



A Profile of Hackney, its People and Place

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Introduction

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

Hackney Council and its partners have developed the [Sustainable Community Strategy](#), which sets out the overall vision for the borough and how we will respond to these changes.

Hackney Council also produces a [Facts and Figures leaflet](#), which provides key data for the borough. This is updated every quarter.

Our [Shared Evidence Base](#) pages contain more, in-depth analysis on some of the subjects covered in this document, such as population, housing, economy, child poverty, health and profiles of Hackney's 19 wards.

If you want to compare Hackney with other London boroughs or with London as a whole please go to the Greater London Authority's [borough profiles](#) pages.

Summary of facts and figures

Hackney's people

Population characteristics

Hackney's population is estimated at 246,300 People.

Hackney is a relatively young borough with **a quarter** of its population **under 20**. The proportion of residents between **20-29 years** has **grown** in the last ten years and now stands at **23%**. People aged **over 55** make up only **14%** of the population.

Hackney is **a culturally diverse** area, with significant **other white, black and Turkish communities**. The **Charedi Jewish** community is concentrated in the North East of the borough and is growing.

Polish people are the largest group who have recently come to live in Hackney from abroad followed by **Nigerians, Spanish people and Australians**.

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

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

Nearly **four fifths** of residents say that Hackney is a place where people from different backgrounds **get on well together**. Hackney's **diversity** and **multiculturalism** are the main factors contributing to residents feeling proud of Hackney.

Hackney's population is likely to **increase to 298,438 people by 2031**

Health and wellbeing

Life expectancy is increasing for men and women, and is now **77.4 years for men** and **83 years for women**. Life expectancy in Hackney is below the London average, especially for men.

Deprivation

Hackney remains the **second most deprived local authority** in England on the Government's Indices of Multiple Deprivation and **all of the wards** are in the **top ten** percent most deprived in the country.

The majority of deprivation domains showed an improvement in 2010, compared with levels in 2007, with a reduction in the number of LSOAs experiencing high levels of deprivation, with improvements in the health, employment and crime domains. The housing and environment domains experienced an increase in relative deprivation

Education

60% of pupils obtained five or more GCSE's grade A*-C including English and Maths in 2012, up from 43% in 2008. At GCSE Hackney has been in line with or above the national average in 3 of the last 4 years

Hackney's economy

Some 48% of Hackney-based businesses specialised in **professional, scientific, technical, information and communication**. **Retail and hospitality** made up a further 14% of firms in the borough, **art, entertainment and leisure** were 10% of the business stock, 13% are in **information and communications** and 10.4% are in **arts, entertainment, recreation and other services**.

The **proportion of adults in work has increased** over the last five years and is now close to the London average, but the number of people claiming **out of work benefits** has not fallen significantly over the last 10 years and is still around **30,000**.

In 2011, **median gross weekly pay** for full-time workers living in Hackney was **£620** per week, compared with **£648** in London and **£500** for Great Britain.

30% of people who work in Hackney are employed in **public administration education and health**, 37% are employed in **creative, technology, financial and business services** and 18% work in High street businesses including **restaurants, bars and retail and personal services**.

Some 59% of Hackney's residents are employed in **managerial, professional and associate professional and technical occupations**. **48%** of adults living in Hackney are educated to degree level and above.

Hackney, the place

Development, growth and change

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

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

Over 20,000 new homes are expected to be built in the borough from in the next 15-20 years, with **Brownswood** and **Dalston** wards in the West, **Hoxton, Haggerston and De Beauvoir** in the South, **Hackney Central** ward and **Wick** ward in the East expected to see the biggest growth.

Environment and transport

Hackney is the **fourth most densely populated** borough in London, but it is also **one of the greenest** with falling levels of car ownership. **CO² emissions** are amongst the **lowest** in the UK

Crime and community safety

The **overall crime rate in Hackney** is the **lowest in 10 years**. Incidents of crime reported to the police have **fallen by 11,867 a year** in that time.

Growth and change

The North West of the borough around **Manor House**, the area along the upgraded North London Line **from Dalston to Hackney Wick** and along the recently improved East London Line from **Dalston to Shoreditch** are expected to experience the greatest growth in housing, commerce and infrastructure in the coming years.

Hackney's people

Introduction

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

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

In the last 10 years they have been joined by migrants from Eastern European countries like Poland, which have joined the European Union. The 'Other White' population increased by 60% between 2001 and 2011, and is now the second largest ethnic group.

Hackney is now the 6th most diverse borough in London, down from 3rd in 2005, but it has a higher ethnic diversity score¹ than in 2005, which means that London as a whole is becoming more ethnically diverse.

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

Population size

The [2011 Census](#) estimated Hackney's population at 246,300, an increase of 43,500 (21%) since the 2001 Census. In June 2011, three months after Census day, the mid-year population estimate put Hackney's population at 247,182.

Population characteristics

This section looks at the different types of people living in Hackney. Here its population is broken down by the nine characteristics protected by the 2010 Equality Act which are: age, gender, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, disability, caring responsibilities, pregnancy and maternity.

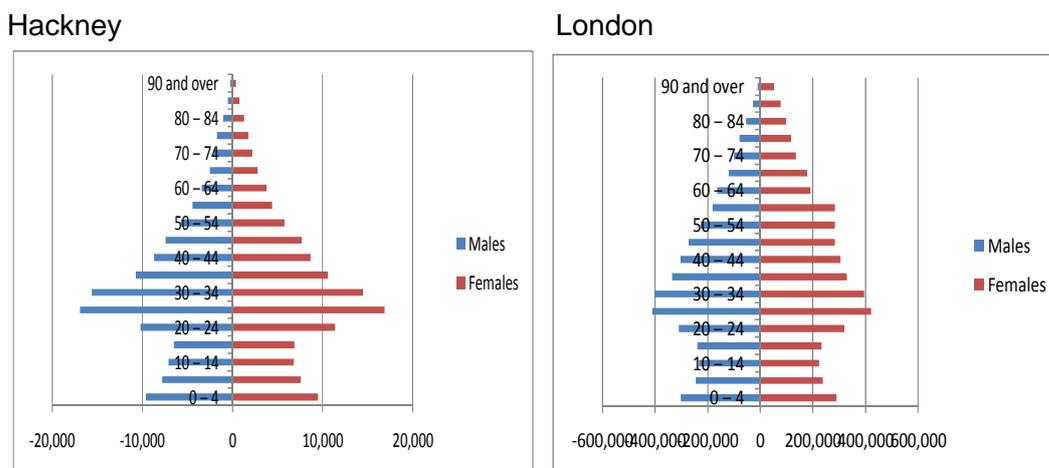
These are protected because it is recognised that people with these characteristics can face discrimination and disadvantage because of them.

Age and gender

Hackney is a young borough with 25% of its population under 20. The proportion of residents between 20-29 years has grown in the last ten years and now stands at 23%. People aged over 55 make up only 15% of the population.

¹ GLA Diversity Index, Census 2011

Figure 1: Age structure of Hackney's population compared with London



Source, ONS 2011 Census 5-year age bands

Ethnicity

Just over a third (36%) of respondents to the 2011 Census in Hackney described themselves as White British. The remainder is made up of black and minority ethnic groups, with the largest group Other White, followed by Black African, 11.4%. The number of Black Caribbeans has fallen slightly in the past 10 years. They now make up 7.8% of Hackney's population, as opposed to 10.3% in 2001.

Hackney is home to a number of smaller national and cultural communities and it is estimated that over 100 languages are spoken in the borough².

Hackney has the largest group of Charedi Jewish people in Europe who predominately live in the North East of the borough and represent an estimated 7.4% of the boroughs overall population³.

Hackney also has a well established Turkish and Kurdish community; The Turkish population is estimated to be 6% (ONS Household Survey, 2004). This figure is slightly higher than the Census 2011 estimate of 5.6%, but is preferred due to the numerous dimensions used in Census e.g. language, ethnicity, nationality etc, which can lead to only partial capture of the Turkish population.

Other significant communities in Hackney include Chinese, Vietnamese and Eastern Europeans.

² ONS Household Survey, 2004

³ Mayhew population estimate, 2011

Table 1: Ethnic breakdown of Hackney's population

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

Source: 2011 Census

Most people who come to live in Hackney come from other parts of London or the UK.

A good way of establishing where new entrants from overseas are coming from is to look at the number of foreign born workers awarded National Insurance numbers.

Over 9,000 Polish nationals living in Hackney were awarded national insurance numbers from 2002-2011. This is almost three times greater than for Nigerians, the next largest group.

