011 Census). These populations are often captured in the White British/Other White, Other Ethnic Group or, for Turkish people, Arab. Other significant communities in Hackney include Chinese, Vietnamese and Eastern Europeans especially Polish, Western Europeans particularly Spanish and French people, Australasians and residents from North, and Latin America.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>Hackney %</th>
<th>London %</th>
<th>England %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White: English/Welsh/Scottish/Northern Irish/British</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Irish</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White: Other White</td>
<td>16.2</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black Caribbean</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Black African</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/multiple ethnic group: White and Asian</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed/multiple ethnic group: Other Mixed</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian British: Indian</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian British: Pakistani</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian British: Chinese</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian/Asian British: Other Asian</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: African</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Caribbean</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black/African/Caribbean/Black British: Other Black</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnic group: Arab</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other ethnic group: Any other ethnic group</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS Census, 2011

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5 Mayhew population estimate, 2011
Migration

As figures 2 and 3 illustrate, most people who come to live in Hackney come from other parts of London or the UK. Movers to Hackney from within the UK tend to come from neighbouring boroughs like Tower Hamlets, Islington, Haringey or the South East of England. The largest numbers of people recently coming to live in Hackney from outside the UK come from Australia, the US and Western European countries like Spain, France and Italy.

Figure 2; Origin of movers to Hackney from the rest of the UK

Source, ONS Census 2011
Those leaving the borough tend to go to neighbouring boroughs like Haringey, Islington, Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest. Those moving within the borough tend to gravitate to central areas like Lower Clapton and Shacklewell.

Over a third, 35.4% of people living in Hackney in 2017-18 were born outside the UK\(^6\). Nearly half, 46.8% of live births in Hackney were to mothers born outside the UK\(^7\).

**Language**

Respondents to the 2011 Census were asked to state their main language. Over three quarters of respondents cited English as their main language, but at least 88 other languages were given. The most common main languages are listed in table 2 below.

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\(^6\) ONS, People Born Outside the UK, 2017/18  
\(^7\) ONS, Parents’ Country of Birth, 2017
Table 2: Most common main languages spoken in Hackney

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Language</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>75.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polish</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yiddish</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bengali, Sylheti or Chatgaya</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujarati</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS Census, 2011

Religion and belief

Just over a third of Hackney’s residents describe themselves as Christian, although this is a lower percentage than the London and UK average.

Hackney has significantly more people of the Jewish and Muslim faiths and a higher proportion of people with no religion and those who did not state a religion than London and the UK.

Table 4: Religion and belief

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religion</th>
<th>Hackney %</th>
<th>London %</th>
<th>England %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>38.6</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>59.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhist</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewish</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other religion</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No religion</td>
<td>28.2</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>24.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion not stated</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: ONS Census, 2011
Sexual orientation

We do not have official Hackney level data for sexual orientation, but the Integrated Household Survey carried out by the Office for National Statistics in 2016 provided the following results for London and England.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sexual orientation</th>
<th>England</th>
<th>London</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heterosexual / Straight</td>
<td>93.0%</td>
<td>90.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gay / Lesbian</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bisexual</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don't know / Refused to say</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>6.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The August 2018 GP patient survey indicated that, in Hackney there were comparatively high numbers of people who identify as gay or lesbian (5%), bisexual (2%), other (2%), a further 10% preferred not to say. The remaining 81% identify as heterosexual or straight. These figures may under-represent the size of the non-heterosexual population, given the problems involved in disclosure of sexual orientation.

Gender identity

Data on the transgender population is not available at a borough level. The Gender Identity Research and Education Society GIRES, currently estimate there are 650,000 (1% of the population) whose gender identity is incongruent with their assigned gender – this would equate to around 2,700 people in Hackney. According to NHS England, numbers seeking medical support are lower, although they have increased significantly in recent years.

Non-binary

Non-binary, ‘genderqueer’, ‘transsexual’ and ‘androgy nous’ are terms used to describe those who choose not to identify with a particular gender.

The Practical Androgyny website estimates that around 0.4% of the UK population, 1 in 250 people in the UK is non-binary. This equates to around 1,200 people in Hackney.

Disability

In the 2011 Census, 14.6% of Hackney respondents said they had a long-term illness that limited their daily activities in some way, compared with 13.6% for London and 17.9% for England and Wales. Hackney’s lower than average rates of disability and long-term illness are likely to be due to its relatively younger population, as disability rates tend to increase with age.

