



A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place

August 2024

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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 [Community Strategy 2018-2028](#), which sets out the overall vision for the borough and how we will respond to change.

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 and the [Explore Local Statistics](#) pages on the Office for National Statistics website.

Please refer to Appendix 1 for considerations around some of the data used in this document.

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Total population	
Area	7.36 sq mi (19.06 km ²)
No of households	106,081
Population density	13,611 residents per sq km (3rd most densely populated local authority after Tower Hamlets and Islington)
Maps of local areas and services	These can be found here

Hackney's people

Population characteristics

According to the 2021 Census, Hackney's population stood at 259,200, Hackney ranked 68th for total population out of 309 local authority areas in England, which is a fall of two places in a decade.

Hackney is a relatively young borough with **almost half** of its population **between 22-45 years old**. There has been an increase of 17.8% in people aged 65 years and over between 2011 and 2021. But people aged **over 65** made-up only **3.2%** of the population.

Hackney is defined as a **super-diverse**¹ borough. Almost 40% of the population was born outside of the UK. There is a significant '**Other White**', **Black and Turkish/Kurdish communities**. A large **Charedi Jewish** community is concentrated in the North East of the borough. 89 different main languages are spoken in Hackney, out of a total across England of 96 main languages.

Just over **a third** of Hackney's residents have stated on the Census they had 'no religion'; followed by the second largest group who are **Christian**. Hackney has significantly more people of the **Jewish and Muslim** faiths than England.

In 2021, nearly **20%** of Hackney residents said were **disabled**.

There are proportionally more women living in Hackney than men with **52.2%** of the population **female** and **47.8% male**. In Hackney, **79.6%** of the usual resident population identified as **straight/heterosexual**, while **7.8%** have a **Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual** or **other** non heterosexual identity.

Hackney has a slightly higher proportion of residents (**1.07%**) with a **transgender identity** (their gender identity is different from the sex registered at birth) compared with London and England and a lower proportion (**89.28%**) of than those with a **cisgender identity** (their gender identity is the same as the sex registered at birth).

85% of all residents feel they **belong to their local area** either very or fairly strongly, while only 14% do not.

Hackney's population is projected to rise to **267,680 by 2025** and to **277,157 by 2041**.

The number of residents aged 65 or over is also predicted to rise by 68% between 2021 and 2041, and will make up 6.2% of Hackney's population. The number of residents aged 24 or under, is set to decrease by 10.7% in the same period

¹ Wessendorf S (2013) Commonplace diversity and the 'Ethos of mixing': Perceptions of difference in a London neighbourhood. *Identities* 20: 407–422.

Health and wellbeing

*In Hackney, **life expectancy at birth** between 2020 and 2022 was 76.7 for males and 81.8 for females. Life expectancy at age 65 within the same period was 16.5 for males and 20 for females both are **below the average for London and England**.*

*In 2022/23, **22%** of **Reception** children and **41%** of **Year 6** children were **above a healthy weight**.*

*Hackney had the **lowest population vaccination coverage** of two doses of MMR at 5 years (56%) in England in 2022/23.*

*The percentage of children achieving a **good level of development at 2 to 2.5** years of age is above England (87% vs 79%).*

*In 2021/22, **22%** of 5 year olds experienced visually obvious **dental decay**. This was similar to England.*

*In 2023, the rate of hospital admissions as a result of **self-harm per 1,000** population in Hackney was lower and better than England (**152** vs 319).*

*The **Chlamydia detection rate** per 100,000 population in Hackney (**3,041**) was higher and better than England (1,546).*

Deprivation

*Hackney has the third highest rate of **income deprivation** in London. Over 1 in 100 residents were destitute in 2022, equating to almost 1,600 households.*

*Hackney has the **7th highest number of children living in low-income families** of any borough in London, with the highest concentration in the North of the borough.*

Education

*Hackney is ranked **35th** of all local authorities on the percentage of **pupils achieving** a Good Level of Development. Historic attainment gaps persist in 2023.*

*For **Key Stage 2** pupils (age 11), Hackney is ranked **6th of all local authorities nationally** on the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths.*

*At **KS4** (end of Year 11), Hackney is in the **top twenty** local authorities nationally.*

Performance of **economically disadvantaged** and **Special Educational Needs and Disabilities** pupils are consistently strong.

Economy

Hackney's economy has grown strongly in recent years despite the average size of **Hackney's economy** being ranked **20 of 33 of London boroughs**.

In March 2022, the total number of **business units** based in Hackney was **25,660**, considerably higher than the corresponding average of London boroughs of 18,049. Hackney has a **high rate of newly registered businesses** (42% higher than Islington and Newham).

Hackney has a strong base of **knowledge economy businesses (47%)**, **creative industries (28%)**, and **digital economy (16%)**.

In Hackney, the **employment rate is 81.5%**; the **unemployment rate is 3.8%**; **6.5%** of working aged people are **claiming out of work benefits** and **13.8%** of working aged residents are neither **employed** nor **seeking employment**.

Housing

In Hackney, just over **40% of households** rent from a **social landlord** such as the Council or a registered provider. **17.4%** of households are owners with a **mortgage** or **loan** or **shared ownership**. The number of **privately rented** households or living rent free in Hackney is 32.4%.

In Hackney, the percentage of households that owned their home in the borough (**mortgaged** and **outright**) rose from 23.8% in 2011 to 24.6% in 2021.

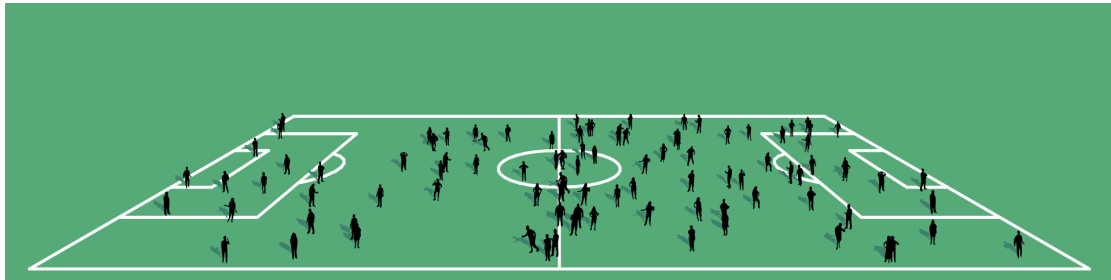
Hackney delivered **96%** of the Government's **Housing Target** over the 3 years between 2018-2021. A total of **2,393 homes were completed** in the two reporting years (FY2021/22 and FY2022/23). On larger sites where the Council can secure on-site affordable housing, **25% affordable housing was delivered**.

In March 2024, the **average house price** in Hackney was **£583,428**. The **average monthly rent** in Hackney was **£2,361**.

There are over **8,500 households on Hackney's housing waiting list**, many of whom are living in overcrowded conditions.

Environment and transport

*Hackney is the **third most densely populated** borough in London, but it is also **one of the greenest** in inner London with **58 parks and 201 green spaces**, **31 of which** have been **awarded the green flag quality mark**.*



(As of 2021, Hackney is the third most densely populated of London's 33 local authority areas, with around 97 people living on each football pitch-sized area of land. ONS)

Over a quarter, **27.9% of household waste is recycled** in the borough.

Hackney's per capita **carbon dioxide emissions** are amongst the **lowest** in the country and have consistently declined between 2001 and 2020.

Overall Hackney also has the **highest sustainable transport mode share** (87.4%) for any borough in London.

As of August 2023, **375 charging points** have been installed across the borough including 253 powered from lamp columns and 106 free-standing fast chargers and 16 rapid chargers.

Crime and community safety

Crime levels have fallen between 2019/20 and 2022/23 in Hackney with 1,913 fewer victims.

Hackney has recently seen reductions in **serious youth violence, gun crime, knife injuries** (under 24 years), knife possession, and lethal barrelled discharges.

Referrals to the **Domestic Violence Intervention Service** have reverted to pre-pandemic levels of around **25 referrals a week**.

Between **July 2023 and July 2024**, there were **1,020,141 hate crime** offences committed in Hackney, an increase of 4.2% on the previous year.

Hackney's People

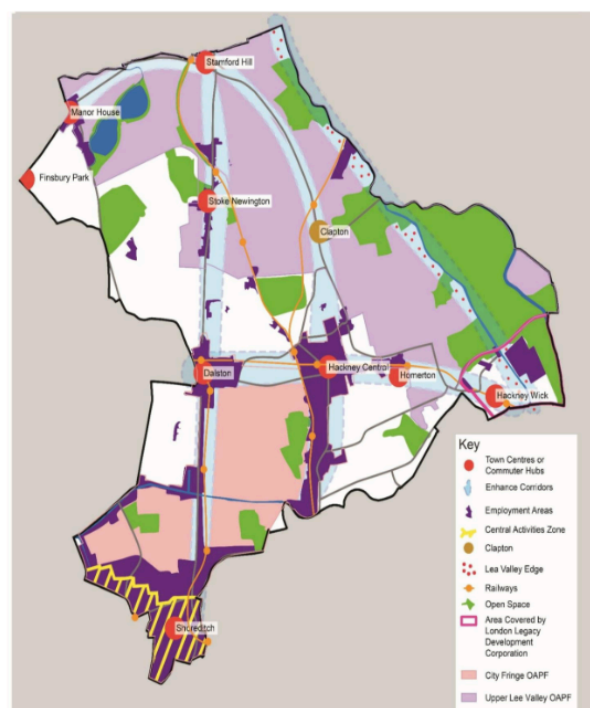
This section describes different types of people living in Hackney by equality and other demographic characteristics; it examines wider factors influencing equality and cohesion and outlines data on educational attainment, health & wellbeing, poverty.

Growth and Change

In July 2020, the Council adopted a new borough-wide Local Plan known as LP33¹. This is the key strategic planning document used to direct and guide development in the borough up to 2033. Its aim is to make sure that the right amount of development is built in the right place at the right time so that the future needs are met. This map provides an overview of the main areas of growth and change in Hackney.

The Council will create the conditions for growth to deliver up to 26,250 new homes, 23,000 new jobs, increasing the supply of genuinely affordable homes, alongside community facilities through high quality urban neighbourhoods. The most significant growth is planned in the following locations.

- Town Centres, High Streets and Employment Hubs (highlighted in red in the map);
- Enhanced Corridors, Lea Valley Edge and a New Centre at Clapton;
- Stamford Hill and the North of the Borough



Map 1 Key Diagram

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The Council plans to deliver a minimum of 1,330 homes per year up to 2033 by encouraging development on small sites and through allocating sites for residential use, increasing the supply of genuinely affordable homes, alongside community facilities through high quality urban neighbourhoods, to meet Hackney's needs.

Housing growth is planned to take place in and around Shoreditch (7,000 homes), in the north of the Borough at Woodberry Down/Stamford Hill (around 3,000 homes), around Dalston (around 2,000 homes) and Hackney Central (around 3,000 homes), and along the Borough's Enhanced Corridors².

² [Local Plan 2033 \(LP33\)](#), London Borough of Hackney

Current population count

The 2021 Census puts Hackney's population at 259,200, an increase of 5.3% since the 2011 Census (population 246,300). This is a much lower percentage increase than expected given that between the 2001 and 2011 Census Hackney's population increased by 21%. This is in contrast with a 7.7% increase across Greater London and a 6.6% increase in England between 2011 and 2021.

In between the 10 year Census, populations are estimated by the ONS in Mid-Year Population Estimates. In the most recent of these estimates, for mid-2023, Hackney's population was estimated at 263,283³.

Official population estimates for Hackney have been considerably lower post the 2021 Census than they were before. For example, the ONS Mid-Year Population Estimate for Hackney in 2020 was 281,120. The Office for National Statistics has since revised down its estimates for the years 2011-2021.

The Greater London Authority has suggested that the Coronavirus pandemic may have caused a slowdown in population growth, with people leaving London on a temporary basis, for example those working in hospitality, or young people returning home. They hypothesised that the population would likely grow again at a slower rate in future.

There is also some evidence that residents leaving London for other regions has become a more permanent feature as people seek more space, or more affordable accommodation in other parts of London or elsewhere in the UK.⁴

Another contributing factor is likely to be the impact of Brexit with EU nationals leaving Britain. There is also some evidence that previous population estimates may have overestimated the numbers of children and older people.⁵

Further analysis will be required using local data to develop a true picture of Hackney's current and future population.

Future Population Trends

The latest population estimates released by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) dates to mid-2023⁶.

³ [ONS, Estimates of the population for England and Wales, Mid 2023](#)

⁴ [GLA, Population Change in London during the Pandemic, 2021-2022](#)

⁵ [Rebasing and reconciliation of mid-year population estimates following Census 2021, England and Wales: 2022](#)

⁶ [Population estimates for England and Wales: mid-2023](#)

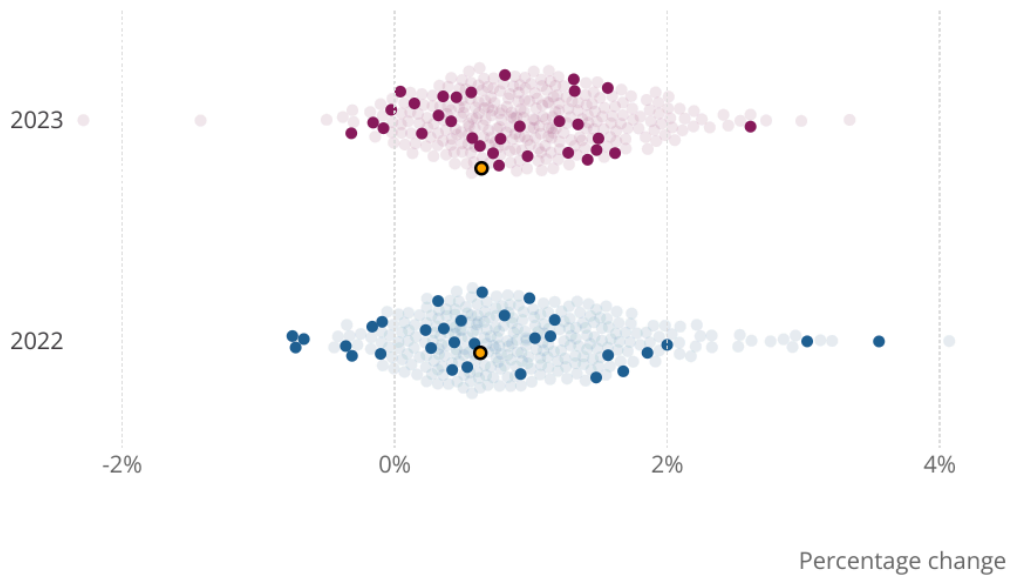
- The population of England and Wales continues to grow; although increasing at a similar rate to the previous 12 months, the year to mid-2023 saw the largest annual increase in at least 75 years, growing by almost 610,000 to 60.9 million.
- In the year to mid-2023, the ONS estimated that 1,084,000 people immigrated to England and Wales from outside the UK, while 462,000 emigrated; this makes net international migration to England and Wales 622,000.
- The South West and London had the lowest growth in the year to mid-2023 at 0.8% and 0.9%, respectively.
- The population size of all areas increased in both the previous two years. The rate of population growth in mid-2023 increased in Wales, the East of England, London, West Midlands, and East Midlands, relative to the rate of growth in mid-2022.
- Natural change (the difference between births and deaths) was 400 in the year to mid-2023; this was the lowest figure since the year to mid-1978.
- In the year to mid-2023, there were 13,800 net internal moves out of England and Wales to the rest of the UK.
- In Hackney, from mid-2022 to mid-2023, the population grew by 0.6%.

Hackney



0.6% percentage change in total LA population from mid-year 2022 to mid-year 2023 following 0.6% percentage change between mid-year 2021 to mid-year 2022.

Local authorities within the same region (London) are highlighted



Source: Population estimates from the Office for National Statistics

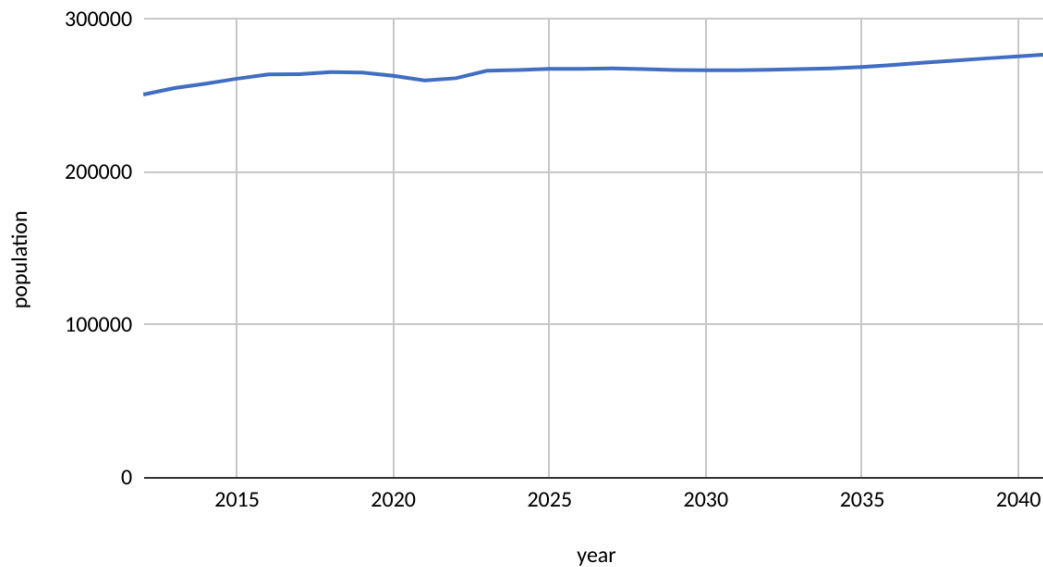
The Greater London Authority uses data from previous years, Census data and information provided by Local Authorities to create projections of what future population trends are likely to be across London. These are updated annually.

The GLA Datastore produces population projections for London Boroughs. All population estimates and projections relate to mid-year of the indicated year.

The London Datastore⁷ projects Hackney's population to rise to 267,680 by 2025 and to 277,157 by 2041.

⁷ [GLA 2022-based population projections](#)

Hackney population estimate 2012-2041



Source: GLA 2022 based population projections

The number of residents aged 65 or over is also predicted to rise by 68% between 2021 and 2041, or by 12,960 people. The proportion of in Hackney overall will rise from 3.8% in 2021 to 6.2% in 2041. The number of residents aged 24 or under, on the other hand, is set to decrease by 10.7% in the same period. This means we are looking at a steadily ageing population.

Registered Voters

Electoral statistics are available for the two main groups of voters:

- **Parliamentary electors** - those entitled to vote in Westminster Parliamentary elections - voting for MPs to sit on the UK Government
- **Local government electors** - those entitled to vote in local government elections - voting for local Councillors and the elected Mayor.

Parliamentary electoral registrations slightly decreased in both Hackney constituencies whereas there was a small increase of 0.37% in England.

<i>n.b. figures include "attainers" - those who turn 18 during the period and would be entitled to vote on or after their 18th birthday</i>	Parliamentary electoral registrations December 2022	Parliamentary electoral registrations December 2023	Difference
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	80,929	80,424	-505
Hackney South and Shoreditch	78,773	78,043	-730

The number of people registered to vote in **Local Government Elections** slightly increased in 2023, after a drop in numbers since 2020. This reflects the national and regional trend⁸.

<i>n.b. figures include "attainers" - those who turn 18 during the period and would be entitled to vote on or after their 18th birthday</i>	Electoral registrations December 2022	Electoral registrations December 2023	Difference
Hackney	177,671	178,128	+457
London	5,998,415	6,016,888	+ 18,473
England	40,845,079	41,032,338	+187,259

Age

Hackney's median age is 32. The median age for England was 40 and for London 35. The largest number of usual residents in Hackney (nearly 50% of the population) are aged from 22 - 45. This is younger than the average for England⁹.