Table 2: National Insurance numbers awarded to foreign nationals living in Hackney from 2002-2011 by country of origin in thousands

Country of origin	Number in 000's
Poland	9.21
Nigeria	3.6
Spain	3.48
Australia	3.22
Turkey	3.16
Brazil	1.83
Portugal	1.82
Ghana	1.8
USA	1.76
Rep of Ireland	1.46
India	1.46
Jamaica	1.33
Hungary	1.31
Romania	1.2
Sweden	1.18
Rep of Lithuania	1.18
Bangladesh	1.09
China Peoples Republic	1.03
Colombia	0.94
Bulgaria	0.93
New Zealand	0.92

Source: DWP, March 2012

Short-term migrants are also important because they use local services and contribute to the local economy by spending money in the area.

The ONS estimated that there were 1,384 short-term migrants (from outside the UK) staying in Hackney in mid 2010, including 651 workers.

Hackney has fewer short term migrants than neighbouring boroughs, and fewer short term workers than Newham, Tower Hamlets, Haringey and Waltham Forest, but slightly more than Islington. As London has a large foreign-born population many non-worker migrants are likely to be visiting friends and family.

Religion and belief

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

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

Table 3: Religion and belief

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

Source: 2011 Census

Sexual orientation

We do not have borough level data for people identifying as bisexual, gay or lesbian. However based on estimates for London⁴ 1.9% of the population identify themselves as lesbian or gay, 0.6% say they are bisexual, a further 0.4% describe their sexuality as 'other' and a further 5.7% refuse to say or don't know. 90.7% describe themselves as straight or heterosexual.

The 2010/11 GP patient survey indicated that, in Hackney, there were comparatively high numbers of people who identify as gay or lesbian (4%) or bisexual (1%).

These figures may under-represent the size of this population, given the problems involved in disclosure of sexual orientation.

Gender reassignment

Data on gender re-assignment is not available at a borough level, but a Home Office funded study for the Gender Identity Research and Education Society estimated there were 300,000 – 500,000 transgender people in the UK.

The NHS Choices website estimates that one in 4,000 people in the UK are undergoing treatment for gender dysphoria.

This equates to around 60 people in Hackney.

In 2007, ACAS estimated that there were 5,000 people living in the UK, who had undergone gender re-assignment surgery.

Disability

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

⁴ ONS Integrated Household Survey April 2011-March 2012

In February 2012, 15,240 people, 6.1% of Hackney's population, were claiming Disability Living Allowance or Attendance Allowance⁵.

Carers

Some 7% of Hackney's residents give at least an hour's unpaid care and support to a friend, neighbour or relative because of illness or old age⁶. This is a smaller proportion than in London or in England and Wales. Again, this is likely to be because Hackney has greater numbers of younger people than elsewhere.

Pregnancy and maternity

There were 4,598 live births to women in Hackney in 2010. The fertility rate for Hackney remains well above average with 79 live births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age in 2010 compared to 72 in London as a whole and 66 in England⁷. In some parts of Hackney fertility rates are amongst the highest in London, particularly in certain wards in the north-east of the borough.

For more information about what the Council and its partners are doing to promote equality in the borough, please see the [Equality and Diversity](#) pages of the Hackney Council website.

Household composition

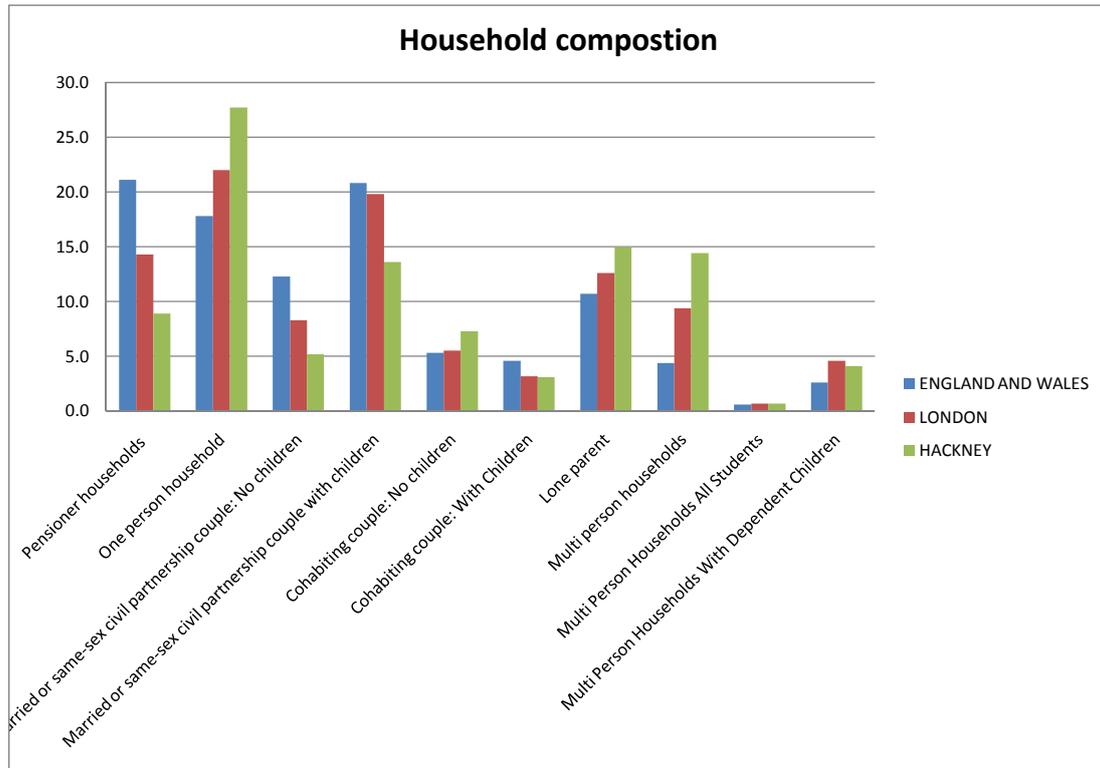
Figure 2 shows the composition of Hackney's households, compared with London and England and Wales.

⁵ Department for Work and Pensions Tabulation Tool – February 2012

⁶ 2011 Census

⁷ City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile, statistical updated, 2012

Figure 2



Source, ONS 2011 Census, % of households

Hackney has fewer pensioner households, couples who are married or in a same sex civil partnership and cohabiting couples with children.

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

Community cohesion

Nearly four-fifths (78%) of residents say that Hackney is a place where people from different backgrounds [get on well together](#).⁸ Hackney’s diversity and multiculturalism are the main factors contributing to residents feeling proud of Hackney⁹.

In part this is a result of Hackney’s long history of immigration and welcoming people into the borough which has resulted in local neighbourhoods that are very diverse where people have an opportunity to mix and meet people from different religious and ethnic backgrounds. Many people also have personal or family experience of migration and people are welcoming to new arrivals.

Future population trends

According to the [Greater London Authority](#), the population of Hackney is expected to grow by a further 35,000 in the next 20 years.

⁸ Hackney Place Survey, 2009

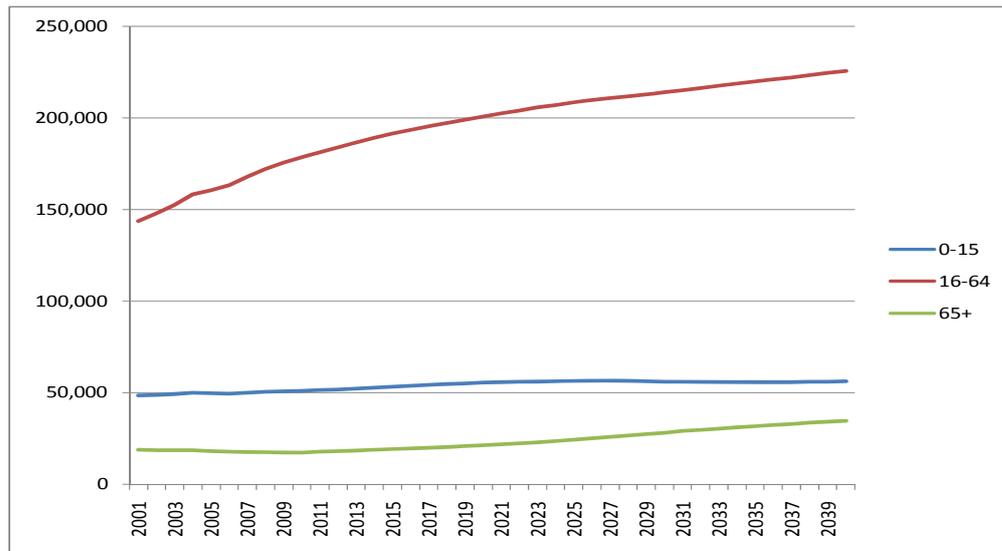
⁹ Hackney the Place E-panel survey, 2011

The ONS and GLA both produce population projections. The ONS projections take account of expected changes in fertility, mortality and migration, but the GLA projections also include expected housing growth and tend to be more accurate.

The GLA has published population projections based on the 2011 Census for the borough by age and sex.