In May 2018, 10,811 people, 3.9% of Hackney’s population, were claiming Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance, and in October 2018, 6,475 people were claiming Personal Independence Payments.

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8 Department for Work and Pensions, December 2018
There are an estimated 12,102 disabled children (aged 0-19) in Hackney and the City of London\textsuperscript{10}.

Estimates suggest that 2.4\% of adults in City and Hackney have a learning disability (ranging from 2.6\% in those aged under 45, to 1.8\% in those aged 85+) - this equates to 4,937 people in Hackney\textsuperscript{11}.

\textit{Carers}

Some 7\% of Hackney's residents provide at least one hour's unpaid care and support each week to a friend, neighbour or relative because of illness or old age\textsuperscript{12}. This is a smaller proportion than for London or in England and Wales. Again, this is likely to be because Hackney has a much lower older age population than on average.

\textit{Pregnancy and maternity.}

There were 4,336 live births to women in Hackney in 2017. The fertility rate for Hackney is slightly lower than the London and national average at 1.6 live births per women compared to 1.7 in London and 1.76 in England\textsuperscript{13}. However, in some parts of Hackney fertility rates are amongst the highest in London, particularly in the north-east of the borough\textsuperscript{14}.

For more information about what the Council and its partners are doing to promote equality in the borough, please see the \url{Equality and Diversity} pages of the Hackney Council website.

\textit{Household composition}

Figure 4 shows the composition of Hackney's households, compared with London and England and Wales.

\footnotesize
\textsuperscript{9}There may be some overlap due to incompatible data\textsuperscript{10} \textsuperscript{11}LB Hackney, Disabled Children’s Needs Assessment for London Borough of Hackney and the City of London, 2017 \textsuperscript{11} LB Hackney, Adult Learning Disability Needs Assessment, 2016 \textsuperscript{12} ONS Census, 2011 \textsuperscript{13} ONS, Live Births by Area of Usual Residence, 2017 \textsuperscript{14} ONS, Births and Deaths by Ward, 2015
Hackney has fewer pensioner households, couples who are married or in a same sex civil partnership and cohabiting couples with children than London and England and Wales.

The borough has significantly higher proportions of one person, lone parent and multi-person households, which are likely to consist of groups of young people renting rooms from private landlords in shared properties.

**Community cohesion**

Nine out of ten Hackney residents say that Hackney is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together\(^{15}\). Hackney’s diversity and multiculturalism are the main factors contributing to residents feeling proud of Hackney\(^{16}\). In part this is a result of Hackney’s long history of immigration and welcoming people into the borough. This has resulted in local neighbourhoods that are very diverse, where people have an opportunity to mix and meet people from different religious and ethnic backgrounds. Many people also have personal or family experience of migration and are welcoming to new arrivals.

**Future population trends**

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) and Greater London Authority (GLA) both produce population projections. The ONS projections take account of expected

\(^{15}\) Ipsos Mori, Hackney Resident’s Survey, 2015

\(^{16}\) Hackney the Place E-panel survey, 2011
changes in fertility, mortality and migration, but the GLA projections also include anticipated housing growth and tend to be more reliable at a local level.

Since 2001, Hackney’s population has grown by over 63,000 persons to around 275,000, according to the Office for National Statistics. Much of this growth has been in the working age population\textsuperscript{17}.

These growth trends are projected to continue with the population expected to reach just over 310,000 by 2028, and just over 355,000 persons by 2050, a forecast increase of around 80,000 persons in just over 30 years\textsuperscript{18}. These projections do not take account of the impact that Brexit may have on patterns of migration. We have produced a paper on the potential impact that Brexit may have for future population growth here. 

\textit{Figure 5: Hackney’s projected population 2019-50}

\begin{figure}
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{figure5.png}
\caption{Hackney’s projected population 2019-50}
\end{figure}

\textit{Source: GLA Projections 2016, Central Trend-based (2019-2050)}

The majority of the forecast growth is expected to take place in the working age (16-64) age band, especially in the 40-64 age group. Steady growth is also expected in the 65+ age group, particularly from the mid-2020s onwards. More modest growth is expected in the numbers of children and young people, with the majority of this due to take place before 2025.

Figure 6 below shows population growth at ward level, based on data on planned housing developments supplied by Hackney Council to the Greater London Authority.

Most areas of growth are those with major housing development, including parts of Woodberry Down, which is undergoing regeneration as part of the Woodberry Down estate renewal, and Haggerston, Hoxton West and Hoxton East and Shoreditch which are close to the City where there is lots of housing and commercial development.