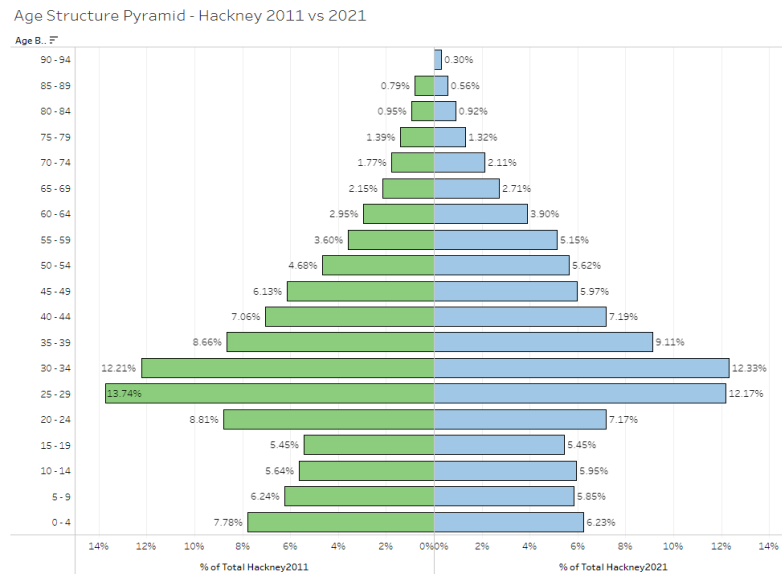
This was consistent with the 2011 Census which suggested Hackney had an overall younger population than the national average. The data suggests the median age is rising faster in Hackney and London than in the rest of England.

The proportion of the population aged 30 and under declined from 48.6% in 2011 to 42.9% in 2021. This trend is already impacting schools and early years services.

⁸ [ONS Electoral statistics for the UK](#), December 2023 edition - accessed in May 2024

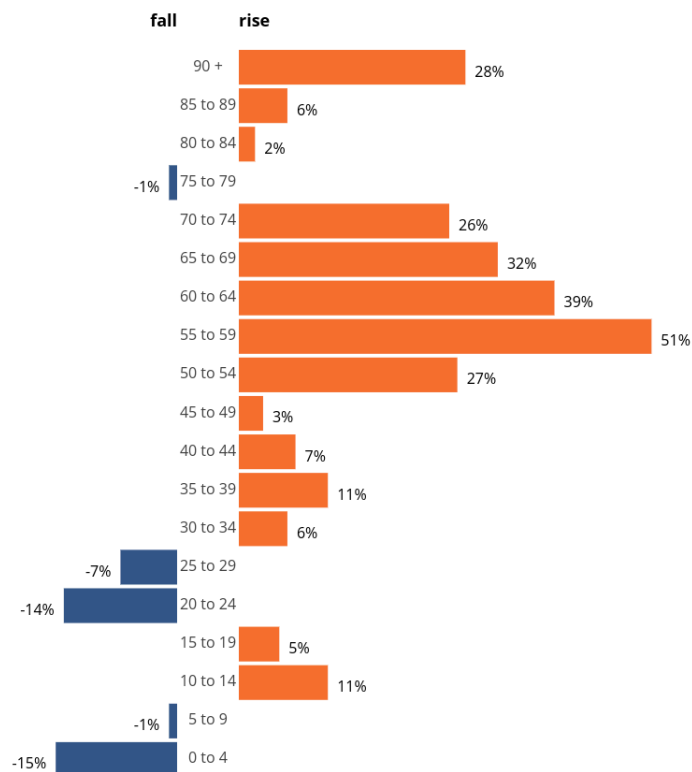
⁹ [2021 ONS Census data, Hackney Council](#) - accessed in May 2024

The proportion of adults aged over 30 has increased correspondingly from 52.4% of the population in 2011 to 57.1% in 2021.



Source: [ONS Electoral statistics for the UK](#)

Population change (%) by age group in Hackney from 2011 to 2021¹⁰.



Source: ONS Visualisation Tool, June 2024

¹⁰ [ONS Visualisation Tool](#) accessed in June 2024

Between 2011 and 2021 there was an increase of 17.8% in people aged 65 years and over, an increase of 6.3% in people aged 15 to 64 years, and a decrease of 3.3% in children aged under 15 years¹.

Overall, population sizes for under 19 and under 24 years old have declined slightly from 25.1% and 33.9% respectively since 2011.

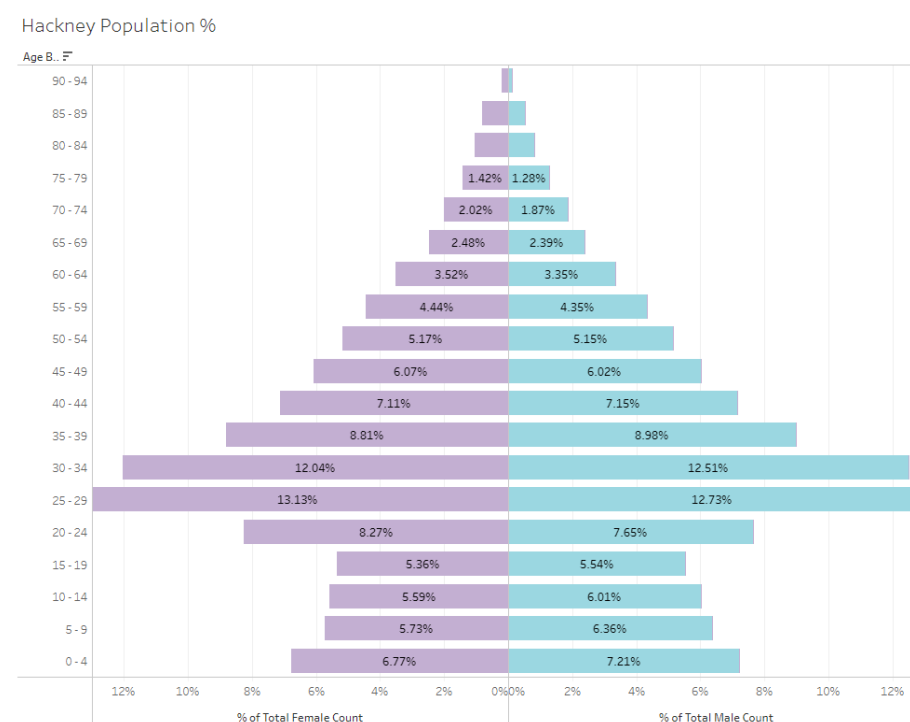
Further information can be accessed from the [Age, Household Characteristics and Deprivation Census briefing](#).

Gender

According to the 2021 Census, There are proportionally more women living in Hackney than men with 52.2% of the population female and 47.8% male. The proportion of males under 20 is slightly higher than females, but there are higher proportions of females in all age groups over 55 years than males.

Across previous census and mid-year estimates there has consistently been a broad balance in the number of males and females in Hackney, usually with slightly more men under 50 and slightly more females over 50 with 50% female and 49% male.

However the 2021 census provides a different view, with the ONS suggesting the number of males had been overestimated in previous years.



Source: ONS Visualisation Tool, June 2024

Further information can be seen in the following census briefings:

- [Census Briefing 1: Population density, age & sex](#)
- [Census Briefing 2: Age, Household Characteristics and Deprivation](#)

Country of Birth

According to the 2021 Census; 60% of Hackney residents were born in the UK, comparable with the number of Londoners born in the UK (59.4%), but lower than the national figure of 82.6%.

Although this suggests higher levels of international migration into the borough and the capital in general than is true of England as a whole, the percentage of overseas-born Hackney residents has only risen by 0.6% since 2011 - a much smaller increase than in London and England as a whole. This could be linked to the relatively high cost of housing and other living costs in Hackney.

<i>Country of birth</i>	Hackney		London		England	
	Inside UK	Outside UK	Inside UK	Outside UK	Inside UK	Outside UK
2021	60.3%	39.7%	59.4%	40.6%	82.6%	17.4%
2011	60.9%	39.1%	63.3%	36.7%	86.2%	13.8%
Difference	-0.6%	+0.6%	-3.9%	+3.9%	-3.6%	+3.6%

(Country of birth, Hackney, London and England in 2011 and 2021, ONS Census 2011 and 2021, proportion of usual residents)

Country of birth is not a reliable indicator of ethnicity or nationality, but is a useful statistical indicator as it does not change.

There has been a slight decrease in the proportion of Hackney residents born inside the UK, and a slight increase in those born outside of the UK. This is a much smaller change than for London and England. This suggests that the rate of increase in international migration into Hackney is slower than for London and England. This could be related to the high cost of housing and other living costs in Hackney.

	Hackney 2021	Hackney 2011
1	England (58.2%)	England (58.4%)
2	Turkey (3.3%)	Turkey (3.6%)
3	Nigeria (2%)	Nigeria (2.7%)
4	Italy (1.7%)	Jamaica (1.8%)
5	France (1.5%)	Poland (1.7%)
6	United States, Poland (1.4%)	Ireland (1.6%)
7	Ireland, Jamaica (1.3%)	Ghana (1.5%)
8	Australia, India, Ghana (1.2%)	Scotland (1.3%)
9	Spain, Scotland (1.1%)	India (1.2%)
10	Bangladesh (1%)	United States, Bangladesh (1.1%)

(Country of birth, Hackney, London and England in 2011 and 2021, ONS Census 2011 and 2021, proportion of usual residents)

While the proportion of Hackney residents born in England has remained relatively stable and the top three countries of birth for Hackney residents remain England, Turkey and Nigeria, there has been a shift in the profile of Hackney's population by country of birth with a rise in the proportion of Hackney residents born in European countries, North American countries, Australia and New Zealand along with a drop in those born in African and Caribbean countries. This is likely to be due to high levels of migration from EU countries in the past decade and a decline in numbers of new migrants from outside the EU in the past decade.

Further information can be seen in the following census briefings:

- [Census Briefing 3: Demography: Migration](#)
- [Census Briefing 5: Ethnic Group, National Identity, Language and Religion](#)

National Identity

A national identity question was introduced in the 2011 Census because of increased interest in "national" consciousness and a demand for people to be able to acknowledge their national identity. The question allows respondents to select all identities that apply; the term "only" is used throughout to refer to respondents classified with a single national identity.

In 2021, 77.3% (200,709) of usual residents in Hackney identified with at least one UK national identity (English, Welsh, Scottish, Northern Irish, British, and Cornish), this is a slight increase from 76.5% (188,948) in 2011. This increase is comparable to the figures for London which show that 77.3% (6,804,178) in 2021 identified with at least one UK national identity. In 2011 this figure was 77.5% (6,343,766).

UK Identities in Hackney	2021	%	2011	%
British only identity	156,533	60.4%	86,597	35.1%
English only identity	12,930	5%	77,171	31.3%
English and British only identity	14,257	5.5%	12,479	5%
Welsh only identity	719	0.3%	1,061	0.4%
Welsh and British only identity	398	0.1%	228	0.1%
Scottish only identity	1,530	0.6%	2,056	0.8%
Scottish and British only identity	577	0.2%	394	0.2%
Northern Irish only identity	660	0.2%	807	0.3%
Northern Irish and British only identity	157	0%	73	0%
Cornish only identity	34	0%	39	0%
Cornish and British only identity	10	0%	5	0%
Any other combination of UK identities (UK only)	554	0.2%	689	0.3%
Other identity and at least one UK identity	12,350	4.8%	7,349	3%

London and Hackney have lower proportions of people identifying as having at least one UK national identity than England as a whole where 89.9% (50,800,006) identified as having at least one UK national identity in 2021 and 91.7% (48,652,548) in 2011.

This is probably due to the relatively high proportions of Hackney residents born overseas. According to the 2021 Census, nearly 40% of Hackney's residents were

born overseas, compared with over four fifths English people.

The number of people in Hackney identifying as ‘Romanian’ has grown by a larger percentage than any other Non-UK identity, having gone from 0.17% (421 people) of the population in 2011 to 0.36% (937) in 2021.

Non-UK single national identities: 2021	People	%	Non-UK single national identities: 2011	People	%
Italian	4,054	1.56%	Turkish	4,342	1.76%
Irish only	3,710	1.43%	Polish	4,300	1.74%
French	3,375	1.3%	Irish only	3,980	1.61%
Spanish (inc Canary Islands)	3,261	1.26%	French	2,793	1.13%
Turkish	2,547	0.98%	Italian	2,616	1.06%
Polish	2,464	0.95%	Nigerian	2,523	1.02%
Portuguese	2,401	0.93%	Australian	1,984	0.8%
Australian	2,320	0.9%	US Citizen	1,905	0.77%
US Citizen	2,221	0.86%	German	1,793	0.73%
German	1,337	0.52%	Spanish	1,729	0.7%

The numbers of those identifying as “Jamaican” and “Other Caribbean” have shrunk. Both London and England data for these populations also show a decrease from 2011 (see table 12 below), this may in part be down to a generational shift with younger people from these communities perhaps seeing themselves more as “British”, however we need to see multivariate data before this can be explored. The ONS is expected to publish this in mid 2023.

There's been a significant change in the number of people identifying as coming from African countries, particularly amongst the Nigerian, Ghanaian, Kenyan, Somali, Zimbabwean populations. London has also seen a reduction, however England more widely has seen a growth, so this would suggest people are starting to move to other regions. This could be down to factors such as migration due to the rising cost of housing in Hackney, cost of living generally compared to wages or that people are identifying themselves differently.

Further information can be accessed through the following census briefings:

- [Census Briefing 3: Demography: Migration](#)
- [Census Briefing 5: Ethnic Group, National Identity, Language and Religion](#)

- [Full Breakdown of Non-UK Identities in Hackney 2021](#)

Ethnicity

Ethnic Group	Hackney		London		England	
	2021	2011	2021	2011	2021	2011
Asian / Asian British	10.4%	10.5%	20.7%	18.5%	9.6%	7.8%
Black / Black British / African / Caribbean	21.1%	23.1%	13.5%	13.3%	4.2%	3.5%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	6.7%	6.4%	5.8%	5.0%	3.0%	2.3%
White	53.1%	54.7%	53.8%	59.8%	81.0%	85.4%
Other Ethnic Group	8.7%	5.3%	6.3%	3.4%	2.2%	1.0%

The proportion of Hackney residents identifying under the 'White' category has fallen slightly from 54.7% to 53.1% although in terms of percentage change, this represents an increase of 2.3%. This trend is also observed in London and England-wide, with the proportion of the population identifying as White falling from 85.4% to 81% in England and 59.8% to 53.8% in London between 2011 and 2021.

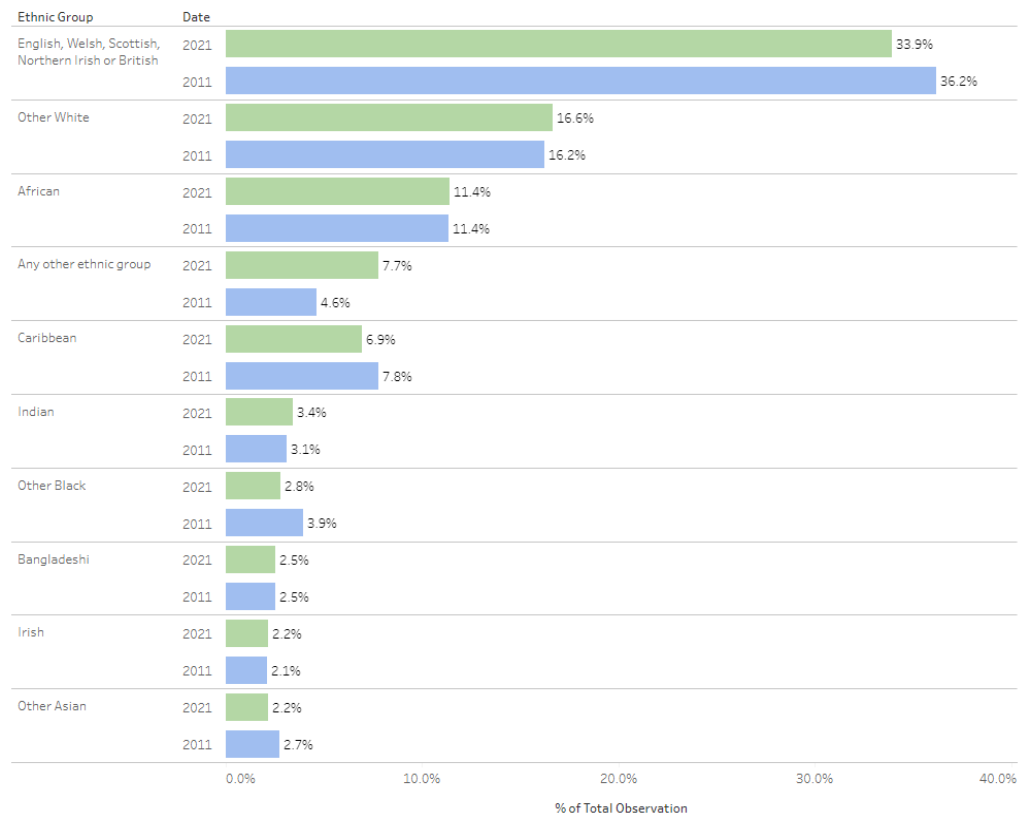
Hackney has also seen a decrease in the proportion of the population identifying as Black, falling from 23.1% to 21.1% between 2011 and 2021, representing a percentage change decrease of 3.9%. Hackney differs from London in this respect, where there has been a percentage increase of 9.16% in the overall Black population and England, where there has been a much greater percentage increase of 28.9%.

The second most common high-level ethnic group in Hackney is 'Black', with 21.1% of Hackney residents identifying in this category. Hackney has a significantly higher proportion of residents who identify as 'Black' than the average for both London and England where the figures are 13.5% and 4.2% respectively. Conversely, the second most common ethnic identity in London and England is 'Asian'. Hackney's Asian population is 10.37% which is significantly less than the average for London (20.7%) but is more in line with the average for England (9.6%).

Continuing a trend seen between 2001 and 2011 census, there has been a decrease in the percentage of residents identifying as *Black*, particularly those identifying as Black Caribbean¹.

It is also important to acknowledge that differences may be partially attributed to changes in the way people choose to self-identity between the censuses. This might go some way to explaining the significant increase in those choosing to identify their ethnicity within the 'Any Other ethnic group' category.

Breakdown of ethnic groups in Hackney (2021/2011 comparison)



Source: ONS Visualisation Tool, June 2024

Further information can be accessed through the following census briefing/s:

- [Census Briefing 5: Ethnic Group, National Identity, Language and Religion](#)

Religion & Belief

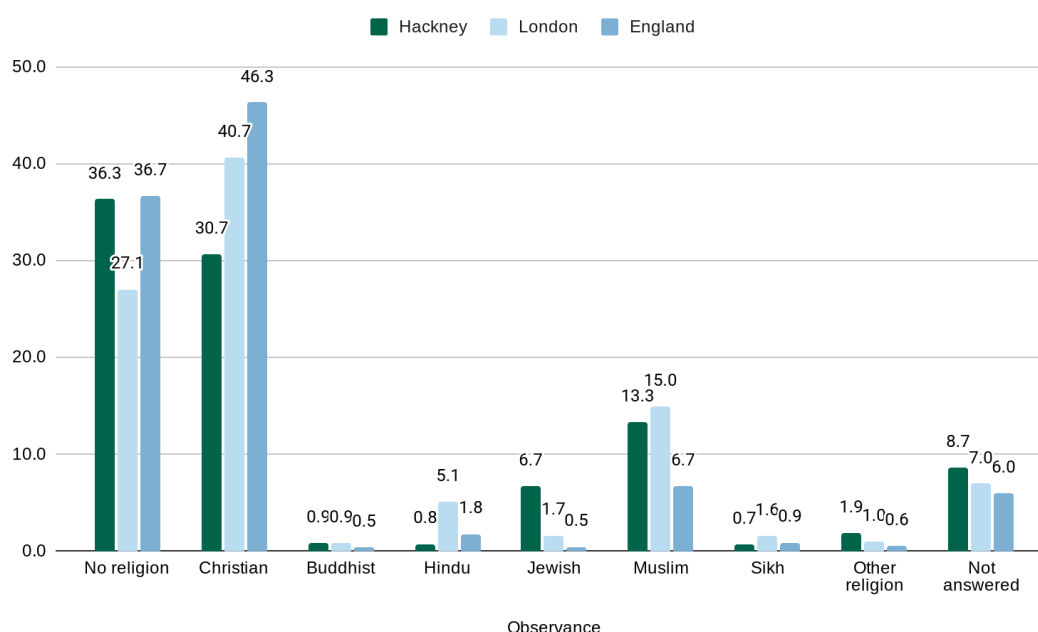
In the 2021 Census the largest group of respondents in Hackney (36.3%) stated they had 'no religion'. This was 9.2% above the London average but around the same as for England as a whole. Fewer than a third of Hackney residents identify as Christian (30.7%), 10% lower than for London, and 15.6% lower than in England as a whole.