Overall the population of the borough is expected to grow by up to 48,000 over the next 20 years.

Figure 3: Hackney's projected population



Source: GLA Census-based projections 2013

Growth is expected to take place in the 65+ age group. This age group is expected to grow by 11,900 people, with most of this occurring from around 2022.

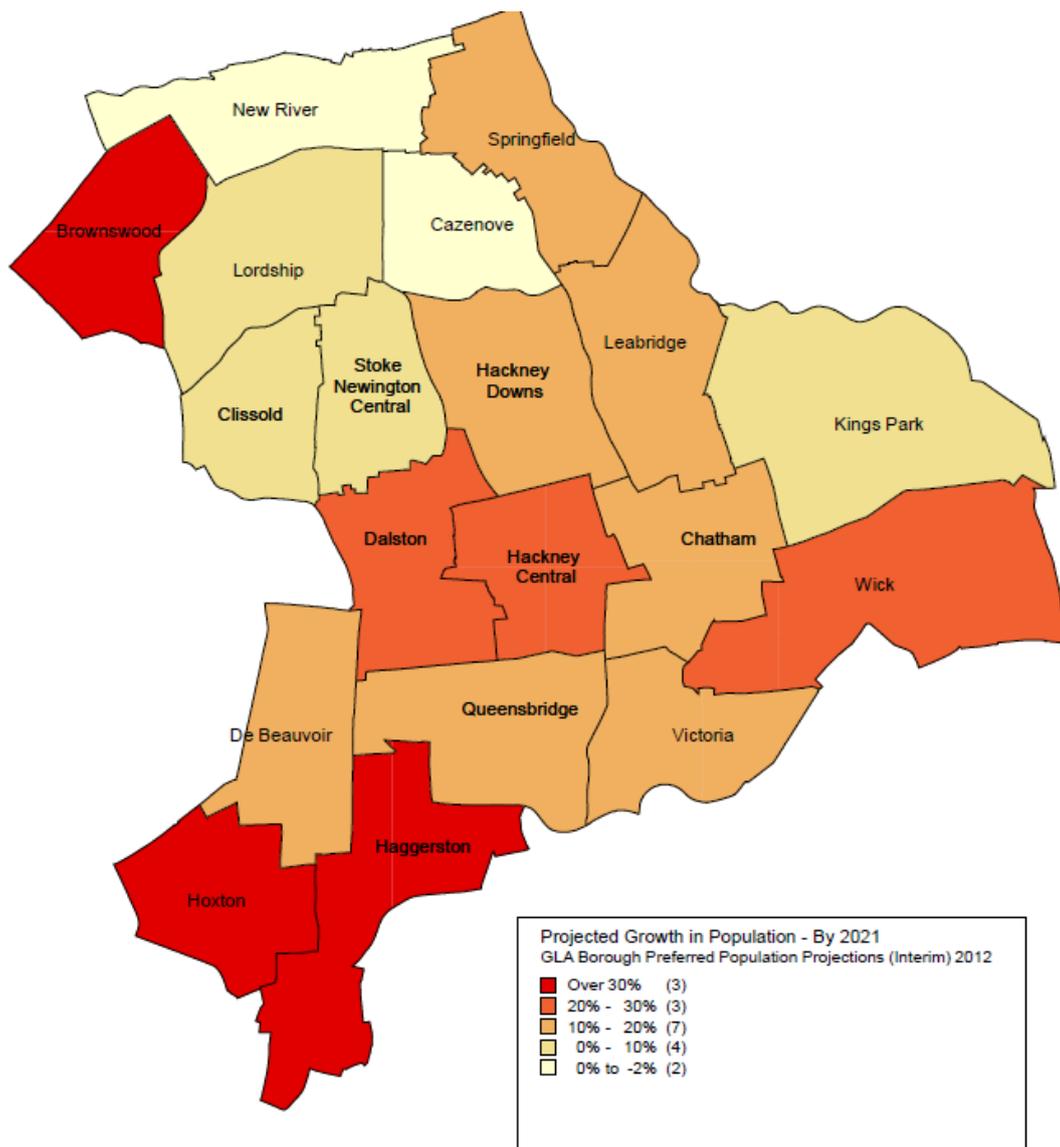
The younger population is also expected to grow until 2016, but is expected to level off in later years. The working age population is projected to grow consistently throughout the period.

Figure 4 below shows population growth at ward level, based on data on planned housing developments supplied by Hackney Council to the Greater London Authority.

The clear areas of growth are those with major regeneration or city fringe locations, including Brownswood which is undergoing regeneration as part of Woodberry Down estate renewal, and Haggerston and Hoxton close to the city.

Town Centre locations such as Hackney Central and Dalston, and Wick which will experience housing development as part of the Olympic Legacy will also experience growth.

Figure 4: Projected Population Growth by Ward



Source: GLA BPO Interim Population Projections, 2012 Round

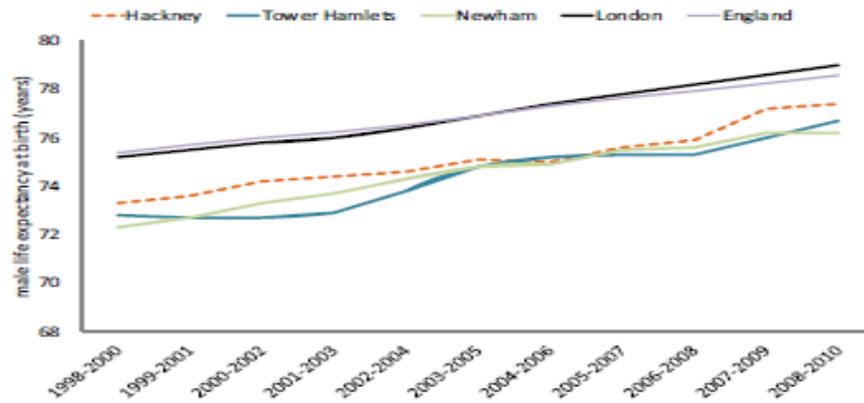
Health and wellbeing

In 2010 life expectancy was 77.4 years for men and 83 years for women. The graphs below show that life expectancy is increasing for both men and women in Hackney, but the rate of increase for men appears to have slowed in recent years.

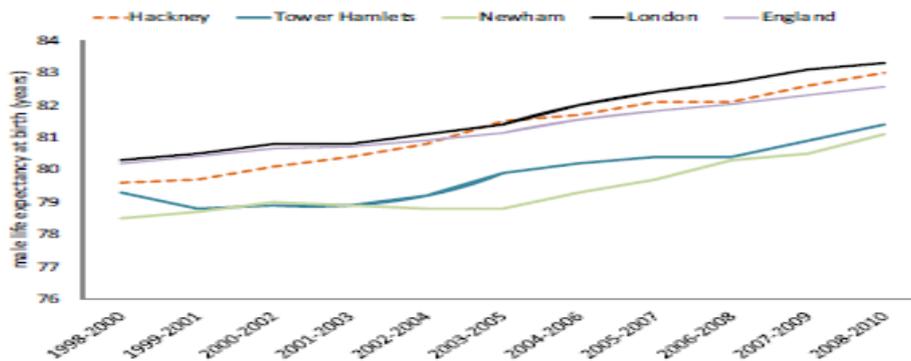
Life expectancy in Hackney is below the London average, especially for men.

Figure 5

Trend for life-expectancy for men



Trend for life expectancy for women



Source: Joint Strategic Needs Assessment update 2012

The main causes of premature death are cancer, especially breast, prostate, lung and bowel cancers, coronary heart disease and stroke.

Over the past 15 years the premature death rate from coronary heart disease has fallen by over 50%. The decline has been steepest among men, but the premature death rate among men remains much higher than the rate among women¹⁰.

Smoking is a major cause of lung cancer, heart disease and stroke. In 2012, the Hackney Health and Wellbeing Strategy identified smoking reduction as a key priority. Just over a quarter (25.6%) of adults smoke in Hackney, compared with 27.5% in London and 29.4% in England¹¹

Mental health

A tenth of Hackney's adults experience depression, and 1.2% of residents have severe conditions like schizophrenia. There is a particularly high prevalence of severe conditions in the Black population.

Although the prevalence of these conditions is relatively stable, other indicators suggest that mental health need may be increasing. Mental health admissions to

¹⁰ City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile Handy Guide 2012

¹¹ Smoking prevalence amongst adults in England, 2012, London Health Observatory

hospital in City and Hackney increased in recent years with 936 emergency admissions in 2010-11, the highest rate in London. Admission rates are particularly high in the Black Caribbean and Black Other ethnic groups.

The prevalence of dementia among those aged 65 or over is expected to increase by nearly two fifths in the next 20 years. However, dementia is not always identified: in Hackney and the City¹².