\textsuperscript{17} ONS, 2015 Mid-Year Population Estimates, released June 2016
\textsuperscript{18} GLA, Borough SHLAA-based population projections, 2015
Town Centre locations such as Dalston and Hackney Wick, which will experience greater housing development as part of the Olympic Legacy will also experience growth. Higher rates of population growth in wards like Springfield are more attributable to the high birth rate in these areas.

Figure 6: Projected percentage growth in population by Ward 2018-2050

Source: GLA Population Projections, 2016, Housing Based
Health and wellbeing

In Hackney 2015-17\textsuperscript{19} life expectancy was 78.8 years for men and 82.9 years for women. The graphs below show that, unusually, life expectancy declined slightly for men in Hackney, but increased slightly for women. Life expectancy in Hackney is below the London average with women a year and six months, and men one year and nine months below the London average.

\textit{Figure 7: Trends in life-expectancy for men (2001-2017)}

\textsuperscript{19} ONS, Life Expectancy at Birth 2015-17
Around 30% of the total deaths in Hackney are considered to be premature (i.e. deaths occurring in people under the age of 65). The leading cause of premature death in Hackney is cancer with lung cancer as one of the predominant forms. Cardiovascular disease forms the second highest number of premature deaths in the borough, with heart disease and stroke forming the largest groups in this category. Smoking is a major cause of lung cancer, heart disease and stroke. Smoking reduction was identified as a priority in Hackney’s Health and Wellbeing Strategy. In 2015-18. In 2017, 21.4% of adults in Hackney reported themselves as current smokers. This compares to average rates in London of 14.6% current smokers and 14.9% in England.

Mental health

It is estimated that 53,000 working aged people in Hackney were affected by a common mental health condition. Around half were affected by anxiety and depression. An estimated 6,200 of working-aged adults are affected by a severe mental illness (a term covering bipolar disorders, schizophrenia and other psychosis). Around half of people experiencing serious mental illness have their conditions recorded by their GP.

Children and young peoples’ health

Just over a quarter, 24.1%, of reception class children in City and Hackney state schools were overweight or obese in the 2017/18 school year, compared the London

Source: ONS, November 2017

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20 Public Health England, Local Tabaco Control Profiles, 2017
21 ONS, Integrated household survey, 2016
22 LB Hackney, City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile, Mental Health update, 2016
average of 21.9%. Some 40.5% of year 6 pupils in City and Hackney state schools were overweight and obese, compared to 37.7% in London\textsuperscript{23}.

To find out more about health and wellbeing trends in City and Hackney, please see the City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile.

\textit{Poverty and Deprivation}

Hackney is an area of growing economic opportunity as a result of the increased focus on East London as an area of growth and development for London and the UK.

This growth sits alongside significant deprivation. Some local people continue to face persistent inequalities and are disproportionately affected by child poverty, worklessness and welfare dependency.

The Index of Multiple deprivation ranks each local authority area, ward and lower super output area in terms of seven ‘domains’; health, education, income, employment, housing and access to services, living environment and crime, in order of deprivation. The domains are brought together in an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD). There are also indices measuring deprivation among children and older people.

Hackney was the eleventh most deprived local authority overall in England in the 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation, in 2010 it was ranked second. In 2015, 17% of its Lower Super Output Areas were in the top ten percent most deprived, compared with 42% in 2010. This indicates that Hackney is becoming less deprived relative to other local authority areas in England.

\textsuperscript{23} Public Health England, National Child Measurement Programme England 2017/18 School Year
Hackney is significantly less deprived compared with other local authorities in relation to income, employment, housing and services, living/environment and deprivation affecting children than in 2010, but relatively more deprived in relation to crime.

In 2016-17, 36% of Hackney residents were living in financial poverty – with incomes of less than 60% of the national median after housing costs. This is the third highest in London behind Newham and Tower Hamlets and is considerably higher than the London average, which is 27%\(^\text{24}\).

Older people

The Index of Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) had a value of 42 in 2015, which means that 42% of those aged 60 and over are either in receipt of Pension Credit, out of work benefits or had an income of less than 60% of the national median.

\(^{24}\) Trust for London, London’s Poverty Profile, 2016-17
excluding housing benefits, but before housing costs. In 2015 Hackney ranked second for all local authorities in England for this indicator.

Child poverty

Despite demographic changes Hackney continues to have high rates of relative Child Poverty. Child Poverty is measured by Her Majesty’s Revenue and Customs (HMRC) as the percentage of children living in families in receipt of out of work benefits or tax credits where reported incomes are below 60% of the national median income before housing costs are deducted.