Hackney has considerably more people of the Jewish faith (6.7%), which equates to an estimated 17,426 people, compared with London (1.7%) and England, (0.5%). This community is largely made up of Orthodox, or Charedi Jewish people who mainly live in the North East of the borough.

The Census did not distinguish between Orthodox, and Non-Orthodox Jewish people so all are categorised as 'Jewish' in the Census. There were concerns following the

2011 census of undercounting of Hackney's Charedi Jewish population¹¹. While the 2021 Census does reflect Hackney's large Charedi community - the largest in England - there is some question around whether we still have the full picture

(Office for National Statistics 2021 Census, Percentage of all usual residents)



Source: ONS Visualisation Tool, June 2024

Census Briefing 5 contains more detail about geographical and household variation.

Languages

Questions were asked in the 2021 census about main/preferred (first) languages, household languages and proficiency in English.

Hackney is a linguistically diverse area. One in five residents have a language other than English as a main language, with 89 different main languages, out of a total across England of 96 main languages. 80% of Hackney residents have English as their main language.

The top three languages have changed from English, Turkish and Polish in 2011 to English Turkish and Spanish in 2021, with Polish dropping to 8th. 0.4% of Hackney residents use British Sign Language as a main language, the same as the proportion in England.

73% of households in Hackney are made up households in which everyone speaks English as a main language, 11% of households have no one who speaks English as

¹¹ [Mayhew population estimate, 2011](#)

a main language.

Top 10 preferred languages 2021	Hackney	London	England
1	English (80.1%)	English (78.4%)	English (90.8%)
2	Turkish (3.2%)	Romanian (1.9%)	Polish (1.1%)
3	Spanish (2%)	Spanish (1.4%)	Romanian (0.9%)
4	French (1.3%)	Polish (1.3%)	Panjabi (0.5%)
5	Portuguese (1.3%)	Bengali (with Sylheti and Chatgaya) (1.2%)	Urdu (0.5%)
6	Yiddish (1.3%)	Portuguese (1.1%)	Portuguese (0.4%)
7	Italian (1.2%)	Gujarati (1.0%)	Spanish (0.4%)
8	Polish (0.9%)	Italian (1.0%)	Arabic (0.4%)
9	Bengali (with Sylheti and Chatgaya) (0.8%)	Panjabi (0.9%)	Bengali (with Sylheti and Chatgaya) (0.4%)
10	Gujarati (0.6%)	Arabic (0.8%)	Gujarati (0.3%)

(Top ten main languages in Hackney, London & England, ONS Census 2021)

For those who do not speak English as a main language, 15.1% of residents in Hackney can speak English “well” or “very well”, while 4.8% cannot speak English at all, or cannot speak it well.

Proficiency in English language where English is not the preferred Language	Hackney 2021		Hackney 2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Can speak English very well	23015	9.2%	23225	9.9%
Can speak English well	14674	5.9%	19145	8.2%
Cannot speak English well	9972	4.0%	11666	5.0%
Cannot speak English	1869	0.8%	2409	1.0%
<i>English is Main Language</i>	<i>199667</i>	<i>80.1%</i>	<i>177886</i>	<i>75.9%</i>

Proficiency in English language where English is not the main language	Hackney		London		England	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Can speak English very well	23,015	9.2%	840,463	9.9%	2,212,300	4.0%
Can speak English well	14,674	5.9%	636,226	7.5%	1,803,439	3.3%
Cannot speak English well	9,972	4.0%	303,265	3.6%	861,288	1.6%

Cannot speak English	1,869	0.8%	51,736	0.6%	156,892	0.3%
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Geographical location (lower super output area) can be explored using the [Census Map tool](#).

The most significant change has been the rise in the number of people having English as their main language.

Over half of Hackney's households contain more than one person and share the same main language, with a further 16.9%, where multiple members speak different main languages (with the distribution of those where the household has multiple main languages distributed largely evenly across the borough).

The proportion of households in Hackney where all members share the same main language is 24% lower than the national average, reflective of the diverse community of the borough.

Further information can be seen in the following census briefings:

- [Census Briefing 5: Ethnic Group, National Identity, Language and Religion](#)

Migration

The Census asked respondents whether their address when completing the census form was the same as their address one year previously (21 March 2020). This data can be used to explore recent migration patterns in the year preceding the census.

There were proportionally fewer recent overseas migrants coming into Hackney, London and England in 2021 than in 2011. This is likely due to the curtailment of international travel associated with the Coronavirus Pandemic.

While comparisons between 2011 and 2021 show a decrease in the proportion of recent migrants from outside the UK moving into Hackney (2.2% to 1.6% - possibly affected by travel restrictions in place the in the year running up to the Census, migration into Shoreditch and Hoxton South East is substantially above the borough average of 1.6% (8.1% & 5.3% respectively) and reflects the high mobility and popularity of these areas.

Overall 84.5% of Hackney residents were living at the same address as the year previously. A comparison of 2011 and 2021 data shows little difference between recent migration rates in different geographic areas in Hackney, with Hackney Marshes, Stamford Hill and Upper Clapton remaining the most stable areas within the borough, with over 90% of residents living in the same address as the previous year.

Comparison between 2011 and 2021 shows an increase in the proportion of people moving from within the UK to Hackney (8.6% to 13.5%) but little overall change in the areas within Hackney that people are choosing to move to. The proportion of those moving from elsewhere in the UK into the popular areas of Shoreditch and Dalston Kingsland 29.46% and 23.5% respectively, is way above the borough average of 13.5%. This may be due to the popularity of those areas with younger people who tend to move around more to study and find work.

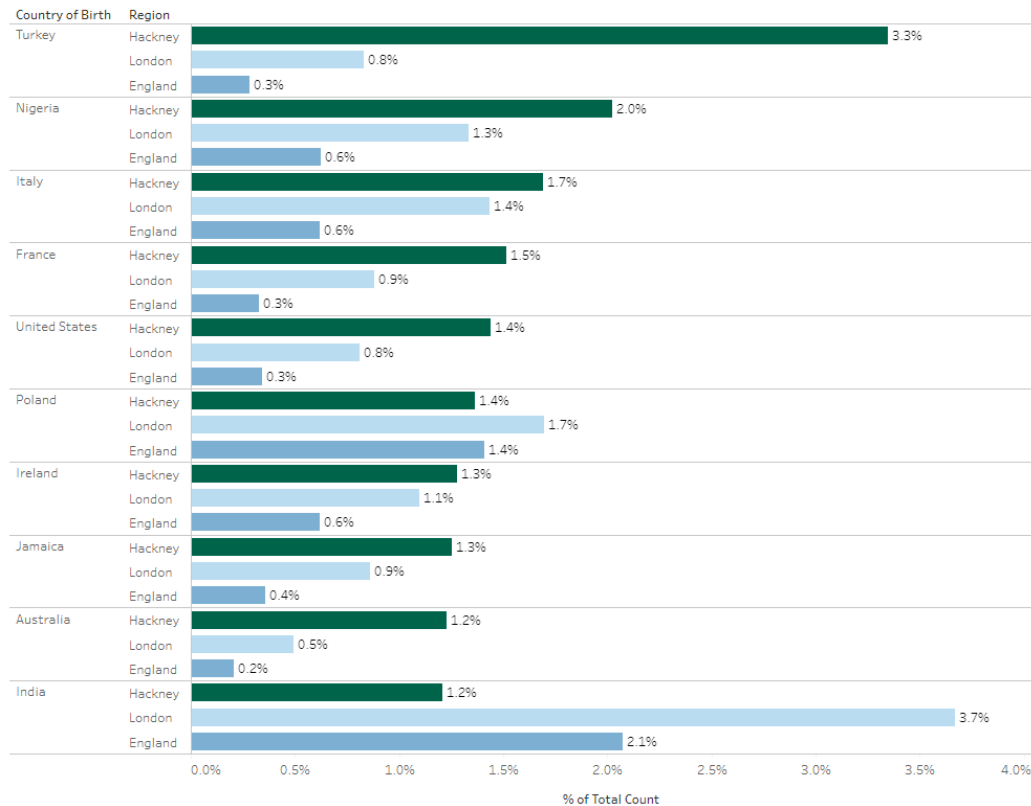
	Hackney		London		England	
Year:	Number:	% of pop:	Number:	% of pop:	Number:	% of pop:
2021	4063	1.6%	149532	1.7%	528761	0.9%
2011	5351	2.17%	198730	2.4%	595670	1.1%

(Hackney residents with an address outside the UK one year before the 2011 and 2021 Censuses compared with London and England)

According to the 2021 Census; 60% of Hackney residents were born in the UK, comparable with the number of Londoners born in the UK (59.4%), but lower than the national figure of 82.6%. Although this suggests higher levels of international migration into the borough and the capital in general than is true of England as a whole, the percentage of overseas-born Hackney residents has only risen by 0.6% since 2011 - a much smaller increase than in London and England as a whole. This could be linked to the relatively high cost of housing and other living costs in Hackney.

Hackney remains an attractive destination for younger, working-age migrants, with the most common ages of arrival in the borough being 20-44.

Top 10 Countries of birth of overseas born residents: Hackney, London and England



Source: Office for National Statistics 2021 Census, percentage of all usual residents

Further information can be accessed through the following census briefing/s:

- [Census 2021 Briefing 3 Demography: Migration](#)

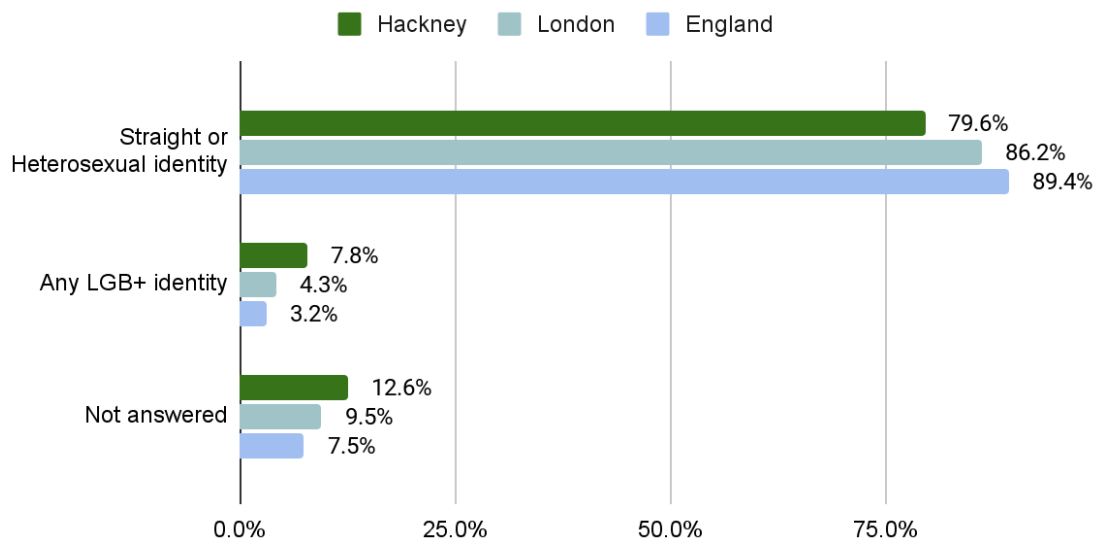
Sexual Orientation

Sexual Orientation was collected in the UK Census for the first time in 2021. In Hackney, 79.6% (166,695 people) of the usual resident population identified as straight/heterosexual, while 7.8% (16,388) have a Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or other non heterosexual identity. 12.6% (26,384) of Hackney residents did not answer this voluntary question.

Compared to London and England, Hackney has a lower proportion of heterosexual residents and a higher proportion of LGB+ residents. By contrast, Hackney also has a higher percentage of residents who did not answer this question compared to London or England.

Sexual Orientation: percentage of population

ONS Census 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics 2021 Census

Out of the 34 London Boroughs, Hackney has almost the lowest numbers & proportion of residents identifying as straight/heterosexual in London, with only the City of London having fewer heterosexual residents. Hackney also has the highest proportion of bisexual and queer residents, and both the highest proportion and number of residents who identify as Queer.

Top 5 by number of residents	Local Authority	Number of LGB+ usual residents	LGB+ Proportion of population	Top 5 by proportion of residents	Local Authority	LGB+ Proportion of population	Number of LGB+ usual residents
1	Lambeth	22,198	8.3%	1	City of London	10.3%	826
2	Southwark	20,697	8.1%	2	Lambeth	8.3%	22,198
3	Tower Hamlets	18,127	7.2%	3	Southwark	8.1%	20,697
4	Hackney	16,389	7.8%	4	Islington	8.0%	14,712
5	Lewisham	14,875	6.1%	5	Hackney	7.8%	16,389

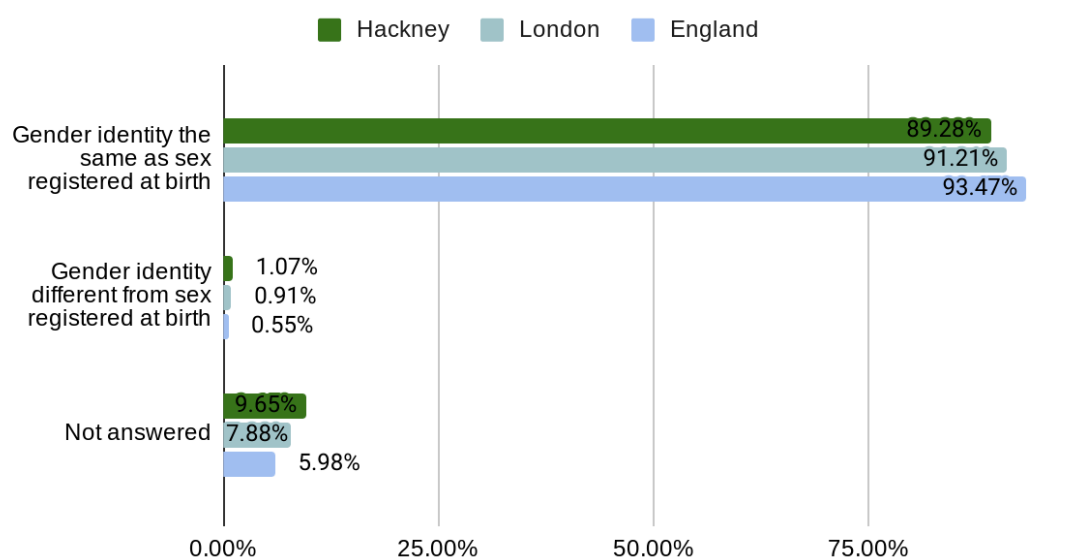
Gender Reassignment (Gender Identity)

Data on Gender Identity (known as “Gender Reassignment” in the Equality Act) was collected in the UK Census for the first time in 2021.

Hackney has a slightly higher proportion of residents (1.07%, 2241 people) with a transgender identity (their gender identity is different from the sex registered at birth) by comparison to London and England and a lower proportion (89.28%, 187007 people) of than those with a cisgender identity (their gender identity is the same as the sex registered at birth).

Gender Identity, Hackney, London & England

ONS Census 2021



Source: Office for National Statistics 2021 Census

Similarly to the Sexual Orientation data, people in Hackney were also less likely to respond to this question, although more likely to respond to this question than to the question on Sexual Orientation. Again, this may be due to a number of factors, for example lack of confidence in sharing data or not wanting to share personal information, experiences of transphobia, religious or philosophical beliefs or practices.

Further information can be seen in the following census briefings and data analysis:

- [Census Briefing 7: Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity](#)
- [LGBTQIA+ Hackney](#)

Disability

In 2021 the question related to disability changed in order to collect data that more closely aligned with the definition of disability in the Equality Act (2010). The Equality Act defines an individual as disabled if they have a physical or mental impairment that has a substantial and long-term negative effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. The way we identify disabled people has changed between 2011 and 2021 and this may have had an impact on the number of people identified as disabled¹².

Census 2021 was undertaken during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, which may also have influenced how people perceive their health status and activity limitations and therefore may affect how people chose to respond.

As with ill-health, the incidence of disability increases with age. Cross tabulated data on disability and age from the 2021 Census, suggests that just 5% of children tagged 0-15 identified as disabled, this rose to over 49% of those aged 85+ .

Disability - <u>Age-standardised proportions</u>	Hackney	London	England
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a lot	9.6%	7.1%	7.5%
Disabled under the Equality Act: Day-to-day activities limited a little	9.6%	8.5%	10.2%
Not disabled under the Equality Act	80.8%	84.3%	82.3%

While there is a high correlation between disability and age, as with general health, there are a wide range of other factors such as social attitudes, physical and institutional environment, access to appropriate support, resources and housing that determine whether a person is disabled or not¹³.

Unpaid Caring Responsibilities

The Census question related to unpaid care changed from 2011 to 2021, which may have had an impact on the number of people reporting unpaid care. In addition, Census 2021 was undertaken during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, which may also have influenced how people perceived and undertook their provision of unpaid care and therefore may have affected how people chose to respond.

¹² [Census 2021 Briefing 11: Health, Disability and Unpaid Care](#)

¹³ World Health Organisation definition of disability: [Disability](#)

On Census day 2021 16,322 usual Hackney residents (7.6%¹) were providing unpaid care of any duration, the majority of which were providing 19 hours or less, or 50 hours or more. This is a similar picture to London and England.

Hackney unpaid care by number of residents/hours	2021		2011	
	number	%	number	%
Provides unpaid care of any duration	16,322	6.7%	17,948	7.4%
Provides no unpaid care	226,689	93.3%	228,322	92.7%
Provides 1 to 19 hours unpaid care a week	7,763	3.2%	10,734	4.4%
Provides 20 to 49 hours unpaid care a week	4,152	1.7%	3,094	1.3%
Provides 50 or more hours unpaid care a week	4,407	1.8%	4,120	1.7%

Comparison of unpaid care by number of residents/hours, 2021 with 2011 (NB: this data is not age-standardised¹⁴ as not possible)

We can see that when adjusted, Hackney is broadly in line with the rest of London - with a prevalence of 7.6% unpaid care provision in Hackney compared to 7.8% for London. Both London and Hackney have a lower proportion and prevalence of unpaid care than England (8.9%).

Further information can be accessed through the following census briefing/s:

- [Census 2021 Briefing 11: Health, Disability and Unpaid Care](#)

Pregnancy & Maternity

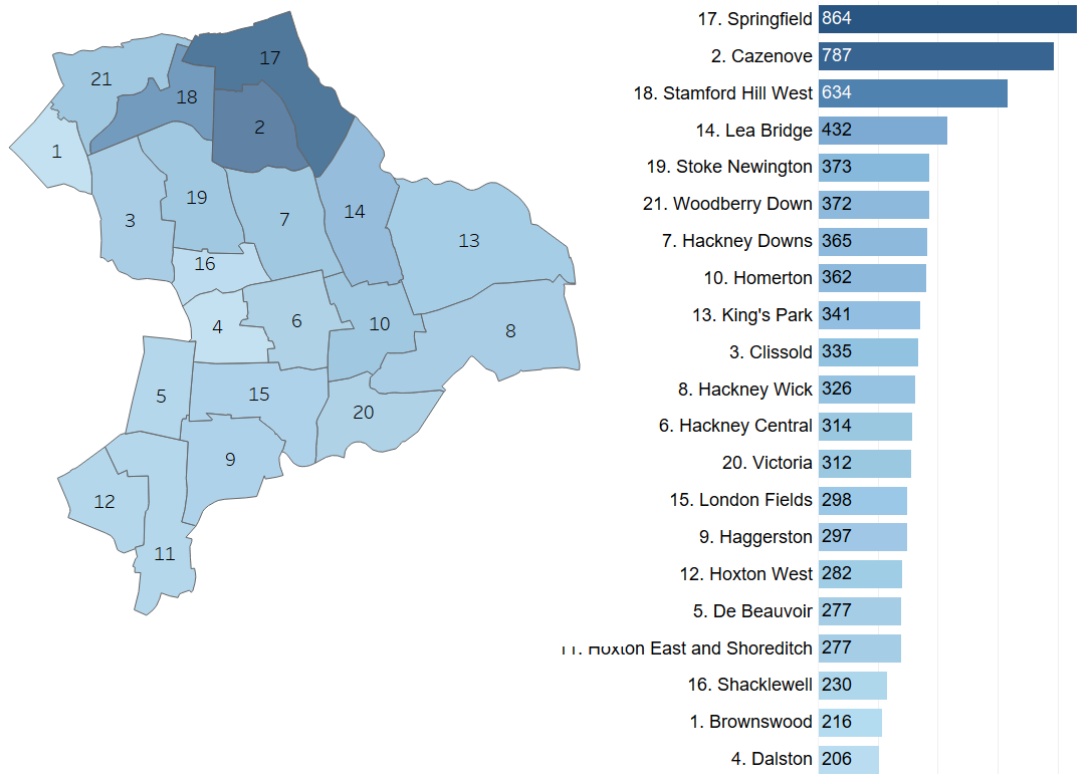
The total fertility rate has been dropping over the past ten years in Hackney, similar to London and England. In 2022, it was 1.31 in Hackney , lower than London (1.39) and England and Wales (1.49).