Children and young peoples' health

Just over a quarter (26,4%) of reception class children were obese or overweight in the 010-11 school year compared the England average of 22%, and 41 of year 6 pupils were overweight or obese, compared to 33% in England¹³.

To find out more about health and wellbeing in City and Hackney, please see the [City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile 2011-12](#).

Deprivation

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

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

The Index of Multiple deprivation ranks each local authority area, ward and lower super output area in terms of seven 'domains'; health, education, income, employment, housing and access to services, living environment and crime in order of deprivation. The domains are brought together in an overall Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD).

Hackney was the second most deprived local authority overall in England in the 2010 Index of Multiple Deprivation. In 2010, 57 of its 137 smaller Lower Super Output Areas were in the top ten percent most deprived, compared with 76 in 2007.

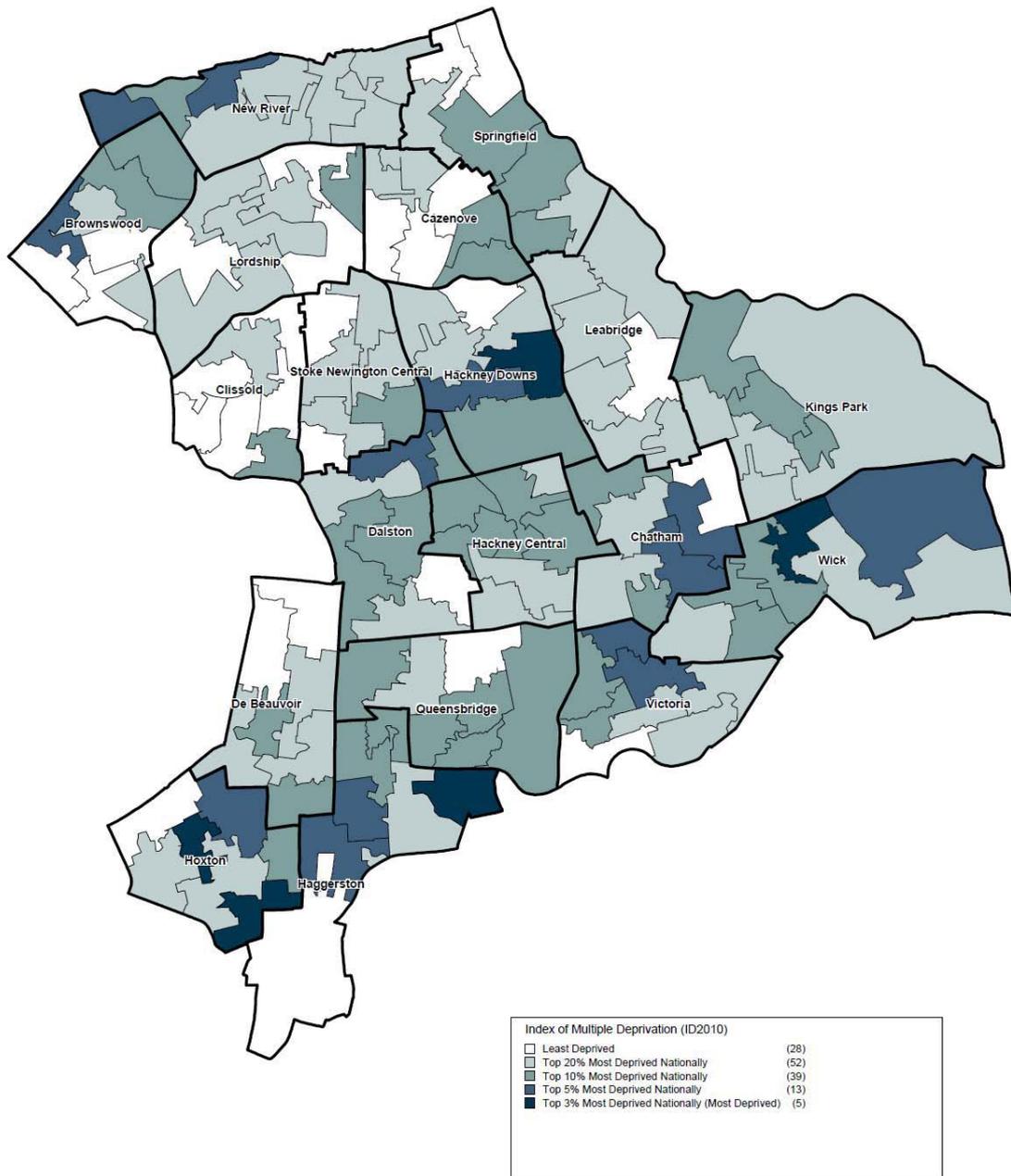
In 2007, 27 Lower Super Output areas were in the top 5% most deprived, in 2010 this was 18.

The 2010 Index recorded improvements in the health, employment and crime domains, with the housing and environment domains experiencing an increase in relative deprivation.

¹² City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile Handy Guide 2012

¹³ London Health Observatory

Figure 6, Deprivation in Hackney



Source: *Indices of Deprivation, DCLG 2010*

Over a third of primary and nursery school pupils and 40% of secondary school pupils in Hackney are eligible for free school meals, over ten points above the London average and more than double the rate for England¹⁴.

Children whose parents or guardians are in receipt of benefits such as Income Support, Jobseekers Allowance and Employment and Support Allowance, and those with a household income of below £16,109, which is about 60% of full-time median earnings, are entitled to free school meals.

¹⁴ DFES Pupil Characteristics 2012

The proportion of children in an area who are eligible for free school meals is therefore seen as a good indicator of child poverty.

For more information about economic wellbeing and development in Hackney please see the [Child Poverty and Family Wellbeing Review](#) and the [Local Economic Assessment](#).

Educational attainment

Early Years

In the early years Hackney has seen good improvements in “school readiness”, with the percentage of young children achieving a good level of development increasing from 48% in 2010 to 63% in 2012. This compares with the national average of 56% in 2010 & 64% nationally and for London 2012.

Key Stage 2 – age 11

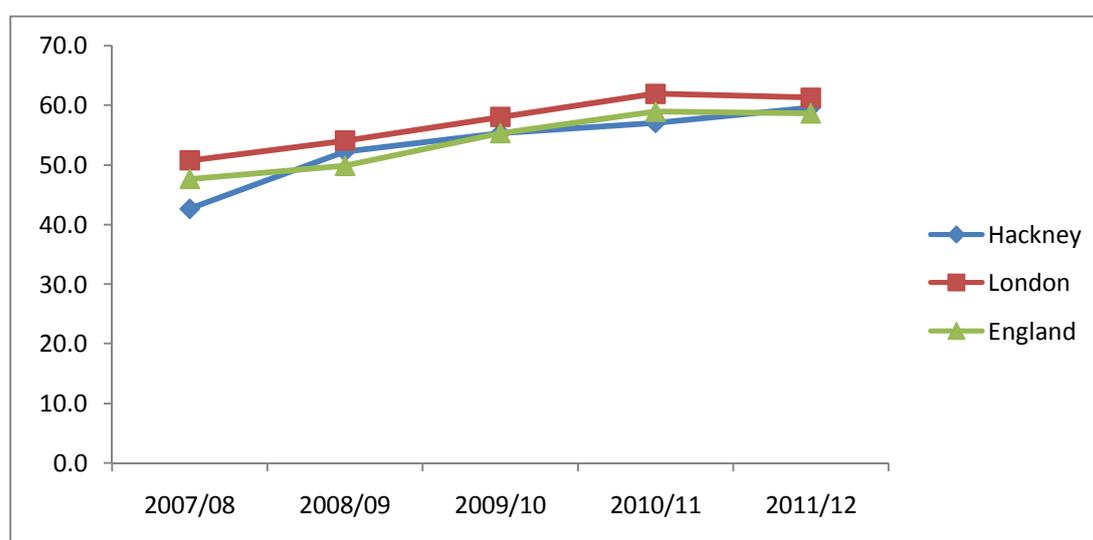
Achievement of level 4 or above in both English & maths at the end of primary school has risen from 71% of pupils in 2010 to 81% of pupils in 2012 – 2 % points above the national average of 79% and one point below the London average of 82%.

Key Stage 4 - GCSE

At GCSE Hackney has been in line with or above the national average in 3 of the last 4 years, with the proportion of students achieving 5 A*-C grades including English & maths increasing from 43% in 2008 to 60% in 2012. This compares with a national average of 48% in 2008 and 59% in 2012.

Figure 7

Percentage of Hackney pupils attaining five or more GCSE's A*-C including English and Maths



Source: Department for Education 2012 (provisional tables)

A-Level

In 2012 Hackney students scored an average 671.5 points at A' Level, compared with the national average of 733 points, 695.1 in London. Average scores in

Hackney and nationally fell in 2012, after three successive years of improvement. In 2010, the average score for a Hackney student was 649¹⁵.