The rate in Hackney was 27.7% in 2017 meaning Hackney had the fourth highest rate of child poverty in London, broadly in line with Camden and Islington and below Westminster (28.9%), Tower Hamlets (28.1%) and Newham (24.9%). This is higher than the London and England averages (both 17%).

The official definition of child poverty is based on a measure before housing costs have been deducted. Commentators point out that the official definition lowers child poverty rates in areas like London. This is due to the high cost of accommodation and the resultant high level of housing benefit received, which artificially boosts income.

The End Child Poverty Campaign uses a measure for estimating child poverty based on disposable income after housing costs have been deducted. The Hackney rate for children living in poverty using this measure stood at 41.3% in 2017. This is the third highest rate in the country and third in London after Tower Hamlets (53.4%), Islington and Newham (both at 43.2%)25.

Digital inclusion

Being able to access and interact online is vital to social and economic wellbeing in today’s society. In January 2011, 25% of Hackney’s population said they had never accessed the internet. By September 2015 this had fallen to 7%. Internet use is now measured as the percentage of people who have not used the internet at all or for the last three months. The figure for non-use Hackney and Newham remains at 7%. This rapid improvement is likely to be due to more widespread use of smartphones and tablets amongst the population. According to regional data, older people, Indian, Bangladeshi and residents from other ethnic groups, residents with no qualifications and trade apprenticeships tend to be less likely to have used the internet26.

The 2015 Hackney Residents’ survey indicated that 70% of respondents either used, or would like to use Council services online. However, older residents, those not working full-time, those on lower incomes, residents living in rented accommodation and disabled residents were less likely to want to access services online27.

For more information about child poverty and economic wellbeing in Hackney please see our Child Poverty and Family Wellbeing Needs Assessment and the Local Economic Assessment.

25 End Child Poverty Campaign, Child Poverty Map of the UK, January 2018
26 ONS, Internet Use by Borough and Population Sub-groups, January 2011 - September 2018
27 IPSOS MORI, Hackney a Place for Everyone Residents Survey Report, 2015
**Educational attainment**

**Early Years – pre-school**

Hackney has seen good improvements in ‘school readiness’, with the percentage of young children achieving a Good Level of Development increasing from 48% in 2010 to 71.2% in 2016-17, down slightly from last year (71.2%), and just below the England average of 71.5%, and below the London average of 73.8%.

**Key Stage 2 – Age 11**

Some 71% of Hackney pupils achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths at the end of primary school in 2018, down slightly from 72% in 2017, compared with 70% in London and 65% in England.

Hackney is the sixth highest ranking local authority at both the ‘expected level’ and ‘higher level’ thresholds in the combined reading, writing and maths indicator at key stage 2.

**Key stage 4 – GCSE and equivalent**

The performance of Hackney pupils at GCSE has improved over the years. The proportion of Hackney students achieving 5 A*-C grades including English & Maths increased from 43% in 2008 to 64.3% in 2016, compared with 60.6% in London and 53.5% in England.

**Figure 10: Percentage of Hackney pupils attaining five or more GCSE’s A*-C including English and Maths**

![Graph showing percentage of Hackney pupils attaining five or more GCSE's A*-C including English and Maths]

**Source:** Department for Education 2007/8 – 2015/16

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28 DFEE, Early Years Foundation Stage Profile, 2017/18
29 DFEE, Key Stage 2 Attainment Data 2017/18
30 DFEE, GCSE Attainment Data 2015/16 (revised)
In 2015/16, the Government introduced three additional measures of attainment at GCSE:

- Progress across a suite of 8 subjects in the two years between Key Stage 3, the end of Year 9 and the end of Year 11 (Progress 8);
- Attainment across 8 academic subjects (Attainment 8), and
- The English Baccalaureate, in which students must attain Grade 4 or above in English, Maths, a humanity (History or Geography), at least two science subjects and a modern language;

In 2017 the Government replaced A*-F grading for GCSE with a new 9-1 grading.

In 2018 the average Progress 8 score for Hackney pupils was 0.31, down 0.08 points on 2017, but well above the London average of 0.23.

The average Attainment 8 per pupil is 48.8 points in 2018 down slightly (0.3 points) on 2017, but higher than the London average of 48.6 and the England average of 44.6.

The average point score per pupil in the English Baccalaureate in 2018 was 4.37 slightly below the London average of 4.41 but above the average for England state funded schools of 4.04.