The 3,482 live births were not evenly distributed across the borough. Three wards on the North more than doubled the average of the 21 wards¹⁵.

¹⁴ Age Standardised Proportions (also known as Age Adjustment). Age Standardisation is a technique used to allow statistical populations to be compared when the age profiles of the populations are quite different. Age adjustment is commonly used when comparing *prevalences* in different populations, rather than *total populations* and thus tends to represent a more accurate picture of prevalence.

¹⁵ [2022 Total fertility rate \(TFR\) and Live Birth Data, NOMIS](#)

Total fertility rate (TFR) and Live Birth Data



Source: Office for National Statistics 2021 Census

A pregnant person's first antenatal appointment allows identification of people's lifestyle, medical history and social circumstances, which are going to orientate the right care and support needed. A lower and worst proportion of pregnant people in Hackney (34.1%) accessed the first antenatal care before 13 weeks compared to London (47.8%) and England (57.8%) in 2018/19. Among those attending the first antenatal appointment, 24.3% were obese (which was worse than London, at 17.8% and England, at 22.1%) and 4.0% smoked (which was better than London, at 6.0%, and England, at 12.8%).

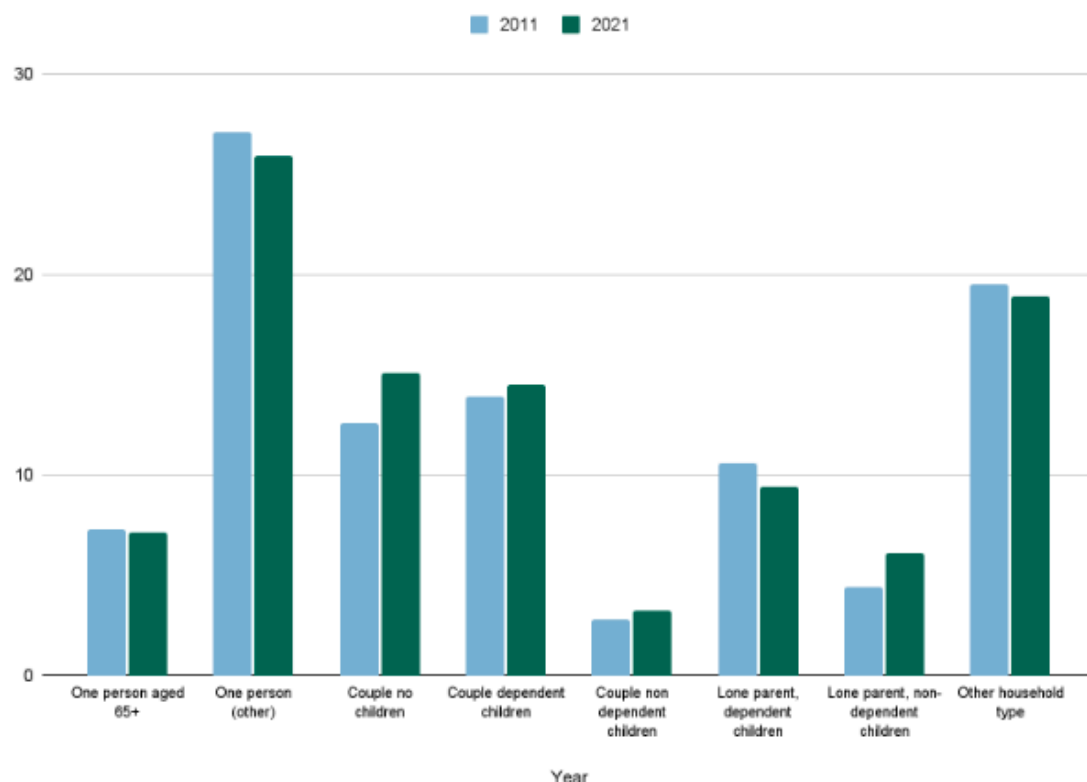
Low birth weight increases the risk of childhood mortality and of developmental problems for the child and is associated with poorer health in later life. At a population level there are inequalities in low birth weight and a high proportion of low birth weight births could indicate lifestyle issues of the mothers and/or issues with the maternity services. In 2021, there were 3.1% of babies with low birth weight among term babies. This was similar to London (3.3%) and England (2.8%)¹⁶.

¹⁶ [Local Authority Health Profile](#), Office for Health Improvements and Disparities

Household Composition

The 2021 Census estimates that Hackney has 106,081 households compared with 101,690 in 2011 which is an increase of 4.02%. This estimate is lower than expected as an estimate of Hackney's households by the ONS in 2020 put the number of households at 114,395. A similar picture may be true for London as a whole. The 2021 Census estimates that London has **3,423,890** households, an increase of 157,717 since 2011, but the Greater London Authority estimates that 313,000 new dwellings have been built since then. While one new dwelling does not always lead to the creation of one additional household, this does suggest an underestimate. Average household sizes in Hackney are about the same as in the past decade. The average household size in Hackney according to the 2021 Census was 2.4 compared with 2.5 in 2011.

Average household size, 2011 and 2021 compared



Source: Office for National Statistics 2021 Census

The changes in households composition in Hackney between the 2011 and 2021 Censuses show that there has been a decline in the proportions of single person households, both those aged 65+ and younger households; an increase in couple households, both with and without children, a decline in the proportion of lone parent households with dependent children, but an increase in the proportion of lone parents with non-dependent children living with them as well as a slight decline in the

proportion of households classed as 'other' which are likely to be groups of young adults living together.

The increase in the proportion of households with non-dependent children could be due to a larger number of adult children living at home and unable to leave due to high housing and living costs.

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, assessed through a range of living conditions - income; employment; health deprivation and disability; education, skills and training; crime; barriers to housing and services; living environment.

Some local people continue to face persistent inequalities and are disproportionately affected by child poverty, worklessness and welfare dependency. While there is no single universally accepted definition of poverty, the recognised international measurement and the one used by the UK Government in its official statistics defines poverty as households with an income below 60 percent of the national median household income before and/or after housing costs. Poverty has also typically been measured separately across the life course for children, working age adults and pensioners. It is worth noting that since 2016, the UK government has had no target for poverty nor an official poverty measure¹⁷ but it is now working on new statistics based on the Social Metrics Commission approach to poverty measurement¹⁸.

Child poverty	Working age	Other groups
Lone parent households; households with a disabled child; larger families (3+ children); households with younger children	Households not in work; households with only one working adult; households with a disabled adult; adults with low formal qualifications	Older residents; tenants in the private rented and socially rented sectors; non-White households, particularly Black and Other ethnic households; residents with no recourse to public funds

Hackney's Poverty Reduction Framework used the best available data and evidence to formulate its objectives. From the data collected we know¹⁹:

¹⁷ Poverty in the UK: statistics, House of Commons Library, July 2019

¹⁸ [Below Average Resources: developing a new poverty measure](#) - accessed in June 2024

¹⁹ [Poverty Reduction: Strategic Framework](#) - accessed in June 2024

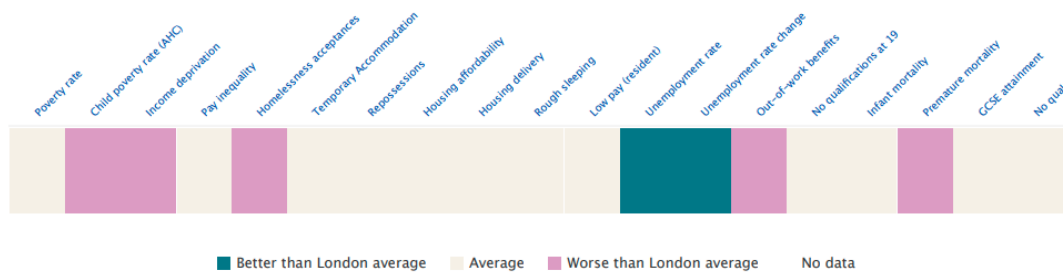
- Around 1 in 3 Hackney households are in poverty after housing costs: Just under 20% (17.9%) of households live in poverty before housing costs and over a third (36.3%) of households are in poverty after housing costs. 39,000 households.
- Over 40% of children are in poverty after housing costs: In 2022 it was estimated 43% of Hackney's children were living in poverty after housing costs compared with 33% in London and 31% in England²⁰.
- 2 in 5 older people in income deprivation: A total of 41% of residents in Hackney aged 60 and over live in income deprivation making Hackney the second highest London borough for deprivation affecting older people.
- Poverty is far more common for disabled households: In London poverty after housing costs is 35% for households in which someone is disabled compared to 26% for households in which no one is disabled.
- Across all areas of Hackney: Poverty is relatively evenly distributed with some concentration in the centre and east of the borough.
- There has been an increase in in-work poverty. In 2019, 33% of claimants of Universal Credit were in employment. In 2023 this had risen to 39%. A higher proportion than in London or England. This suggests that significant numbers of Hackney residents are employed on low wages topped up with benefits.
- Demand for free food has increased since the Pandemic. In 2019, 8,400 Hackney residents obtained food parcels from Hackney Food Bank increasing to just under 19,000 during the Pandemic in 2020. Although the number of food parcels distributed declined to 16,162 in 2022/23, it was still almost double pre-Pandemic levels.

The broad trends in rates of poverty and other financial indicators for financial hardship in Hackney were analysed as part of the ongoing work on the Poverty Reduction Framework, which was agreed in 2022. Additional insights we know:

- 43% of children in the borough lived in households with an income of less than 60% the UK median after housing costs have been subtracted in 2021/22. This was considerably lower than London (33%) and England (31%)
- In Hackney, 16.7% of residents were estimated to be earning below the Living Wage in 2022. This was around the same as the average London Borough.
- In May 2024 claimant count unemployment in Hackney stood at 6.6% of the working age population, up from 5.9% in May 2023. This increase is partly in line with national and regional trends, but also due to increasing numbers of benefit claimants required to seek work.
- According to the 2019 Indices of Multiple Deprivation, the average neighbourhood in Hackney was 1.8 times as income-deprived than the London average.

²⁰ [Local child poverty indicators 2021/22– estimates of rates, after housing costs. End Child Poverty. 2023](#)

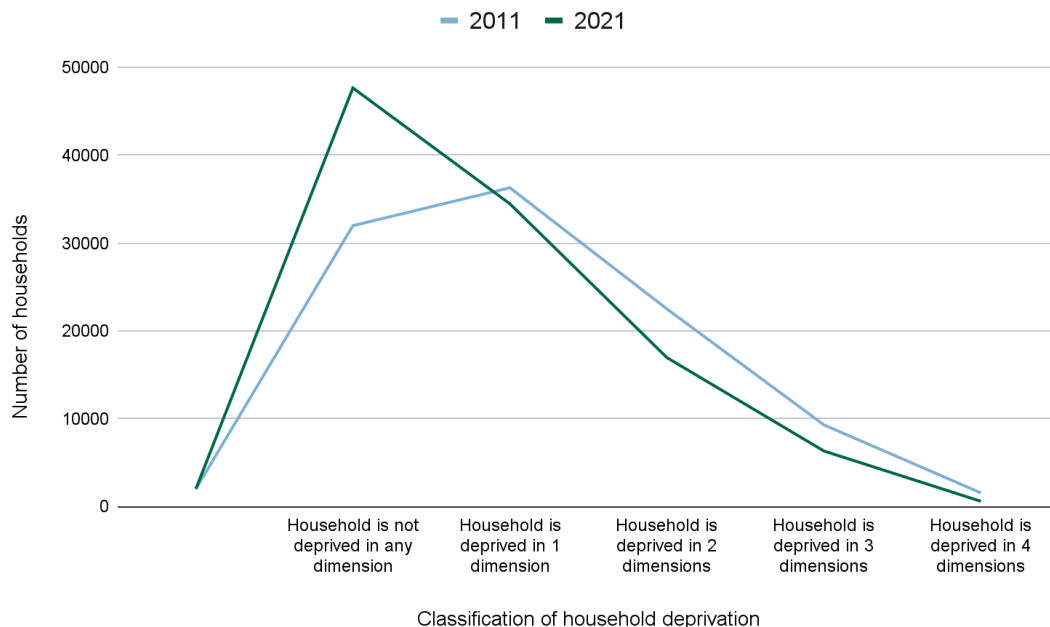
Hackney ratings across key indicators



Household Deprivation

The 2021 Census has published data based on responses to questions in four dimensions. Some 51.7% of households in England and Wales in 2021 (12.8 million) were deprived in at least one dimension (51.6% of households in England and 54.1% of households in Wales).

The number of households deprived in at least one dimension has decreased since 2011, when it was 13.5 million (57.6%). However, in Hackney, the percentage of households classified as deprived in at least one dimension has remained largely the same between 2011 (31.5%) and 2021 (32.5%). Hackney sits below the national average for deprivation in at least one dimension, 51.6% of households in England but is around the same as the London average, where 32.9% of households were classified as deprived in at least one dimension by the 2021 Census.



While the percentage of households deprived in at least one dimension in Hackney has stayed about the same, there has been a decrease in the proportion of households deprived in two or more dimensions. There has also been a significant increase in the proportion of households classed as not deprived, this was 31.5% in 2011 and 45% in 2021. However, it is important to note that this does not necessarily indicate that those who were deprived in 2011 are now less deprived but rather, is likely to be accounted for by the continuing number of more affluent professionals moving into Hackney.

Deprivation in Hackney is relatively evenly spread geographically, but there are variations.

Further information can be seen in the following census briefings:

- [Census 2021 Briefing 2 Demography: Age, Household Characteristics and Deprivation](#)

The ONS provides [maps](#) showing the distribution of deprivation across two or more dimensions.

Child Poverty

London has long had the highest rate of poverty of the UK nations and regions due to high housing costs.

There was a substantial variation in the child poverty rate in Hackney, rising from 25% of children in the borough living in income deprived households²¹ to a 43% rate of child poverty defined as not having enough resources to meet minimum needs, including taking part in society. This places Hackney as the third highest rate of child poverty in London, below Tower Hamlets (48%) and Newham (44%). This is also considerably higher than the London and England averages (25% and 22%)²².

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 43.4% in 2021/22. This is the eighth highest rate in the country and third in London, after Tower Hamlets (47.5%) and Newham (43.7%)²³.

Poverty among older people

The Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) is developing a new poverty measure named 'Below Average Resources' (BAR) based on the approach proposed by the

²¹ English Indices of Deprivation 2019 - Summaries at Local Authority Level

²² [UK Poverty 2024](#), Joseph Rowntree Foundation

²³ [Local indicators of child poverty after housing costs, 2021/22](#) - Loughborough University - accessed in May 2024

Social Metrics Commission (SMC)²⁴. The Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR) recognised that a basket of main poverty measures is required to meet varying user needs, but that signposting and coherence between different statistics could be improved to help users navigate the varying measures.

Although poverty levels are lower than they were 20 years ago, the latest figures show 2.1 million (18 per cent) of pensioners in the UK live in poverty. Rates have risen since 2013-14 when 1.6 million (14 per cent) lived in poverty.

Some groups are at particular risk:

- 38% of private tenants and 36% of social rented sector tenants, live in poverty compared to 14% of older people who own their home outright.
- 33% of Asian or Asian British pensioners and 30% of Black or Black British pensioners, are in poverty compared to 16% of White pensioners²⁵.

The Index of Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOP) had a value of 40.7 in 2019, which means that 40.7% 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 excluding housing benefits, but before housing costs. In 2019 Hackney ranked second for all local authorities in England for this indicator.

Community Cohesion

The most recent Residents Survey²⁶ took place in July and August 2024. In total 1,001 surveys were conducted with residents aged 16+. To understand indicators of community cohesion, residents were asked about their daily lives, feelings of belonging, their relationships with other people and local neighbourhood, and the things they value the most and least.

Feelings of belonging:

- 85% of all residents feel they belong to their local area either very or fairly strongly, while only 14% do not.
- Feelings of belonging are relatively even across geographical areas, however when asked to respond to specific statements about mixing with people from different backgrounds people in Hoxton, London Fields and the South West of Hackney responded more positively than other areas.
- Residents who have lived in Hackney for 10 years are more likely than average to say they belong (88%)
- Residents aged over 65 are significantly more likely to strongly feel they belong to their local area (95%), as are those who feel they are doing well

²⁴ [Below Average Resources: Developing a new poverty measure](#)

²⁵ [Poverty in later life. Age UK](#) January 2022 - accessed in May 2024

²⁶ [Hackney Residents Survey 204](#) - accessed in October 2024

financially (89%) as are residents from Black and Global Majority communities (87%)

- Those without children in the household (87%), those with English as a first language (86%), and residents who identify as heterosexual (86%) are also significantly more likely to have a sense of belonging.
- However, parents of children aged over 18 (77%), and private renters (80%) are significantly less likely to say they feel they belong.
- When compared with previous residents' surveys, views toward mixing with those from different groups or backgrounds have improved particularly in relation to mixing between ethnic backgrounds (81%), socioeconomic backgrounds (75%), introducing oneself to a new neighbour (37%) and whether people liked mixing with people from different backgrounds (78%).

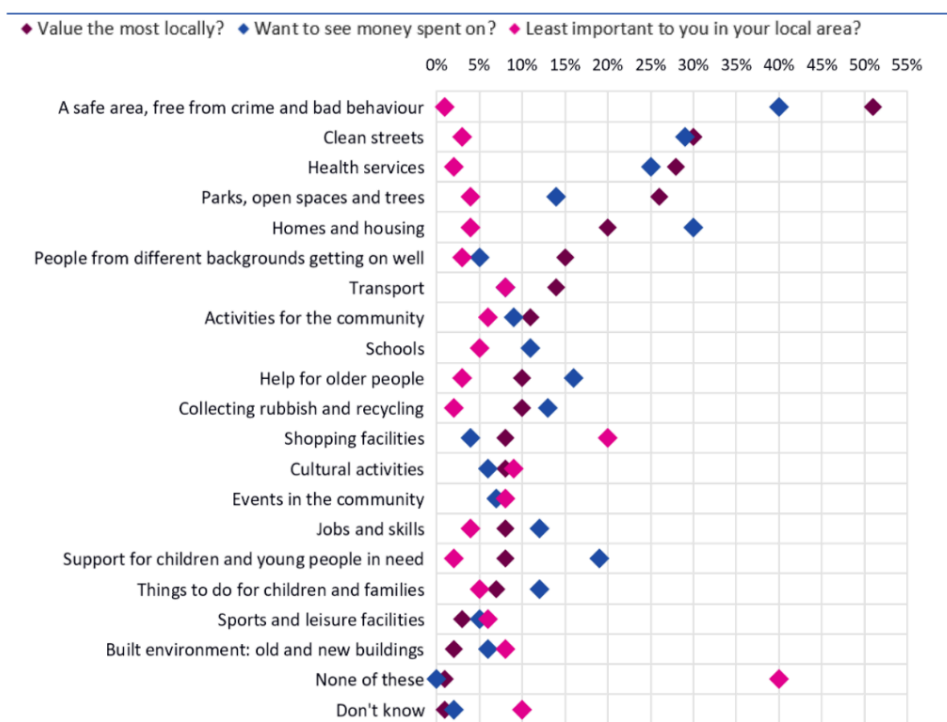
Relationships with other people and local neighbourhood:

- The main places where residents mix socially with others of different socio-economic backgrounds are: shops (44%), local parks and playgrounds (42%), at home or in the other person's home (41%), at work, school, or college (41%), or at a pub, club, café, or restaurant (41%).
- Residents are less likely now than they were in 2022 to mix with those from other socio-economic groups at the shops (44% cf. 51%) and at parks and playgrounds (41% cf. 44%). However, in most other locations, the percentage of people who meet those from other socio-economic groups has increased either toward or surpassing pre-covid levels. This is particularly the case in homes (41% cf. 36%), at work, school, or college (41% cf. 36%), and at pubs, clubs, cafes, or restaurants (41% cf. 34%). This shows a recovery following the pandemic to acceptance for meeting people in indoor spaces, rather than outside and having social distance.