For more information about school performance, skills and qualifications please see the [Children and Young People's Needs Assessment](#), the [Hackney Learning Trust Continuous Improvement Plan](#) and the [Local Economic Assessment](#).

Hackney's Economy

Business and Enterprise

In 2011, LBH hosted 9,465 firms. 48% of Hackney's economy specialised in science, technical and professional, information and communication, 5% more than London as a whole.

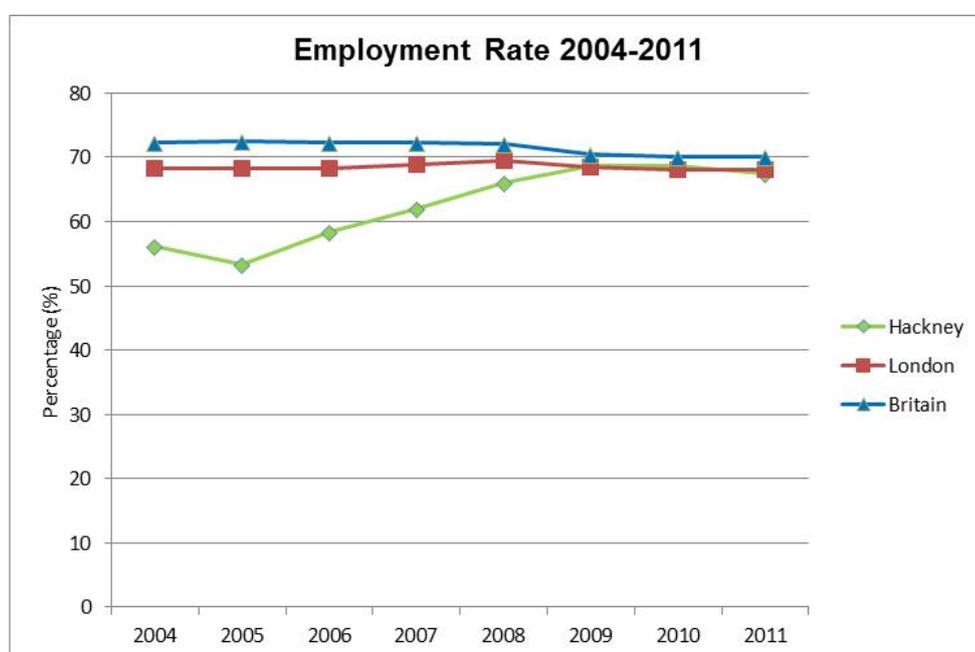
These ICT dependant businesses are estimated to have grown by 52% between 2003-2011. In parallel, since 2003, hospitality and retail firms have grown by 41% and 15% respectively moving Hackney into a position to market its public realm as a destination for entertainment, leisure and a networking spot for knowledge businesses.

These firms make up 5% of the business stock, the same proportion as London. There has been no net growth of art, entertainment and leisure firms since 2009. These firms make up 10% of the business stock.¹⁶

Employment

In 2011, 67% of Hackney's working-age adults were employed compared with 68% of working-age Londoners.

Figure 8



Source: Annual Population Survey 2011

¹⁵ All figures from the Department for Education, 2012

¹⁶ ONS, Interdepartmental Business Register, 2012

However, the most recent year of data for 2012, shows some decline in the employment rate for Hackney, while the London rate has remained stable. This trend and its implications are being explored as part of further updates to Hackney's economic evidence base. The increase in employment rates can largely be attributed to an increase in the size of the working age population in the borough, and a working age population which is better educated and more skilled.

The working age population increased by 25%, or 35,900 people, from 2004-2011¹⁷ The 2011 Census reported an additional 20,400 20-35 year olds, compared with 2001.

Economic activity, the proportion of working age residents who are employed, self employed and job ready rose from 63.2% in 2004 to 73.2% in 2011¹⁸.

In 2011 48% of Hackney's working-age adults were qualified to degree level and above, compared with 31% in 2004. 45.9% of working-aged Londoners and 32.9% of those in Great Britain had degree-level qualifications and above in 2011.

Some 12% of adults in Hackney had no qualifications in 2011, compared with 9% in London and 10.6% in Great Britain¹⁹.

The proportion of adults with no qualifications has fallen more sharply in Hackney than regionally. In 2004, 23% of Hackney's adults had no qualifications compared with 14% of Londoners²⁰.

Over half of Hackney's working-age residents in work, 57%, are in managerial, professional and technical jobs, above the London average of 55% and well above that of Great Britain, which is 43.5%.²¹

30% of people who work in Hackney are employed in public administration education and health, 37% are employed in creative, technology, financial and business services and 18% work in High street businesses including restaurants, bars and retail and personal services²².

In 2011, median gross weekly pay for full-time workers living in Hackney was £620 per week, compared with £648 in London and £500 for Great Britain²³

Unemployment

Figure 9 shows the estimated rate of unemployment from the Annual Population Survey from 2004-2011.

¹⁷ ONS Mid-Year Population Estimates

¹⁸ ONS Annual Population Survey, 2011

¹⁹ ONS, 2011 Census

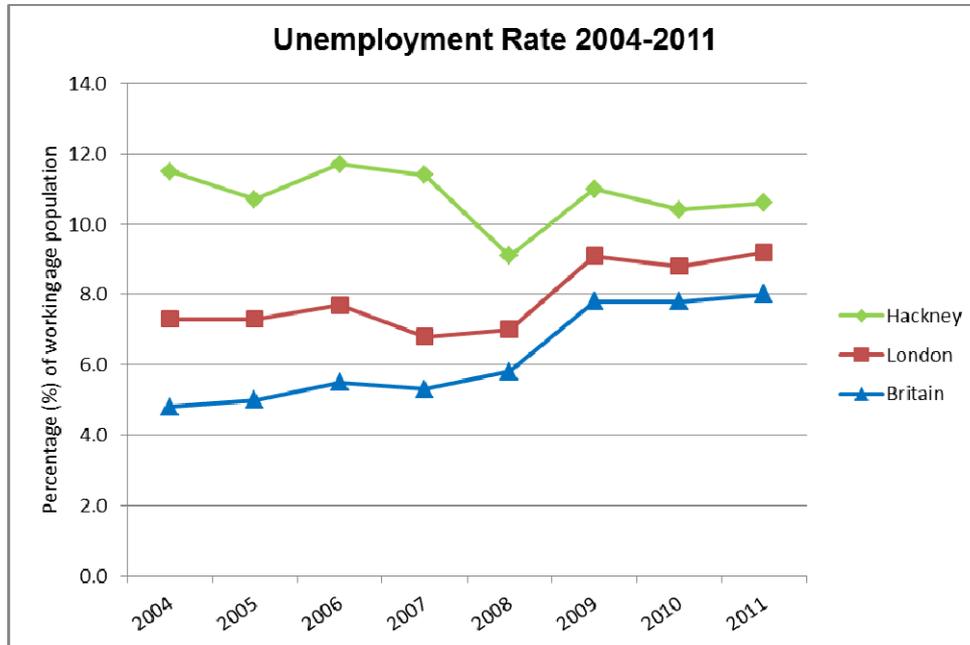
²⁰ ONS, Annual Population Survey, 2011

²¹ ONS, Annual Population Survey, 2013

²² Business Register and Employment Survey, 2011

²³ Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, 2011

Figure 9



Source: ONS Annual Population Survey to Jan-Dec 2011 from NOMIS

Hackney's unemployment rate has changed very little, moving from 12% in 2004 to 11% in 2011. The 2011 rate was 2% higher than London's rate of 9% and 3% higher than the UK's rate of 8%.

The increase in unemployment over the time series is more prominent in the UK as a whole than in London or Hackney. While Hackney's rate has remained relatively static, the UK rate increased 3% from 2004 to 2011, and London's rate rose by 2% over the same period.

In February 2012, a total of 32,730 working age residents were claiming some form of benefit, and 29,550 were claiming key out of work benefits. This is much greater than the 11,700 people estimated to be unemployed from the Annual Population Survey.

Table 4 shows that 41% of the total population on benefit in 2012 was on Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance, 33% were claiming Jobseekers Allowance and 13% were on Lone Parent benefits.