A-Level and equivalent

In 2018 Hackney state funded Schools and Colleges scored an average 30.26 points at A’ Level or equivalent Level 3 qualifications, slightly down from 2017 (30.6). This was slightly below the London average of 31.68 points and the England average of 32.88 points.

For more information about school performance, skills and qualifications please see our Child Poverty and Family Wellbeing Needs Assessment, Local Economic Assessment and the Hackney Learning Trust website.

Hackney’s Economy

Business and Enterprise

Hackney has experienced rapid economic growth over the last decade. In 2018, Hackney hosted 19,905 businesses, up from 18,995 in 2016 a 55% increase from 2014. Hackney now has 3.9% of all London businesses.

The greatest numbers of businesses in Hackney are found in the Professional, Scientific and Technical sector, 5,275 businesses, and in Information and Communication, 3,765 businesses.

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31 DFE, GCSE Attainment Data 2017/18 (provisional)
32 DFE, A’ Level and other Level 3 Results 2017/18 (provisional)
33 ONS, Inter-departmental Business Register, 2018
Employment

In the year to June 2018, 71.8% of Hackney’s working-age adults were employed compared with 74.2% of working-age Londoners. Just under a quarter, 24.4% of Hackney’s working age residents were economically inactive, not in work or seeking work, often because they are studying, caring for dependents or retired early, compared to 21.7% of working aged Londoners. In the same period, Hackney’s unemployment rate was 5.7%, compared to 5.1% in London.

Figure 11: Employment, economic inactivity and unemployment among 16-64 year olds in Hackney and London (%)

Source: ONS, Annual Population Survey

Figure 11 illustrates that Hackney’s employment position has improved relative to that of London over the last 10 years. The increase in employment rates can largely be attributed to a working age population which is better educated, more skilled and working in higher level jobs. There has also been an increase in the proportion of women participating in the workforce.

Qualifications and skills

The proportion of Hackney residents with high level qualifications (NVQ level 4+) has increased from around 30% of working age residents ten years ago, to nearly three fifths. 59.4%, of working age residents today. Hackney has a more highly qualified workforce to London where 51.8% of working aged adults have degree-level qualifications or above.

Hackney residents have increasingly worked in high level occupations (managerial, ‘professional’ and ‘technical’ roles). In the year to June 2018, over 61.7% were employed in such roles (although the proportion is down from 64.7% in the year to June 2017), but still a higher proportion than in London at 56.1%. Meanwhile, the proportion of Hackney residents employed in less skilled occupations has fallen.

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34 ONS, Annual Population Survey, Jul 2017 – Jun 2018
35 ONS, Annual Population Survey, January – December 2017
36 ONS, Annual Population Survey, June 2018
Employment sectors

Hackney's largest employment sectors are Professional, Scientific and Technical industries, employing 17.5% of Hackney-based workers, Health 13.5% and Information and Communications, 11.7%.

Public services as a whole account for 25.9% of jobs in Hackney while more than a third, 36.7% of Hackney-based workers are in knowledge based sectors, Professional, Scientific and Technical, Information and Communication and Administrative and Support Services. Despite its proximity to the City, only 2.5% of Hackney-based workers are employed in Finance and Insurance.

Wages

Pay in London is higher than in Hackney, both for residents and those travelling to and working full time in the borough. In 2018 median gross hourly pay for Hackney workers and residents working full-time was £17.04 and £16.76 respectively. Median gross hourly pay for London's full-time workers was higher, at £17.55 and £18.59 for London residents.

Benefits

in November 2016 the number of Hackney residents claiming out of work benefits stood at 19,760, 10.1% of the working-age population. Between November 2000 and 2016 this figure fell by 10,600, despite the rapid increase in the working-age population.

Figure 12: Percentage of the working age population claiming out of work benefits 2000-2016

Source: DWP Benefit Claimants

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37 ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey, 2017
38 ONS, Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2018
However, this period saw essentially no change in the number of people receiving Incapacity Benefits or Employment Support Allowance. This group has hovered between 12,200 and 14,100 for the last 16 years\textsuperscript{39}.

Since then the Government has started to roll out Universal Credit, which brings together six benefits including out of work benefits like Jobseekers Allowance and Employment and Support Allowance.

In May 2018, 19,702 people were claiming out of work benefits, 10\% of the working age population.

More information on employment and skills can be found in our Local Economic Assessment.