When asked what residents value the most locally, over half (56%) say that a safe area, free from crime and bad behaviour is the top priority for them. This is also the most popular response to what residents say they want to see money spent on (47%).

Following this, the most important priorities that residents overall valued locally are clean streets (30%), health services (24%), homes and housing (21%), and parks, open spaces, and trees (20%).

Things residents value most, what they want and do not want the Council to spend money on



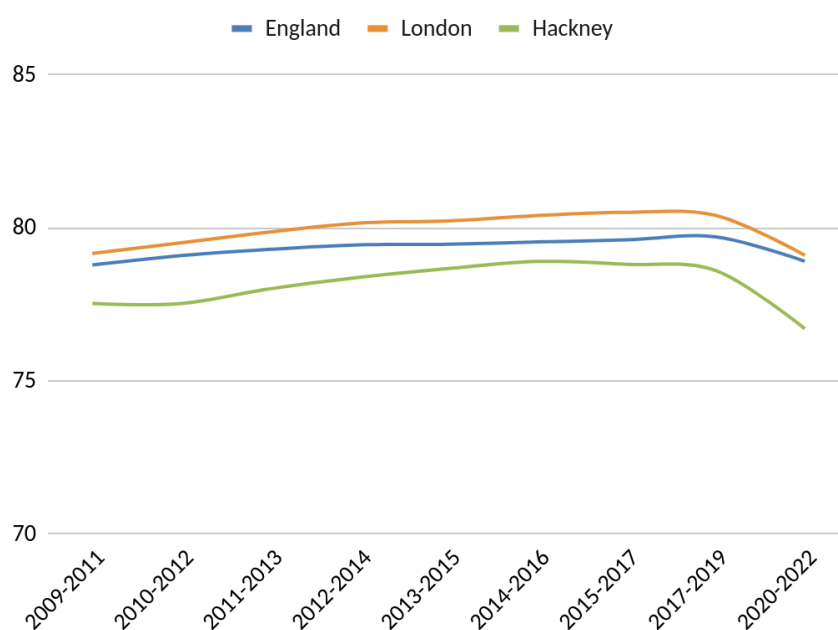
Source, 2024 Hackney Resident Survey

Health and Wellbeing

Life expectancy

- Life expectancy at birth in the UK in 2020 to 2022 was 78.6 years for males and 82.6 years for females; compared with 2017 to 2019, life expectancy has fallen by 38 weeks from 79.3 years for males and by 23 weeks from 83.0 years for females.
- Life expectancy at age 65 years in the UK in 2020 to 2022 was 18.3 years for males and 20.8 years for females; this is a fall of 22 weeks for males and 15 weeks for females compared with life expectancy at age 65 in 2017 to 2019.
- The coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic led to increased mortality in 2020 and 2021, and the impact of this is seen in the life expectancy estimates for 2020 to 2022.
- A fall in period life expectancy does not mean that a baby born in 2020 to 2022 will go on to live a shorter life; average lifespan will be determined by changes in mortality rates across their lifetime – if mortality rates improve, then period life expectancy will go back up.
- In Hackney, life expectancy at birth between 2020 and 2022 was 76.7 for males and 81.8 for females. Life expectancy at age 65 within the same period was 16.5 for males and 20 for females. All are London and England average.

Trends in life-expectancy at birth for men (2009-2022)



Source: Office for National Statistics

Children's health

The National Child Measurement Programme²⁷ (NCMP) measures all Reception and Year 6 pupils yearly.

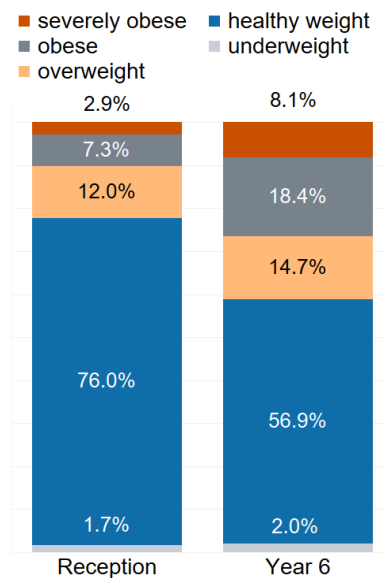
In 2022/23, 22% of Reception children and 41% of Year 6 children were above a healthy weight.

The prevalence of obesity in Reception in City and Hackney was similar to Hackney's statistical neighbours (which varied from 9% to 11%), London and England (both at 9%). However, in Year 6, despite being similar to most of its statistical neighbours (which varied from 23% to 28%), it was significantly above both London (25%) and England (23%).

Overall, the proportion of obese children increased during the pandemic and returned to pre-pandemic levels after that. The intensity of increase and recovery varied in different groups.

Male pupils, those living in more deprived areas and those from some ethnic groups have higher obesity prevalence.

²⁷ National Child Measurement Programme, 2023



*Proportion of children by weight category,
City and Hackney 2022/23*

Vaccination coverage is the best indicator of the level of protection a population will have against vaccine preventable communicable diseases. Hackney has the lowest population vaccination coverage of two doses of MMR at 5 years (56%) in England in 2022/23. This has been decreasing and getting worse since 2014/15, when the vaccination coverage was similar to England and close to the goal of at least 90% of children vaccinated.

Disparities in child development are recognisable in the second year of life and have an impact by the time children enter school. If left unsupported, these children are more likely to fail to achieve their full potential. The percentage of children achieving a good level of development at 2 to 2.5 years of age is above England (87% vs 79%).

Poor oral health is a priority under Best Start in Life and the most common cause of hospital admission for 5 to 9 year olds. It is used as a proxy measure of oral health. In 2021/22, 22% of 5 year olds experienced visually obvious dental decay. This was similar to England.

Hospital admissions as a result of self-harm is linked to other mental health conditions such as depression, and was used here as a proxy measure of mental health. In 2023, the rate of hospital admissions as a result of self-harm per 1,000 population in Hackney was lower and better than England (152 vs 319).

Chlamydia is the most commonly diagnosed bacterial sexually transmitted infection in England, with rates substantially higher in young adults than any other age group. It causes avoidable sexual and reproductive ill-health. The chlamydia detection rate among under 25 year olds is a measure of chlamydia control activity, aimed at reducing the incidence of reproductive sequelae of chlamydia infection and interrupting transmission. An increased detection rate is indicative of increased

control activity; the detection rate is not a measure of morbidity. The Chlamydia detection rate per 100,000 population in Hackney (3,041) was higher and better than England (1,546).

To find out more about health and wellbeing trends in City and Hackney, please see the [Health and Wellbeing Profile](#), and the section related to children and young people.

Educational Attainment

Hackney Schools have fared well in all areas when compared to the national levels and in comparison to the other 153 local authorities²⁸:

- In the Early Years Foundation Stage (pre-school), Hackney is ranked 35th of all local authorities on the percentage of pupils achieving a Good Level of Development, well inside the top quartile.
- At Key Stage 2 (Age 11), Hackney is ranked 6th of all local authorities nationally on the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths, and is in the top quartile on all attainment and progress indicators. Performance at KS2 continues to improve from 2019 when it fell after a period of improvement prior to this.
- At Key Stage 4 (GCSE and equivalent), Hackney is in the top quintile for all attainment and progress indicators, and in the top twenty local authorities nationally for Attainment 8²⁹, Progress 8³⁰ and English Baccalaureate Average Point Score³¹.
- Performance for disadvantaged and SEN cohorts are consistently strong across all key stages when compared to comparable cohort national averages, both in terms of achievement and relative gaps. Some ethnic groups have historically been lower performing groups in Hackney, and while this report illustrates progress and improvement for some ethnic cohorts, some of the historic attainment gaps persist in 2023, and these are analysed in the following sections.

Of the 23 schools and colleges in Hackney, the performance³² of 16 to 18 years old in 2022/23, the average grade of C+ is in line with that of England's state funded schools. 91.4% of students completed their main study programme, below the 93.6% average for England.

²⁸ [Hackney Education Attainment Scrutiny 2023/24](#)

²⁹ Measure showing the average academic performance of a pupil, school, local authority or specific cohort.

³⁰ Captures the progress that pupils in a school make from the end of primary school to the end of KS4

³¹ The EBacc is a set of subjects at GCSE that keeps young people's options open for further study and future careers. The EBacc APS measures pupils' point scores across the five pillars of the EBacc.

³² [Compare school and college performance in England](#)- accessed in May 2024

Hackney	1047	C+	34.5	91.4%
England - state-funded schools / colleges	255992	C+	34.16	93.6%
England - all schools / colleges	292201	B-	35.29	

Disadvantaged students are those who attract pupil premium funding at the end of key stage 4. The average grade for this cohort is slightly higher than the England one, respectively B- and C+. 93% of disadvantaged students completed their main study programme, below the 94.5% average for England.

Hackney other (non-disadvantaged) students	623	B-	36.59	93.0%
England other (non-disadvantaged) students - state-funded schools / colleges	216794	C+	34.82	94.5%
England other (non-disadvantaged) students - all schools / colleges	=	NA	NA	

In 2023 Hackney state funded Schools and Colleges scored an average point score of 36.59 at A' Level or equivalent Level 3 qualifications, up from 31.96 in 2019. This was above the national average of 34.82 for England¹.

It is worth noting that school and performance data for 2022/23 should be used with caution. Although in 2022/23 qualifications returned to pre-pandemic standards, performance measures that are based on qualification results cannot be directly compared to measures from 2021/22. The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic affected individual schools, colleges and students differently.

Early Years Foundation Stage Profile (EYFSP) - Preschool:

- 70% of children in Hackney schools and settings achieved a good level of development in 2023, above both the London and national levels.
- Boys, FSM (Free School Meal), EAL (English as an Additional Language) , non EAL and SEN(Special Educational Needs) Support cohorts in Hackney outperformed the equivalent national cohort in 2023. Girls attained one percentage point below the national figure, and three percentage points below the London figure.
- The 2022 gap between FSM and non-FSM pupils in Hackney was two percentage points and whilst this has widened to six percentage points in 2023, the figure remains well below the national gap of 20 percentage points.
- There has been a significant increase in the percentage of pupils on an EHC

Plan achieving a good level of development, increasing from 3% in 2022 to 13% in 2023, significantly above the national and regional levels.

- Caribbean, English/Scottish/Welsh, Indian and Mixed Heritage cohorts in Hackney outperformed the equivalent national cohort in 2023 (national comparison not available for Turkish, Kurdish and Turkish Cypriot). African and Bangladeshi boys underperformed against the equivalent national cohort.

Key Stage 2 (KS2) - Age 11:

- 70% of pupils met the expected standard in reading, writing and maths in 2023, ten percentage points above the 2023 national average and one percentage point up from the 2022 level in Hackney.
- Hackney is one of the highest performing local authorities in the country (out of 150) in 2023 for key stage 2 outcomes, ranked 6th for the percentage of pupils achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths combined. On individual subjects, Hackney is ranked 14th for reading, 4th for writing and 11th for maths for the percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard. This is a significant increase from the 2019 pre-pandemic rankings when Hackney placed 101st for reading, 10th for writing and 107th for maths.
- Girls, boys, disadvantaged, not disadvantaged, EAL, not EAL, SEN Support and EHCP cohorts in Hackney outperformed the equivalent national cohort in 2023 on the headline, combined benchmark.
- African, Bangladeshi, Caribbean, English/Scottish/Welsh, Indian and Mixed Heritage cohorts in Hackney outperformed the equivalent national cohort in 2023 (comparison is not available for Turkish, Kurdish and Turkish Cypriot, the other headline group).
- When compared to other groups locally in Hackney, Caribbean pupils (58%) and Turkish, Kurdish and Turkish Cypriot pupils (59%) have the lowest proportions of pupils achieving the expected standard in reading, writing and maths, along with the small cohort of 'Refused/Not obtained' (58%). The performance of Caribbean is beginning to improve when compared to Caribbean pupils nationally and other groups locally.

Key Stage 4 (KS4) – GCSE and equivalent

- In 2023, data shows that 53.4% of pupils in Hackney achieved the level 5 in English and maths benchmark, almost eight percentage points above the national level of 45.5%.
- Hackney has been consistently in the top quartile of local authorities for the majority of key stage 4 outcomes over the period from 2018 onwards, and in 2023 was in the top 20% of local authorities for all headline measures.
- Girls, boys, disadvantaged, not disadvantaged, EAL, not EAL, SEN Support and EHCP cohorts in Hackney outperformed their national peers in 2023 on the Attainment 8 and level 5 in English and maths benchmark
- On the Attainment 8 measure, Caribbean, Turkish, Kurdish and Turkish Cypriot and Mixed Heritage pupils have the lowest Attainment 8 scores in

Hackney. Caribbean boys compared to Caribbean girls gives a larger gender gap than other ethnic groups. Caribbean boys (36.2) and Turkish, Kurdish and Turkish Cypriot boys (42.4) have the lowest attainment overall.

- On both the Attainment 8 and level 5+ in English and maths measures, in 2023, the English/Scottish/Welsh cohort in Hackney significantly outperformed the equivalent national cohort. Indian pupils underperformed compared to the equivalent national cohorts. Bangladeshi and Caribbean pupils outperform their national cohorts on the level 5 benchmark.

Pupils in Alternative Provision³³ - Key Stage 4 outcomes

- A lower proportion of pupils in alternative provision in Hackney achieve passes in English and maths compared to Inner London and national averages
- The average Attainment 8 score for pupils in Hackney alternative provision is slightly higher than the national level for the equivalent cohort.

Exclusions

In June 2018 it was agreed that the Children and Young People Scrutiny Commission would conduct a review of the outcomes for children and young people who have been excluded from school in Hackney. Excluded children and young people are some of the most vulnerable in our community and therefore it should be a priority for the Council as an education authority to ensure the best possible outcomes for this cohort.

This review proposes that the commission undertakes a review of the outcomes for children and young people who have been excluded from school in Hackney by looking at the destinations of excluded pupils, where they are, and their outcomes - (Terms of Reference of school exclusions in Hackney).

The Children and Young People Scrutiny Commission discussed exclusions in Hackney on 30th November 2023 for the 2022/23 academic year.

Suspension and permanent exclusions have risen in England and London since 2017/18.

³³ Alternative Provision settings are places that provide education for children who can't go to a mainstream school.

England	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Overall % increase
Suspensions	410,753	438,265	310,733	352,454	578,280	786,961	+91.5%
Suspensions (rate)	5.08	5.36	3.76	4.25	6.91	9.33	+83.6%
Permanent exclusions	7,905	7,894	5,057	3,928	6,495	9,376	+18.6%
Permanent exclusions (rate)	0.10	0.10	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.11	+10%
Inner London	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	
Suspensions	19,229	19,459	13,355	13,882	20,603	22,845	+18.8%
Suspensions (rate)	4.43	4.45	3.05	3.19	4.75	5.31	+19.8%
Permanent exclusions	394	314	159	118	149	207	-47.4%
Permanent exclusions (rate)	0.08	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.07	-12.5%

In Hackney:

- The number of suspensions went from 2,064 in 2017/18 to 2,755, signalling a 33.4% increase in 2022/23.
- The overall suspension rate for Hackney has risen by 39.9% between 2017/18 and 2022/23.
- The number of permanent exclusions went down from 52 in 2017/18 to 33 in 2022/23, a decrease of 36.5%.
- The permanent exclusion rate in Hackney has decreased by 57.1% between 2017/18 and 2022/23.

Impact of Covid-19

During the first wave of Covid the Council produced an assessment of impacts on its diverse communities³⁴. This was summarised in an impact grid and used to refresh the Corporate Plan. Community insight, data and conversations with staff were used to identify issues and the groups they affect. Where local data and insights were not available, the Council used national sources to identify those groups at a higher risk of short, and long-term disadvantage. This informed our response to Covid.

³⁴ [COVID-19 Community Impact, June 2021](#)

Direct Health Impacts of COVID-19

- The direct health impacts of COVID-19 disease are disproportionately affecting certain ethnically diverse groups, older people, men, people with underlying health conditions (esp multi-morbidity), care home residents and staff, those working in other public facing occupations, as well as individuals and families living in socially deprived circumstances.

Indirect Health Impacts of COVID-19

- The indirect health impacts of lockdowns and social distancing and the longer-term economic consequences of the pandemic will continue to affect some of our most vulnerable residents and communities for a long time to come - including many of those described above, as well as carers, certain faith communities, LGBTQI+ people, people with disabilities and those with no recourse to public funds.
- Women have been more likely to be furloughed or made redundant following lockdown.
- And the longer-term social and economic impacts on already disadvantaged children and young people are also expected to be significant.

Refugees, migrants and people seeking asylum

Although Hackney, and London has historically been home to relatively low numbers of people seeking asylum in dispersed accommodation, in recent years there has been a rise in the number of people in dispersed accommodation in the capital, from a low of 771 people five years ago, to 5002 people today, with hotels being used to accommodate people seeking asylum (Greater London Assembly data)

This brings significant challenges, as households are not able to live independently. The Council passed a motion to become a Council of Sanctuary last summer so we can better support those seeking sanctuary from conflict and oppression.

Hackney's Welcome Hackney service was launched last year to support Refugees, Migrants, and those seeking asylum through a centralised Welcome Hub. We have supported over 400 people through the Homes for Ukraine scheme, with 87 active hosts currently supporting Ukrainian guests and supported 7 Afghan families with intensive case support, working with Groundwork London.

The service works to ensure the 614 people seeking asylum in Home Office 'contingency' hotels and 110 in dispersed accommodation are supported, enhancing community integration through grants for community kitchens and casework services. Through [Refugee Next Steps](#), we work to prevent homelessness among former Home Office accommodation residents, having assisted over 65 individuals into new homes since October.

Hackney's Economy

This section outlines Hackney's economy, including local business, employment levels, qualifications and skills, employment sectors in the borough, wages and benefits. It also touches on the levels of poverty and deprivation in the borough.

Prior to the covid pandemic, Hackney was the fastest growing economy of any London borough, experiencing an extraordinary boom in jobs and businesses and gross added value especially between 2015 and 2019³⁵. Based on ONS experimental data, the Gross Value Added (GVA) annual growth rate 2015-2019 was 7.6% in Hackney followed by City of London (5.5%) and Westminster (4.6%), whilst Hackney's neighbouring boroughs was only 1.4% on average. Hackney's economy grew fast despite the average size of Hackney's economy being ranked 20 of 33 of London boroughs in terms of GVA in 2015 real prices and 17 in 2019.