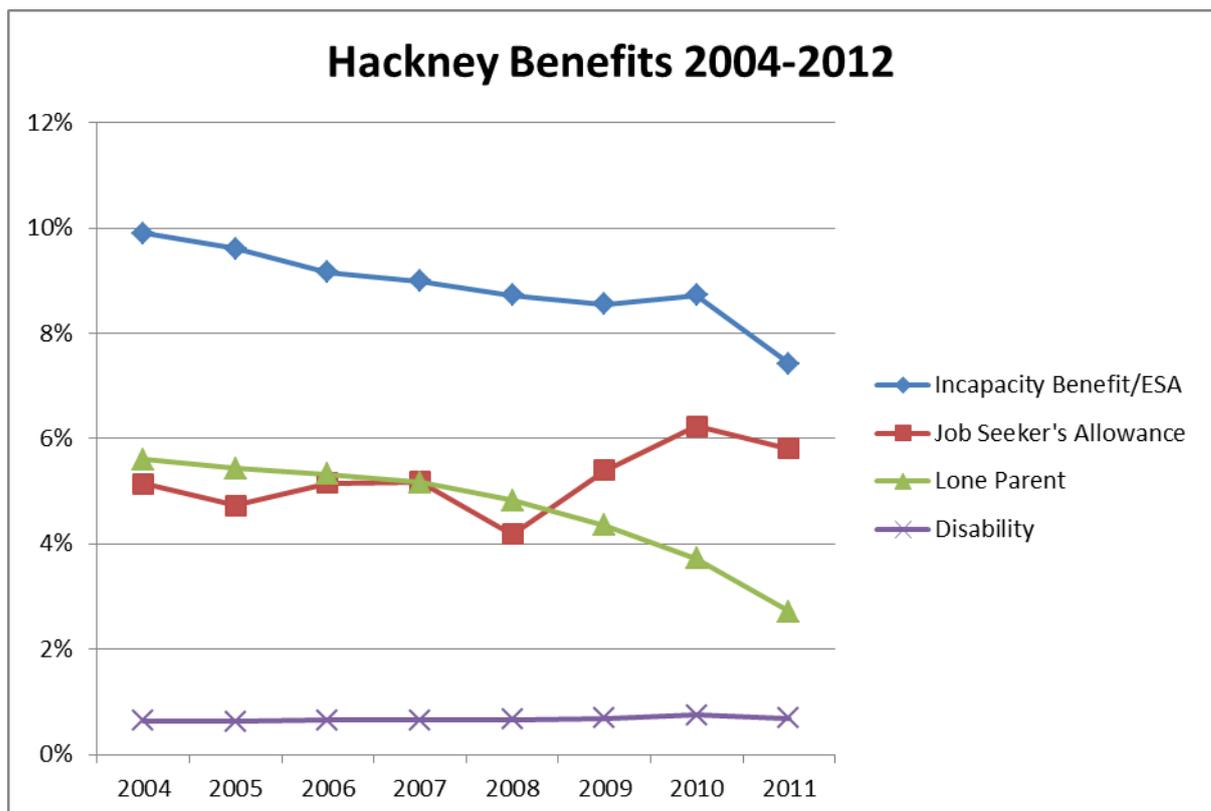
Table 4, Total working-age population on benefit Feb 2012

February 2012	Total Number	Percentage of Benefit Claimants
ESA/IB	13,450	41%
JSA	10,780	33%
Lone Parents	4,330	13%
Carers	1,760	5%
Disabled	1,260	4%
Others	990	3%
Bereaved	160	0.5%
Total	32,730	
Key out of work	29,550	

Source: ONS, Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study 2012

Of the total 32,730 benefit claimants in February 2012, 90% or 29,550 were on key out of work benefits; Incapacity Benefit and Employment Support Allowance, Jobseekers Allowance, Lone Parent Benefit and Disability Benefits.

Figure 10, Claimants of Key out of work benefits in Hackney 2004-2011



Source: ONS, Department for Work and Pensions Longitudinal Study, 2012

Incapacity Benefit and Employment Support Allowance was the largest benefit in Hackney both by absolute number and by percentage of the working age population. Incapacity Benefit or Employment Support Allowance (IB/ESA) made up 41% of all benefits claimed in 2012.

Between 2004 and 2011, an average 9% of the working age population was claiming IB/ESA. The noticeable decline in the percentage of IB/ESA claimants is due to an increase in the total working age population. Since 2000 the number of IB/ESA claimants in Hackney has averaged 13,000.

Job Seekers Allowance is the second most common benefit claimed by residents. The proportion of the working age population on Job Seekers Allowance has increased overall by 1% since 2004. The increase in the size of the working age population in Hackney masks the extent of the rise in JSA claimants. The number of JSA claimants rose by 41% or from 7,340 to 10,370 persons between 2004 and 2011.

The highest increases took place from 2008 with the onset of the recession and a change in the eligibility rules for Lone Parent benefit.

Lone Parent Benefit is the third most common benefit claimed in Hackney.

Unemployment by claimant characteristics

The Department for Work and Pensions and Job Centre Plus define long-term unemployment as benefit claimants out of work for 1-year or more for over 25s, and over 50's and 18-24s out of work for 6 months or more.

Long-term unemployed residents find it more difficult to get back into work due to employer perceptions that they are higher risk and more expensive to train.²⁴

There has been an increase in the number of over 25's claiming Jobseekers Allowance long-term in recent years. The number of 25-49-year olds claiming JSA for over a year and those aged 50+ claiming for over 6 months moved from 1,280 in February 2008 to 3,285 in February 2012²⁵.

Increases are most noticeable among males aged 35-54 particularly in Black, Mixed and Other White Groups and women aged 45-54 of Mixed Heritage, Black and Asian ethnicities²⁶.

The total number of 18-24s claiming JSA for longer than 6 months increased from 300 in February 2008 to 500 in February 2012²⁷.

More information on employment and skills can be found in our [Local Economic Assessment](#)

Hackney, the place

Development, growth and change

In 2008 72% of respondents to the MORI Place Survey said they were satisfied with the borough as a place to live, this was up from 60% in 2007.

Housing tenure

²⁴ UK Commission for Employment and Skills, "Employers and the recruitment of unemployed people: An evidence review." Briefing Paper, London, December 2011

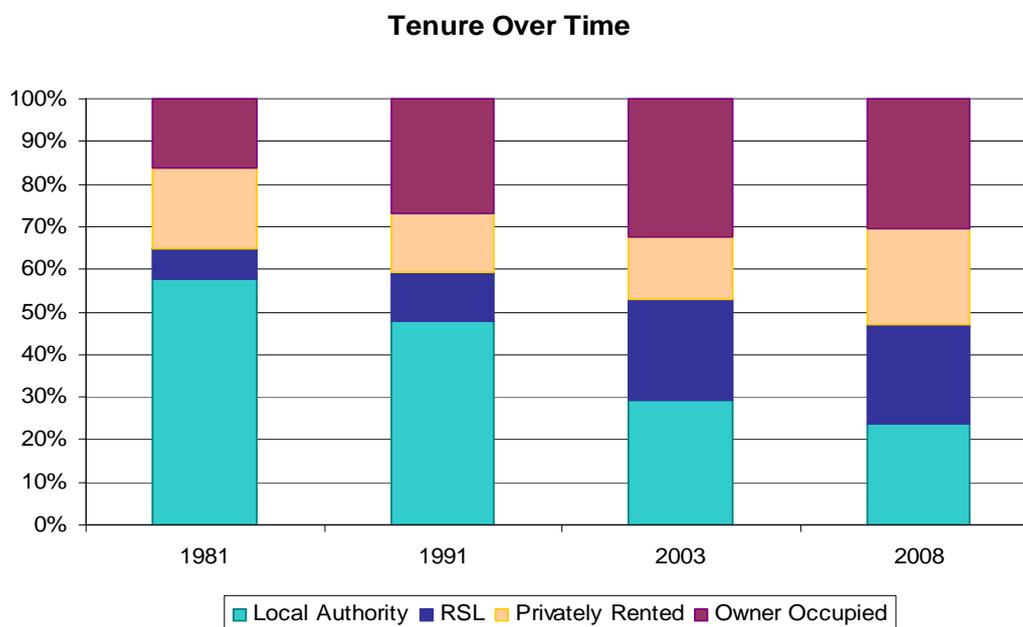
²⁵ JSA claimant count data from NOMIS

²⁶ LB Hackney Local Economic Assessment

²⁷ JSA Claimant Count from NOMIS

Some 44% of households rent from a social landlord like Hackney Homes or a registered social landlord or housing association, 26% of households are owner occupiers or in shared ownership schemes and 29% rent from a private landlord²⁸. The private rented sector grew by 67% between 2003 and 2008²⁹.

Figure 11



Housing growth

Hackney has grown by around 1,000 homes a year since 1981. This trend is set to continue up to 2031 with estate renewal and town centre improvement schemes.

9,853 new homes were completed between 2005-6 and 2011-12, 44% of which were affordable; social rented and shared ownership housing built by Registered Social Landlords (RSLs), funded through the National Affordable Homes Programme. The rest, were for private sale.

A population study by Mayhew Associates in 2011 found people moving into the borough tended to be younger than those moving out, it also noted an increase in births in recent years³⁰

We expect that an extra 24,824 homes will be built in the borough between 2011 and 2026³¹

These homes will be developed on our estates, the largest of which is Woodberry Down in the North West, in town centres; Dalston, Hackney Wick, Hackney Central and Shoreditch and on 'opportunity sites' located throughout the borough.