**Hackney, the place**

* Satisfaction with the local area

In 2015, 88\% of respondents to a residents’ survey conducted by IPSOS MORI said they were satisfied with their local area as a place to live. This was up from 71\% in 2008.

* Housing

* Tenure

In Hackney around 44\% of households rent from a social landlord like the Council or a registered provider such as a housing association, 26\% of households are owner occupiers or in shared ownership schemes and 29\% rent from a private landlord.

The size of private rented sector more than doubled between 2001 and 2011 rising from 14,760 to 29,449 households\textsuperscript{40}.

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\textsuperscript{39} ONS, Key Out of Work Benefits data, November 2016 and May 2018
\textsuperscript{40} ONS, Census, 2011
Figure: 13: Number of households by tenure 2001-2011 comparison

Source: ONS Census 2001 and 2011

Housing growth

The number of homes in Hackney has grown by around 1,000 a year since 1981. The trend is set to continue up to 2033 with estate regeneration and town centre improvement schemes.

Some 7,165 additional new homes were completed in Hackney between 2013 and 2017. On large sites of over 10 units, where the Council can seek affordable housing contributions, 42% of homes delivered were affordable – social rented and shared ownership housing built by private developers, Registered Providers (RPs) or the Council. The rest were for private sale. Some 13% of the affordable units completed, 154 units, were for social rent, 28% (homes owned by the Council or Registered Housing Providers where rents are controlled through a national rent regime), 340 units were for affordable rent, (let at levels no more than 80% of local market rents) and the remaining 716 affordable units were for intermediate rent (including shared ownership and other forms of lower cost rent).

The Greater London Authority through the draft new London Plan has set a minimum target that an average 1,330 additional homes will be completed in Hackney each year until 2029. These homes will be developed on a range of sites located throughout the borough including on some of our estates the largest of which is Woodberry Down in the North West, in town centres: Dalston, Hackney Central, Hackney Wick and Shoreditch on opportunity sites across the borough and through housing led intensification across the borough’s main corridors.

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41 LBH, Local Development Framework Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-18
42 GLA, Draft New London Plan, 2017
Affordability and supply

Figure 14: Average house prices in Hackney and London 2007-2018

![Graph showing average house prices in Hackney and London 2007-2018]

Source: Land Registry, Year to September 2006 – year to September 2018

Figure 14 shows that house prices in Hackney have been increasing at a faster rate than that of London for the past decade. House prices have been more volatile in recent years falling in 2016, rising again in 2017 and falling again in 2018. This is probably due to uncertainty around Brexit. London house prices have followed a similar pattern to Hackney over the past few years, although the changes have been less pronounced.

In the 12 months to September 2018 the median monthly private rent for a two bedroom home in Hackney was £1,798 compared to £1,510 in London.

To find out more about housing in Hackney, please see our Housing Strategy.

Environment and transport

Green spaces

Hackney is the third most densely populated borough in the UK, but it is also one of the greenest in inner London with 58 parks and green spaces covering over 300 hectares, 25 of which have been awarded the green flag quality mark.

Household energy efficiency

The Standard Assessment Protocol (SAP) is a government rating system to measure the energy efficiency of housing, where 100 is excellent. Properties are banded A-G, according to SAP rating.

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43 GLA, London Rents Map, year to December 2018
44 GLA, Land area and population density, 2018
In 2017 a Private Sector Stock Condition Survey carried out for Hackney Council found that owner occupied and private rented properties in Hackney had an average SAP rating of 62, within Band D of the Energy Performance Certificate ratings. In 2015/16 Hackney Housing owned properties had an average rating of 69-80, within Band C. In 2016/17 the average SAP rating of all homes in England was 62\textsuperscript{45}.

**Recycling**

Over a quarter, 27.4\% of household waste is now recycled in the borough, in 2001 only 1\% of waste was recycled. Households in London recycled 33.1\% of their waste on average, compared to 43.2\% in England\textsuperscript{46}. Household recycling rates in Hackney are believed to be lower than average because of the relatively large proportion of flats in the area. Hackney Council aims to help residents recycle more of their rubbish, for example by collecting all recyclables together, so that residents no longer have to sort their rubbish as much.

**Carbon Dioxide emissions**

Hackney’s per capita carbon dioxide emissions are amongst the lowest in the country and declined from 4.2 tonnes per capita in 2005 to 2.4 tonnes in 2016. Total emissions were also down 8.5\% on the previous year. These low emissions may be due to absence of heavy industry in the area, although homes are responsible for almost half of all emissions\textsuperscript{47}.