Income Deprivation

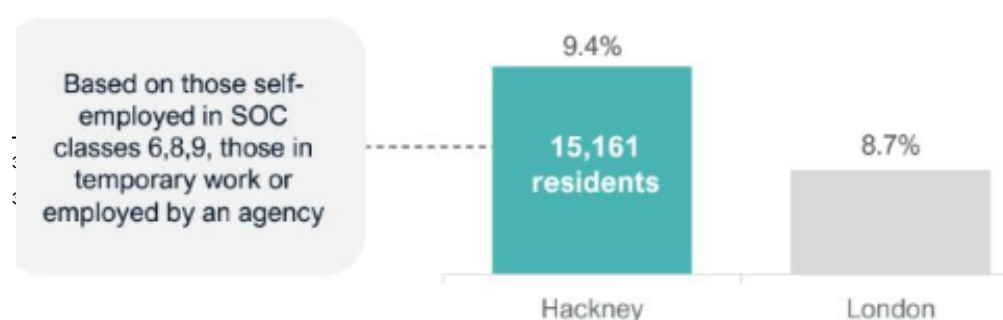
Hackney has the third highest rate of income deprivation in London³⁶. The average neighbourhood (Lower Super Output Area) is 1.8x more income deprived than the London average. Most neighbourhoods fall below the London average for household income after housing costs have been considered. This is most pronounced in the east of the Borough.

Over half of neighbourhoods in Hackney do not meet 'Minimum Income Standards' for parents with two children. Based on the Minimum Income Standards criteria, these families would not have enough money to enjoy a minimum standard of living (estimated to be £27,840 annually).

Hackney has the 7th highest number of children living in low-income families of any borough in London (11,735). The highest concentration of children in low-income households are in the North of the Borough. This is (in part) due to the high density of children in places such as Stamford Hill.

Over 1 in 100 residents were destitute in 2022, equating to almost 1,600 households. Being destitute is where people cannot meet their basic physical needs.

*Proportion of working residents estimated to be in insecure employment**



**London proportions for each SOC code applied to Hackney*

Industry

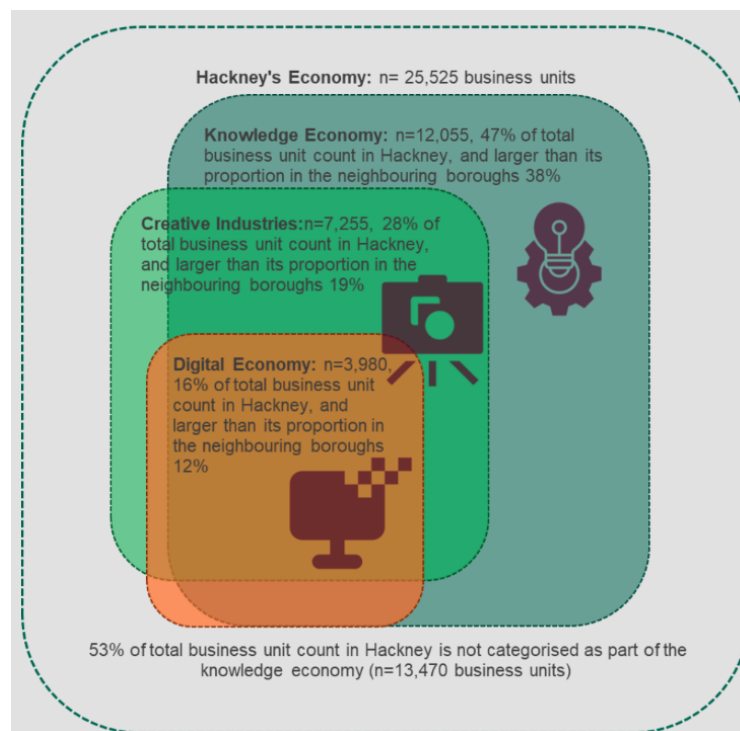
In March 2022, the total number of business units based in Hackney was 25,660, considerably higher than the corresponding average of London boroughs of 18,049.

Hackney's business count growth rate remained far more robust than comparable growth rates across the capital during covid pandemic, average growth was 5.3% annually between 2018 and 2022 (more than double of Islington's). Furthermore, Hackney has a high rate of newly registered businesses (42% higher than Islington and Newham) and a healthy business survival rate compared to neighbouring boroughs.

Hackney has a strong base of knowledge economy (47% of total business count), creative industries (28%), and digital economy (16%).

Hackney's top five industry sector are:

- Information and communication;
- Professional, scientific and technical activities;
- Wholesale and retail trade;
- Administrative and support service activities;
- Construction



Night Time Economy

Hackney is home to a world class night time economy, celebrated all over the world. We are the borough with the most grassroots music venues across the entire country.

We enjoy a global reputation for cultural and community venues.

A recent report from the GLA highlights certain particularities around Hackney's night time economy. London at Night: An Updated Evidence Base for a 24 Hour City - March 2024:

- Some boroughs have a night time offer that is more important when compared to their day-time offer than in other boroughs. Hackney, Tower Hamlets, Islington and Lambeth typically have visitor numbers from 6pm to midnight on Thursdays to Saturdays that are just 24% to 32% lower than on a Saturday afternoon (for comparison, many boroughs are 50% or more down).
- Comparing three-hour time slots, Hackney is busier at night than during the day on Saturdays, with 4% more footfall from 9pm to midnight compared to the afternoon, while Tower Hamlets comes close behind.
- MasterCard spend data, available from the GLA High Streets Data Service, shows that 1 in every 4 pounds is spent at night. This is the proportion of in-store town centre retail spending that happens between 6pm and 6am. Hackney is the London boroughs with the highest share of night-time in-store spend at 36% of the total spend in the borough's high streets.

Shoreditch is also the 3rd most visited London area after dark, Thursday to Saturday, preceded only by the West End and Covent Garden.

- The borough has a total of 1,599 Licences, which includes off licences, shops, venues, restaurants, nightclubs, bars and pubs.
- Number of venues licensed to sell alcohol on weekends;
 - Up to 11pm or earlier - 641
 - Between 11pm and midnight - 448
 - Between 12:01am and 1am - 155
 - Between 1:01am and 2am - 148
 - Between 2:01am and 3am - 80
 - Between 3:01am and 4am - 30
 - After 4am - 56
- We have 417 Late Night Levy Premises that pay into the Late Night Levy and are authorised for the sale of alcohol past midnight. These funds pay for the Hackney Nights scheme, night time Policing and Enforcement as well as other measures to promote the four licensing objectives.
- Late night licensed venues can be broken down as follows:
 - Cafes 1%
 - Theatres 2%
 - Hotels 3%
 - Music venues 6%
 - Nightclubs 11%

Travel to Work

The relatively low number of jobs based in Hackney means that many of its workforce population travel outside of the borough to access employment. The 2021 Census data shows 49.8% of Hackney working residents working mainly at or from home³⁷.

This is however not comparable with the 2011 Census because Census 2021 took place during a national lockdown.

Resident Employment



When unemployment figures are released, there are two separate figures that are talked about in the media, the unemployment figure and the Claimant Count. For a breakdown of the difference, please check the [Unemployment and The Claimant Count](#) article.

Employment rates

Employment in Hackney has increased compared with the previous year. Hackney's employment rate was higher than across London as a whole in the year ending December 2023.

Of people aged 16 to 64 years living in Hackney, 81.5% were employed in the year ending December 2023. This is an increase compared with the year ending December 2022 when the local rate was 73.2%. Across London in the year ending December 2023, 74.6% of people aged 16 to 64 years were employed. This was lower compared with the previous year, when 76.2% of people were employed.

³⁷ [NOMIS. Hackney Local Authority. 2021 Census Area Profile](#) - accessed in May 2024

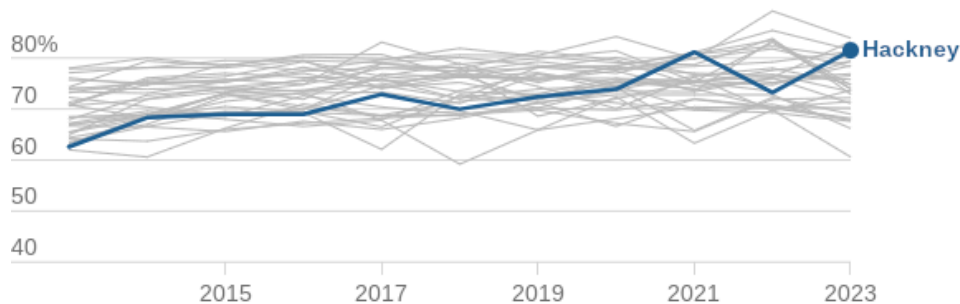
Employment rates of areas in London³⁸

Among those aged 16 to 64 years (%), year ending December 2013 to year ending December 2023.

Overall, there were 186,000 people aged 16 and over in Hackney who were employed in the year ending December 2023. This is up from the previous year, when there were 161,000 people aged 16 and over who were employed.

Employment rates of areas in London

Among those aged 16 to 64 years (%), year ending December 2013 to year ending December 2023



Source: Annual Population Survey from the Office for National Statistics

Figures are based on a small number of survey responses in each area and are less precise than national or regional estimates. Ranking, and changes in ranking, may be the result of sampling variability.

Local population changes mean that the numbers of people in each area who are employed, unemployed and economically inactive in this article may be under- or over-estimates.

Hackney residents are increasingly working in high level occupations (managerial, 'professional' and 'associate professional' roles). In the year 2023, 71.8% were employed in such roles, an increase from 64.4% in 2019. The increase is fairly consistent with the trend in London, which went from 58.7% to 63.3%.

³⁸ [Annual Population Survey from the Office for National Statistics](#) - data updated and accessed in May 2024

Employment by occupation (Jan 2023-Dec 2023)				
	Hackney (Numbers)	Hackney (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
Soc 2020 Major Group 1-3	133,400	71.8	63.3	52.9
1 Managers, Directors And Senior Officials	#	#	13.1	10.8
2 Professional Occupations	92,400	49.7	33.2	26.9
3 Associate Professional Occupations	22,600	12.2	16.9	15.2
Soc 2020 Major Group 4-5	15,600	8.4	14.9	18.3
4 Administrative & Secretarial Occupations	#	#	8.9	9.5
5 Skilled Trades Occupations	#	#	6.0	8.7
Soc 2020 Major Group 6-7	19,400	10.5	12.0	14.2
6 Caring, Leisure And Other Service Occupations	#	#	6.5	8.0
7 Sales And Customer Service Occs	#	#	5.5	6.2
Soc 2020 Major Group 8-9	#	#	9.8	14.6
8 Process Plant & Machine Operatives	!	!	3.2	5.4
9 Elementary Occupations	#	#	6.6	9.2

Source: ONS annual population survey
Sample size too small for reliable estimate ([see definitions](#))
! Estimate is not available since sample size is disclosive ([see definitions](#))
- The sample size is too small to allow data to be produced ([see definitions](#))
Notes: Numbers and % are for those of 16+
% is a proportion of all persons in employment

Unemployment

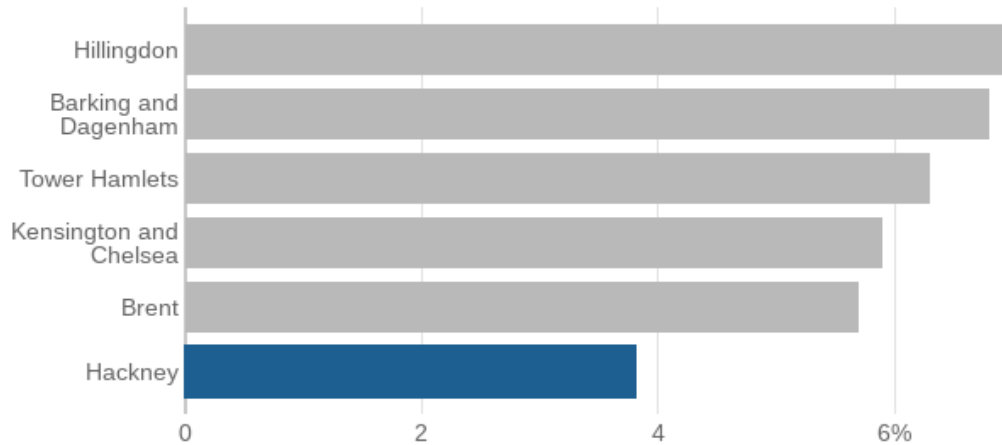
Unemployment decreased in Hackney compared with the previous year. Around 7,300 people aged 16 and over in Hackney were unemployed in the year ending December 2023³⁹. This is a rate of 3.8%. This was a decrease compared with the year ending December 2022 when the unemployment rate was 6.1%. In contrast, across London, from the year ending December 2022 to the year ending December 2023, there was an increase in the unemployment rate from 4.4% to 5.0%⁴⁰.

³⁹ Unemployment estimates are modelled to improve their precision compared to those based only on responses provided via the Annual Population Survey

⁴⁰ [Annual Population Survey from the Office for National Statistics](#) - data updated and accessed in May 2024

Highest unemployment rates (%) of areas in London, with Hackney for comparison

Among those aged 16 and over and active in the labour market, year ending December 2023



Source: Model-based estimates of unemployment from the Office for National Statistics

Adult qualifications & Skills

Education and Skills data

The proportion of Hackney residents with high level qualifications (Regulated Qualifications Framework level 4+, degree level or above) has increased from around 30% of working age residents twenty years ago, to 67.8% of working age residents at the end of 2023. Hackney has a slightly larger qualified workforce compared to London where 54.2% of working aged adults have degree-level qualifications or above⁴¹.

Qualifications (Jan 2023-Dec 2023)				
	Hackney (Level)	Hackney (%)	London (%)	Great Britain (%)
RQF4 And Above	146,100	67.8	60.7	47.3
RQF3 And Above	172,400	80.0	74.9	67.8
RQF2 And Above	188,600	87.6	86.4	86.5
RQF1 And Above	190,400	88.4	87.6	89.0
Other Qualifications	#	#	7.2	4.6
No Qualifications	#	#	5.2	6.5

Source: ONS annual population survey

The attainment and participation indicator shows the count of learners achieving a funded further education and skills learning aim, with the exception of community learning, non-qualification parts of the Multiply programme and bootcamps, in England, for academic years 2016/17 to 2022/23⁴².

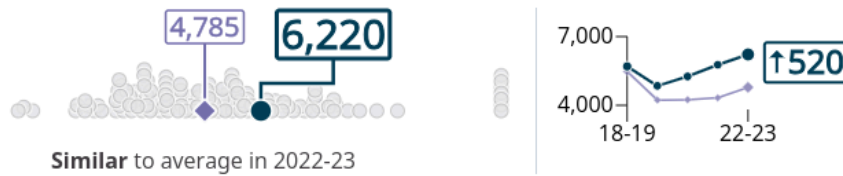
⁴¹ [Labour Market Profile - Office for National Statistics](#), accessed in May 2024

⁴² Department for Education, [Further education and skills learner achievements](#), accessed in May 2024

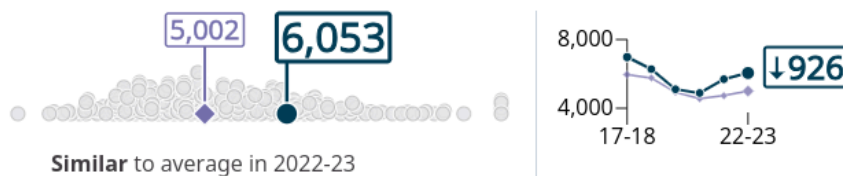
Education and skills

Attainment and participation

Further education and skills learner achievements, number of learners ⓘ



Further education and skills participation, per 100,000 population ⓘ



- Hackney
- ◆ Average (median) of all local authorities
- All other local authorities

The Further Education and skills participation indicator shows 19+ further education and skills participation rate per 100,000 population, in England, for full academic years 2017/18 to 2022/23⁴³. Hackney scores higher than the average of all local authorities for both learner achievement and participation.

Employment, Skills and Adult Learning

Total number of enrolments	2921 (120%)
Overall % pass	96%
Overall % achievement	95%

In Hackney, Adult Learning Services and Employment and Skills Services were integrated into one service rebranded ESAL in 2020, ensuring enhanced alignment for residents.

With 17% of the population of Hackney holding no formal qualifications, basic and functional skills in English and maths represent a serious gap for a significant

⁴³ Department for Education, [Further education and skills participation](#), accessed in May 2024

proportion of our residents. Maths GCSE delivery retained its 100% pass rate in 2022/23 and in 2024/25 we will start delivering English GCSE also. In 2022/23 ESAL worked strategically with the Library Service to ensure classes are delivered in more accessible locations across the borough which has increased resident uptake.

English language also presents a barrier for residents whose first language is not English (20% according to the Census 2021). There is a high need for ESOL provision in the borough with 4.8% of residents whose first language isn't English unable to speak it well or at all. We have successfully run programmes to support Ukrainian refugees and Hong Kongers who were welcomed into the borough and continue to work in partnership with the Refugee Hub to deliver weekly 'Welcome Hackney' drop-in sessions.

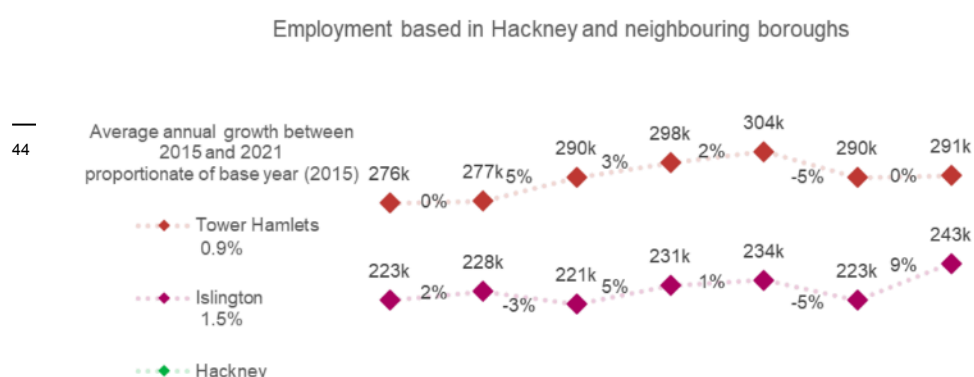
Hackney has the second lowest 'digital propensity' in London with 5.8% of residents estimated to have been unable to complete the Census online, suggesting a need for basic digital skill

Learners completing their programme of study are encouraged and supported to continue learning with Hackney Adult Learning where appropriate:

- 60% (933) of learners intended to progress onto further learning once they had completed their course of study in 2222-23 while 20% (325) intended to gain paid employment.
- Learners are provided with information, advice and guidance in a timely manner throughout their entire learning journey.
- Learners receive ongoing advice and guidance from tutors and providers and many of these supportive relationships remain long after courses finish. This is evident also in the number of cross-referrals that take place between providers and wider local delivery services.
- Many of our providers are also able to provide or source work experience placements for learners to help them develop their learning further including Classroom Support training and Early Years Educators, for example.

Jobs in Hackney businesses

In 2021, the total number of jobs in Hackney was around 145,500, 2.7% of the total jobs across London (5,342,000), less than half of the total jobs in Tower Hamlets (291,000), and less than two-thirds of jobs in Islington (243,000) in the same year. In contrast, the total number of jobs in Hackney was almost double that of Waltham Forest, and 14% higher than Newham. Hackney is therefore average among its neighbouring boroughs when it comes to the number of jobs⁴⁴.



Public services as a whole account for 11.4% of jobs in Hackney in 2022, marginally below the 14.3% for London⁴⁵.