²⁸ 2011 Census

²⁹ LB Hackney Housing Strategy 2012

³⁰ Counting Hackney's population using administrative data ~

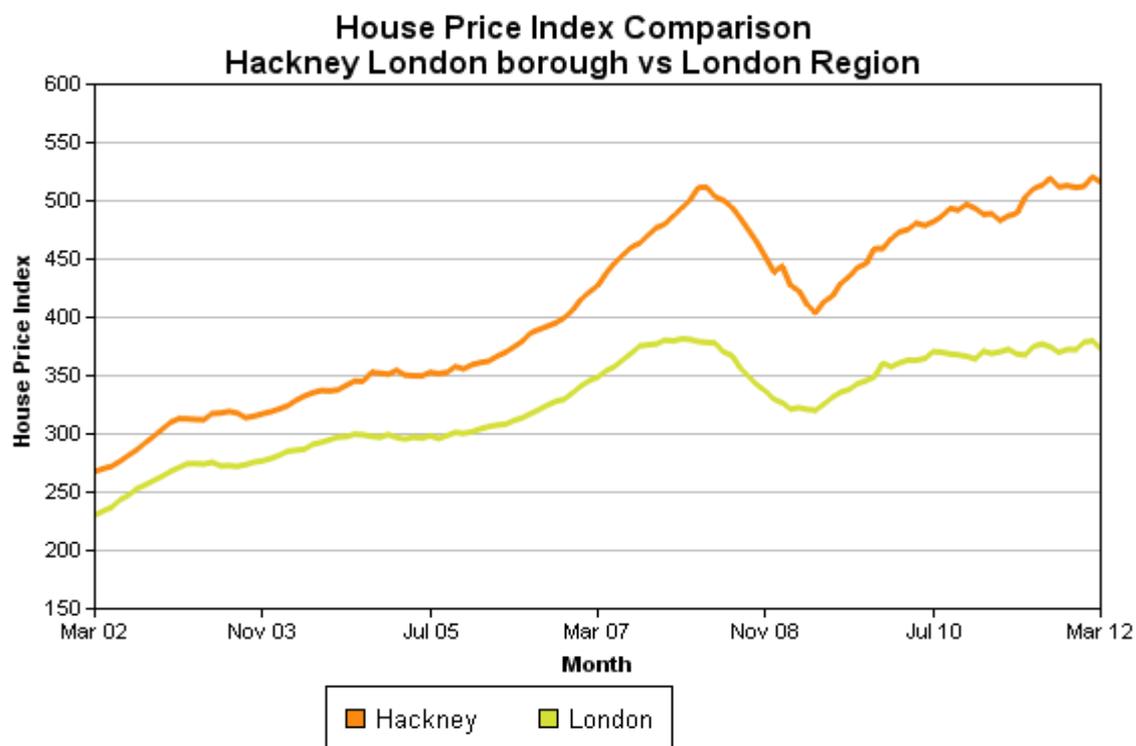
An analysis of change between 2007 and 2011

³¹ LB Hackney Local Development Framework Authority Monitoring Report 2011/12

Affordability and supply

Figure 12 shows that house prices in Hackney are increasing at a faster rate than the London average despite the growth in new housing.

Figure 12



Source: Land Registry

In the 12 months to September 2012 the median monthly private rent in Hackney was £1,300 compared to the London average of £1,150. In the year to September 2011 the median monthly private rent in Hackney was £1,192.³²

In 2009 Hackney's Housing Needs Assessment found over 60% of newly forming households would not be able to afford market housing without some sort of subsidy.

In October 2010 the Government announced an annual average 60% cut in the national budget available to build new social homes in 2011-15.

In addition, Registered Providers such as Housing Associations will be able to charge new tenants an 'affordable rent' of up to 80% of market rent, which is higher than existing social rents.

We estimate that fewer than 1,000 new social rented lettings will become available each year from 2013-14, 30% less than in 2012-13³³.

³² Valuation Office Agency

Welfare benefit reforms, impacting an estimated 14,000 residents³⁴, most notably the limits on Local Housing Allowance, which helps to meet private rents, could further increase demand for social housing in the borough.

To find out more about housing in Hackney, please see our [Housing and Tenancy strategies](#) and our [Housing Needs Assessment](#).

Environment and transport

Green spaces

Hackney is the fourth most densely populated borough in London³⁵, but it is also one of the greenest, with 56 parks, gardens and open space covering 330 hectares, 15 of which have been awarded the green flag quality mark³⁶

Household energy efficiency

The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) is a government rating system to measure the energy efficiency of housing, where 100 is excellent.

In 2010 the Private Sector Stock Condition Survey found that owner occupied, private rented and housing association owned properties in Hackney had an average SAP rating of 57. Hackney Homes' properties had an average rating of 74³⁷. In 2010-11 the average SAP rating of all homes in England was 55 and 55.7 in the South East of England.³⁸

Recycling

Nearly a quarter of household waste is now recycled in the borough – in 2001 only 1% of waste was recycled. Households in London recycle 34% of their waste on average, compared to 43% in England³⁹.

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.

Air quality

Air quality is a good indicator of overall environmental quality.

Hackney's carbon dioxide emissions are amongst the lowest in the Country, although emissions were up by 6.8% in 2010. These low emissions may be due to absence of heavy industry in the area. Homes are responsible for almost half of all emissions⁴⁰.

³³ LBH Housing Strategy update 2012

³⁴ LB Hackney, Impact of the Housing Benefit and Welfare Reforms Scrutiny Review, 2012

³⁵ Land area and population density, GLA, June 2012:
<http://data.london.gov.uk/datastore/package/land-area-and-population-density-borough>

³⁶ <http://www.hackney.gov.uk/parks.htm>

³⁷ 2010/11 Hackney Homes Delivery Plan

³⁸ 2010-11 ONS English Housing Survey

³⁹ 2012 GLA London Waste Recycling Rates by Borough

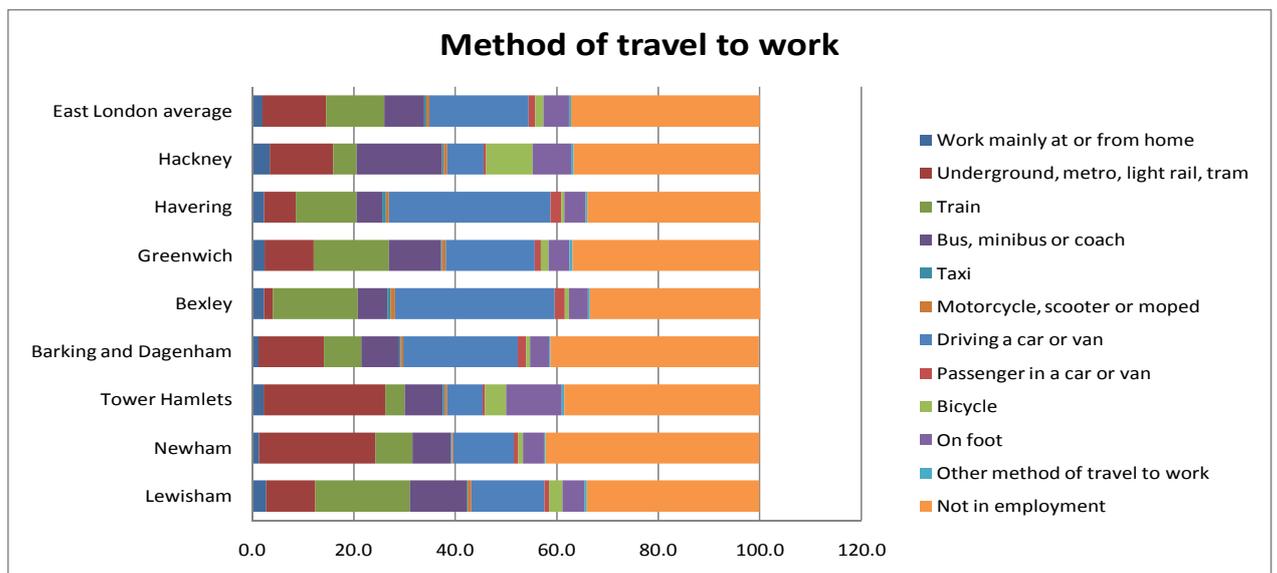
Nitrogen Dioxide levels exceeded the target level of 40ug/m³ at both of Hackney's continuous monitoring stations in 2010, averaging 62ug/m³ in Old Street and 49ug/m³ in Kenninghall Rd. Nitrogen Dioxide is created mainly by exhaust fumes⁴¹.

Transport

Figure 13 shows the method of transport which Hackney residents in employment use to get to work. This provides an indication of the transport modes favoured by Hackney's residents.

Hackney residents tend to walk and cycle more and make greater use of buses than neighbouring boroughs. They use underground less..