**Air quality**

Poor Air Quality is associated with a variety of health effects such as reduced lung function, asthma, lung cancer and heart disease.

The whole of the borough has been declared an Air Quality Management Area for Nitrogen Dioxide and Particular Matter under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995.

\textsuperscript{45} MHCLG, English Housing Survey, 2016/17
\textsuperscript{46} DEFRA, Local Authority Collected Waste Management Statistics, 2017/18
\textsuperscript{47} DECC: Local Authority CO2 emissions, 2005-2016
Figure 15 shows the sources of air pollution from within Hackney. The main source is road transport (59%), followed by domestic and commercial gas (24%) and non-road mobile machinery (13%). Locally the proportion of Nitrogen Dioxide from each of these sources will vary, depending on their location, e.g. whether or not they are close to a main road.

As shown in Figure 16 below, the Greater London Authority estimates that around 30% of the borough exceeds the annual mean National Air Quality Objective for Nitrogen Dioxide in 2013. Hackney’s own modelling (CERC map, see Figure 16 above) using local monitoring data suggests that this is an overestimation and that only about 10% of the borough is likely to exceed the NAQO.

While many areas away from the busiest roads are likely to be meeting air quality standards, there are particularly high levels of Nitrogen Dioxide along main roads and towards the South of the borough. Pollution levels are declining in some areas.

Despite these downward trends there is still uncertainty about how soon Hackney can start to comply with Air Quality standards, particularly as vehicle emissions are not falling as fast as hoped and a large proportion of the sources of air pollution are beyond the Councils direct control. It is also uncertain what impact London wide initiatives such as the T-Charge, roll out of hybrid and electric busses, the Ultra-Low Emission Zone (ULEZ) and ULEZ extension will have on air pollution levels. The Mayor of London predicts that the introduction of these measures will result in many areas of London meeting Air Quality Standards by 2025.
In 2018 the average Nitrogen Dioxide concentration at our continuous monitoring station at Old Street was 48 µg/m$^3$ (unratified and so may change), which is above the Air Quality Standard of 40 µg/m$^3$. However, levels of Nitrogen Dioxide are declining, in 2010 average concentrations were 79 µg/m$^3$ at this location. Levels of fine and ultra-fine particles (PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$) are below UK and EU standard levels$^{48}$ and meet WHO guideline values across much of the borough. Further information on monitoring undertaken by the Council and trends is available from our annual status report to the GLA.

In December 2015 the Council published an action plan to improve air quality. A number of measures have already been implemented. For example the Council has

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$^{48}$ LBH, Air Quality Annual Status Report, 2017
set up a Zero Emissions Network which now has over 1,100 members to enable businesses to reduce emissions and a Low Emission Network including a raft of measures to promote low emission transport and create healthier streets in Shoreditch. Hackney also led the way by lobbying for an extension to the Ultra-Low Emission Zone proposed by the Mayor of London. Extending the Ultra-Low Emission Zone to the North and South Circular roads will result in wider improvements in air quality across Hackney and London.

The Council has also electrified a proportion of its diesel fleet (winning the 2017 ‘fleet category’ at the National Air Quality Awards), developed its bike fleet and has used planning and public realm schemes to promote walking and cycling.

The Hackney Air Quality Schools project commenced in 2016 and has measured nitrogen dioxide levels at over fifty schools, undertaken assessments of over 80 schools and nurseries and is progressing schemes to install green walls were they will reduce pupil exposure to air pollution. In particular the Schools Air Quality Project has demonstrated that only about a quarter of the schools identified by the Mayor of London as being in areas that failed NAQO, are likely to fail objectives.

The School Streets project, has seen road closures at key drop off times, to limit traffic congestion and promote better air quality this, and other measures including work to encourage young people to walk and cycle to school means that just 8.7% of children travelled to school by car in 2016/17, compared with 18.5% in 2007/08. Working with neighbouring boroughs the Council is also significantly increasing the availability of electric charging facilities and encouraging ultra-low emissions freight vehicles. Further details of actions currently underway are included within the Annual Status Report.

One of the key means of addressing poor air quality is through the planning system. This includes requiring air quality and traffic assessments for major developments and developments in areas with the poorest air quality, requiring conditions to protect end users from existing air pollution and controlling emissions from construction activities and future uses. For example 90% of all new developments in the borough are car free. The Council is significantly strengthening existing policies for air quality in the developing ‘Local Plan 2033’.

The Council has recently started the process of updating the current Air Quality Action Plan (2015-2019), which we hope to publish towards the end of 2019.