The top 5 industries for all usual Hackney residents aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the census are⁴⁶:

	Industry	Hackney %
1	Professional, scientific and technical activities	15.7%
2	Human health and social work activities	12%
3	Education	11.2%
4	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	10.8%
5	Information and communication	10%

Wages

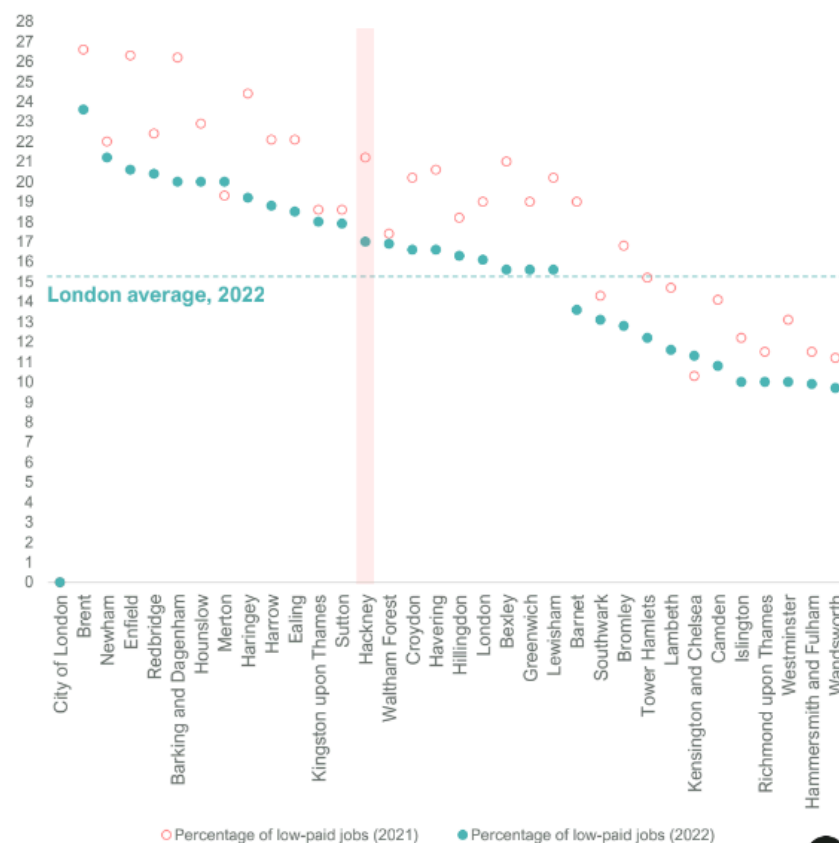
⁴⁵ [ONS, Business Register and Employment Survey \(BRES\)](#) - 2022 data accessed in May 2024

⁴⁶ [NOMISWEB](#) - 2021 Census data accessed in May 2024

Through Hackney Economic Development Plan⁴⁷, we know:

- The proportion of residents in Hackney earning less than the London Living Wage fell from 21% to 17% between 2021 and 2022.
- Compared to other boroughs, a low proportion of Hackney's local jobs are below London Living Wage - 16.1%.

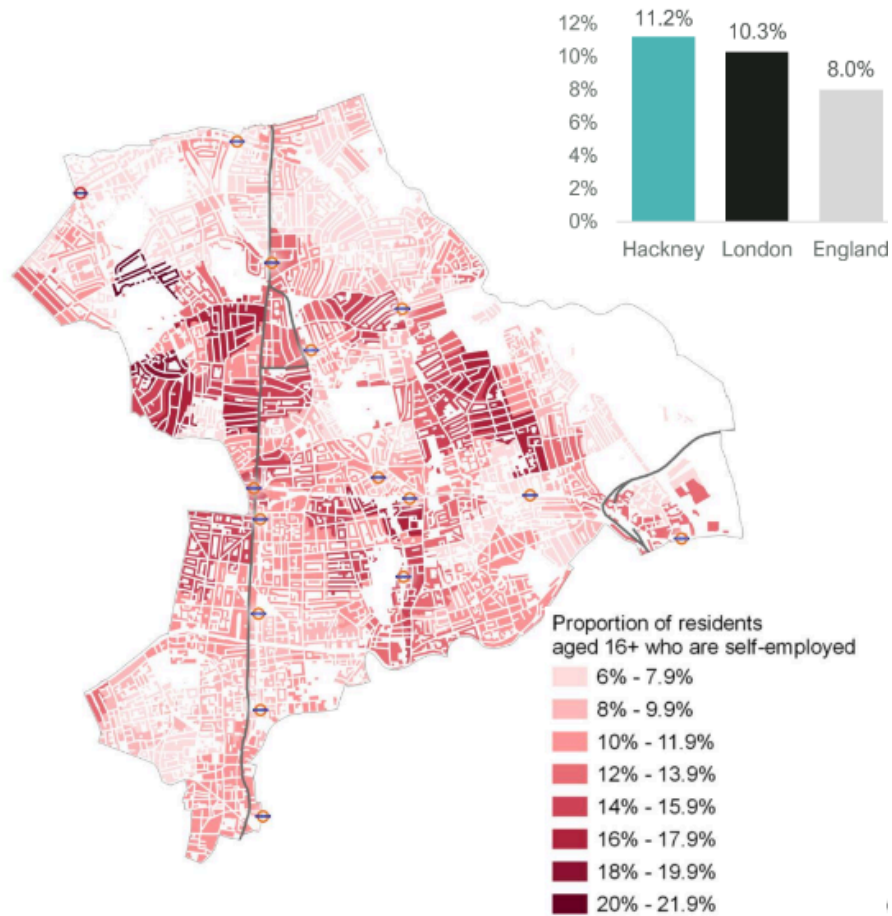
Proportion of residents in jobs earning below the London Living Wage, 2021, 2022



- Rates of self-employment in Hackney (8.8%) are lower than London (11.5%) and Great Britain (9.2%).
- Women in Hackney earn less than men and are more likely to work in lower-paying occupations.
- Ethnic minority residents are more likely to be unemployed or in lower paying occupations.

⁴⁷ [Hackney Economic Development Plan](#), evidence base December 2023

Proportion of residents aged 16+ who are self-employed without employees



Benefit Claimants

In January 2020, 3.7% of Hackney residents were claiming out of work benefits compared to 2.9% in London. Due to the impact of the Coronavirus on job losses, there was a rapid increase in April 2020 where this figure rose to 6% in Hackney, and 5% in London. As the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to affect the employment market in the UK, in February 2021 the number of Hackney residents claiming out of work benefits was at a 20 year high of 10.2%. This figure was higher than that of London (8.4%) and the UK (6.4%).

As of October 2024⁴⁸ 7.6% of Hackney's population aged 16+ claimed out of work benefits, compared to 6% in London and 4.3% in the UK. Some 10.8% Hackney residents aged 50+ claim out of work benefits, a higher figure compared to that of London (6.3%) and the UK (3.2%).

⁴⁸ [NOMISWEB](#), out of work benefits October 2024- accessed in November 2024



Proportion of working age population claiming out of work benefits in Hackney, London and England (1995-2024), Source, NOMIS

- Over the past decade, the proportion of Hackney's residents claiming out of work benefits has been consistently higher than the London and national average.
- The borough's claimant count increased rapidly at the start of the pandemic. This was in part due to the impact of the pandemic but also due to the roll-out of Universal Credit. This combined a range of legacy benefits into a single payment including Working Tax Credit and Employment Support Allowance (ESA). Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on out of work benefits has risen⁴⁹.
- Almost 40% of claimants of Universal Credit were in work in 2023. This increased from 33% in 2019. The rate of increase is higher for Hackney than for London and Great Britain⁵⁰.

Hackney the Place

This section includes data and insights on housing, the environment and community safety.

⁴⁹ Under Universal Credit a broader span of claimants are required to look for work than under Jobseeker's Allowance. As Universal Credit Full Service is rolled out in particular areas, the number of people recorded as being on the Claimant Count is therefore likely to rise.

⁵⁰ DWP StaXplore

Satisfaction with the Local Area

The 2024 Hackney Residents survey asked respondents about their satisfaction with the local area..

- Satisfaction with Hackney as a place to live has declined slightly 83% in 2024 with 85% in 2022. This is significantly higher than the average provided by the Local Government Association of 75%;
- 51% of residents agree that the Council provides value for money, out-performing the LGA benchmark of 38%. 63% of consulted residents are satisfied with the way the Council runs things compared with 51 of the LGA benchmark;
- Nearly three quarters (73%) of Hackney residents trust the Council a fair amount or a great deal, where the LGA's figure is 51%. Just over half of the consulted residents (51%) feel the Council acts on the concerns of local residents a great deal or a fair amount.
- Some 60% of residents consulted agree that the Council demonstrates a commitment to equality in practice, 7% disagree. Respondents aged 35 to 44 (10%), social renters (8%), disabled residents (14%), and those with over 10 years tenure in the borough (9%) are significantly more likely to disagree.
- 14% of residents believe that there is racism within Hackney Council although just under a quarter (23%) don't know. Residents with a higher concern who were significantly more likely to agree were those struggling financially (29%), respondents not in full time work (17%), housing association social renters (26%), Hackney Central, Wick and South East (20%), disabled residents (21%), and those with over 10 years tenure in Hackney (16%). Some 7% of respondents said they had experienced racism by the Council. Just under a quarter of respondents believed Hackney Council is acting to tackle racism 32% did not know.

Housing - tenure

In Hackney, just over 40% of households rent from a social landlord such as the Council or a registered provider, almost double that of London (23.1%). This is lower than the 44% recorded in 2011.

17.4% of households are owners with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership, lower than that of London at 26%.

The number of privately rented households or living rent free in Hackney (32.4%) and London are fairly in line (30.2%). Only 0.2% live rent free in Hackney⁵¹.

In Hackney, the percentage of households that owned their home in the borough (mortgaged and outright) rose from 23.8% in 2011 to 24.6% in 2021. During the

⁵¹ [NOMISWEB](#), housing tenure - accessed in May 2024

same period, the regional percentage fell from 48.3% to 45.2%⁵².

Tenure

	Households	
	Hackney Local Authority	
	count	%
All households	106,081	100.0
Owned: Owns outright	10,263	9.7
Owns with a mortgage or loan or shared ownership	18,467	17.4
Social rented	42,945	40.5
Private rented or lives rent free	34,406	32.4

In order to protect against disclosure of personal information, records have been swapped between different geographic areas and counts perturbed by small amounts. Small counts at the lowest geographies will be most affected.

Source: ONS - 2021 Census (TS054)

Housing growth

In Hackney, 96% of the Government's Housing Target was delivered over the 3 years between 2018-2021⁵³. The proportion of affordable housing approved in major development (10+ units) was 47%.

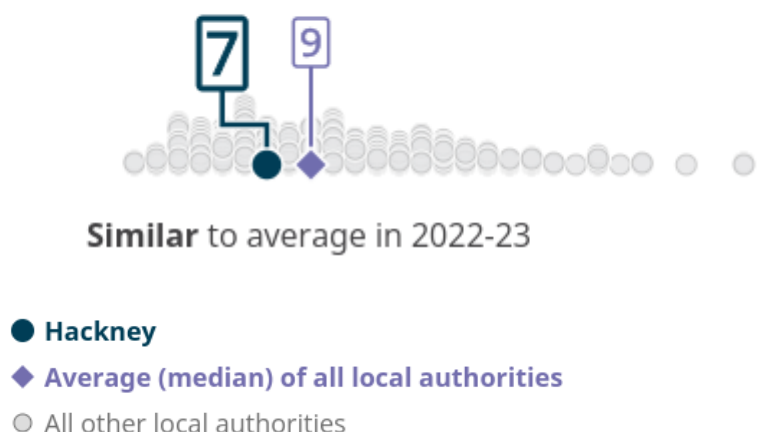
- A total of 2,393 homes were completed in the two reporting years (FY2021/22 and FY2022/23). This is 1,196 per year against our target of 1,330 per annum.
- On larger sites where the Council can secure on-site affordable housing, 25% affordable housing was delivered.
- Approximately £11.88m of financial contributions towards affordable housing was agreed from both larger and smaller completed sites.
- The larger sites provided other benefits either through the development itself or through planning agreement. In addition to housing the mixed use schemes provided on-site commercial and employment workspace including some affordable, community facilities, public realm and a replacement waste facility.
- Major developments (+10 units) approved in FY2021/22 and FY2022/23 showed that 47% (303 from 651) of housing units will be affordable.

⁵² [How life has changed in Hackney: Census 2021](#)

⁵³ [Planning Service Authority Monitoring Report FY2021/22 and FY 2022/33](#)

Housing

Net additions to the housing stock, per 1,000 stock ⓘ

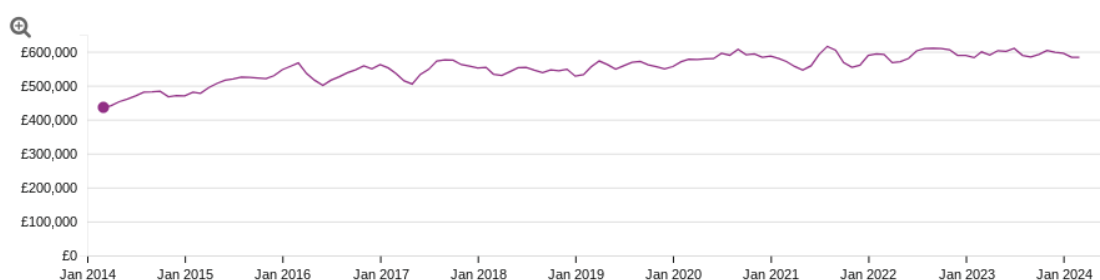


House prices

As of March 2024, the average house price in the UK is £282,776, and the index stands at 148.3. Property prices have risen by 0.7% compared to the previous month, and risen by 1.8% compared to the previous year.

UK House Price Index ¹	Hackney	London	England
Average property price - May 2014	£452,304	£382,705	£196,171
Average property price - March 2024	£583,428	£499,663	£299,321
Percentage increase	28.9%	30.5%	52.5%

The graph below illustrates the change in average house prices over the past 10 years⁵⁴.



⁵⁴ [Land Registry, UK House Price Index](#) - accessed in May 2024

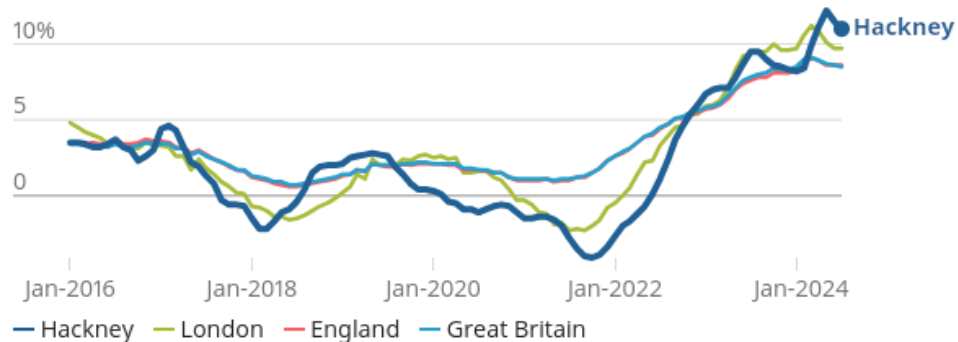
Rents

The average monthly rent in Hackney is £2,361⁵⁵.

Private rents rose to an average of £2,361 in July 2024, an annual increase of 11.0% from £2,126 in July 2023. This was higher than the rise in London (9.7%) over the year.

Annual change in rents in Hackney

Private rental price annual inflation, Hackney, January 2016 to July 2024



Across London, the average monthly rent was £2,114, up from £1,928 a year earlier.

Across Great Britain, the average rent price in July 2024 was £1,279, which was up from £1,178 in July 2023.

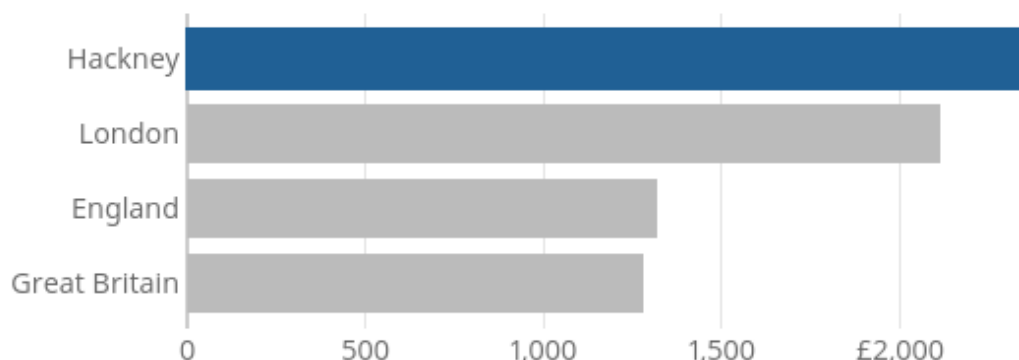
In Hackney, the average rent for semi-detached properties rose by 11.6%, while for terraced properties, it increased by 10.6%.

Average rent for one bed properties rose by 11.4%, while the average for four-or-more bed properties increased by 9.6%.

⁵⁵ [Housing prices in Hackney](#)

Average rent in Hackney compared with London

Average rental price, July 2024



Source: Price Index of Private Rents from the Office for National Statistics

Homelessness

Hackney has a significantly high rate of households in temporary accommodation, with 3,000 households or a rate of 24.64 households per 1,000 living in temporary accommodation. This is worse than our neighbouring boroughs (average 19.6).

There are over 8,500 households on Hackney's housing waiting list, many of whom are living in overcrowded conditions. ([Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2023-2025](#)). This rate is substantially higher than the average for all London boroughs, which stands at 16.62 households per 1,000. In Hackney, 294 people were seen sleeping rough by outreach teams. This number is higher than the average for all London boroughs, which is 219 people. The council has been actively working to address this by providing emergency housing and support services (London Datastore, [Trust for London](#)).

Green Spaces

Hackney is on the fringe of one of the world's most important financial districts (the City of London) and close to Canary Wharf and Docklands. The 2012 Olympics and Paralympics Games provided unrivalled prospects for sport, culture, employment and business growth for the borough's residents and businesses⁵⁶.

Hackney is the third most densely populated borough in the UK, but is also one of the greenest inner London boroughs with 58 parks and green spaces covering some 282⁵⁷ hectares. It contains a network of over 201 green spaces covering some 360 hectares¹ that is publicly accessible, ranging from the expanse of Hackney Marshes and Hackney Downs, the celebrated parks of Clissold and Haggerston, the historic

⁵⁶ [LB_Hackney_Open_Space_Assessment.pdf](#)

⁵⁷ [Hackney Parks and Green Spaces Strategy 2021-31](#) - accessed in May 2024

London Squares of Hoxton and De Beauvoir, and the haven for wildlife and people that is Woodberry Wetlands.

In 2024 31 green spaces in the borough⁵⁸ secured a Green Flag Award and 3 green spaces secured a Green Flag Community Award (St Mary's Secret Garden and the Hackney Community Tree Nursery and Edible Forest Garden).

The Parks and Green Spaces Strategy was adopted by Cabinet 24 May 2021. It includes 3 overarching themes: to work with communities, to create welcoming places and to be more environmentally sustainable. Each theme has 10 commitments that we will deliver over the next 10 years.

The Team produces an annual report on parks and green spaces to provide an update on the Council's work, the latest for 2022/23.

Recycling and Waste Reduction

Over a quarter, 27.9% of household waste is now recycled in the borough, in 2001 only 1% of waste was recycled. Households in London recycled 33.4% of their waste on average, compared to 43.5% in England. 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.

The #ZeroWasteHackney 'Go Beyond Recycling', helps residents waste less, rethink resources, and save money, it has been delivered since 2005, keeping 2,000,000 items of household items a year in the local circular economy and it engages with over 5,000 residents and 15 partners.

Housing with Environmental Services have developed a programme of closing waste chutes on estates and constructing purpose built areas to house recycling bins. This programme allows the number of recycling bins to be increased and removes the maintenance cost and fire risk implications of chutes. To date these works have been completed on 17 estates and monitoring data has shown the recycling rate double. For example the most recent Phase 4 works across 7 estates saw the baseline recycle rate increase from 9% to 15%. Phase 5 is currently being delivered across 8 estates and we anticipate similar results to the above.

⁵⁸ [Best ever green flag tally for Hackney's parks](#)

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Hackney's per capita carbon dioxide emissions are amongst the lowest in the country and have consistently declined between 2001 and 2020, from 12.26 to 7.32 tonnes per capita respectively, a 40% reduction⁵⁹.