Figure 13



Source ONS 2011 Census, % of working-age population

Rail services have significantly improved recently, with the opening of the East London Line Extension and further improvements to the North London Line. Improvements to bus service include increased frequencies, route extensions and new routes which now reach formerly poorly served areas⁴².

The 2011 Census found that car ownership in Hackney fell by 9% from 2001 levels. Car ownership in the borough is considerably lower at 36% than the London average of 54%.

The [Hackney Local Implementation Plan](#) sets out a programme of investment to further improve transport locally, for example by moving towards a 20mph speed limit throughout the borough to improve road safety, reducing congestion through better road maintenance and road works management and increasing residents' access to

⁴⁰ DECC: Local Authority CO2 emissions dataset - CO2 emissions within the scope of influence of Local Authorities, 2012

⁴¹ 2011 City and Hackney Health and Wellbeing Profile

⁴² Hackney Transport Local Investment Plan 2, 2012

job opportunities, by ensuring good transport links to growth areas like Hackney Wick.

Crime and community safety

Crime in Hackney is now at its lowest level for 10 years. Home Office statistics for 2011-12 show there was a 0.47% reduction in total offences in Hackney compared with 2010-11.

Offences have fallen by 11,867 in ten years, one of the largest overall reductions when compared to eight other London boroughs with similar social and economic characteristics; Tower Hamlets, Newham, Islington, Waltham Forest, Haringey, Southwark and Lambeth.

Table 5: Crime levels in Hackney 2011-12

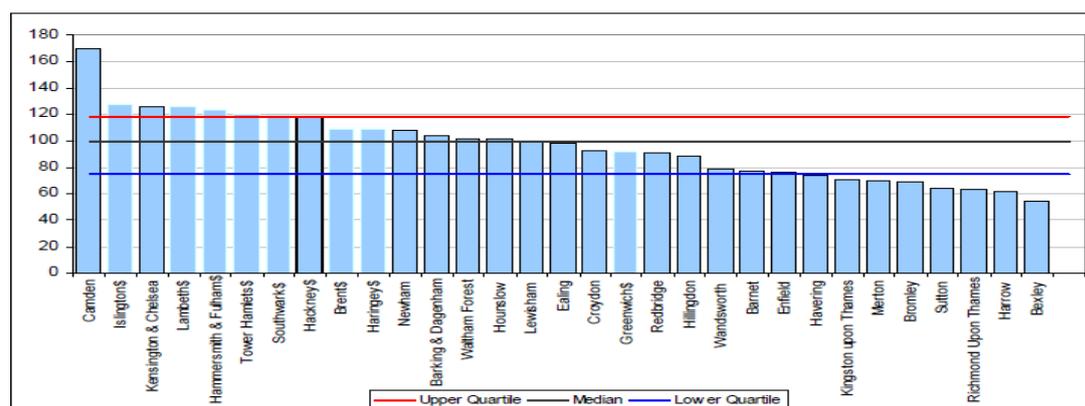
	LB Hackney, total recorded crimes	Total recorded crimes for 9 most similar London boroughs
Total no. of offences 2011-12	27,902	286,428
Total no. of offences 2010-11	28,034	288,118
Net change	-0.5%	-0.6%

Source: Home Office 2012

As Figure 14 illustrates, Hackney has one of the highest crime rates in London, but levels of offending here are more or less on a par with the other similar boroughs.

In 201-12 Hackney had the 6th highest crime out of the nine similar London boroughs. In 2010-11 it was 3rd.

Figure 14: Crime rates per 1,000 population by London borough in descending order for year 2011-12



Source: Metropolitan Police

*Note the chart above omits Westminster as an extreme Outlier.

Violence against the person, motor vehicle crime and burglary were the most common forms of crime in 2011-12.

Haggerston, Dalston and Queensbridge wards had the highest crime rates in 2011-12, Cazenove and Kings Park had the lowest.

Concentrations of localised crime often occur in areas where there are commercial centres, transport interchanges or clusters of bars and clubs. Wards with higher crime in Hackney tend to possess these features, while lower crime wards tend to be predominantly residential, away from town centres.

For more information and statistics on crime in Hackney, please visit the [crime and safety](#) pages of Hackney Council's website or Hackney's pages on the [Metropolitan Police](#) website.

Growth and change

Figure 15 provides an overview of the main areas of growth and change in Hackney.

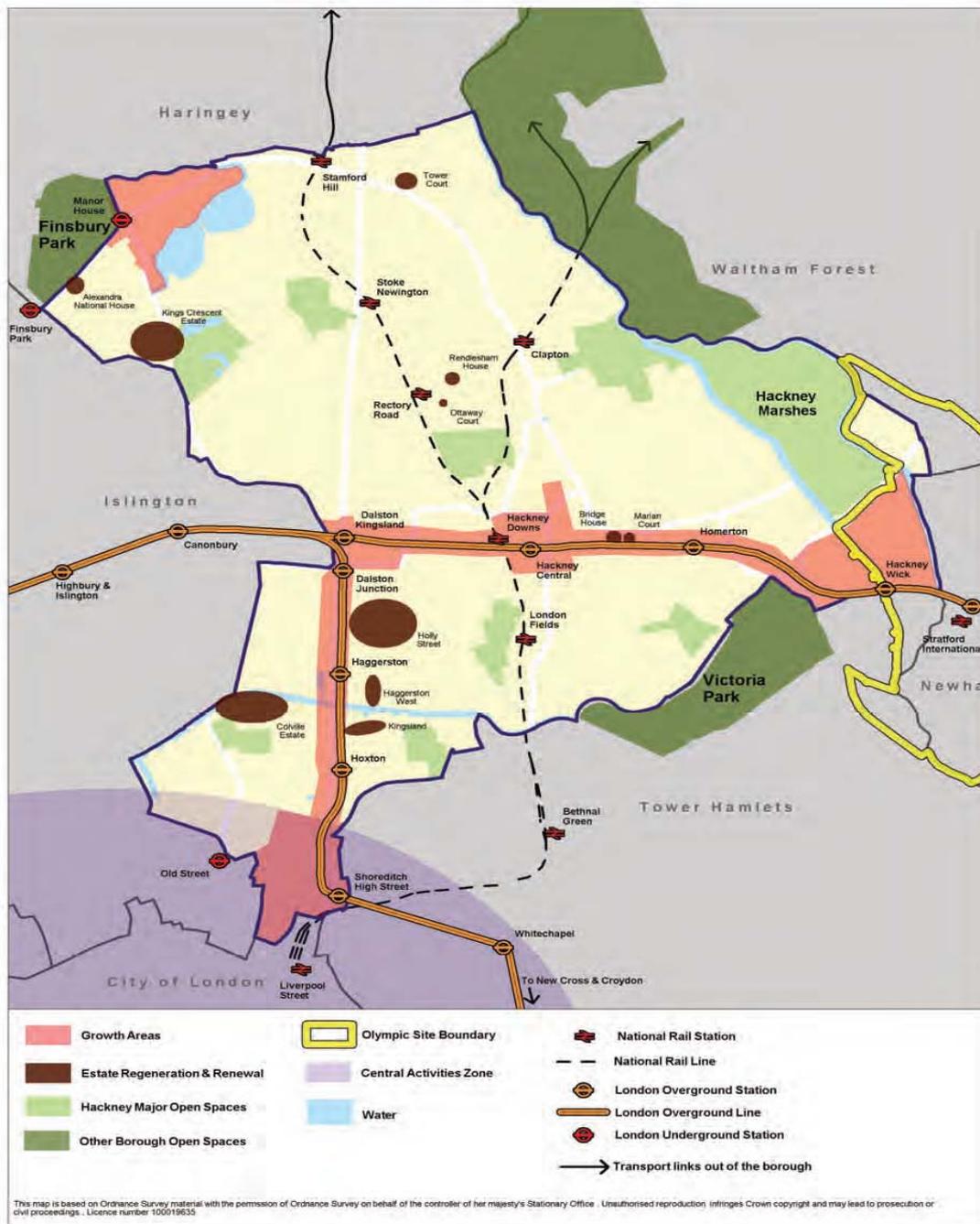
The pink areas show key growth areas, which will see significant development in housing, business and infrastructure.

Most of this growth will take place along the routes of the upgraded North London line running east to west from Dalston to Hackney Wick where regeneration will centre on the former Olympic Park, and the East London line, south of Dalston towards Shoreditch. Significant growth is also expected in the North East of the borough, centred round the regeneration of the Woodberry Down estate.

Hackney Council has prepared Area Action Plans for each of these areas, setting out our regeneration plans in more detail. These can be viewed [here](#).

Significant estate regeneration, represented by the brown-shaded areas, will also take place, particularly in the North West and in the South of the borough.

Figure 18: Key growth areas



Source: Hackney Annual Monitoring Report 2011

For more information about physical development, please see our [Local Development Framework](#).