For more information see our Air quality web pages.

**Transport**

Figure 17 shows the methods of transport used by Hackney residents to get to work. This provides an indication of the transport modes favoured by Hackney’s residents. Over 85% of Hackney residents travel to work on foot, by bicycle or using public transport. Hackney has the highest cycling rate in London – 8% of all journeys are taken by bike49.

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49 Transport for London, Travel in London 10 – Borough Level Local Implementation Plan Performance Indicators, 2016/17
**Figure 17: Method of Travel to Work (Hackney Residents)**

![Bar chart showing method of travel to work for Hackney residents](chart)

**Source ONS 2011 Census, % of working-age population**

Rail services have improved significantly recently with the opening of the East London Line Extension linking Dalston Junction to Highbury and Islington and South London and improvements to the North London Line to Stratford and Richmond. In the coming years there will be improvements along the West Anglia Rail Corridor, linking Hackney to Liverpool Street and Chingford, Cheshunt and Broxbourne, creating more capacity.

Car ownership has fallen more than 10% from 2001 levels. Only 34% of Hackney’s households now own motor vehicles, compared with 57% across Greater London. Some areas, particularly in the South of the borough are 70% car free.

**Hackney’s Transport Strategy 2015-25** sets out the council’s vision for improving transport locally. It aims to improve conditions for walking and cycling, strengthen sustainable transport to support local regeneration, advance the case for key public transport infrastructure improvement, enable residents to access work opportunities, enhance accessibility for disabled people, improve air quality and reduce emissions.

**Crime and community safety**

Between 2002/03 and 2014/15 crime in Hackney dropped by 33.7% (13558 fewer victims of crime). The reduction in crime (volume) was not dissimilar compared to the London Most Similar Group (MSG) average, although the percentage reduction was slightly lower. That said no significant differences were observed. The London (Metropolitan Police Service) crime average (calculated from all London Boroughs and Aviation Security), is lower than both Hackney and the MSG average. Hackney’s

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50 Note that in the last assessment this figure was 34.7%. The 33.7% is based on reconciled crime figures for FY2014/15 published by the Met Police online (currently available from FY2011/12 to FY2017/18 at [https://www.met.police.uk/stats-and-data/](https://www.met.police.uk/stats-and-data/))

MSG is made up of some of the most densely populated and challenging inner city boroughs in London, hence the higher crime levels when compared to the Met overall.

In the last 3 financial years crime has increased across the board; in Hackney, the MSG and London. Between 2014/15 and 2017/18 crime in Hackney rose by 19.8% (5084 more victims of crime), although this is still 21.6% lower than in 2002/03. The increase in Hackney was sharper during 2016/17 than the MSG and London averages, but crime levels stabilised during 2017/18; rising by only 0.9% from 2016/17, and this represented the lowest rise in recorded crimes compared to other MSG boroughs (other than in Lambeth where crime reduced). Overall crime trends are following a similar pattern across London, and Hackney is performing at a similar level to the MSG.

*Figure 18: Recorded Crimes Hackney, Most Similar Group and London 2002/3 – 2017/8*

| Source: Metropolitan Police Service |

*Growth and change*

In January 2019, the Council submitted a new borough-wide Local Plan to the Planning Inspectorate. This is the key strategic planning document, establishing a vision and planning policies to direct and guide development in the borough up to 2033, with a robust planning framework to support growth and regeneration.

Figure 19 provides an overview of the main areas of growth and change in Hackney. The purple areas highlighted on the map along with the enhanced corridors show key growth areas, which will see significant development in housing, business and infrastructure in the coming years.

Most growth will take place in growth corridors and in town centres which are linked by these corridors. Significant growth is also expected in the North West of the
The borough’s new Local Plan sets out a series of place policies that provide the strategic guidance to develop area-based plans and allocate sites for future development. These key growth areas are Dalston, Hackney Central and Surrounds, Shoreditch and Hoxton, Stamford Hill, Manor House, Clapton and Lea Bridge Roundabout, Homerton, Hackney Wick and Enhanced Corridors. Each of these place policies sets out our vision for the area by 2033, the urban design characteristics, development opportunities and strategic principles by which any future development should be governed by. In addition to the already published Hackney Central and Surrounds masterplan SPD the Council is currently in the process of developing Area Action Plans (AAPs) for Shoreditch and Stamford Hill.

**Figure 19: Key growth areas**
For more information about our vision for the physical regeneration of Hackney in 2033, please see our Local Plan.