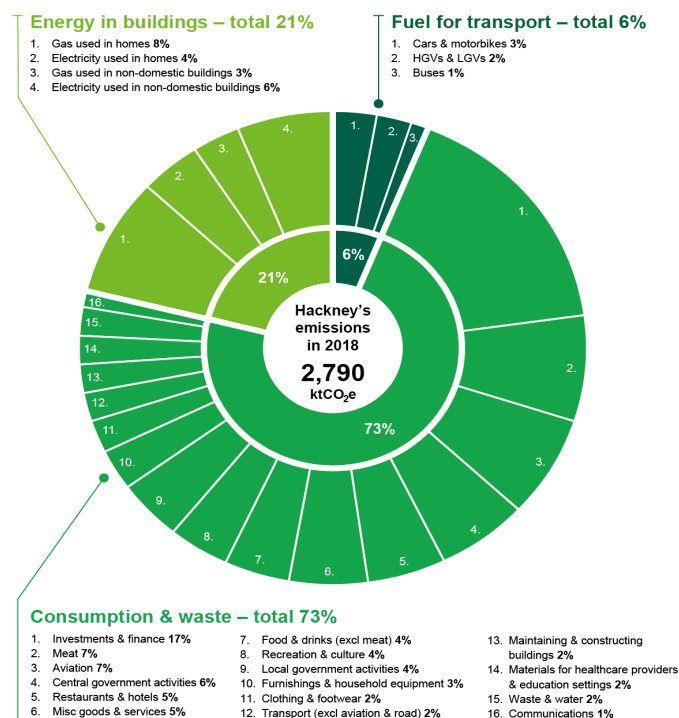
The key areas of Hackney's consumption-based emissions are investments, housing, transport, goods, housing and the food we eat.

We've worked with local residents to create a new climate action plan for Hackney, which sets out what we need to do together to make sure Hackney no longer contributes to climate change.

In 2020, Hackney Council undertook an assessment of where Hackney's greenhouse gas emissions come from. The figure below presents borough-wide emissions and has been produced using data from 2018.

The green 'territorial emissions' data (Energy from buildings and Fuel for transport) is from BEIS sub-national CO₂ emissions datasets, with adjustments to account for other greenhouse gases.

The 'consumption and waste emissions' data is from GLA and University of Leeds dataset



⁵⁹ [London Councils](#) - June 2023

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 (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) under Part IV of the Environment Act 1995, and is required to have an Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) under the London Local Air Quality Management (LLAQM) framework.

According to the Public Health Outcomes Framework (Office for Health Improvements and Disparities), 7.8% of all deaths among people in Hackney over the age of 30 in 2022 can be attributed to exposure to particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) air pollution. This figure is among the highest in the country - compared to an average of 7.1% in London and 5.8% in England.

Further, in 2019 the estimated costs to local health and care services caused by air pollution in over 18s for Hackney is over £50 million⁶⁰. These figures do not account for the impact the COVID-19 pandemic has had on the community but reinforces the importance of air quality.

According to the most recent London Atmospheric Emissions Inventory (LAEI), the main source of NO₂ (in 2019) was road transport (52%), although this proportion is falling. This is followed by industrial/commercial heat and power (24%), domestic heat and power (11%) and construction (9%). 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.

The largest sources of PM₁₀ are road transport (29%), construction (24%), resuspension (18%) and commercial cooking (13%). For PM_{2.5}, these are road transport (31%), commercial cooking (28%) and domestic wood burning (12%).

Transport

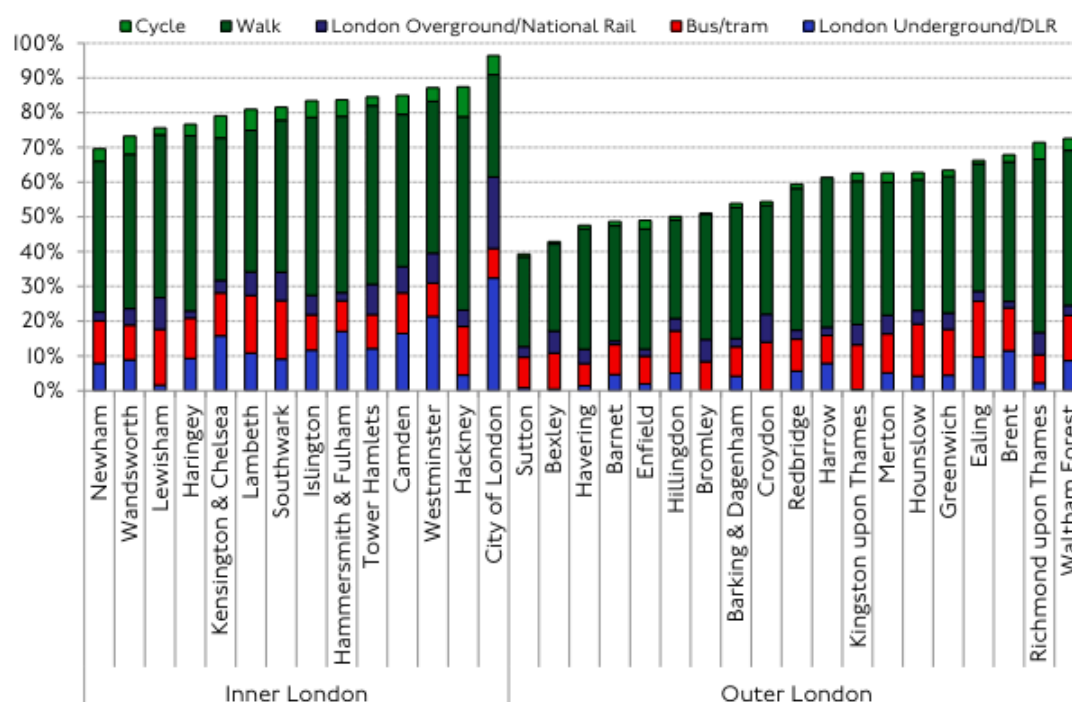
This chart shows this at the borough level (for trips by London residents only that start in each borough) and highlights the scope that exists to improve this measure. The proportion of residents' trips made by active, efficient and sustainable modes starting in inner London boroughs ranges from 70 to 87%, while in outer London boroughs the range is 39 to 73 per cent. Although each borough has a unique set of circumstances that determine these shares and affect the ability to change them, the scope for change, from smallest to largest, is evident.

There has been a substantial increase in the proportion of residents who are able and encouraged to work from home at least on some days of the week and a

⁶⁰ Air Quality Action Plan 2021 to 2025

corresponding decrease in those for whom this was not possible before the pandemic. While the post-pandemic increase in the ability to work in a hybrid manner remains a significant influence on travel patterns in London, particularly on weekdays and for trips to/from central London, it should be seen in the context that only 26 per cent of all London residents have the option to work from home, reflecting a ‘blue collar’ versus ‘white collar’ difference on this issue⁶¹.

Indicative trip-based active, efficient and sustainable mode share by borough, trips starting in the borough, LTDS, 2022/23.



Source: TfL Strategic Analysis, Transport Strategy & Policy.

Transport Hackney has the highest sustainable transport mode share of any borough in London, and highest active travel mode⁶².

- The latest London Travel Demand Survey showed Hackney has by far the highest active travel mode in London largely due to a 12.9 percentage point surge in walking mode share. Walking now accounts for 55.7% of trips beginning in Hackney with a further 8.5% being cycling trips.
- Overall Hackney also has the highest sustainable transport mode share (87.4%) for any borough in London.
- Planning policies have facilitated the delivery of car free development throughout the Borough. There has been a steady annual increase in car-free developments in the borough, for residential developments in Hackney, car-free principles are the norm now.

⁶¹ [Travel in London 2023](#), TfL

⁶² [How life has changed in Hackney: Census 2021](#)

- As of August 2023, 375 charging points have been installed across the borough including 253 powered from lamp columns and 106 free-standing fast chargers and 16 rapid chargers. Hackney plans to deliver 3000 charge points.

Crime and Community Safety

Between 2019/20 and 2022/23 crime levels have been falling in Hackney with 1,913 fewer victims. During the COVID-19 pandemic, incidents of antisocial behaviour more than doubled in number, likely due to lockdown breaches being recorded as ASB incidents. Since 2019, personal robberies have dropped by 0.5% and burglary by 5%.

Hackney has recently seen reductions in serious youth violence, gun crime, knife injuries (under 24 years), knife possession, and lethal barrelled discharges¹. There is a continued downward trend in first time entrants to the youth justice system. The two performance indicators that increased were non domestic violence with injury, and knife Injury⁶³.

	Non dom VWI	Serious Youth Violence	Gun crime	Lethal barrelled	All knife crime	Knife injury including Domestic Abuse	Knife injury not Domestic Abuse	Knife possession
Mar20-Feb21	1715	214	100	36	526	124	49	240
Mar20-Feb21	1928	211	58	9	479	139	46	159
Diff	213	-6	-42	-27	-47	15	-3	-81
% diff	12.4%	-1.4%	-42%	-75%	-8.9%	12.1%	-6.1%	-33.8%

Domestic Abuse and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG)

The Domestic Abuse Intervention Service (DAIS) is the largest provider of domestic abuse casework in Hackney. The service works with anyone experiencing domestic abuse who is living in Hackney, aged 16 or over, of any sex or gender and of any sexual orientation⁶⁴.

Referrals to the Domestic Violence Intervention Service have reverted back to the pre

⁶³ [Hackney Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023 to 2026](#)

⁶⁴ [Domestic Abuse Support](#)

covid rate of 25 referrals a week following an increase during the Pandemic⁶⁵.

Feedback from DAIS service users	Indicator	%
Service users who have accessed DAIS services	Change what say or do based on how perpetrator may react	76 %
	feel less worried about being hurt again	69 %
	DAIS has considered issues relating to their identity	88 %
	said if they had a friend or relative being hurt by someone they loved, they would recommend DAIS to them	97 %
	accessible service	97 %
Partners who have participated in training from DAIS	training very useful	73 %
	practice will be improved	97 %
	Overall confidence	98 %

Source: Hackney Community Safety Partnership Plan

Hate Crime

In 2019/20, there were 105,090 hate crime offences recorded nationally, by the police, in England and Wales. Much of this increase has been driven by significant improvements in crime recording by the police but there have been spikes following on from certain events such as the EU Referendum and other world events that have impacted on hate crime incidents⁶⁶.

- As in previous years, the majority of hate crimes were race hate crimes, accounting for around three-quarters of offences (72%; 76,070 offences). These increased by six per cent between year ending March 2019 and year ending March 2020.
- Religious hate crimes fell by five per cent (to 6,822 offences), down from a peak of 7,203 in the previous year. This was the first fall in religious hate crimes since the year ending March 2013.
- Sexual orientation hate crimes increased 19 per cent (to 15,835), disability hate crimes by nine per cent (to 8,469) and transgender identity hate crimes by 16 per cent (to 2,540). These percentage increases are smaller than seen in recent years.

Hackney context⁶⁷

- Racist and religious crimes have risen since 2018/19, but the same pattern has also been observed in other comparable boroughs, and Hackney has

⁶⁵ [Hackney Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023 to 2026](#)

⁶⁶ [Hackney No Place For Hate Strategy 2023 to 2026](#)

⁶⁷ [Hackney Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023 to 2026](#)

similar levels of reporting.

- Anti-semitic hate crime in Hackney is significantly higher than in comparable boroughs, and it has also increased since 2018/19. Hackney has a large Jewish population in the Stamford Hill area.
- Faith hate crime is also higher than in comparable boroughs and it follows a similar pattern to anti-semitic hate crime. It is unclear from the MPS metadata whether or not anti-semitic hate offences are also recorded as Faith hate crimes, but it is likely.
- Islamophobic hate crime is similar to other comparable boroughs. The number of reported Islamophobic hate crimes in Hackney is lower than anti-semitic hate crime, and there are no clear patterns of offending.
- Homophobic hate crime in Hackney is higher than any other single type of reported hate crime with approximately 22 a month, and offences tend to be higher between May and September; May 2021 had the highest reported number since 2018. Overall offences are consistent with other comparable boroughs.
- On average there is 1 transgender hate crime in Hackney a month, although there have been months where several offences have been recorded, and some months no offences. Hackney appears to have lower levels of transgender reporting compared to other comparable places in London, and offence levels are too low to determine long term patterns and trends.
- Between July 2023 and July 2024, there were 1,020,141 offences committed in Hackney⁶⁸, for a total increase of 4.2%. Between June 2024 and July 2024, offences committed rose by 0.3%.

Hate Crime Type*	FY2021/22	FY2022/23	%Diff 21/22 to 22/23	FY2023/24	%Diff 22/23 to 23/24	%Diff since 21/22	Apr-Jul23	Apr-Jul24
AntiSemitic	162	129	-20%	271	110%	67%	49	52
Disability Crime	18	18	0%	8	-56%	-56%	3	4
Faith Crime	215	167	-22%	352	111%	64%	70	72
Hate crime	1162	957	-18%	1176	23%	1%	375	305
Homophobic Crime	212	184	-13%	155	-16%	-27%	49	50
Islamophobic Crime	39	29	-26%	62	114%	59%	16	16
Racist and Religious Crime	984	797	-19%	1047	31%	6%	333	253
Racist Crime	950	771	-19%	975	26%	3%	319	189
Transphobic Crime	24	21	-13%	28	33%	17%	13	8

*Please note: A crime can have multiple Hate Crime flags added to it. Totals for the distinct categories of hate crime CANNOT be summed together as this will result in double counting. Due to changes in counting methodology, Totals from March 2024 onwards should NOT be directly compared to prior periods.

Source: Monthly Crime Data, Metropolitan Police Service

⁶⁸ Monthly Crime Data New Cats, [Metropolitan Police Service](#)

Appendix 1 - notes on data reported:

The data reported in this document provides a picture of the borough based on data available at the time of writing. We acknowledge that the data currently collected and used may not reflect the complexity of residents' lived experience. Some of the limitations are influenced, but not limited to, the challenges presented in this section.

The potential impact of Census 2021 being taken during the coronavirus pandemic

The ONS has recognised that the coronavirus pandemic may have affected Census 2021 data in a variety of ways but has said that for most of the population, the coronavirus pandemic would not have affected where they considered themselves resident. They do however accept that for some students and in some urban areas, there is evidence that the coronavirus pandemic did result in changes to where people lived and that these changes might have been temporary for some and permanent for others.

Students

The census counts students at their term-time address. Evidence of changes to the term-time population resulting from the coronavirus pandemic includes:

Analysis by the Higher Education Statistics Agency (HESA) showed a marked increase in the number of students who were not at term-time accommodation in the academic year 2020 to 2021, compared with the equivalent number in each year since the academic year 2016 to 2017.

- A student hall survey we conducted shortly after the census to inform our production of census statistics, which found that some halls were below full occupancy
- Insight from local authorities during quality assurance processes - for example, analysis from Bristol City Council and the University of Bristol found 60% to 70% of all students were in residence, noting international students may never have come for the academic year
- Analysis by the Home Office, which suggests the large increase in study visas for the year to March 2022 is because of students starting or resuming a deferred course, or changing from distance to in-person learning, after the pandemic- related restrictions on in-person attendance were lifted

Urban Areas

The Greater London Authority (GLA) carried out analysis to understand population change in London during the pandemic. This analysis concluded that there had been a fall in London's population, but that the population is likely to have started growing

again since. Their analysis suggested this was attributable to:

- Many young adults leaving London during lockdown, most likely linked to the temporary closure of the hospitality and tourism sectors
- Higher mortality, mainly in those aged 75 years and over, and the continuation of a downward trend in the number of births
- An increased loss of other age groups to surrounding regions, as evidenced by house-price and registration data - seen as a potentially more persistent trend

Other areas, especially urban centres, may have also experienced similar effects.

The Greater London Authority analysis highlighted the potential temporary nature of this change. It pointed to evidence of many young adults returning to London during the spring and summer of 2021, following the recovery of the hospitality and tourism sectors. Several local authorities also referenced similar trends during the quality assurance process.

Cyber attack

What has happened?

On 6 January 2021, the Council was alerted that data had been stolen in October 2020's cyberattack and had been published by the organised criminals responsible for the attack. We know that almost every Council service has been impacted by this attack, with some services severely impacted by their systems not being available. The sophisticated attack left many systems unavailable for Council staff to deliver essential services – with months of painstaking work to safely recover them.

The cyber attack happened while the Council was also responding to the pandemic and resulted in staff working under challenging circumstances to deliver services.

Why did this happen?

This was a criminal attack on the Council. We cannot comment further due to the criminal investigation.

What steps are we taking to reduce risk or harm?

We are continuing to review and risk assess the data that was published by the criminals on 6 Jan 2021, taking action where this work identifies substantial risk. Significant progress has already been made with this.

By November 2021, Hackney Council confirmed that all services were then available for residents one year on from a criminal cyberattack that devastated its computer systems – and written to residents caught in backlogs. This will, however, have had implications on data collection while dealing with the 2011 Census.

Appendix 2 - Plans, policies and strategies

Up to date plans, policies and strategies relevant to the London Borough of Hackney are outlined [here](#) and also available on this [Google Doc format](#).

- Anti-racism framework
- Contaminated Land Inspection Strategy
- Eliminating violence against women and girls (VAWG) Hackney Strategy 2022 to 2025
- Equality Plan 2024 to 2026
- Hackney Community Safety Partnership Plan 2023 to 2026
- Hackney's Community Strategy 2018-2028
- Hackney Economic Development Plan
- Hackney No Place For Hate Strategy 2023 to 2026
- Hackney Parks and Green Spaces Strategy 2021-31
- Homelessness & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2023-2025
- Homelessness Strategy and Policies
- Inclusive Economy Strategy
- LGBTQIA+ framework
- London at Night: An Updated Evidence Base for a 24 Hour City
- Planning Service Authority Monitoring Report FY2021/22 and FY 2022/33
- Poverty Reduction Framework
- [Serious Violence Duty](#)
- Strategic Plan

Appendix 3 - Where does the information come from?

The Census

Much of the data in this profile comes from the Census.

"About the Census" - UK Government website

A Census is held every 10 years in the UK. The aim is to survey everyone living in the country on that particular day, to get an idea of the current population. Data from the census is used, for example, for planning services, knowing where resources need to be put into place and to understand local populations better.

The most recent census took place in March 2021 for England & Wales and in March 2022 for Scotland. Data from the most recent Census will start to be released by the Office of National Statistics from June 2022. There is a lot of information, so it will be released in stages.

The UK was in a nationwide lockdown on Census Day 2021, and this may have affected some of the data significantly, and thus caution should be taken when using this data⁶⁹. Using local data alongside Census data is good practice and strongly advised.

You can explore Census data on the Nomis website. Geographical location (lower super output area) can be explored using the Census Map tool. This will allow you to filter data according to a specific area of Hackney that is of interest to you.

Annual Population Surveys

Annual Population Surveys are conducted on an ongoing basis by the ONS. They look at similar information to the Census, but not in as much detail and sample a small proportion of the population, rather than the entire population. The figures are then used to make estimates for the rest of the population. This is less accurate than the Census and so while it is useful to see the estimates, Annual Population Surveys are generally not used to make planning decisions about what services to fund or commission.

Mid-year Population Estimate

The population is estimated annually by the ONS using the most recent Census as the base data then using various statistical methods to produce an estimate of the likely population change since then. In 2022 the ONS reviewed the way they used administrative data to make estimates. This was particularly important given how the pandemic and national lockdown affected the 2021 Census, and that the Census

⁶⁹ [London's census figures must be treated with 'extreme caution', boroughs warn, London Councils, June 2022](#)

deviated from the most recent mid-year estimates in some areas.

Other Sources

Other local and national sources might be used where there are gaps in the Census data or in the other sources from the ONS, for example from the DWP, local health data, or research carried out by the council or other local partners.

Interactive data tools

There are a number of different interactive tools available that allow you to look at the data directly. Here are some you may find useful or interesting.

<u>Census Maps 2021</u> See the latest census data on a map. You can enter local authorities and different regions to explore the data as it is released.	<u>Subnational indicator explorer</u> This allows you to look at information about your local authority such as life satisfaction, income, transport and compare it to up to two other authorities.
<u>How the population changed where you live: Census 2021</u> Select a local authority to see changes to the area and to compare with others	<u>UK Population Pyramid</u> Compare the Age & Sex of two different areas of the UK
<u>Indices of deprivation</u> The Indices of Deprivation use seven “domains” of deprivation which are combined to give an overall “Index of multiple deprivation.” This map allows you to look at these at ward level.	<u>Health index</u> This tool explores how health changed in each local authority area across England between 2015 and 2020.
<u>Stats and data Metropolitan Police</u> Publicly available data from the Metropolitan Police	<u>Inflation Calculator</u> Use this tool to to see how increases in the cost of living have affected you in the past year

